

The Curly Headed Gin

The Diana Mudgee story



The Curly Headed Gin
(Photo copied from the 1955 Australian movie Jedda)

This document is a family history story based on the life of Diana Mudgee a Full blooded Wiradjuri Aboriginal woman. It has been written and compiled by one of her descendants it is not intended to be for general sale or for commercial use. Its main objective is that her many descendants may gain knowledge and insight about this unique woman.

Brian Joseph Kennedy
Great Great Grandson

Note : This document is only a rough draft 1st July 2006
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This book is dedicated to the memory of my late father Dennis Joseph Kennedy who always instilled into me “You Never Fail Until You Stop Trying”

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Introduction

Well about 25 or so years ago, I first found out about Diana Mudgee from my cousin Pam Clifford who had carried out research about our family the Kennedy's from Adelong NSW. We are directly related to the Kennedy's in the USA. In doing this she came across the fact that we had an Aboriginal ancestor on our Grandmother Emma Collin's side.

I will be perfectly honest with you; at first I was not very impressed about finding out that I had black blood in me. Like a lot of Australians I was ignorant because I had very little knowledge about the Aboriginal people. As far as I was concerned they were all type caste as lazy, useless uneducated people bludging on society.

It is so easy to see now why the early White man didn't understand the customs of the original owner's of this great country at the time.

Here I was an educated man thinking this rubbish about them; of course it was on the minds of most white people wasn't it .It was only in the 1960s that the Aborigine's were allowed to vote. My father Dennis Joseph Kennedy taught me to treat everybody as an equal, so I decided to get more information about my great great grandmother and also the Aborigines.

I have spent many years since researching about their tribal customs, laws concerning marriage, death, hunting, clans etc. I now feel very embarrassed about my original feelings towards them. Theirs was an idyllic life style until the wrenched white man settled here and killed their animals stole their water supply, raped their women and forced them off their own land.

Australia, as we all know, is a young country only being colonized by the English in 1788. The modern Australia is a multicultural nation made up of people originating from countries all over the world.

The original Australians were, of course, the Aborigines who lived in peace and perfect harmony prior to the colonization by the whites (English) in 1788. This was to have a dramatic effect not only on their lifestyle but their very existence. Vast numbers of the Aboriginal people died either through disease or murder such as shootings, poisoning or alcohol abuse.

At the present time in NSW there are very few full blooded Aboriginal people still alive. Most Aborigines are of mixed blood, due mainly to the white man taking advantage of their female relatives many years ago. There are also many Australians today who still don't know that they have mixed blood flowing in their veins caused by a white man taking advantage of their black ancestor.

This is the scenario that occurred to my ancestor, an Aboriginal woman of the Wiradjuri people whose name was **Diana Mudgee**. She was a remarkable woman who achieved much in her lifetime; she was my great great grandmother. Of course I am only one of thousands of descendants of this wonderful lady without whom none of us would have been born.

When I first started researching about **Diana** in 1985 I had very limited knowledge about the history of Bathurst, Mudgee, the massacres of the Wiradjari people and the Cox family. There is very little information available today about the Aboriginal people that lived in the Bathurst/Mudgee area during the period of Diana's early life and considerably less information was ever recorded.

Especially about the massacres of blacks in the Bathurst area, yet the attacks and killing of whites by the blacks have been well documented. I have spent a great deal of time researching the State/Mitchell Libraries of NSW looking for any information about the Wiradjari people.

We cannot be certain when Diana Mudgee was born but it was somewhere between 1820 and 1826, her date of birth varied on numerous documents. She could have quite easily been born during the Massacres of 1824 or prior.

Therefore it was considered necessary to give the reader an insight into the history and what happened in that period of Diana's life.

Diana was a remarkable woman she achieved so much in her life especially when you see the **chronicle Table** of her life - she gave birth to 10 children from three different men, she attended as midwife to the birth of her daughters' at the birth of their children, buried at least 4 of her own children, 3 of her grand children, her 3 partners all preceded her. She owned a large property at Piambong, even after her partner Robert Rayner died intestate leaving her destitute.

On top of all this she had to adjust to the white man's way.

The three men in Diana's life were my great great grandfather **James Knight** who first made her pregnant, **William Phillips** who she married and lastly her partner **Robert Rayner** who she had six children with.

Acknowledgements

My gratitude is extended to all those wonderful people who have assisted me in gathering all this valuable information about the life of a really remarkable Australian woman.

This manuscript will I hope form the foundation for a future edition when more information surfaces. It is most distressing that so many valuable articles, particularly old photographs, have been discarded. It would be wonderful if any photographs of Diana, her partners and any of her children were to surface.

My thanks go to the staff of the Mitchell and State Libraries of NSW. the Archives of NSW. and the Department of Lands for copies of land holdings.

Most helpful were the local Museums and Family History groups of Dubbo, Mudgee Wellington, and Gulgong. NSW Dept. Lands - online Parish & Historic Map resource

NSW Dept. Mineral Resources - online DIGS resource

Barbara Preston and Boyd Pratt for all their wonderful information and historic photos of Bodangora.

The Transcribing Agent Joy Murrin for all her assistance in obtaining the necessary Births, Marriages and Death certificates in a quick and efficient manner.

Sincere thanks to the Warrabinga Land Claimant Group especially the Lewis sisters Wendy, Robin and Lynn who introduced me to the culture of the Wiradjuri people.

The support of a number of people who encouraged me to continue this project is gratefully acknowledged. Lynn McGrath, Ann and Tony Kennedy, Marcia Rutter, Barbara Matthews, Pam Clifford. To my wife Jann (Jeanette) Kennedy a very special thank you, she was not only recruited (Hijacked) to assist me in typing this manuscript but also dragged all over NSW. searching for data.

There are a number of people who have greatly assisted me in obtaining information about Diana's various families otherwise this document would never have been written. Special recognition and gratitude to **Marcia Rutter**, **Chris Evens**, **Faye and Brian Heany and Cheryl Dal Pozzo** in supplying all the relevant information and photographs concerning the Rainer family. And **Fiona Thomas** for supplying the information about the Blackhall family.

My cousin **Pam Clifford** who was instrumental in starting me on my voyage of discovery, or was it an obsession? My dear friend **Margaret Perry** (deceased) and **Lyn McGrath** and **Kim Maree Elwell** for their assistance and valuable family history data in regard to the Collins and Knight families. Due to the large number of Diana Mudgee's descendants it was considered that only her children and grand children should be mentioned, but a descendant's chart listing at least four generations is attached in the Appendix at the end of each chapter of Diana's partners.

I would also like to apologize for any errors and/or discrepancies in this document as all due care was taken. After all this is only a draft and if any discrepancies are found please notify the author so they can be rectified.

Most important I would also like to apologize for anything that has been written concerning the Aboriginal people that may offend them.

.Brian Joseph Kennedy
14/1/2006

Chapter 1

MY ROOTS

It was in the summer of 1973 while visiting my father **Dennis Joseph Kennedy** at Concord hospital in Sydney just before he died that I finally asked him about our ancestors. You see he was now approaching his eighty-second year and had been very sick for some time with angina of the heart in addition to prostate problems and I wanted to find out what he knew about them before meeting his maker.

Every time I had previously asked Dad about our ancestors, and why he and I have such dark skin he would only say that our ancestors were descended from the Spaniards that landed on the west coast of Ireland near Galway and they had very dark complexions. Of course this was all rubbish, so now I finally wanted the full truth; he told me certain truths about my grandparents Denis James and Emma Kennedy, about how they lived during the 1870-80s gold rushes but never about Emma's parents.

Dad said that he knew a lot about his father's Irish family The Kennedy's, who were directly related to the Kennedy's of America fame. (My Aunt Kathleen Kennedy, Sister Mary Monica, a Mother Superior Catholic nun, had already researched this side of the family). But he really didn't know much about his mother's side of the family except that the family arrived here aboard the ship "Elizabeth" fairly early in Australia's history. Unfortunately this ended up being a red herring. I still don't know to this day if my father or his siblings ever knew the truth about their mother **Emma Kennedy (Nee Collins)** was a quarter cast Aboriginal. If he did know maybe the reason that he didn't tell me about it before was that there was stigma attached to it. After all the aboriginals only obtained the right to vote in the 1960's (some democracy hey!)

At school in the 1950s Australian History and Geography were two of my least favorite subjects, especially the gold rush period. My cousin Pam Clifford, who has always been keen to find out as much information about our ancestors as she could, mentioned at the start of our journey that all we had to do then was ask Emma about her life during the "Gold Rush". As far as I was concerned the Rush happened nearly one hundred and fifty years ago. Now thanks to Emma Collins I had a reason to study Australian history so that I could find out more about our ancestors.

Emma was born in 1864 at Bruce's Creek near Mudgee NSW, one of 14 children born to **William Collins** and **Sarah Knight**.

When I finally found out about my Grandmother's Aboriginal blood it answered a number of questions about me. It was not only my fairly dark olive skin and black hair (when I was young of course, now its white) but I always felt different to all my mates when growing up, it's hard to explain, but I am sure other descendants of Aboriginal people will agree with me. I am extremely proud of my Aboriginal heritage as I am of my Irish blood which makes me a very proud Australian. It was also ironical that I have aboriginal blood because as a young man riding surf boards at Bronte and Tamarama beaches my nickname was "**Marbuck**" the Aboringial in the movie "**Jedda**".

William Collin's occupation was listed as a gold miner born around about 1820 in Cornwell England who came to Australia around 1840.

My great grandmother Sarah Knight was born in Mudgee NSW. in 1840 and it should be her mother Diana Mudgee's story that we should begin with.

Chronicle of Diana Mudgee's Life

Date	Event
C1820/1824	Bathurst Wars/Massacres
C1820/C1826	Birth of Diana at Mudgee Marriage Cert. states 1820, Death cert. states 1828 land records states 1826
23/12/1838	Sarah Knight born at Mudgee father James Knight
8/1/1840	Archbishop Broughton instruction for Diana to be Baptized down at Windsor & then married to another Cox worker
8/9/1840	Diana marries William Phillips at St.Thomas church Mulgoa
7/7/1841	James Knight marries Eliza Rayner at St.Thomas Mugoa
9/5/1842	Mary Ann Phillips born Grattai daughter of Diana & William
2/10/1842	Mary Ann Phillips Baptizaed by James Gunther at Mudgee
5/11/1845	Emma Phillips born at Grattai daughter of Diana & William
20/8/1847	James Knight dies at Mugola accidently shoots himself
22/8/1847	William Rayner born at Grattai son of Diana & Robert Rayner
21/5/1848	Emma Phillips & William Rayner Baptizes by James Gunther at Mudgee
21/11/1848	Elizabeth Rayner born at Grattai daughter of Diana & Robert
11/9/1849	Elizabeth Rayner Baptized by James Gunther at Mudgee
12/4/1851	Jane Rayner born at Grattai daughter of Diana & Robert
14/6/1854	Jane Rayner Baptized by James Gunther at Mudgee
C1855	Diana & Robert Rayner move over to Piambong from Grattai Robert acquire 30acres there
C1855	Edward Cover was the publican of the Jolly Farmer Inn at Gratti
1/4/1855	Shadrack Rayner born at Piambong son of Diana & Robert
29/3/1858	William Edward Collins born at Guntawang son of Sarah & William Collins
5/7/1858	Sarah Knight marries William Collins at Mudgee
12/7/1858	Caroline Rayner born at Piambong daughter of Diana & Robert
13/7/1858	Caroline Rayner dies at Piambong & is buried there
14/7/1858	Ann Rayner born at Cove's Hole Mudgee to Robert & Mary Christie witness was Mrs. Shaw
C1859	Robert Rayner acquires another 30 acres
C1860	Mary Ann Phillips marries Michael Perry at Mudgee
9/4/1861	Catherine & Jane Collins born at Piambong daughters of Sarah & William Collins
6/6/1861	Harriet Rayner born at Piambong daughter of Diana & Robert Rayner Witness was Mrs. Shaw
15/12/1861	Mary Ann Perry born at Round waterhole Mudgee to Mary Ann & Michael Perry
30/4/1863	Walter Collins born at Bruce'sCreek Mudgee son of Sarah & William Collins
8/9/1863	Robert Rayner born at Cove's Hole Mudgee to Robert & Mary

	Christie
22/10/1864	Emma Collins born at Bruce's Creek daughter of Sarah & William Collins
1/2/1866	James Collins born at Mudgee son of Sarah & William Collins
26/6/1866	Thomas Rayner born at Piambong son of Diana & Robert Rayner
4/7/1866	Elizabeth Rayner marries John Blackhall at Piambong & 1/2sister Emma Phillips marries Basil Dickerson double ceremony
23/4/1867	Sarah Teresa Collins born at Merrendee Creek daughter of Sarah & William Collins
28/8/1868	Diana Vitnell born at Piambong to Jane Rayner& George Vitnell
31/10/1868	William Blackhall born at Piambong son of Elizabeth Rayner
12/5/1869	Elizabeth Collins born at Merrendee Creek daughter of Sarah & William Collins nurse was Diana Mudgee
24/10/1870	Thomas Collins born at Mudgee son of Sarah & Willam Collins
21/6/1871	Caroline Vitnell born at Piambong to Jane Rayner & George Vitnell
13/8/1871	John Blackhall born at Piambong to Elizabeth & John Blackhall
28/5/1872	John Collins born at Gulgong son of Sarah & William Collins
C1872	Ellen Blackhall born at Piambong
C1872	Ellen Blackhall dies at Piambong & is buried there
6/8/1872	Jane Rayner marries George Vitnell at Mudgee
14/10/1872	Emily Harriet Dickerson born at Slashers Flat Mudgee to Emma & Basil Dickenson
3/6/1873	George Vitnell born at Biraganbil to Jane & George Vitnell
4/9/1873	Robert Ducan Blackhall born at Piambong
31/1/1873	Emma Dickerson(Phillips) dies at Piambong
28/6/1874	Shedrack Collins born at Spicers Creek Wellington son of Sarah & William Collins
17/10/1874	Robert Rayner dies at Piambong
28/7/1875	Alexander Blackhall born at Spicer's Creek to Elizabth & John
29/10/1875	Woodyear William Vitnell born at Curragoral Creek to Jane & George
2/1/1876	George Collins born at Spicers Creek son of Sarah & William Collins
18/4/1877	Shedrack Rayner marries Sarah Ann Metcalfe at Mudgee
26/2/1878	Ruth Collins born at Mitchell's Creek Wellington daughter of Sarah & William Collins
15/3/1878	Mary Ann Vitnell born at Biraganbil to Jane & George Vitnell
12/8/1878	Caroline Jane Rayner born at Piambong to Shadrack & Mary Ann
C1878	Ellen Blackhall born at Spicer's Creek to Elizabeth & John Blackhall
C1880	Emily Rayner born at Mudgee to Shadrack & Mary Ann

28/5/1880	Charles Robert Vitnell born at Piambong to Jane & George Vitnell
C1880	David Blackhall born & Dies at Spicer's Creek Elizabeth & John Blackhall
11/8/1881	Elizabeth Blackhall born at Spicer's Creek to Elizabeth & John Blackhall
18/7/1883	John Thomas Vitnell born at Spicer's Creek to Jane & George Vitnell
C1883	Sarah Rayner born at Mudgee to Shadrack Rayner & Mary Ann
5/6/1884	Thomas Blackhall born at Spicer's Creek to Elizabeth & John Blackhall
14/9/1884	Phoebe Ann Rayner born at Piambong to Shadrack Rayner & Mary Ann
C1884	Laura C B Delauney born at Dubbo to Catherine Collins & Henry Delauney
C1884	Thomas W Bloomfield born at Dubbo to Jane Collins & William James Bloomfield
C1885	Laura C B DeLauney dies at Dubbo
C1885	Diana Mudgee applies for conditional purchase of 400 acres at Pimbong
July 1885	Emma Collins marries Denis James Kennedy at Dubbo
C1885	Elizabeth Emily Kennedy born at Dubbo
26/12/1885	Henry Albert Delauney born at Dubbo to Catherine & Henry Delauney
27/5/1886	Frederick Vitnell born at Murrumbidgee Dubbo to Frederick Vitnell & Jane Rayner
9/8/1886	Shadrack Blackhall born at Spicer's Creek to Elizabeth & John Blackhall
22/3/1887	Thomas Rayner born at Piambong to Shadrack Rayner & Mary Ann
17/9/1887	Catherine Collins marries Henry DeLauney at Dubbo
20/10/1887	Norman Robert DeLauney born at Dubbo to Catherine & Henry
C1888	James Blackhall born at Spicer's Creek to Elizabeth & John Blackhall
C1888	John William Kennedy born at Adelong to Denis James Kennedy & Emma Collins
4/6/1888	Elizabeth Collins dies at Piambong & is buried there aged 19 years
21/9/1888	Sarah Ann Rayner (Metcalf) dies at Piambong
23/9/1888	Sarah Rayner buried at Piambong
C1888	Jane Collins marries William James Bloomfield at Bourke
4/5/1889	Ivy May Vitnell born at Dubbo to Jane & George Vitnell
C1889	James Blackhall dies at Spicer's Creek & is buried there
C1889	William H Bloomfield born at Bourke to Jane & William James Bloomfield
C1889	Florence Rose Kennedy born at Adelong to Denis James Kennedy & Emma Collins

C1890	Mary Bridget Kennedy born at Adelong to Denis James Kennedy & Emma Collins
C1890	Margaret Blackhall born at Spicer's Creek to Elizabeth & John Blackhall
12/3/1890	Walter Beaumont DeLauney born at Dubbo to Catherine & Henry Delauney
C1892	Diana acquired conditional lease of an additional 879 acres
C1892	Shadrack Rayner applied for purchase 640 acres & conditional lease of another 640 acres
18/4/1892	James Blackhall 2 born at Spicer's Creek to Elizabeth & John Blackhall
24/12/1892	Dennis Joseph Kennedy born at Adelong to Denis James Kennedy & Emma Collins
C1892	Norman D Bloomfield born at Bourke to Jane & William James Bloomfield
17/11/1892	Catherine Delauney(Collins) dies at Dubbo
4/2/1893	Bertie Vitnell born at Dubbo to Jane & George Vitnell
C1893	Bertie Vitnell dies at Dubbo
22/4/1894	Frances Faith Blackhall born at Spicer's creek to Elizabeth & John Blackhall
30/4/1895	Kathleen Mary Kennedy born at Adelong to Denis James Kennedy & Emma Collins
C1895	Diana's land was taken over by Reginald Belmont Cox also Shaedracks conditional lease was taken over by Reginald Belmont Cox
C1895	Roy James Bloomfield born at Bourke to Jane & William James Bloomfield
C1896	Caroline Jane Rayner marries George Williams at Yarrabin Mudgee
C1899	Elsie T M Bloomfield born at Bourke to Jane & William James Bloomfield
C1901	Clarence G H Bloomfield born at Dubbo to Jane Collins & William James Bloomfield
C1891	Walter Collins marries Ellen F Jones at Mudgee
C1893	Ruth E M Collins born at Dubbo to Walter Collins & Ellen
C1984	Anne & Nellie Collins born at Wellington to Walter Collins & Ellen
30/10/1894	Anne & Nellie Collins die at Bodangora Wellington daughter of . Walter Collins & Ellen
C1896	Albert Roy Collins born at Mudgee to Walter Collins & Ellen
18/9/1896	William Collins dies at Wellington & is buried there
C1898	Robert Anthony Kennedy born at Adelong to Denis James Kennedy & Emma Collins
C1898	Alma Collins born at Mudgee to Walter Collins & Ellen
16/9/1900	Unnamed child born & died at Bodangora to Walter Collins &

	Ellen
C1902	Ruby I B Collins born at Wellington to Walter Collins & Ellen
4/5/1902	Diana Mudgee dies at Piambong
5/5/1902	Diana Mudgee is buried at Piambong

Note: Children/grandchildren born after Diana's death are not shown in the table



Figure 1
The author Brian Joseph Kennedy 1961

Chapter 2 THE EXPLORERS

Like many other Australians my ancestors were linked to the early pioneers that made this great country, what it is today. They were never famous but they were most certainly associated with the rich and famous of the Colony of NSW and contributed greatly to its prosperity through their hard work and dedication.

Therefore our story begins in 1813 just twenty-five years after Governor Phillip colonized Australia.

Perry in his book suggests that the expedition of Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth in 1813 was prompted by a loss of stock carrying capacity on the Cumberland Plains just on the outskirts of Sydney. That year there was a severe drought and coupled with over stocking of cattle and sheep a plague of caterpillars, (Army Worms) had virtually eaten out Gregory Blaxland's property at Luddenham (located near Mulgoa).

The Colony was by this time in dire straits due to the lack of food, the only suitable farming land was at Windsor and at Richmond on the Hawkesbury. This of course was not sufficient to satisfy the needs of the ever-growing population of Sydney town.

New rich grazing and farming land was urgently needed, the Colony had by now reached the base of the Blue Mountains near Penrith. Expansion was halted by the seemingly impregnable mountain range, called the Great Dividing Range, which ran from Victoria right up to Queensland.

Gregory Blaxland, who had property situated east of Mulgoa known as Brush farm, first owned by John Macarthur, was one of the prime movers in the search for new land. Gregory's herd was building up and he realized that his land would soon be insufficient to feed his stock. The Blue Mountains was the barrier, so he talked to those previous explorers who had failed to cross the mountains. He then formed a theory of how to cross them, gaining the support of his two friends Captain William Lawson and William Charles Wentworth. (Reference Eric Rolls –A Million Wild Acres). So in 1813 Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson, with the help of the **Dharruk** people found a way across the Blue Mountains and discovered the rich grazing lands and rivers of the Bathurst Plains district.

The Dharruk people had been wandering backwards and forwards across the mountains for thousands of years and by assisting the very people who had decimated their own people in the Sydney basin, they unwittingly opened the way for the annihilation of the Wiradjuri people in the new Bathurst area.

In the same year assistant-surveyor William Evens found a way right through to the Macquarie River where he established the town of Bathurst.

Governor Macquarie admitted that the only good land remaining was east of the Blue Mountains and the wild cattle monopolized this. So he decided that a road had to be built to the west and in 1814 he appointed **William Cox** to supervise the making of the road crossing over the Blue

Mountains towards Bathurst.

Early in the year of 1816 Governor Macquarie wrote to Lord Bathurst in England explaining that because of a three-year drought that the grazers had began moving their herds and flocks into the new pastures disclosed by Surveyor-general John Oxley in 1817 and 1818 along the Macquarie and Lachlan rivers:

I was induced to grant permission to several of the great stockholders in the colony to send their horned cattle across the Blue Mountains to graze in the newly discovered country. I have now the pleasure of reporting to your Lordship that both Government cattle and those of belonging to individuals have greatly benefited by the change. And the whole wonderfully improved both in size and appearance owing to the abundance of rich grass and water to be met in all parts of that country.

A number of the famous early pioneer pastoral men played a huge part in the history and destruction of my ancestor's race none more so than the **Cox family**. They certainly played a huge part in influencing my great great grandmother's life and the lives of her children so it should be only fitting that this family should be discussed.

Another man that should also be mentioned is **William Lawson** (Old Iron Bark Lawson) because he holds an important place in the history of early Australian exploration as the leader of the expedition across the Blue Mountains. He was the Commandant of Bathurst and also the discoverer of Mudgee and the founder of one of the largest pastoral dynasties in the colony.

He was also a great friend of the Cox family and between these two great families they created history that should never be forgotten.

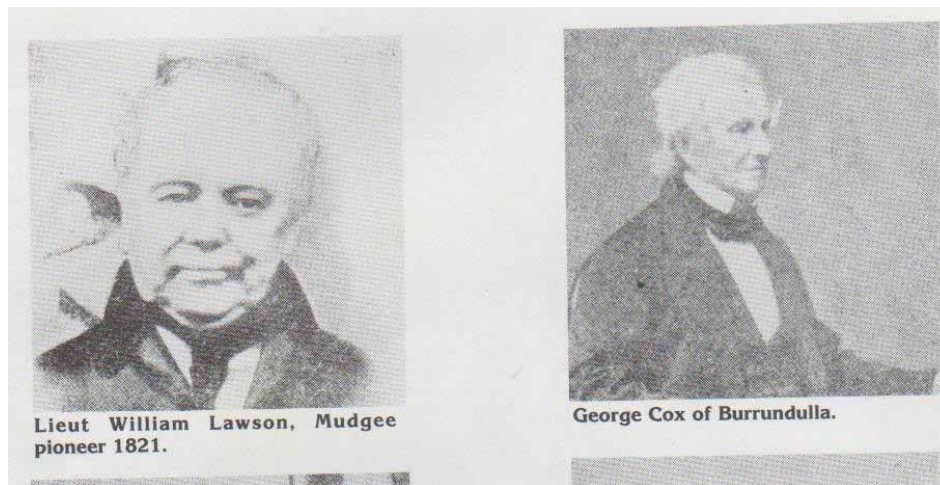


Figure 2
William Lawson & George Cox

William Cox on the other hand was also the founder of one of Australia's largest pastoral dynasties; he was born at Wimbourne Minster, Dorestshire, the son of Robert Cox, master mariner.

He joined the local militia in 1793, on the outbreak of war with the French, and obtained a

commission in the army two years later aged thirty-one. He soon enrolled in the NSW Corps and in 1799 sailed as military commander on the *Minerva* in charge of a shipload of Irish rebels. His wife and four small sons accompanied him on the voyage; upon his arrival in the colony he succeeded John Macarthur as regimental paymaster. It was then the practice for the paymaster to use spare funds for private investment, provided he paid them back in time so these funds financed the beginnings of both the Macarthur and Cox fortunes.

He won regard as a humane magistrate and employer in an age when many were neither, although, he was as quick as anyone at seizing financial opportunity. He was in fact a bit of a rogue.

He was also a government informer during the Irish convict rebellion of 1804, when they staged a revolt against the colonial government. Twenty-four rebels were killed and 300 others arrested at what was to be known as the battle of Vinegar Hill.

He was number two on their death list after Samuel Marsden the flogging magistrate.

William Cox was declared bankrupt in 1804 and had to sell much of his property to meet his creditors' demands. But by 1806 he was back up on his feet again with a new property, **Clarendon**, at Windsor. Governor Macquarie granted him 1,020 acres at Bringelly in 1816, as well as a pioneering grant at Bathurst.

He was appointed magistrate in 1810 and gained a reputation for his kindness and humane administration. He was best known for his work in building the road over the Blue Mountains, having the Cox River named after him. He also explored the source of the Lachlan River, and was responsible for the construction of several fine buildings including the Greenway-designed Saint Matthew's Church at Windsor, its rectory and the courthouse. (Reference – “The Battle of Vinegar Hill” written by Lynette Ramsay Silver).

William Cox's first wife Rebecca Upjohn died at Clarendon in 1819 aged 56 years they had 6 sons: William of Hobartville, James who lived in Tasmania, Charles died aged 18 years, **George** of Winbourne (Mulgoa), **Henry** of Glenmore (Mulgoa in the early 1850's transferred most of his sheep to Broombee at Mudgee) and **Edward** of Fernhill (Mulgoa). William Cox senior died at Windsor after a second marriage, leaving eight sons and a daughter.

George Cox was his fourth son and like his famous father was also a farmer and owned property at Mulgoa (Government Grants) where he built **Winbourne** in 1824. The property was self-sufficient and had a bakery, cattle-pens and pigsties, a brandy distillery, vineyards, cultivation of wheat and other cereal products, fruit growing and dairying were also carried out extensively. (Reference- “Mulgoa Mulgoa Where is that?”)

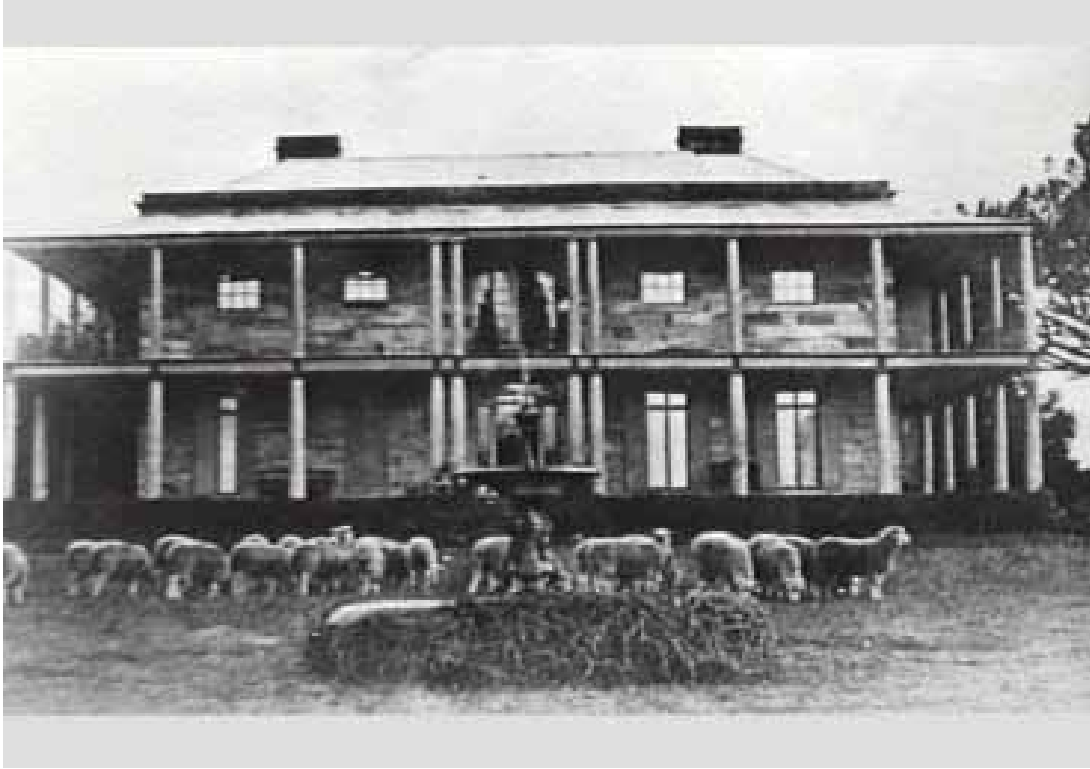


Figure 3
Old Winbourne home of George Cox at Mugoa

Chapter 3

BATHURST SETTLEMENT & THE DISCOVERY OF MUDGEES

In 1815 the Government stock station was established at Bathurst Plains but it was strictly a controlled settlement by the Governor including land, labor and markets. Convicts provided the labor and access by other than government officials was restricted

(Ref.Macquarie 1815:pp72-3)

Land was at this time not open to occupation by settlers, but stock could be grazed under permit by only a few. These deliberately restricted policies by Macquarie to ensure that the Bathurst Plains remained a government grazing frontier and that growth was slow until 1822. (Ref. Michael Pearson pp69)

The European population in the Bathurst area in 1820 was only 114 people and in 1822 it had increased to 392. By 1824 the white population had jumped to 1,267 people in addition the amount of stock and cleared land rose accordingly. The result was the worst year of the black and white conflict in the area.

Figures indicated that in 1820 cleared land in the Bathurst area was only 2,529 acres, but in 1825 it increased to 91,636 acres. The combined numbers of sheep and cattle increased from 33,733 in 1821 to 113,973 in 1825.

Another contributing factor was the swelling population of convict workers, around 75% of them placed in the services of a burgeoning pastoral industry. The remaining convicts were employed in government works programs. Convicts accounted for a large percentage of the local population spread sparsely over an immense territory in a great array of predicaments, ruled to varying degrees by the local landowner magistrate and the Bathurst Commandant. In 1822 there were 297 convicts in the Bathurst district while in 1825 the number increased to 767 not including 85 others in the Wellington Valley, thus there were a total of 855 convicts in the area. (Reference- "The Bathurst Convicts" by David Andrew Roberts)

Little conflict had been reported between the two races up till 1822, except that William Lawson's horse was speared, but apart from that incident little serious trouble occurred. (Reference – "Six Australian Battle fields" by Al Grassby and Marji Hill)

The Wiradjuri people at first kept their distance from the whites, but after 1814 their idyllic life style soon began to disappear. At first there seemed to be no threat, as there were only a few white men with horses wandering around their country, only occasionally killing the odd kangaroo for food.

The Wiradjuri had lived on these slopes and plains for tens of thousands of years. Their culture, their life style, the very reason for their existence was rooted in the area which was rich in game and they were by tradition, a shy and peaceful people. Fascinated by the white man, his clothes, his guns and horses, they kept their distance.

Over the next eighteen months the Wiradjuri heard little of the white man, occasionally news would be spread to various camps that a road was being built over the mountains, this made little sense to the aboriginal, thus causing little or no concern to them.

It was stated that the Wiradjuri of the Bathurst region were considered to be very handsome people, very noble savages, peace loving, contented, shy, gracious and totally unlike the

Aboriginal of the Sydney region who were described as of ape like in appearance.

The majority of early Europeans could not understand the culture of the Wiradjuri people and were certainly not interested in learning about it. Of course there were a few who did take the trouble to learn; William Sutter of Brucedale and Reverend James Günther to name a few.

The year of 1820 was a very dry season in the Bathurst area, the pastures were failing, and water was scarce so Lieutenant William (Old Iron Bark) Lawson, now the Commandant of Bathurst decided to seek new grazing land. He had heard a rumor that splendid grazing land literally flowing with milk and honey lay to the northward, so with a small party, including a native guide called "**Aaron**" and sufficient provisions, set out in the direction of the Turon River, crossing it at Sofala and the Tabrabucca swamp.

On a long granite hill, Aaron after pointing out the direction of the country they were seeking refused to move any further as he feared the hostility of the Mudgee and Dabee people. "*baal that my country me go no further*", and no inducement could make him change his mind

The explorers carried on regardless and five miles (8-½ km) beyond **Aaron's Pass** they found a splendid stream they named the "Coogeecong" (now called Cundgecong River).

The party then continued down the course of the river on to where the present day town of Mudgee is located. Traveling thence to "Barney's reef" (named after one of the party) and crossing the Talrager, they made their way on to the head of the Goulburn River.

They then continued on to reach the Liverpool range and discovered a stream, which was named the Wymmus, the Krui and the Minnamurra at Casselis.

Unfortunately Lawson failed to reach the Liverpool plains, which was his main objective; this was left to the botanist, Alan Cunningham who was the first white man to discover the Liverpool Plains. (Reference – "Royal Australian Historical Society")

There has been much controversy over who actually discovered Mudgee.

H.Selkirk vol.vi part 6 RAHS journal states that James Blackman was the first man to discover Mudgee. But several others include the Rev.W.G.Maconochie M.Aa. States that Lawson was without doubt, the first man to discover Mudgee, and that John Blackman discovered the Cudgeegong River and went on to Burrendulla looking down at Broombee (Aboriginal meaning from burra-wimbee, a noise as of a big storm) but did not quite reach Mudgee.

Lawson actually made four expeditions, one in 1820, on his return after this he informed **George Cox**, the son of William Cox, of his discovery.

A later expedition left Bathurst on January 9, 1823, with a man named William Christy (this man was the father of **Mary Ann Christy** who had 2 children **from Robert Rayner** (refer to Chapter 12) four other men and a native, with the intention of making it to the Liverpool plains.

Lawson's log:

On the January 11th , I arrived at the Tooran [Turon]River and proceed on an old track with eight local natives, who seemed to have a wish to come with us, five of the natives shook hands and left us, but promised to meet on my return at Mudgee, with all the natives they could collect, as they had a desire to see me, the other three kept us company, camping at the Cogegan, where it abounds in fish, here we gave the natives tea, bread and kangaroo, one of them ate so much, he was ill, the others were obliged to rub and roll him about for some time before he got better.

23rd January; Arrived at Mudgee at 9 o'clock here I found the natives who promised to meet on my return, several tribes who had never seen a white man before, I counted men and women, upwards of 100: they brought their women to see us pass, they appeared to be very much terrified at our horses and dogs, but appeared very friendly. I stopped about an hour with them, I wished them good-bye and shook hands, and asked them to come and see me at Bathurst, which they promised to do.

Lawson continued on his way and returned to Bathurst on the 25th January 1823

CHAPTER 4 THE SETTLING OF MUDGEE

The Aboriginal name of Mudgee (Muddle or Moothi means a nest) is not given to any extent of country on the Cudgegong River as has been understood and applied but simply to a small Apple tree flat on which no person has a Station, and where the natives occasionally assemble and encamp.

(Reference- "A Million Wild Acres" by Eric Rolls)

Lawson told his good friend **George Cox** about his discovery of the wonderful grazing country that he called Mudgee and suggested that George should inspect it himself.

George Cox then rode out a few days after Lawson's return, on the 30th. November 1821 accompanied by William Lee, a Bathurst settler and Richard Lewis, they reached Munna or Menah (Aboriginal for – from Mannara a level piece of country, a flat) , Cox's new Station on the 3rd. December 1821.

(Reference "Burrundalla" -Cox family Q991.6/17 Mitchell Library by George Henry Cox.)

George Cox was so impressed that on his return to Bathurst he and his brother Henry Cox mustered 500 head of cattle belonging to William Lawson and their father William Cox and set out for Munna (Menah).

Munna or Menah was flat ground located on the Right Bank of the Cudgegong River. The Cox brothers built huts and stockyards at Munna and then after about two or three weeks moved the cattle back from the Burrundulla swamp (Burrundalla was located several miles east of Mudgee) and made secured within the stockyards. They also moved some cattle about 20 Km down the river to Guntawang (close to the present town of Gulgong), where they built more huts and stockyards.

George Henry Cox (George Cox's son) describes the huts as consisting of two rooms 12 feet by 12 feet (3.6meters by 3.6 metres) roofed with shingles four feet (1.2 meters) long. William Lawson had returned by this time and was offered the choice of land. He chose the eastern side of the Cudgegong River.

After about 6 weeks the Cox brothers returned to Bathurst, leaving the men to complete the building work, about a month later the two workers also returned to Bathurst. They reported that the blacks were troublesome, and the stockmen almost scared to death, fearing to leave the camp. This report was confirmed by one of the stockman on his return to Bathurst. He stated that the blacks had murdered his mate looted the hut and dispersed the cattle. The man allegedly murdered was Tom Froom, but what actually happened was that Tom went on a spree with the blacks and was alive and well and the huts where untouched being guarded faithfully guarded by a native named "**Friday**".

In George Henry Cox's transcript he states that on the second day that the pioneers camped at Muddle or Moothi, the Aboriginal name for Mudgee waterhole a "Burraddar" (a tribe of blacks)

appeared surprised and annoyed at the Whitman's invasion of their land and the interference of their gins.

Cox talks about the chief "**Saturday**" who was the essence of cunning, treachery and ferocity. He was known far and wide as the ring leader of nearly all the crimes committed inspiring the settlers with terror.

George Cox said that what a man required was cool nerves and readiness of wit. One day his brother Henry was home alone at Munna /Menah mending his clothes when a shadow fell across the room. Looking up he saw that the hut was surround by savage armed blacks. He realized that his time must be up, for he couldn't reach down for his musket and there was no one around to help him. Instead of panicking and running away, he just smiled at the blacks. He then beckoned one of them to enter the hut and look at the colors of the fancy tapes he was using. He showed him how to sew on the buttons. He then got the rest to come inside and tied tapes around their heads and decorated them in childish fashion. He kept them amused and interested until the well armed employees returned. It took a man with nerves of steel to play a game like that with **Saturday** and **Sunday** (Elders of two clans).

(Reference - Taken from the Cox Journal)



Figure 4
Typical settler's hut

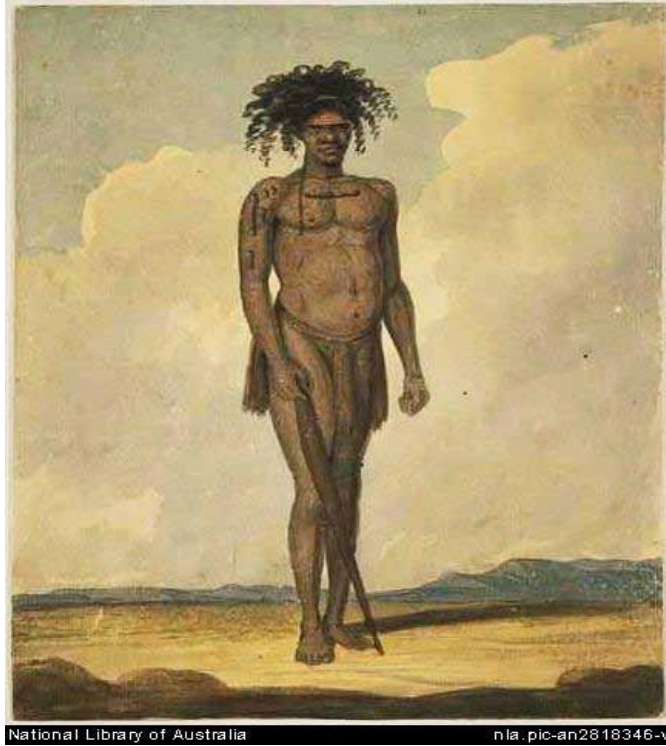


Figure 5
Wradjuri warrior
Courtesy of the National Library of Australia

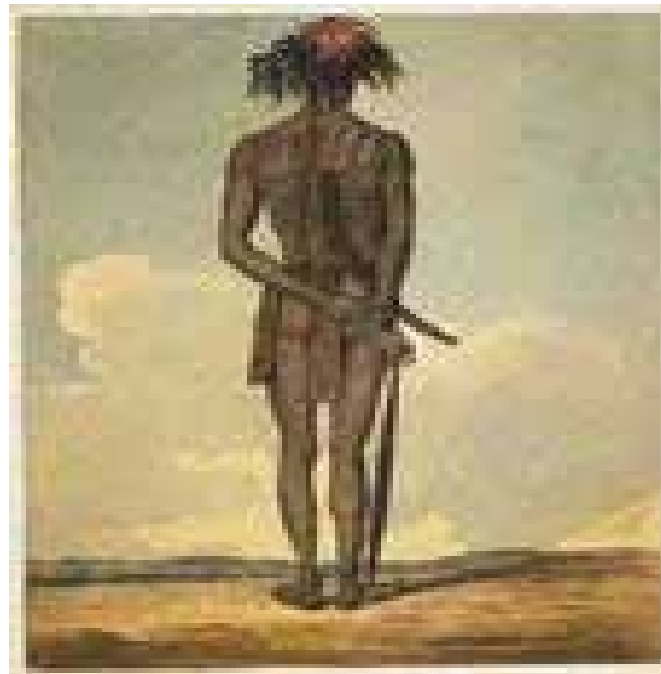


Figure 6
Back view of a Wradjuri warrior
Courtesy of the National Library of Australia

According to Cox the blacks were very dangerous, and exceedingly treacherous and in quite large numbers. In the early days they would come down to the stations intimidating the settlers thus making life very difficult. The Coxes were decent law binding, humane people and they didn't want to shoot them. On the other hand they certainly didn't want the blacks to loaf around the camp endangering the life of the whites. There was an uneasy truce the Cox brothers had to have their wits about them all the time. The great chief (Elder) of the district was called **Sunday** but the deadliest enemy of the whites was **Windradyne (Saturday)**.

On another occasion some time after moving the head station from Munna to Burrundulla in 1828, Henry and his brother Edward Cox paid one of their usual visits to Munna. One morning, at sunrise, the usual time for the blacks making an attack, an encounter ensued between a tribe of natives from Bathurst and the Mudgee tribe.

The air was rent by wild and angry cries of the combatants, between black and black each fought" with all the ferocity of the savage.

Michael Lahey had now replaced the cruel overseer Chamberlain (refer to Chapter 6) in 1825; a kind and sympathetic man who helped heal the wrong doing of his predecessor. Mick in a great state of excitement and fear, thundered at the door leading to the room occupied by the Coxes, alike with hammering and loud cries calling out whether they wanted to be murdered without defending themselves.

After some time, the door was opened, the sight that met their eyes was ludicrous in the extreme, and the terrified gins were scampering in all directions, speeding for all they were worth for the tall reeds in the swamp.

The Bathurst tribe thinking the object of their search was concealed in the house demanded admittance. The Coxes had no intention of permitting the warlike victors to enter, but by signs, made them understand they search the swamp, they accordingly did, and succeeded in finding the dusky **Helen of Troy** whom they were in search of, this was the cause of all the trouble, having abducted by one of the dusky dwellers on the bank of the Cudgeegong.

The gins that were concealed in the granary loft descended matters then assumed their normal state. Several of the Mudgee blacks were killed also some of the Bathurst tribe, the latter making their way home they were pursued for some distance by their hostile opponents, with the exception of the loss of a few weapons there was no further damage sustained.

Diana Mudgee was only a child when this incident occurred and was probably still being suckled by her mother (practice of Aboriginals to suckle children longer, so as to reduce the population) and both of them would have been among the gins running for cover.



Figure 7
Aboriginal women
Unknown tribe



National Library of Australia nla.pic-an2818442-v

Figure 8
Family of blacks living on a station
Courtesy of the National Library of Australia

The natives continued to harass Cox's men and stock up till about 1840, when a shepherd was murdered and 80 sheep killed this happened down the river at Bimbijong (near **Piambong**) after that the number of natives reduced and so did the harassment.

When Government Grants of land at Mudgee were made the following selections were confirmed: Putta Bucca (name of a hill near creek) to **W.Lawson**, Bomira to **L.V.Dulhunty**, Menah to **Henry Cox** [the site of their first camp] and another at Broombree. **George Cox** moved over to Burrundulla and another at Cullenbone, besides other smaller grants near the town site. Dabee went to **Edward Cox**, Rawden to **Robert Fitzgerald**, Lue to **James Walker**; Havilah went to **William Hayes**, while Guntawang went to **Richard** and **Edwin Rouse**. Wilbertree to **Robert Lowe** and his son **Robert** received Ellerslie. Blachford and Goree went to **C. B.Lowe**, while **William Bowman** received Mullamuddy. All the above grants were of considerable size and certainly contributed to the wealth of these men.

Chapter 5 WIRADJURI PEOPLE

Peter Reed states in his book “A Hundred Years War” that there were some 3000 Aborigines living in the Wiradjuri area (i.e. means the whole of the Wradjuri nation)

For the purpose of food gathering and social life the clans were divided into small groups.

Each was formed of one or two extended families, such as an old man his wives his sons and their wives and children.

In the Bathurst region extended family territories were about 50 km. in radius within which at different times of the year areas known to be productive were visited in turn. An extended family of 20 or 30 people might stay for a month or two at campsites which have been visited regularly in this way for thousands of years.

Clan names gave their names to European towns such as Muddle, (Mudgee), Kuta- Mundra (Cootamundra) and Dabee (Rylstone).

The Bathurst Aborigines were Macquarie River people whose closest links were probably with fellow Wradjuri up and down the river. The people down river towards the present town of Orange and Wellington probably heard of the events around.

It was stated that in summer they wore very little clothing apart from a belt woven from grass to hold their weapons. In winter they wore possum and or kangaroo cloaks especially the Dabee clan due to the high altitude.

Several groups formed a **Bandor** or **Clan** these members were all related and hunted and gathered together in their recognized hunting ground. Permission was asked before entering another Bands hunting ground.

(Reference- T. Salisbury and P.J. Gresser—1971 “Windradyne of the Wiradjuri Martial Law at Bathurst 1824” Wentworth Books Pty. Ltd. Sydney)

The following Reference is taken from an Archaeological Report in the proposed Dam on the Goulburn River by Laila Haglund Sydney 1981 it gives an indication of how the Wiradjuri lived in the Mudgee area. She reports:

There were presence of large numbers of undisturbed open sites with archaeological deposits revealed by scatters of Aboriginal stone artifacts, it was noted during the preliminary survey as an unusual feature of this study area.

A large number of rock shelters were noted to contain archaeological deposits.

Site categories:

- 1) Occupation sites, i.e. Areas which show a concentration of debris associated with human occupation. These occur in rock shelters, under overhangs and in the open.
- 2) Burials, it was the custom within relatively recent times included disposal of the dead in rock shelters or crevasses where the remains could have been kept dry.
- 3) Scarred trees, i.e. Trees from which bark or wood has been removed for making canoes, shields or containers, and carved trees (recorded as marking graves or ceremonial grounds in the Hunter region)
- 4) Quarries and axe grinding grooves, the former can consist of sandstone or igneous rock. Sandstone was used for grinding and ceremonial stones, igneous Quarries and axe grinding grooves, the former can consist of sandstone or igneous rock. Sandstone was used for grinding

and ceremonial stones, igneous rock for edge ground tools.

5) Art sites such as paintings or engravings. The former may be charcoal drawings or paintings, prints or stencils executed in dry or wet ochres, pipe clay or gypsum.

6) Ceremonial grounds and stone arrangements. The former called Bora or Keepara grounds, showing up as circular earth banks. Stone arrangements have a variety of shapes, and were connected Aboriginal ritual and mythology.

Prehistory of the region (Johnson 1975) estimates that the Aborigines were present in the Blue Mountains some 20,000 years ago and definitely in the Capertee Valley at least 7000 years ago.

Laila Haglund states that early settlers and explorers usually focused on aspects that seemed spectacular or unusual to them. They frequently misunderstood what they observed. Ironically, it is generally the aspects of Aboriginal culture which are best preserved in archaeological sites e.g. their stone tools, which attracted least comment. Hence there is little overlap of the two types of information. This makes the integration of historical and archeological information difficult. The study area was within the **Gamilaroi** language group, the eastern part on the junction of the Goulburn and Merriwa Rivers; it was probably inhabited by members of the **Wonarua** people.

The author had the privilege of being escorted around the Ulan coal mine site several years ago by Laila Haglund and seeing first hand some of the evidence still remaining. This has left a permanent reminder in me of how the Wiradjuri people lived.

On the upper Hunter River, east of the **Gamilaroi** were the **Geawegal**. The area of the **Wiradjuri** language group was south of the Gamilori and extended into the mountainous area south of the Goulburn River. However well-defined borders may not have existed between the groups. She goes on to say that each group consisted of several distinct groups of Aborigines, we do not know how many nor how closely they were linked.

Large scale ceremonial gatherings were also reasons for crossing over borders, It was noted by contemporaries that although tribes were generally supposed to keep to their own land and transgressions could cause hostilities, but such transgressions were accepted in the cause of trade or ceremony but only if mutually agreed to (Reference - Brayshaw).

The region was considered rich in food resources which they could acquire with little effort. Several references describes them as healthy, physically impressive and good tempered (when not being dispossessed of their land) feasts could be arranged for large groups for long periods and the food supply be little problem)

When camping in the open they often made use of, two types of huts simple windbreaks and conical huts, both using forked sticks and bark and left open on one side where a fire was kept burning. These huts where only temporary and not meant to last.

Laila Haglund states that several factors influencing the choice of a campsite: proximity to fresh water, reasonable food supply and vantage ground in the case of an attack. The same camping grounds were used periodically for generations after generations.

CHAPTER 6

WAR

William Lawson, the Commandant of the Bathurst Garrison, was sympathetic to the blacks knowing that the whites were usually the aggressors

The core of the problem was the English view that as conquerors they could do whatever they wished with the land and its indigenous people with their superior firepower

Governor Macquarie's Proclamation dated 4th May 1816 where he addressed the Erora and Dharuk Aboriginals: *If any blacks singular or in a group were prohibited to approach a white farm, village or town within one mile (1.6Km.) while armed they could be shot.*

Even if a group of six or more venture near a farm even unarmed, they could be shot.

The proclamation thus gave whites the right to treat the blacks as enemy and kill them at will.

The majority of Aboriginals in the Sydney basin had been successfully wiped out, now it was the turn of the peaceful and friendly Wiradjuri people.

The land of the Wiradjuri people extended from the western foothills of the Blue Mountains from Lithgow just over 500 Km. West to the Hay district, north to Dubbo and south to the Murray River and Albury. The population estimated by L.R.Smith (Reference 47) was somewhere about 3000.

The Wiradjuri were divided into clans each belonging to a defined territory. The clans in the Bathurst area lived within Wellington, Mudgee, Rylstone and Bathurst, each clan had approximately 50 Km. radius of territory. The Bathurst group lived on the upper Macquarie River around Bathurst, the Muddle clan on the Cudgegong River around Mudgee while the Wellington clan lived on the Bell River and the Macquarie River downstream of Bathurst.

Michael Pearson- ("Bathurst Plains and Beyond: European Colonization and Aboriginal Resistance") estimates that in 1814 the combined population of the three groups was about 500 to 600 people. Each clan contained about 20 to 40 people, so there were about 5 to 8 small clans in each group (tribe). We know that there was a Dabee and Capertee clan that was eventually wiped out most probably part of the Mudgee tribe? The three tribes where of the same language group and spoke the same dialect but lived and wandered in specified areas. Within the clan's or bands there were families, but husbands frequently had two or more wives and sometimes lent wives to other men.

The Wiradjuri people like other native tribes did not have chiefs but relied on their elders for decisions and guidance's. Circumstances now demanded stronger measures to be taken for their very survival. This came in the form of a young fearless, strong and highly intelligent warrior by the name of **Windradyne**. The whites cruelly called him **Saturday**, but he was a master of strategies, employing guerrilla warfare never seen by the Whitman before.

John Connor in his book "The Australian Frontier Wars 1788-1838"

States that the first attack by the Wiradjuri was in 1822. This occurred at George Cox's station on the Cudgegong River at Mudgee. A few months later another attack, one of William Lawson's employee was killed by a Wiradjuri war party. Lawson conceded that there was justice or at least provocation on the side of the blacks.

Swallow Creek about 16km and west of Bathurst was the next target The attacks continued in 1823 and in September of that year they attacked Mr. William Lee's station about 16 km North East of Bathurst and killed one of his men. In October and November other stations such as Wyldes, Palmer's and Samuel Marsden's were attacked. The Wiradjuri held the initiative during 1823.

The English now started to poison their water supply and mixed in dampers or wheat cakes with arsenic left for the war parties to eat. It was not only eaten by the warriors but also their families, the result was an agonizing death.

Then on 19th March 1824 about 60 Blacks attacked the re-occupied Government station at Shallow Creek. The lonely shepherds and stockmen were terrified; Sydney Gazette reported that every sound could be conveyed the horror of a bloody and cruel death. (Reference- Connor)

Mary Coe in her book states that the Bathurst residents were outraged, so Morisset dispatching a party of Red coats to bring as many prisoners as possible to teach them a lesson.

Windradyne was supposed to have bravely walked out to meet them before they reached the black's camp. Six soldiers could not restrain him so a musket was smashed across his ribs, breaking them. He was chained and taken back to Bathurst and goaled for a month. (Reference Sydney Gazette 8/1/1824)

Resentment was now running high, and open warfare was now eminent. Soon after his release **Windradyne** and several of his family were set upon by several whites shooting muskets at them, the warriors retaliated throwing a few spears but were no match against the muskets and a number of the blacks were killed.

This encounter had far reaching consequences, for now Aborigines could be shot without cause, murder would have no legal repercussions.

Windradyne would change that ethic he was a survivor of the massacre, he had seen members of his family killed for no apparent reason. The blacks began their retribution on 24 May 1824 killing four whites and three more the next day. On the 24th May 1824 the pay back killings began at a place called Millah-Murrah, Windradyne and his warriors silently surrounded the hut of Samuel Terry. His men had laid poisoned damper out to kill some blacks, his buildings were also built on their sacred Burbung ground. The natives attacked and Terry was speared six times and his hut burnt to the ground, they then killed the sheep and cattle.

From there they quickly traveled to a place called Warren-Gunyah, north of Millah-Murrah. They attacked swiftly burning the hut to the ground two armed men inside were also burnt to death. They stole muskets and ammunition and then speared sheep and cattle.

From there Windradyne led his warriors to a property called Mill Post, killing the white men and again spearing the sheep and cattle. During these raids seven white men had been speared. Morisset immediately sent out a party of Red coats to pursue them.

William Cox stated at the time, that the Wiradjuri "*may now be called at war with the Europeans*". The British retaliation was inevitable, and on 31st. May, 1824 After a stockman was speared, five of the man's mates rode out from their employer's property armed and ready for vengeance when they returned that evening they claimed that they had not see any blacks. Two weeks later three Aboriginal bodies were discovered. The men later admitted that they killed them during a skirmish with 30 spear wielding warriors.

It was recorded that in the first ten years of settlement at Bathurst there were about twenty whites murdered by the Aborigines. In turn many Aborigines were killed in retaliation; most of the trouble was over food supplies and women.

Mary Coe states that 600 warriors had joined Windradyne including "Old Bull" from the south, and the fierce chief called "Blucher" from the North West.

By the end of May, 1824 Bathurst was in a state of turmoil; the blacks had divided into small groups and carried out guerilla style warfare. As Windradyne fought on the north east side of Bathurst, another party led by one of the before mentioned chiefs attacked south of Fish River and then Rockley area.

On the 31st.May 1824 In the Rockley area a party of warriors drove off 400 head of sheep. The next day they returned and attacked the stockmen, wounding one twice with spears. The stockmen armed men and rode off to get revenge. All they found were women and children; they opened fire killing the women. (Reference Sydney Gazette 10/6/1824)

Quote's the party went out in quest of the natives, for the purpose of spreading destruction amongst their ranks, but the only horde they fell in with comprised three women and without questioning the propriety of such a step, immediately dispatched the poor unoffending creatures, notwithstanding they were females.

Sydney Gazette dated 22nd July 1824 played down the actual number of blacks being killed: That only 8 or 9 of the natives have been killed while the Commandant reports the number of European deaths to be about 5.

Mary Coe estimates the true number of blacks killed between 60 and 70, mainly women and children.

The new Commandant, who replaced William Lawson, Major Morisset placed **Windradyne** in leg irons for a month. This was a huge mistake by Morisset thus creating a martyr out of **Windradyne**. After his release and subsequent return to his people he was more determined than ever to continue the fight against the invaders.

The settlers on the other hand were also committed to continue the elimination of all Aborigines in the region.

Reprisals were quick soldiers were called in and rode out to the north of Bathurst killing any blacks they came across. They were ruthless in the extreme for when they came across 3 gins and a small boy they subsequently killed the lot and threw their bodies into a waterhole to decompose and pollute the water.

In May of 1824 Governor Brisbane declared Martial law west of the mountains after seven whites were murder by Aborigines. For about four months seventy five soldiers rode about in small parties and kept the blacks moving. The Aboriginal elders asked for peace but as soon as the soldiers withdrew the Aborigines stole cattle.

The killings continued and by the end of May 1824 nobody black or white was game enough to venture out alone. Soldiers rode out from Bathurst in small parties each under the charge of a magistrate and kept the Aborigines moving. Brisbane reported that none had been killed, but simply kept in a constant state of alarm until the elders came in and asked for peace. How can we expect anything other than this statement from a politician where previously blacks were shot on sight?

By August 1824 the whites were occupying an area approximately 100 kilometers wide by 200 kilometers long and the Wiradjurie hunting grounds were being destroyed, they were being dispossessed without discussion or debate.

The Wiradjuri were not war like it was not part of their tradition, but the Eora had already shown the way in following their leader **Pemuory** so it was to come to pass the Wiradjuri would follow **Windradyne**.

John Connor in his book "The Australian Frontier Wars 1788-1838" refers to the unfair advantage the British soldiers had over the blacks. They were professional soldiers had superior weapons, opposed to the blacks who were only part time warriors and had only spears, clubs and boomerangs as weapons. Food supplies were transported with the British while the blacks had to stop fighting and then look or hunt for their food. In essence the blacks could only fight for short durations.

As stated previously the three tribes in the Bathurst, Mudgee and Wellington areas in 1814 together was estimated at only 500 to 600 in total. We can then assume that each tribe consisted of about 200 men, women and children from about 4 or 5 clans and not all of these were warriors. As the blacks were scattered and isolated from the other tribes they had little combined strength to resist the whites. The clans had different Elders, so it was difficult to formulate a united army from the number of clans. The closest they had to a leader was **Windradyne**.

The black's only advantage was using stealth and surprise tactics, usually attacking at night or early morning. The main weapon used by the British from 1730s to 1830s was the Brown Bess a flintlock musket. It was heavy and weighed about 12 pounds (5.4 Kg.) The musket might have been accurate for a distance of only 50 meters but the 19.1 mm. Caliber ball inflicted terrible damage on the victim. It was stated that a musket ball could shatter a thighbone or several ribs.

Connor states that in June 1824 a Sergeant John Baker and soldiers of the 2nd Somersetshire 40th. Regiment with a constable was sent out from Bathurst and traveled north to about present day Wattle Flat. His mission was to arrest certain blacks that had attacked settler's huts and bring them back to Bathurst. The party returned to Bathurst the next day without even sighting one black.

Morisset sent out another party on the 14th.June, 1824 this time to Muddle again without reporting any blacks killed. He ordered another expedition this time in the 1st.week of September, 1824, according to Collins the expedition probably consisted of Moresset, 4 Magistrates, 6 mounted settlers, some Aboriginal guides and a detachment of about 40 soldiers of the 40th.Regiment.The Census estimated that there were about 83 Government horses in Bathurst in 1824, but there was a lack of pack saddles so the supplies were transported by cart.

There were 4 parties each led by a Magistrate each traveled north by a separate route to rendezvous at Muddle. The pace would have been fairly slow as the soldiers had to march through thick scrub. It was estimated that it probably took 5 days to reach Muddle. The parties then left Muddle around 17th.September for a 10 day sweep beyond Muddle in which Moresset 's party headed north, James Walker's party headed west, Lawson's and George Rankin's parties went east.

Rankin's party traveled as far as the Hunter River, Rankin at this stage stated that the expedition had not killed any Wiradjurie. In fact he stated that the expedition had only sighted two blacks.

Moresset was very shrewd in his report of the low causality rate of the blacks during the war he certainly overlooked the massacres that had occurred at Capertee, and Bell Falls etc.

One of the worst cases occurred in the Capertee district North East of Bathurst a refugee centre had been established for the women and children. A party of soldiers started to negotiate with the people and was invited to leave their camp and take the food supplied by the soldiers.

As they came towards the food the soldiers opened fire and it was reported that the entire group was murdered some 30 people even the babies. It was also the White man's policy that the only way to assimilate the blacks into White man's culture was to eradicate them so that half castes could not be produced.

On the Turon River North of Wattle Flat troops drove a party of women and children with a few warriors into Bell's Falls Gorge, trapped they were then systematically shot.

The same tactic was used in a gorge near the Headwaters at Clear Creek and in the two killings locals estimated that the Wiradjurie casualties in the hundreds.

They returned to Muddle on 27th.September. The parties again separated for a sweep towards Wallerawang then returned to Bathurst. Governor Brisbane stated that no Wiradjurie had been killed on the expedition. After this the blacks ceased the attacks during October and November 1824 and the Wiradjurie Elders came to Bathurst requesting peace. Governor Brisbane revoked Martial law on the 11th, December 1824.

16 blacks were killed by 3 of George Cox's men near Mudgee, the main protagonist was **Theophilus Chamberlain**; he was brave and enterprising but extremely cruel and by his injudicious management made matters worse. He stated that if he were in power there would not be one black fellow alive.

Following Reference is from George Henry Cox's Journal.

It appears that George Cox's foreman **Chamberlane** could have been the instigator of the massacres. On the 10th September 1824 Chamberlane, with two of his stockmen went from Dabee to Mudgee where they followed a large tribe of Aborigines for about 150 kilometers north/north-west of Munna (the Cox's' station at Mudgee).

The Aborigines had stolen about forty head of George Cox's cattle. According to Chamberlain as soon as the blacks sighted the stockmen, about 30 of them attacked them by throwing spears at the stockmen. Out- numbered Chamberlain order a retreated but the blacks pursued them continued to throw spears and boomerangs. One of the boomerangs hit his horse cutting a piece out of his horse. Chamberlain immediately turned around and shot the thrower dead. Again the stockmen retreated, reloaded and turned again, shooting the headmost native dead his name was "Blucher" the chief.

They again retreated, reloaded and shot a third black dead, this resulted in stopping the natives in their tracks. The three men then rode off until after dark, where they dismounted to rest both their horses and themselves without lighting a fire.

At daybreak they remounted and pursued the tracks of the cattle to the N.N.W. after about 20 miles they had to give in due to lack of provisions. On their return towards Muddle, they unexpectedly came across a number of Aboriginal fires and an immense quantity of weapons lying around them consisting of spears, boomerangs, nulla-nullas but no blacks to be seen.

It appears that the whole tribe had been engaged in burying the three natives killed the previous day. The stockmen immediately dismounted and heaped all the weapons in the fire, whilst in the act of burning them, a large number of blacks suddenly appeared towards them.

The stockmen caught their horses and retreated, followed by about 40 blacks, the Whitemen then dismounted tied the horses together and started to fire at the natives shooting many and then charged at them with their bayonets, until they were completely routed. A total of nineteen human beings had been slaughtered in two days for no other reason than innocently believing the cattle were free.

There were 16 natives left dead on the battlefield, the remaining weapons were then destroyed. According to Chamberlain they returned to Mudgee and then he rode to Bathurst to report the story to George Cox who in turn took him to inform Moresset. In addition 122 head of George Cox's cattle and a number of Lawson's were still missing. Theophilus Chamberlain a ticket of leave man had been an overseer for their father William Cox at Clarendon.

It appears that in early 1822 at Gunterwang near Mudgee a Cox out station the blacks attacked releasing the cattle and throwing spears at the whites. Chamberlain had instigated the problem by upsetting the aborigines possibly taking their women for sexual purposes.

When informed of this attack, William Cox wrote on the 7th. February 1822 from his property at Clarendon to Sir Thomas Brisbane who had replaced Governor Macquarie.

Of course Cox only reported what was told to him by his son Henry via Chamberlain, that the natives had driven the whites away except for one man who is supposed to have been killed and let the cattle loose and stole the sheep.

From the time that William Cox wrote the letter a total of 66 days had elapsed from when the Cox brothers had left Bathurst set up two stations one at Munna another at Guntawang. George had inspected the country at Talbragar and ridden back to Bathurst to get help a distance of 220 Km. Henry Cox in the meantime had ridden to Windsor a distance of about 300 Km.

George Cox mustered up five or six willing and armed men and rode back to Muddle, it has never been proved how many men if any had been killed by the natives in that encounter. It can be assumed that George Cox and his men simply mustered what cattle they could and shot what Aborigines they came across and then returned to Munna. The Cox brothers after this encounter decided to abandon Guntawang due to the hostility of the natives, within months the property was then taken up by the Rouse brothers. Michael Lahy employee of the Coxes respectively had informed the Rouse brothers John and Edwin only 21 and 16 years about the value of the property. Cunningham refers to Mr George Cox's station as 3 miles NW from Mudgee

[Ref. Royal Australian Historical Society pp340 Vol. 3 1922-23]

The following Reference is taken from Burrundalla –Cox family Q991.6/7 Mitchell Library

When the Coxes first settled at Menah, they co-existed peacefully with the aboriginals until the blacks realized that the whites had come to stay and more would soon arrive. As soon as convict labor moved in they started to steal the aboriginal women, provoking retaliation.

The Cox journal states that Moresset together with about 40 soldiers, 6 mounted settlers with 4 Magistrates left Bathurst for Muddle a few days after with Chamberlain used as a guide. This differs from what Collins states in his book that Moresset was already near Muddle?

Cox also writes in his Journal that Moresset stated, " *that there is every reason to hope that they will come up with the natives and put an end to this sanguinary and desultory warfare*". I would interpret this to mean killing any black they came across during the expedition certainly if 3 ordinary stockmen could easily kill 19 black warriors, how many could Moresset's trained soldiers kill?

It was also stated by either William Cox or his son George Cox in 1824 " *shoot them all and manure the ground with them.*"

William Lawson junior, son of the explorer who crossed the Blue Mountains, wrote in 1824 that he and a party of settlers went out to exterminate the Kooris. They came across a party of Koori women and dispatched them. (Reference Angus MacSween "Some Lawson Letters 1819 -1824" Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society, Vol. 50, pt. 3 August, 1964, page 239)

Men, women and children were indiscriminately killed, while no official numbers were ever released it is considered that hundreds were murdered, leaving only a small number of Aborigines in the district.

Reece states in his book "Martial Law" that approximately 100 Aboriginals were killed near Bathurst, while William Cox stated " *shoot the women and children also as it is the most sure way of getting rid of the race*)

A large number were drawn into a swamp and mounted police rode round and round and shot them indiscriminately, until they were all destroyed. One of the police inquired to his officer if a return should be made of the killed, there were no wounded, all had been destroyed, men women and children. The reply was that there was no need for a return. But forty-five heads were collected and boiled down for the sake of the skulls! My informant, a magistrate saw the skulls packed for exportation in a case at Bathurst ready for shipment to accompany the commanding officer on his voyage shortly afterwards to England. ." (Threlkeld Reminiscences in Gunson Australian Reminiscence and papers of L.E.Threlkeld vol. 1, pp49

Sydney Gazette 5/8/1824 (Report p48 of book. And p49 of book Threlkeld Martial Law 14/8/1824

Reference Salesbury and Gressr ; Key wording was *Mutual bloodshed may be stopped by the use of arms against the natives beyond the ordinary Rule of Law in time of Peace, and , for this End, Resort to summary justice has become necessary*

A troop of 75 armed soldiers was dispatched to the area, they were divided into 4 parties headed by magistrates, Moressit, Rakin, Lawson and Walker (copy p52 and 53 and 54) Sydney Gazette 30/9/1824

Sadleir, The Aborigines of Australia, Sydney 1883, pp48, mentions an 1826 meeting where "it was declared by men of position that the black fellow was not a human being and that there was no more guilt in shooting him than in shooting a native dog. Reece believes that this was the same meeting at Bathurst in 1824 and not 1826 but lacks further information.

Chapter 7 THE AFTERMATH

Although a precise study was never attempted by the early Europeans of the Wiradjuri people living in the Bathurst region, Lynne Symes in her Thesis refers to Michael Pearson pp66 where he lists a table of clan size. She goes on to suggest that the tribal population quoted varied among the European settlers, these from 40 to 100 people.

So Lynne estimates that if there were 5 to 8 tribes and the population ranged from 40 to 100 then the least number living in the district would have been 200 with the maximum of 800 people. As previously stated, Michael Pearson suggested that there were only 3 tribes (clans) in the region **Mudgee, Wellington** and **Bathurst** clans totaling about 500 people.

The NSW Legislative Select Committee on the condition of the Aborigines in 1845 stated that a reduction of 30% in their population in Bathurst and 50% from Mudgee for the years 1835-1845. Lynne believes that an even greater reduction would have occurred during the war.

Only nine years after the Massacres a return of Aboriginal Natives taken at Bathurst on 29th May and 23rd July 1833 show 59 adult males, including and over the probable age of 18. This return shows a total of 69 women, under the heading Number of wives, some men having 5 and 4, while others have none, 20 male children and 4 female children. Tribes mentioned under the description of Tribe includes Bathurst, Mudgee, Patrick's Plain, Capertee, Dabee, Mandorama, Warwick, Kings Plains, Cox River and Coourbing. Not all of these tribes were Wiradjuri for example Patrick's Plain (Singleton) were of the Kamilaroy tribe.

The only Mudgee people listed were:

Joe [Aldigull] age 35 and his 4 wives and 3 male children

Poornboy aged 38 and his wife and 1 male child

Metterabee aged 30 his wife and 1 male child

Billy Tall Boy [Yagha] aged 36 his 2 wives

Sunday [Gullimore] aged 34 his 4 wives and 2 male children.

Tony [Yontumbilli] aged 40 his 2 wives and 1 male child.

[Uoolungara] aged 25 and his wife.

A total of only 30 Mudgee people were listed and only the men were listed by name.

At the time of the Return, **Diana** would have been between seven and nine years of age and as there were no female children listed it is possible she was most probably living at Cox's **Burrindulla** station or with a white stockman in Mudgee.

The total of only 128 Aboriginal adults recorded indicates that the biggest decline in their population took place before 1840s.

Missionaries, newly arrived from abroad hoped to persuade the Wiradjuri by milder discipline.

At Wellington Valley 160 Km. down the Macquarie River from Bathurst there was a

Government Agricultural station where a large number of Wiradjuri apparently in want of aid and comfort existed.

This station was established by Governor Brisbane in 1823 and by 1827 there were 60 convicts and 15 soldiers there but the venture failed. A prolong drought showed that it couldn't support itself let alone provide food for Sydney. By 1830 Governor Darling closed it down.

The Christian Mission replaced it and Governor Burke made over the buildings and 7000 acres to the Society and in 1830 the first missionaries to work among the Wiradjuri arrived at Bell River a few Km. from the present town of Wellington.

The first missionaries were William Watson and Simon Handt both were by nature quarrelsome and after a series of confrontations, Handt left in 1836. He was replaced by Reverend James Günther a German.

When he arrived in 1837 there was a triangular conflict of interest among the inhabitants of the gentle slopes of the Bell and Macquarie rivers. At one point there were the half dozen stations scattered throughout the district, rudimentary slab huts and a few thousand acres of un-cleared land presided over by a solitary Whiteman.

In the absence of white labor, casual work was available to Wiradjuri men and boys such as shepherding dray driving, splitting and cutting timber. In return they received tobacco, flour, tea and a little meat.

The stations served as a resource around which the family groups would gather when food was short elsewhere. In summer the families might not be seen by the settlers for months.

The second point was the mission itself; the buildings stood a couple of inconvenient kilometers from the river, the more so as another long drought set in after 1837.

Half a dozen wooden huts made up the settlement: the missionaries' houses, a dormitory for the girls and a slab hut for the boys which served as a day hut for instructions and sewing, the ration shed and the playground enclosed by a slab fence to keep the animals out.

The station was not lost upon by the blacks they were not shot at by the whites and there was no possibility of sexual attachment between white men and black women, also tobacco and food was handed out liberally.

But by 1838 regular rations were given out only to those who stayed at the mission or who came to church on Sundays.

The third point in the triangle was the camp of the Wiradjuri themselves. Seldom was it one place for long, but was shifted about on the banks of the Bell River between 100 meters and 4 Km. from the Mission. Generally there were about 40 to 60 people in the camp, mostly known by name to the missionaries, even though not all visited the Mission.

Every night in 1837 Günther and Watson would stumble across the gullies and fallen logs towards the camp fires which marked the current location of the camp. To enter and speak to the people was easy but to get them to heed was another matter, Günther could speak a little Wiradjuri at this time. He knew that the blacks only came to the church for handouts and not to be converted.

He concentrated on converting "his boys" as he called them, most were below age of initiation between 9 and 12years old. During his 7 years at Wellington Valley he maintained a paternal relationship with a dozen boys.

They were Fred, Harry, Jemmy Buckler, George, Ingle Jemmy, Paddy Possum, Tommy, Paddy Fisher, Bingery, Friday, Lowry, Lively and Cochrane.

On the 14th. June 1838 Rev. Günther rejoiced that Cochrane could read word for word. Drained of funds and energy and hope Günther left the mission in 1843 and moved over to a parish in Mudgee.

By the 1840s there were over 100 stations some had their own small Aboriginal community perhaps a remnant of an extended family, living at the station for months at a time. There were fewer old people alive to reinforce the traditional ways on to the young. The new generation of blacks was less secure and had more to lose by ignoring the whites.

The killing of blacks in a small population was catastrophic, if several men of an extended family were killed the surviving women and children and old people would often within a few months congregate near a friendly station or town. When a whole of a sub clan were killed or died of disease their dreaming sites could not be and have never been reused. The dead still owned it no strange black visited it, no tribes trespassed on it, like our cemeteries it belonged to those who were gone.

Above References:

Gresser P.J. and Salisbury T. – “Windradyne of the Wiradjuri”. Wentworth Books, Sydney 1971

Gunther J. “Annual Report of Aboriginal Mission at Wellington Valley”- in Historical Records of Australia various volumes

Peason M.—“Seen through different eyes” -Phd. ANU 1981

Woolmington J. “Wellington Valley in 1838 a house divided against itself in the push from the bush”- No. 16 October 1883

The White man could not begin to understand the devastation caused by the loss of so many natives in the area.

For example they were held to a strict tribal code irrespective of their tribe.

A totem is a class of material objects which are regarded with superstitious respect by the Aborigine, believing there exists between them and every member of the class an intimate and altogether special relationship. The Aborigines believe that there is a bond of friendship and kinship between the clan of the individual and the totems. Totems may be clan totems or individual totems.

A woman is not authorized to marry a person of the same totemic affiliation. Aboriginal marriage laws are governed by these regulations laid down in the dreamtime.

Aboriginal people are not allowed to kill or eat an animal which is a member of the same totemic clan.

If a person enters another tribe's territory they must find someone who shares their totem, they can then claim kinship and safety whilst visiting or passing through Bora a Sacred ritual Reference - “Understanding Aboriginal Culture” by Cyril Havecker.

At first the Aboriginal men were happy to offer their gins as a sign of brotherhood under the illusion that whites would in turn regard them as brothers and observe the same tribal taboo. When the whites proceeded to cohabit with other black women within the taboo group (mothers and sisters etc.) and were not affected by any mysterious or spiritual occurrences. The whole Aboriginal society which was based on this Taboo assumption fell apart. The black women were soon being bartered for alcohol in exchanged for sex.

Conflict over Aboriginal women were common, the custom of leading wives to visitors was widespread in aboriginal society and many explorers and squatters noted that aborigines who had

never seen whites before were anxious to trade their women for axes and other European goods. Sometimes they just offered their wives as tokens of goodwill. The whites especially the stockmen, shepherds and hutkeepers in the squatting districts, were quick to take advantage of this, and in the Wellington Valley it was reported as early as 1835 that every servant possessed an aboriginal mistress ("Annual report of the mission 1835",v&p, 1836n.p.)

In 1832 a census of the aborigines at the Wellington Mission was attempted, this proved to be difficult due to the different clans. Only 69 men, 61 women and 23 children from 11 different districts were counted, only one man aged 30 years old came from Mudgee, he was called **Goomboomany** (Reference -"Traveling down the Cudgegong")

The Rev. William Watson's policy of keeping Aboriginal children against their parents' wishes precipitated a dispute with his fellow missionary, James Gunther, at Wellington Valley. In 1840, after being dismissed by the Church Missionary Society, Watson left the mission station with Most of the Aborigines and established the new Apsley mission on a piece of ground made available by one of the very few co-operative local squatters.

The Rev .James Gunther was the first incumbent of Saint John the Baptist Anglican Church Mudgee he arrived in the colony on the 12th.July 1837, with the rank of Government Chaplain. His first charge was an assistant to the Reverend Mr. Watson at the Aboriginal Mission station at Wellington Valley in August of that year which was formed in 1832 with the object of civilizing the natives. Evidently being a labour of love it was also one in vain, the untutored blacks not appreciating the efforts made on their behalf and as they were not taught any different method of capturing game the mission was abandoned in 1842.

During his sojourn at the station Mr. Gunther found time to compile a dictionary of the "Wiradjuri" dialect, as spoken by the tribes inhabiting **Wellington**, the **Talbragar** and **Mudgee**.

On November 1st.1843 Mr. Gunther received his permanent appointment to the Mudgee district, hitherto his visits were monthly. Mr. Gunther established himself in the hearts of everyone, pursuing his avocation most zealously, dying in harness in 1879. (Reference - George Cox's journal by his son George Henry Cox)

A letter to the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald on the 16th November 1855 from James Gunther Archdeacon of Mudgee concerning the discovery of an Aboriginal cave with numerous wall paintings in the Dabee or Ryalstone area .The cave is about 40 miles from Mudgee and 10 to 12 miles from Rylstone in an easterly direction. (The letter contains about 4 pages of interesting information. Reference frame 251 - 546 dated 1836-to1865 Gunther call No.MLB504).

Another letter to the Legislative Council concerning Aborigines written by James Gunther after his move to Mudgee in 1843 Reference call no. MLB504 Gunther 1836-1865

There is a lot of information in these letters of some 6 pages, where he talks about the number of Aborigines in the district; he lists the natives who were at the Wellington mission and also the blacks in the Mudgee district:

Rev. Gunther Lists the aborigines of the Mudgee district: (note his writing is difficult to read)

1] **Jemmy Magpie**

About 40 years old has a wife & is the chief, a leading man amongst the blacks and has much influence amongst them. He is partially civilised but is un settled and wonders ?? .There is something noble and independent in his manner and dealings; he lives mostly about the estate of the late messes Lawson, but rarely engages in other work but cutting bark and shooting game for the Europeans.

2] **Tommy Perry**

About 18 years half civilised he is generally at work for the Europeans, with Mr. G. Cox and others.

3] **Roger**

About 12 years considerably advanced in civilisation habits rather useful in work mostly employed by Mr. Blackman the Inn keeper and grazier.

4] **Jacky Shepherd**

About 30 years has a wife at times generally engaged on Mr. G. Cox's estate , as a shepherd and civilised to some extent.

5] **Saturday**

About 27 years partly civilised and often at work with different masters.

6] **Bobby**

About 20years rather advanced in civilisation often employed in regular work but by different masters.

7] **Big Dick**

About 30 years old has a wife a little civilised and occasionally making him self useful with Europeans but often wandering about between Mudgee and Dabee.

8] **Brandy**

About 35 years old has a wife, very little civilised but occasionally employed by the whites in various little errands, wandering from plains to plains, mean and deceitful.

9] **Patrick**

About 30 years old has a wife not all much civilised but quite and good natured ,and at times employed by Europeans in various ways.

10] **Ben**

About 27 years old has a wife, sometimes employed by Europeans but not much improved by his partial civilised he is mean and idle his presence imposing.

11] **Henry**

About 20 years old has a wife is more or less civilised and often making himself useful with Europeans.

12] **Tommy Brown**

About 28 years old making himself useful at times with Europeans though not much civilised more addictive to a wandering life roaming between this and Dabee.

13] Cla Cross

Has a wife is but little civilised from a savage state is very old and infirm.

14] Cla Cobby,

Rather old and often ill very little civilised.

15] Billy Dugginga

About 20 years mostly civilised often engaged by Europeans at regular work.

15] Jacky

About 18 years civilised to a reasonable extent often employed by Europeans.

16] Jacob

About 20 years old once apparently civilised but of late more addictive to a wandering life.

17] Paddy Wheeler

About 22 years old partly civilised and often employed by Europeans.

18] Gilogily

About 22 years nearly as civilised as the generally of European labourers ,very intelligent, useful ,mostly employed by Europeans regularly engaged rather violent when provoked.

19] Tommy Rouse

About 26 years partly well civilise ,very handy ,useful and trustworthy, good natured free and easy often merry and noble.

20] Donnelly

About 25 years often employed by Europeans, quite and mild in disposition.

21] Tommy Tombony

About 30 years old a little civilised at times employed by Europeans mainly living about Louee and Dabee.

22] Barragia Peter

about 35 years old occasionally making himself useful with Europeans but more addictive to migratory habits in company with Jemmy Magpie.

23] Blackfoot

About 35 years old sometimes employed by Europeans but more addictive to unsettled life.

24] Jacky Crey

About 18 years a half cast once apparently quite civilised and useful but of late leading a very unsettled life.

The number of Aborigines in the district he calculated to be from 50 to 60, the proportion of sexes to be about 3 females to 4 males and 1/5 children, about 1/3 of the children are half cast and usually live with and like the Aboriginal. A few solitary instances of the kind have come to his knowledge but in general these men who will co-habit where opportunity offers with the Aboriginal females care little or nothing for the offspring.

Reverend Threlkeld, in his Mission report of 1838, stated that it was not only the stockmen who were involved but also white gentlemen whose taste, when in the bush, leads them to keep black concubines. No wonder that the unhappy convicts, whose state of bondage generally precludes marriage, should readily follow the example of their betters, for whose conduct no such plea exists.

The Reverend William Watson of the Wellington mission also reported that it was the sexual abuse of the young Aboriginal girls by the white settlers and the resulting horrifying incidences of venereal diseases, which caused the mission most anguish. There was scarcely a settler's hut in the district where white men, whether master, overseer, or convict; did not retain Aboriginal women. An eight-year-old girl who came to the mission suffering from venereal disease was one of four such children kept by the stockmen.

What became of the Aboriginal

The number of Aborigines living within the boundary of the Nineteen Counties had declined noticeably during the first fifty years of settlement. The most commonly accepted estimate during the 1830s was 500 (Reference - J.C.Byrne, "Twelve years Wanderings in the British Colonies" 2vol.London 1848 vol.1 pp279) yet Governor Sir Arthur Phillip in 1788 had estimated the population in the area between Botany Bay and Broken Bay alone as 1500.

In 1835 Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Colony's Surveyor-General, noted that the Aboriginal had almost disappeared from the Hunter River Valley (Reference – "Three expeditions into the interior of eastern Australia" 2 vols. London 1838 vol.1 Pp10)

By 1838 the remnants of tribes whose territories lay within the nineteen counties had drifted in to the towns or were wandering from station to station begging for food. Sometimes, especially in winter, they remained on one station and in 1835 Mitchell remarked that those surviving in the Hunter Valley had collected at such places as Segenhoe near Scone. (Reference – "Three expedition into the interior of eastern Australia" vol.1 pp20).

On those stations where settlers allowed them to collect, the Aboriginal subsisted on skim milk, offal and bran in return for casual labour as bark-cutters, sheep washers and reapers; women were occasionally employed as shepherds and domestic servants.

However many settlers were content to provide food as a peace offering to ensure the safety of their sheep and cattle. During the summer months the aboriginal men returned to hunting and fishing.

Collection of the remaining aboriginal population in the Nineteen counties was encouraged by Governor Sir Richard Burke who from 1832 authorized the distribution of government-supplied blankets by settlers at the beginning of winter in the hope that this would cause the aboriginal to find regular employment and develop settled habits (Government Gazette 17th.October 1832 ,pp339)

Numbers also gathered at Lake Macquarie & Wellington Valley where food and shelter were

available, but the limited financial resources of missionaries and the rapid encroachment of white settlement caused them to drift towards the stations and towns where alcohol and tobacco as well as food could be more easily obtained.

Blanket returns period 1833-46 a collection can be found in NSW Archives, 4/6666.3 & 4/1133.3 Rev. William Watson Wellington Valley warned that unless care was taken the lists would contain three times the actual number of aboriginal:

All the adult males have at least three names, one received at birth, a second when he is initiated into the order of young men, and the third when he arrives at maturity. Moreover, casual occurrences frequently occasion the acquisition of a new name (Watson to McLeay, 29/7/1835, 4/6666.3, and 35/1068)

In 1838 Rev. Watson and Rev. Gunther told Governor Gipps of the disastrous consequences of establishing a Police office and a township in their area. The presence of whites had already reduced the number of aborigines under their supervision to less than thirty. Gipps removed the projected township of Wellington to a site seven miles from the mission station but held little hope for the mission's future as did the neighbouring squatters who opposed the removal and later impounded Watson's cattle. (Ref. HRA, XX, pp607-27)

Statistics showing Aboriginal depopulation 1835-37:

1. South & South -Western district, from Sydney to Twofold Bay inclusive 5 returns = 422 men, women & children
2. Western district, Bathurst, Wellington Valley, 1 return = 127 men, women & children
3. North & Northern-Western district, from Sydney to Port Macquarie 10 returns = 1220
4. Home district,

J.L Kohen, Prehistory (Reference Dharug and Dungaree) estimates that prior to 1788 there were about 5000 to 8000 Aborigines in the Sydney region alone.

Camps on the station and near the towns were probably highly unsanitary and epidemics such as the "variolous "disease which killed off half of the aborigines of the Scone and Dungong district about 1835, (Reference - Rev. John Saunders, Letter book 1834-35, ML, MS.B1106 pp77). Smallpox at Wellington Valley in 1832 and influenza in the Monaro in 1839.

(Reference - G.Bennet, "Wanderings in NSW". 2 vols. London 1834, vol.1 pp148-61) In addition to venereal and respiratory diseases which was more difficult to determine.

Addiction to rum must also have had a generally destructive effect on health and probably increased the aborigine's susceptibility to disease. However, any thoughts of making provision for the material welfare of the Aborigines by erecting huts and paying fixed wages was inhibited by the belief that they would soon be extinct.

The drought of 1837-45 the worst since 1828 had an important impact in the squatting districts and indirectly affecting race relations. During 1837 and 1839 the western rivers dried up completely, the Murrumbidgee ceased to flow and even the Murray was almost dry, 1840 and 1841 were fair seasons, but they were followed by renewed dryness which lasted in most areas until 1845. References:

(Bridges 1978; 355,356)

Also Watson to Jowitt 17/1/1837 -AJCP ,M215 ,NLA

National Museum of Australia -Lady Denman Drive Canberra City 06-2561111

David Kaus 2422112 Milne collection

Roy Cameron author of around the black stump3 Irwin Coolah 063771195

Chapter 8

DIANA AND JAMES KNIGHT

To the best of our knowledge Diana was born in the Mudgee district sometime between 1820 and 1826 (she stated on her Land Lease in 1885 that she was born on 29th December 1826).

Now if she was born in 1826 as she stated then her parents were still alive after the massacres - what happened to them?

But if she was born in 1824 then her father may have been killed during the massacre of 1824, and her mother most probably had died when she was only a young child. The massacre had taken a terrible toll of the Blacks in the Bathurst district especially the Mudgee clan as stated in chapter 7.

The number of Mudgee blacks listed on the above 1833 Return were 7 males 15 women and 9 male children a total of only 31 Natives. While it can be argued that a number of females were living or held prisoner by white men and were not allowed to be listed, the decline of the Mudgee clan was inevitable

Reverend James Günter wrote in 1843 that there were only about 50 to 60 Aborigines in the whole districts of Wellington, Mudgee, Rylstone, and Capertee. These consisted of 3 females to 4 males and 1/5 of children with 1/3 of the children half casts.

In general he wrote the white men who co-habit with the black women where opportunistic offers and cared little or nothing for the offspring.

Why the name **Diana**? The three Cox brothers, George, Henry and Edward were living in the Mudgee district in the early days while setting up their stations. George Cox in his Journal refers to one of the buxom black gins as "**Helen of Troy**" this occurred just after he moved from Munna or Menah [means flat ground] to Burrundulla, about 1823-24. The Cox brothers possibly, because of their love of the Greek/Roman mythology, named her **Diana**, the Roman Goddess of light, the Moon Goddess, representative of chastity and hunting—identified with the Greek Artemis, a huntress and her surname **Mudgee** naturally because she was born at **Mudgee**.

Diana during her life was called several different surnames, Mudgee, Phillips, Rayner and Jennings. The name Jennings has always been a mystery to her descendants, the most likely scenario was that a kind person named John Jennings cared for her when she was a baby after her parents were killed during the massacre.

John Jennings was a convict who was listed as a Government servant to William Lawson Esq. at Bathurst in the 1823, 1824 and 1825 Census. In the 1828 Census he was listed as a ploughman employed by William Ogilvie at the Hawkesbury.

The Coxes and William Lawson were obviously close friends and neighbors at Mudgee and John Jennings while in the employment of Lawson or Cox could have participated in Diana's upbringing?

John Jennings arrived in NSW on the 7th November 1818 No 133 -640-394-4/4006 aboard the ship Morly, Captain Brown was the Master. John was sentenced to life on the 23rd. March 1818 at Kent England his native place was Huntfordhire his occupation was listed as a laborer

John was listed as being born in 1800, only 5 feet 3 and half inches tall with brown hair and hazel eyes. He received his Ticket of Leave Ticket in 1843 (No.43/254 reel 947 shelf 4/4181)

This was altered to Newcastle on the 18th March 1845 by the Cassiles Bench (R No. 45/2047)

Altered again to Cassiles on the 23rd June 1845 by Cassiles Bench (R No. 45/2047)

Then altered to Mudgee on the 13th April 1848 (per 18/1862) this Ticket of Leave was torn up as he obtained his Conditional Pardon No. 48/1649 (reel 788 Archives Office) dated 23rd March 1848.

It took thirty years for him to receive his pardon which was conditional that he never to return to England, as his sentence stipulated for the period of his natural life!

Another scenario could have been that after Robert Rayner starting having an affair with Mary Christie, maybe John Jennings was a kind shoulder for Diana to lean on? Refer to chapter12 for details about Robert Rayner & Mary Christie.

We will probably never know where John Jennings fits into the puzzle!

It is suggested that Diana would have had only a short childhood because of her natural beauty and the lack of suitable women/girls in the district. So at about eight or nine years of age she would have been abducted by the white man and used as a sexual partner.

The Curly headed Gin. The following was written for an aboriginal woman in a burial ground in the Wellington Valley in 1851 and certainly describes Diana:

The curly headed gin, her teeth so white, her eyes so bright, so silken smooth her skin and don't dare hide sweet natures pride the curly headed gin Dorada ,Carrada mence genny.The white man walks with creaking shoes.

She breaths the air thus like she never saw, of natures, nor chambers would go in nuptial hour, the leafy bower, for the curly headed gin with her Dorada, Carrada mence genny.

Could you but know the white man walks on beaten roads could you but know he cannot climb at all.

How soft and low, her love coajing begins, and you would sever its grass were there the curly headed Gin. Dorada, Carrada mence genny

What was Diana Mudgee's Tribal name? It has been stated by somebody as "**Emanjilli** or **Irinjili** (meaning strong harmonious black woman, peacemaker) as I have not sighted any written proof I believe that this may only be an oral quote from some person although it is highly possible that the name was handed down by one of her descendants through Shadrack Rayner. After her partner, Robert Rayner, died in 1874 Diana Mudgee lived with her son Shadrack at Piambong up until her death in 1902. Three of Shadrack's children Emily born 1880, Sarah born 1883 and Phoebe born 1884 also lived with Diana up until her death in 1902. So it is possible that Diana told her grand children her tribal name and it was passed down through their children?



Knight Family: English Status Name from the Old English cniht which referred to a boy or serving lad. During the middle Ages, Knight was used as a given name before the Norman Conquest, after which it became a term for a tenant farmer who defended his lord on horseback. As only those men of some stature owned horses, it became a term for a man of prominence, and later, was converted to an honorary title.

In 1837 a convict named **James Knight** was employed by George Cox at his Mulgoa property "Winbourne" located near Penrith, New South Wales. James was born in Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, England in 1814, he was the second eldest of 14 children born to Thomas Knight and Sarah Harnes who were married on the 7th. November 1812 at Hurstpierpoint.

It is a small village located 50 degree -56 minutes north and 0 degrees - 11 minutes west from Greenwich, and lies approximately 10 kilometers from the coastal town of Brighton. The name Hurstpierpoint is often referred to as "Hurst" by the local people the awkward sounding complete name comes from a Wooden Hill, and the family of DePierpoint, who originated in Normandy and owned land there after the Norman Conquest and up to 1431.

James Knight's family have lived for generations in and around the towns close to Hurspierpoint, his father Thomas Knight (2nd.) was born there in 1791 and his mother Sarah Harnes was also born there in 1796.

His grandfather was also named Thomas Knight(1st.) and was born at Twineham in 1756 (about 3.2 kilometers from the village of Hurstpierpoint) while his grandmother Mary Ede was born in 1758 at Cuckfield, Sussex a town close by, and they were married on 11th April 1787 at Twineham Sussex (one year before Governor Phillip founded Australia)

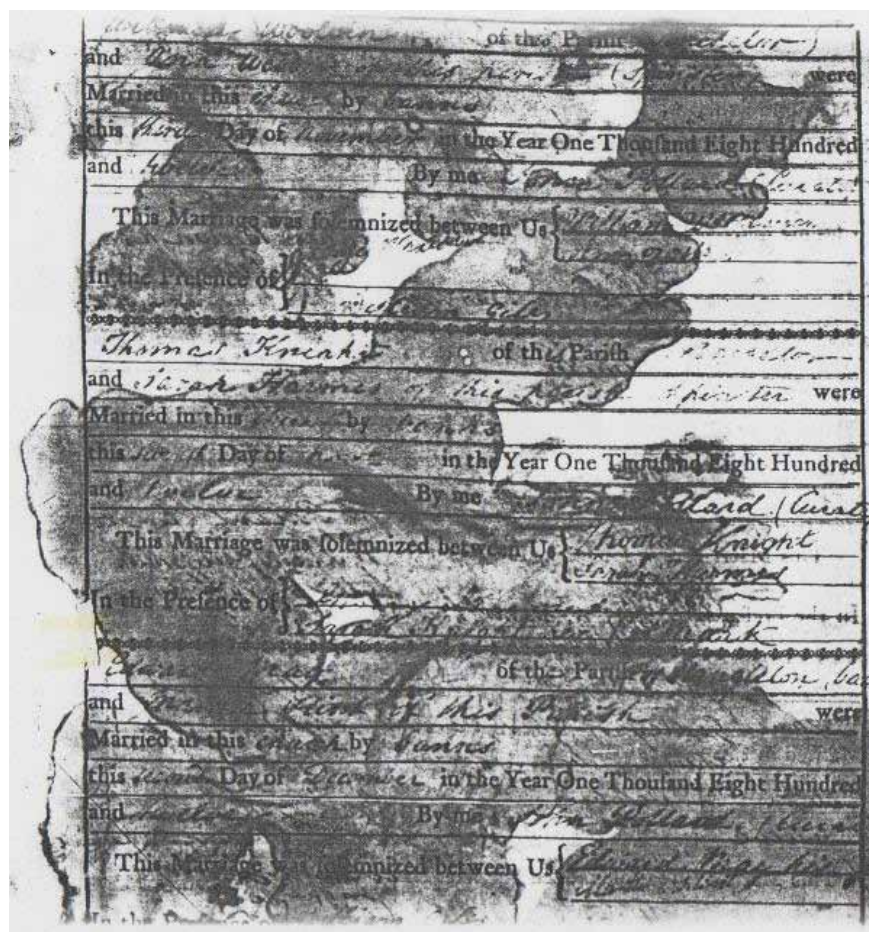


Figure 9
Copy of Marriage certificate of Thomas 2nd.Knight
& Sarah Harmes

During the Napoleonic War the British Parliament were concerned that the coastal towns were at risk of invasion when it was discovered that the French had their army stationed at a series of locations along the English Channel. The Defense Act (1803-1824) was passed. Directives were then passed down to the Parish levels where they would be acted upon.

In Sussex, the Upper or Southern Division of the Rape of Lewes, directions dated 12th June 1803, were sent to the inspectors of Districts and Superintendents of Parishes, instructing them to make the necessary preparations to assist in the defense and security of the realm.

The guide lines were sent to each superintendent and recommended to be adopted to prevent confusion in time of crises. The necessary wagons, carts and other carriages for the removal of infants, aged and infirm were to be immediately numbered and draft cattle appointed to each. A number of people were to be appointed to each wagon or carriage which should be appointed the correct number of cattle to draw it. All this was entered into a book with the number of the wagon and numbered and names of the people in it.

In 1804 James Knight's grandfather Thomas Knight (1st.) was in charge of a wagon containing his wife and 5 children, also listed was his maternal grandfather James Harmes who was also in charge of a wagon. (see page 50)

Anthony Ede a relative of Mary Ede, James Knight's grandmother was also a supervisor of the wagon train and Sarah Harme's father James Harmes was a church warder at that time. It appears that the Knights were poor people, because James's cousin George Knight an orphan at age sixteen years was listed on his Blacksmith indentures in 1836 as a poor orphan. He was the son of William Knight, Thomas (2nd.) Knight's brother and Mary Brayne who both died quite young in 1831 and 1834 respectively (see copy of Indentures)

It also appears that Thomas (1st.) Knight's brother Richard (2nd) was a bastard being the result of their father Richard Knight (1st.) making some poor girl pregnant (see copy of summons made out to Richard Knight)

Names of Persons appointed for the Removal of Sheep and other Live Stock	Names of Overseers for the same
Thomas Knight	John Pratt
John Norman	Anthony Ede
John Hollingdale	Henry Dawcy Senr
Jm. Turner Senr	John Pollard Senr
— Bapley	George Bishop
Jain Wood	
John Wood	
Edu Talmy	
— Henning	
John Johnson	
Hollingdale, Apprentice	
James Harmes	
William Wicks Senr	
James Marshall	
Thos Bapley Senr	
James Courtneff	
Peter Wells	
Lake Humphrey	
John Hudson	
Jm. Pae Senr	
John Britt	
John Britt	
John Wicks Senr	

Figure 10
List of Overseers & wagon drivers
 (Thomas Knight & James Harmes were in charge of wagons & Anthony Ede was an Overseer) ,

The Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of *Sturton* in the County of Sussex have, on this *first* Day of *December* in the *fourth* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *William the Fourth*, at the *Sturton* Hall in Lewes, in the said County, brought before Us: *Mr George Shagger Barratt and Peter Year* Esquires, two of His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the Peace acting in aid for the said County of Sussex, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors committed in the said County, *George Knight* a poor Child of the age of *seven* Years and upwards belonging to and having a Settlement in the said Parish of *Sturton* in the said County, and whose Parents *are deceased* and *are not able to maintain such Child*; and the said Overseers of the Poor of the Parish aforesaid, have proposed to Us, the said Justices, to bind such Child to be an Apprentice to one *Joseph Chandler* of the Parish of *Sturton* in the County of *Sussex* and residing within the Distance of *—* Miles from the Parish and Place to which the said Child belongs, and, as an Apprentice, with him the said *Joseph Chandler* to dwell and serve until the said *George Knight* shall attain the age of Twenty-one Years, according to the Statutes in that Case made and provided: **And Whereas** we, the said Justices, having now enquired into the Propriety of Binding such child Apprentice to the said *Joseph Chandler* (being the Person to whom it hath been so proposed by such Overseers of the Poor to bind such Child as aforesaid;) and having particularly enquired and considered whether such Person doth reside and have his place of Business within a reasonable distance from the Place to which such Child doth so belong, as aforesaid, (having regard to the Means of Communication between such Places, and whether any circumstances make it fit in the Judgment of us, the said Justices, that such Child should be placed Apprentice at a greater Distance,) and *the*

of the said Apprentice being present and consenting thereto, and having particularly enquired of the said Overseers of the Poor, and otherwise, as to the Distance of the Residence and Place of Business of the said *Joseph Chandler* (the Person to whom it hath been so proposed to bind such Child, and the Means of Communication therewith;) having, also, now here enquired into the Circumstances and Character of the said *Joseph Chandler* — We the said Justices, upon Examination and Enquiry, do think it proper that such Child should be bound Apprentice to the said *Joseph Chandler* — Now, therefore, We, the said Justices, do declare, that the said *Joseph Chandler* — is a fit Person to whom the said Child may be properly bound Apprentice, as aforesaid: And we do, therefore, hereby **order and direct**, that the said Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of *Sturton* aforesaid, being the Place to which such Child doth belong, shall be and are at liberty to bind such Child Apprentice accordingly.

Given under our Hands and Seals at Lewes aforesaid, this *first* Day of *December* in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and *thirty five*.


George Shagger Barratt


Figure 12
Indentures of George Knight part 1

Day of *December* in the *seventh* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord WILLIAM
of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of our Lord
1810, That *Samuel Goodman and Henry Tuckman* ...
in the County of Sussex, ...
Overseers of the Poor of the said
of the Peace for the said County of Sussex, whose names are in the Margin of this Inden-
writing, hereon indorsed, made by and under the Hands and Seals of the same Justices, in
date the *first* Day of *December* - - instant,) have put and placed, and by
aged *seventeen* Years or thereabouts, a poor Child of the said Parish of
with him to dwell and serve, from the Day of the Date of these Presents, until the said Apprentice
to the Statute in that behalf made, and provided: **During** all which Term the said
according to his Power, Wit, and Ability, and honestly, orderly, and obediently, in all
his during the said Term: **And** the said *Joseph Chandler* - in consideration
tain to him in and paid by the said Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor at the time of
hereby acknowledge, and also in consideration of the further Sum of *two* - - Pounds
for himself, his Executors and Administrators, Covenant and Grant, to and with the said
and every of their Executors and Administrators, and their and every of their Successors
the said Apprentice in the Art or Mystery of a *Blacksmith*
instructed in the best way hereafter that he can: **And** shall and will, during all the Term
and sufficient Meat, Drink, and Apparel, Lodging, Washing, and all other Things necessary
of the said *Joseph Chandler* his Executors and Administrators, to be
more than Three Calendar Months next after the death of the said *Joseph Chandler*
shall happen to die during the Apprenticeship according
of His late Majesty George the Third, intituled "An Act for the further Regulation of PARISH
of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act to Regulate the Binding of Parish Apprentices:"
not any way a charge to the said Parish of *Sturminster Newton* " " " or
of the said Parish of *Sturminster Newton* " " " harmless and indemnified, during the
of their Successors for the time being, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said
ministrators, and Assigns, that they the said Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, or their
of shall then be living, and the Apprenticeship shall so long continue well and truly, pay or cause
the further Sum of *two* - - Pounds, at the time, and in manner following, that is to say.
Apprenticeship which will be on the first day of *January*
and eight hundred and thirty eight.
interchangeably have set their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above written.
George Knight
Herbert *Joseph Chandler*

Figure 13
George Knight's Indenture part 2

This Indenture made the _____ Day of _____ Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord _____ by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord 1809 WITNESSETH, That _____ Church-Warden of the _____

And _____

by and with the Consent of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said _____ whole Names are hereto subscribed, have put and placed, and by their Pretents do put and place _____

Apprentice to _____ of the said _____ or hereabouts, a poor Child of the said _____ full Age of _____

the said _____ faithfully shall serve in all lawful Businesses, according to his Power, Wit, and Ability; and honestly, orderly, and obediently in all Things demean and behave himself towards his said _____ and _____ and all his _____ during the said Term. And the said _____ for himself, his Executors and Administrators, doth covenant and grant to and with the said Church-Wardens and Overseers, and every of them, their, and every of their Executors and Administrators, and their and every of their Successors, for the Time being, by their Pretents, That he the said _____ shall and will teach, and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, in the best Way and Manner that he can for the Maintenance of the said _____ of the said _____ or hereabouts, in that Respect in which he shall be bound to do so, in the said _____

the said _____ shall continue and be in Force for _____

shall happen to die during the Continuance of such Apprenticeship, according to the Provisions of an Act passed in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of King George the Third, intitled, "An Act for the further Regulation of Parish Apprentices," And also shall and will provide for the said Apprentice, that he be not any Way a Charge to the said _____ or Parishes of the same: but of and from all Charge shall and will save the said _____

In the _____ and Seals the Day and Year first above written.

James Thomas
John Dickell
John Dackburne Parson
Andrew De
A. Thomas

Figure 14 Indentures of George Knight part 3

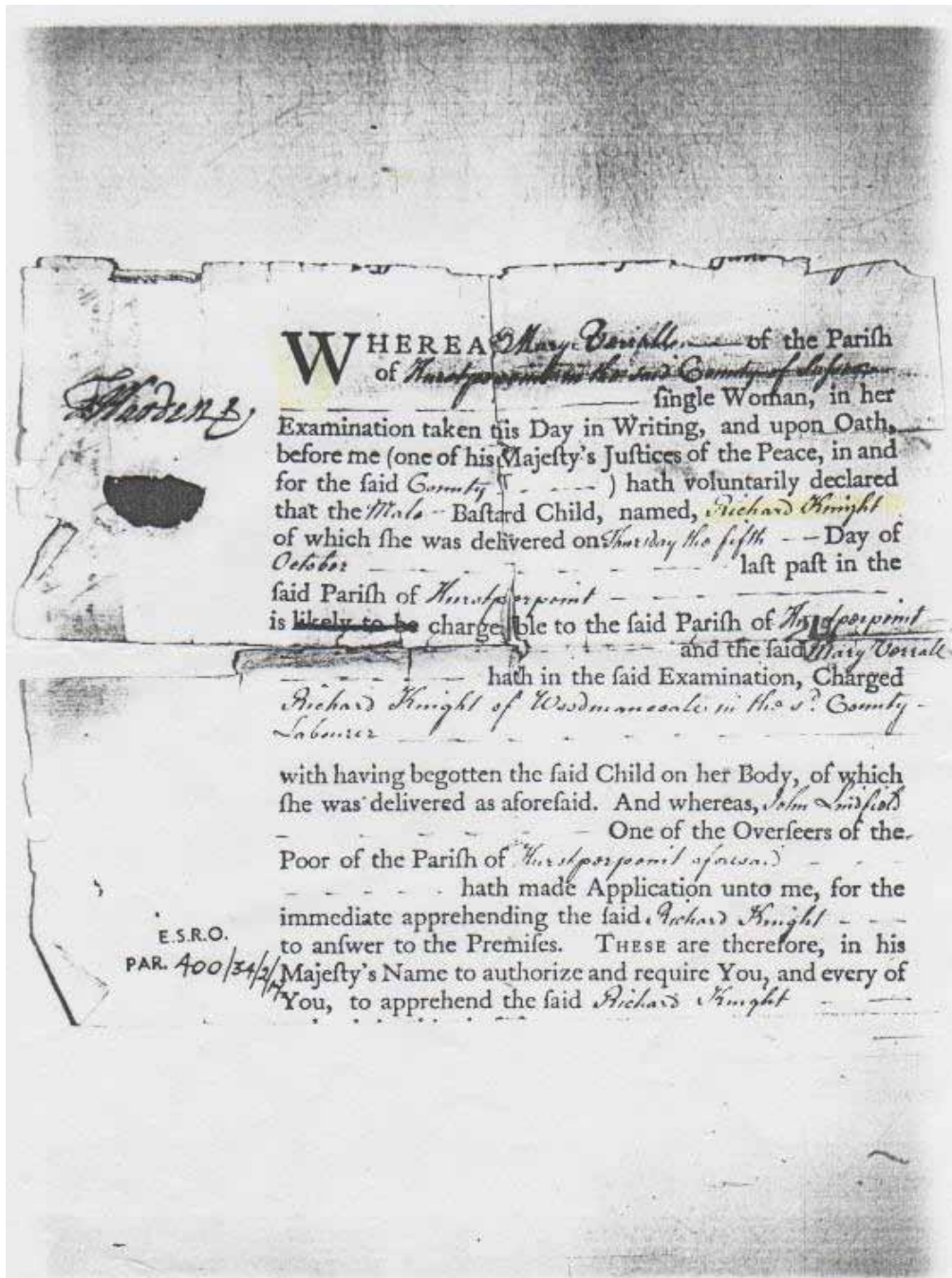


Figure 15
Summons on Richard Knight 1st. as the father
of an illegitimate child Richard 2nd. Knight

In 1834 at the age of twenty while working as a farm laborer in Sussex James, probably out of necessity, stole some ducks and was arrested and sent to trial on the 30th June 1834 at the Sussex Quarter Sessions at Lewes County Hall. He was subsequently convicted, as he had no prior convictions he was sentenced to only seven years hard labor and deportation to the colony of NSW.

From Lewes Court House James was then transported to Sussex's Horsham goal awaiting assignment to a convict ship at Plymouth. He arrived in Sydney NSW.Australia on the 18th November 1834 aboard the convict ship "**Hooghley**". The ship was built in Thames, weighed 466 tons and was launched in 1819. In 1834 it was making its fourth voyage in convict service, on the first three voyages it was commanded by Peter John Reeves, while the fourth and last voyage the master was George Bagly.

A copy of the log stated:

ARRIVED: 18/11/1834

SHIP: 466 TONS
BUILT: LONDON 1819
CLASSA. E. I.
MASTER: GEORGE BAGLY
SURGEON: JAS. RUTHERFORD
SAILED: 28/7/1834 FROM PORTSMOUTH
EMBARKED: 260 MALES

HOOGHLY - 1830/1831

(Red Book - Shipowners)

Master: Captain Reeves

Rigging: Ship; 2 decks; sheathed with patent felt in 1826 and copper in 1829.

Tonnage: 467 tons.

Construction: 1819 in River; iron knees.

Owners: Buckle & Co.

Draught under load: 18 feet

Port of survey: London

Voyage: sailed for New South Wales

(Green Book - Underwriters)

HOOGHLEY

Master: Captain P. Reeves

Rigging: Ship; 2 decks; sheathed with patent felt in 1826 and copper in 1829; copper repaired in 1831

Tonnage: 462 tons

Construction: in River; vessel 12 years old; iron standards and knees; some repairs in 1831

Owners: Buckle's

Draught under load: 18 feet

Port of survey: London

James was listed in the ship's indent No.342650-220 as a 21 year old farm laborer and was described as being 5 feet 7 inches tall, of ruddy complexion, dark brown hair and chestnut colored eyes. His native place was Sussex and he had a scar on his left eyebrow; tattoos of a women in a heart inside his lower left arm; a man with a gun; a bird and dog; on his lower right arm. **JK 1834** was tattooed on the back of his left hand; blue ring 4th.finger of same; a large scar back of left ear.

TICKET OF LEAVE.

No. *39/519* — *April 8th 1839*

Prisoner's No.

Name *James Knight*

Ship *Hoochley*

Master

Year *1834*

Native Place

Trade or Calling

Offence

Place of Trial *Subst. Court, Sep.*

Date of Trial *July 3rd 1834*

Sentence *Seven years*

Year of Birth

Height

Complexion

Hair

Eyes

General Remarks

Allowed to remain in the District of *Bashurst*

On recommendation of *the Bashurst* Bench,

Dated *November 1838*

City
Secret

Figure 16
Ticket of Leave for James Knight

of Love & Life Judge Penitit 1st Apl

No. *12/511*
 Date, *1 April 1842*
 Prisoner's No. *24/2650*
 Name *James Knight*
 Ship *Brooklyn*
 Master *Brooklyn*
 Year *1834*
 Native Place *Sussex*
 Trade or Calling... *Labour*
 Offence
 Place of Trial *Sussex 24/1*
 Date of Trial..... *3 July 1834*
 Sentence *7 yrs*
 Year of Birth *1813*
 Height *5 feet 7 inches*
 Complexion *Ruddy*
 Hair... *Dark brown*
 Eyes *Blue*
 General Remarks... *Scar on left eye-brow - Woman*
AT in a heart - inside lower left ear Man with
a scar in hand - hand + 203 lower right
ear JK 1834 back of left hand, Blue ring
third finger of same large scar front of left ear
Walter Williams No 39/819 dated 8 April 1839

Figure 17
Ticket of Freedom for James Knight



ST. THOMAS' CHURCH of ENGLAND
Mulgoa

Built in 1838 of honey-coloured sand stone on the land given by Mr. Edward Cox of "Fern Hill" and was consecrated by the first Bishop of Australia, William Grant Broughton that same year.

The tower erected several years after the Church was built, was intended to support a steeple - if early Victorian Vestry meeting minutes are to be relied on.

The Bell cast in 1856 was brought from England in a barrel of wheat.

The hand-pumped Organ built in 1865 by J. W. Walker of London is still in use and retains its magnificent tone.

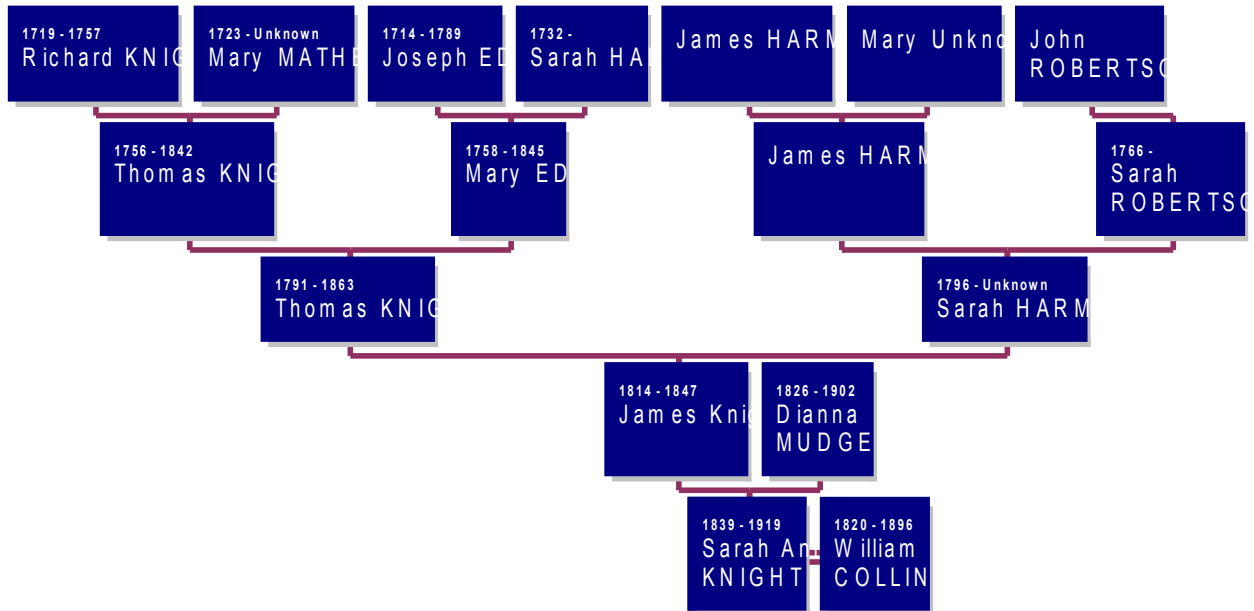
"I bring you good news of a great joy which will come to all the people; for to you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord."

Luke 2:10

May God, who showed
His wondrous love
In giving us His Son
Make Christmas Day
for you and yours
A truly happy one!

Figure 18
St. Thomas's church Mulgoa

Ancestors of Sarah Ann KNIGHT



James was said to be a handsome, strong, well built and very ambitious man, after all he had to cope with 13 other siblings when growing up. As can be seen from his convict record he was also a bit of a lair with all of his tattoos and certainly had been in a number of scraps.

At five seven feet tall he was considerably taller than the average convict who was only about five feet four and his selection as George Cox's overseer is testimony of his ability to be in charge of men.

TICKET OF LEAVE (TOL)

At the end of a certain number of years, depending on how long his sentence to transportation, a convict might apply for a ticket of leave. It could only be granted at the discretion of the Governor who would call for the convict's written record and decide whether the applicant was a worthy man who had been behaving well.

The ticket of leave, if granted, permitted the holder to work any where he wished, provided he reported to the police regularly. If such a man continued to conduct himself well and have no serious offence recorded against him, he could apply for a pardon. Normally a ticket of leave was granted after three or four years of a seven-year sentence and six to eight years for a fourteen-year sentence. This was a request that he, **James knight**, sought as he was behaving himself and

might be released from government supervision

Within 3 and 1/2 years James obtained his TOL on 8th April 1839 to work in the Bathurst district.

Even though he had traveled many times from Mulgoa up to Mudgee under instructions from his master George Cox he was now free to work for a salary from his employer in that district.

George and his two brothers Edward and Henry Cox had a number of employees mostly convicts or ex-convicts maintaining their cattle and sheep herds at Mudgee, and their employees made regular trips between there and Mulgoa.

It was a lonely life mustering cattle and sheep in the Mudgee district, days on end no one but animals to talk to, sleeping under the stars in all weather. It didn't take long for James aged now twenty five years of age to start a relationship with a young 13 or 15 year old Aboriginal girl by the name of **Diana Mudgee**. All he had to do was just take her by force she would be too scared to resist him.

So why shouldn't he grab an Aboriginal girl for himself, after all he was white, young, strong and handsome. He probably hadn't had sex with a woman prior to being transported to Australia some five years before. Let's face it the English only considered that the blacks were illiterate savages and they were doing them a favor by having sex with them.

She could hunt for their food, after all wasn't she named after the Huntress and maybe, if she was lucky, he would look after her, as he would a slave. In the Wellington district it was reported as early as 1835 that every servant possessed an Aboriginal mistress, there were many instances of kidnappings and assaults on Aboriginal women including girls of eight or nine years of age who were taken by force. Reference-"Annual Report of the Mission at Wellington Valley 1835", V & P 1836 n.p.

In the interior the desolate shepherd was glad to obtain by any means a female, irrespective of colour, to be his companion in his isolated position. This occasioned reluctance in the Aboriginal woman to return to her Aboriginal family, her treatment as a concubine being generally speaking far more humane than her treatment by an Aboriginal husband.

It all went horribly wrong for Diana in March, 1839 when at the tender age of about thirteen or fourteen years of age she found herself pregnant. On the 23rd December 1839 she gave birth to a baby girl. They named the baby **Sarah Knight** possibly after James's mother, Sarah Harnes. It was probably the only decent thing he ever did for Diana because they parted company well before Sarah was born. Sarah was born at Gratai near Mudgee although some certificates state she was born at Burrundulla the Cox's main homestead at Mudgee.

James Knight had dumped her for another woman (girl) Diana didn't want anything more to do with him and another convict by the name of **William Phillips** started to look after her and her baby Sarah. William Phillips requested permission from George Cox his, employer, to marry Diana and look after her child on the 3rd January 1840 just 11 days after Sarah was born. They were eventually married on 8th September 1840 (Refer to chapter 10 Diana & William Phillips)

NEW SOUTH WALES
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973
BAPTISM

Number	1069 Vol: 24
CHILD	
Christian name	Sarah
When born	23rd December, 1839
Date of ceremony	21st February, 1840
Where ceremony performed	Parish of Mulgoa, in the County of Cumberland.
Where registered	-
PARENTS	
Father	James KNIGHT
Mother	Diana (An Unbaptized Aboriginal) KNIGHT
Abode	Mulgoa
Quality or Profession	Labourer
Sponsors	-
By whom the ceremony was performed	Thos. C. Makinson

I, Vernon Mark Bennett,
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register of
Church of England Baptisms kept by me




Figure 19
Sarah Knight's Baptismal certificate

Chapter 9

THE KNIGHT BROTHERS

George Cox probably thought that it would be better to separate James from Diana. So after Diana's wedding at Saint Thomas's Mulgoa he sent Diana and William Phillips back to Mudgee and had James return to the Cox property Winbourne at Mulgoa.

James Knight had now fallen in love with Eliza Rayner, a young white girl, who had moved over the mountains to Henry Cox's property Broombee at Mudgee with her parents in 1839 and at 16 years of age she married James Knight on 7th July 1841 at Saint Thomas's Mulgoa. James certainly liked them young.

James & Eliza's Marriage Certificate stated:

James Knight of this Parish, Bachelor & Eliza Rayner of this Parish, Spinster were married in this Church by Banns with consent of parents this day 7th.July,1841. This marriage was solemnized between us (X) James Knight (X) Eliza Rayner (neither could write) in the presence of G. Cox of this Parish & (X) Sarah Rayner of this Parish, St. Thomas's Mulgoa

Note! Sarah Rayner was her sister, her parents were Wiliam Rayner and Mary Arnold the Minster was Thomas C Makinson.

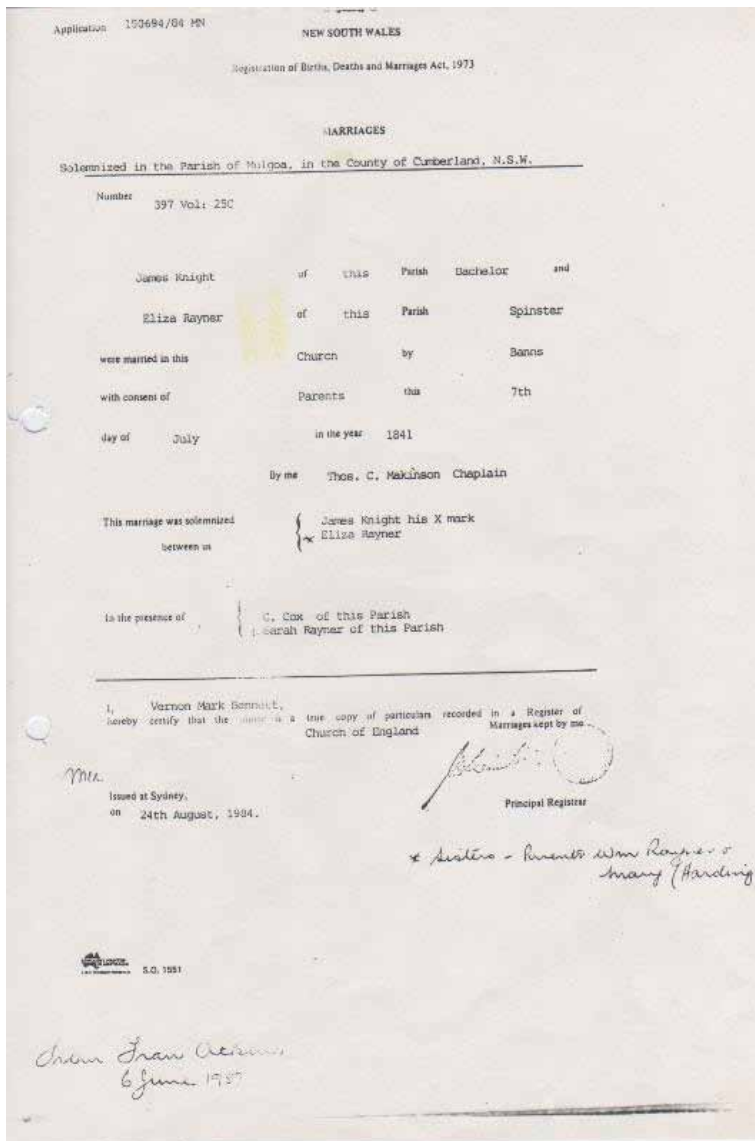


Figure 20
Marriage certificate of James Knight & Eliza Rayner

Eliza Rayner was born on the 6th January 1825, in Suffolk, England. She was the daughter of William and Mary Ann Rayner, who came out as free settlers with their four children aboard the barque “Resource” on the 24th June 1837. Also arriving with them was William’s brother James Rayner, his wife Eliza and their three children. The two brothers worked for a short period at the property of Henry Cox esquire, called “Glenmore at Mulgoa before traveling by bullock wagon over the mountains to Broombe, another Cox property near Mudgee.

Note! Robert Rayner was not related to Eliza Rayner’s family although they all came from Suffolk.

James Knight was well thought of by George Cox, because he acted as his best man at his wedding. While Sarah Rayner, Eliza’s sister was the bridesmaid

James and Eliza Knight had three children all born at Mulgoa:

Eliza Knight born 25th May 1842

Martha Knight born 4th June 1843

James George Knight born 4th June 1846.

The Knight family lived in a small timber cottage covered with a shingle roof in the grounds of George Cox's property Winbourne at Mulgoa. It really was no more than a large hut having a dirt floor and a fire place. Eliza had a small vegetable garden out the front. There were a number of these timber huts located at Winbourne and occupied by George Cox's employees. James's hut was the biggest due to his position as Chief Supervisor or Overseer (Reference -James Broadbent Author of several books on Historic Houses of NSW. and currently lives at Mulgoa)

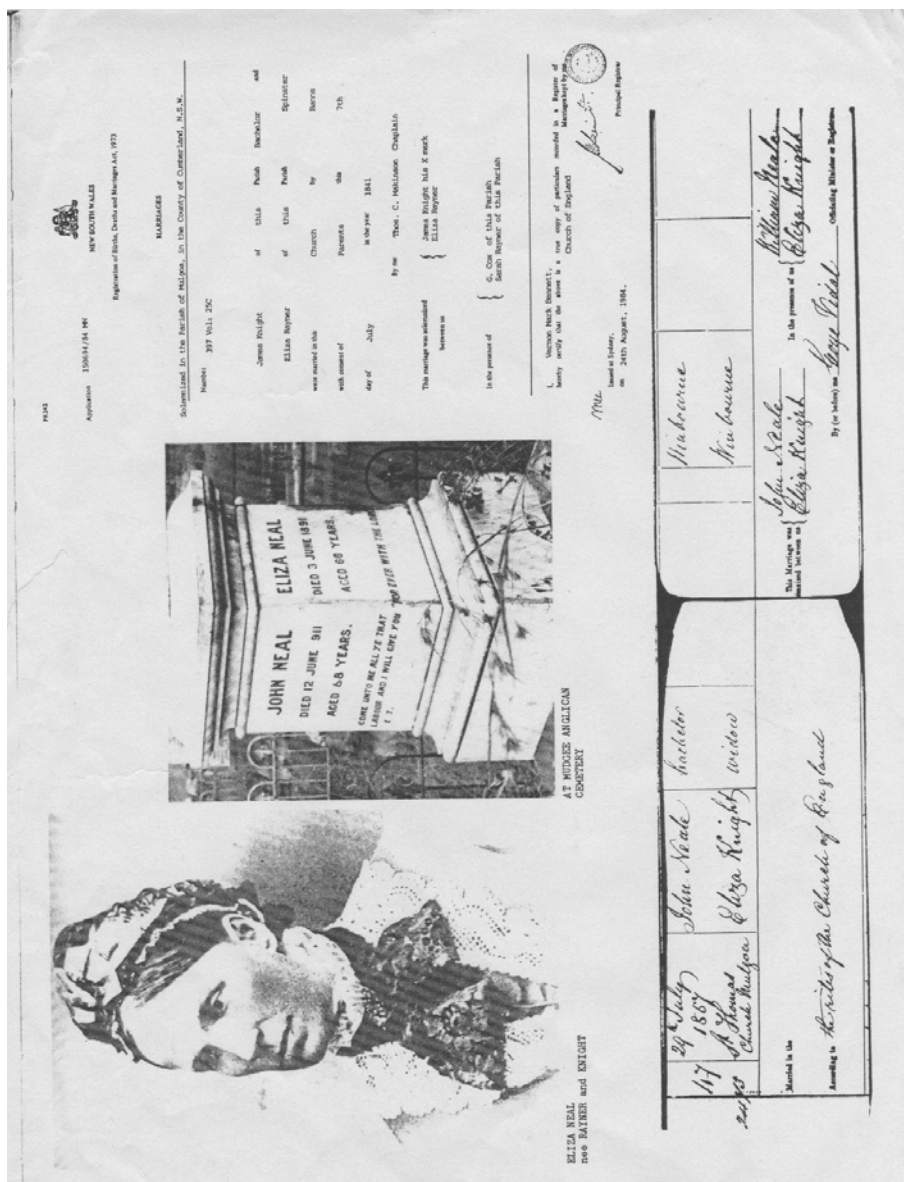


Figure 21
Eliza Rayner

The Cox family employed a large number of free men and convicts, either TOL (Ticket of Leave) or pardoned, on their many properties. These employees would often interchange working for any of the Cox family either at Mulgoa, Windsor, Mudgee or the Liverpool Plains. .

In the 1841 Census **Henry Cox** had 13 people at Glenmore (Mulgoa) and 7 at Liverpool Plains, **Edward Cox** had 31 at Fernhill (Mulgoa) and 4 at Liverpool Plains, while **George Cox** had 98 people at Windburne (Mulgoa) and 7 at Liverpool Plains. It was interesting to note that there were five **Knight** Brothers working for the Coxes in the 1840s.their names were Dave, Will, Tom, Harry and James.

In 1828 the Cox brothers held substantial acreage at Mulgoa: Henry owned Glenmore which consisted of 7200 acres of which 1300acres were cleared and 100 cultivated with 22 horses, 230 cattle and 2050 sheep.

George Cox was now 34 years old he owned Winbourne of 7650 acres, 2100 of these were cleared and 250 cultivated with 34 horses, 621 cattle and 2070 sheep

Edward Cox who was only 24 years old had Fernhill with 4500 acres,100 of that was cleared and 105 cultivated with 16 horses,305 cattle and 2005 sheep.

The members of the Cox family were very wealthy and prominent people in the Colony of the 1820s to 1850s.

Their brother **William Cox junior** owned Hobartville at Richmond NSW. which was a beautiful two story sandstone mansion that he built in 1828 on land originally granted to James Blackman in 1802.

In 1828 he had 42 males and 3 females working for him on the estate they occupations were: shepherds, laborers, servants, shearers, stockmen, ploughers, bullock drivers, overseer, carpenter, shoemaker, reaper, tailor, nursemaid, schoolmaster and governess.

In the 1837 convict census there were at least 140 men (unfortunately all K's where missing from the Census) assigned to the Cox family: William Cox Senior, William Cox Junior, George Cox, Henry Cox and Edward Cox either at their properties at Windsor, Richmond, Penrith, Bathurst, Cassilis, Capertee, Wybongng and Invermein.

Edward Cox also owned property at Rylstone which he named Rawdon (The family sold it in 1910) where his main flock was pastured.

Merridee is an area south-west of Mudgee the Coxs' had an out station there in the 1830's where they had established a herd of Herefords.

Henry Cox transferred most of his sheep to Broombee at Mudgee in 1851 after selling Glenmore at Mulgoa.

Broombee was owned by Henry Cox but George Cox also ran his sheep there, he must of leased the property from his brother. It was located about 13 kilometers along the Sydney Road from Burrundulla home and adjoined the other property.

Henry Cox was the pioneer of Menah.

All George Cox's sons held choice properties. George Henry remained at Burrundulla (3510 acres) Fred held Wallinga, Charles-Broombee and Alex had Oakfield. Archy Cox had a station at Coolah

Richard Fitzgerald Owned Dabee, Cassilis and Wollar at Mudgee he also owned another 5000 acres at Uarby in the Nandoura plains on the Talbragar River called Tongay.

Pardons

Two types of pardons were available to a convicted criminal, a **free pardon and a conditional pardon**. The former restored its holder to all rights and privileges of a free man. The second also did this but on condition that the holder never returned to Great Britain or some other specified place such as India.

James Knight received his free pardon on the 1st April 1842 George Cox's signature is on the document, about ten months after his marriage to Eliza..

In his older years George Cox lived at Winbourne, Mulgoa while his eldest son George Henry Cox managed the properties in Mudgee.

In a letter written by George Cox at Mulgoa on the 8th February 1846 to his eldest son, George Henry, at Mudgee James Knight is mentioned several times: *I have not had time to see the corn and hops yet, though Knight is very anxious I should, as they have borne the hot weather he thinks very well. He is quite well and wishes to be remembered to Master George. All the servants ask after you.*

Knight has got on well with his ploughing. All his wheat stubble land will soon be finished, but he has then his hay and barley ground to go through, which is no trifle.

Another letter by George Cox to his son dated 7th March 1846: *May Walker was married yesterday and today Peter Dykes has given a grand dinner to the party. Knight and his brothers are amongst them.*

Another letter dated 1st August 1846: *We are all well and unite in affectionate love to you my dear boy. Remember me to the servants that inquire after me. Knight desires to be remembered to you. He skinned three cows today. One of mine and two of Nichols, and we have lost two working bullocks. Let me know how the crops are. God bless you my dear son, Pray your affectionate father.*

James Knight was highly thought of by George Cox, an extract from a letter written by George Cox to his son, George Henry, at Mudgee states:

Winbourne


28th. August ,1847

My dear George Henry

This night week poor Knight was suddenly taken from us, and still to me it seems almost like a dream. Everything I see and do reminds me of him and the awful suddenness of his call is indeed most appalling to me. I am obliged to keep myself constantly employed to drive as much as possible the thoughts from my mind.....


James Knight was the Overseer for George Cox at Winbourne at Mulgoa where he and Eliza lived. James continued working for George Cox until his untimely death in 20th August 1847 while climbing through a fence at Mulgoa when he accidentally shot himself. He is buried in the grounds of Saint Thomas's Mulgoa alongside his brother, Henry who died in April 1866 and his father, Thomas (2nd.) Knight who died on the 7th October 1863.

Thomas (2nd.) Knight came out to Australia possibly after the death of his wife Sarah Harnes around about 1856 as a free man, his occupation was a laborer and he also worked for the Coxes. He died aged 72 years at Bulli NSW. His body was returned to Mulgoa for burial.


NEW SOUTH WALES
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

BURIALS

Number	674 Vol: 32
Name	James KNIGHT
Abode	Winbourne
Age	33 years
Quality or Profession	Overseer
Ship's name	-
When died	21st August, 1847
When buried	23rd August, 1847
Where ceremony performed	Parish of Mulgoa, in the County of Cumberland.
By whom the ceremony was performed	Thos. C. Makinson

I, **Vernon Mark Bennett,**
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register of
Church of England Burials kept by 

Issued at Sydney,
on 15th June, 1987

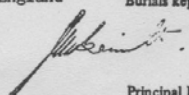

Principal Registrar

Figure 22
Death certificate of James Knight



Figure 23
St.Thomas's church Mulgoa



Figure 24
**Grave of Thomas Knight senior
& Granddaughter Mary Jane Knight**



Figure 24
Close up of Thomas Knight senior
& Mary Jane Knight's head stone



Figure 26
George Cox's family grave St. Thomas's church Mulgoa



Figure 27
Inside St. Thomas's church

Henry Knight (Harry) was born in 1819. He married Harriet Johnson on 3rd February 1849 at Saint Thomas's church Mulgoa and they had 7 children. Henry arrived in NSW around about 1845 (Check in Bounty Immigrants, probably came out as a steerage passenger?) He died on 13th April 1866 at Mulgoa and is buried in front of St. Thomas's Church, Mulgoa next to his father, Thomas (2nd.) Knight and his daughter Mary Jane.

(The following is a copy of his Marriage Certificate☺)

Page No.66 St. Thomas's Register:

Henry Knight of this Parish Bachelor & Harriet Henrietta Johnson of this parish, Spinster were married in this Church by Banns with consent of parents this day 3rd February 1849 This marriage was solemnized between us (X) Henry Knight and Harriet Henrietta Johnson In the presence of (X) William Knight (brother) of this Parish & Robert Wallace of this Parish, St.Thomas's Mulgoa.

(Note Henry could not write but Harriet could write well)

Henry Knight succeeded his brother James as Cox's overseer after James's death. Henry and his wife must have thought a lot of Diana because they named one of their daughters **Sarah** and another **Diana**.

William Knight (Will) James's other brother was born in 1816. He was best man at his brother Henry's wedding at Saint Thomas's Mulgoa in 1849.

Will was also a witness at the birth of my grandmother, **Emma Collins**, at Bruces's Creek on the 22nd October 1864. He died in 1898 at Mudgee.

Thomas (3rd.) Knight (Tom) James's brother was born in 1822 and married Mary Ann Glazier at Saint Thomas's Mulgoa on 21st May 1853. They had 5 children and the eldest was also named **Diana**. Thomas died in 1903 at Dubbo, NSW aged 81 years.

The following is a copy of his Marriage Certificate:

Page No.74 St. Thomas's Register:

Thomas Knight of this Parish, Bachelor & Mary Ann Glazier of this parish, Spinster were married in this Church by Banns with consent of parents this day 21st May 1853. This marriage was solemnized between us (X) Thomas Knight and Mary Ann Glazier in the presence of (X) Eliza Knight of this Parish and John Glazier (brother) of this Parish, St. Thomas's Mulgoa

(Note Thomas could not write but Mary Ann could.)

Edward David Knight (Dave) was the youngest of the brothers. He was born in 1827 and also worked for the Coxes'. Dave unfortunately committed suicide in an old hut, which stood near the bull shed at "Burrundalla" and the Brickkiln Creek near Mudgee in 1867. He was not married but was a heavy drinker. One day in a drunken state suffering from the DTs he cut his throat with a knife.

Eliza Knight Nee Rayner

After James Knight's death, his young widow, Eliza Knight, had to look after three children aged between 5 years and 1 year of age. She was only twenty two years old when he died. She of course had the help of James's two brothers and their wives to assist her but on the 29th July 1857 she married **John Neal** (also spelt **Neale; Neil**) the bullock wagon driver for the Coxes at Saint Thomas's Mulgoa. [Ref. Cox family Q.99.6/17 Mitchell Library]

Both were residing at "Winbourne" at the time, the witnesses were William Neal and Eliza Knight [Thomas's wife]. John was born in 1823 in Norfolk; England he arrived in the colony aboard the convict ship "Royal Sovereign" in 1836.

In 1837 John Neale was working for John Jones at "Turee" station, at Cassillis where Robert Rayner worked (refer to chapter on Robert Rayner).

Eliza and John Neil had five children:

Jessie Neal born 31st May 1858

Fanny Neal born 9th July 1860

Rebecca Neal born 31st October 1862

John Neal born 23rd October 1865

Gertrude Neal born 1st March 1869

Father's occupation was listed as a laborer to George Vidal at Winbourne.

John and Eliza Neal lived for some years on the Cox's property Burrundulla at Mudgee in what was known as "Ivy cottage" before they took up land in Collingwood near Mudgee in the 1870s. They called the place "Nealton" and raised five children in the cottage which is now a woolshed.

Eliza Neal died in 1891 at Mudgee

Obituary of Mrs. Neal (Nee Eliza Rayner)

However long death may threaten those we love or regard when the silent messenger claims them the call always appears sudden, although the friends of Mrs. Neal of Collingwood had long known that heart disease rendered life uncertain it was surprise and a shock that on Wednesday she was called away.

Mrs. Neal had been so long resident and had family connections in the neighborhood that the announcement of her death will be read by a large number of friends with sincere regret if not surprise.

She was born in the South of England and arrived in Australia when she was 12 years of age about 1837 and was for sometime a resident of Mugola with the family of Mr. Cox, the father of the Hon G.H.Cox

For twenty nine years past she was a resident of Burrundulla and about twelve months since removed to Collingwood with her husband.

A few days since being worse than usual her family were summoned from Sydney and arrived in time to be present at the end.

The funeral on Thursday was largely attended and the number of friends from Burrendulla and Collingwood districts would attest the respect the deceased lady was held

Thomas Knight 2nd. -The towns people at Hurstpierpoint held a meeting *On the 13th November 1840 and it was proposed and unanimously carried that the sum of twenty pounds be offered to Thomas Knight for the purpose of allowing himself, his wife and family to emigrate to Sydney New South Wales, provided he can make up his mind to accept the same.*

A possible scenario was that Thomas and Sarah Knight didn't accept this offer remained in Hurstpierpoint as they also had other children living there. Evidently their four sons Henry, Thomas, William and Dave did accept the offer and immigrated to Sydney as they all were working for the Cox brothers.

Thomas Knight the father of the five Knight boys eventually did arrived in the colony in about 1857. His wife Sarah most probably had died by then? Thomas also worked for the Cox family at Mulgoa but after only 6 years in Australia he was killed in an accident in 1863 and was buried in the grounds of St. Thomas's church at Mulgoa alongside his sons and granddaughter Mary Jane


DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.					CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.					
Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of death Duration of last illness, medical attendant, when last seen deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Particulars of register	When and where buried, name of undertaker	Name and address of witness of burial	Where born and how long in the Australian Colonies or State	Place of marriage, age, and in whom	Children of marriage
1863 10 th September Mulgoa	Thomas Knight labourer	Male 72	Myocardial infarction 6 weeks Major Thomas Knight 10 th September 1863	Thomas Knight Henry Knight labourer Windsor	1863 Mulgoa 1863 Riverview	1863 Mulgoa A. Knight John Byler	England 21 years Wales	England 21 years Wales	8 boys 4 girls	

I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1987.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

Figure 28
Thomas Knight's death certificate
The father of James Knight


DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

**CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE
 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.**

No.	Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant	Particulars of registration	What and where buried; name of undertaker	Name and religion of holder and name of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australian Colonies or State	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
1578	15 April 1866 Wauchoon	Henry Knight overseer	Male 56 years	Pneumonia 14 days Wm. Williams 15 April 1866	Thomas Knight labourer unknown	George Knight employee Wauchoon	15 April 1866 The Clarke 1566 Penrith	P.R. Bailey 1566 church of England Mulgoa	England 29 years	Mulgoa	Married 10 years	Agnes Sarah Harriet Henry Thomas Arthur

I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 23RD JUNE, 1967.



 PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

Figure 29
Henry Knight's death certificate (James's brother)



SARAH ANN KNIGHT

The daughter of James Knight and Diana Mudjee was born on the 23 December 1839 at Grattai near Mudgee NSW. and close to the Buldungurigang creek (some documents state Burrundulla George Coxes property at Mudgee), and died on the 25th October 1919 in Wellington, NSW. She married **William Collins** on 5th July 1858 in Mudgee, probably at the Rayner family home at Piambong NSW.

William was born about.1820 in Cornwell England and died on the 19th August 1896 at Spicer's Creek near Wellington, NSW.

Sarah Ann Knight was listed under "Aboriginals" in the NSW Births Register:

Aboriginal - **Sarah Knight** born 1839 parents James & Diana Reg. No. V18391069-1839

Baptismal Cert. No1069 vol 24

Christian name: Sarah

When born: 23rd December 1839

Date of ceremony: 21st February 1840

Where ceremony performed: Parish of Mulgoa, in the county of Cumberland

Parents:

Father: James Knight

Mother: Diana [an unbaptized Aboriginal] Knight

Abode: Mulgoa

Quality or profession: Labourer

Ceremony performed by Thos. C Makinson

Copy of Sarah Ann Collins Death Certificate:

Sarah Ann Collins Death Certificate.

Date & Place: 25/10/1919 Wellington District Hospital

Father: Robert Rayner , occupation, labourer, surname of mother,Jennings

Informant: E. Fuller Act. Matron Dist. Hospital Wellington

Buried: 26/10/1919, Roman Catholic Cemetery, Wellington Flat

Witnesses: M.Long RC. Minster & P. H. Jewell & T. K. Shakespeare

Undertaker: C.J. Shakespeare

Born: Mudgee NSW.

Marriage: Mudgee 18 years old to William Collins

Children: James, William, Walter, Thomas , John , Jane , Sarah , Ruth , Harriet , living 3 male & 2 females deceased.

Copy of William Collins Death Certificate:

Died: 19/8/1896

Occupation: Farmer

Age: 72 years

Name and Occupation of father: William Collins soldier

Mother's name: Caroline surname unknown

Informant S. Collins wife, Lincoln

Witnesses: James Thorley & H.J. Knowles

Undertaker: James Thompson

Born: West of England town unknown, about 56 years in NSW.

Marriage: Mudgee NSW 38 years to Sarah Rayner

Children :Jane 35years,Walter 33years, Emma 31 years, James 29 years,Sarah 27 years,Thomas 25 years ,John 24 years, Shedrack 22 years, George 20 years,Ruth18 years, Harriet 15 years living &,1 male and 2 females deceased.

It was interesting that Sarah Ann Collins called her maiden name Sarah Rayner not Knight even though she was listed as Sarah Knight on her marriage certificate.

I suppose that it was because Robert Rayner looked after her from when she was only about five or seven years of age after her step father William Phillips disappeared

The Collins Family

Sarah Knight (my great grandmother) was the daughter of Diana Mudgee and James Knight she married William Collins a gold miner from Guntawang (near Mudgee and Gulgong) on the 5th July 1858 at Mudgee (most probably at the Rayner's remote home at Piambong)

William Collins was born in Cornwell round about 1820 his parents were listed on his death certificate as William Collins a soldier and Caroline surname unknown, but after a lot of research I could not find a William Collins that was born in the whole of England having a mother named Caroline. Therefore I think it was just a mistake by the Informant or that his mother's middle name may have been Caroline. It also stated that he arrived in NSW about 1840 (still checking)

The most likely possibility was a William Collins christened on 7th May 1820 at Stithians Cornwell parents were William Collins and Ann Henwood who were married 25th June 1818 at St. Martin on Looe Bay, Cornwell England . This couple had several children whose names were the same as our William and Sarah Ann Collins's children i.e. Jane; James, Thomas, John and Elizabeth.

William Collins senior also served in the 4th. Of Foot Regiment from 1820 and in 1829 and he was discharged at age 35 years. His record stated that he was born in 1794 at Penryn Cornwell which is in St. Gluvias region which adjoins Stithians. He served in England, the West Indies and Portugal. His regiment the 4th Foot fought with many other regiments at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, later became known as The King's Own Royal Border Regiment

It appears that William Collins senior aged 47 years was not listed at the family house in the 1841 Census of Cornwell, it could be that he was not home at the time the Census was taken, or the more likely reason that he was dead as his wife Ann Collins was listed as a farmer!

1841 Census:

Parish of Wendron Cornwell (reference HO107/139/6 Folio 9 page 10) Location at district of Menorlue:

The following is a list of the family present on the Census day 1841

Ann Collins 40 years farmer

William Collins 20 years blacksmith

Jane Collins 15 years at home

John Collins 15 years copper miner

James Collins 10 years copper miner

Ann Collins 8 years at home

Martha Collins 6 years at home

Henry Collins 5 years at home

Frances Collins 3 years at home

Elizabeth Collins 2 years at home

There were two other Collins families living in the same district of Menorlue in 1841:

Thomas Collins aged 50 years farmer, his wife Jane 45 years, their children Jane 15 years, Edward 15 years and Thomas 12 years.

The other family living at Menorule was James Collins aged 30 years his wife Jane 30 years, children James 6 years, Mary 4 years, John 2 years and Edwin under 1 year.

William and Anne Collins's family had moved by 1851 as they were not listed at Menorule in the Census of that year, it would appear that William had immigrated to Australia after 1841.

William may have arrived in Port Phillip Bay aboard the "Argyle" in 1841 and was listed in the 1841 Census in Melbourne, (still to check this out).

As I could not find him on any other of the Immigrants logs or the Convict lists. It is also possible that he may have arrived in Victoria before traveling up to Mudgee? If so what did he do from about 1841 to 1858 when he married Sarah Ann Knight, sure he was a gold miner but that would only have been from about 1851 so there is some 10 years missing.

William Collins was in Sofala in 1851 digging for gold he sent 3 oz. of gold away when price was approx. 3 pound per oz.)

William and Sarah Collins had 14 children most of whom were born at Mudgee either at Guntawang, Bruce's Creek or Piambong while four of them were born at Spicer's Creek near Wellington.

In 1859 William was living at Guntawang then from about 1869 to 1875 he was listed as a freeholder at Bymbegong, and Bruce's Creek, his occupation was listed as a gold miner, shepherd, and later on a farmer.

In addition to Louisa Creek and within a radius of a few miles, gold was produced in abundance: Piambong, Bruce's Creek, Goree and Grattai were discovered in 1857. The license fee was thirty shillings per month and the size of each claim twenty feet square. (Reference the Cox Journal)

The family moved over from Bruce's Creek via Gulgong, through Two Mile Creek to Spicer's Creek around about 1874 where one of their sons Shedrack Collins was born.

On the 18th June 1878 the Spicer's Creek gold field was proclaimed (Government Gazette)

There would have been no grandeur for the Collins family as shelter, in the form of a bark shack and tents, would have hurriedly been constructed. The family would have been prey to sickness and suffering. Up to 1878 William and Sarah Ann had eleven children ranging from four to twenty years of age living with them and the older children would have had to pitch in with the work.

How did the children get educated because neither William nor Sarah Ann could write, maybe a few attended Spicer's Creek school which opened in 1878. But Sarah Collins signed a Petition (her X Mark) in 1880 for a proposed new school to be set up at Couobella near Spicer's Creek This new school was two miles away from their home and as she had Sarah aged thirteen; Elizabeth aged eleven; Thomas aged ten; and John aged seven she would have wanted them to attend the new school

80-185-23

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School
at Cornobella.

We, the undersigned, Parents (or Guardians) of Children residing within the under-mentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at Cornobella hereby undertake that our Children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said School.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (* To be written by himself)	Distance from School.	Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
Edward Lacey	1/2 mile	Thomas Lacey	10	Roman Catholic
Wm. Hyndes	1/2 mile	Grace Hyndes	4	
William Bracken	1 mile	William Bracken	8	
John Flack	2 1/2 miles	Ernest John	6	Methodist pastor
		Walter	9	
William Smith	1/4 mile	Edwin Smith	12	
Wm. Lacey	1 1/2 miles	Charles Lacey	13	
Sarah Collins	2 miles	Sarah	13	
John Moore	3 miles	Elizabeth	11	
		Thomas	10	
John Moore	3 miles	John	7	
		Wm. H. Moore	7	
Thos. McDonnell	2 miles	Margaret Moore	6	
		Mary Jane McDonnell	13	
		John McDonnell	12	
		Helen McDonnell	8	
		Clementina McDonnell	7	

* If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by a Member of the Local Committee.

Figure 30
Petition for a new school near the Collins's farm signed by Sarah Collins

After 1861 it became possible to select between 40 and 320 acres of Crown land, including land rented to the squatters. To the disgruntled miners this seemed to be a god send opportunity to become farmers and most probably William used his last ounces of gold to buy a horse, dray, seeds and stores etc.

Areas such as Spicer's Creek became more than sprawling gold fields. In spite of all the hardships and misfortunes suffered by these early farmers the village of Spicer's Creek rapidly expanded until it contained a large population including nearly 30 children within a radius of 5 miles (Reference 1878 Spicer's Creek School Centenary book).

Sarah Ann's half sister, Elizabeth Rayner, had married John Blackhall in 1866 and they also moved over to Spicer's Creek from Piambong around 1875. (Refer to chapter on Robert Rayner.)

During the 1870s John Blackhall purchased a portion of the land on Koorong which was owned by the Lowe family. The Blackhall family remained on Koorong until it was purchased by the Wilton Family in 1924.

The children of William and Sarah Ann Collins

- 1) **William Edward Collins** born 29th March 1858 at Guntawang near Mudgee died 1st August 1883 Dubbo never married.
- 2) **Catherine (Caroline) Collins** born 9th April 1861 at Piambong, Mudgee married Henry DeLauney 17th September 1887 Dubbo died 7th November 1892 Dubbo and they had four children.
- 3) **Jane** born on 9th April 1861 at Piambong, Mudgee (older of the twin) married William Bloomfield 1888 at Bourke died 9th May 1936 Marrickville and they had seven children.
- 4) **Walter Collins** born on the 30th April 1863 Bruce's Creek, Mudgee married Ellen Jones 1891 Mudgee died 16th August 1951 Lidcombe and they had eleven children.
- 5) **Emma Collins** born 22nd October 1864 at Bruce's Creek, Mudgee (William Knight was a witness at the birth) married Denis James Kennedy July 1885 Dubbo and they had eight children, Emma died 11th June 1952 at Lakemba NSW.
- 6) **James Collins** born 1st February 1866 at Mudgee - story unknown.
- 7) **Sarah Teresa Collins** born 23rd April 1867 at Merrendee Creek, Mudgee married Herbert Patrick Hyde July 1890 Wellington died 6th January 1922 Wellington and they had nine children.
- 8) **Elizabeth Collins** born 12th May 1869 at Merrendee Creek, Mudgee (She died on 4th June 1888 at Piambong unmarried aged 19 years).
- 9) **Thomas Collins** born 24st October 1870 at Mudgee (married his cousin Elizabeth Blackhall) 3rd November 1900 Wellington died 19th December 1945 Mt. Victoria and they had seven children.
- 10) **John Collins** born 28th May 1872 at Gulgong married Mary Ellen Hyde 1896 Wellington died 5th December 1951 Dubbo and they had six children.

11) **Shedrack Collins** born 28th June 1874 at Spicer's Creek near Wellington married Isabella Linen 20th May 1897 Wellington, married 2nd.Ellen Blackhall (his cousin) 1902 Wellington died 27th September 1915 Wellington he had three children from his 1st. wife and eight children from Ellen Blackhall.

12) **George Collins** born 2nd Jaunuary 1876 at Spicer's Creek near Wellington married Ada Grace Holcombe 17th November 1915 Sydney died 13th August 1916 in Egypt and they had one child.

13) **Ruth Collins** born 26th February 1878 at Mitchell's Creek near Wellington married Thomas John Hyde 4th March 1896 Wellington died 1965 Balmain and they had eight children.

14) **Harriett Collins** born 29th September 1880 at Mitchell's Creek near Wellington married Frederick William Hodges 1907 Dubbo died 9th October 1942 Granville and they had eight children.

Catherine (Caroline) Collins

She married Henry Beumont DeLauney in 17th.September 1887 at Dubbo NSW. And they had four children

Copy of Birth Transscript:

Reg. No. 9848

Date of birth: 9/4/1861

Place: Pian Bong Creek, district Mudgee

Name: Catherine -younger of twins

Sex: female

Father: William Collins

Occupation: Gold miner

Father's age: 30

Father's birth place: England

Date of marriage: 1859

Previous issue: 2 living -William 2 years & Jane

Mother's maiden name: Sarah Knight

Mother's age: 26

Mother's birthplace: Grattins [Grattai]

Informant: Father

Nurse & /or Witness: Mrs.Rayner, Mrs.Shaw

Reg.: 3/5/1861, Mudgee

The above certificate is a copy as transcribed!

Note that the Informant William Collins stated he was only 31 years old should have 41 years old and Sarah's age he listed as 26 years old should have been 21 years old!

Marriage Certificate: Catherine/Caroline Collins

No. 4067/60

Date & Place: 17/9/1887 at Dubbo According to the Rights of the Roman Catholic Church

Names: Henry Beaumont deLauney; Bachelor, Inspector of Nuisances Residence at Dubbo
: Caroline Collins; Spinster, Housemaid Residence at Dubbo

Witnesses: Sarah Collins & Annie Ryan

Sarah Collins was most likely her younger sister as she could write her mother Sarah Ann could not write!

Death Certificate: Catherine/Caroline Collins

Reg. No. : 5001

Date & place: 7/11/1892, Erskine Street ,Dubbo

Name & occupation: Caroline DeLauney, married woman

Age: 30 years

Cause of death: Heart disease, duration -about 5 months Dr. du Moulin , last
vist - 7/11/1892

Name & Occupation of Father: William Collins, Farmer

Mother's maiden name: Sarah Collins

Informant: Henry Beaumont DeLauney, Husband , Erskin Street Dubbo

Reg. 8/11/1892, Dubbo

When & where buried & Undertaker: 8/11/1892, Dubbo -W.T.Lewis

Minster: Rev, Father Robinson RC.

Witnesses: G.W.Heydon & Archibold McCallum

Born: Mudgee River NSW. -Native

Place of marriage: Dubbo NSW. 23 years old to Henry Beaumont DeLauney

Children of marriage: Albert Henry 6 years, Norman Robert 5 years-Walter Beaumont 3 years,1
female dead.

Jane Collins was a twin sister of Caroline Collins

She married William James Bloomfield in 1888 at Bourke NSW. And they had seven children.

Jane Bloomfield's death notice SMH.

Bloomfield - 9/5/1936 at Marrickville, Jane dearly beloved wife of William Bloomfield of 70 Crinan Street ,Hurlstone Park and loving mother of William ,Gordon ,Norman ,Ray , Alma [Mrs.R. Gallen] and Elasia [Mrs. E.Peak]

aged 75 years.

Funeral notice dated 11/5/1936 SMH.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bloomfield , Mr. & Mrs.C. Bloomfield , & Mr. & Mrs. N. Bloomfield , Mr. & Mrs. R.Gallen , Mr. & Mrs. E. Peak & families & Mr. R. Bloomfield are invited to attend the funeral of their dearly beloved mother and grandmother ,Jane Bloomfield to leave T.J. Andrews Funeral Chapel 23 Enmore Road Newtown this day after service commencing at 3.00 pm. for the Church of England Cemetery Rookwood for motor service.

T.J.Andrews.

Grave No.210197

Inscriptions on headstone:

Jane Bloomfield my wife & our mother-

Clarence " son of the above husband of Dolly, father of Joyce

Amy C. " - wife, mother

Emma Collins

Emma like her mother before her also had a large family to care for but in addition took responsibility for fostering her brother in-law's two sons Kerion and Norma Kennedy. Both their parents Thomas Robert Kennedy and Annie Jane Killalea had died when the boys were still only quite young. The family of Denis James, Emma Kennedy their five girls and three boys plus their two foster boys all lived in a very small weatherboard cottage Lockhart Street, Adelong (see photo below) Denis James Kennedy continued his occupation as a gold miner in the deep reef mine "Donkey Hill" at Adelong until his untimely death from silicosis of the lungs at aged sixty four years on the 15th.January 1924.

My grandfather Denis James Kennedy, together with his brother Thomas Robert Kennedy, had traveled up from Adelong NSW. round about 1882 seeking their fortune at the Mitchell Creek gold fields near Wellington NSW. It was here that he met his future wife **Emma Collins** and they were married there in July 1885. They remained in the Spicer's Creek district for only a short period where their first child Elizabeth Kennedy was born in 1885. They then returned to Denis's family in Adelong NSW.where another seven children born:

Elizabeth Kennedy married William Matthew and they had eight children.

John William Kennedy born in 1888 at Adelong never married.

Florence Rose Kennedy born in 1889 at Adelong married John White and they had five children.

Mary Bridget Kennedy born in 1890 at Adelong never married.

Dennis Joseph Kennedy born on the 24th.December 1892 at Adelong married 1. Eilleen Leslie and 2. Kathleen Morelli and they one child.

Kathleen Mary Kennedy born on the 30th.April 1895 at Adelong - Sister Mary Monica St. Joseph's Convent never married.

Robert Anthony Kennedy born in 1898 at Adelong married Mary Criely and they had nine children.

Eleanor A. Kennedy born in 1903 at Adelong married 1. Rowland Griffiths 2. Joseph McCunn and they had one child. 3. Alexander Williams.



Figure 31
Emma Collins & Denis Kennedy wedding day 1885



Figure 32
Emma Kennedy Nee Collins C 1940



Figure 32
Denis James Kennedy & his 3 sons
Robert, John & Dennis (RH side) C1920



Figure 33
Emma Kennedy Nee Collins with her daughter & granddaughters C1930



Figure 34
Dennis Joseph Kennedy 1915
Australian Light Horse uniform



Figure 35
The old Kennedy home in Lochart St. Adelong

The so called Great War of 1914 to 1918 caused so much heart ache and worry for so many Australian families especially with the loss of a loved one. Emma Kennedy must have gone through hell during that period. Her Foster son Kerion Kennedy aged 23 years was killed at Gallipoli on the 29th. May 1915, then her middle son Dennis Joseph Kennedy enlisted on the 29th. September 1915, aged 22 years then on the 13th. August, 1916 her youngest brother George Collins was killed in Damascus and finally her nephew Ernest Patrick Hyde was in killed also in Damascus on the 19th. October, 1918. George Collins and Ernest Patrick Hyde both served in the Australian Light Horse Regiments (refer to figure 38 of Memorial on page 99). Kerion Kennedy was in the Australian Infantry and was killed only two days after landing on Gallipoli. Dennis Joseph Kennedy was first in the Light Horse Militia then enlisted into the Heavy artillery Regiment he survived the war but was badly wounded losing two of his fingers.



Figure 36
Kerion Kennedy's Head stone at Gallipoli

Reference SMH 12/6/1952

Emma Kennedy at her daughter's residence 251 Moorfields Road Lakemba & late of Adelong dearly beloved mother of Elizabeth, John, Florence, Mary, Dennis, Kathleen, (Sister M Monica) Robert & Elenor and loved sister of Ruth Hyde aged 87 years.

Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late MR's Emma Kennedy will be celebrated in Our lady Queen of Peace Church Beverly Hills this Friday at 9 am. the funeral will leave the Church after the Mass for the Catholic Cemetery at Woronora .

A O'Hare.

Harriet Collins

Harriet Collins was the youngest of William and Sarah Ann's children, she married Frederick William Hodges at Dubbo NSW in 1907 and they had Eight children.

She was originally engaged to Joseph Hyde, son of Patrick and Ellen Hyde, but a terrible tragedy occurred in 1903:

Ref. Wellington Times Monday, 6th of April, 1903

TRADEGY AT BONDANGARA

Jealous young lover attempts to murder sweetheart then cuts his own throat with a butcher's knife

About 9 o'clock on Saturday night at the prosperous little mining township a few people about Dick's street were startled by screams, they found the body of a girl, battered and blood stained and apparently lifeless lying on the ground.

The name of the girl is Harriet Collins aged 19 years who lives with her mother at Bodangara and her assailant as was quickly learnt was Joseph Hyde aged 22 years the son of Mr. Patrick

Hyde farmer of Lincoln , the young people have been keeping company for some time and were supposed to be engaged to be married shortly. An altercation occurred later on as he addressed some remark to her and she gave him no reply, he repeated the remark and again she failed to reply. He then is said to have struck her with his fist. She screamed and her sister who was a little away ahead ran back., Hyde turned upon her in a threatening way and she fled for security to a neighbor's house. Miss Harriet Collins had meantime made off also but tripping near a fence was overtaken by Hyde. The latter wrenching a paling from the fence commenced to batter the unfortunate girl over the head with it.

Several cruel bruises were inflicted and the girl's head soon bathed in blood, she lost consciousness. Hyde is also reported to have kicked her about the body and in support of this statement there are bruises on her back.

He then fled to his home and told a younger a brother that he had killed a girl and was going to shoot himself, he then picked up a rifle and started to look for the cartridges. Failing to find any, he armed himself with a large blunt butchers knife from the kitchen.

He called out to his parents "good bye father, good by mother" and then rushed out of the farm house and made off towards the nearby creek. His father jumped out of bed and quickly got dressed and ran after him .Young Hyde then made an attempt to cut his throat, but the wound was not serious.

He then cut his throat a second time, this time inflicting a horrible gash, almost from ear to ear; he then sank to the ground in a dying state. The horror of the thing is that the awful occurrence took place within a few yards of where his heartbroken father was standing.

His body was brought back to the farm house where it lay in state prior to an inquest.

All items for this edition of Crime News are taken from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, March-April, 1903.

TRAGEDY AT BODANGORA.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

SUICIDE OF THE ASSAILANT.

WELLINGTON, Monday.

On Saturday night at Bodangora, a mining township eight miles from Wellington, a young man named Joseph Hyde, 22, laborer, son of Patrick Hyde, farmer, of Lincoln, murderously assaulted his sweetheart, Harriet Collins, of Bodangora. Hyde then cut his throat from ear to ear with a blunt butcher's knife and death resulted almost instantaneously.

It has been learnt that Miss Collins wished to attend a dance at Bodangora and Hyde objected. An altercation took place, presumably from jealousy, and Hyde is said to have wrenched a paling from a fence nearby and struck her savagely across the head several times, and to have brutally treated his unfortunate victim when she was prostrated on the ground. He fled towards his home at Lincoln, about a mile from Bodangora, where he encountered his brother, and said something to the effect that he had killed a woman and was going to shoot himself. He then secured a rifle and went in search of cartridges, but being unable to find any proceeded to the kitchen, and took a large butcher's knife from a dresser. He then called out to his father and mother, who were in bed, "Goodbye." Mr. Hyde, sen. promptly jumped out of bed, and, partially dressing, went out to attempt to prevent his son from doing away with himself. Hyde, jun. then ran from the house, and his father gave chase, calling after him to stop. He dropped a rifle

which he was carrying, after proceeding about a quarter of a mile from the house turned round and confronted his father and quickly drew a butcher's knife across his throat twice, making fearful gashes, death resulting almost immediately.

Miss Collins, who is suffering from contused wounds about the head and bruises on the body, is the only daughter of a widow at Bodangora, and was lying in an unconscious state during Saturday night and for several hours yesterday, but although her condition is very serious, she is expected to recover. An inquest will be held on the body of Hyde at Bodangora this afternoon. (SMH, April 7, 1903)

The Bodangora Tragedy

On Monday afternoon the district Coroner, Mr. R. Porter, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a young man named Joseph Francis Hyde, the tragic nature of which was reported in our Monday's issue, **(unfortunately, this issue is missing on microfilm.)**

The inquiry took place at the residence of Mr. Patrick Hyde, deceased's father, (a well known and highly respected farmer on Mitchell's Creek) just above the Lincoln Hotel, some two miles from Bodangora Township. The following evidence was taken.

Emily Campbell, sworn, states: I am the wife of John Allan Campbell, engine-driver at Bodangora. I did not know the deceased the subject to this inquiry, but on Saturday night, about half past nine o'clock, I saw a woman and a man (who I have since been informed was the deceased) at the gate at the side of my residence.

The woman was coming into the gate when she fell. The man picked up a stick and commenced to hit her with it. I ran for help, and when I returned the man was gone. The woman was lying on the ground quite still, and some neighbours carried her into my house. She was cut about the face and head. I did not know her name at first, but I have since learnt her name is Harriet Collins. She stayed at my house until after the doctor saw her on Sunday morning, when she was moved to her mother's place.

John Hyde, sworn, states: I am a miner living at Bodangora. The deceased the subject of this inquiry, was my brother. On Saturday night about half past nine o'clock, the deceased passed my place at Bodangora. He was in a hurry and appeared to be out of breath. I asked him what was up. He ran away and I ran after him and caught him up. Asked him what was the matter? He said "don't talk to me Jack, you go back don't come." I said I would not go back until I found out what was the matter. He said "here's a watch and chain for you old man, and a pocket knife." He then told me he had killed a woman. I asked him who it was. He replied "Harriet Collins". I asked him what he hit her with. He said his hand. I then asked what for, but he made no reply. I then asked what he was going to do. He said he was going home to roll up his swag and go away. He said "I won't stop at home." I knew pretty well where the girl Collins was and I said I would meet him the next day in Bullock's paddock and tell him how she was. He said "all right", and went away. I returned to Bodangora. About an hour afterwards I was informed the deceased had cut his throat and was dead. I went to my father's and about four hundred yards from the house I saw the deceased lying dead. I saw that his throat was cut, and there was a lot of blood upon his breast and on the ground. I never noticed anything wrong with his mind. He appeared to be in his right senses when I saw him last. He was keeping company with the girl Harriet Collins.

Patrick Hyde, sworn, states: I am a farmer and reside upon these premises. The deceased Joseph Francis Hyde was my son. He resided with me. About half past seven o'clock on Saturday night, he went away. He did not say where he was going. About ten o'clock same night he returned home. I was then in bed. He came into the kitchen and I heard him rummaging in the knife box. I thought he was getting a teaspoon. I then heard him say "goodbye Mother, goodbye Father." He was then outside the house. I got out of bed and went outside. Saw my son Ernest standing outside. I said "what's the matter." He said "Joe said he was going to shoot himself." I said "where is he." Ernest replied, "He has gone to Mary's" meaning his sisters, he has got the rifle, but he has no cartridges, he is going to Mary's to get some." I ran after him and got within about thirty yards of him, but could run no further. I called out to him to stop, and said I wanted him. I then started to run again and I lost sight of him. I told my son Ernest to run to Mary's as fast as he could. He started to go and I followed in the direction I saw deceased going last. I heard a noise like something choking or gurgling. Ernest called out "O father Joe has cut his throat." Ernest was close to me all the time. We both went to where the sound came from, and saw deceased lying on the ground. I put my hand under his head and the other hand across his throat, but found he was quite dead. When he called out "goodbye Mother, goodbye Father," his voice gave me the impression that he was in a terribly agitated state. He said nothing about the girl Collins. He had been keeping company with her. I noticed nothing particular about him when he went away on Saturday night. He was in the habit of going to Bodangora to see his brothers and sisters. He had no property, and was of sober habits. I sent for the police at once. I often advised the deceased not to have anything to do with the girl Collins.

Ernest Percy James Hyde, sworn, states: The deceased the subject of this inquiry was my brother. I reside with my father on these premises. On Saturday night last my brother (the deceased) went away about half past seven o'clock and returned about ten o'clock. I heard him say to a little boy, a nephew, "do you know where there are any cartridges, Donald?" The boy replied "there are some up at Mary's." I got out of bed and sang out "father, Joe is going to shoot himself." Deceased went away in the direction of Mary's place and I and my father ran after him. When we got within about thirty yards of deceased, my father called out to him. He ran away again and we lost sight of him. I heard a gushing noise like someone choking and I went with my father to where the noise proceeded from and saw deceased on the ground quite dead. I saw his throat was cut severely and there was a deal of blood about. He said nothing in explanation why he was going to shoot himself. **(Donald is Hebert's Son.)**

Samuel Robert Kirkland, sworn, states: I am a constable of police stationed at Bodangora. I knew the deceased subject to this inquiry. On Saturday night about 10.30, from information received, I came here, the residence of Mr. Hyde. I was taken up the creek a short distance, and there I found the body of Joseph Hyde. He was quite dead. On raising the body I discovered the butcher's knife produced. It was lying under the body in deceased's right hand. It was covered with blood as also the arm, hand and body. Lying near his head was a rifle, a Winchester, not loaded. I had the body removed to the house, and from what I know of the circumstances connected to the case, I have no doubt he killed himself. I have seen Harriet Collins and conversed with her. She is severely bruised about the head and body and now lying in a critical condition at the residence of her mother. It is uncertain whether she will recover or not. I had known deceased for the past three years as a thoroughly sober respectable young man. I heard that deceased repeatedly quarreled with girl Collins. Complaints about him made to me by the girl's mother.

Ernest Percy James Hyde, recalled states: The knife produced is mine. It was kept in the knife box in the kitchen.

The coroner's finding was that deceased died from hemorrhage from a wound in his throat inflicted by himself.

This unfortunate incident must have played on the minds of both the Collins and Hyde families for many years after. The sad irony was that the Collins and Hyde Families would be locked into this tragedy for ever. Harriet's sister, **Sarah Teresa Collins** married Joseph Hyde's brother, **Herbert Patrick Hyde**, on 19th July 1890 and they had nine children. Her other sister **Ruth Collins** also married one of his brothers **Thomas John Hyde** on 4th March 1896 and they had eight children.

Her brother **John Collins** also married Hyde's sister **Mary Ellen Hyde** in 1896 and they had six children.

It appears that after the tragedy Sarah Collins decided to move away from Bodangora and take her daughter Harriet with her. In 1906, they were both living at Talbrager Street Dubbo; their occupation was listed as domestic duties. (Reference 1906 electoral rolls)

SMH.10/10/1942

Deaths:

Hodges October, 1942 at her residence 24 Harris Street Granville, Harriett loved wife of Fredrick William Hodges and beloved mother of Amy [Mr.'s E.J.Garnsey] Ivy [Mr's F.Mason] Freda [Mr's R. Robertson] Lillian [Mr's R.Dixon] Clem, Beryl, and Iris, aged 61 years.

SMH.10/10/1942 Funeral notice

The funeral of the late Mr's Harriett Hodges will leave St. Paul's Church Crown Street Harris Park this afternoon Saturday, after service commencing at 2.o'clock for Church of England Cemetery Rookwood

William Metcalf & Co. Pty. Ltd. 181 Church Street Parramatta

Shedrack Collins

Nickname "Sheddy"

Lived at Werr

Copy of Birth Certificate:

Reg. No.:

Date & Place: 28/6/1874 Spicer's Creek, Wellington Road

Name: Shedrick

Father: William Collins, Labourer, age 44 years, born in England

Date of marriage: July 1858 at Mudgee

Previous issue : 5 males & 5 female living
Mother's maiden name : Sarah Knight ,age 36 years ,born at Grattai
Informant: William Collins [X his mark] father ,Spicer's creek
Witnesses: Mrs. Blackhall
Reg. :22/8/1874

William Collins was again the Informant poor old William could lie straight in bed he stated that he was only 44 years old instead of 54 years old. And that Sarah was 36 instead old 34years old. Maybe he had a complex about his age?

Copy of Marriage certificate:

Marriage Certificate:

Reg. No.4341

Date & Place : 20/5/1897 at St Patrick's Church Wellington

Name of Parties: Shedrick Collins & Isabella Leanne Linen

Status: Bachelor & Spinster

Birth Place: Spicer's Creek NSW. & MolongNSW.

Usual Occupation: Laborer & Farmer's daughter

Age: Shadrick 22 & Isabella 21Occup. Farmer

Father & Mother's names: William Collins & Sarah Rayner (Occup. Farmer)
Patrick Linen & Jane Robinson (Occup. Farmer)

The Rites of the Catholic Church

Witnesses: Matilda Donaghue & Elizabeth Blake

Shedrick's wife Isabella Linen died on the 25th.May 1900 aged only 24 years old. They had three children: Norman born 1896; Amy Eileen born 1898 and Iley born 1900 (probably in child birth?)

He then married his cousin Helen Blackhall on the 22nd. October 1902 at Wellington and they had eight children.

Wellington Times 27/9/1915

Obituary

The death occurred in the Wellington Hospital this morning of Mr. Shadrack Collins of Spicers Creek the deceased was only 40 years of age & leaves a widow, a daughter of Mr. John Blackhall & 8 children. He has not been in good health for some time & on Friday last was brought into Wellington for medical attention. The remains will be interned in the Church of England portion of Wellington Cemetery to-morrow morning. Mr. C J Shakespere having charge of the funeral arrangements.

Helen lived with a Dick Jennings after Shadrack Collins died as she was only about 37 years old.

Copy of Helen Collins Death Cert.

Died 14/4/1944 at District Hospital Municipality of Marrickville

Usual residence: Lithgow Municipality, Age: 65 years

Cause of death: a) Septicaemia b) Bullous Impetigo

Duration of illness: -----

Medical attendant: Margaret M. Mills [Registered]

Father: John Blackhall, farmer

Mother: Elizabeth Rayner

Informant: E.Collins, son Linden Court Sydney

Buried: 15/4/1944 CE. Cemetery Rook wood

Undertaker: R.L. Nolan employed by Metropolitan Burial & Cremation Scty.

Minster: H.J.Marsall C.E.

Witnesses: S.Beckingham & R. Wheeler

Born: Wellington NSW.

Marriage: Wellington NSW.

Age: 23 years & to Shadrack Collins

Children :Edgar 40 ,Madge 38 ,Henrietta 36 ,Louisa 34 ,Doris 32,Rita 29,living 1 female deceased.

Reference SMH 15/41944

The relatives & friends of the late Helen Collins late of Wellington are invited to attend her funeral to leave our private chapel 44-46 Enmore Road Newtown this day at 3.00pm to CE Cemetery Rook wood.

Metropolitan Burial & Cremation Society Pty. Ltd. Railway Pde. Burwood

George Collins

Private George Collins Serial No. 1621 died on 13/8/1916, he enlisted in the 2nd. Light Horse Regiment. He was married in Sydney to Ada Grace Holcomb He was ultimately in the 7th. Light Horse Regiment.

Description of George Collins at age 38 years 8 months:

Height: 5 feet 4 & 1/2 inches

Weight : 140 pound

Chest : 38 inches

Complexion : dark

Eyes : brown L6/6 , R6/8

Hair : dark brown

Religion : CE

Ada Grace Holcomb born C1881, she is not listed in NSW births maybe born in another state or

overseas? Joyce C. Holcomb birth was registered in Dubbo NSW. in 1910 to Ada Grace .It also appears that George Collins aged 33 years had his way with her in 1909 as she would have been 29 years old and resulted in the birth of Joyce. The birth was also registered in 1909 in Albury NSW. father George Collins.

After George enlisted in the army in 1915 he must have chased up Ada and did the right thing and married her in Sydney in 1915 just prior to going overseas. I think Ada Grace was born about 1886 in Balmain her name was listed as Harcourt G. A. Holcombe her parents were Harcourt A. C. L. Holcombe and Lilly Young she was an only child.

Thomas Collins

Thomas Collins and his family lived at Euchareene (Aboriginal meaning from a tree in the vicinity) near Wellington for some time before moving up to Blackheath, he worked as a miner at the gold mine at Bondangora then from about 1915 till 1922 he was working as a contractor.



Figure 37
Thomas Collins and wife Elizabeth Blackhall

Thomas collins buried at Blackheath CE. Cemetry 20/12/1945 - 1870 -1945 row 10 No.12 remembered by Viv and family.

Reference SMH 21/12/1945

Thomas Collins died 19/12/1945 at his residence Safrano Mount Victoria -beloved brother of Walter, Ruth [Mr's Hyde] & Emma [Mr's Kennedy] aged 75 years.

The funeral of the late Thomas Collins will leave St. Peters Church Mount Victoria thisThursday after service commencing at 2.15 pm. for the Church of England Cemetery Blackheath---Wood Coffel Ltd. Corer of Bathurst Rd. & Cascade St. Katoomba.

The funeral of the late Thomas Collins will leave St. Peters Church Mount Victoria this Thursday after service commencing at 2.15 pm. for the Church of England Cemetery Blackheath---Wood Coffel Ltd. Corer of Bathurst Rd. & Cascade St. Katoomba.



Figure 38

World War 1 Memorial at Bodangora

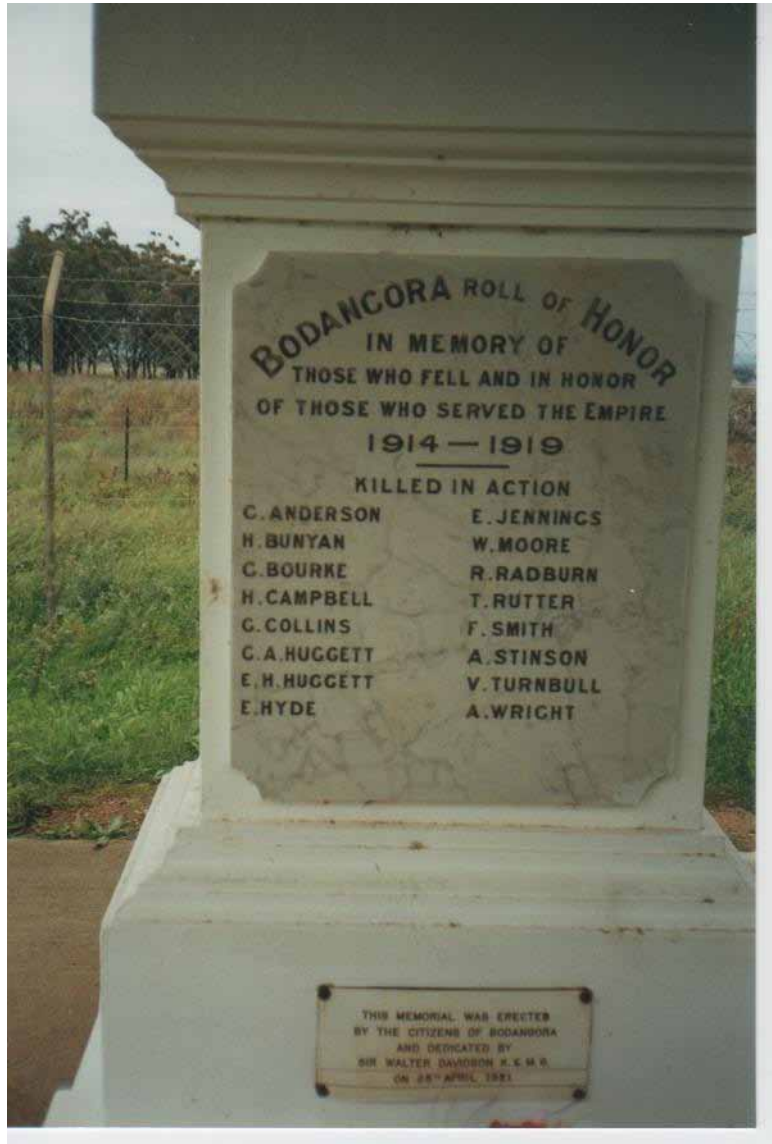


Figure 39
Close up Names on the Memorial
George Collins & his Uncle Ernest P Hyde



Figure 5
Memorial to Ernest P. Hyde
In Geurie Cemetery

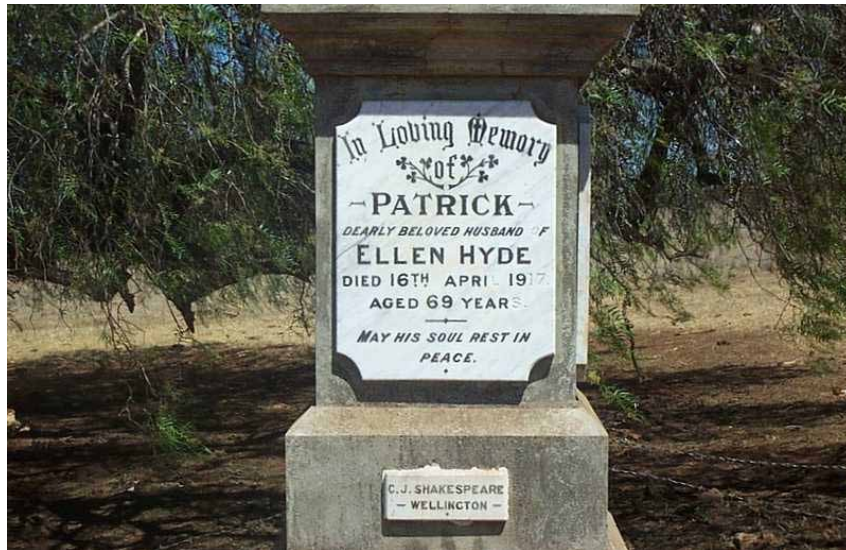


Figure 41
Patrick Hyde father of Ernest Patrick Hyde Geurie Cemetery

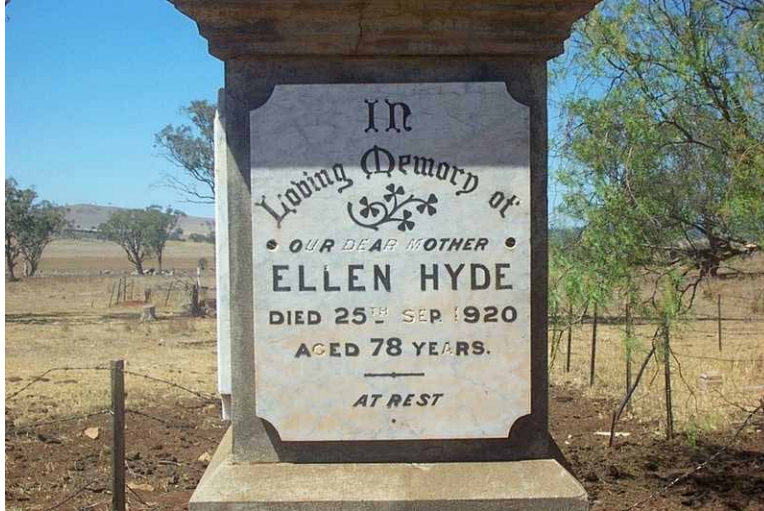


Figure 42
Ellen Hyde Nee Murray mother of Ernest Patrick Hyde
Geurie Cemetery

Ruth Collins

Ruth Collins married Thomas James Hyde on the 4th. March 1896 at Wellington and they had eight children. It appears that Ruth Collins also gave birth to a girl named Edith M. M. Collins who was born in 1894 at Wellington records listed the mother Ruth Collins father not listed. Ruth Collins would have been only 16 years old at the time.

Copy of Ruth Collins Birth Cert.:

Father: William Collins Farmer, 54 years old born in Cornwell England

Marriage: 5/7/1858, Mudgee NSW. 7 males & 5 females living none dead .

Mother: Sarah formerly Knight 44 years old, born at Grattai NSW.

Informant: William Collins father Lincoln (William could not write, made his mark)

Witness: Mrs. Northcote.

William Collins did it again he stated that he was only 54 years old instead of 58 years old and Sarah was 44 years old instead of 38 years old.

Thomas Hyde's occupation was a train driver and also a miner working at the gold mine from 1900 up to in 1917 at Bodangora. In 1900 Thomas James Hyde was listed as Bankrupt (Reference Government Gazette 1900)



Figure 43
Catholic Church Bodangoro

Bodangora

(Aboriginal for horse putting foot in a hole and falling on rider, also a golden place)

(The Following valuable information is gratefully acknowledge and was taken from the Bodangora web site)

Why did the family move from Mudgee to Spicer's Creek? The reason was the discovery of a rich gold strike there.

The Wellington district was the domain of the Wiradjuri people, the first whites to visit the area was reputed to be John Oxley in 1817. The first European settlement in the district was established in 1823 by Lieutenant Percy Simpson, and consisted of convicts and soldiers. In 1823 the first property, later to be named "Gobolion" was established about 5 km. north of the present town.

Gold was discovered as early as 1839 by a shepherd named McGregor at Mitchell's Creek, later to be called Bodangora. McGregor's gold find was finally made public after Hargraves made his discovery in 1851 at Summer Hill Creek. This led to a gold rush in the Wellington district but capital expenditure was needed to search for reef gold. So this area was overlooked for alluvial areas.

The Mitchell Creek Mining Co. set up in 1869 further gold discoveries were made at Kaiser, 5 Km. to the north, and an alluvial field a short distance to the south known as Jawbone.

The gold prospectors were also joined by settlers who took up selections in the district. The

increase in traffic on the main road from Mudgee to Wellington led to a small settlement at Mitchell's Creek crossing known as Lincoln. Mitchell's Creek was renamed Daviesville officially in 1892. The name was again changed to Bodangora in November 1897. Please Note! The following history about Bodangora was copied from the Web site of the same name:

Jawbone

Jawbone, several miles closer to Wellington from Lincoln, also on the main road, developed after the discovery of alluvial gold early in the 1870's. As indicated by the advertisement for the Waterloo Hotel, this settlement catered for travelers, as well as local settlers.

Kaiser

Kaiser Township formed around a crushing plant on the banks of the Mitchell's Creek, near the crossing on the road from Jawbone to Comobella. This crossing became known as 'Kaiser Crossing'. This settlement also had its own public house as indicated in this article in the Wellington Times, April 24, 1899.

'The old Kaiser Public House is being pulled down, it is being removed to Mrs. Gollan's selection, the pine timber in it as good as the day it was erected'.

This was at the time when the residents of Kaiser had been shifting to the new township of Bodangora, at the top of the hill overlooking the Wellington Valley and adjacent to the booming Mitchell's Creek gold mine.

Bodangora **Wellington Times** August 11th 1898

'Bodangora no longer sleeps. There is a general all round boom on. First there is the building craze. Most everybody has it, the erstwhile houseless one, seems to be bursting with ambition to possess something to call 'my place' and he who has that possession seems to be unable to rest till 'that there kitchen' has been re-roofed, or a few slabs are put into the north end of the dining room, so on, also so forth. If 'variety is charming' then we have lashings of that quality in the building material used - from weatherboards and iron right away down to soogee bags and sardine tins'.

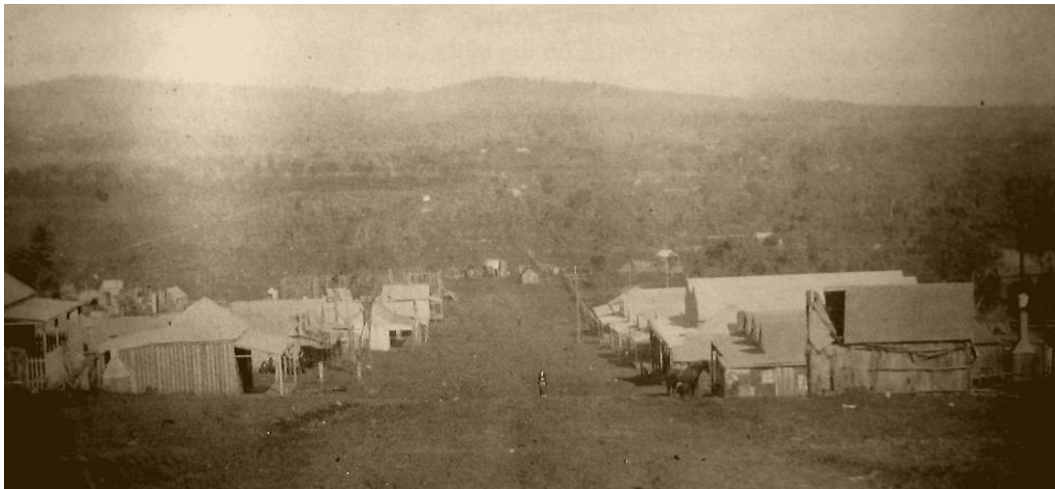


Figure 44
Looking down Bodangora Hill in about 1900.

Robinson's Store shown in picture later on in this page, is second building on right.

Post Office

Wellington Times
September 14th 1899

'Anyone visiting Bodangora after an interval of 3 years cannot but remark the advancement of the mining township. A more settled appearance, the gradual displacement of bark humpies for more sightly buildings tend to prove that the residents are satisfied with the permanency of the mine. The longevity of mining townships generally cannot be relied upon, and perhaps this accounts for houses being more primitive than in settled districts. However Bodangora does not lag behind its fellows in this respect, many neat buildings are seen, and, if not odious to make comparisons, Dr. Rygate's domicile is the peer in this respect. Its situation on high ground commanding a good view all round and its neat finish confers special lustre to it.

Boom Years - 1900 - 1908

During the first years of the 1900's, Bodangora enjoyed its boom years. Despite much opposition, the Tattersall's hotel was built opposite No. 1 shaft, and the expanding output of the mine, supported an increasing population which required more services. Also during this period there was much activity at Jawbone, and a thriving settlement also existed there. Business houses in Bodangora in 1908, when the mine first gave indications it was facing problems, included Bakers, Butchers, Fruiterers, General Stores, Boots and Shoes, Tailors, Drapers, Tinsmiths, Blacksmiths & Billiard Saloons as well as the Hotel. Mine employment peaked in 1905 when an average of 228 men were employed.

Jawbone

Alluvial goldfield

Mining records first started in 1875, jawbone workings were located adjacent to the Wellington, and Mudgee road had been abandon. A small township developed there not only to service the miners but also the passing traffic on the main road. The fields were not very productive.

Wellington Times
Oct 30 1899

Find of Gold

'Considerable sensation has been caused lately by the accidental find of gold in the bottom of a shaft sunk for a well at Jawbone, adjacent to the old diggings. There were a large number of

miners at Jawbone some six or seven and twenty years ago, but no defined lead was ever found. The gold was very patchy. The present find may lead to the discovery of a lead which must exist somewhere in the neighborhood, as the place is surrounded by gold-bearing quartz. The well is said to be about 70ft deep, and there are two and a half feet of wash yielding, it is estimated, 7 to 8dwts, to the load. There was no water at first, but now a little percolates through the drift. There is every prospect of the ground now being thoroughly prospected.

Shortly after the chance discovery of gold at Jawbone in **1899**, there were about 300 men working the field, but by mid **1900** this number was starting to drop off until in 1901:-

'-- some 40 or 50 miners are at work, and some of the claims are giving good returns!'

Even though the finds of gold appear to have been patchy, some claims must have paid well enough to keep mining interest in this goldfield, initially for several years in the early **1870's** and in around 13 years from **1899** to **1911**.

Mitchell's Creek

Frederick Marsh, Mining Registrar wrote in **1875**

'The Mitchell's Creek Mining Co. - about 20 men employed; length of line worked, about 3/4 of a mile; depth reached, 130 ft; reef about 20 inches wide; average yield throughout, about 9dwts; strike of reef, north & south, 2 points west, dip to the east'.

'The mode of treating material at Mitchell's Creek, is by quartz fifteen head battery, copper plates, blankets, and buddles; quartz operated on averaging 9dwts; no new mode of treatment in use; about 9,000 tons of tailings stacked.

Also in **1875** - 'At Mitchell's Ck. two highly encouraging lodes have been partially worked. To one of these, known as '**Fitler's Mine**', machinery to the value of £2,000 is being conveyed at the present time.

1876 - Quantity got at 170ft, 7216 tons crushed; average yield 10dwts 7.11gms. per ton; width of reef 2ft6inch; dip of reef E45deg; strike 20deg W of N.

1877 - Quantity got at 245ft. Width of reef 2ft. Dip of reef W. Strike N.

And so the Mitchell's Creek mine was idle from 1881 until 1890 when another much larger attempt was made to make it a profitable venture.

Suspension of Operations at Mitchell's Creek & the Commencement of the Treatment of Tailings

1908

The falling off in the returns from the quartz mines (in the Wellington district) is due to the closing down of the Mitchell's Creek Freehold Gold Estate Mine. The suspensions of operations at this mine proved a severe blow to the township of Bodangora; the former population of 900

has dwindled to about 200, and the exodus was continuing at the close of the year. This mine usually employed 200 men, but all underground work has been discontinued, and only some forty men were at work at the end of December, cyaniding the accumulated heaps of tailings.

The Kaiser mine never met with the expectations of its consecutive owners, most of the gold being produced prior to 1881 and amounting to around 1,000oz's. Copper was never apparently present in sufficient quantities to prove payable.

Sources & acknowledgements

NSW Dept. Lands - online Parish & Historic Map resource

NSW Dept. Mineral Resources - online DIGS resource

Wellington Times archives

Barbara Preston

Boyd Pratt



Figure 45
Cyaniding Plant Gold mine at Bodangora



Figure 46

These photos also courtesy of Barbara Preston, show the Bodangora Cyaniding Plant and of photo of workers at Bodangora taken in 1909. Maybe the Collins and Hyde boys are in the photo they were certainly still in the area in 1903

**Wellington Gazette
April 16, 1908**

The following is the Annual report Wellington Division, Dubbo 1875 to 1974 by Iiole Osborne No. ARC 80 Mineral Reports from Mineral Resources Dept.:

1877/158

The Kaiser and Mitchell Creek Co. are at work with fair success. The whole country between Mitchell's Creek and Gulgong, a distance of about 40 miles, has the appearance of being highly auriferous

(When I traveled through these parts there was hardly a blade of grass or any water to be seen).

Prospecting parties would find this part of NSW well worth their attention. The hills are structured with quartz and gold specimens which have been picked up on the surface.

During 1877 the amount of gold transmitted from Wellington by gold escort for the months of March, June, September and December was 3127oz 19dwk and 9gr. Reference 1877/122

1883/52

Mitchell's Creek :I am not aware of any alluvial mining in the neighborhood of Mitchell's Creek. There may be some fossickers but that is very unlikely during the continuance of the unpredictable drought.

Both Mitchell's Creek and Kaiser Mines are still idle, though I have been informed recently that the latter will be put in working at an early date.

In 1884 mining slowed down in the area with 460 Oz of gold less than the previous year being obtained. A number of the miners left the area to seek work with the new railway.

Spicer's Creek is situated near the town of Bodangora where Sarah Collins and her family moved to after the death of William Collins. It was a large gold mining town at the turn of the century and had a very deep mine just near the town. Several of her sons worked at the mine, Thomas Arnold Collins was still working there in 1915. As far as we can ascertain five of her sons were still living either at Mitchell Creek or at Lincoln as recorded in the 1903 Electoll Rolls:

James Collins Mitchell Creek

John Collins Lincoln

Shedrack Collins Lincoln

Thomas Collins Lincoln

Walter Collins Lincoln



Figure 47
Post Office 1870 Wellington

William Collins ran a small farm at Lincoln near Wellington NSW. The following is copy of his land transaction from the Lands Department: NSW:

William Collins of Lincoln a farmer county of Bligh No.63

80 acres taken up by Charles Leigh 22/1/1874 No.74/12

for 50 pounds to a mining manager Nicholas Cooney 20/11/1890

[note William could not write he signed his name with a cross]

No.64 William Collins 17/8/1876 took up 40 acres for 50 pounds and sold to a Nicholas Cooney 20/11/1890 No.76/137

Ref.Collins book 231 No.474 Mudgee block 11 set 2 -2 roods
1890 -92 William Collins book 461 No.63
1890-92 William Collins book 461 No 64
To whom Nicholas Cooney -County Bligh Parish of Bodangora
80 acres and all
40 acres and all C/ss ?

The following is part of The Will of William Collins made out prior to his death:

Schedule No 1

Conditional Purchase No 87.75 of
50 acres taken up by William Collins
At the Lands Office at Wellington on
30th June 1887 and situate in the Parish of
Bodangora County of Lincoln
Valued as freehold £ 75. 0. 0

Conditional Purchase No 75.159 of
50 acres taken up at the said Lands Office by
D A Morrow on 4th November 1875 and
Situate as aforesaid valued as a freehold £ 60. 0. 0
£135. 0. 0

This is the schedule No 1 referred to in the affidavit of **John Blackhall and Nicholas Cooney**
sworn herein at Wellington this twenty third day of October 1896 before me
Signed by a JP.

The Will of William Collins deceased

Schedule No 2

Conditional Lease No 8778 of 130 acres
Situate in the Parish of Bodangora County
Of Lincoln Land District of Wellington and
Taken up in value of Conditional Purchases
No 87.75 £30. 0. 0

This is the schedule No 2 referred to in the
Affidavit of **John Blackhall and**
Nicholas Cooney sworn herein at Wellington on this twenty third day of October 1896 before
me
Signed by a JP.

Schedule No 3

Eighty Sheep @ 4/-	£16. 0. 0
Five Horses	£25. 0. 0
Three Cows and three calves	£ 4.10.0
	£45.10.0

This is the schedule No. 3 referred to in the annexed affidavit of **John Blackhall and Nicholas Cooney** sworn herein at Wellington this twenty third day of October 1896 before me signed by a JP.

(Kindly researched by Lyn McGrath)

William Collins died on 19th August 1896 at Spicer's Creek and was buried on the 21st August 1896 in the Wesleyan section of the old Wellington cemetery.

Sarah Ann Collins died on 25th October 1919 at Wellington Hospital and was buried on the 26th October 1919 in the Roman Catholic section of Wellington cemetery.

The following was taken from the Wellington Times 27/10/1919

Obituary

The death took place at the Wellington hospital on Saturday last of a very old and respected resident of the district in the person of Mrs. Sarah Collins at the advanced age of 82 years. The deceased lady had been suffering from an inward complaint for the past 12 months and was brought to the hospital about four weeks ago, despite every care and attention she passed away. Her husband predeceased her some 23 years ago. She was married at Mudgee and from there she and her husband came to this district in 1879 where they settled on the land between Lincoln and Spicer's Creek where they reared a large family of sons and daughters, the former being Messrs. Walter [Dubbo], James] John [Sydney] Thomas [Euchareen] and the latter Mrs. W. Bloomfield [Sydney] Mrs. James Kennedy [Adelong], eedames: B.Hyde [Lincoln] T.Hyde [Bodangora] and F. Hodges [Gilgandra]. One of her sons George was killed in action in Egypt.

After the death of her husband she continued on the land until a few years ago when she came into Bodangora and lived with her daughter. Her remains were encased in a silver handle casket and interned in the RC. Section of Wellington Cemetery yesterday afternoon, the Rev Monsignor L. ? Officiating at the graveside, the funeral arrangements were carried out by Mr. C. J. Shakespeare.

Prior to her death Sarah Ann lived with her granddaughter Dorothy Ivy Hodges (Mr.'s P. Mason) at Short street Wellington, Ivy would have only been about Nine years of age when Sarah Ann died so they all lived with Harriet and Frederick Hodges!

She was described by her granddaughter Eleanor Kennedy (born 1903) on one of her frequent visits to Wellington, as a small, kind and very dark skinned old lady this was about 1917.



Figure 48
Wellington NSW. Hospital where Sarah Collins died
(C Early 1900s)



Figure 49
Nurses of Wellington Hospital
(C Early 1900s)

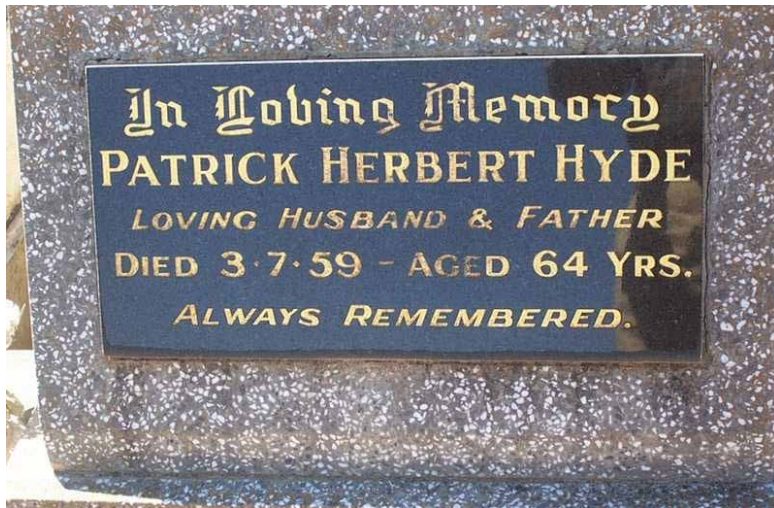


Figure 50
Patrick Herbert Hyde son of
Herbert Patrick Hyde & Sarah Teresa Collins



Figure 51
John Joseph Hyde
Son of Herbert & Sarah born 20/11/1899

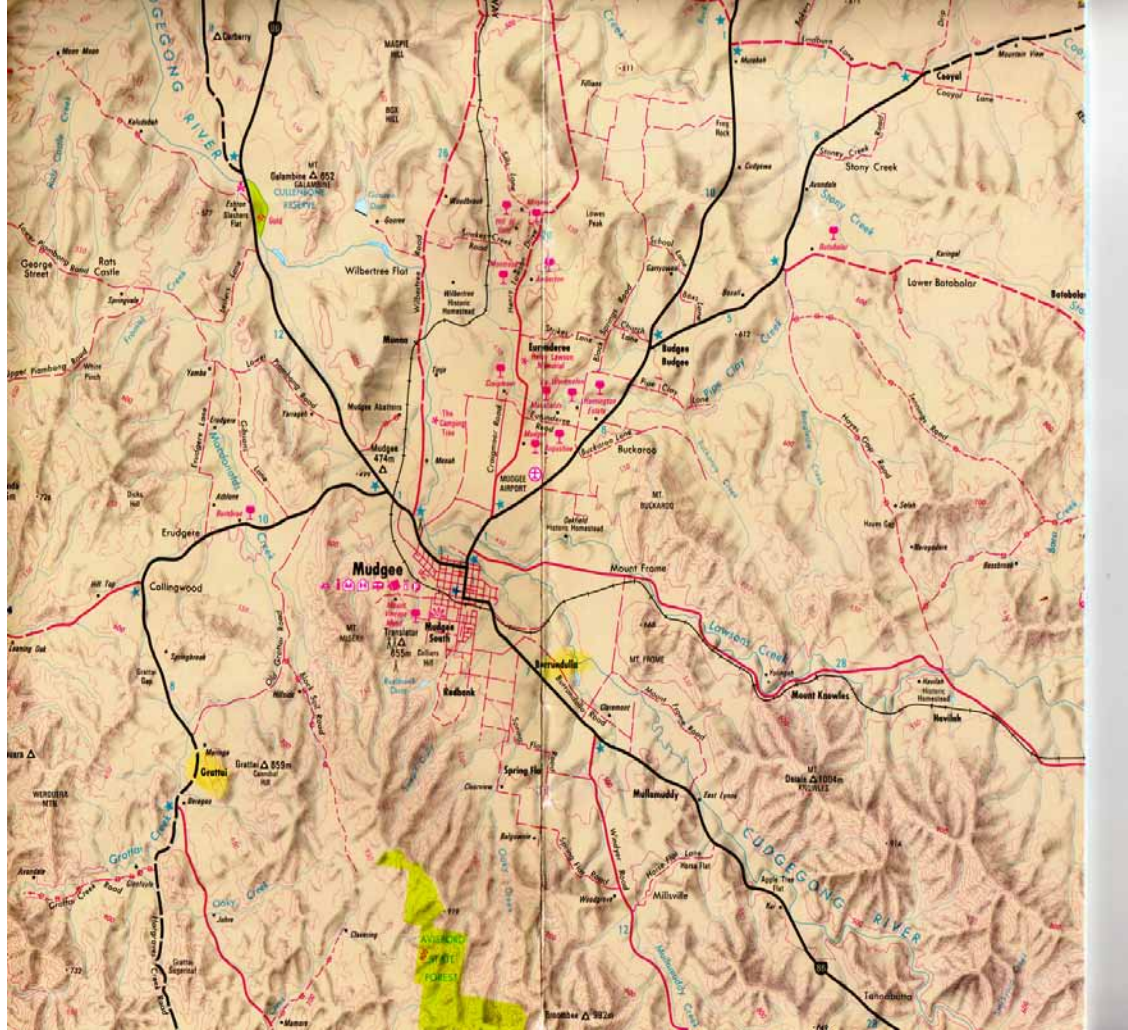


Figure 52
Part 1 Mudgee showing Grattai & Burrandulla

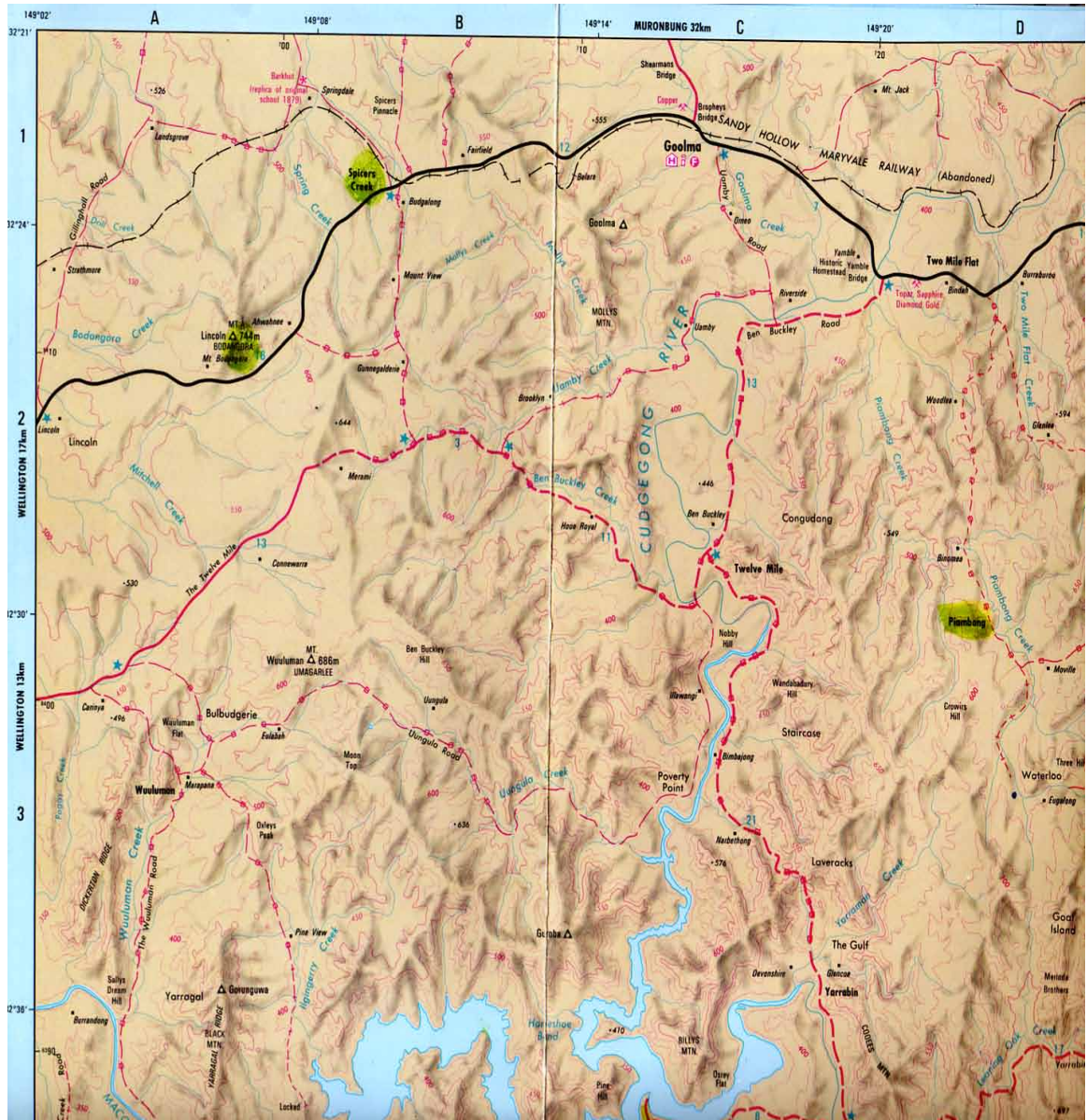


Figure 53
Part 2 of map Wellington/Mudgee district
Showing Piambong; Spicer's Creek & Bodangora

Spicer's Creek the village

John Blackhall became quite involved in the local community. He was one of promoters, with James Mostyn, Patrick McEwen and George Thomas Wall, in the formation of the Spicer's Creek school in 1878. The school, a proverbial bark hut, was built on Crown land fronting Mudgee- Wellington road opposite John's selection.

In June, 1878 there were two events occurred which were to shape the destiny of the district. The provisional school was established under the teacher John Somerville and the Spicer's Creek Gold Field was proclaimed.

It is possible at that time a modest hamlet had already been established, for only two years later a mail contract was let to service the district.

In 1880 an entry appeared in the Post master General's Annual Report showing that a mail contractor named Michael Guinan performed a mail run from Wellington ,Kaiser ,Lincoln ,Goolma and Gulgong via the crossing over reedy Creek .This was a twice weekly service using a wagonette although by 1882 the mail was delivered four times a week . Mr.Guinan received for this service 140 pounds per. annum.It seems likely that Spicer's Creek would also have been one of the points severed as in 1883 the same mail route mentioned Spicers Creek by name .In 1880 there would have certainly been more than a bark school ,enough people to support a post office. On the 16th.of August ,the Spicer's Creek Post Office was began with one of the principal advocates of the school, John Blackhall becoming the first postmaster on a salary of 10 pounds per annum.John Blackhall had been recommended by the residents of the area ,and he gave as his sureties Robert Scott Reid and William Martin, both grazers.

Mr.Blackhall did not last long, for on the 1st.of July, 1882[soon after the school was proclaimed] the new Postmaster James McDonald was appointed

On the 10th.of January, 1888 the General Cemetery at Spicer's Creek was dedicated and Trustees were recorded

John Blackhall took up 50 acres of land at Spicer's Creek and during the 1880's acquired another 300 acres, the Blackhall family owned land at Spicer's Creek until the late 1920s.

John and his brother in-law William Collins not only lived next door to each other at Spicer's Creek, but two of their children married **Ellen Blackhall** married **Shedrack Collins** and **Elizabeth Blackhall** married **Thomas Collins**.Another neighbour who lived next door to the Collins family was Patrick Hyde and three of his children married three of William and Sarah Ann Collins's children.

Patrick Hyde

Patrick arrived in the Dubbo -Wellington district about 1860, his occupation was listed as a farmer and land records show the following tenures were held in the Parish of Bodangore County of Lincoln in the name of Mr. P. Hyde:

Portion 70	conditional purchase	1881/6	2 Feb.	200 acres
4	"	"	1886/98	6 Dec. 50 acres
5	"	Lease	1887	6 Dec. 150 acres

82 add. Conditional purchase 1891/49 8 Oct. 40 acres
74 conditional lease 1893/03 2 Feb. 52 acres & 2 r.

(Reference- Shirley L Arnold 23 Belmore Place, Dubbo 2830)

Patrick James Hyde was the son of Robert and Mary nee (Connell) Hyde.

Patrick was born in Burrowa, New South Wales, Australia on the 10.4.1848; the town of Boorowa is 66 kms from Yass and is the centre of the shire of the same name. Situated on the Boorowa River, a tributary of the Lachlan, with the Murrumbidgee to the south, it lies among rich river flats with volcanic soils from an extinct volcano (Mt Canemumbola) surrounded by undulating hills. Patrick was baptised on 21st.May1848, in the township of Yass between the Lachlan and Murray rivers, NSW by Reverend Charles Lovat.

Both Ellen and Patrick were Baptised Roman Catholic's.

Patrick was a farmer at Bodangora and according to a map of the area published 1901, he owned or had owned:-

Lot 5 CL8775 Confirmed 8th Dec.1887 160 acres

Lot 4 CP-86-89 Confirmed 6th. Dec. 1887 50 acres

Lot 70 200 acres – Now owned by the bank of N.S.W

Lot 74 CL-93-3 No 24039 Confirmed Feb. 53 acres 2 roods

Lot 82 L 1554 Ac P 91 – 49 Confirmed 8th Oct. 40 acres

In the 4th edition of the Bodangora map published in 1914 Lot 5 was owned by B.T Lyons, Lot 4 by the Union Bank, as was Lot 74 and 82.

William Collins and Ernest Hoffmeister had land adjacent to Patrick Hyde in 1901 but by 1914 the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney owned William Collin's land and a M. Beatson was living on Hoffmeister's property.

Patrick Hyde married Ellen Murray and they had twelve children :

Herbert Patrick born 20/3/1867 at Montefiores Wellington married Sarah Teresa Collins on the 19/7/1890 and they had nine children.

Mary Jane born about 1869 dies on the 3/7/1869

Robert Michael born 12/10/1870 at Wellington married Phoebe Pollett on the 26/1/1892 and they had five children.

Norah Jane born about 1871 married William Kelly in 1896.

Thomas James born about 1874 at Mitchell's Creek near Wellington married Ruth Collins on the 4/3/1896 and they had eight children

Mary Ellen born about 1876 married John Collins in 1896 and they had six children.

John Joseph born 25/5/1878 at Wellington married Adeline Martin in 1900 and they had seven children.

Joseph Francis born about 1880 died 5/4/1903 at Wellington

Alice Catherine born about 1883 married T. Webb

Ernest Percy born about 1885 died on the 19/10/1918 at Darmascus Syria.

Mildred Maude born about 1887 married Dennis Hannon in 1907

William James Leslie born 27/6/1890 at Wellington.

Ref. Wellington Times 16/4/1917

On th.16th.instant Mr.Patrick Hyde died at his residence at the age of 69 years leaving a wife and grown up family.

The deceased was a son of the late Mr. John Hyde and was born in Ireland.

He carried on farming in the Wellington district for 40 years.

He gave up the active pursuit of his calling about 3 years ago and went to live in Geurie. He was subsequently stricken with paralysis and was under the care of a Sydney specialist for 6 months without avail and died as stated , the immediate cause of death being haemorrhage of the brain .

He left 7 sons and 4 daughters the former are Messre . Robert [Cobar] ,Herbert , Thomas , John and William of Bodangora , Mr. James Hyde of Geruie ,and Trooper E.Hyde now on active service ,the daughters' are Mesdames W.Kelly ,Bodangora , J.Collins [Dubbo] ,T.Webb [Beni] ,B.Hannon [Geruie].

The funeral was a largely attended one , many wreaths were sent by friends and relatives. The remains were laid to rest in the RC. portion of Bodangora cemetry.

Mr.F.Cooney recited the prayers at the grave side and Mr. C.J.Shakespere had charge of the mortuary arrangements the coffin being oak with silver mountings.

Herbert Patrick Hyde

Herbert Patrick Hyde was married to Sarah Teresa Collins.

From the Wellington Times 5/1/1939

Mr. Herbert Patrick Hyde

The death took place at the Wellington district hospital on Tuesday of Mr. Herbert Patrick Hyde at the age of 74 years. A week ago he was admitted to the Wellington hospital suffering severe burns which were caused when a lamp exploded at his hut near Lincoln .

He was a native of Montefiors and had resided practically all his life in the district.

He is survived by a grown up family of sons and daughters, viz,

Donald [Geurie] ,Teresa [Mr's.Hayden [Geurie] ,Evelyn [Mr's.Harvey [Gulgong] ,

John [Wellington] , Thelma [Mr's. McManus [Gulgong] .

The remains were taken to St.Patricks' church yesterday morning where a requim mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Kelly and afterwards were laid to rest in the RC. portion of Wellington cemetry. Father Kelly again officiated at the grave side-The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs. C.J. Shakespere & sons.

Descendants of Sarah Ann KNIGHT (Only 3 Generations listed)

1 KNIGHT, Sarah Ann 1839 - 1919 b: 23 December 1839 in Grattai NSW. Australia d: 25 October 1919 in Wellington NSW Australia

 +COLLINS, William 1820 - 1896 b: Abt. 1820 in Cornwell England m: 5 July 1858 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: 19 August 1896 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia

 2 COLLINS, William Edward 1859 - 1883 b: 29 March 1859 in Guntawang Nr. Mudgee NSW. Australia. d: 1 August 1883 in Dubbo NSW Australia

 2 COLLINS, Catherine 1861 - 1892 b: 9 April 1861 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia d: 7 November 1892 in Erskine St. Dubbo NSW Australia

 +DELAUNEY, Henry Beumont 1841 - 1929 b: Abt. 1841 in Rome Italy m: 17 September 1887 in Dubbo NSW. Australia d: 3 March 1929 in Lidcombe NSW. Australia.

 3 DELAUNEY, Laura C B 1884 - 1885 b: Abt. 1884 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: Abt. 1885 in Dubbo NSW Australia

 3 DELAUNEY, Henry Albert 1885 - 1966 b: 26 December 1885 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: 28 December 1966 in Unknown

 +O'CONNOR, Mary Agnes b: in Unknown m: 13 October 1905 in Waterloo NSW. Australia d: in Unknown

 3 DELAUNEY, Norman Robert 1887 - b: 20 October 1887 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: in Unknown

 3 DELAUNEY, Walter Beaumont 1890 - 1940 b: 12 March 1890 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: 15 November 1940 in Petersham NSW. Australia.

 +CORBETT, Eileen Margaret - 1982 b: in Unknown m: Abt. 1913 in Redfern Sydney NSW Australia d: 22 July 1982 in Unknown

 2 COLLINS, Jane 1861 - 1936 b: 9 April 1861 in Piambong Nr. MUDGEE NSW Australia d: 9 May 1936 in Marrickville NSW Australia

 +BLOOMFIELD, William James Unknown - 1903 b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1888 in Bourke NSW Australia d: Abt. 1903 in Wellington NSW. Australia

 3 BLOOMFIELD, Thomas W 1884 - Unknown b: 1884 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: Unknown in Unknown

 3 BLOOMFIELD, William Henry 1889 - 1956 b: 1889 in Bourke NSW Australia. d: Abt. 1956 in Rockdale NSW. Australia

 +MADDEN, Hilda M 1894 - 1971 b: Abt. 1894 in Warren NSW. Australia m: 1911 in Warren NSW Australia d: Abt. 1971 in Sydney NSW. Australia

 3 BLOOMFIELD, Norman Day 1892 - 1962 b: Abt. 1892 in Bourke NSW Australia. d: 24 July 1962 in Oyster Bay NSW Australia

 +ANDERSON, Harriett b: in Unknown m: 1921 in Newtown NSW Australia d: in Unknown

 3 BLOOMFIELD, Roy James 1895 - 1953 b: Abt. 1895 in Bourke NSW Australia. d: Abt. 1953 in Burwood Sydney NSW Australia

 +JEWELL, Dorothy L 1895 - Unknown b: Abt. 1895 in Scone NSW. Australia m: 1915 in Waratah NSW Australia d: Unknown in Unknown

 3 BLOOMFIELD, Elsie T M 1899 - 1970 b: Abt. 1899 in Bourke NSW Australia. d: Abt. 1970 in Burwood NSW. Australia

 +PEAKE, Edmund 1891 - 1942 b: Abt. 1891 in Newtown NSW. Australia m: Abt. 1922 in Newtown Sydney NSW Australia d: Abt. 1942 in Auburn NSW. Australia

 3 BLOOMFIELD, Clarence Gordon H 1901 - 1937 b: 1901 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: 30 November 1937 in Ashfield NSW. Australia

.....		+NASH, Amy Coulson Drummoyne NSW Ausralia.	1902 - 1970 d: 30 May 1970 in Sydney NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1902 in Unknown	m: 1923 in
.....	3	BLOOMFIELD, Alma G	1903 - 1992 d: 7 January 1992 in Unknown	b: Abt. 1903 in Dubbo NSW Australia	
.....		+GALLEN, Leo F NSW Australia	1901 - 1976 d: 7 November 1976 in Unknown	b: Abt. 1901 in Unknown	m: Abt. 1923 in Chatswood
.....	2	COLLINS, Walter	1863 - 1951	b: 30 April 1863 in Bruce's Creek Nr. Mudgee NSW. Ausralia d: 16 August 1951 in Lidcombe State Hospital & Home NSW Australia	
.....		+JONES, Ellen F.	1876 - 1926 Australia d: Abt. 1926 in Orange NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1876 in Sofala NSW. Australia	m: Abt. 1891 in Mudgee NSW
.....	3	COLLINS, Ruth E M	1893 -	b: Abt. 1893 in Dubbo NSW. Australia	
.....	3	COLLINS, Anne	1894 - 1894 October 1894 in Bodangora NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1894 in Wellington NSW. Aust.	d: 30
.....	3	COLLINS, Nellie	1894 - 1894 October 1894 in Bodangora NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1894 in Wellington NSW. Australia	d: 30
.....	3	COLLINS, Albert Roy	1896 - 1985 d: 1 September 1985 in Ashfield Sydney NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1896 in Mudgee NSW. Australia	
.....		+MURDOCH, Blanche	1899 - 1965 November 1919 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: Abt. 1965 in Sydney NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1899 in Dubbo NSW Australia	m: Abt.
.....	3	COLLINS, Alma C.	1898 -	b: Abt. 1898 in Mudgee NSW. Australia.	
.....	3	COLLINS, Jenny	1899 - 1906 NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1899	d: 2 January 1906 in Wellington
.....	3	COLLINS, Unnamed	1900 - 1900 September 1900 in Bodangora NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1900 in Wellington NSW. Australia	d: 16
.....	3	COLLINS, Irene Myrtle	1902 - 1984 1984 in Narromine NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1902 in Unknown	d: 29 May
.....		+FIDDIES, Alfred	1900 -	b: Abt. 1900 in Nymagee	m: Abt. 1923 in Narromine NSW Australia
.....	3	COLLINS, Ruby I. B.	1902 -	b: Abt. 1902 in Wellington NSW. Australia	
.....		+BLOOMFIELD, James R.	- 1923 1923 in Moree NSW. Australia	m: Abt. 1920 in Moree NSW. Australia	d: Abt.
.....	3	COLLINS, Patrick C	1903 -	b: Abt. 1903 in Wellington NSW. Australia	
.....		+PARMENTER, Adelaide A	1894 - 1943 1919 in Lismore NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1943 in Newtown NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1894 in Berriama NSW. Australia	m: Abt.
.....	3	COLLINS, Hazel E.	1908 - 1930 January 1930 in Orange NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1908 in Molong NSW. Australia	d: 20
.....		+TRUDGETT, George Edward	1894 - 1970 1927 in Orange NSW. Australia d: 22 August 1970 in Sydney NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1894 in Wellington NSW. Australia	m: Abt.
.....	2	COLLINS, Emma	1864 - 1952 d: 11 June 1952 in Sydney NSW. Australia	b: 22 October 1864 in Bruces Creek nr. Mudgee NSW. Australia	
.....		+KENNEDY, Denis James	1860 - 1924 1885 in Dubbo NSW. Australia d: 15 January 1924 in Adelong NSW. Australia	b: 25 November 1860 in Gundagai NSW. Australia	m: July
.....	3	KENNEDY, Elizabeth Emily	1885 - 1961 d: 1 February 1961 in Adelong NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1885 in Dubbo NSW. Australia	
.....		+MATTHEWS, Williams Thomas	1879 - 1964 m: 24 June 1908 in St. Joseph RC. Adelong NSW. Australia d: 9 November 1964 in Adelong NSW. Australia	b: 24 May 1879 in Adelong NSW. Australia	
.....	3	KENNEDY, John William	1888 - 1968 d: Abt. 1968 in Balmain Sydney NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1888 in Adelong NSW. Australia	
.....	3	KENNEDY, Florence Rose	1889 - 1979 d: 22 May 1979 in Sydney NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1889 in Adelong NSW. Australia	
.....		+WHITE, John	Unknown - Unknown Australia cert. No. 67 d: Unknown in Unknown	b: Unknown in Unknown	m: Abt. 1910 in Adelong NSW.
.....	3	KENNEDY, Mary Bridget	1890 - 1980	b: Abt. 1890 in Adelong NSW. Australia	

d: 2 December 1980 in Sydney NSW. Australia

..... 3 KENNEDY, Dennis Joseph 1892 - 1974 b: 24 December 1892 in Adelong NSW. Australia
d: 17 June 1974 in Narrabeen NSW. Australia

..... +LESLIE, Eileene 1898 - b: 1 June 1898 in Captains Flat NSW Australia m: 14 December 1920
in Adelong NSW Australia

..... *Partner of KENNEDY, Dennis Joseph:

..... +MORELLI, Kathleen Jessie 1913 - b: 21 October 1913 in Annandale NSW. Australia m: Abt.
1936 in Sydney NSW. Australia

..... 3 KENNEDY, Kathleen Mary 1895 - 1967 b: 30 April 1895 in Adelong NSW. Australia
d: 1 November 1967 in Goulburn NSW. Australia

..... 3 KENNEDY, Robert Anthony 1898 - 1966 b: Abt. 1898 in Adelong NSW. Australia
d: 8 August 1966 in Sydney NSW. Australia

..... +CRILLEY, Mary 1900 - 1999 b: Abt. 1900 in Unknown m: 1927 in Kensington NSW.
Australia d: 3 April 1999 in Revesby NSW. Australia

..... 3 KENNEDY, Eleanor A 1903 - 1993 b: 13 August 1903 in Adelong NSW. Australia
d: Abt. 1993 in Rooty Hills NSW. Australia

..... +GRIFFITHS, Rowland L 1906 - 1928 b: Abt. 1906 in Unknown m: Abt. 1927 in
Waverley NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1928 in Redfern NSW. Australia

..... *2nd Husband of KENNEDY, Eleanor A:

..... +MCCUNN, Joseph 1909 - 1932 b: 20 January 1909 in Linavary County Londonary Nth. Ireland
m: 10 May 1930 in Balmain Sydney Australia d: 7 August 1932 in Sydney NSW. Australia

..... *3rd Husband of KENNEDY, Eleanor A:

..... +WILLIAMS, Alexander Ralph Unknown - 1958 b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1948
d: Abt. 1958 in Waverley Australia

..... 2 COLLINS, James 1866 - 1925 b: 1 February 1866 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: Abt.
1925 in Granvillie Sydney NSW Australia

..... 2 COLLINS, Sarah Teresa 1867 - 1922 b: 23 April 1867 in Merrendee Creek Nr.Mudgee NSW Australia
d: 6 January 1922 in District Hospital Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +HYDE, Herbert Patrick 1867 - 1939 b: 20 March 1867 in Montefiores Wellington NSW.Australia
m: 19 July 1890 in Wellington NSW Australia d: 3 January 1939 in Wellington NSW Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Elise Elizabeth May 1888 - 1984 b: 18 April 1888 in Gipps St. Dubbo NSW Australia
d: 24 September 1984 in Dulwich Hill NSW. Australia

..... +MCGRATH, Andrew James 1886 - 1939 b: 24 June 1886 in Welington NSW. Australia
m: 14 October 1909 in Wellington NSW Australia d: 18 March 1939 in Canterbury Hospital NSW. Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Donald James 1890 - 1956 b: 24 May 1890 in Mitchells Creek Nr. Welington NSW.
Australia. d: Abt. 1956 in Marrickville Sydney NSW Australia

..... +KEARNEY, Catherine M 1893 - 1962 b: Abt. 1893 in Sofala NSW Australia m: Abt.
1913 in Dubbo NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1962 in Bankstown

..... 3 HYDE, Norah Therese J 1893 - 1976 b: Abt. 1893 in Dubbo NSW Australia
d: 7 October 1976 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +HAYDEN, John Robert 1881 - 1997 b: Abt. 1881 in Unknown m: Abt. 1910 in
Wellington NSW Australia d: 2 November 1997 in Geurie NSW Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Patrick Herbert 1895 - 1959 b: Abt. 1895 in Wellington NSW. Australia
d: 3 July 1959 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +WILLIAMS, Daphne Gloria m: Abt. 1945 in Wellington NSW Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Eveleen Maud E 1897 - 1988 b: Abt. 1897 in Welington NSW. Australia
d: 8 September 1988 in Woolongong NSW. Australia

..... +HARVEY, Ernest William Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1919 in
Gulgong NSW Australia

..... 3 HYDE, John Joseph Julle 1899 - 1954 b: 22 November 1899 in Welington NSW. Australia
d: 13 August 1954 in Wellington NSW Australia

..... +NEWTON, Mary A 1907 - 1976 b: 21 June 1907 in Wellington NSW. Australia m: Abt.

			1924 in Wellington NSW Australia	d: 28 May 1976	
.....	3	HYDE, Thelma J	1904 - 1980 February 1980 in Portland NSW. Australia	b: 1904 in Wellington NSW. Australia	d: 17
.....		+MACMANUS, Walter James	1905 - 1955 Gulgong NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1905 in Mudgee NSW. Australia d: 24 June 1955 in Portland NSW. Australia	m: 1925 in
.....	3	HYDE, Lavenia R H	1906 -	b: Abt. 1906 in Wellington NSW. Australia	
.....		+TURVILLE, Robert H H		m: Abt. 1928 in Marrickville Sydney NSW. Australia	
.....	3	HYDE, Robert	1892 - 1892 February 1892 in Wellington NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1892 in Wellington NSW. Australia	d: 24
.....	2	COLLINS, Elizabeth	1869 - 1888 d: 4 June 1888 in Mudgee NSW Australia	b: 12 May 1869 in Merrendee creek Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia	
.....	2	COLLINS, Thomas	1870 - 1945 December 1945 in "Safrana" Bathurst Rd. Mount Victoria, Blue Mountains shire NSW Australia	b: 24 October 1870 in Mudgee NSW Australia	d: 19
.....		+BLACKHALL, Elizabeth Ann	1881 - 1950 m: 3 October 1900 in Wellington NSW Australia	b: 11 August 1881 in Spicer's Creek Wellington NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1950 in Narrabri NSW Australia	
.....	3	COLLINS, Clarice May	1901 - 1938 1938 in Orange NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1901 in Unknown	d: Abt.
.....		+KENT, Patrick Thomas	1901 - 1984 Orange NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1901 in Unknown d: 25 September 1984 in Terry Hills Sydney NSW Australia	m: Abt. 1930 in
.....	3	COLLINS, Herman Gilbert	1904 - Unknown d: Unknown in Unknown	b: Abt. 1904 in Wellington NSW. Australia	
.....		+COLLINS, Vera Frances	1904 - 1986 Orange NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1904 in Unknown d: 25 March 1986 in Unknown	m: Abt. 1927 in
.....	3	COLLINS, Vivienne L	1907 - 1987 d: 7 August 1987 in Orange NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1907 in Wellington NSW. Australia	
.....		+WILLIAMS, John L	Unknown - Unknown Australia	b: Unknown in Unknown d: Unknown in Unknown	m: Abt. 1925 in Orange NSW.
.....	3	COLLINS, Noelene Evelyn	1910 - 1969 d: 20 January 1969 in Caringbah Sydney NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1910 in Wellington NSW. Australia	
.....		+LOWE, William Patrick	1915 - 1984 1934 in Orange NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1915 in Forbes NSW. Australia d: 14 March 1984 in Unknown	m: Abt.
.....	3	COLLINS, Raymond W	1912 - 1979 d: 30 November 1979 in Nambucca Heads NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1912 in Wellington NSW. Australia	
.....		+SMITH, Ellen R	- 2000 in Eastern Creek Sydney NSW Australia	m: Abt. 1934 in Parkes NSW Australia d: 29 November 2000	
.....	3	COLLINS, Roscoe J	1915 -	b: Abt. 1915 in Wellington NSW. Australia	
.....		+TAYLOR, Hilda			
.....	3	COLLINS, Alexander	1918 - 1918 1918 in Wellington NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1918 in Wellington NSW. Australia	d: Abt.
.....	2	COLLINS, John	1872 - 1951 December 1951 in Dubbo Base Hospital Dubbo NSW Australia	b: 28 May 1872 in Gulgong NSW. Australia No135540	d: 5
.....		+HYDE, Mary Ellen	1876 - 1968 d: Abt. 1968 in Dubbo NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1876 in Unknown m: Abt. 1896 in Wellington NSW Australia	
.....	3	COLLINS, Olive E F	1892 - 1893 NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1892	d: 13 January 1893 in Bodangora
.....	3	COLLINS, Ethel M R	1895 - 1920 Dubbo NSW Australia	b: Abt. 1895 in Unknown	d: Abt. 1920 in
.....		+JAMES, William E	1894 - 1973 Dubbo NSW. Australia	b: Abt. 1894 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: Abt. 1973 in Dubbo NSW Australia	m: Abt. 1913 in
.....	3	COLLINS, Eveleen B. E.	1897 - Unknown	b: Abt. 1897 in Wellington NSW. Australia	d: in
.....	3	COLLINS, Hilda M.	1899 - 1980	b: Abt. 1899 in Wellington NSW. Australia	d: 31

December 1980 in Lidcombe Sydney NSW Australia

..... +JAMES, Thomas R. 1896 - 1973 b: Abt. 1896 m: Abt. 1918 in Dubbo NSW Australia
d: 12 April 1973 in Concord NSW Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Mary E.M. 1901 - b: Abt. 1901 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia

..... +DUNN, William m: Abt. 1917 in Dubbo NSW. Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Francis F. 1903 - 1959 b: Abt. 1903 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: Abt.
1959 in Parkes NSW Australia

..... +WILLIAMS, Myrtle E Nellie Unknown - 1964 b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1926 in
Dubbo NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1964 in Penrith NSW Australia

..... 2 COLLINS, Shedrack 1874 - 1915 b: 28 June 1874 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia d: 27
September 1915 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia

..... +LINEN, Isabella L 1876 - 1900 b: Abt. 1876 in Unknown m: 20 May 1897 in Wellington NSW
Australia d: 25 May 1900 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia

..... 3 COLLINS, Norman 1896 - 1953 b: Abt. 1896 d: Abt. 1953 in Wellington
NSW. Ausralia

..... +SHERRING, Vera M 1902 - 1925 b: Abt. 1902 in Wellington NSW. Australia m: Abt.
1921 in Wellington NSW Australia d: Abt. 1925 in Redfern NSW. Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Amy Eileen May 1898 - 1979 b: Abt. 1898 in Wellington NSW. Australia
d: 22 December 1979 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +TRUDGETT, Augustus Albert 1894 - 1968 b: Abt. 1894 in Orange NSW. Australia m: Abt.
1918 in Wellington NSW Australia d: 29 June 1968 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia

..... 3 COLLINS, Iley H. 1900 - 1901 b: Abt. 1900 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia d: 3 March
1901 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia

..... *2nd Wife of COLLINS, Shedrack:

..... +BLACKHALL, Hellen 1878 - 1944 b: 10 May 1878 in Spicers Creek nr. Wellington NSW. Ausralia
m: 22 October 1902 in Wellington NSW Australia d: 14 April 1944 in District Hospital Marrickville NSW. Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Female

..... 3 COLLINS, Ida C 1902 - 1927 b: Abt. 1902 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: Abt.
1927 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Edgar A Felton 1904 - 1980 b: Abt. 1904 in Wellington NSW. Aust.
d: 29 August 1980 in Kulnara NSW Australia

..... +BAXTER, Beryl Maurine m: Abt. 1950 in Mosman Sydney NSW Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Madge A Frances 1905 - 1974 b: 1 October 1905 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
d: 30 June 1974

..... +FABER, Henry W 1905 - 1976 b: Abt. 1905 in Wellington NSW. Australia m: Abt. 1927 in
Wellington NSW Australia d: 13 April 1976

..... 3 COLLINS, Henrietta Margaret E 1908 - 1957 b: Abt. 1908 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia
d: 22 March 1957 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +CREAN, Albert Ernest 1909 - 1965 b: Abt. 1909 in Unknown m: Abt. 1931 in
Wellington NSW. Australia d: 22 July 1965 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Lousia Florence 1909 - 1989 b: 6 August 1909 in Spicer's Creek Wellington
NSW.Australia d: 6 October 1989 in Canberra Nursing Home Lidcombe NSW Australia

..... +WILLIAMS, Edward Henry 1908 - 1977 b: 30 November 1908 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia
m: 13 December 1930 in St.John the Baptist Church Wellington NSW.Australia d: 24 January 1977 in Greystanes
(Merrylands Nursing Home) NSW Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Doris M 1911 - b: Abt. 1911 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +NEWMAN, Arthur G Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1935 in
Wellington NSW Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Rita O. 1914 - 1961 b: Abt. 1914 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: 27 July
1961 in Lithgow NSW. Australia

..... +TOWNSEND, Harold H 1917 - 1986 b: 27 December 1917 in Orange NSW. Australia
m: Abt. 1935 in Wellington NSW Australia d: 11 June 1986 in Lithgow NSW. Australia

..... *2nd Husband of COLLINS, Rita O.:

..... +WILLIAMS, William Ronald 1918 - 1986 b: Abt. 1918 m: Abt. 1945 in Lithgow NSW.
Australia d: 11 June 1986 in Lithgow NSW. Australia

..... 2 COLLINS, George 1876 - 1916 b: 2 January 1876 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: 13
August 1916 in Egypt in WW1

..... +HOLCOMBE, Ada Grace 1886 - 1944 b: Abt. 1886 in Unknown m: 17 November 1915 in Sydney
Australia d: 6 October 1944 in Sydney NSW. Australia

..... 3 COLLINS, Joyce C 1909 - b: 1909 in Albury NSW Australia

..... 2 COLLINS, Ruth 1878 - 1965 b: 26 February 1878 in Mitchell Creek, Lincoln NSW. Australia
d: Abt. 1965 in Balmain Sydney NSW Australia

..... +UNKNOWN

..... 3 COLLINS, Edith M M 1894 - 1915 b: Abt. 1894 in Wellington NSW. Australia
d: Abt. 1915 in Dubbo NSW Australia

..... *2nd Husband of COLLINS, Ruth:

..... +HYDE, Thomas James 1874 - 1932 b: 1874 in Mitchells Creek Nr. Wellington NSW. Australia
m: 4 March 1896 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1932 in Sydney NSW Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Alma B R 1897 - 1897 b: Abt. 1897 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: Abt.
1897 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Thyra A A 1898 - 1956 b: Abt. 1898 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: Abt.
1956 in Paddington NSW. Australia

..... +GARLICK, Cecil Reginald - 1958 m: Abt. 1915 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: Abt.
1958 in Sydney NSW Australia

..... *2nd Husband of HYDE, Thyra A A:

..... +SECCOMBE, Gilbert Thorne - 1961 m: Abt. 1941 in Kyogle NSW. Australia d: Abt.
1961 in Liverpool NSW. Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Arthur James 1900 - 1964 b: Abt. 1900 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: 23
September 1964 in St. John of God hospital Nth. Richmond NSW. Australia

..... +CRILLEY, Jean - 1993 m: Abt. 1929 in Balmain NSW. Australia d: 19 January 1993 in
Reedys Creek NSW Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Dorothy I. P. 1902 - b: Abt. 1902 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +MURPHY, William J m: Abt. 1927 in Randwick Sydney NSW Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Kenneth Thomas W 1904 - 1965 b: Abt. 1904 in Dubbo NSW Australia
d: Abt. 1965 in Balmain Sydney NSW Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Rita E 1910 - b: Abt. 1910 in Dubbo NSW Australia

..... +MACKAY, Ronald F C m: Abt. 1933 in Randwick Sydney NSW. Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Lloyd Clement 1913 - 1967 b: 20 June 1913 in Dubbo NSW Australia
d: Abt. 1967 in Nowra NSW Australia

..... 3 HYDE, Edith 1915 - 1915 b: Abt. 1915 d: Abt. 1915 in Dubbo NSW
Australia

..... 2 COLLINS, Harriet 1880 - 1942 b: 29 September 1880 in Mitchells Creek NSW. Australia
d: 9 October 1942 in 24 Harris St. Harris Park, Granville NSW. Australia No.26467

..... +HODGES, Fredrick William J 1886 - 1961 b: Abt. 1886 in Coonamble NSW. Australia m: Abt. 1907 in
Dubbo NSW. Australia d: 4 June 1961 in Bathurst NSW. Australia.

..... 3 HODGES, Amy P. M. 1908 - 1974 b: Abt. 1908 in Unknown d: 26 July
1974 in Wentworthville Sydney NSW Australia

..... +GARNSEY, Edward Josiah Unknown - 1949 b: Unknown m: Abt. 1931 in Dubbo NSW
Australia d: Abt. 1949 in Rockdale Sydney NSW Australia

..... 3 HODGES, William F. 1909 - 1909 b: Abt. 1909 in Coonamble NSW. Australia d: Abt.
1909 in Coonamble NSW. Australia

..... 3 HODGES, Dorothy Ivy 1910 - 2004 b: Abt. 1910 in Coonamble NSW. Australia
d: 12 November 2004 in Shalvey

..... +MASON, Frederick Alfred 1905 - 1961 b: Abt. 1905 in Mudgee NSW Australia m: Abt. 1927 in Dubbo NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1961 in Parramatta Sydney NSW Australia

..... 3 HODGES, Frieda Thelma 1912 - 1976 b: Abt. 1912 in Gilgandra NSW. Australia d: 18 July 1976 in Wentworthville Sydney NSW Australia

..... +ROBERTSON, Ronald Hector Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1937 in Parkes NSW. Australia

..... 3 HODGES, Lillian 1914 - 2003 b: Abt. 1914 in Unknown d: 3 September 2003 in Lalor Park Sydney NSW Australia

..... +DIXON, Ronald Stuart 1914 - 1983 b: Abt. 1914 in Unknown m: Abt. 1936 in Narromine NSW. Australia d: 9 March 1983 in Lalor Park Sydney NSW Australia

..... 3 HODGES, Clements F.M. 1916 - 1991 b: Abt. 1916 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: 6 October 1991 in Kingsgrove Sydney NSW Australia

..... 3 HODGES, Beryl E.M. 1918 - b: Abt. 1918 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 3 HODGES, Iris 1923 - 1995 b: Abt. 1923 d: 15 March 1995

Chapter 10

Diana and William Phillips



James Knight had met an attractive young girl named Eliza Rayner, fell in love with her and probably resented Diana and her half-caste child. Luckily for Diana a kind but most probably desperate older man by the name of **William Phillips** came to her aid. In September 1837, William was a convict and working for George Cox at one of his stations at Bathurst NSW. He was a small man standing only 5ft.3 1/2 inches tall, and had a fair to ruddy complexion with light brown hair and hazel eyes but with a kind heart. He had been found guilty of stealing and sentenced to 14 years transportation. He arrived in the colony on 4th April 1820. He received his Ticket of Leave (TOL.) on 19th February 1838 for the Bathurst district and later on 15 July, 1840 altered to Mudjee. Bear in mind that Mudjee was actually located in the Bathurst district.

So on the 3rd January 1840, just 11 days after Sarah was born, William Phillips requested permission from his employer, George Cox, to marry Diana and look after her child.

On knowledge of this, George Cox then visited the Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia, William Grant Brougham, informing him of Diana's situation with James and William Phillips.

Archdeacon William Grant Broughton disapproved of mixed marriages on the grounds that the aboriginals were unbelievers and he wondered if the marriage ceremony applied by his church would be legitimized. He insisted that both parties must be Christians by baptism so on the 8th January 1840 he sent a letter to the Reverend H .T. Stiles minister for Windsor requesting him to travel with Mr. George Cox in April to Mudgee and bring back Diana and Sarah and find lodgings for them near Windsor then baptize Diana and then marry her and William Phillips.

The Coxs' were not only very important people in the community, but very involved in the Church of England being on several boards of education.

A letter was written by the right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia W.G. to Reverend H.T. Stiles on the 8th January, 1840 concerning the possibility of Diana, an unbaptized aboriginal, marrying a European (some of the letter is difficult to read

Sydney 8th.January ,1840

Dear Sir

Some few days ago Mr. George Cox called to speak to me concerning a subject upon which I promised to communicate with you.

There is a native female at Mudgee who has been living in concubinage with a servant on Mr. Cox's property from which she has now separated herself or he from her, I do not exactly recollect which. Another man wishes to marry this woman, and the question proposed to me was whether the Marriage Ceremonies appointed by our Church would be legitimately read or not. I have great doubt whether a Christen may, without contradicting his or her profession, be united to an unbeliever; but consider this, I think it quite clear that our marriage service distinctly assumes? Both parties to be Christians by baptism or in name at least. This woman, I hear expresses no repugnance to Baptism; but I apprehend it is a mere ignorant assent to which she knows little or nothing about ; and which we therefore could not encourage. Mr. Cox mentioned to me your wish to accompany him to Mudgee in April next ; to which I would feel no objection if we can provide for the discharge of your duties It occurred to me therefore that the desired object might possibly by God's blessing be brought to pass if this poor ignorant being could be in the meanwhile placed under your instruction ; and if found to be qualified might be baptized by you at Mudgee , and at the same time married. The questions therefore which I promised to ask were whether any safe places of lodging could be found for her in or near Windsor. Where you might attend to her; and secondly whether you kindly undertake this office, looking to the result which I have named.

As I am going tomorrow evening to the Hunter and shall probably be away a month there would be no object attained perhaps by writing to me which might not be more directly accomplished by communicating directly with Mr. Cox.

Revd.H.T.Stiles

I remain Dear Sir

Your very faithful servant

W.G. Australia

The Church of England was much more strict or conventional in its approach to Aboriginal souls than the Roman Catholics. Archdeacon William Grant Broughton, Bishop of Australia disapproved of mixed marriages on the grounds that the Aborigines were unbelievers and when the Rev. William Cowper requested permission to marry an Aboriginal women and an employee of the Australian Agricultural Company at Stroude and to Baptize their children, the Bishop allowed the baptisms but forbade the marriage, remarking on the spiritual illegality of unions between white men and black women. He cited St. Paul's advice to the Corinthians criticizing the wisdom of continuing a marriage between a believing husband or wife and an unbelieving partner and he recommended that the children of the illicit union be sent to the orphan school at Liverpool or to George Langhorne's institution at Port Phillip .(ref. Broughton papers Archdiocesan office Sydney)

It has to be assumed that the catalyst for the above declaration by the Archdeacon was due to Diana marrying a white man without being baptised into the Church of England Religion and this certainly upset the Archdeacon.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

Application for Marriage Banns at St Thomas's Church Mulgoa

William Phillips: age 39 bachelor

Ship arrived by : Coromandel year arrival 1820

Sentenced: life

Free or bond : ticket of leave 38/154(wrong No 38/129)

Present service: Geo .Cox Esquire

Character: good

Diana Mudgee: age 20 spinster

Free or bond: born in the colony

Present service:? (Cannot read it)

Remarks: allowed with consent of Mudgee's parents or guardians

The female is under age the consent of her parents or guardians is necessary signed Thos C Makinson August 19th.1840

Countersigned by W.E.R. 24th.August 1840

It appears that William Phillips either came down from Mudgee with Diana and Sarah in early February 1840 or arrived down prior to September. He applied for publication of Banns at St. Thomas's church, Mulgoa on the 22nd August 1840, No 40/P055 22/8/1840, he was 39 years old. (Reference: Convict list of person applying for permission for the publication of Banns). He was granted permission to marry Diana Mudgee on the 28th August 1840 and they were married by Thos. C. Makinson, Chaplin, on the 8th September 1840 at St. Thomas's church Mulgoa. (Certificate No.446 vol. 24)

William signed his name, while Diana made her mark.. Two daughters were born of this union, Mary Ann on the 19th.May1842 and Emma on the 5th.November 1845. Mary Ann was born and baptized in Mudgee, while Emma was born nearby at Grattai.

William Phillips at the time of his marriage was aged 39 years old and a bachelor. He applied for Banns on 22nd August 1840. It was stated that Diana Mudgee was 21 yrs old (not correct) she was born in the colony but in the remarks column the marriage was allowed with the consent of her parents or guardian who was **George Cox**.

Up to now we have not discovered who **William Phillip's** parents were and where he was born; we know that he was born about 1800, in Plymouth, England.

Unfortunately there were several William Phillips born in Devon around about 1800:

William Philips christened 16/5/1802 at Woodbury parents William and Jenny.

William Philips christened 28/12/1801 at Buckland Filleigh parents Thomas & Mary.

William Philips christened 16/9/1798 at Dolton parents William & Ann.

William Phillips christened 28/12/1801 at Buckland Filleigh parents Thomas & Sarah

William Phillips christened 29/10/1803 at Brixham parents William & Mary Green

I more inclined to think it was William christened in 1803 because of the names of his siblings ie. Mary Ann, he named his first child that.

On the 29th.of June 1819, he was indicted for stealing, and was tried at the Old Bailey on Wednesday, 7th July 1819. He was found guilty of stealing "one ridicule (a purse) value 3 shillings, one handkerchief, value 2 shillings, 10 shillings in money and a bank note from the person of a Jane Phillips, a widow.

Caught red handed, William, aged 20, handed back the goods. He was tried before Mr. Common Sergeant, found guilty and subsequently sentenced to be transported for life to the Colony. He was delivered from Middlesex goal and sailed on the 1st. November 1819 from Spit Head aboard O.H.M.ship Coromandel, a 308-ton navy store ship built in New York in 1810, under the command of Captain James Downie, Royal Navy. The surgeon was Archibald.

The Coromandel carried 300 male convicts, 150 were off loaded in Hobart 132 days later and William and the remainder landed at Sydney on the 4th April 1820. The Coromandel ended her days as a hulk in Bermuda.

According to the ship's indent, William was a 19-year-old butcher, 5 feet 3 ½ inches tall, with fair ruddy complexion and hazel eyes. William was listed on the convict census for 1825, but the details are too faint to read. In 1828 William was on iron gang 2, while the 1837 General Muster of convicts tells us William was 35 years old but makes an error in his arrival year of 1822 instead of 1820, and working for George Cox at Bathurst.

On 19th February, 1838 a **Ticket of leave** No. 38/129 was made out to William Phillips, at Bathurst. And on the 15th July 1840 it was altered for Mudgee.

In 1841 he was working for Henry Lewis at Mudgee

Diana was brought down to Mulgoa from Mudgee at Archbishop Broughton's request to be baptized into the Anglican Church by Rev. Stiles but to our knowledge she was never baptized. She did however allow her daughter Sarah Knight to be baptized at Saint Thomas's Church

Mulgoa on the 21st February 1840 about 44 days after Archbishop Broughtons letter was written.
Evidently Reverend Stiles arranged for the family to arrive at Penrith earlier than April.

The following information was written on the baptismal certificate:

No. 1069 vol. 24

SARAH ANN KNIGHT

WHEN BORN: DECEMBER 23RD. 1839

BAPTISED: FEB. 21ST. 1840

PARENTS: JAMES KNIGHT OF MULGOA
DIANA, UNBAPTISED ABORIGINAL

SURNAME: KNIGHT

ABODE: MULGOA

QUAL/PROFESS: LABOURER

BY: THOMAS MAKINSON

THE
WHOLE PROCEEDINGS

On the King's Commission of the Peace

Dyer and Terminer,

AND,

Gaol Delivery for the City of London,

AND ALSO,

The Gaol Delivery

For the County of Middlesex,

HELD AT

Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey;

ON WEDNESDAY, 7th of JULY, 1819, and following Days;

Being the Sixth Session in the Mayoralty of

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN ATKINS,

LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Taken in Short-Hand by H. BUCKLER, Basinghall Street,
(BY AUTHORITY OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.)

London :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, FOR H. BUCKLER, BY T. BOOTH,

31, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons.

1819.

Figure 54
Court proceedings for William Phillips

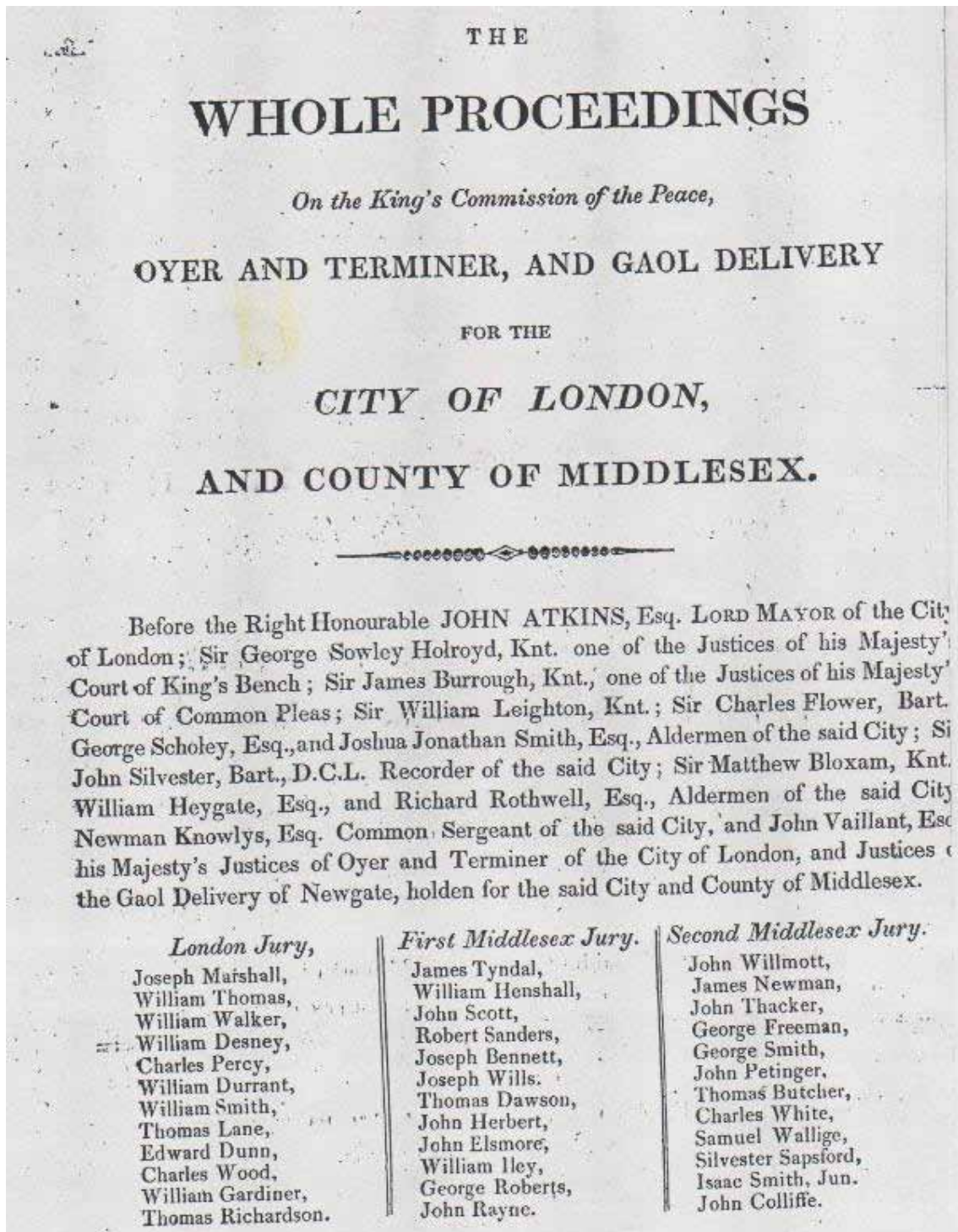


Figure 55
Continuation of Court Procedure for William Phillips

Middle-row—a gentleman told me to watch two boys at a bacon-shop. I saw the prisoner run out with the bacon under his arm; I followed him, and secured him in a chandler's shop in George-street, offering it for sale.

NOT GUILTY.

Second Middlesex Jury, before J. Vaillant, Esq.

1001. WILLIAM PHILLIPS was indicted for stealing, on the 29th of June, one ridicule, value 3s.; one handkerchief, value 2s.; 10s. in monies numbered, and a 1l. bank note; the goods and monies of Jane Phillips, widow, from her person.

JANE PHILLIPS. I am a widow, and live in Somerset-place, Gloucester-terrace, Stepney. On the 29th of June, about twelve o'clock in the day, I was in Gloucester-terrace with a lady and my sister—my ridicule was snatched from me. I saw the prisoner run up the street; he was immediately stopped, and gave it to my sister.

WILLIAM BEARCROFT. I belong to the West India Commissioners' Office. On the 29th of June, I was coming out of a public-house in Gloucester-terrace, saw the prisoner leave the prosecutrix, and heard the alarm. I pursued, and secured him with the ridicule.

(Property produced and sworn to.)

GUILTY. Aged 20.

Transported for Life.

First Middlesex Jury, before Mr. Common Sergeant.

1002. JOHN HIDE was indicted for stealing, on the 15th of June, one pair of wheels, value 17s., and one axletree, value 12s., the goods of Joshua Richards.

JOSHUA RICHARDS. I am a carpenter, and live in Euston-crescent. On the 15th of June, in the morning, I missed the wheels, and axletree of my truck out of the area. I saw them again about a week after in the prisoner's possession. He said he gave a cart in exchange for them.

NEWBY TRALLAGAN. I work for Richards. I put the axletree and wheels in the area, and afterwards missed them. I found the wheels in a wheeler's yard afterward.

(Axletree produced and sworn to.)

Prisoner's Defence. I bartered a small cart for them.

GUILTY. Aged 18.

Whipped and Discharged.

First Middlesex Jury, before Mr. Common Sergeant.

1003. THOMAS GLOVER was indicted for stealing, on the 7th of June, two iron crows, value 8s., and one iron damper, value 2s., the goods of Samuel Parker.

SAMUEL PARKER. I am a bricklayer. On the 7th of June, I lost these things out of my shed in Maidenhead-court, Spitalfields.

ANN NOPE. I live in Maidenhead-court. A man came to my house to borrow a hammer, and went to the shed, I saw his back, but who he was I cannot tell.

ISAAC DAVIS. I am an officer. I apprehended the prisoner. He said he did it out of distress. The prosecutor had not told him what he charged him with.

NOT GUILTY.

First Middlesex Jury, before Mr. Common Sergeant.

1004. JOHN DOWLING was indicted for stealing, on the 21st of June, one brass die, value 5s., the goods of Michael Rook.

MICHAEL ROOK. I am a silversmith, and live in Barle court, Burleigh-street, Strand; the prisoner was my apprentice; I found this die in his pocket. I had not given him leave to put it there.

JOHN MOUNT. I work for Mr. Rook. The prisoner told me that he took the die, and intended to steal it.

(Property produced and sworn to.)

GUILTY. Aged 1

Transported for Seven Years.

First Middlesex Jury, before Mr. Common Sergeant.

1005. CATHARINE MURPHY was indicted for bezzlement.

The Court ruled that this Statute did not extend to males.

ACQUITTED

First Middlesex Jury, before Mr. Common Sergeant.

1006. MARY MARTIN was indicted for stealing, on the 30th of June, ten 1l. and one 2l. bank notes, the property of William Brooks, from his person.

WILLIAM BROOKS. I am a glover, and live at Wh in Oxfordshire. On the 30th of June, about eleven o'clock at night, I had been with some friends, and left the Featherstone-street, City-road—I had 12l. in my pocket. I went with a girl to a street near, and went into a house with her, but do not know what part of the house—the prisoner was in the room when the girl left. The watch-awoke me about two o'clock in the morning, he had the prisoner in custody. I missed my money, and found the watch-house.

JOHN SEAMAN. I am watchman of Golden-lane. On the 30th of June, about two o'clock in the morning, the prisoner came near me, called a man named May, and him his daughter was dying—she desired me to call which I did, and he said he was coming down. She said to me, "I know nothing about his daughter, he is my husband; I will tell you what I have done. I have drawn a man of 5l." I said then I must take you to the watch-house—she offered me a 1l. note to let her go. I called Miller, and took nine 1l. and a 2l. note out of her handkerchief. She then took me to a room in James-co where the prosecutor was, and said she got them there.

Cross-examined by Mr. BARRY. Q. Did you not give half the money—A. No.

JOHN MILLER. I am a watchman. Seaman called I saw ten notes found on the prisoner. She gave me 1l. as she was going along.

Prisoner's Defence. I saw a roll of papers on the table which I took for ballads. The watchman is false. I went to ask a friend to take the money.

HENRY MAY. I am a bricklayer, and live in Golden-lane. The prisoner called me. I heard Seaman say "Give me half and you shall go." She refused.

NOT GUILTY

First Middlesex Jury, before Mr. Common Sergeant.

1007. RICHARD ODDY and JOHN RAGSDALE were indicted for stealing, on the 26th of March, one chaise, value 12l., and one set of chaise harness, value the property of Peter Brooks and Samuel Dougal.

Figure 56

Result of Court Procedure for William Phillips

No. *38/29* *147*

Prisoner's No.....

Name..... *William Phillip*

Ship..... *Commander*

Master..... *Dawson*

Year..... *1897*

Native Place.....

Trade or Calling...

Offence.....

Place of Trial..... *Mid Devon*

Date of Trial..... *7th Dec 1897*

Sentence.....

Year of Birth.....

Height.....

Complexion.....

Hair.....

Eyes.....

General Remarks... *Obtained parole 10/11/08. Part of the debt - 10/11/08.*

CP

John Colwyn

Allowed to remain in the District of *Bathurst*

On recommendation of *Bathurst Bench,*

Dated *September 1897.*

Address for the... Mr. M. P. 13/10

Figure 6
Ticket of Leave for William Phillips part 1

216.

DESCRIPTION.

STANDING No.

NAME *William Phillip*

SHIP *Coromandel*

MASTER *Dowrie*

YEAR *1821*

NATIVE PLACE *Plymouth*

TRADE or CALLING *Butcher*

OFFENCE.....

PLACE of TRIAL *Middlesex*

DATE of TRIAL *7th July 1819.*

SENTENCE *Life*

YEAR of BIRTH..... *1801*

HEIGHT *5 feet 3/4 inches on arrival*

COMPLEXION *Fair ruddy*

HAIR *Light brown*

EYES *Hazel*

GENERAL REMARKS....

Figure 58
William Phillip's TOL page 2

D. 16.

CONVICT.

22nd August 1860

LIST of Persons applying for the Publication of Banns, at *St. Anne's Church - Brighton*

NAME.	AGE.	Widow, Widow, Bachelor, or Spinster.	Ship arrived by.	Year of Arrival.	Source.	Free or Bond.	Present Sentence.	Character.	REMARKS.
<i>William Phillips</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>Minister</i>	<i>Amherst</i>				<i>Geo Cox</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>Allowed with consent of Judge's parents on condition.</i>
<i>Diana Mudge</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Spinster</i>							
<i>W. E. P.</i> <i>at the August 22nd</i>									
<i>W. E. P.</i>									
		<i>The goods in warehouse are current of last balance on contract in warehouse 27th</i>						<i>W. E. P.</i>	
								<i>Aug 19th 1860</i>	
								<i>W. E. P.</i>	

Figure 7
Application for Banns William Phillips & Diana Mudgee

PERMISSION TO MARRY

Name	Age	Ship	Date of Departure	Destination
John Mitchell	46	Georgiana	1840	West L. Smith
Sarah Wicks	30	W. Thompson	1840	Liverpool
Charles Roberts	32	Leicester	1840	West L. Smith
Catherine Wicks	21	Leicester	1840	Liverpool
William Phillips	39	Leicester	1840	West L. Smith
Diana Mudge	20	Born in the Colony	1840	West L. Smith
John Wilkinson	30	England (2)	1840	West L. Smith
Diana Mudge	31	England (2)	1840	Port of Liverpool
Robert Brown	31	Aurora (1)	1840	West L. Smith
Mary Diamond	21	S.P. Wicks (2)	1840	Port of Liverpool
George Train	32	W. Victoria	1840	West L. Smith
Ann Mudge	20	Free Emigrant	1840	Perth
James Roberts	25	John (2)	1840	West L. Smith
Mary Mudge	19	Born in the Colony	1840	West L. Smith

Figure 60
Permission to be Married William Phillips & Diana Mudgee

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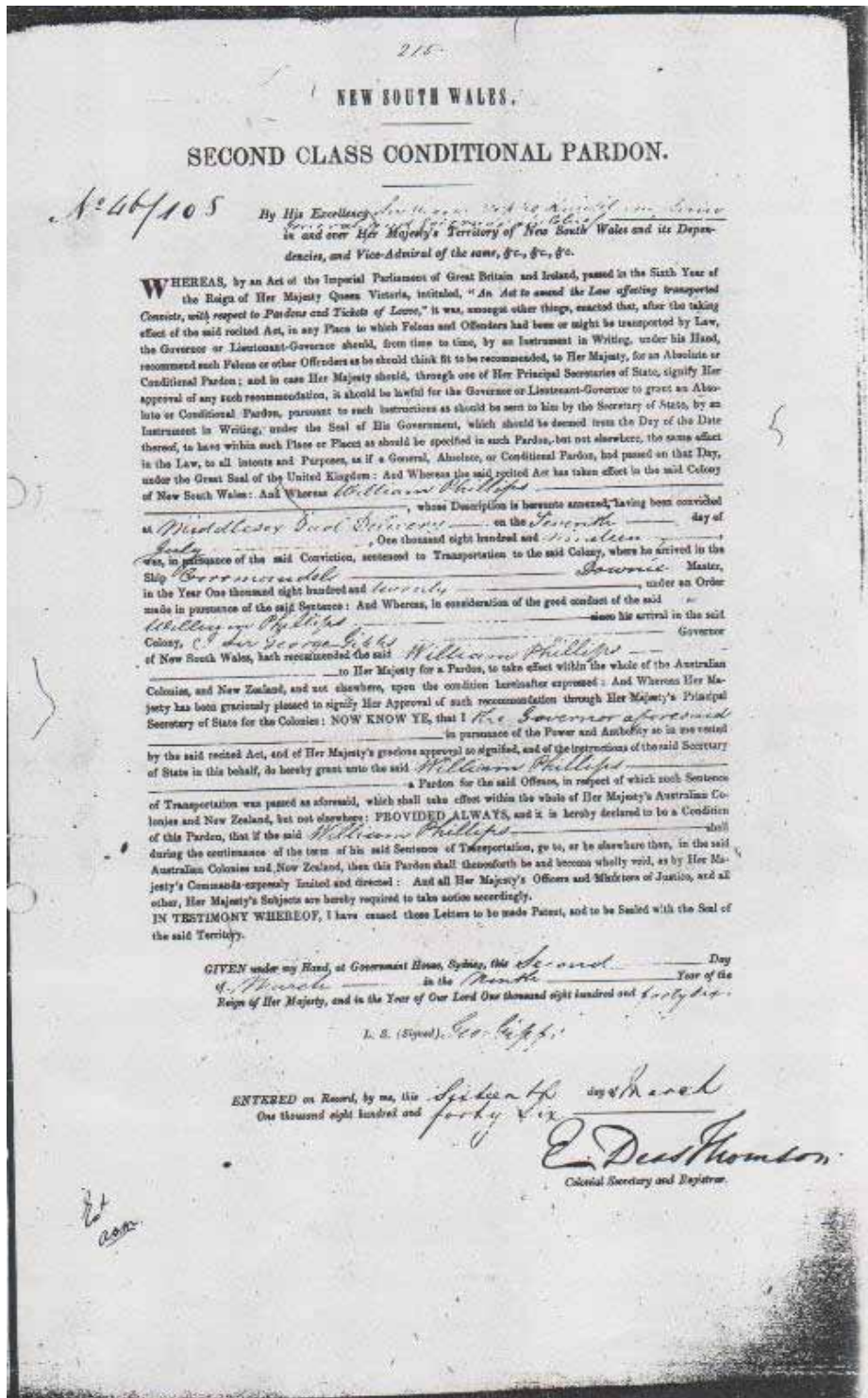


Figure 61
Conditional pardon for William Phillips

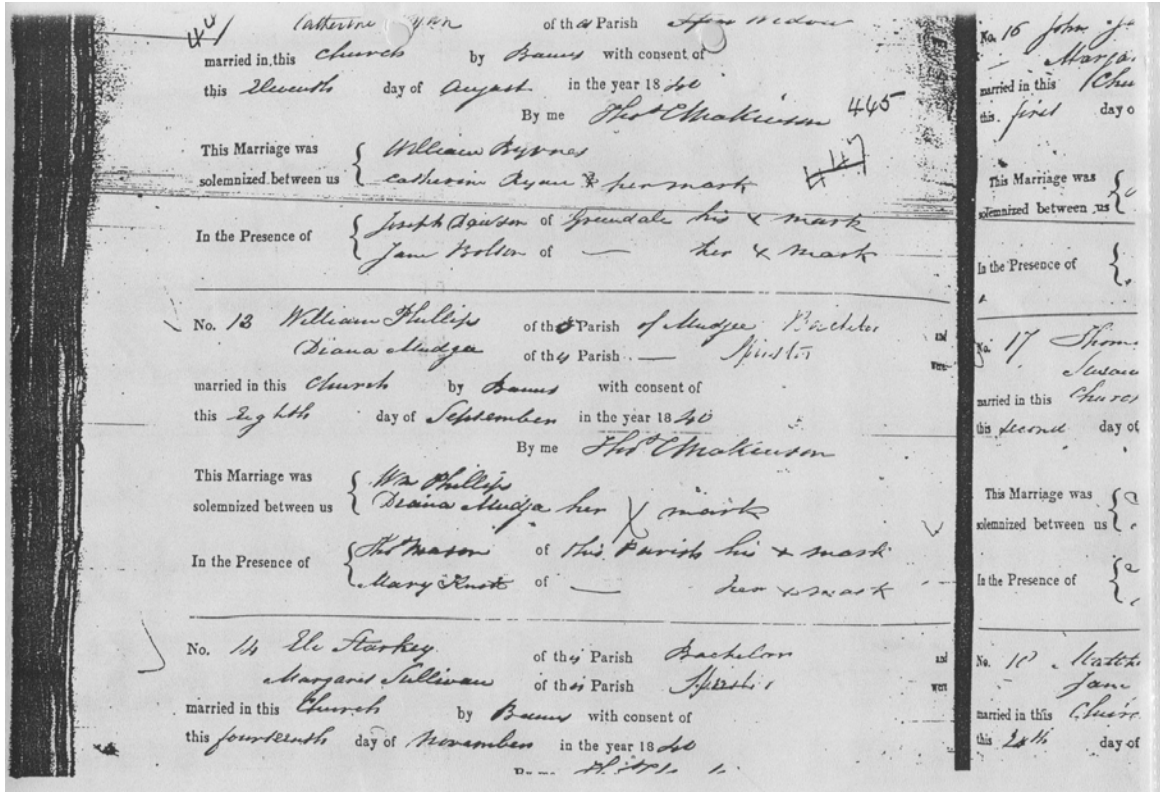



Figure 8
Marriage certificate of William Phillips & Diana Mudgee


NEW SOUTH WALES
 Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

MARRIAGES

Marriages solemnized in the Parish of Mulgoa in the County of Cumberland, N.S.W.

Application P 48214/B4 SM

Number 446 Vol: 24

William Phillips of this Parish of Mudgee, and
 Bachelor
 Diana Mudgee of this Parish -----, Spinster

were married in this Church by Banns
 with consent of --- this Right
 day of September in the year 1840

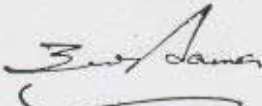
By me Thos. C. Makinson, Chaplain

This marriage was solemnized between us }
 Wm. Phillips
 Diana Mudgee, her X mark

In the presence of } Thos. Mason of this Parish, his X mark
 Mary Knott of ----- her X mark

I, Trevor William Haines,
 hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register of
 Marriages kept by me
 Church of England

Issued at Sydney,
 on 6th June, 1984.


 Principal Registrar





Figure 9
Marriage certificate William Phillips & Diana Mudgee

X	Bassendalla	3 rd August 1852	4 th of August 22	Blacksmith	J.
X	Clarke	Mudgee	15 th August 1852	17 th of August 4.0	Shepherd
X	Gates	Green Swamp	27 th August 1852	29 th August 3	Farmer's Woolworths
X	Phillips W. C.	Mudgee	19 th Sept 1852	20 th of Sept 5.6	Labourer


Figure 65
William Phillips death record by James Gunther

 **New South Wales**
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995


BURIALS

Number	1518 Vol: 38B
Name	William PHILIPS
Abode	Mudgee
Age	abt. 56 years
Quality or profession	Laborer
When died	19 September 1852
When buried	20 September 1852
Where ceremony performed	Parish of St. John the Baptist's, Mudgee, in the County of Wellington
By whom the ceremony was performed	James Gunther, Minister Church of England

Before accepting copies, slight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.

 **REGISTRY OF BIRTHS
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES**
SYDNEY 17 Aug 2005

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia


Registrar





Figure 66
Death certificate of William Phillips No.1



NEW SOUTH WALES


BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT 1995

DEATH CERTIFICATE

REGISTRATION NUMBER
1862/004840

Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of Death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant
25 th November 1862	William Phillips	Male 57 years	(1) Apoplexy (2) 14 days (3) Dr King (4) 21 st September 1862	(1) (2) Matthews (3)	L. Moore Undertaker Mudgee

Particulars of registration	When and where buried; name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australasian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
(1) Staff of St James	26 th November Mrs. Gunther	Rev. James Gunther	England	(1)	
(2) 24 th September Mrs. Mudgee	James Mudgee	Church of England	Supposed about 18 years in N.S.W.	(2)	
(3) Mudgee	James Mudgee	First Wesley William Gunther		(3)	



REGISTRY OF BIRTHS
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
SYDNEY 10 Aug 2005

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia

Greg Curry
Registrar

Figure 67
Another death certificate of a William Phillips by James Gunther
 (I don't think this our William Phillips Notice James Gunther spells the name with **two Ls**)



New South Wales

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995

BAPTISMS

Number	1640 Vol: 33A
CHILD	
Christian name	Emma
When born	5 November 1845
Date of ceremony	21 May 1848
Where ceremony performed	Parish of St. John the Baptist's, Mudgee, in the County of Wellington
Where registered	Not Stated
PARENTS	
Father	William PHILIPS
Mother	Diana PHILIPS
Abode	Grattil
Quality or profession	Laborer
Sponsors	Not Stated
By whom the ceremony was performed	James Gunther Church of England

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.



REGISTRY OF BIRTHS
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

SYDNEY 17 Aug 2005


I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia

Greg Cherry

Registrar




Figure 68
Baptism certificate for Emma Phillips

 **New South Wales**
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995

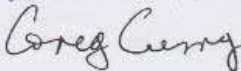
BAPTISMS

Number	2911 Vol: 26A
CHILD	
Christian name	Mary Ann
When born	19 May 1842
Date of ceremony	2 October 1842
Where ceremony performed	Parish of St. James, Melbourne, in the county of Bourke
Where registered	Not Stated
PARENTS	
Father	William PHILIPS
Mother	Diana PHILIPS
Abode	Mudgee
Quality or profession	Laborer
Sponsors	Not Stated
By whom the ceremony was performed	James Gunther Church of England

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.

 **REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES**
SYDNEY 17 Aug 2005

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia.


Registrar




Figure 10
Baptism certificate for Mary Ann Phillips

Chapter 11

Grattai

After their wedding at Mulgoa William, Diana and Sarah moved back to Mudgee where he was employed as a TOL (Ticket of Leave).convict for George Cox..

In March 1841 William Phillips, now aged 42 years old, was working as a labourer for William Reeves at Grattai.

Grattai was a small hamlet located approximately 10 km South of Mudgee the Cox brothers most probably used the property as an out station. Grattai later became a small mining village on the Grattai creek and formed part of the Meroo gold fields.

Diana now aged only about 15 or 16 years old together with Sarah aged less than 2 years old were also living at the Grattai hamlet with the Reeves family and other employees of George Cox.

The head of the household was William Reeves. He was born in 1799 in England, and arrived free into the Colony in 1822 aboard the “Richmond” In 1828 he worked for George Cox in the Evan district (Mulgoa). He was first employed as a coachman, later driving bullock wagons to and from Mulgoa to Cox’s properties at Mudgee.

William Reeves married Mary Ann Clarkson in 1830, she was born in Sydney in 1812, and they had five children: Richard, William, Charles, Anne and George born in 1835, 1837, 1839 and 1847 respectively.

It appears that William Reeves worked for George Cox and borrowed money from him so as to purchase the property owned by George Cox at Grattai. In 1843 William Reeves mortgaged a portion of land from George Cox for the sum of five hundred pounds, plus interest at the rate of 10% per year, the money to be repaid by the 2nd May 1844. This land was originally granted to George Cox in 1834.

William Reeves was killed in 1848 after a Bullock dray crushed his skull when he slipped under the wagon he was driving at Lapston Hill. His widow, Mary Ann Reeves, died in 1871 at Grattai (Mudgee Certificate No.4502).

There was also an Edward Reeves aged 56 years in 1828 GS. (general census) He arrived aboard the “Hadlow “ in 1818 and was employed as a Gardner for George Cox at Evan. Edward died in 1834 aged 63 years registered at CD, parents unknown, he was most probably William’s father?

William Reeves mortgaged property to George Cox in 1843, this was 921 acres at Grattai near Mudgee, (reference book 3 No. 410 Land Titles Department) 2nd March 1843 County of Wellington mortgaged to George Cox 921 acres situated at Grattai at a marked gum tree north bank of the Buldungurigang creek, being 6 miles ,70 chains and 33 links north of the south east corner of 822 acres upon the Meero creek applied for a purchase and bounded on the east by a line north 89 chains and 70 links on the north by a section line west 80 chains and on the west by a section line south 176 chains to the Buldungurigang creek and on the south and again on the east by the same Buldungurigang creek.

500 pounds paid by the said mortgagee (George Cox) to hold the mortgage the money to be paid back by the 2nd May 1844 including 10% interest per half year.

Diana was also helping Mrs.Reeves in the kitchen and laundry and probably watching over her 3 children and her own daughter, Sarah Knight

In 1841 there was only one hut built on the property and that was occupied by the Reeves family, this included a kitchen, fireplace and one large bedroom.

Diana, Sarah and William would have slept out under the stars and only had a bark humpy for protection against the weather.

In the 1841 census there were a total of only 18 people living at Grattai consisting of:

2 women (Diana and Mrs Reeves) , 5 children under 7 years (Sarah and the Reeves children), 11 men; one under 21, 7 between 21 and 45 and 3 over 45 to 60 years.

Of these men nine did not have a woman and seeing a young pretty 16-year-old Diana innocently walking around the camp every day practically half naked was enough to make any man jealous and increase his hormonal level.

There was a huge shortage of women in the Mudgee district in the 1840s. Of the 710 people living on 36 stations there were only 84 women over the age of 14 years (64 females under 14 years).

Of these 64 were married, leaving only 20 females available. But of the 504 men over the age of 14 years, there were only 171 married (some convicts had wives back in England). The result was 333 males to only 20 females but one could include possibly up to another 107 of the married males playing up to the unattached females.

Mrs. Reeves would have eventually made Diana wear white women's clothes to cover her naked body in front of the men and especially the children. Clothes such as long frocks made out of plain cotton with the hem finishing just above her ankles and with sleeves finishing at the elbows would have been the type she wore as she walked around the station in bare feet.

Even so, her remaining Wiradjuri people would often visit the station looking for work or handouts and she welcomed talking to them in her native language. Some of the blacks were:

Jemmy Magpie one of the 31 remaining adult Aboriginals living in the Mudgee district including Wellington and Rylstone. He was about 40 years of age and had a wife and was the chief, a leading man amongst the blacks and had much influence amongst them. He was partially civilized, but was unsettled and wandered about the district.

There was something noble and independent in his manner and dealings, he lived mostly about the estate of the late Messieurs Lawson, but rarely engaged in other work but cutting bark and shooting game for the Europeans.

Another two of the clan worked on two of George Cox's station, one was 18 year old **Tommy Perry** and the other 30 year old **Jacky Shepherd** who worked as shepherds. They were civilized unlike the majority of blacks.

Diana was caught between the white man's life, her Aboriginal people and the love of her children who were half white and half black. She was downtrodden by the whites because she was an uneducated, illiterate black woman and all the men only wanted was to have sex with her.

Her love for her children forced her to obey these wretched men.

There were two Ticket of Leave men working on William Reeves property in 1841. One was **William Phillips** the other one was an **Edward Cover**. Another man by the name of **Robert Rayner**, who plays a large part in Diana's story, also lived on the station. He had already obtained his ticket of freedom in 1838

While working for William Reeves at Grattai, William Phillips and Diana had two daughters, **Mary Ann**, born 19th May 1842 and **Emma**, born 5th November, 1845, both were born at Grattai and baptized at Mudgee.

William Phillips received his second class conditional pardon on the 2nd. March 1846, No. 46/108.

This is where the mystery begins. Given his freedom it appears that William vanished, at least from the life of Diana and her two daughters. There is a death certificate of a William Phillips/Philips, laborer, who died at age 56 at Mudgee on 19th September 1852 and buried on 20th September 1852 by Rev. Gunther. William would have been only 52 years of age at that time.

There was another William Phillips, a laborer, who died on the 25th November 1862 at Mudgee aged 57 years. Born in England lived in NSW for about 35 years arrived C1827 (our William would have been 60 years old then & arrived in 1820). Minster was James Gunther! Now James Gunther always spelt our Phillips family with one **L** i.e. ' family surname **Philips** not **Phillips**. Therefore its more likely that our William Phillips died on the 19th September 1852 .

There was also a William Jennings who died in 1859 No. 5391/1859 aged 55 years old at Wellington , born C1804 maybe he changed his name because Diana was called Mudgee; Phillips, Rayner and Jennings ?

Why did he run away from his family for about 4 years prior to his death? Gold was discovered near Mudgee in 1851 and most of the workers abandon their jobs to chase the precious metal, maybe William was one of them?

Now Sarah Knight would have been only 7 years 9 months old; Mary Ann Phillips 5 years and 3 months & Emma Phillips 21 months old when **William Rayner** was born at Grattai on the 22nd August 1847. So could we therefore assume this scenario that William Phillips had made Diana pregnant straight after Emma was born, and this resulted in him walking away from his responsibilities, especially now that he had obtained his Conditional freedom and **Robert Rayner** decided to care for Diana & her family?

Or more likely this scenario, did **Robert Rayner** do the dastardly deed, and make Diana pregnant, after Emma's birth. After all William Phillips was about 48 years old then, Diana only 21 to 22 years old and Robert Rayner about 33 years old in 1847, this could have forced poor old William out?

Another scenario more probable was that William changed his name to Jennings to hide the convict stigma, Diana was known as Phillips, Rayner and Jennings on official documents. Jennings first appeared on documents in 1860.

It is interesting that Rev. James Gunther Baptized Emma Philips [born 5/11/1845] daughter of William [labourer] & Diana Philips of Grattai and William [born 22/8/1847] son of Robert Rayner [farmer] & Diana Philips of Grattai on the same day 21/5/1848. Hence William Phillips was not present. Did Diana name her son William after William Phillips, because he was the

father and not Robert Rayner?



Figure 70
Diana & Sarah probably dressed like the above?

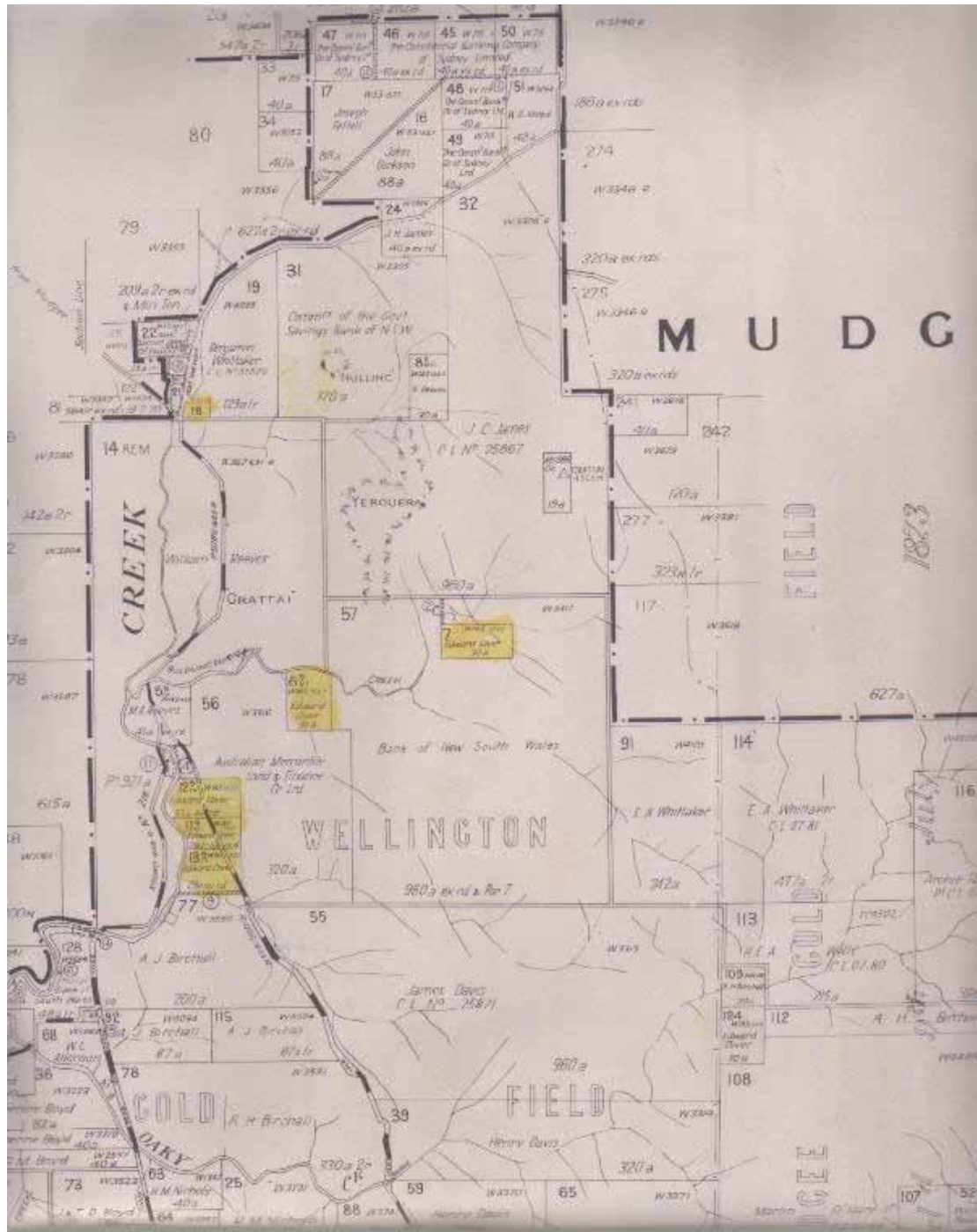


Figure 71
Land at Grattai owned by Edward Cover & Robert Rayner
(Robert Rayer's block is NO.18)

1841 Census Reference NSW AO LAND Grants 1821 to 1832

William Reeves Section No.17 Grattai Co. of Wellington

No. of Persons 18

Ages	Males	Females
Under 2	0	1 [Sarah Knight]
2 - 7	3 [Richard Reeves 6, Wm. Reeves 4,]	1 [Ann Reeves] 2 !/2
7 - 14	0	0
14 - 21	1	0
21 - 45	7 Wm. Reeves 42,Wm. Phillips 41, 27,	2 [Diana Mudgee 21 & Mary Ann Reeves 29]
45 - 60	3	0

Colony

2 Males arrived Free
5 Males Born in Colony

1 Female arrived Free
2 Females Born in

2 Males TOL
5 Other Free Persons

1 Other Free Person

Total 18 of which 16 CE, 1 C Scotland & 1 RC
1 Landed Propriety, 4 shepards, 4 domestic servants & 9 others not included
1 wooden house finished and habited

The Cox Brothers

R 2222 Location X947, P947, P77, P79

George Cox No. Of Persons 7 @ Liverpool Plains
X947, P35

No. of Persons 98 @ Windborne
X949, P49

Edward Cox No. of Persons 4 @ Liverpool Plains
X947, P35

No. of Persons 31 @ Fern Hill
X947, P43

Henry Cox No. of Persons 7 @ Liverpool Plains
X947, P35

No. of Persons 13 @ Glenmore
X949, P41

James Cox No. of Persons 9 @ Liverpool Plains
X947, P31

Co. of Wellington

53 males married & 50 females married
337 males single & 70 females single

How	Type	Males	Females
-----	------	-------	---------

Free	Born in Colony	37	53
Free	Arrived Free	90	50
Free	Other Free Person	107	10
Bond	Ticket of Leave	52	1
Bond	Gov. employee	0	0
Bond	In Prison Assig.	102	6

Henry Lewis Return No. 16 Gunningwa
 Residence County Wellington District Mudgee
 No. of Persons 18
 Location X947 pp77,79

Age	Males	Females
2 & under	6	20
2 - 7	15	25
7 - 14	13	11
14 - 21	28	11
21 - 45	272	48
45 - 60	50	5
Over 60	6	0

Total 390 males & 120 female
 Grand Total 510
 Houses 12 brick & 25 wood = 37 houses
 33 finished & 4 UN finished
 Inhabited = 37

Mary Ann Phillips

Born on the 19th May 1841 at Grattai near Mudgee she was baptised on the 2nd. October 1842 at St. John the Baptist church Mudgee by Rev. James Gunther.

She married Michael Perry about 1861 at Namoi near Wellington , they had 5 children :

Mary Ann Eliza born 15th December 1861 at Round Waterhole Mudgee

Letitai born about 1863

Sarah A born about 1866

Alice born about 1868

Minettia born about 1870

Her husband Michael Perry was born about 1841 at Windsor see Maryanne Eliza Perry's Birth certificate below. Unfortunately our Michael Perry has been confused with another Michael Perry who was born on the 27th September 1837 at Appletree Flat Ballyngarra NSW. And was one of seven children born to John Perry and Margaret Flanagan who were married at Port Macquarie on the 9th May 1835.

Therefore more research has to be carried out on our Michael Perry and his family.

Birth cert. of Maryanne Eliza Perry:

Born : 15/12/1861 at Round Waterhole Nr. Mudgee

Father : Michael Perry occupt. farmer aged 20 years

Born : Windsor

Marriage : 1861 Namoi

Mother : Mary Anne formely Rayner aged 18 years

Born : Mudgee


Informant : Michael Perry [X his mark] father at Round Waterhole

Witness : Eliz.Horne ?

Reistered 1862 No. 10271

Marriage occured at St. Johns', Wellington


Unfortunately this portion of Diana Mudgee's family with William Phillips has not been researched as deeply as the **Knight** and the **Rayner** families- (Author Brian Kennedy).


 REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF
 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Father's name, occupation, age and birthplace	Date and place of birth; previous home	Mother's name and maiden surname, age and birthplace	Informant	Witnesses	Particulars of registration	Municipality
(1) Michael Perry (2) Farmer (3) 20 years (4) Round Waterhole nr Mudgee	(1) 1861 (2) Windsor	(1) Mary Ann Phillips (2) Formerly Rayner (3) 18 4/10 (4) Mudgee	Michael & Perry	Edgar Henry	Officer by Daniel on 24th day 1861	Mudgee

I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.


 PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

DAD'S - Grandmother's -
 Mother's side.
 ISSUED AT SYDNEY, [2ND] SEPTEMBER, 1907.

date is Dec 1861
 Round Waterhole nr Mudgee

Maryanne Melissa
 Michael Perry
 Formerly Rayner
 1861
 Windsor
 Mudgee

Figure 72
Birth certificate of Mary Ann Perry
Daughter of Michael Perry & Mary Ann Phillips

Emma Phillips

Was born on the 5th November 1845 at Grattai and was baptized at St. John the Baptist church Mudgee on 21st May 1848, the same day as her half brother William Rayner was baptized.

At age 12 ½ years old Emma Phillips was witness at her half-sister, Sarah's marriage to William Collins at the Wesleyan Chapel Mudgee on the 5th July 1858.

In May 1863 Emma now known as Rayner was in the Police Court in Mudgee for complaining that she had been assaulted by a Mary Hoffman "upon my head with a stick". Emma claimed that Mary had gone about telling yarns about her but a witness stated that Emma had provoked Mary "by using improper language towards her". Mary was fined 10 shillings and costs but the Bench refused to award costs to Emma remarking that "from the language used both parties deserved punishment".

Emma Phillips (Rayner) married Basil Dickenson on the 4th July 1866 in a double ceremony with another half sister Elizabeth Rayner who married John Blackhall.

They were married at the Piambong residence of Robert Rayner. Robert gave permission for Elizabeth both grooms signed their names, while both brides made their marks.

Basil was listed as a superintendent of a grazing station at the Liverpool Plains. He was a JP and the son of a clergyman but still a pretty unsavory character. He arrived in Sydney about 1845, where he first married a Mary Ann Purcell in Sydney in 1854 they had a son Basil born in 1855. They moved up to Mudgee and in 1856 Basil beat Mary Anne while drunk, swore at a Policeman and was duly arrested. Mary Anne died in Sydney in 1860 age only 26 years Reference 60-00252.

Reference early church records No.1080 41 St. James church Sydney states: **Basil Dickenson**, Bachelor of Mudgee and **Mary Ann Purcell** of this Parish were married by licence 2nd December 1854 by Chas. F.D. Priddle. Witnesses: J.B.Stain of Louisa Creek and Eliza Murphy of Woolloomooloo.

Basil Dickenson was born in 1855? (should be 1825).

The following is a record from the Magistrates bench Book Mudgee 1855-1860:

Basil Dickenson was a JP. But on 20th March 1856 he was charged with drunkenness "Constable McBeth being duly sworn states: On Friday evening last about 11 o'clock I heard a disturbance at Mr. William's. I went over and saw Mrs. Dickenson lying on the floor, I saw the defendant in the verandah, he was drunk, upon my remonstrating with him he said damm you, I took him into custody. Mrs. Dickenson told me defendant had been beating her. Interfering with a constable when in executing of his duty, he was charged with drunkenness.

He is not named as the father of Emma's child Emily Harriet who was born on the 14th October 1872 at Slasher's Flat, Mudgee?

Emma Dickenson died of typhoid fever at Piambong on the 31st Januar 1873, leaving Emily aged only 4 ½ months old to be cared for by somebody else, there was no way Basil could have looked after her and work at the same time. So then it must be assumed that Diana Mudgee or

her children then looked after Emily Harriet until she was old enough to look after her self?

Basil Dickenson died on the 26th June 1897 at Macquarie St. Asylum, Parramatta, of senile Decay, aged 73 years, his father was listed as Charles Dickenson Church of England Clergyman, mother unknown. The Informant was A. W. Green Chief Superintendant Parramatta.

He was buried CE.Section of Rookwood Cemetery NSW.

The death certificated stated that he was born in England lived for 52 years in NSW. he Married at St. James Church Sydney to Mary Ann Purcell at age 30 years.

Children Basil 42 years, now deceased.

I could not find a Basil Dickenson/Dickinson born in England C 1818 to 1830 let alone having a Father named Charles., Now there was a Henry Dickenson living in Mudgee about that time he had a large family born there, Henry died in 1920 aged 87 years of age ie. Born C1833.

There was a Charles Dickenson christened on the 18th.June 1797 at Layston Hertford England parents John and Sarah. Also Eliza Hornett was christened on the 3rd. June 1798 at Ware Hertford child of Thomas Hornett and Mary.

It is probable that Charles Dickenson married Eliza Hornett on the 27/12/1824 in Ware Hertford England and they had five children:

Jane christened. 12/1/1826 @ Ware Hertford

Charles christened 11/6/1826 @ Ware Hertford

Henry christened 14/12/1828 @ Ware Hertford

Thomas christened. 1/7/1832 @ Ware Hertford

Emma christened 5/1/1841 @ Ware. Hertford

Maybe Charles was his named and his middle name was Basil?

Basil's son Basil junior was not listed under Basil in the NSW. Death register I wonder if he was listed under Charles Dickenson died 1889 aged 32 years at Parramatta i.e. Born C 1857 No. 8557/1889. Also of interest was a Charles Dickenson listed in Goal records born in 1857 Sydney sentenced to Darlinghurst Goal photo taken on the 21st.March 1881 Reference 2411 378 NRS2138 [3/6043] 5100 -

Of interest was a Rev. Charles Dickenson who had land at North Beach Hobson Bay county of Bourke district of Port Phillip: item identifier 4/1244C page 15, reel 2509. He died in 1839 aged forty two years of age. His wife Eliza then sought ownership. There was a Mr. Dickenson arrived aboard the Spartan as a passenger which arrived 23/10/1842 from London St. Jago maybe this was Charles (Basil) who came out after his father's death in 1839 ?

So what ever happened to Emily Harriet and was she called Dickenson, Rayner or maybe Phillips?

Descendants of William PHILLIPS

1 PHILLIPS, William 1800 - 1852 b: Abt. 1800 in Plymouth England d: 19 September 1852 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 +MUDGEE, Dianna 1826 - 1902 b: Abt. 1826 in Mudgee NSW Australia m: 8 September 1840 in Mulgoa NSW Australia d: 4 May 1902 in Piambong NSW Australia
 2 PHILLIPS, Mary Ann 1842 - 1872 b: 19 May 1842 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: 28 February 1872 in Mudgee NSW. Australia
 +PERRY, Michael 1837 - 1918 b: 27 September 1837 in Appletree Flat, Ballyngarra, NSW. Australia
 m: Abt. 1861 in Namoi near Wellington NSW Australia d: Abt. 1918 in Kempsey NSW Australia
 3 PERRY, Mary Ann Eliza 1861 - 1923 b: 15 December 1861 in Round Waterhole, Mudgee NSW. Australia
 d: Abt. 1923 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 +SLOEY, Robert John 1848 - 1923 b: Abt. 1848 in Unknown m: 26 November 1881 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: 23 September 1923 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 4 SLOEY, Sarah Ann 1881 - 1950 b: Abt. 1881 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: Abt. 1950 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 +SALTER, Henry V Unknown - 1962 b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1904 in Sydney Australia d: Abt. 1962 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 4 SLOEY, Matilda 1884 - 1938 b: Abt. 1884 in Cowra NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1938 in Lismore NSW Australia
 +MCPHERSON, William James 1875 - b: Abt. 1875 in Newcastle NSW. Australia m: 30 December 1902 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 4 SLOEY, Mary Jane 1885 - 1947 b: 8 November 1885 in Crowda Mtn.,nr. Grenfell, NSW. Australia
 d: Abt. 1947 in Balmain Sydney NSW Australia
 +DIXON, Hugh Robert Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: 22 June 1904 in Byrock, NSW. Australia
 5 DIXON, Robert Hugh 1907 - b: 6 April 1907 in Victoria Australia
 +WEBB, Dorothy Irene Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: 11 July 1932 in Bourke, NSW. Australia
 6 DIXON, Dawn 1932 - b: Abt. 1932
 4 SLOEY, Maude 1887 - b: Abt. 1887 in Bourke NSW Australia
 4 SLOEY, May H 1890 - b: Abt. 1890 in Bourke NSW Australia
 4 SLOEY, Elizabeth Ellen 1892 - 1968 b: 20 January 1892 in Byrock NSW. Australia
 d: 5 September 1968 in Fairlight Sydney NSW. Australia
 +SALTER, Alfred G 1875 - 1951 b: Abt. 1875 in Tamworth NSW Australia m: 9 July 1910 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1951 in Tamworth NSW Australia
 *2nd Husband of SLOEY, Elizabeth Ellen:
 +CHATLOW, Charles Edward m: Unknown in Unknown
 *3rd Husband of SLOEY, Elizabeth Ellen:
 +BEZZINA, Joseph m: Unknown in Unknown
 4 SLOEY, Robert J 1894 - 1947 b: Abt. 1894 in Bourke NSW Australia d: Abt. 1947 in Manly Sydney NSW Australia
 +GABRIEL, Tilly Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1923 in Sydney Australia
 4 SLOEY, Robert J. 1894 - 1923 b: Abt. 1894 in Bourke NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1923 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 4 SLOEY, Peter 1896 - 1961 b: 12 March 1896 in Byrock NSW. Australia
 d: 3 December 1961 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 +CHURCHLAND, Florence A. m: Abt. 1921 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 4 SLOEY, Eunice Kathleen 1898 - 1965 b: 5 December 1898 in Byrock NSW Australia
 d: 24 February 1965 in 1/43 Frederick Rockdale Sydney NSW Australia
 +MCLAUGHLAN, James Ralston Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m:
 Unknown in Unknown
 4 SLOEY, Charles Joseph 1901 - 1942 b: Abt. 1901 in Cobar NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1942 in Burwood Sydney NSW Australia
 +BROWN, Ellen M. m: Abt. 1923 in Glebe Sydney MSW Australia
 3 PERRY, Letitia 1863 - b: Abt. 1863 in Mudgee NSW. Australia
 3 PERRY, Sarah Maude 1866 - 1950 b: 11 September 1866 in Mudgee NSW. Australia
 d: 9 September 1950 in Geelong Victoria Australia
 +LANDY, John Dunstan 1861 - 1914 b: 27 August 1861 in Geelong Victoria Australia
 m: 28 June 1897 in Geelong Victoria Australia d: 19 February 1914 in Geelong Victoria Australia
 4 LANDY, Elsie 1891 - b: Abt. 1891 in Sydney NSW. Australia
 4 LANDY, Mary Elizabeth 1893 - b: Abt. 1893 in Geelong Victoria Australia
 4 LANDY, Veronica Glayds 1894 - b: Abt. 1894 in Geelong Victoria Australia
 4 LANDY, William Joseph 1897 - 1914 b: Abt. 1897 in Geelong Victoria Australia
 d: Abt. 1914 in During WW1

.....	4	LANDY, Sydney Aloysius	1898 - 1900	b: Abt. 1898 in Geelong Victoria Australia	
d: Abt. 1900 in Geelong Victoria Australia					
.....	4	LANDY, John	1899 - 1899	b: Abt. 1899 in Geelong Victoria Australia	d: Abt.
1899 in Geelong Victoria Australia					
.....	4	LANDY, Mary Magdalene Pauline	1901 - 1902	b: 7 July 1901 in Geelong Victoria Australia	
d: 17 March 1902 in Geelong Victoria Australia					
.....	4	LANDY, Richard	1902 - 1902	b: Abt. 1902 in Geelong Victoria Australia	d: Abt.
1902 in Geelong Victoria Australia					
.....	4	LANDY, Phyllis	1904 - 1984	b: Abt. 1904 in Geelong Victoria Australia	d: Abt.
1984 in Unknown					
.....	4	LANDY, Kathleen	1905 - 1934	b: Abt. 1905 in Geelong Victoria Australia	d: Abt.
1934 in Unknown					
.....	3	PERRY, Alice Emily	1868 -	b: 20 July 1868 in Macquarie River NSW. Australia	
.....	3	PERRY, Minetta W	1870 -	b: Abt. 1870 in Mudgee NSW. Australia.	
.....	2	PHILLIPS, Emma	1845 - 1873	b: 5 November 1845 in Grattai NSW Australia	d: 31 January 1873 in Mudgee NSW Australia
.....		+DICKINSON, Basil	1824 - 1897	b: Abt. 1824 in England	m: 4 July 1866 in Piambong NSW Australia
d: 26 June 1897 in Parramatta Sydney NSW Australia					
.....	3	DICKINSON, Emily Harriett	1872 - Unknown	b: 14 October 1872 in Slasher's Flat Nr. Mudgee NSW.	
Australia		d: Unknown in Unknown			

.....

Chapter 12

DIANA AND ROBERT RAYNER



There was a William Jennings who died at Wellington in 1848 aged 50 years (No.265-Vol.33) this could be our William Phillips. Whatever the scenario shortly before William Phillips received his pardon, Diana fell pregnant to **Robert Rayner**.

It is doubtful if either Diana or Sarah ever saw James Knight ever again Sarah grew up with William Phillips as a step father until she was 7 years old. Then after William's disappearance Robert Rainer then became her step father until his death in 1878.

Diana and Robert Rayner had three children born at Grattai, William Rayner who was born on the 22nd. August 1847 (ironically just two days after James Knight's death). Elizabeth Rayner was then born on the 21st.November 1848 and then Jane Rayner was born on the 12th.April, 1851. Robert Rayner's occupation was listed as a farmer on all certificates.

So it may be assumed that Diana because of her culture, allowing an exchange of partners had an affair with Robert Rayner. Or Robert Rayner had a powerful personality? Maybe poor old William Phillips was just forced out we most probably will never know the truth. Evidently Robert was a real ladies man because he had sex with a Mary Christie resulting in the birth of two illegitimate children. The first was Ann Rayner born at Cover's Hole Grattai in 1858 and then Robert Rayner Junior also born at Cover's Hole in 1863.

Robert Rayner owned a small portion of land 5 acres 1 rood & 8 perches right on the Grattai

Creek adjacent to William Reeves's property (see map No.9) what he grew on this small lot remains to be seen.

Edward Cover was a neighbor and/ or friend of Robert Rayner and he also had at least 5 small blocks of land close by at Grattai: 30 acres, 33 acres, 21 acres, 29 acres and 31 acres., total of 144 acres, all located adjacent to William Reeves property.

In 1855, Edward Cover was a publican, owning "The Jolly Farmer inn" at Grattai, and was still a publican in 1865 at the birth of his son George. By the time of his daughter's death, Eliza Bird, in February 1871, he was listed as a farmer; a profession he carried on till his death.

His wife Susannah Cover [Christie] was a sister of Mary Christie who Robert Rayner fathered two children (see Mary Christie's story). Susannah Cover died at Grattai in 1872 aged 49 years old, so the two youngest children William aged 10 years and George aged 7 years were sent to live with their aunt Elizabeth Thompson at Mount Nullo, Rylstone.

Eliza Cover married Isaac Bird, a butcher at Maitland bar and later a storekeeper. David Cover was a farmer for most of his life while William Cover went to Willowtree where he carried on farming for over 40 years. Alfred and Olive Cover little is known about them.

Edward cover died on the 11/2/1891 at Grattai

Robert Rayner acquired 30 acres of land at Piambong in 1855, and another 30 acres in 1859.

Four more children were born there to he and Diana; **Shadrack**, born on the 1st. April, 1855, **Caroline** was born on 12th. July, 1858; **Harriet** born on the 6th January, 1861, and **Thomas** born on the 26th. January, 1866. Children of Robert Rayner and Diana Mudgee:

William did not marry and apparently died in Queensland.

Elizabeth married John Blackhall on the 4th. July 1866, in a double ceremony with Emma and Basil Dickinson at the Rayner family residence. Elizabeth and John began their family at Piambong, but moved to Spicer's creek round about 1875.

They had a family of 15 although 3 died as babies. Elizabeth Blackhall died at Spicer's creek on the 11th. October 1917.

Jane Rayner had 2 daughters Diana & Caroline, before she married George Vitnell at Mudgee on the 6th. August 1872, they had a family of five boys & one girl, Jane Vitnell died at Dubbo on the 24th. March 1919

Shadrack born 1.4.1855 Shadrack Robert married Sarah Ann Metcalfe at Mudgee on the 18th. April 1877 and they had a family of four girls and one son. Shadrack died on 13th. December 1924 at Mudgee.

Caroline born 12th July 1858 Caroline Rayner died of whooping cough at Piambong on the 11th. November 1860.

Harriet, born 6th. January 1861 Harriet Rayner married Richard Smith in 1878, and had a son and two daughters. Harriet Smith died at Dubbo on the 7th. December 1885.

Thomas born 26th. January 1866. Thomas Rayner was only 5 years old when he died at Piambong on the 3rd. June 1871

Mary Christie's story

Mary Ann Jones was the eldest daughter of John Jones who arrived as a free man in the Colony on the 14th December 1801, on the "Nile". With him was his wife Mary Jones and daughters Mary Ann (aged 3years) and Susannah (1 year).

Mary Jones died sometime between 1814 and 1822, because John Jones then married an Ann Palfrey (nee Bartlett) aged 30 years old on the 8th January 1822 at St. Phillip's Church. Sydney.

At the time of his second marriage Jones had two daughters MaryAnn (now 23 years old) and Susannah (now 21 years old).Ann Palfrey had one son, Joseph (2 years).John Jones and Ann had a son John junior born in1821,and four more children born in Bathurst. It appears that the family arrived in Bathurst around about 1822.

Robert Rayner's secret lover, **Mary Christie** was born on the 6th April 1822 at Bathurst, she was the daughter of **William Christie** and **Mary Ann Jones** they were married at St. Matthew's Church Windsor, the beautiful church built by her father John Jones and designed by Architect Francis Greenway. William Christie was the principal overseer for Government cattle at Bathurst in 1815. He had a farm of 320 acres 22 miles south-west near Blayney, his land consisted of 8 acres of wheat1 acres of oats with 3 horses and 84 head of cattle. William Christie also accompanied William Lawson on his expedition to discover Mudgee.

As principal overseer he had several convict servants attached to him at Bathurst (reference general Musters 1825) they were: Matthew Murray ex "Brampton" arrived 1823,

James Hollander ex "Gueguest"? 1818; John Mellon ex "Lord Sidmouth" 1821; Patrick Bum ex "Asia"1825 ; Samuel Clay ex "Tollenham" 1818 and Mary Brown ex "Mary" 1823 servant for Mr.'s Mary Christie.

William Christie was born in the Colony of NSW. in 1794 his mother was Jane Christie father probably was Thomas Heasketh who died in 1823 aged 23 years. Jane Christie was a convict sentenced to 7 years of hard labor arrived in the Colony in 1793 aboard the "Boddington"

William Christie unfortunately died in 1828, aged 37 years old leaving a widow and four young girls behind.

Mary Christie (nee Jones) then married a Robert Ayton a shopkeeper in Bathurst in 1830, she also died young in 1831 aged 33.

It appears that the four young Christie orphans; Jane Ann (aged 12years); Mary (aged 9 years); Susannah (aged 7 years) and Elizabeth (aged 6 years) then went to live with their grandfather John Jones at his Truee Station near Cassilis.

Three of the grand daughters were living with their grandfather at the time of John Jones's death in 1837.

During 1837 the following convicts were in John Jones services at Turee!

Name	Age	Ship	Year of Arrival
Backstay, Benjamin	—	Asia	—
Baxter, Benjamin	30	Asia	1822
Couch, John	29	Royal Sovereign	1836
Croner, John	24	Backwell	1835
Danoven, Cornelius	26	Edward II	1831
Flynn, Francis	16	Earl Grey	1836
Harding, Henry	24	Managles	1833
Kearne, Michael	—	Eliza	—
Kild, James	—	Susan	—
Lowrie, David	19	Lloyds	1837
Matthewman, Isaac	23	Recovery	1836
Morrow, Michael	36	Eliza	1832
Neal, John	—	Royal Sovereign	1836
O'Donald, Patrick	18	Waterloo	1836
Raynor, Robert	22	Burrell	—
Reid, John	30	Captain Cook	1832
Reynolds, James	30	Captain Cook	1832
Robinson, Elizabeth	21	Roslyn	1829
Salt, Thomas	23	Mary Ann	1835
Smyth, John	32	Recovery	1836
Street, George N.	—	Asia	—
Sullivan, Michael	—	Eliza	—
Stries , George	23	Asia	1831
Wakeman, Thomas	—	Managles	—
Weatherhogg, James	29	Lloyds	1837
Weson, Stephen	32	Camden	1831
Weston, James	36	Adrian	1830
Wilson, John	—	Lord Lyndock	—

Figure 74
Convict list John Jones' property 1837

Note that **John Neal** and **Robert Rayner** both worked at Turee in 1837, as listed in the Convict Musters, **John Neal** ended up marrying James Knight's widow **Eliza Rayner** in 1857 while **Robert Rayner** fathered two of **Mary Christie's** children.

Evidently Robert Rayner first meet Mary Christie when she was only a young girl (15 years of age in 1837) while working for her grandfather John Jones, we don't know for sure when Robert first arrived at the station

On the 26th.October 1838 he obtained his Certificate of freedom No.38/961.his height was now listed as 5 ft.6 ½ inches.

Prior to his death on the 27th October 1837 John Jones owned large areas of land his station was called "Turee" he was also a very wealthy man his possessions consisted of:

2460 acres by grant from Governor Macquarie and Darling

6913 acres by purchase from the Crown

9373 acres (apparently the 500 acres of land near Kelso is included)

500 head of horn cattle

12000 sheep

30 horses and supports on his establishment

165 acres cultivated in graining

9 assigned servants and

20 freemen.

(Reference around the Black Stump by Roy Cameron)

John Jones was murdered by Edward Tuft one of his TOL men when he stabbed Jones in the groin with a pair of shears after drinking too much rum and arguing with him.

Mary Ann Christie's (nee Jones) sister Susannah Jones married George Kable of Bathurst in 1818, he was born in the colony in 1779, son of Henry and Susannah Kable who came out with the first fleet.

Mary Ann Christie and her three sisters due to her parent's early deaths were fostered out to several of their relatives resulting in an unsettled childhood. The 1828 Census listed Susannah Christie aged 4 years living with her aunt Susannah Kable at Bathurst while Elizabeth Christie aged 3 years was living with John Neville's family at Bathurst, Jane Christie aged 9 years and Mary Ann Christie aged 6 years were living with their mother at Bathurst

Mary Christie's elder sister Jane Ann Christie married their son George Junior Kable (her cousin) on the 3rd August 1839 at Bathurst. Another sister Elizabeth Christie married William B Thompson in 1842. They lived at Mount Nullo near Rylstone and later at Widden valley.

And her sister **Susannah Christie** married **Edward Cover**.

.Without parental guidance Mary fell easy victim to unsavory characters and probably was seduced by several of them. According to the records she had four children by different men but was not married to any of them. All four of the children had died at infancy and she was only 16 years old when she had her first child.

I don't know if all of this is true about having four children to different men and being only 16 when she had her first child. On the Birth Certificate of her daughter Ann Rayner/Christie the informant was a **William Cummings**, whereby he states that she was married in Bathurst in 1838 and that she had four children all deceased.

The story now becomes more interesting, William Cummings was also a convict who arrived in the Colony in 1830 aboard the "**Burrell**" the same ship as our **Robert Rayner** arrived in.

William Cummings obtained his Ticket of Leave for Bathurst in 1837

William Cummings obtained his Ticket of Freedom No.42/0346 on the 7th March 1842 for Bathurst.

Now there were four children born to a William Cummings and Mary and registered all as Roman Catholic as follows:

John S born 1842 at Bathurst

Catherine born 1845 Hartley

Ellen born 1847 Co. Cook

Sarah A born 1851 at Bathurst

No marriages were listed for a William Cummings or a Mary Christie; there were only 6 marriages in 1838 for a Mary in Bathurst. Did her husband die and William Cummings then looked after her, so she changed her name to Cummings?

One gets the impression that Robert Rayner was not a very nice man he had his way with **Diana Mudgee** while she was married to William Phillips and eventually had 7 children with her. He then had his way several times (that we know of) with Mary Ann Christie while she was living in a concubine situation with his mate William Cummings.

As a result two children were born **Ann Rayner/Christie** born on the 14th July 1858 at Cover's Hole the father Robert Rayner's, occupation farmer, mother formally Mary Ann Christie aged 35 years, place of marriage Bathurst in 1838 (although I couldn't find any marriage listed) and Robert Rayner/Christie born 8th September 1863 at Cover's Hole Grattai

In 1839 [John Jones bequeathed a legacy of 100 female sheep, 100 head of cattle and one young mare to his four granddaughters, Jane; Susannah; Mary Ann; and Elizabeth Christie when they came of age (Ref.wv1839375-23b)

By 1842 all three of Mary's sisters were now married and her step mother Ann had also remarried leaving Mary aged 20 years to look after herself. She probably had to wait till 1844 to receive her legacy which would have been worth a bit but she still had to have property to graze them on. Maybe she joined forces with her brother-in-law Edward Cover and her sister Susannah who would have to wait for her legacy in 1846.

Susannah Christie married Edward Cover on the 12th June 1841 at Wellington, he was born in Hampshire, England about 1809, and he was sentenced to seven years hard labor and deportation to Australia for stealing a watch. He arrived here aboard the convict ship "Katherine Stewart Forbes" "on the 18th February 1830, the ship had left Spithead, England on the 14th October 1829.

Edward Cover was described on the convict indent in 1830 as: 21 years old; he could only read. He was a Presbyterian; not married. His native place was Harts; England. Occupation a

ploughman, reaps; offence stealing a watch tried at London; date of trial 16th July 1829; sentence 7 years; previous none; height 5 feet 6 ³/₄ inches; deep ruddy complexion; brown hair; deep hazel eyes disposed to Mr. Norton at Mulgoa .Norton's farm was next door to George Cox's farm at Mulgoa!

Mary Ann Christie's sister Sussanah Cover died 22nd December 1872 at Grattai Mary Christie was 50 years of age at the time, who looked after her was it William Cummings?

Why did Robert Rayner get involved with another woman, it defies reason he already had 5 children up till 1858 with Diana plus two foster children of William Phillips the family had moved from Grattai over to Piambong around about 1855. His daughter Caroline with Diana was born on the 12th July 1858 (and died on the 11th November 1860) while his other illegitimate daughter Ann Rayner with Mary Christie was born 14th July 1858 only two days after the birth of Caroline. Did he get drunk at Edward Cover's pub "the Jolly Farmer Inn" and then began an affair with Mary Christie and continued on till the birth of his son Robert Rayner born 8th September 1863 at Cove's Hole Grattai?

Sure he knew her when she was only a teenager did he always fancy her? What was William Cummings involvement with her, he knew Robert Rayner well, as did Edward Cover? So it appears that all our characters were familiar with each other, Edward Cover certainly knew James Knight and William Phillips and Diana.

Evidently William Cummings and Mary Christie lived together for years and brought up both of her children Ann Rayner and Robert Rayner junior

Ann Rayner married William Henry James on the 18th January 1880 at Mudgee and they had 9 children she died in 1916 at Mudgee. It is most probable that Ann James looked after her mother Mary Ann Christie right up to her death in 1884 in Mudgee as Ann and her husband lived in Mudgee all their lives.

CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM

No. *42/346*
 Date, *7 March 1832*

Prisoner's No *30/2748*
 Name *William Cummings alias*
 Ship *Burrill, Greenwing*
 Master *Mitchell*
 Year *1830*
 Native Place *Aberdeen*
 Trade or Calling... *Miner & Seaman*
 Offence *St. Robbery*
 Place of Trial *Aberdeen Court of Ses.*
 Date of Trial..... *21 April 1830*
 Sentence *7 yrs*
 Year of Birth *1810*
 Height *5 feet 3 1/2 inches*
 Complexion *Dark ruddy*
 Hair... *Black*
 Eyes *Brown*
 General Remarks... *Two front upper teeth*
decaying perpendicular hair long
curls of forehead *Wm. A. Thomson*
No. 85/120 dated 3 April 1832

D. L. H. 1832

Figure 75
Ticket of Freedom for William Cummings

Descendants of William CHRISTIE

1 CHRISTIE, William 1791 - 1828 b: Abt. 1791 in Unknown d: Abt. 1828 in Unknown
 +JONES, Mary Ann 1798 - 1831 b: Abt. 1798 in Unknown m: Abt. 1815 in St. Matthews Windsor NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1831 in Unknown
 2 CHRISTIE, Jane Ann 1819 - b: Abt. 1819 in Parramatta NSW. Australia
 +KABLE, George Jnr. 1818 - 1853 b: 31 December 1818 in Windsor NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1853
 *2nd Husband of CHRISTIE, Jane Ann:
 +KABLE, George Jnr. m: 3 August 1839 in Bathurst NSW Australia
 2 CHRISTIE, Mary 1822 - Unknown b: 6 April 1822 in Bathurst NSW Australia d: Unknown in Unknown
 +RAYNER, Robert 1814 - 1874 b: Abt. 1814 in Suffolk England d: 16 October 1874 in Piombong
 NSW Australia.
 3 RAYNER, Ann E 1858 - 1916 b: 14 July 1858 in Coves Hole NR.Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1916 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 +JAMES, William Henry 1850 - 1924 b: Abt. 1850 in Hinton NSW Australia m: 19
 January 1880 d: Abt. 1924 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 4 JAMES, William Richard 1880 - 1962 b: Abt. 1880 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1962 in Burwood NSW. Australia
 4 JAMES, Jessie Georgiana 1881 - 1963 b: Abt. 1881 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1963 in Ashfield NSW Australia
 +LUCKIE, John m: Abt. 1897 in Rylstone NSW Australia
 5 LUCKIE, Rupert T E. 1897 - 1958 b: Abt. 1897 in Coonabarabran NSW Australia
 d: 25 May 1958 in Gilgandra NSW Australia
 +MACKELLAR, Margaret Mary 1902 - 1976 b: Abt. 1902 in Unknown m: Abt.
 1924 in Gilgandra NSW Australia d: 6 May 1976 in Gilgandra NSW Australia
 6 LUCKIE, John Unknown - 1925 b: Unknown d: Abt. 1925 in
 Gilgandra NSW Australia
 5 LUCKIE, Wallace Paterson 1899 - 1987 b: Abt. 1899 in Coonabarabran NSW
 Australia d: 24 February 1987 in Mendooran NSW Australia
 +ESCOTT, Gladys Emily Lydia 1903 - 1991 b: Abt. 1903 in Unknown m: Abt.
 1934 in Sydney Australia d: 11 September 1991 in Sapphire nr.Coffs Harbour NSW Australia
 4 JAMES, Herbert 1884 - 1924 b: Abt. 1884 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: 17
 October 1924 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 4 JAMES, John Thomas 1887 - 1951 b: Abt. 1887 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1951 in Coolah NSW Australia
 +BOTFIELD, Ivy Cecila Unknown - 1992 b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1914 in
 Mudgee NSW Australia d: 17 January 1992 in Epping Sydney NSW Australia
 4 JAMES, Harriet Ann 1888 - 1969 b: Abt. 1888 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: Abt.
 1969 in Ryde NSW. Australia
 +PATERSON, Walter Edmund 1888 - 1960 b: Abt. 1888 in Forbes NSW. Australia m: Abt.
 1913 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: Abt. 1960 in Balmain Sydney NSW. Australia
 5 PATERSON, Robert C - 1921 d: Abt. 1921 in Randwick NSW.
 Australia
 4 JAMES, Cecil Ernest 1891 - 1992 b: Abt. 1891 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: 18 July
 1992 in Leura NSW Australia
 4 JAMES, Wilfred 1894 - 1921 b: Abt. 1894 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: 27 April
 1921 in Mudgee NSW. Australia
 +GOLDEN, Florence Madge 1901 - 1988 b: Abt. 1901 in Mudgee NSW. Australia m: Abt.
 1920 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: 2 December 1988 in Mudgee NSW. Australia
 4 JAMES, Stanley 1896 - 1927 b: Abt. 1896 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: Abt.
 1927 in Penrith Sydney NSW Australia
 4 JAMES, Sylvia Joyce 1900 - 1986 b: 21 March 1900 in Leaning Oak NSW. Australia
 d: 4 November 1986 in Sydney NSW. Australia
 +PENNEY, Jack Davis - 1945 m: Abt. 1940 in Wollongong NSW. Australia
 d: Abt. 1945 in Nth.Sydney NSW Australia
 *2nd Husband of JAMES, Sylvia Joyce:
 +WILSON, Jack m: Abt. 1946 in Sydney Australia
 3 RAYNER, Robert 1863 - 1945 b: 8 September 1863 in Coves Hole NR.Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: 27 June 1945 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 *Partner of CHRISTIE, Mary:
 +CUMMINGS, William 1810 - b: Abt. 1810 in Aberdeen Scotland
 2 CHRISTIE, Susannah 1824 - 1872 b: Abt. 1824 in Bathurst NSW Australia d: 22 December 1872 in Grattai
 NSW Australia
 +COVER, Edward 1809 - 1891 b: Abt. 1809 in Hampshire England m: 12 June 1842 in Wellington
 Valley NSW Australia d: 11 February 1891 in Grattai NSW. Australia

.....	3	COVER, Eliza	1843 -	b: October 1843 in Wellington NSW Australia		
.....	3	COVER, David	1848 -	b: 1848		
.....	3	COVER, Oliver	1859 -	b: 1859		
.....	3	COVER, William	1862 -	b: 1862		
.....	3	E.COVER, George	1865 -	b: 1865		
..... 2		CHRISTIE, Elizabeth	1825 - 1888	b: Abt. 1825 in Bathurst NSW. Aust.		d: 22 September 1888 in Rylstone NSW. Aust.
.....		+THOMPSON, William Barber	1820 - 1899	b: Abt. 1820 in England	m: Abt. 1842	d: 4 July 1899 in Rylstone NSW. Aust.
.....	3	THOMPSON, Faith	1854 -	b: Abt. 1854 in Mudgee NSW Australia		

ROBERT RAYNER

Robert Rayner and a William Warner were arrested for thief the following is an account of their trial in the Ipswich Borough Sessions for 1830:

“The town and Borough of Ipswich Suffolk to wit:

The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their oath present that Robert Rayner late of the Parish of Saint Matthew in the town of and Borough of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk and within the jurisdiction of the same town and Borough, labourer, and William Warner late of the Parish aforesaid in the town and Borough aforesaid labourer, on the eleventh day of February in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the fourth King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with force of arms at the Parish aforesaid in the town and Borough aforesaid, one cloth jacket of the value of five shillings, one cloth waistcoat of the value of two shillings, one hat of the value of one shilling and a pair of shoes of the value two shillings of the goods and chattels of William Symons then and there being found them and were feloniously did steal and carry away. And the Jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid do further present that the said Robert Rayner and William Warne aforesaid after to wit on the same day and year at the Parish aforesaid one cloth jacket of the value of two shillings, one cloth waistcoat of the value of two shillings, one hat of the value of one shilling and a pair of shoes of the value of two shillings of the goods and chattels of the Overseer of the poor of the Parish aforesaid then and there being found them and there feloniously did steal take and carry away.

Witnesses, William Symonds, James Alderwhite, William Smith, George Ranson, John Baker.

Plea: Rayner, Not Guilty Warne Not guilty

Verdict: guilty. Guilty.

Ipswich Journal : Saturday 27th Marc, 1830

Robert Rayner aged 15, and Williqam Wane, were convicted of having stolen a pair of shoes, the property of Mr. William Symonds of St. Mathew's. Warne was sentenced to six months solitary confinement and the same sentenced was passed on Rayner, but as he behaved in a very impertinent manner to the Court, they deemed Unfortunately this portion of the copy is missing; most probably Robert got sentenced to transportation instead of solitary confinement?

Robert Rayner arrived in Australia as a convict aboard the “Burrell” on the 19/12/1830, it had sailed from Plymouth on the 27th July 1830 taking 145 days for the journey. It had embarked with 192 men arriving with 189 men, one of these men was William Cummings. Robert Rayner had been tried at Ipswich, Suffolk on the 22/3/1830 and sentenced to seven years for stealing clothes. A sixteen year old farm boy, native of Suffolk, England, he was described as 5 ft.1 & 1/4 inches tall on his arrival, ruddy complexion, dark hair and dark hazel eyes. He had a small scar on the right side of his face. his trade or calling was listed as a labourer.

On arrival as a special order he was assigned to work on the roads. In 1837 General Muster of convicts, he was listed as working for John Jones in the district of Cassilis. On the 26/10/1838 Robert Rayner obtained his Certificate of freedom No.38/961. his height was now listed as 5 ft.6 1/2 inches.

CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM.

No. *38/961*
Date, *26th October 1838*

Prisoner's No. *30/2706*
Name..... *Robert Rayner*
Ship..... *Bursell W*
Master..... *Mitealfe*
Year.. *1830*
Native Place.... *Suffolk*
Trade or Calling *Labourer*
Offence..... *Stealing Shoes*
Place of Trial... *Suffolk 1 of 8 1830*
Date of Trial.... *22nd March 1830*
Sentence..... *Seven years*
Year of Birth.... *1814*
Height..... *5 feet 6 1/2 inches*
Complexion..... *Ruddy*
Hair..... *Brown*
Eyes..... *Dark Hazel*
General Remarks *Small scar right side
of chin scar back of top of little
finger of left hand*

Delivered

Figure 76
TO Freedom for Robert Rayner

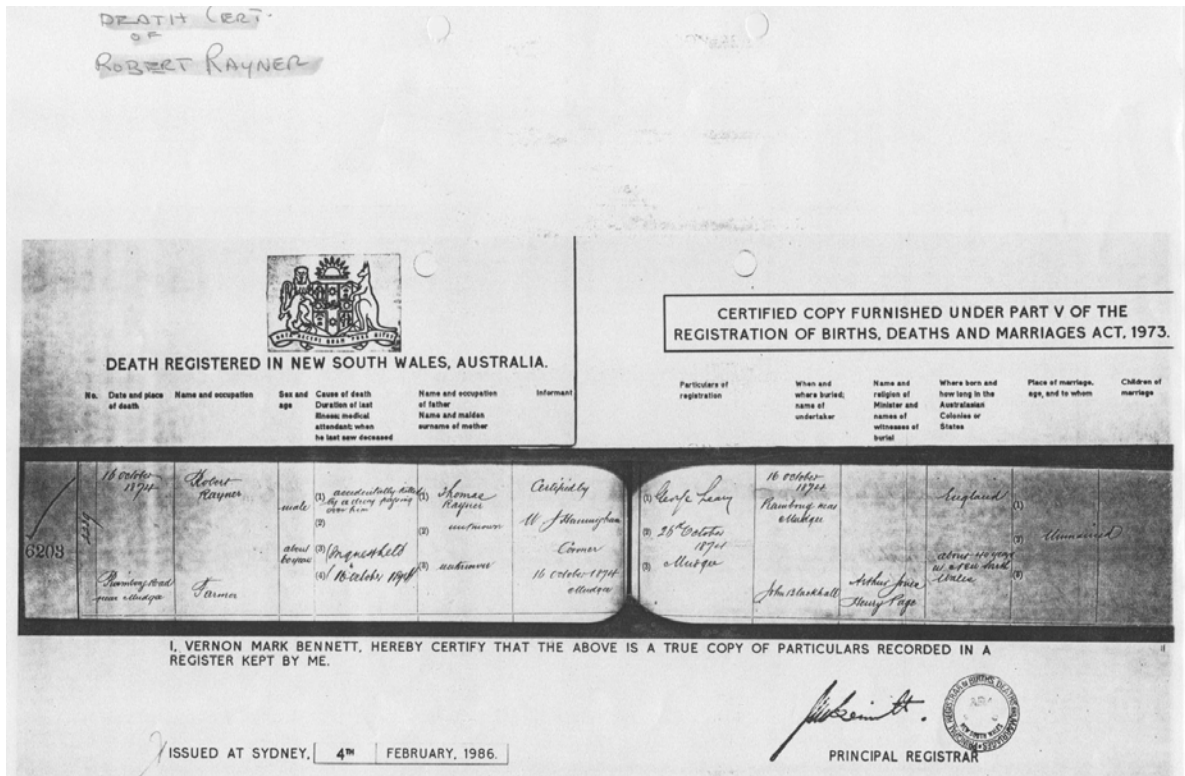



Figure 77
Death certificate of Robert Rayner

William Rayner was the son of Robert Rayner and Diana he was born 22nd August 1847 at Grattai (near Mudgee) NSW. it appears that he never married and he lived for many years in Queensland.
He died on the 28th July 1922 of cancer at South Warrego District Hospital, Cunnamulla; he was 75 years old, profession, and laborer, unmarried


A copy of William's Death certificate stated:
That he died at the South Warrego District Hospital Cunnamulla
His occupation was a labourer
Father: Robert Rayner
Mother: Diana Jennings
Informant: Elizabeth S.Kemp, South Warrego District Hospital Cunneamulla
Minster: James R.M.Hall CE.
Witnesses: John P.Brady & W.Snowden
Born: Mudgee NSW.

 **New South Wales**
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995

BAPTISMS

Number	1641 Vol : 33A
CHILD	
Christian name	William
When born	22 August 1847
Date of ceremony	21 May 1848
Where ceremony performed	Parish of St John the Baptist's, Mudgee, in the County of Wellington
Where registered	Not Stated
PARENTS	
Father	Robert REYNER
Mother	Diana PHILIPS
Abode	Grattii
Quality or profession	Farmer
Sponsors	Not Stated
By whom the ceremony was performed	James Gunther Church of England

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.

 **REGISTRY OF BIRTHS
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES**

SYDNEY 17 Aug 2005

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia

Greg Cenny
Registrar




Figure 78
William Rayner's Baptism certificate

Elizabeth Rayner was the daughter of Robert Rayner and Diana she was born on the 21st November 1848 at Grattai NSW. She married John Blackhall on the 4th July 1866 at the Rayner family home at Piambong. Elizabeth was baptized on the 11 September, 1849 by James Gunther. John and Elizabeth had 15 children see attached Family group Record sheet:

PR 222

Application P 252229/85/RR

NEW SOUTH WALES

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

BAPTISMS

Number	2008 Vol: 34
CHILD	
Christian name	Elizabeth
When born	21st November, 1848
Date of ceremony	11th September, 1849
Where ceremony performed	Parish of St. John the Baptist, Mudgee, in the County of Wellington.
Where registered	-
PARENTS	
Father	Robert REYNER
Mother	Diana PHILLIPS
Abode	Grattai
Quality or profession	Farmer
Sponsors	-
By whom the ceremony was performed	James Gunther

I, Vernon Mark Bennett,
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register of Baptisms kept by me
Church of England

Issued at Sydney,
1st November, 1985

Principal Registrar

S.O. 5178

Figure 79
Elizabeth Rayner's Baptism certificate

John Blackhall was born in Midcalder in the Parish of Canongate, in the County of Edinburgh Scotland to James- a joiner of No. 3 New street court, Canongate and Margaret (Middlemiss) Blackhall. He was born on the 12th. April, 1838, and baptized on the 17th. April, 1838.

John arrived in Australia as an ordinary seaman aboard the Aloe on the 31st. July, 1857 aged 17 years. He deserted ship in Sydney with a William Hand a boatswain aged 26 years who came from Woverhampton, England, and a Carlo Lang a seaman aged 21 years from Germany. A one pound reward was offered for John's capture, his description was listed as 5 feet 6 inches tall, ruddy complexion and dark hair.

Nothing is known about him from 1857 till 1866 while he was on the run as an illegal immigrant;

most probably he headed for the Gold fields of Gulgong and Mudgee NSW.

He married Elizabeth Rayner the daughter of Robert Rayner and Diana Mudgee an Aboriginal woman at her father's property at Piambong NSW on the 4th. July 1866.

Piambong creek is in the county of Wellington is a southern tributary of the Cudgegong river rising in the scrubby ranges to the west of Mudgee and flowing through the un-surveyed country to the north of those ranges into the main stream near Wiadere.

It is fed into the Dog Trap and Dirt Hole creeks.

John and Elizabeth were married in a double ceremony with Elizabeth's step sister Emma Phillips who married Basil Dickinson.

John and Elizabeth Blackhall moved over to Spicer's creek near Wellington, NSW In the mid 1870s. In 1875 they took up 50 acres of land, another 300 acres in the 1880s this has been described in a previous chapter on the Collins family.

John Blackhall became quite involved in the community, together with James Thomas Mostyn; Patrick McEwen and George Thomas Wall they were responsible for the formation of the Spicer's Creek school in 1878. The school, a proverbial bark hut, was built on Crown land fronting the Mudgee-Wellington road opposite John's selection. Spicer's Creek Post office opened on the 16th. August 1880 and John become the first post master on a salary of 10 pounds per annum.

John and Elizabeth Blackhall had 15 children of which 3 died at infancy, the first 5 were born at Piambong and the rest at Spicer's Creek.



Figure 80
John Blackhall & Elizabeth Rayner

Children of John and Elizabeth Blackhall :

Jane Blackhall born on the 12th. May 1867 at Piambong married Thomas Richard Towells 21/1/1889 she died 29/10/1943 at Grafton

William Blackhall born on the 31st. November 1868 at Piambong

John Blackhall born the 13th. August, 1870 at Piambong

Ellen 1 Blackhall born about 1872 at Piambong

Robert Duncan Blackhall born on the 4th. September 1873 at Piambong

Alexander Blackhall born on the 29th. September 1875 at Piambong

Ellen2 (Hellen) Blackhall born on the 10th. May, 1878 at Piambong

David Blackhall born in 1880 at unknown

Elizabeth Blackhall born on the 11th. August, 1881 at unknown

Thomas Arthur Blackhall on the 5th. June, 1884 at unknown

Shadrack Blackhall on the 4th. August, 1886 at unknown

James 1 Blackhall born in 1888 at unknown

Margaret Jessica Blackhall born on the 17th. March, 1890 at unknown

James 2 Blackhall born on the 18th. April, 1892 at unknown

Frances Faith Blackhall born on the 22nd. April, 1894 at unknown

Place of birth shown as unknown probably Spicer's Creek.

John Blackhall was listed in the NSW GG 1857 Ships ' Deserters:

Ref.pp1681 Notice dated 27/8/1857

John Blackhall "Aloe" A.B. 5 ft. 6 inches tall, ruddy complexion, dark brown hair; one pound reward.

A list of the Crew and Passenger, arrived in the Ship "Aloe" of Liverpool ,J.C. Ferguson Master ,from the Port of Liverpool to Sydney NSW.arrived 31/7/1857

Seaman's name: John Blackhall station ordinary seaman, age 17 years

Of what nation: Edinburgh.

Death Cert.

Name : John Blackhall

Died: 23/8/1922

Occupation: farmer & grazier

Age: 82 years

Cause of death: Senility

Medical attendant : V? [cannot read it]

Last time he saw deceased: 22/8/1922

Father' name & occupation: ?

Informant: Alex. Blackhall, son ,Spicer's Creek

When & where buried: 20/8/1922 Cemetery Spicer's Creek

Minster : ? Presbetrian

Witnesses : K. Sheakspere & V. R.Job

Marriage : Mudgee NSW. aged 26 years to Elizabeth Rayner

Children : Jane 55,William 53 ,John 51 , Robert D. 47 , Alexander 46, Ellen 43 , Elizabeth 41, Thomas 38 , Shadrack 36, Jessie H. 34, James 31 , Frances 28 ,two males & 1 female decesad.



Figure 81
Jane Towells Nee Blackhall



Figure 82
Jane Towells Nee Blackhall & children
With Lizzy, Aley, Jim and Victor

1# Jane Blackhall married Thomas Richard Towells on the 22nd.January 1889 place unknown.
They had nine children:
2 #John; Elizabeth; William; Albert, Thomas, Alexander, Robert, James and Victor.

Jane Blackhall died the 29th. October 1943 at Nana Glen Grafton NSW.

1# William Blackhall married Margaret Thompson at the Presbyterian church Dubbo NSW. On the 27th.January 1897 and they had eight children :
2# Martha Olive Hope, Sarah Constance, Christian Janus, Marjorie Ada, William Augustus, Jack Nesbit, Clarendon Trevor and Benjamin Jordan.

1#John married Alice E. O'Neal at Orange on the 10th April 1895 and they had six children :
William, Ethel, Elsie, Florence, John, and Alice. John died in Orange on the 16th May 1941.

1#Ellen 1 died in infancy in 1872 at Spicer's Creek NSW.

1#Robert Duncan married Adelaide Florence Rich in Wellington NSW. On the 25th October 1905

And they had four children :

Irene, Edith, Reginald and Alexander. Robert Duncan died in 1949 at Dubbo NSW.

1# Alexander did not marry and he died in Dubbo NSW. On the 31stJuly 1956

1# Ellen 2 married Shedrick Collins at Wellington NSW. On the 22nd October 1902 and they had seven children :

Ida, Edgar, Madge, Henrietta, Louisa, Doris and Rita. Ellen died on the 15th. April 1944 at Marrickville NSW.

1# David Blackhall died in infancy in 1880 at Spicer's Creek.

1# Elizabeth married Thomas Collins at Wellington NSW. On the 30th.October 1900 and they had seven children :

Clarice, Herman, Vivienne, Noeline, Raymond, Roscoe and Alexander. Elizabeth died in 1950 at Narrabri NSW.

1# Thomas Arthur married Florence Langford at Lithow NSW. On the 13 March 1909 and they had five children :

Dorothy, Olive, Alma, Mona, and Raymond. Thomas Arthur died at Petersham on the 3rd August 1963.

1# Shadrack married Sarah May at Wellington in 1909 and they had thirteen children :

Frances, William, Evelyn, Raymond, Dulcie, James, Christopher, Rolland, John, Artie, Shadrack, June and Rose. Shadrack died in 1937 at Gilgandra NSW.

1# James 1 Blackhall died in infancy in 1889.

1# Margaret Jessica married Thomas Burns at Wellington NSW. On the 31st.
March 1909, and they had five children:

Isabella, Walter, John, Alexander and William. Margaret Jessica died on the 29th. September
1969 at Woolongong NSW.

1# James 2 Blackhall Catherine Constance Gardoll at Dubbo NSW. On the 16th. May 1917 and
they three children :

Mervyan, Brian and Harold. James died on the 21st. July 1935 at Orange NSW.

1# Francers Faith Blackhall married Walter Burns at Wellington NSW. On the 23rd. April 1913
And they had ten children:

Alma, Ann, Walter, James, Gwendoline, Iris, William, Bruce, Edward and Joy.

Francis Faith died at Dubbo on the 11th. November 1984.

John Blackhall and Elizabeth Rayner's Golden Wedding Anniversary

From The Wellington Times:

*On Tuesday, 4th. July, 1916 their golden wedding anniversary was celebrated by a large family
gathering at their home at Spicer's Creek.*

*The celebration was also attended by a large number of old friends to do honour to a pioneer
couple of the district who lived there for over fifty years. Their health and a long life was
proposed in a toast by Mr. Alex Campbell. Dancing occupied the young people in the large shed
while the old hands sat around a fire and swapped yarns.*

Elizabeth Blackhall died the next year on the 11th. October 1917 from syncope and aortic stenosis
at Spicer's Creek aged seventy years. Her remains were interred in the Presbyterian portion of
Spicer's Creek cemetery.

The service at the graveside being conducted by Rev. H.R. Grassick and the funeral
arrangements were in the hands of Mr. C. J. Shakespeare.

After Elizabeth's death John remained on the farm at Spicer's Creek but due to ill health he was
prevented from carrying out active work. It is believed that this was carried out by his son
Alexander. John passed away quietly at his home just five years after Elizabeth's death on the
23rd. August 1922. At the time of his death it was noted that he was as the oldest resident in
Spicer's Creek.

His remains were interred in the Presbyterian section of Spicer's Creek cemetery. The service at
the graveside was conducted by the Rev. Keith Miller and the funeral arrangements were carried
out by Mr. C.J. Shakespeare.

William and Alexander were executors for John's will. His property was valued at 2168 pounds
and 15 shillings. Which consisted of land 1556 pounds, livestock 480 pounds, carriage 18 pound,
harness and saddle 9 pound, farming implements 100 pounds and furniture 5 pound and 15
shillings. He had debts of 742 pounds and 8 shillings which consisted of Commercial bank 210
pounds 6 shillings and 8 pence, the Western stores Ltd. 47 pounds 3 shillings and two pence, Dr.
Savage 12 pounds 12 shillings and Massey-Harris & co. 7 pounds 5 shillings.

This left his final balance as 1426 pounds 7 shillings and this was all left to his son Alexander!

William Blackhall was born at Piambong, NSW. Near Mudgee on the 31st.October 1868, he was the first son of John and Elizabeth Blackhall.

As a youngster, he moved with his family over to Spicer's Creek near Wellington NSW. Where his father acquired some land. William's family were one of the families who pioneered this area. In 1895 William bought land at Spicer's Creek and named it "Mountview".

He married Margaret Thompson on the 29th.January 1897 at the Presbyterian Church Dubbo NSW. She was born at Yamble near Mudgee on the 18th. March 1872.

William worked his property where he ran sheep and grew wheat there until about 1926.All of his children were born in the Wellington - Spicer's Creek area. On the eve of their departure from the district a number of their friends and well wishers met to farewell. During their many years as residents they had gained the esteem of their friends by their kindly acts and neighborly sympathy.

A poem written by Franklin S. Walker – school teacher at Spicer's Creek school (pen name Samuel Cornstalk) tell us about the man William Blackhall.

"O! Bill":

Original Poetry

Ol' Bill.

Ol' Bill, 'e is a friend o' mine,
And good or ill beside,
I've always found a friend in Bill
A helpin' hand to guide.
When others turn in cold disdain
Because o' Fortune's frown,
Bill never stoops to lend a hand
To push you further down.

Chorus: For Bill 'e is a white man,
A white man, a white man.
Ole Bill 'e is a white man,
A white man is he,
And I would rather trust in Bill,
Than hold a king in fee.

Ol' Bill 'e lives among the hills
An' farms a little plot,
And though 'is wealth it is but
small
His friends love him a lot,
And in their troubles come to Bill
And he just helps 'em through.
When skys are gray he'll smile and
say,
Cheer up they'll soon be blue.

Chorus: For Bill 'e is a white man,
A white man, a white man,
Ol' Bill 'e is a white man
A white man is he,
And I would rather trust in Bill
Than hold a king in fee.

Ol' Bill 'e dearly loves his home,
And from it never strays,
And Nature kindly deals with Bill
And gives him happy days
To one and all, Bill lends a hand
And opens up his heart,
He ever seeks to understand
The other fellow's part.

Chorus: For Bill 'e is a white man
A white man, a white man
Ol' Bill 'e is a white man
A white man is he,
And I would rather trust in Bill
Than hold a king in fee.

—Samuel Cornstalk

Bill Blackhall a friend of James M. ...

FRANKLIN S. WALKER

POSSIBLY "WELLINGTON TIMES"

William and Margaret and their family moved to Liarena a property near Dunedoo NSW. which he leased for about six years. He then purchased a property at Hannah's Bridge near Leadville, NSW. which he named "Wonderona". He worked this property with his sons till illhealth forced him to ceased working. His youngest Benjamin took over the property until it was sold in 1955. William died at his property "Wonderona" on the 27th. May 1943, his remains were interred in the Church of England section of Coolah cemetery.

THOMAS RICHARD TOWELLS

Henry Richard Alcorn was born in 1836 he was employed as a drover and while working on a property belonging to George Cox in the Mudgee area fathered a son to a girl by the name of Sarah Smith. The child was named Thomas Richard Alcorn.

Thomas Richard was born 12th April 1862 in Windeyer and he was registered on 23rd May 1862 when he grew up he worked as a gold miner and farmer.

After HenryRichard Alcorn left Sarah Smith she met a goldminer by the name of Thomas Towells. They married in 11th April 1863 and went on to have four children of their own. Thomas Richard who was 1 year old when his mother married then took the surname Towells.

In a letter written by Thomas Towells to his brother and sister he tells them about taking up a land grant at Meroo and about his plans to marry a native born girl (but not aboriginal). They became a farming family in the Meroo area.

Thomas married Jane Blackhall daughter of John Blackhall and Elizabeth Rayner on the 22nd January 1889. The family lived at Spicers Creek where several children were born.

A few years later they moved to Gunnedah area to grow wheat and further children were born here before the family moved to the Dungog area where he mined gold on the outskirts of Fosterton. Here the last child was born.

In the early 1920's and hearing that there was money to be made in cutting and hauling timber the boys moved to the north coast around Nana Glen. Later Thomas and Jane joined them. They lived on a property known as Harrisons about 3 miles from Nana Glen halfway between Grafton and Coffs Harbour.

They formed a company called Towells Bros. Timber Company and also had a siding where timber was loaded for transport to the mills called Towells Siding.

The daughter Elizabeth stayed behind as she was working for the bank manager's family in Dungog.

Later after her marriage to Louis Allen in 1915 they also moved to the north coast where Louis joined his brother in laws cutting timber.

Thomas used to potter around burning off and cleaning the place up and only occasionally did he go to help the boys with the cutting. He had a mental stroke and ended up in Callan Park Mental Hospital where he died in July 1939 but his body was brought back to be buried in Sth Grafton cemetery.

Jane lived with her son Jack till her death in October 1943 and she was buried with Thomas.



Figure 83
James Edger Towells & Jane Towells Nee Blackhall



Figure 84
Irene Agnes Blackhall aged 2yrs 5 mths daughter of Robert



Figure 85
John Towells



Figure 86
Thomas Richard Towells with sons

Alex and Tommy (Glad Cowling's father)

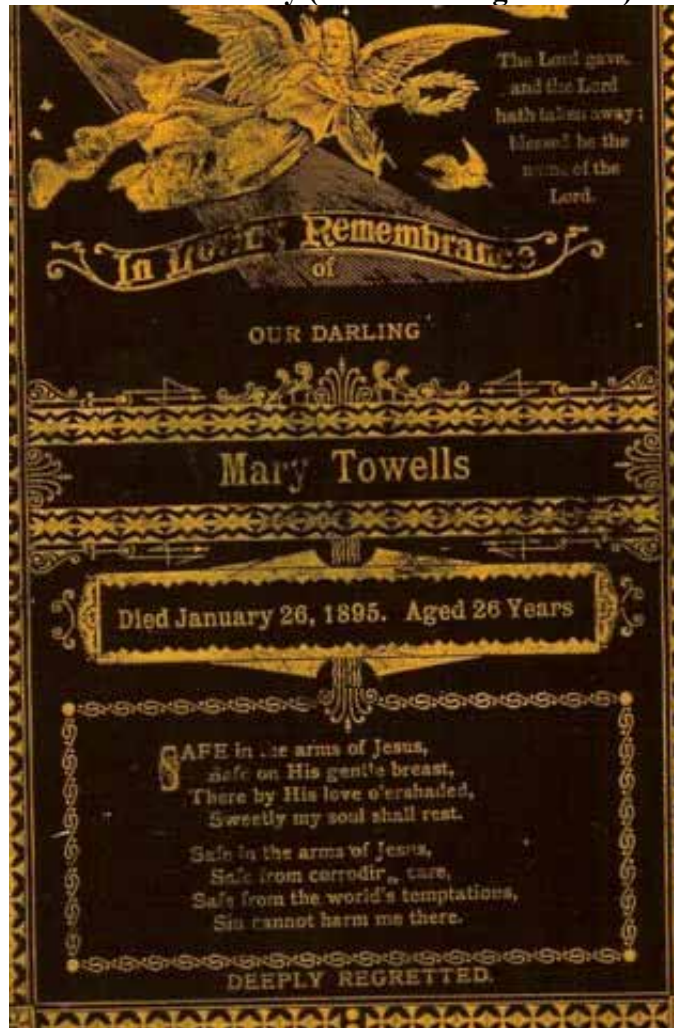


Figure 87
Mary Towells 26yrs. died 26th. January 1895



Figure 88
Sarah Towells Nee Smith with daughters



Figure 89
Sarah Towells Nee Smith

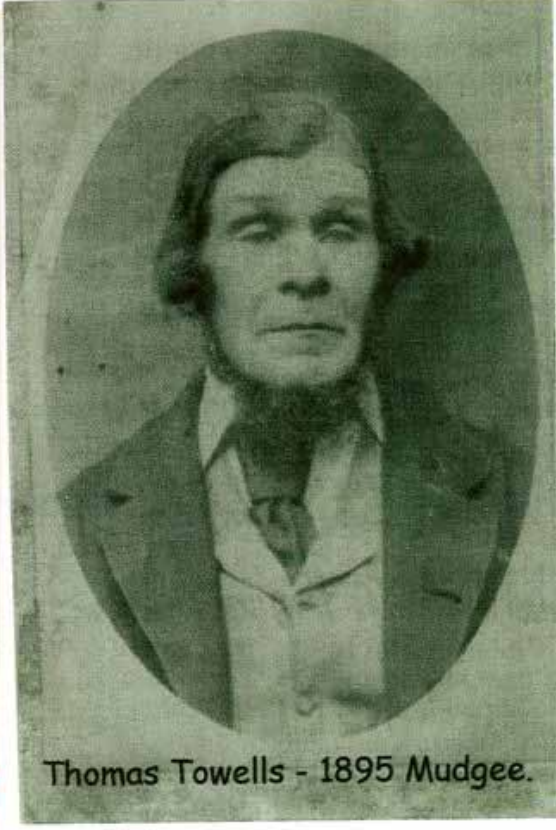


Figure 11
Sarah & Thomas Towells



Figure 12
Thomas Richard Towells & Daughter Elizabeth
Photo also titled Thomas Smith & Granddaughter ?

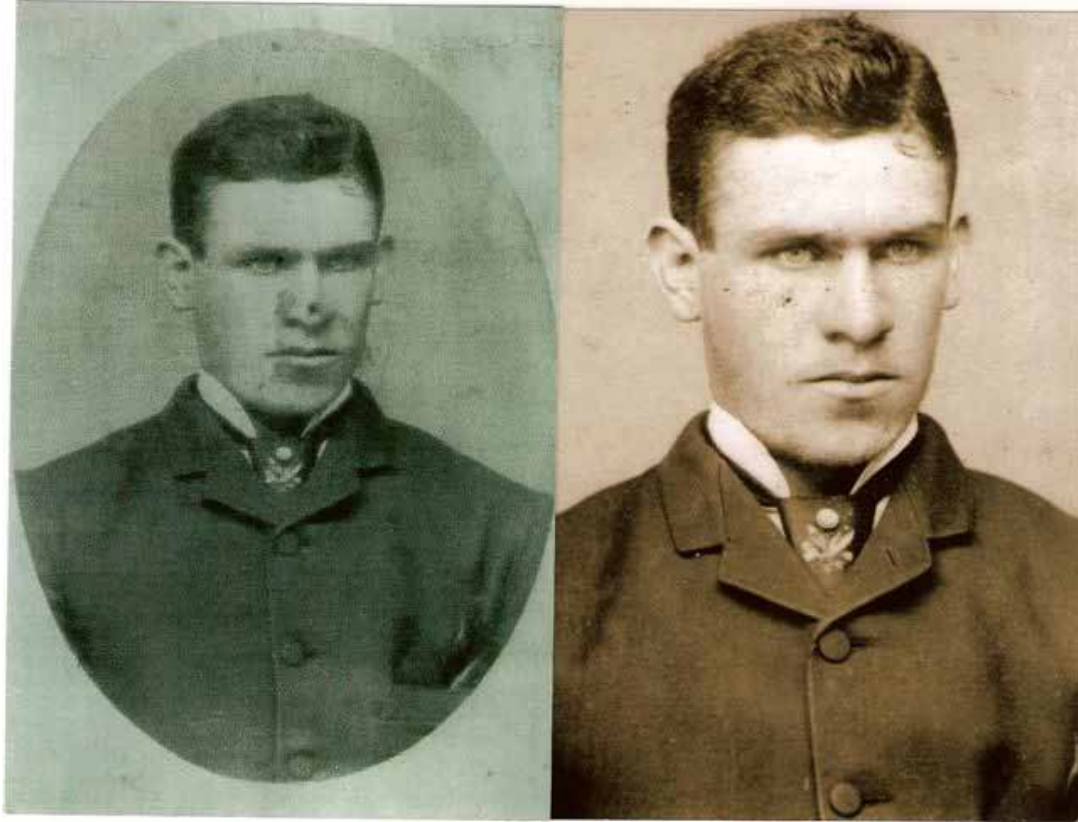


Figure 13
Frederick Towells 1866 -1935

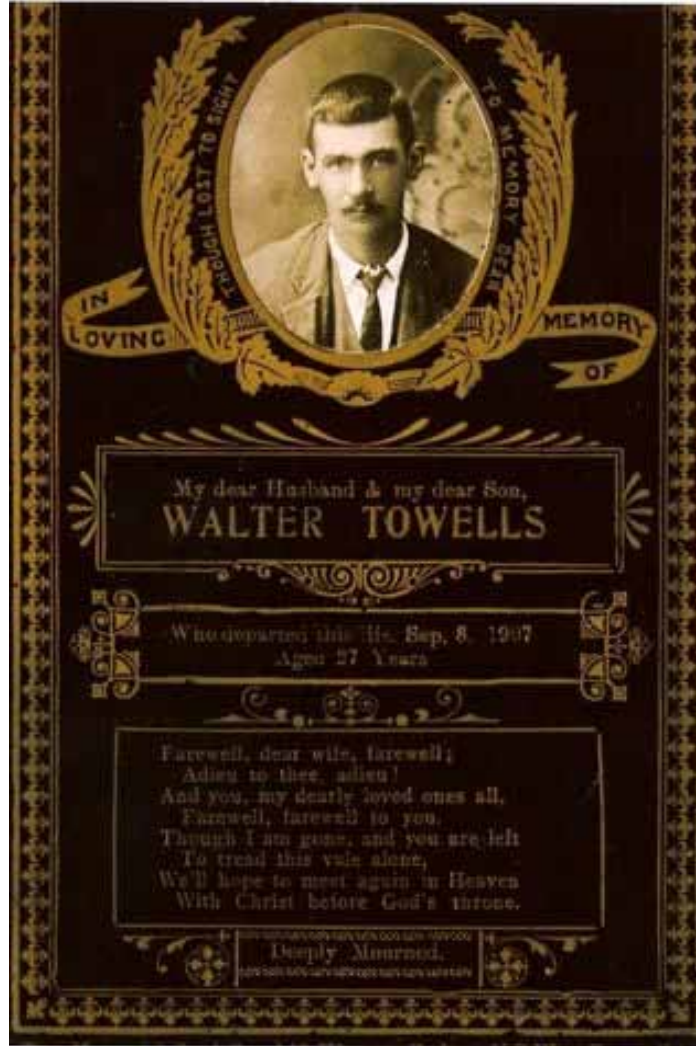


Figure 93
Walter Towells died 8th. September 1907 aged 27

Death Cert. of Elizabeth Blackhall:

Date died : 11/10/1917

Place of death : Spicer's Creek Wyaldra shire

Age : 69 years

Cause of death : ?

Duration of illness : several years

Medical attendant : Sydney Roke MD.

Last time he saw Deceased : 28/9/1917

Father : Robert Rayner ,occupation ,grazier

Mother: Diana

Informant : John Blackhall ,widower ,Spicer's Creek

Buried :12/10/1917 at Presbyterian Cemetery ,Spicer's Creek

Undertaker : C.J.Shakespere

Minster : K.R.Gransich

Witnesses: W. J. Bolton & J.K. Shakespere

Where born : Grattai NSW.

Marriage : Piambong NSW. aged 18 years to John Blackhall

Children: Jane, William , John , Robert D. Alexander, Ellen , Eizabeth , Thomas , Shedrack ,Margret J. ,James ,Frances ,2 male & 1 female deceased.

PR 222



Application P 252229/85/RR

NEW SOUTH WALES

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

BAPTISMS

Number	2008 Vol: 34
CHILD	
Christian name	Elizabeth
When born	21st November, 1848
Date of ceremony	11th September, 1849
Where ceremony performed	Parish of St. John the Baptist, Mudgee, in the County of Wellington.
Where registered	-
PARENTS	
Father	Robert REYNER
Mother	Diana PHILLIPS
Abode	Gratti
Quality or profession	Farmer
Sponsors	-
By whom the ceremony was performed	James Gunther

I, Vernon Mark Bennett, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register of Baptisms kept by me Church of England

Issued at Sydney, 1st November, 1985

Vernon Mark Bennett
Principal Registrar

Figure 94
Baptism certificate Elizabeth Rayner



Figure 95
Elizabeth Blackhall (Nee Rayner)

Jane Rayner was the daughter of Robert Rayner and Diana she was born 12th April 1851 at Grattai she married George Vitnel in 6th August 1872 at Mudgee NSW. They had 10 children see attached Family Group Record sheet.

Jane died on the 24th March 1919 at Dubbo NSW. while her husband George Vitnell died 27th April 1905 at Dubbo NSW.

George Vitnell arrived aboard the "Mary" in Sydney Australia: on the 26th February 1832 ,he came free

He probably arrived in the Mudgee area late 1850's

The comments from the Dubbo Pioneers:

George Vitnell was 1 1/2 - 2 years of age when he arrived in Australia with his parents William Wooger Vitnell and Martha Avery [nee Woods] George's father William had served 20 years with the British Army. During this time he had seen service in the peninsular wars and had first come out to NSW. on convict escort duty in 1822. In 1824 he had returned to England and was discharged on medical grounds. After his recovery he returned with his wife and son in 1832, and with his army experience it seems logical that he should take up duty as a Police constable. His first appointment was at Kissing Point, and in 1833 at Merton in the Hunter Valley, and by about the mid 1850's he was station at Patterson.

In Feburay 1836 William Wooger Vitnell was the Overseer for J.L. Platt and charged by J.L.Platt with larceny in Newcastle NSW.

William appears to have been born c 1785 possibly in Barham Kent and disappeared c 1840 somewhere in New South Wales Australia whilst working as a constable and escorting a group of convicts.

The earliest recorded information on him is on the 4th November 1802 he enlisted in the 3rd Regiment of Foot or 'The Buffs' as they were known. He was registered under the name of Wooger Vetnal. The Buffs came to Australia 1822-24 on convict escort duty. In May 1824 William applied for a discharge from the army as a result of his various wounds received in the Peninsular Campaign between 1809and 1811.

He returned to England in 1824 and the next record is in August 1831 when he married Martha Avery Wood at St Mary's Newington England, he is discribed as Widower, nothing is known about a first wife or children. The name Wooger is not mentioned on his marriage certificate. Within weeks of their marriage they sailed for Australia with young child George (father unknown) who was adopted by William. George's death certificate is George William Vitnell. William and Martha had another 4 children in Australia, William b 1832, Mary Ann b 1834, Charles b 1838 and John b 1840.

Nothing is known of William Wooger's parents or siblings and I have only managed to find one other Vitnell birth, death or marriage in England through FreeBDM. A Sarah Annette Vitnell was born Dec Qtr 1858 in Islington.

During this time two girls and two more boys were born. In the early 1850's George and two of his brothers went in search of gold. They went to Rocky River in the Uralla district and mined at the Twelve mile Rush between Goolma and Piambong [1869-71 Sands Directory] Records show that one younger brother was married at Uralla in 1856 and his first child was born in 1857 at Wyndeyer in the Mudgee district.

When George himself was married in 1872 he was employed as a laborer at Gunterawang. He continued working as laborer and bushman at various properties and locations at which places several of his children were born.

The family settled in Dubbo during the late 1880's and lived in Erskine Street, North Dubbo, George Vitnell died aged 76 years in the District hospital and is buried in the Cemetery there.

(Source Mrs. Joyce Trindall, 3 Somerset Street, Belmont North 2280)

George Vitnell and Jane Rayner had ten children:

1# **Diana Vitnell** born 28/8/1868 at Piambong near Mudgee married George Heany 20/9/1884 at Dubbo NSW. They had ten children Arthur Heany born 1885; Lucy Heany born 1/12/1886; Frederick Heany born 1888; William Heany born 5/11/1889; Alfred Heany born 24/6/1892; Ruby Heany born 5/2/1895; George Herbert Heany born 26/4/1897; Gladys May Heany born 6/4/1899; Arnold Albert Heany born 8/4/1901; Alexander Karl Edward Heany born 9/5/1909.

1# **Caroline Vitnell** born 21/6/1871 at Piambong near Mudgee married George Arnold Paul on the 4/4/1893 they had five children:

Alma Olive Paul born 4/1/1894; George Arnold Paul born 18/3/1896; Hazel Elizabeth Paul born 14/9/1898; Robert Baden Paul born 22/7/1901; Ella Margaret Paul born 20/12/1907.

1# **George H. Vitnell** born 3/6/1873 at Biraganbil near Gulgong married Abigail Smith 1898 they had eight children:

George Alfred Vitnell born 1898 ; Charles A Vitnell born 1900 ; Robert F. Vitnell born 1901 ; Alice Caroline Vitnell born 1904; Jane Vitnell born 1905 ; Colin Leslie Vitnell born 1906 ; Violet M. Vitnell born 1907 ; Maud Vitnell born unknown.

1# **Woodyear William Vitnell** born 29/10/1875 at Curragoral near Gulgong married Mary A. Alderman in 1899 they had two children:

Arthur S. Vitnell born 1899; Francis A. Vitnell born 1902.

1# **Mary Ann Vitnell** born 15/3/1878 at Biraganbil near Gulgong married Charles Pickering.

1# **Charle Robert Vitnell** born 28/5/1880 at Piambong near Mudgee married Maud Jerrems in 1903 they had two children:

Olive Vitnell born 1904 ; Jane R. Vitnell born 1906.

1# **John Thomas Vitnell** born 18/7/1883 at Spicer's Creek near Wellington married Clara Conlon in 1906

1# **Frederick Vitnell** born 27/5/1886 at Murrumbidgee near Dubbo married Mille Nellie Lowe

1# **Ivy May Vitnell** born 4/2/1889 at Dubbo married William Henry Alphick in 1916

1# **Bertie Vitnell** born 4/2/1893 at Dubbo

It appears that Frederick Vitnell got himself into a bit of trouble with the law first in 1909 where he was sentenced to Bathurst Goal photo taken 29/3/1909 Reference –Photo No. 1828; page 108; Series NRS1998 :Item (3/5963) :Reel 5086.

And again in 1914 he was sentenced again to Bathurst Goal Reference – date of photo 22/4/1914; Photo No. 2068; page 156; Series NRS1998;Item (3/5964) ; Reel 5087.

His sister Mary Ann Vitnel was also in Bathurst Goal and her Photo was taken on 23/7/1903 she was list under Mary Ann Vitnell; Mary Ann Kelly and Mary Collins Reference – Photo No. 1460 ; page 160 ; Series NRS1998 ; Item (3/13074) ; Reel 5090.

Application P31663/B4 LC

NEW SOUTH WALES

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

BAPTISM

Number	644 Vol: 40
CHILD	
Christian name	Jane
When born	12th April, 1851
Date of ceremony	14th June, 1854
Where ceremony performed	Parish of St. John the Baptists, Mudgee County of Wellington, N.S.W.
Where registered	-
PARENTS	
Father	Robert Reyner
Mother	Diana Phillips
Abode	Gratti
Quality or Profession	Farmer
Sponsors	-
By whom the ceremony was performed	James Gunther

I, Trevor William Haines, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register of Church of England Baptisms kept by me

Signed at Sydney, on 2nd May, 1984.

Trevor Haines
Principal Registrar



Figure 96
Baptism certificate for Jane Rayner



Figure 98
Jane Vitnell (Nee Rayner) & Ivy Vitnell



Figure 99
Jane Vitneel (Nee Rayner)



Figure 100
Diana Vitnell & George Heaney



Figure 101
Diana Vitnell

FR215.

BIRTH CERTIFICATE
Application P 60339/81 MN

DIANA RAYNER
DAUGHTER OF
JANE RAYNER

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973.

CERTIFIED COPY

BIRTH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

Child	
Surname	RAYNER
Other names	Diana
Sex	Female
Date of birth	28th August, 1868
Place of birth	Piambong
Parents of Child	
Father - Surname	
Other names	
Occupation	
Age	
Place of birth	
Mother - Surname	
Maiden surname	
Other names	
Age	
Place of birth	
Date of marriage	
Place of marriage	
Previous children of marriage	
Informant	Jane Rayner, her X mark Mother Piambong
Particulars of registration	Stafford H. Barnes District Registrar Mudgee
	Date 10th October, 1868 Number 12700 3804

Jane was not married when Diana born so Vitnell name important to me

I, John Brettell Holliday,
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register kept by me.


J. B. Holliday 

Figure 102
Diana Rayner /Vitnell daughter of Jane Rayner

Shadrack Robert Rayner

Was the son of Robert Rayner and Diana Mudgee he was born 1st April 1855 at Piambong NSW. He married Sarah Ann Metcalfe on the 18th April 1877 at Mudgee NSW. And they had 5 children see attached Family Group Record sheet.

Shadrack died 30th September 1924 at Mudgee, Sarah Ann Metcalfe was born 9th December 1856 at Five Huts Newcastle NSW. she died 21st September 1888 at Piambong NSW. she is also buried there at Piambong. Their youngest child Thomas Rayner was only about 18 months old when his mother died, this duty would have again fallen onto Diana.

John Metcalfe occupation at the birth of Sarah Ann was listed as a bush man
Informant was John Metcalfe father of Five Huts; witness was Hannah Cotes
Minster was Rev.C.P.N.Wilton at Newcastle.

Ref. Western Post & Mudgee Newspapers Thursday ,Oct. 1924

Death of Piambong resident.

-A very old and respected resident of Piambong in the person of Mr. S.R. Rayner ,passed away in the Mudgee District Hospital at the age of 70 years on Tuesday last. The remains were interred in the Church of England portion of the Cemetery , the Rev. Canon Parr officiating. Mr. H.Barton had charge of the funeral arrangements.

Children of Shadrack Robert Rayner and Sarah Ann Metcalf:

Caroline Jane born on the 12/8/1878 married George Williams in 1896 at Yarrabin near Mudgee and they had ten children Caroline died 13/8/1959 at Wellington.

Harriett Emily born in 1880 married Henry J. Davis in 1903 and they had eight children Harriett Emily died on the 16/12/1964

Sarah born in 1883 married John Wilkins and they had six children. Sarah died on the 17/6/1968

Phoebe Ann born 24/9/1884 married Charles James Williams 7/10/1905 at Mudgee they had eleven children Phoebe Ann died 12/8/1967 at Mudgee.

Thomas born 22/3/1887 did not marry he died on the 12/5/1913 at Piambong and was buried on the property there.

Thomas Rayner son of Robert Rayner and Diana Mudgee

He was born on the 26/1/1866 at Piambong near Mudgee NSW. Thomas Rayner never married and died on the 3/6/1871 at Piambong and was buried on the family property.

Copy of Thomas Rayner' Birth certificate:

Birth cert. No. 11182 of Thomas Ryner , (Illegitimate) :

Born: Piambong Mudgee

Father: Robert Rayner

Occupation: Farmer aged 51 years

Born: Suffolk, England

Mother: Maiden Surname: Diana Phillips

aged 40 years, Birth place : Mudgee

Informant: Robert Rayner father Piambong

Nurse and/or Witness: Mrs. Balswell

Death Cert. No 1829 of Thomas Rayner

Died: 3/6/1871 at Piambong

Father: Robert Rayner Farmer

Mother Surname: unknown

Informant: Robert Rayner, father Piambong

Undertaker: Thomas Bruce

Buried: 5th June 1871 at Piambong

Witnesses: James Butler & Danial Butler

Born: Piambong NSW.

Age: 5 years & 5 months

Application P 21161/84 WS

NEW SOUTH WALES

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

BAPTISM

Number	2426 Vol: 42
CHILD	
Christian name	Shadrak Robert
When born	1st April, 1855
Date of ceremony	13th July, 1855
Where ceremony performed	Parish of St. John the Baptist's, Mudgee, County of Wellington, N.S.W.
Where registered	-
PARENTS	
Father	Robert REYNER
Mother	Diana PHILIPS
Abode	Piambong
Quality or Profession	Grazier
Sponsors	-
By whom the ceremony was performed	James Gunther

I, Trevor William Haines,
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register of Baptisms kept by me
Church of England

Issued at Sydney,
on 26th March 1984

James Gunther
Principal Registrar





Figure 103
Baptism certificate of Shadrack Rayner son of Robert & Diana


DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

**CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE
 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.**

No.	Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of death Duration of last illness, medical attendant, when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant	Particulars of registration	When and where buried name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
14	28 Nov 1987	Shadrack Rayner Manager	Male 69 years	(1) Chronic Septicemia (2) By Dr Cameron (Registrar) (3) 384 St Leonards NSW	(1) Robert Rayner (2) Diana Rayner	Certified by R. G. Lucas Medical Practitioner Mudgee	(1) L. J. ... (2) ... (3) ...	(1) 19 Nov 1987 Church of England Mudgee	(1) John Perry (2) ... (3) ...	(1) ... (2) ... (3) ...	(1) ... (2) ... (3) ...	(1) ... (2) ... (3) ...

I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY. | 17th | DECEMBER, 1987. PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

Figure 104
Death certificate of Shadrack Rayner son of Robert & Diana



Figure 14
Shadrack Rayner & his son in-law George Williams

George Williams was the son of William John Williams and Emily Jane Carroll he was born 23rd. March 1878 at Merrendee near Mudgee NSW. Australia he married Shadrack Rayner's daughter Caroline Jane Rayner in 1896. His father was convicted rapist.

William John Williams was charged in 1897 with the rape of one of his daughters Sarah Jane Williams aged 16 years, he had committed the offence on at least three occasions the last time

making her pregnant.

William John Williams had lived in the Mudgee district for many years, and according to the police records, he had a very bad moral character .He first took up with his wife's mother Jane Smith, who was some 6 to 11 years his senior, and they had four children .While living with Jane Smith and her daughter Emily Carroll from her first marriage to James Carroll, he then cohabited with Emily who was only 16 years old and gave birth in 1878 to a child named George Williams. He then married Emily Carroll and they had another seven children, but in 1897, William John Williams was at it again and raped one of his daughters Sarah Jane Williams. He was brought to trial on the 29th.September 1897 at Mudgee Circuit Court He was described as being 54 years old (therefore born C1843) Born in Tasmania offence rape, sentenced to death, but commuted to 10 years goal.

The witnesses were :

William Lacvcom Merredee
George Williams Merredee
Charles McLean Merredee
Caroline Rayner Merredee
Eliza Williams Merredee

Prisoner No. 1227 at Bathurst Goal

Born :1838 in Tasmania

Trade :labourer

Religion : CE.

Read & Write

Height :5 ft.8 1/2 inches

Weight :158 lbs.

Hair : black to grey

Eyes :black

Marks Waugduoo tattooe on forarm ,scar on chest.

Convictions : at Mudgee on the 299/1897

Offence : Rape ,Carnal Knowledge by father

Sentenced : Death commuted to 10 years.

Death Cert. William Williams

Surname :Williams

Other name: Jack

Age :70 years

Date of death : 3/8/1923

Place of death : District hospital mudgee Municipality

Father : Williams

Mother: -----

Marriage : Mudgee NSW.

To whom : Emily Carroll

Children : George 43 , Charles 38, Martin 36 ,Albert 34 ,Allan 30 ,living 1 emale deceased.

Informant :A.G.Luckie ,Matron District Hospital ,Mudgee

Cause of death : Mitral disease

Certified : Harvey Nickoll [Registered]

Burial : 5/8/1923 CE. Cemetery , Mudgee NSW.

William John Williams was an unsavory character he was born in about 1853 (this is queried) in Hobart Tasmania he was a full blood aboriginal records show that he had a partner named Jane Smith born about 1832 and they had four children :

John Williams born 14th.July 1866 at Black Horse Flat Merredie NSW.`Australia.

Eliza Williams born 1st.September 1870 place unknown

Sophia Jane Williams born 3rd. May 1875 at Bruce's Creek Mudgee

Then Thomas Williams was born 23rd. April 1872 place unknown, Thomas Williams married Gertrude May Elbourne in 1903 and they had a son Edward Henry Williams born 30th.November 1908. He married Lousia Florence Collins the daughter of Shedrack Collins and Ellen Blackhall !

William John Williams then married an Emily Jane Carroll on the 2nd. October 1879 at St. John the Baptist church Mudgee.They had eight children:

George Williams born 23rd.March 1878

Sarah Jane Williams born 16th.May 1881

Charles James born 15th.October 1883

Poebe Ann Williams born 14th. April 1886

Martin Henry Williams born 20/7/1888

Allan Bartin Williams born 29/7/1890

Millicent May Williams born 29/4/1893

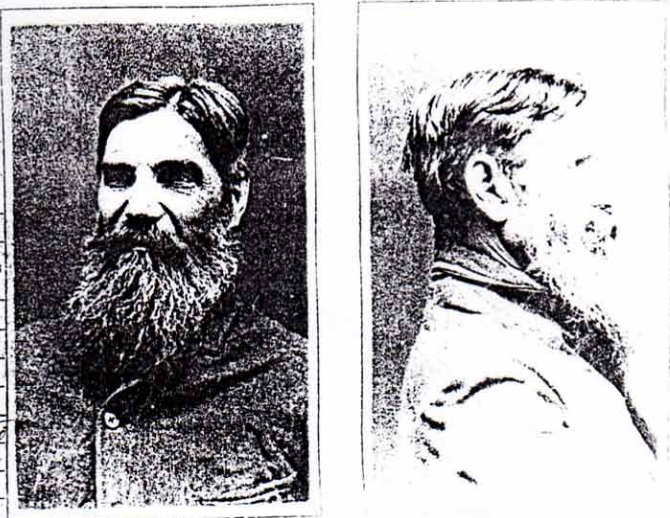
Albert Tamar Williams born 28/10/1895

While William John Williams was serving time in prison for raping his daughter Sarah Jane Williams in 1897 and making her pregnant, his wife Emily Williams [nee Carroll] gave birth on 27/10/1900 to another child the father being unknown, she named the boy, Herbert

This form to be carefully folded in six parts.

No. 1224 Name John Williams
Paaturist Date when Portrait was taken 24 11 97

Native place Tasmania
 Year of birth 1838
 Arrived in Ship B. C.
 Colony Year 1841
 Trade or occupation previous to conviction C. C.
 Religion R. M.
 Education, degree of R. M.
 Height, without shoes. 5 feet 8 inches
 Weight On committal 158
 in lb. On discharge
 Colour of hair Black to grey
 Colour of eyes Black
 Marks of special features:—
Maugawoo tattoo
on left forearm
Scar on chest



(No. of previous Portrait _____).

CONVICTIONS.

Where and When.	Offence.	Sentence.
<u>Maqueto 29 Sep 97</u>	<u>Rape</u> <u>know ledge</u> <u>by father</u>	<u>Death</u> <u>Commuted</u>

Figure 106
William John William's Goal photo

Caroline Rayner was the daughter of Robert Rayner and Diana Mudge she was born on the 12/7/1858 at Piambong near Mudgee NSW. she contacted whooping cough and subsequently died on the 11th.November 1860 at Piambong NSW. She was buried on the family property there. See copy of death certificate:

Death Cert. No. 1845 of Caroline Rayner:

Date of Death 11th November 1860

Female aged 3 years 3 months

Cause of Death Whooping cough duration five weeks

Father : Robert Rayner occupt. farmer

Mother : Diana Jennings


Informant : Thomas Fowler Undrtaker Mudgee

Buried 13th November 1860 at Piambong

Minster : none

Witnesses : Robert Shaw & T. Fowler

Born : at Piambong



NEW SOUTH WALES

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT 1995


DEATH CERTIFICATE

REGISTRATION NUMBER
1860/ 004845

Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of Death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant
11 th Nov 1860 Piambong or Mudgee.	Caroline Rayner.	Female 13.5.	(1) Hooping Cough. (2) Five weeks (3) — (4) —	(1) Robert Rayner. (2) Farmer. (3) Dianah Mudgee.	Certified by J. Fowler Undertaker Mudgee.

Particulars of registration	When and where buried; name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australasian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
(1) R. W. Allpass.	13 th Nov 1860.	No Minister.	(1)	(1)	
(2) 12 th Nov 1860	Piambong		Born (2)		
(3) Mudgee.	J. Fowler.	R. & J. Shaw.	at Piambong. (3)		

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.



REGISTRY OF BIRTHS
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
SYDNEY 16 Aug 2005

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia

Greg Curry

Registrar

Figure 107
Death certificate of Caroline Rayner

Harriett Rayner was born on the 6th January 1861 at Piambong near Mudgee the daughter of Robert Rayner and Diana Mudgee she married Richard Smith on the 1st. October 1872 at Piambong. They had three children:

1# **Thomas Richard Smith** born 17/1/1880 died in 1896 at Gunnadah NSW.

1# **Alice Eve Smith** born 17/7/1881 died in 1882 at Mudgee NSW.

1# **Emma Eve Smith** born 23/1/1885 married Edmund Semmens 20/11/1909 at Rozelle they had five children:

Richard Edmunds Semmens born 18/3/1910; Themla May Semmens born 1915 ; John Henry Semmens born 1/1/1918 ; Edna Semmens born 1920 ; Alice Semmens born unknown.



Figure 108
Richard Smith



Figure 109
Richard Smith husband of Harriett Rayner

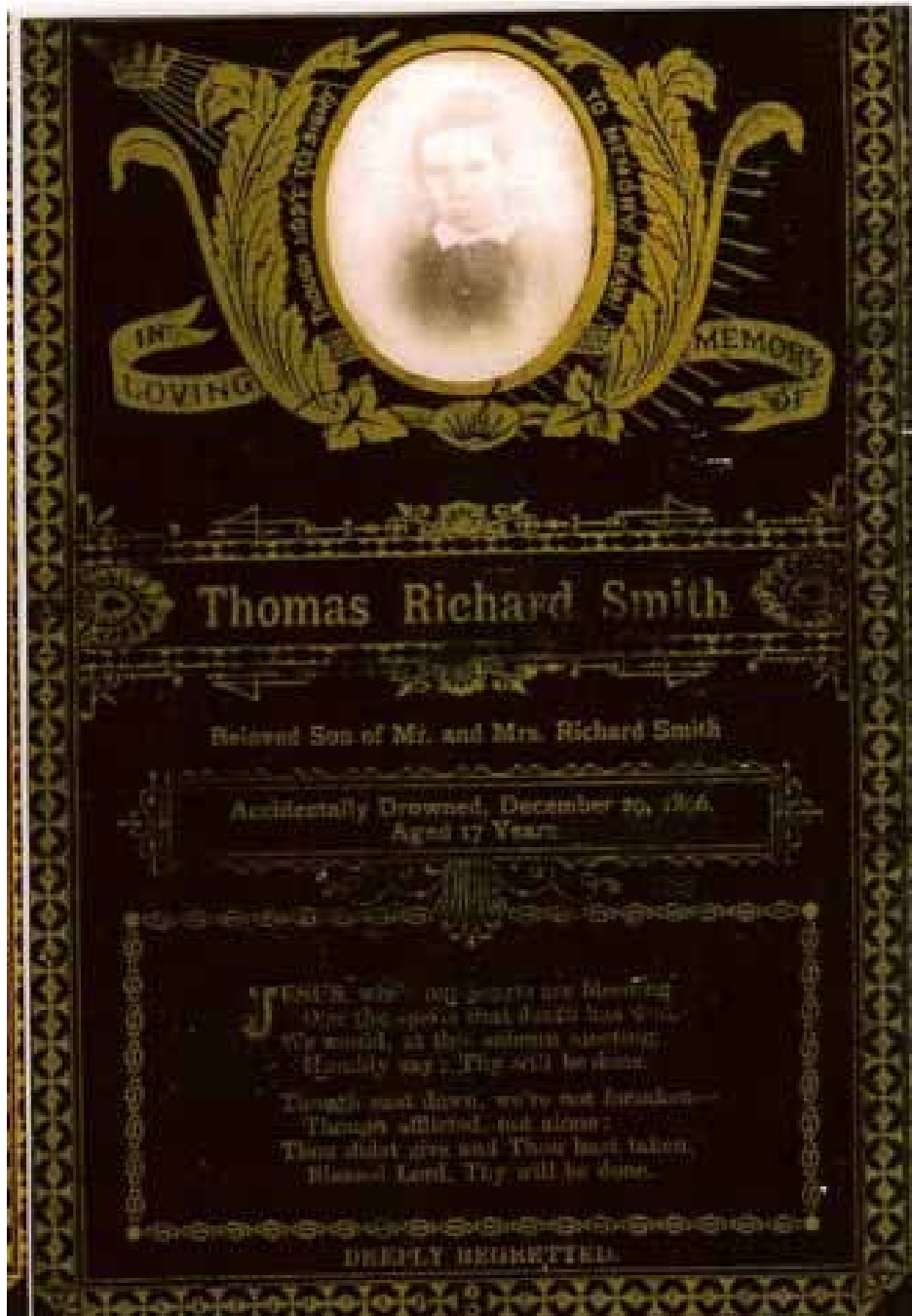


Figure 110
Thomas Richard son of Richard Smith & Harriett Rayner

BIRTH CERT. Application P 313776/86 SM
 012
 THOMAS RAYNER
 Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973.

BIRTH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

Child	
Surname	RAYNER
Other names	Thomas
Sex	Male
Date of birth	26th January, 1866
Place of birth	Piambong
Parents of Child	
Father - Surname	
Other names	Robert
Occupation	Farmer
Age	51 years
Place of birth	Suffolk, England
Mother - Surname	
Maiden surname	PHILLIPS
Other names	Diana
Age	40 years
Place of birth	Mudgee, N.S.W.
Date of marriage	-
Place of marriage	-
Previous children of marriage	-
Informant	Robert Rayner Father Piambong
Particulars of registration	Stafford H. Barnes District Registrar Mudgee
	Date 28th February, 1866 Number 11182 / 2870

I, Vernon Mark Bennett,
 hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register kept by me.

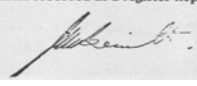


Issued at Sydney,  

Figure 111
Birth certificate of Thomas Rayner son of Robert Rayner & Diana


 BIRTH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.

No.	Date and place of birth of child	Name and whether present or not	Sex	Father's name, occupation, age and birthplace	Date and place of marriage—previous issue	Mother's name and maiden surname, age and birthplace	Informant	Witnesses	Particulars of registration	Name if added after registration of birth
27805	6th June 1861	Harriet	Female	(1) Robert Rayner (2) Farmer (3) 27 years (4) England	(1) 1858 (2) England (3) 27 years (4) England	(1) Diana Mudge (2) 27 years (3) 1861 (4) England	Vernon Mark Bennett Rayner Father Diana Mudge	(1) (2) Mrs. Hunt (3)	E. W. Mudge 25th Feb 1861 Mudge	

I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 11th OCTOBER, 1930.

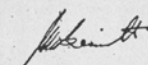


 PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

Figure 112
Birth certificate of Harriet Rayner daughter of Robert Rayner & Diana


 BIRTH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.

No.	Date and place of birth of child	Name and whether present or not	Sex	Father's name, occupation, age and birthplace	Date and place of marriage—previous issue	Mother's name and maiden surname, age and birthplace	Informant	Witnesses	Particulars of registration	Name if added after registration of birth
27805	22 March 1897	Thomas	Male	(1) Frederick Rayner (2) Farmer (3) 36 years (4) Galloway, Scotland	(1) 1877 (2) Galloway, Scotland (3) 32 years (4) Galloway, Scotland	(1) Sarah Ann Metcalfe (2) 32 years (3) Galloway, Scotland	certified by Frederick Rayner Father Diana Mudge	(1) (2) Mrs. Hunt (3)	R. Mudge 2 nd April 1897 Mudge	

I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 11th OCTOBER, 1930.

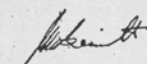

 PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

Figure 113
Birth certificate of Thomas Rayner son of Shadrack Rayner & Sarah Ann Metcalfe

Birth Cert - Ann Rayner
 Discharge of
 Robert Rayner
 &
 Mary Ann Christie (Christie)

BIRTH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE
 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1972.

No.	Date and place of birth	Sex	Parents' names and surnames	Date and place of registration	Age in years and months	Marital status	Witness	Particulars of registration	Name of the Registrar
9377	11 th July 1898 New Wd. and place of birth Hedge.	Female	Robert Rayner (21 years, 5 months, 21 days) England Wd.	11 th July 1898 New Wd. and place of birth Hedge.	35 years, 3 months, 21 days	Single	William Christie James Christie John Christie	James Christie John Christie John Christie	James Christie John Christie John Christie

I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 31st OCTOBER, 1969.

Principal Registrar

Figure 114
Birth certificate for Ann Rayner
(daughter of Robert Rayner & Mary Ann Christie)

Robert Raymond
son of
Robert Rayner & Mary Cummings (Christie)

BIRTH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.

No.	Date and place of birth of child	Name and address of parent or cell	Sex	Form of name, pronunciation, age and description	Date and place of marriage of parents	Address of parents and names of children, age and description	Informant	Witnesses	Particulars of registration	Name of official Registrar or Registrar of Births
10118	10th Dec 1981	Rayner, Robert 100/100 Clyde St Sydney	M	(1) Male (2) Brown (3) 1 year (4) 18 inches		(1) 100/100 Clyde St Sydney (2) 100/100 Clyde St Sydney	Robert Raymond	Mary Cummings Christie Rayner	Christie Mary Rayner	Robert Raymond Registrar of Births

I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 31st OCTOBER, 1989.

Principal Registrar

Figure 115
Birth certificate for Robert Rayner son
of Robert Rayner & Mary Ann Christie

Descendants of Robert RAYNER (Only 4 generations listed)

1	RAYNER, Robert	1814 - 1874	b: Abt. 1814 in Suffolk England NSW Australia.	d: 16 October 1874 in Piambong
	+CHRISTIE, Mary	1822 - Unknown	b: 6 April 1822 in Bathurst NSW Australia Unknown	d: Unknown in
..... 2	RAYNER, Ann E	1858 - 1916	b: 14 July 1858 in Coves Hole NR.Mudgee NSW Australia d: Abt. 1916 in Mudgee NSW Australia	
.....	+JAMES, William Henry	1850 - 1924	b: Abt. 1850 in Hinton NSW Australia d: Abt. 1924 in Mudgee NSW Australia	m: 19 January 1880
.....	3 JAMES, William Richard	1880 - 1962	b: Abt. 1880 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: Abt. 1962 in Burwood NSW. Australia	
.....	3 JAMES, Jessie Georgiana	1881 - 1963	b: Abt. 1881 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: Abt. 1963 in Ashfield NSW Australia	
.....	+LUCKIE, John		m: Abt. 1897 in Rylstone NSW Australia	
.....	4 LUCKIE, Rupert T E.	1897 - 1958	b: Abt. 1897 in Coonabarabran NSW Australia d: 25 May 1958 in Gilgandra NSW Australia	
.....	+MACKELLAR, Margaret Mary	1902 - 1976	b: Abt. 1902 in Unknown d: 6 May 1976 in Gilgandra NSW Australia	m: Abt. 1924 in Gilgandra NSW Australia
.....	4 LUCKIE, Wallace Paterson	1899 - 1987	b: Abt. 1899 in Coonabarabran NSW Australia d: 24 February 1987 in Mendooran NSW Australia	
.....	+ESCOTT, Gladys Emily Lydia	1903 - 1991	b: Abt. 1903 in Unknown d: 11 September 1991 in Sapphire nr.Coffs Harbour NSW Australia	m: Abt. 1934 in Sydney Australia
.....	3 JAMES, Herbert	1884 - 1924	b: Abt. 1884 in Mudgee NSW Australia October 1924 in Mudgee NSW Australia	d: 17
.....	3 JAMES, John Thomas	1887 - 1951	b: Abt. 1887 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: Abt. 1951 in Coolah NSW Australia	
.....	+BOTFIELD, Ivy Cecila	Unknown - 1992	b: Unknown in Unknown d: 17 January 1992 in Epping Sydney NSW Australia	m: Abt. 1914 in Mudgee NSW Australia
.....	3 JAMES, Harriet Ann	1888 - 1969	b: Abt. 1888 in Mudgee NSW Australia 1969 in Ryde NSW. Australia	d: Abt.
.....	+PATERSON, Walter Edmund	1888 - 1960	b: Abt. 1888 in Forbes NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1960 in Balmain Sydney NSW. Australia	m: Abt. 1913 in Mudgee NSW Australia
.....	4 PATERSON, Robert C	- 1921	d: Abt. 1921 in Randwick NSW. Australia	
.....	3 JAMES, Cecil Ernest	1891 - 1992	b: Abt. 1891 in Mudgee NSW Australia 1992 in Leura NSW Australia	d: 18 July
.....	3 JAMES, Wilfred	1894 - 1921	b: Abt. 1894 in Mudgee NSW Australia 1921 in Mudgee NSW. Australia	d: 27 April
.....	+GOLDEN, Florence Madge	1901 - 1988	b: Abt. 1901 in Mudgee NSW. Australia d: 2 December 1988 in Mudgee NSW. Australia	m: Abt. 1920 in Mudgee NSW Australia
.....	3 JAMES, Stanley	1896 - 1927	b: Abt. 1896 in Mudgee NSW Australia 1927 in Penrith Sydney NSW Australia	d: Abt.
.....	3 JAMES, Sylvia Joyce	1900 - 1986	b: 21 March 1900 in Leaning Oak NSW. Australia d: 4 November 1986 in Sydney NSW. Australia	
.....	+PENNEY, Jack Davis	- 1945	m: Abt. 1940 in Wollongong NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1945 in Nth.Sydney NSW Australia	
.....			*2nd Husband of JAMES, Sylvia Joyce:	
.....	+WILSON, Jack		m: Abt. 1946 in Sydney Australia	
..... 2	RAYNER, Robert	1863 - 1945	b: 8 September 1863 in Coves Hole NR.Mudgee NSW Australia d: 27 June 1945 in Mudgee NSW Australia	
			*Partner of RAYNER, Robert:	
	+MUDGEE, Dianna	1826 - 1902	b: Abt. 1826 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: 4 May 1902 in Piambong NSW Australia	m: Abt. 1848 in Mudgee NSW Australia
..... 2	RAYNER, William	1847 - 1922	b: 22 August 1847 in Grattai NSW Australia Cunnamulla Queensland Australia	d: 28 July 1922 in
.....	2 RAYNER, Elizabeth	1848 - 1917	b: 21 November 1848 in Grattai NSW Australia October 1917 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia	d: 11
.....	+BLACKHALL, John	1840 - 1922	b: 9 April 1840 in St. Cuthberts,Edinburgh, Midlothian,Scotland m: 4 July 1866 in Piambong NSW Australia d: 23 August 1922 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia	
.....	3 BLACKHALL, Jane	1867 - 1943	b: 12 May 1867 in Grafton NSW Australia October 1943 in Nana Glen Grafton NSW Australia	d: 29
.....	+TOWELLS, Thomas Richard	1862 - 1939	b: 12 April 1862 in Windeyer NSW. Australia d: 9 July 1939 in Callan Park Mental Hospital Parramatta NSW. Australia	m: 22 January 1889 in Wellington NSW Australia
.....	4 TOWELLS, John Frederick	1889 - 1948	b: 1 April 1889 in Unknown August 1948 in Nana Glen Grafton NSW Australia	d: 22
.....	+CUNDY, Maude Elsie May	1906 - 1981	b: 23 May 1906 in Grafton NSW. Australia d: 30 April 1981 in Port Macquarie NSW. Australia	m: 17 November 1925 in Grafton NSW. Australia
.....	4 TOWELLS, Elizabeth	1892 - 1969	b: 29 December 1892 in Wellington NSW. Australia	

d: 27 September 1969 in Holroyd Nursing Home Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 +ALLEN, Louis 1891 - 1958 b: 7 March 1891 in Glen Martin Clarendtown NSW. Australia
 m: 24 March 1915 in Dungog NSW. Australia d: 6 July 1958 in Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 4 TOWELLS, William W. 1894 - 1894 b: 19 December 1894 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 d: Abt. 1894 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 4 TOWELLS, Albert Arthur 1896 - 1979 b: 4 May 1896 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 d: 3 March 1979 in Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 4 TOWELLS, Thomas Henry 1898 - 1971 b: 2 December 1898 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 d: 9 July 1971 in Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 +COWLING, Ruby Jane 1906 - 1965 b: 21 September 1906 in Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 m: 12 October 1927 in Nana Glen Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia d: 12 February 1965 in Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 4 TOWELLS, Alexander Oswald 1901 - 1986 b: 9 March 1901 in Curlews Gunnadah NSW. Australia
 d: 1 September 1986 in Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 +SHAW, Freda m: 9 December 1956 in Grafton NSW. Australia
 4 R.TOWELLS, Robert 1901 - 1901 b: 9 March 1901 in Curlewis Gunnedah NSW. Australia
 d: 9 March 1901 in Curlewis Gunnedah NSW. Australia
 4 TOWELLS, James Edgar 1904 - 1985 b: 7 March 1904 in Curlewis Gunnedah NSW.
 Australia d: 10 August 1985 in Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 4 TOWELLS, Victor 1905 - 1969 b: 8 July 1905 in Fosterton Gunnedah NSW. Australia
 d: 7 May 1969 in Grafton NSW. Australia
 +COWLING, Heather Jean 1913 - 1965 b: 9 October 1913 in Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 m: 10 October 1934 in Nana Glen NSW. Australia d: 27 March 1965 in Coffs Harbour NSW. Australia
 3 BLACKHALL, William 1868 - 1945 b: 31 October 1868 in Piambong Nr.MUDGEE NSW
 AUSTRalia d: 27 May 1945 in Wanderona Hannah's Bridge Leadville NSW Australia
 +THOMPSON, Margaret 1872 - 1957 b: 18 March 1872 in Yamble nr.Mudgee NSW
 Australia m: 27 January 1897 in Presbyterian Church Dubbo NSW Australia d: 17 June 1957 in Maitland NSW Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Martha Olive Hope 1898 - 1981 b: 6 December 1898 in Spicers Creek NSW
 Australia d: 6 August 1981 in Heathcote NSW. Australia
 +TOWNSEND, Mark David 1891 - 1966 b: Abt. 1891 in Armidale NSW. Australia m: 28
 March 1923 in Wellington NSW Australia d: Abt. 1966 in Sutherland NSW. Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Sarah Constance 1899 - 1901 b: 29 December 1899 in Unknown
 d: 8 November 1901 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Christian Janus 1902 - 1967 b: 11 January 1902 in Unknown d: 10
 August 1967 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 +DENNY, Ida Eileen 1902 - b: Abt. 1902 in Dubbo NSW. Australia m: Abt. 1933 in Wellington
 NSW Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Marjorie Ada 1904 - 1905 b: 22 September 1904 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 d: 1 January 1905 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, William Augustus 1906 - 1943 b: 5 August 1906 in Unknown
 d: 30 June 1943 in Burma
 +MCALISTER, Angela Agatha Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1931 in
 Sydney Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Jack Nesbit 1908 - 1958 b: 31 December 1908 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 d: 14 May 1958 in Thornton East Maitland NSW. Australia
 +HURCUM, Dulcie Australia Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: 22 October 1932
 in Dunedoo NSW Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Clarendon Trevor 1915 - 1915 b: 22 January 1915 in Spicers Creek NSW
 Australia d: 11 April 1915 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Benjamin Jordon 1916 - 1971 b: 22 September 1916 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 d: 16 June 1971 in Muswellbrook NSW. Australia
 +AINSWORTH, Enid Dorothy Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: 30 October 1943
 in Marrickville NSW Australia
 3 BLACKHALL, John 1871 - 1941 b: 13 August 1871 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: 16 May 1941 in Orange NSW Australia
 +O'NEAL, Alice Elizabeth 1875 - 1959 b: Abt. 1875 in Wellington NSW. Australia m: 10
 April 1895 in Orange NSW Aust. d: Abt. 1959 in Bathurst NSW. Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, William 1896 - 1901 b: Abt. 1896 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 d: Abt. 1901 in Sydney NSW. Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Ethel Isabella May 1899 - 1994 b: Abt. 1899 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 d: 19 February 1994 in St. Vincents Hospital Darlinghurst NSW. Australia
 +HORAN, John H m: Abt. 1927 in Orange NSW. Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Elsie Mabel 1902 - 1958 b: Abt. 1902 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 d: Abt. 1958 in Burwood Sydney NSW Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Florence IRIS 1903 - 1987 b: Abt. 1903 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 d: 11 April 1987 in Orange NSW. Australia
 +WALKER, Charles Joseph 1895 - 1968 b: Abt. 1895 m: Abt. 1926 in Orange NSW.
 Australia d: 30 June 1968 in Orange NSW. Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, John S. 1907 - 1941 b: Abt. 1907 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 d: 16 May 1941 in Orange NSW. Australia
 +MACARDLE, Bertha M m: Abt. 1927 in Orange NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Alice Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 +DOBKIL, Harold L m: Abt. 1934 in Orange NSW. Australia
 3 BLACKHALL, Ellen 1872 - 1872 b: Abt. 1872 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1872 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 3 BLACKHALL, Robert Ducan 1873 - 1949 b: 4 September 1873 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW
 Australia d: Abt. 1949 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 +[BEARD], Adelaide Florence Rich Unknown - 1959 b: Unknown in Unknown m: 25
 October 1905 in Wellington NSW Australia d: Abt. 1959 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Irene 1907 - 1956 b: Abt. 1907 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: Abt.
 1956 in Peakhill NSW. Australia
 +PIPER, Norman Edward 1902 - 1968 b: Abt. 1902 in Wellington NSW. Australia m: Abt.
 1924 in Wellington NSW Australia d: Abt. 1968 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Edith 1911 - b: Abt. 1911 in Unknown
 +PIPER, Barton A m: Abt. 1928 in Peakhill NSW. Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Reginald Robert 1917 - b: 5 November 1917 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 +PIPER, Lorner Ann m: Abt. 1949 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Sydney Alexander Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 +WATSON, Marie Jeanette m: Abt. 1946 in Parkes NSW. Australia
 3 BLACKHALL, Alexander 1875 - 1956 b: 29 September 1875 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 d: 31 July 1956 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 3 BLACKHALL, Hellen 1878 - 1944 b: 10 May 1878 in Spicers Creek nr. Wellington NSW.
 Ausralia d: 14 April 1944 in District Hospital Marrickville NSW. Australia
 +COLLINS, Shedrack 1874 - 1915 b: 28 June 1874 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 m: 22 October 1902 in Wellington NSW Australia d: 27 September 1915 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 4 COLLINS, Female
 4 COLLINS, Ida C 1902 - 1927 b: Abt. 1902 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: Abt.
 1927 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 4 COLLINS, Edgar A Felton 1904 - 1980 b: Abt. 1904 in Wellington NSW. Aust.
 d: 29 August 1980 in Kulnara NSW Australia
 +BAXTER, Beryl Maurine m: Abt. 1950 in Mosman Sydney NSW Australia
 4 COLLINS, Madge A Frances 1905 - 1974 b: 1 October 1905 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 d: 30 June 1974
 +FABER, Henry W 1905 - 1976 b: Abt. 1905 in Wellington NSW. Australia m: Abt. 1927 in
 Wellington NSW Australia d: 13 April 1976
 4 COLLINS, Henrietta Margaret E 1908 - 1957 b: Abt. 1908 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia
 d: 22 March 1957 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 +CREAN, Albert Ernest 1909 - 1965 b: Abt. 1909 in Unknown m: Abt. 1931 in
 Wellington NSW. Australia d: 22 July 1965 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 4 COLLINS, Lousia Florence 1909 - 1989 b: 6 August 1909 in Spicer's Creek Wellington
 NSW.Australia d: 6 October 1989 in Canberra Nursing Home Lidcombe NSW Australia
 +WILLIAMS, Edward Henry 1908 - 1977 b: 30 November 1908 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia
 m: 13 December 1930 in St.John the Baptist Church Wellington NSW.Aust. d: 24 January 1977 in Greystanes (Merrylands Nursing
 Home) NSW Australia
 4 COLLINS, Doris M 1911 - b: Abt. 1911 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 +NEWMAN, Arthur G Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1935 in
 Wellington NSW Australia
 4 COLLINS, Rita O. 1914 - 1961 b: Abt. 1914 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: 27 July
 1961 in Lithgow NSW. Australia
 +TOWNSEND, Harold H 1917 - 1986 b: 27 December 1917 in Orange NSW. Australia
 m: Abt. 1935 in Wellington NSW Australia d: 11 June 1986 in Lithgow NSW. Australia
 *2nd Husband of COLLINS, Rita O.:
 +WILLIAMS, William Ronald 1918 - 1986 b: Abt. 1918 m: Abt. 1945 in Lithgow NSW.
 Australia d: 11 June 1986 in Lithgow NSW. Australia
 3 BLACKHALL, David 1880 - 1880 b: Abt. 1880 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1880 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 3 BLACKHALL, Elizabeth Ann 1881 - 1950 b: 11 August 1881 in Spicer's Creek Wellington
 NSW.Australia d: Abt. 1950 in Narrabri NSW Australia
 +COLLINS, Thomas 1870 - 1945 b: 24 October 1870 in Mudgee NSW Australia m: 3
 October 1900 in Wellington NSW Australia d: 19 December 1945 in "Safrana" Bathurst Rd. Mount Victoria, Blue Mountains shire NSW
 Australia
 4 COLLINS, Clarice May 1901 - 1938 b: Abt. 1901 in Unknown d: Abt.
 1938 in Orange NSW Australia
 +KENT, Patrick Thomas 1901 - 1984 b: Abt. 1901 in Unknown m: Abt. 1930 in
 Orange NSW. Australia d: 25 September 1984 in Terry Hills Sydney NSW Australia
 4 COLLINS, Herman Gilbert 1904 - Unknown b: Abt. 1904 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia
 d: Unknown in Unknown
 +COLLINS, Vera Frances 1904 - 1986 b: Abt. 1904 in Unknown m: Abt. 1927 in
 Orange NSW Australia d: 25 March 1986 in Unknown
 4 COLLINS, Vivienne L 1907 - 1987 b: Abt. 1907 in Wellington NSW. Ausralia
 d: 7 August 1987 in Orange NSW Australia

..... +WILLIAMS, John L Unknown - Unknown b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1925 in Orange NSW.
Australia d: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 COLLINS, Noelene Evelyn 1910 - 1969 b: Abt. 1910 in Wellington NSW. Australia
d: 20 January 1969 in Caringbah Sydney NSW Australia

..... +LOWE, William Patrick 1915 - 1984 b: Abt. 1915 in Forbes NSW. Australia m: Abt.
1934 in Orange NSW. Australia d: 14 March 1984 in Unknown

..... 4 COLLINS, Raymond W 1912 - 1979 b: Abt. 1912 in Wellington NSW. Australia
d: 30 November 1979 in Nambucca Heads NSW Australia

..... +SMITH, Ellen R - 2000 m: Abt. 1934 in Parkes NSW Australia d: 29 November 2000
in Eastern Creek Sydney NSW Australia

..... 4 COLLINS, Roscoe J 1915 - b: Abt. 1915 in Wellington NSW. Australia
+TAYLOR, Hilda

..... 4 COLLINS, Alexander 1918 - 1918 b: Abt. 1918 in Wellington NSW. Australia d: Abt.
1918 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 3 BLACKHALL, Thomas Arthur 1884 - 1968 b: 5 June 1884 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
d: 3 August 1968 in Petersham NSW Australia.

..... +LANGFORD, Florence Mary Unknown - 1962 b: Unknown in Unknown m: 13 March 1909 in
Lithgow NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1962 in Newtown Sydney NSW Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Dorothy Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Olive Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Alma Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Mona Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Raymond Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Alexander T.A. Unknown - 1909 b: Unknown d: Abt. 1909 in
Lithgow NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Female Unknown - 1910 b: Unknown d: Abt. 1910 in
Lithgow NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Arthur J. Unknown - 1918 b: Unknown d: Abt. 1918 in
Lithgow NSW. Australia

..... 3 BLACKHALL, Shedrack 1886 - 1937 b: 9 August 1886 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
d: Abt. 1937 in Gilgandra NSW Australia

..... +MAY, Sarah 1887 - 1954 b: Abt. 1887 in Wellington NSW. Australia m: Abt. 1909 in
Wellington NSW Australia d: Abt. 1954 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, John S. 1907 - b: Abt. 1907 in Unknown

..... 4 BLACKHALL, William 1909 - b: Abt. 1909 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Dorice B. 1914 - b: Abt. 1914

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Christopher 1917 - 1918 b: Abt. 1917 in Wellington NSW. Australia
d: Abt. 1918 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Rolland Ernest 1919 - b: 3 June 1919 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Shadrack John 1922 - 1980 b: 21 July 1922 in Wellington NSW. Australia
d: 20 September 1980

..... +GOODIE, Melva Rose 1922 - 1980 b: Abt. 1922 in Unknown m: Abt. 1941 in
Wellington NSW Australia d: 20 September 1980

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Arthur Artie Unknown - 1960 b: Unknown in Unknown d: Abt.
1960 in Orange NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Douglas James Unknown - 1937 b: Unknown d: Abt. 1937 in
Gilgandra NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Dulcie Unknown - 1988 b: Unknown in Unknown d: 29
August 1988 in Coonamble NSW. Australia

..... +HORAN, Edgar John - 1996 m: Abt. 1934 in Wellington NSW Australia d: 21 May
1996 in Coonamble NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Evelyn Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... +FLETCHER, Ralph W m: Abt. 1929 in Wellington NSW Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Frances Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 BLACKHALL, James Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 BLACKHALL, John Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 BLACKHALL, June Aileen Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... +MCGRATH, Noel John m: Abt. 1949 in Wellington NSW Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Raymond Unknown - 1913 b: Unknown in Unknown d: Abt.
1913 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Reginald C Unknown - 1929 b: Unknown in Unknown d: Abt.
1929 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 4 BLACKHALL, Roselean Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... +FACER, Edward William Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: December 1948 in
Wellington NSW Australia

..... 3 BLACKHALL, James 1888 - 1888 b: Abt. 1888 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
d: Abt. 1888 in Spicers Creek nr. Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 3 BLACKHALL, Margaret Jessica 1890 - 1971 b: 17 May 1890 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
d: 29 September 1971 in Woolongong NSW. Australia

..... +BURNS, Thomas George 1885 - 1972 b: Abt. 1885 in Gulgong NSW. Australia m: 31

March 1909 in Wellington NSW Australia d: Abt. 1972 in Woolongong NSW.Australia
 4 BURNS, Isabella 1910 - 2001 b: Abt. 1910 in Unknown d: 20 February 2001
 +LAVENDER, Edward J - 1970 m: Abt. 1930 in Wellington NSW Australia d: Abt.
 1970 in Wellington NSW. Australia
 4 BURNS, Walter Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BURNS, John Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BURNS, Alexander Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 3 BLACKHALL, James 2 1892 - 1935 b: 18 April 1892 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 d: 21 July 1935 in Orange NSW Australia
 +GARDOLL, Kathleen Constance 1899 - 1995 b: Abt. 1899 in Mudgee NSW. Australia
 m: 16 May 1917 in Dubbo NSW. Australia d: 23 April 1995 in Castle Hill NSW. Australia
 4 BLACKHALL, Mervyn Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BLACKHALL, Brian Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BLACKHALL, Harold Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 3 BLACKHALL, Frances Faith 1894 - 1934 b: 22 April 1894 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 d: 11 November 1934 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 +BURNS, Walter Joseph 1882 - 1931 b: Abt. 1882 in Burrowa NSW. Australia m: 23
 April 1913 in Wellington NSW Australia d: Abt. 1931 in Sydney NSW. Australia
 4 BURNS, Alma Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BURNS, Ann Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BURNS, Walter Unknown - b: Unknown
 4 BURNS, James Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BURNS, Gwenoline Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BURNS, Iris Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BURNS, William Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BURNS, Bruce George Unknown - 1973 b: Unknown in Unknown d: Abt.
 1973 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 +ROGERS, Leah Elizabeth m: Abt. 1955 in Rylstone NSW. Australia
 4 BURNS, Edward Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 BURNS, Joy Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 2 RAYNER, Jane 1851 - 1919 b: 12 April 1851 in Grattai NSW Australia d: 24 March 1919 in
 Dubbo NSW Australia
 +VITNELL, George 1830 - 1905 b: Abt. 1830 in Blackheath London England m: 6 August 1872 in Mudgee
 NSW Australia d: 27 April 1905 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 3 VITNELL, Diana 1868 - 1962 b: 28 August 1868 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: 9 January 1962 in Ermington NSW Australia
 +HEANY, George 1853 - 1938 b: Abt. 1853 in Unknown m: 20 September 1884 in Dubbo
 NSW. Australia d: 22 August 1938 in Unknown
 4 HEANY, Arthur H 1885 - 1886 b: Abt. 1885 in Unknown d: Abt. 1886 in
 Unknown
 4 HEANY, Lucy 1886 - b: 1 December 1886
 +RAINES, Edward Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1910 in Dubbo NSW
 Australia
 4 HEANY, Frederick 1888 - 1888 b: Abt. 1888 in Unknown d: Abt. 1888 in
 Unknown
 4 HEANY, William 1889 - 1956 b: 5 November 1889 in Unknown d: 23 February 1956
 in Unknown
 +EDWARDS, Kathleen Maria 1901 - b: 27 December 1901 in Unknown m: Unknown in
 Unknown
 4 HEANY, Alfred 1892 - b: 24 June 1892
 +PARISH, Alice
 4 HEANY, Ruby 1895 - b: 5 February 1895
 +SMART, Frank Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 HEANY, George Herbert 1897 - b: 26 April 1897
 4 HEANY, Gladys May 1899 - b: 6 April 1899
 4 HEANY, Arnold Albert 1901 - 1977 b: 8 April 1901 in Unknown d: 5 June
 1977
 +MENMUIR, Lily Ramsay 1900 - 1978 b: 19 November 1900 in Unknown m: 11
 April 1928 d: 4 November 1978 in Unknown
 4 HEANY, Alexander Karl Edward 1909 - b: 9 May 1909
 +DONNELLY, Linda
 3 VITNELL, Caroline 1871 - 1963 b: 21 June 1871 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: 21 November 1963 in Dulwich Hill NSW. Australia
 +PAUL, George Arnold 1866 - 1956 b: 1 July 1866 in Unknown m: 4 April 1893 in
 Unknown d: 25 June 1956 in Unknown
 4 PAUL, Alma Olive 1894 - 1971 b: 4 January 1894 in Dubbo NSW. Australia d: 23
 January 1971 in Newtown NSW. Australia
 4 PAUL, George Arnold 1896 - 1944 b: 18 March 1896 d: 11 February 1944
 +EMERY, Florence m: 23 March 1921
 4 PAUL, Hazel Elizabeth 1898 - 1984 b: 14 September 1898 d: 7 September 1984

..... +ISON, Francis James m: 4 April 1926
 4 PAUL, Robert Baden 1901 - 1974 b: 22 July 1901 d: 7 March 1974 in Carlton
 NSW. Australia
 +HARVEY, Rene Hilda 1899 - 1977 b: Abt. 1899 in Kempsey NSW. Australia m: 24
 October 1925 d: 16 August 1977 in Carlton NSW. Australia
 4 PAUL, Ella Margaret 1907 - b: 20 December 1907
 3 VITNELL, George H 1873 - 1961 b: 3 June 1873 in Biraganbil Gulgong NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1961 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 +GOSSAGE, Sarah A Unknown - 1893 b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1890 in Mudgee NSW
 Australia d: Abt. 1893 in East Maitland NSW Australia
 *2nd Wife of VITNELL, George H:
 +SMITH, Abigail 1880 - 1945 b: Abt. 1880 in Unknown m: Abt. 1898 in Dubbo NSW
 Australia d: 21 September 1945 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 4 VITNELL, George Alfred 1898 - 1952 b: Abt. 1898 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1952 in Auburn NSW. Australia
 +PITHER, May 1900 - b: Abt. 1900 in Dubbo NSW. Australia m: Abt. 1919 in Dubbo NSW
 Australia
 4 VITNELL, Charles A. J. 1900 - b: Abt. 1900 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 4 VITNELL, Robert F 1901 - 1957 b: Abt. 1901 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: 1 May
 1957 in Singleton NSW. Australia
 +PARTRIDGE, Myra Mary 1902 - 1985 b: Abt. 1902 in Muswellbrook NSW. Australia
 m: Abt. 1923 in Waratah NSW. Australia d: 6 February 1985 in Singleton NSW. Australia
 4 VITNELL, Alice Caroline 1904 - 1952 b: Abt. 1904 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1952 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 +CLOSE, Arthur P 1904 - b: Abt. 1904 in Hay NSW. Australia m: Abt. 1926 in Dubbo NSW
 Australia
 4 VITNELL, Jane 1905 - 1905 b: Abt. 1905 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: Abt.
 1905 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 4 VITNELL, Colin Leslie 1906 - 1954 b: Abt. 1906 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 d: Abt. 1954 in Sydney NSW. Australia
 4 VITNELL, Violet M 1907 - b: Abt. 1907 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 +WOODS, Thomas m: Abt. 1926 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 4 VITNELL, Maud - 1913 d: Abt. 1913 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 3 VITNELL, Woodyear William 1875 - 1944 b: 29 October 1875 in Curragoral Creek Gulgong NSW
 Australia d: Abt. 1944 in Hamilton NSW Australia
 +ALDERMAN, Mary A 1881 - 1904 b: Abt. 1881 in Unknown m: Abt. 1899 in
 Dubbo NSW Australia d: 5 January 1904 in Unknown
 4 VITNELL, Arthur S. 1899 - b: Abt. 1899 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 4 VITNELL, Francis A. 1902 - b: Abt. 1902 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 *2nd Wife of VITNELL, Woodyear William:
 +MORRISON, Sarah R 1879 - 1957 b: Abt. 1879 in Bourke NSW. Australia m: Abt.
 1905 in Dubbo NSW Australia d: Abt. 1957 in Hamilton NSW. Australia
 4 VITNELL, Malcomb Robert 1905 - 1974 b: Abt. 1905 d: Abt. 1974
 4 VITNELL, Hilmah R 1907 - b: Abt. 1907
 +GILLARD, Claude William 1907 - 1969 b: Abt. 1907 in Kurri Kurri NSW. Australia m: Abt.
 1929 in Mayfield NSW. Australia d: Abt. 1969 in Hamilton NSW. Australia
 3 VITNELL, Mary Ann 1878 - 1948 b: 15 March 1878 in Biraganbil NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1948 in Wollongong NSW Australia
 +RICH, E
 *2nd Husband of VITNELL, Mary Ann:
 +PICKERING, Charles Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Unknown in
 Unknown
 3 VITNELL, Charles Robert 1880 - 1920 b: 28 May 1880 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW
 Australia d: 8 July 1920 in Sydney NSW. Australia
 +JERREMS, Maude Unknown - Unknown b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1903 in Dubbo NSW
 Australia d: Unknown in Unknown
 4 VITNELL, Olive 1904 - 1959 b: Abt. 1904 in Dubbo NSW. Australia d: Abt.
 1959 in Auburn NSW. Australia
 +SEARS, Bertram m: Abt. 1925 in Forbes NSW. Australia
 4 VITNELL, Jane R 1906 - b: Abt. 1906 in Dubbo NSW. Australia
 3 VITNELL, John Thomas 1883 - 1959 b: 18 July 1883 in Spicers Creek NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1959 in Moree NSW Australia
 +CONLON, Clara Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1906 in Dubbo NSW
 Australia
 3 VITNELL, Frederick 1886 - 1962 b: 27 May 1886 in Murrumbidgee Dubbo NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1962 in Parkes NSW Australia
 +LOWE, Millie Nellie Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1912 in
 Dubbo NSW Australia
 3 VITNELL, Ivy May 1889 - 1968 b: 4 February 1889 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1968 in Penrith NSW. Australia

..... +ALPHICK, William Henry Unknown - 1946 b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1916 in St.
 Leonards Sydney NSW Australia d: Abt. 1946 in Bulli NSW. Australia

..... 3 VITNELL, Bertie 1893 - 1893 b: 4 February 1893 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 d: Abt. 1893 in Dubbo NSW Australia

..... 2 RAYNER, Shadrack 1855 - 1924 b: 1 April 1855 in Piambong NSW Australia d: 30 September 1924
 in Mudgee NSW Australia

..... +METCALFE, Sarah Ann 1856 - 1888 b: 9 December 1856 in Five Huts Newcastle NSW Australia
 m: 18 April 1877 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: 21 September 1888 in Piambong NSW Australia

..... 3 RAYNER, Caroline Jane 1878 - 1959 b: 12 August 1878 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW
 Australia d: 13 August 1959 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +WILLIAMS, George 1878 - 1942 b: 23 March 1878 in Merrendee Nr. Mudgee NSW.
 Australia m: 1896 in Yarrabin NSW. Australia d: 1 December 1942 in Mudgee NSW. Australia.

..... 4 WILLIAMS, Adeline Jane 1897 - b: 22 September 1897 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia

..... +KINS, Ernest Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 WILLIAMS, Charles Sydney 1899 - b: 26 July 1899 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia

..... +STEWART, Gladys Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1921 in Wellington
 NSW Australia

..... 4 WILLIAMS, Cecelia May 1901 - b: 13 February 1901 in Merrendee Nr. Mudgee NSW. Australia

..... +MCLEAN, George Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 WILLIAMS, Una Maud 1902 - b: 22 June 1902 in Merrendee Nr. Mudgee NSW. Australia

..... +HOGAN, James Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 WILLIAMS, Frederick Allan 1904 - 1978 b: 30 May 1904 in Merrendee Nr. Mudgee NSW.
 Australia d: 25 June 1978 in Lithgow NSW Australia

..... +FITZGERALD, Lousia May 1910 - 2000 b: 18 December 1910 in Wallerawang NSW. Australia
 m: in Wallerawang NSW. Aust. d: 15 August 2000 in Lithgow NSW. Australia

..... 4 WILLIAMS, Zillah May 1907 - b: 7 October 1907 in Merrendee Nr. Mudgee NSW. Australia

..... +POTTS, Ambrose Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 WILLIAMS, Herbert Leslie 1910 - Unknown b: 10 June 1910 in Unknown d:
 Unknown in Unknown

..... +TOWNSEND, Gladys J Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1931 in
 Wellington NSW Australia

..... 4 WILLIAMS, Doris Evelyn 1913 - 1995 b: 31 August 1913 in Merrendee Nr. Mudgee NSW.
 Australia d: 20 October 1995 in Mudgee NSW. Australia

..... +RAYNER, Charles Lance 1907 - 1982 b: Abt. 1907 in Unknown m: 5 June 1931 in
 CE.Church Mudgee NSW. Australia d: 26 February 1982 in Mudgee NSW. Australia

..... 4 WILLIAMS, Alma Kathleen 1914 - 1991 b: 14 September 1914 in Unknown
 d: 3 June 1991 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +STEWART, Victor Alexander 1913 - 1997 b: Abt. 1913 in Unknown m: 15 May 1939 in
 CE.Church Wellington NSW. Australia d: 11 August 1997 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 4 WILLIAMS, Egbert George 1916 - 1996 b: 9 December 1916 in Unknown d: 28
 August 1996 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... +CUMMINS, Phyllis Lavina 1917 - 2000 b: Abt. 1917 in Unknown m: Abt. 1935 in
 Wellington NSW Australia d: 25 January 2000 in Wellington NSW. Australia

..... 3 RAYNER, Harriet Emily 1880 - 1964 b: Abt. 1880 in Unknown d: 16
 December 1964 in Unknown

..... +DAVIS, Henry J Unknown - Unknown b: Unknown in Unknown m: Abt. 1903 in Unknown
 d: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 DAVIS, Lilly M 1903 - b: Abt. 1903 in Mudgee NSW. Australia

..... 4 DAVIS, Amelia 1904 - b: Abt. 1904 in Mudgee NSW. Australia

..... 4 DAVIS, Allan R 1905 - b: Abt. 1905 in Mudgee NSW. Australia

..... 4 DAVIS, Mary A 1906 - b: Abt. 1906 in Mudgee NSW. Australia

..... 3 RAYNER, Sarah 1883 - 1968 b: Abt. 1883 in Unknown d: 17 June 1968 in
 Unknown

..... +WILKINS, John Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 WILKINS, Bede Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 WILKINS, Frank Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 WILKINS, Albert Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 WILKINS, Eileen Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 WILKINS, Neville Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 4 WILKINS, Mel Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown

..... 3 RAYNER, Phoebe Ann 1884 - 1967 b: 24 September 1884 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW
 Australia d: 12 August 1967 in Mudgee NSW. Australia.

..... +WILLIAMS, Charles James 1883 - 1969 b: 15 October 1883 in Leaning Oak NSW. Australia
 m: 7 October 1905 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: 3 February 1969 in Mudgee Hospital NSW. Australia.

..... 4 WILLIAMS, Sabina Ruth 1905 - 1933 b: 17 October 1905 in Unknown d: 24

..... 4 November 1933 in Yarraben Nr. Mudgee NSW. Australia
 WILLIAMS, Elsie May 1906 - 1986 b: 28 October 1906 in Yarrabin NSW. Australia
 d: 9 November 1986 in Unknown
 +EVANS, Thomas 1901 - 1984 b: 4 May 1901 in Unknown m: 3 February 1931 in
 Wellington NSW Australia d: 12 November 1984 in Unknown
 4 WILLIAMS, Ethel Maude 1908 - b: 11 September 1908 in Unknown
 +MARTIN, Walter Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: 7 July 1948 in Wyong NSW.
 Australia
 4 WILLIAMS, Charles James 1910 - 1989 b: 20 April 1910 in Yarrabin NSW. Australia
 d: 13 August 1989 in Unknown
 4 WILLIAMS, Martin Henry 1911 - 1982 b: 7 September 1911 in Unknown
 d: 5 August 1982
 +LEE, Mariane Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 WILLIAMS, Walter John 1912 - 1983 b: 9 November 1912 in Unknown d: 18
 October 1983 in Unknown
 4 WILLIAMS, Florence Victoria 1915 - 1965 b: 18 May 1915 in Unknown d: 23
 August 1965 in Unknown
 4 WILLIAMS, Violet Rose 1918 - b: 17 December 1918
 +EVANS, Gordon December - b: 7 December m: 17 April 1936 in Wellington NSW.
 Australia
 4 WILLIAMS, Eileen Jane 1917 - b: 6 October 1917
 +BANTLEY, Jack 1914 - b: 27 August 1914 m: 18 October 1937 in Wellington NSW Australia
 4 WILLIAMS, Albert Edward 1920 - b: 16 June 1920
 +GROVES, Betty February - b: 6 February m: 24 September 1951 in Cootamundra NSW. Aust.
 4 WILLIAMS, Una Ruby 1922 - b: 3 July 1922
 +POTTS, Charles 1916 - b: 10 May 1916 m: 10 October 1942 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 3 RAYNER, Thomas 1887 - 1913 b: 22 March 1887 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: 12 May 1913 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 2 RAYNER, Caroline 1858 - 1860 b: 12 July 1858 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: 11 November 1860 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 2 RAYNER, Harriet 1861 - 1885 b: 6 January 1861 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: 7 December 1885 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 +SMITH, Richard 1841 - 1932 b: 17 October 1841 in Unknown m: 1 October 1878 in Mudgee NSW
 Australia d: 1 January 1932 in Balmain Sth. Sydney NSW Australia
 3 SMITH, Thomas Richard 1880 - 1896 b: 17 January 1880 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW
 Australia d: Abt. 1896 in Gunnadah NSW. Australia
 3 SMITH, Alice Eve 1881 - 1882 b: 17 July 1881 in Mudgee NSW Australia d: Abt.
 1882 in Mudgee NSW Australia
 3 SMITH, Emma Eve 1885 - 1950 b: 23 January 1885 in Dubbo NSW Australia
 d: 2 November 1950 in Rozelle NSW Australia
 +SEMMENS, Edmund 1882 - 1960 b: 22 December 1882 in Unknown m: 20
 November 1909 in Rozelle NSW Australia d: 2 January 1960 in Unknown
 4 SEMMENS, Richard Edmund 1910 - 2001 b: 18 March 1910 in Unknown d: 15
 March 2001 in Yarrawonga Park NSW. Australia
 +KENNY, Emily Margaret 1919 - 2003 b: 23 November 1919 in Unknown m: 22
 November 1949 in Rozelle NSW. Australia d: 9 June 2003 in Tumbi Umbi NSW. Australia
 4 SEMMENS, Thelma May 1915 - 1916 b: 1915 in Unknown d: 17 August 1916 in
 Unknown
 4 SEMMENS, John Henry 1918 - b: 1 January 1918 in Unknown
 +KILLION, Marjorie Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown m: 5 November 1943
 4 SEMMENS, Edna 1920 - b: 1920 in Unknown
 +O'TOOLE, John Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 4 SEMMENS, Alice Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 +BURTON, Fredick Unknown - b: Unknown in Unknown
 2 RAYNER, Thomas 1866 - 1871 b: 26 January 1866 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia
 d: 3 June 1871 in Piambong Nr. Mudgee NSW Australia

Chapter 13 Piambong

Gold had been discovered at George Cox's sheep station at World's End reached by a rugged track on the south side of what is now known as Yarrabin enough gold was found to start a gold rush and by 1857 gold was being at Piambong, Bruce's creek and Merrendee. During 1859 small mining settlements began to appear along the Meroo tributaries attracting storekeepers, tradesmen and Innkeeper. (Reference Traveling down Road. the Cudgegong). Gold had been found along the Meroo Creek as early as 1851.

(The following Reference is taken from Muddle past and Present)

There were only about 200 people in Mudgee in 1851 then the village lost almost every free man due to the discovery of Gold by Edward Hargreaves at Ophir near Bathurst.

Then gold was first found 16 miles from Mudgee village on the Meroo Creek. But when a black shepherd discovered a nugget so big that it had to broken up for transport to Bathurst the rush had began.

Gold was then found in 1857 at Pyramul, Piambong, Grattai, Merindie and Bruce's Creek. Two years later it was found at Appletree Flat, Green Swamp, Guntawang, Avisford, Stoney Creek, Maintland Bar, Golden Gully (Eurundee), Gulgong, Hill End, Home Rule, Candadian Lead. But the main rush at Gulgong area was to happen in 1870.

About 1855 Robert and Diana moved over to Piambong, a small isolated hilly area about 20 Kms .from Mudgee where they settled near the Piambong Creek. It was a new chapter in their lives,

Robert Rayner owned a small farm big enough to provide for Diana and the children. He was accidentally killed on the 16th October 1874 by a dray passing over him on the Piambong Road. He died intestate, and because he and Diana never married, "having no person of kin to him in the said colony "the estate consisted of ninety acres of land, 11 head of horned cattle and 58 sheep. However Edward Cover held a mortgage on the land and had a "partnership claim upon certain cattle, sheep, crops etc.

Robert also had a debt of 10 guineas to George Henry Cox [with interest "eleven pounds one shilling "] and also owed William Kellett of the old flagstaff stores "eight pounds and sixteen shillings " for cash and goods supplied." The land and other property belonging to the estate were sold at public auction.



Figure 116
Country side around Piambong

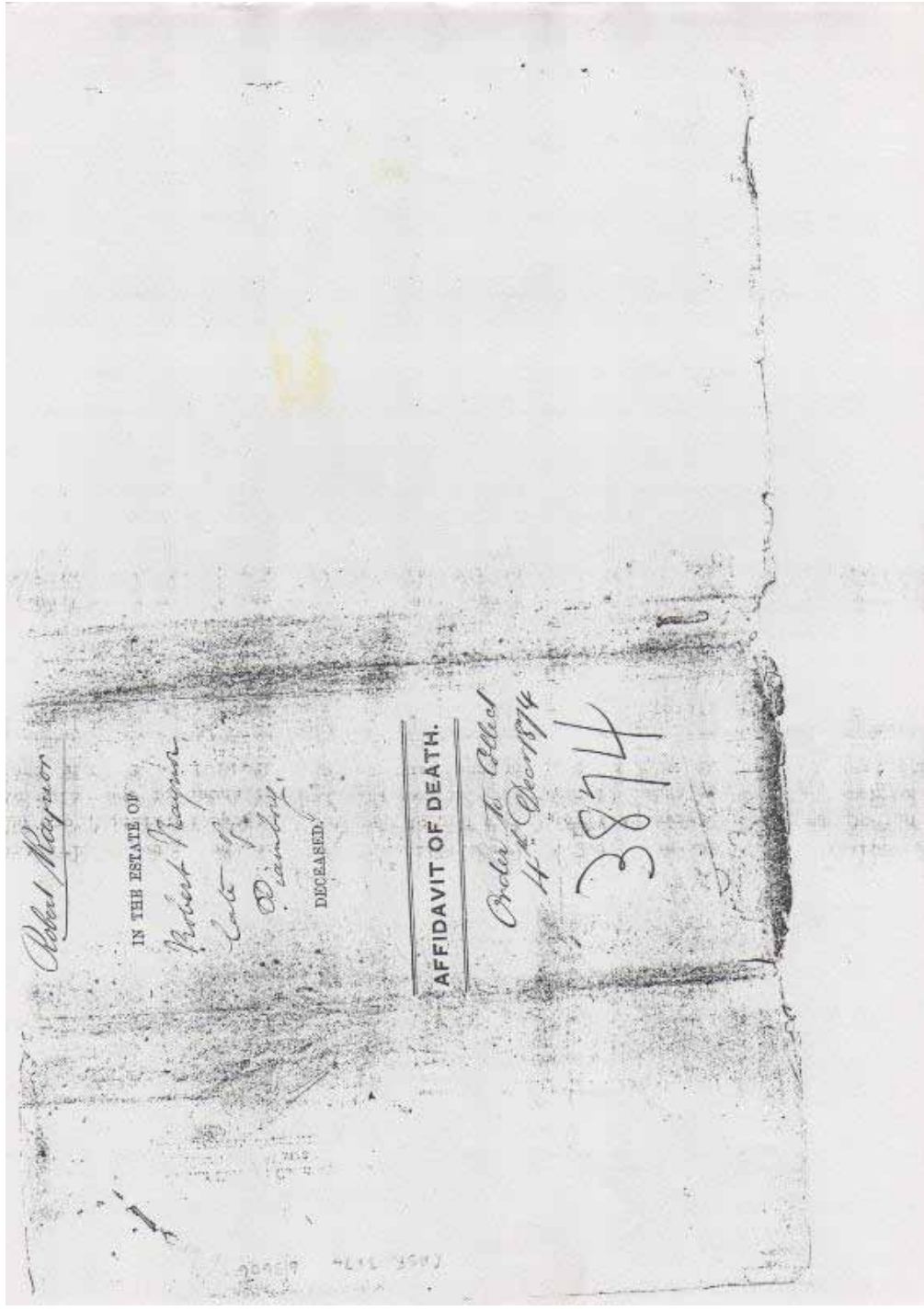


Figure 117
Robert Rayner's Probate page 1

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(ECCLIASTICAL JURISDICTION.)

In the Matter of the Estate of *Robert Rayner*
late of *Piambong*
deceased.

ON this *Sixteenth* day of *November*
in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-*four*

Edward Cover of *Mudgee*
in the Colony of New South Wales, *Traeger*

being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows: The above-named

Robert Rayner
departed this life on or about the *Sixteenth*
day of *October* one thousand eight hundred
and *seventy four* and as I have heard, and verily believe, intestate,
having no person of kin to him in the said Colony, but leaving property
exposed and liable to waste therein.

Edward Cover
Mark

SWORN by the deponent, on the day first above-mentioned,

at *Mudgee, the Honorable Commissioner*
before me,—
George Henry

A Commissioner for Affidavits

Figure 118
Robert Rayner's Probate page 2

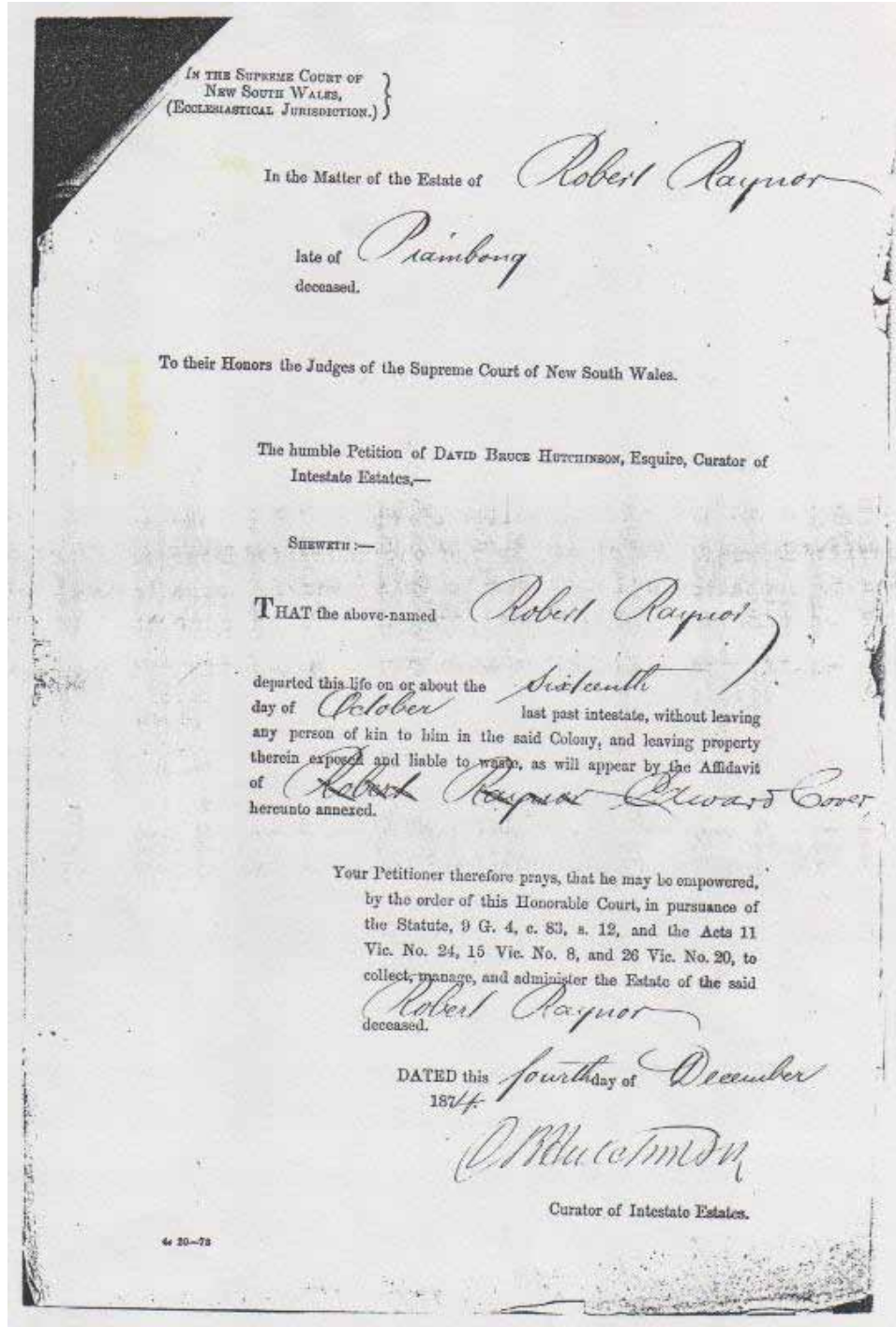


Figure 15
Robert Rayner's Probate page 3

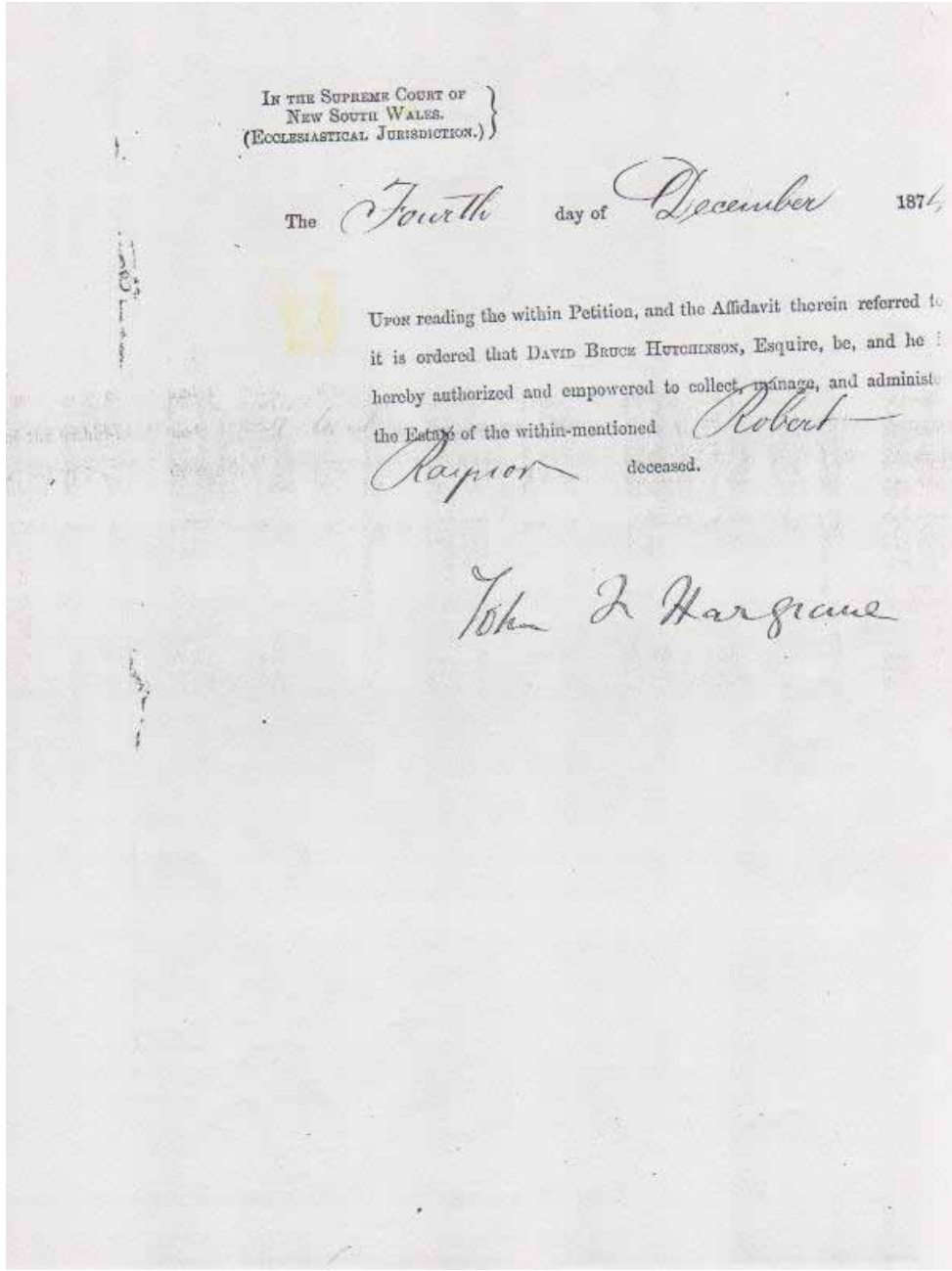


Figure 120
Robert Rayner's Probate page 4

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
 NEW SOUTH WALES.
 (ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.)

In the Matter of the Estate of
Robert Rayer
 late of *Piambong*
 deceased.

h.l. ON this *eight* day of *January* *1871*
second in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-
Seven
William Kellett
 of *Abouquee*
 in the Colony of New South Wales, *Storekeeper*
 being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—

The Estate of the abovenamed deceased now is justly and truly
 indebted to me in the sum of *Eight Pounds*
Sixteen Shillings
h.l. for *Cash and goods supplied*
 as shewn and set forth in the paper writing hereunto annexed, marked
A; and the charges therein made are fair and reasonable,
 and such as are usual in the same cases; and neither I, nor any other
 person or persons by my order, or to my knowledge or belief, for my
 use hath or have received the said sum of
Eight Pounds Sixteen Shillings
 or any part thereof, or any security or satisfaction for the same or any
 part thereof, but that the whole of the said sum still remains due to
 me on the account aforesaid. *W Kellett*

SWORN by the deponent, on the day first above-mentioned,
 at *Abouquee* before me,
George Leary
 A Commissioner for Affidavits.

Figure 121
Claims against Robert Rayer

OLD FLAGSTAFF STORES.

A. Mudgee, Decr 20 1874

Bought of WILLIAM KELLETT,
Draper, Grocer, and Ironmonger.

1874							
July	14	1 Spade 0/	2 Shirts 7/6	15/	1	1	
	28	9/4 English Pipes		4/9		16	3
		4 Hose 1/4	1 Ribbon			5	
		1 Holland 1/6	1 Vest 11/4			15	6
		10 yds Plaid		4/6		2	5
		1 pair Trowsers 2/4	1 Shirt 6/6			1	6
March	6	Coats				1	
	13	2 pair drawers 7/	11/	1 Mantle 5/6		2	11
		3 " Rings 1/6	19	1 Shirt 7/6	6/6		15
		1 Perfumed 1/6	2 Hats 1/	7/			3
		1 Cantara 1/6					1
Oct	6	1 Tobacco 1/1	4 Nails 6/7				6
		1 Billy 7/	1 Chamber 2/6				4
		28 Sugar 1/4	Liquor 1/				10
		5 Brimmg 7/	2 Lining 5/10				3
		Bottom 3/	1 Boots 9/				8
		10 Satin Cloak		2/8			1
		1 Coat		3/5			1
	16	1 1/2 Drapes 3/9	6/7	5 Tobacco 11/6	4/10		11
		6 Ribbon 2/1/2	1/3	1 pair			1
							7
							16
							9
Sept 30		By Cash					6
Nov 26							1
							13
							13
							16
							0
							16
							0

Figure 16 Claims against Robert Rayner's estate

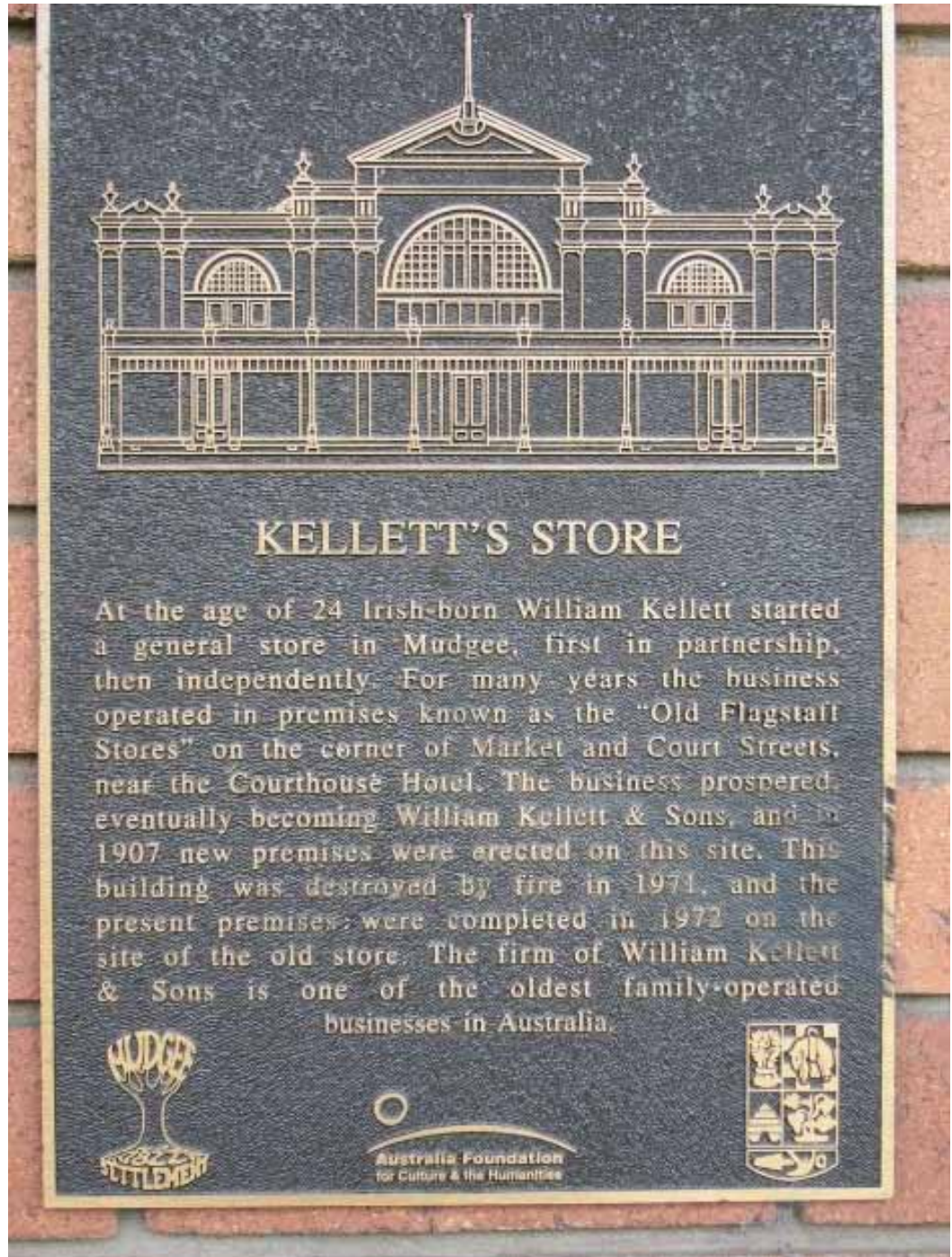


Figure 123
Kellett's store plaque

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.
(ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.)

In the Matter of the Estate of *Robert Rayner*
late of *Vianbury*
deceased.

ON this *thirty first* day of *December*
in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-*four*
George H. Cox
of *Burrumbidgee*
in the Colony of New South Wales,
being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—

The Estate of the abovenamed deceased now is justly and truly
indebted to me in the sum of *Eleven pounds*
one shilling &
for *money lent*
as shewn and set forth in the paper writing hereunto annexed, marked
A; and the charges therein made are fair and reasonable,
and such as are usual in the same cases; and neither I, nor any other
person or persons by my order, or to my knowledge or belief, for my
use hath or have received the said sum of *Eleven*
pounds one shilling
or any part thereof, or any security or satisfaction for the same or any
part thereof, but that the whole of the said sum still remains due to
me on the account aforesaid.

Geo. H. Cox
SWORN by the deponent, on the day first above-mentioned,
at *Burrumbidgee* before me,—

J. Hunt & P. Bayles
A Commissioner for Affidavits.

Figure 17
Claims against Robert Rayner's estate

Diana Rayner applied for conditional purchase of 400 acres of land at Piambong in 1885. in 1892 Shadrack Rayner, applied for lease of another 879 acres. Also in 1892 Shadrack applied for conditional purchase of 640 acres, and conditional lease of another 640 acres In 1895 Diania's land was taken over by a Reginald Belmore Cox. And in 1895 Shadrack's conditional lease was taken over by George Henry Cox.

Death cert. of Robert Rayner:

Died 16/10/1874 on the Piambong road Nr. Mudjee

Age about 60 years

Father : Thomas Rayner Mother ,unknown

Informant : W.J.Hannigham,Coroner 16/10/1874 Mudjee

Buried :Piambong Nr. Mudjee

Undertaker : John Blackhall

Witnesses : Arthur Jones & Henry Page

Born : England about 40 years in NSW. Place of marriage : Unmarried

In the estate of Robert Rayner late of Piambong deceased

Court House Mudjee

November 16 th. 1874

Sir

I have the honour to foward to you herewith an Affidavit of the death and intestacy of Robert rayner late of Piambong ,deceased.

The deceased was a native of England and about sixty years of age.

the Estate consists of dam informed of 90 acres of purchased land,11 head of horned cattle and 58 sheep.

The probable value of the estate is 200 pounds.

I desire that you will obtain an order for me to collect the Estate.

I have the honour to be ,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

George Leary

Agent for the Curator of Intestate Estates

Diana Applied for conditional purchase of 400 acres of land at Piambong in 1885. In 1892 she acquired conditional lease of another 879 acres, also Shedrack Roert Rayner applied for conditional purchase of 640 acres and conditional lease of another 640 acres in 1892.

However in 1895 Diana's land was taken over by Reginald Belmore Cox. Also in 1895 Shadrack's conditional lease was taken over by George Henry Cox.

In the 1891 Census for county of Wellington, locality of Piambong , Shadrack Rayner's household consisted of 2 males & 5 females which probably included Diana ,as Shadrack's wife had died in 1888.

From "Vewen's Directory of the Landholders of NSW. published in 1900 for Hargraves Division -Piambong P.U. Shadrack is listed as a dairy farmer and grazier.

DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.

No. of death	Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of death	Duration of illness	Medical attendant	Place of death	Particulars of registration	When and where issued	Where born	When born	Place of birth	Place of marriage	Children of marriage
1002	1983	William Robinson	M	Heart failure	10 days	Dr. J. S. Williams	Home	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	0
1003	1983	William Robinson	M	Heart failure	10 days	Dr. J. S. Williams	Home	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	0
1004	1983	William Robinson	M	Heart failure	10 days	Dr. J. S. Williams	Home	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	11/11/83	0

I, TREVOR WILLIAM HAINES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1983.

Trevor William Haines
PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

Figure 125
Diana Mudge's death certificate

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14 August, 1824--Attacks in Bathurst district Proclamation of Martial Law. Reel 6039, 4/424 ?
8 May, 1825--Cunningham speculating on absence of Aborigines in Muddle to Liverpool

Plains ,Reel 6035, SZ17 pp63

16 May, 1825-- Description of deserted Aborigines habitations in Muddle to Liverpool Plains.
Reel 6035, SZ17 pp 84-85

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