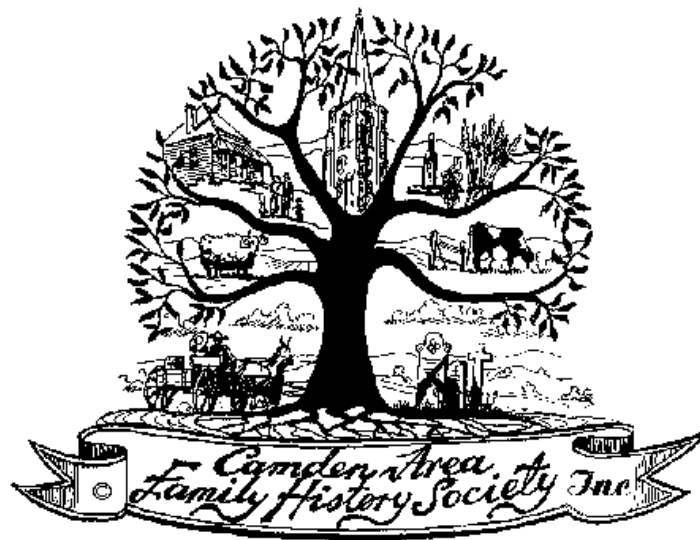


# Camden Calling



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**Normal Membership Subscriptions:** Single A\$25.00 Couples A\$30.00  
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### RESEARCH FEES

Non- members use of Resources- \$5.00 per session.  
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A4 size stamped addressed envelope to be included with your enquiry.

### RESEARCH CENTRE

Family History Room  
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John Street. Camden. NSW 2570  
**Thursday** 10.00am – 3.00pm  
**Friday** 10:00am – 3.00pm  
**Saturday** 9:30am – 12 noon  
(Closed late December to late January)

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Camden Area Family History Society Inc. is held on the first Tuesday of August each year, immediately following the general meeting.

THE SOCIETY MEETS ON **THE FIRST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH** (EXCEPT JANUARY) **AT 7:30PM** IN THE COMMUNITY MEETING ROOM OF THE CAMDEN LIBRARY/MUSEUM COMPLEX, **40 JOHN STREET CAMDEN.**

MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS ALL WELCOME

## ~ Camden Calling ~

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**Camden Calling is the Journal of the Camden Area Family History Society Inc. published twice a year in July and November, it is free to members and \$2.00 for non-members.**

Articles for inclusion are to be handed to the Editor no later than the meetings of June and October. Unless an article is marked copyright, Family History Organisations have permission to reprint from this Journal, providing that the source is acknowledged and it is used only for the purpose of family history research. Copyright remains the property of the submitter.

**This Society does not accept responsibility for information contained or opinions expressed by authors in this Journal.**

## President's Report

How the year has flown it only seems like we were planning the speakers for the year and now its July.

The last two years we have been having a planning meeting on the last Tuesday of January and working out a schedule for the year, I would like to invite members to come to the meeting and let us know what you would like our guest speaker to talk about.

If you cannot attend then and if you have an area in you research you would like to hear more about please let the committee know of your ideas and we will try to find a speaker.

The decision to update our cemeteries books has been well accepted and the idea of doing this as a group will be a good occasion to get together and make the most of the day. The society has sent letters to the Churches with the hope of viewing their Cemetery registers.

If you can spend some time in helping with this research then contact Tony Jackson and he will pair you up with a member.

We have renewed our subscription to *Find my Past* and are still in negotiations with *Ancestry.com* via their Australian contacts, we hope to have the matter resolved shortly.

In the journal is a list of new publication that are available and I would like to thank Tony Jackson for the time he spend in keeping our library up to date.

I must make the comment that Ken Hughes our editor has given us an interesting newsletter each month and provided a lot of useful information, his book review has been a great resource.

I would like to thank the members of the Committee for their valuable assistance through the year and look forward to working with them again.

**Ray Herbert, President, CAFHS**

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## Editorial

I want to thank all contributors to this Edition.  
This is my best “*Camden Calling*” yet in - terms of the number of contributors and the range of subjects.  
All your contributions are an inspiration.

The spirit of our Society is reflected in the large attendances at our Monthly meetings and especially to the *Christmas in July* function at Mater Dei organised by Bruce Denison, and with Guided Tour by Tony Jackson.

Thank you again to the people who man the CAFHS room; investigate queries; juggle the Accounts books; keep the membership records; go to Conferences; and attend our meetings.

I have been warned about Humour slipping into a staid Journal – so no more wordy humour.

**Ken Hughes, Editor**





**"Scientists at the Human Genome Project have identified a gene that makes us want to constantly look for our name on search engines."**

## **Membership**

C.A.F.H.S. Inc. Membership falls due on the **1<sup>st</sup> July each year**, the prompt renewal of your membership is appreciated. To ensure all your details are current, e.g. telephone number and email addresses, please complete a Members Information Update form if they have changed or notify the Membership Officer.

Normal Membership:  
Single \$25.00 Couple \$30.00

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Single \$20.00 Couple \$25.00

**We welcome new members from Australia and Overseas.**

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## 1914 - The First Year of the First World War

By Ray Herbert

The news of the war in Europe reported that the German Army were advancing through Luxembourg and crossed the French border at Cirey on the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1914.

The Australian Minister of Defence reacted in closing the entry of shipping into Port Jackson during the evenings and ordered the examination of all ships entering major Australian ports on the 3<sup>rd</sup> August.

On Tuesday the 4<sup>th</sup> August 1914 the Government of Great Britain declared War on Germany.

The Camden News of Thursday the 6<sup>th</sup> August 1914 had a small article on the front page that Great Britain is once more involved in a War as she is the dominant power in the world.

We continue to page 6 before we find out more information; Sir Edward Grey made the expected statement of Britain's attitude towards the war.

He declared that if the German Fleet entered the Channel or the North Sea to attack France, Britain would protect France.

The Australian Government in response has offered the Australian Fleet to be available to the British authorities and have also offered to send an expeditionary force of 20,000 men to any place required.

The first shots of the war for Australia were fired from the shore battery at Queenscliff when the German cargo steamer "Pfaiz" refused to stop when called upon.

On the Ninth of August the British Government asked for all men between the age of 18 and 30 to enlist, wealthy residents were offering their homes to be converted to hospitals.

Tuesday the 11<sup>th</sup> the French and Germany Armies were locked in battle in the Vosges Mountains, while the Belgium Army is holding the forts at Liege.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> August the King directed all Australian Army Reserve's to report to the Paymaster in Sydney.  
In the Camden News of the 20<sup>th</sup> August a list of Volunteers from the Camden districts, all are members of the Camden-Picton Half Troops of the Light Horse.

They were.

Major A.J. Onslow Thompson (In Command of an Infantry Battalion)

Major G. M. Macarthur Onslow (In Command of NSW Light Horse)

Lieut. A. A. Butler (Camden)

Corporal J. Poole (Camden)

Trooper F. Paul (Brownlow Hill)

Trooper J. I. Dunn (Spring Creek)

Trooper C. Ryder (Camden)

Trooper Thompson (Picton)

Trooper Kelly (Picton)

Trooper Bongers (Picton)

A civic function held in the School of Art was held to farewell the men were it was reported that Major Onslow was given the command of the 9<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Regiment.

Major Thompson was promoted to Lieut. Colonel and was to command the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion.

In a further article in the paper it was also announced that a buyer from the Government would be at the Camden Sales yard of W. Larkin to purchase horses for the Army, the horse must be of 4 years and older and broken in. No Grays, Creamies, piebald or light chestnut would be taken.

While fighting was going on in Europe, Australia was recruiting and training troops.

On August twenty first German troops entered Brussels and on the twenty forth Japan declares war on Germany.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> September 1914 men from the Australian Naval forces captured the Wireless Station at Bita Paka in New Britain from



the Germans, on the 11<sup>th</sup> the combined Naval and Military Expeditionary Forces landed at Rabaul, New Guinea. The German administration had withdrawn inland to Toma and at dawn on 14 September, HMAS Encounter bombarded a ridge near the town, while half a battalion advanced towards the town, supported by a field gun. The show of Australian firepower was sufficient to start negotiations, ending the Siege of Toma. Terms were signed on 17 September and all military resistance ceased, with the remaining 40 German soldiers and 110 natives surrendering on 21 September. Bitia Paka Wireless Station.



The Australian Submarine HMAS AE 1 was lost off the coast of New Guinea on the 14<sup>th</sup> of September while carrying out a routine patrol supporting the troops.



The German colony at Madang on Kaiser-Wilhelmsland (the New Guinea mainland) was occupied on 24 September but the German auxiliary cruiser SMS Cormoran, which was lurking nearby, escaped undetected.

Following the capture of German possessions in the region, the Australian Naval & Military Expeditionary Force provided occupation forces for the duration of the war.

The Camden News had moved the War to the front page with the week's cables giving an almost daily report of the war.

Camden News of the 1<sup>st</sup> October reported the sinking of three British Cruisers sunk by German Submarines in the North Sea. A German aircraft dropped bombs on Paris, with a Zeppelin dropping bombs on Ghent.

The cables on the 8<sup>th</sup> reported the bombardment of Antwerp by heavy German Siege Guns, the town of Peronne had been shattered and left desolate.

The NSW section of the AIF paraded through the streets of Sydney with both mounted and Infantry Unit taking part.

10<sup>th</sup> October Antwerp is captured; Paris is bombed by the German Air Force with a bomb landing on the Church of Notre Dame.

The European War news on the 22<sup>nd</sup> reported that any Flag and guns captured by the Australian troops were to be sent back to Sydney or Melbourne.

The British fleet destroyed 4 German destroyers off the Dutch Coast; the German gun boat was captured by Australian Naval forces in New Guinea she is being sent to Sydney. The Japanese Cruiser Takachino was sunk after hitting a mine.

The news on the 29<sup>th</sup> reported the German Cruiser Emden had sunk a number of ships along the Madras coast: small submarines in parts were being shipped to Turkey.

A build up in Turkey of German troops both Infantry and Artillery was reported with no Germans in the fortifications on the Dardanelles.

The Bengal Lancers charged a force of Germans and routed them. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of November the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Imperial Force sailed to Egypt.



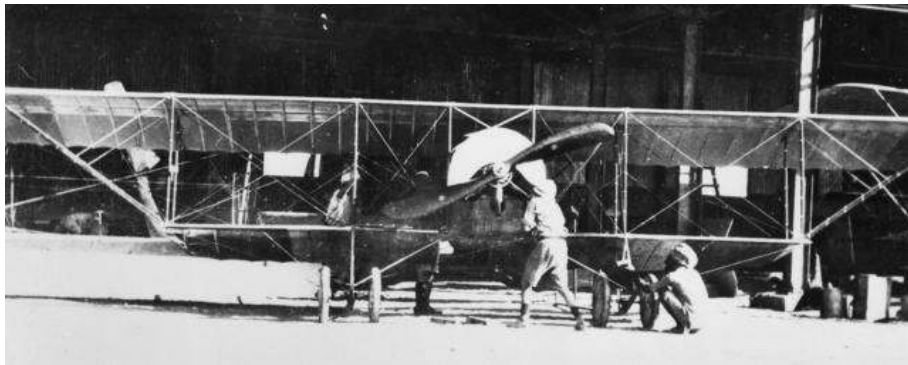
HMAS Sydney was in action on the 9<sup>th</sup> of November in a battle with SMS Emden at Cocos Island.

It was reported in the Camden News on the 12<sup>th</sup> November the death of Captain Arthur William Macarthur-Onslow who died in

the first battle of Ypres on the 5<sup>th</sup> November while serving with the 16<sup>th</sup> Queens Lancers of the British army.

He had visited his sister at Camden Park only a few months earlier while returning from New Zealand where he had been instructing Mounted Troops.

The first Australian Military Aircraft was dispatched to war on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of December.



The 1<sup>st</sup> AIF disembarked in Egypt on the 3rd of December.



The second convoy of AIF departs Albany for Egypt on the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1914.



And so ended the year 1914 with men from the Camden District in Egypt training and preparing for battle with recruitment going on at home.

**Ray Herbert – President & Assistant Research Officer:**



### **The Bugden Family of Camden.**

Thomas Bugden was born on 18 September, 1811 in Donhead St Mary, Wiltshire, England the son of William Bugden and Martha Stayner. In 1835 he married Elizabeth Reed the daughter of William Reed and Rebecca Williams at Wardour Castle in Wiltshire.

Thomas and Elizabeth Bugden with two of their children, arrived in Australia in 1838 on the 'John McLellan', private ship, which docked in Sydney. Thomas was bonded to James and William Macarthur the sons of John Macarthur, as an agricultural labourer to work on their Richlands property, situated 10 kms from Taralga, for as long as it took him to pay back his passage from England. James and William Macarthur had previously ventured overseas to recruit workers for their various family properties. As payment for services, Thomas was paid 19 pounds, 7 shillings

and 8 pennies per year, a cottage rent free, a plot of ground for a garden, 7 pounds of meat, 11 pounds of flour per week and the privilege of keeping a cow, pigs and chickens.

The Bugden's remained at Richlands for a period of about 10 years during which time another five children were born.

After this time they resided at Taralga for about another five years where Thomas farmed on his own account. They also saw their family grow by another two children.

Thomas then took up a 25 year lease on a property known as "May Farm" at Mount Hunter where the family grew by another four children.

### **Thomas Bugden**



St Pauls Catholic Church in Camden was completed in November 1859 and Thomas and his elder sons were amongst the labourers who carted the stones for the building. Thomas was a devout Catholic and claimed to have seen the Blessed Virgin twice in his lifetime. He was one of the organizers of the present Roman Catholic Church in Camden

(As stated in his obituary in 1898).

On leaving "May Farm" around 1884 Thomas and Elizabeth moved into Camden to spend the rest of their lives. Thomas died in 1898 and Elizabeth in 1889. They are both buried in the R.C. section of the Cawdor Cemetery.

Surnames associated with the Bugden Family (As far down as Thomas's grandchildren) are: -Ballard, Bishop, Boon, Burgess, Burt, Carroll, Colliss, Cowling, Croker, Curry, DeLoitte, Dowell, English, Fletcher, Gavin, Grant, Guerin, Hardie, Harp, Higgins, Hyde, Jarmin, Jones, Leet, Leuckel, Longhurst, Lowe, Foster,

McFarlane, McSpadden, Marshall, Pardon, Parsons, Probje, Rofe, Ruedy, Smith, Turner, Watts, Wickens, Wilson, Zigliniski.



**Gravestone of Elizabeth Bugden**



**Gravestone of Thomas Bugden**

**Jennifer Mack - Member CAFHS**



### **Conservation Tip : Sticky Tape Removal**

One of my most frequently asked questions from members of the public is how we remove sticky tape from documents.

Conservators use a number of methods to remove sticky tape and one of the most effective can be attempted at home. Many self-

adhesive tapes are heat sensitive and will release from the page more easily when heat is applied to them.

### Step 1

We use a hair-dryer set to warm or small heat pads to activate the tape. Therapeutic heat pads that can be warmed in water or a microwave are excellent for this. Making sure they are dry, we place the pads over the sticky tape until it activates and then use a plastic spatula or a scalpel to lift the tape.



Using Heat to Remove Sticky Tape

### Step 2

Crepe rubbers are then used to remove any adhesive residue left behind. These rubbers are available from conservation suppliers. Small circular motions are used to “ball” the adhesive residue and then lift it from the document.

Before you start - Test a small area first

It is a good idea to test a small section of tape to see if it responds to this treatment method – the tape should become more “gooey” with the application of heat and should lift away from the paper without lifting any of the surface. If you seem to be lifting fibres



or layers of paper with the tape then another method of removing the tape is necessary. **All other methods involve solvents and should not be attempted at home.**

Unfortunately even when you can remove the tape carrier and adhesive a stain will often remain. These stains are a disfiguring reminder of the evils of sticky tape as a method of repairing precious documents. It is always better to leave a page torn than to repair it with sticky tape. Place the pieces in a plastic sleeve until you can get them properly repaired by an expert.

***Note:** It is important to take care when attempting any conservation repair. The general rule of thumb is first do no harm. If you are in any doubt about what you are about to do please consult the services of a **professional conservator.***

**From an article sourced by Jennifer Mack - Member CAFHS**

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### **The Bunker Family** - Family Research by Fred Gibson.

Research of the **Bunker family** over several generations has revealed that they lived in Bedfordshire in the towns of Tingrith, Milbrook, Stavington and Westoning. About 1650 members of the family immigrated to Massachusetts USA and then some immigrated to New South Wales.

One descendant of these was Eber Bunker who was born on 7th March 1761 in Massachusetts and died in Sydney on 27th September 1836. As Ships Captain he sailed the "William and Anne" to Sydney with the third fleet and later carried out whaling in the waters off Australia and New Zealand. He is credited with being the father of whaling in Australia. He built "Collingwood House" at Liverpool where it still stands today.

Further research will be required to link the Australian branch to the American branch. The name "Bunker" is derived from a French Huguenot family name "Bon Couer" which means "of good or great heart ."



#### **Collingwood 1803-1837**

Collingwood House was built by American whaling Captain Eber Bunker, a leading member of the community in New South Wales and the 'father of Australian whaling'. Bunker's first grant of 400 acres (162 ha), was known as Bunker's farm. His second grant of 500 acres – called Collingwood dale – adjoined the earlier grant. By 1822 Bunker had sold half of his land, retaining the half adjoining the town of Liverpool.

<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bunker-eber-1849>

**Fred Gibson – Member CAFHS**

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**Bunker, Eber (1761–1836) by John S. Cumpston**

This article was published in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 1, (MUP), 1966



**Eber Bunker (1761-1836)**, by unknown artist, c1810

Eber Bunker (1761-1836), sea captain and farmer, was born on 7 March 1761 at Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States of America, son of James Bunker and his wife Hannah, née Shurtleff. On 16 November 1786 at St George-in-the-East, Middlesex, England, he married Margrett,

daughter of Henry Thompson, and his wife Isabella, née Collingwood, who was first cousin to Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood. As master of the *William and Ann*, a transport in the Third Fleet, he arrived at Sydney in 1791. After a short whaling trip on the coast in company with the *Britannia*, during which the first whales were taken in Australian waters, the two ships left for the eastern Pacific. He returned with stores to Sydney in 1799 in the new ship *Albion*, owned by Messrs Champion, and spent the next two winters whaling, first off the Australian and then the New Zealand coasts. In December 1800 at Governor Philip Gidley King's request he visited the missionaries at Tahiti. Before he left Australia he acquired Laing's farm on the Parramatta road, in Bulanaming, from Thomas Palmer.

During a second whaling voyage from England in the *Albion* he discovered the Bunker Islands off the Queensland coast and, with stores and cattle, accompanied the *Lady Nelson* to establish the new settlement at the Derwent in 1803. He was given a town lease and a grant of 400 acres (162 ha), which he named Collingwood, on St George's River near Banks Town, immediately south of the future town site of Liverpool.

In August 1806 he reached Sydney from England as master of the *Elizabeth*, part-owned by Robert Campbell bringing his wife and five children. Bunker then went whaling off New Zealand, and next year took a cargo of salt pork to Hobart Town; but in September he left the *Elizabeth*. On 1 January 1808 he signed the dutiful address to Governor William Bligh, but joined those arresting him later in the month. He received eighteen head of cattle from the new administration, made a survey of the government stores and sat as a member of the Vice-Admiralty Court. In May he sailed in the *Pegasus* for New Zealand, Tongatapu and New Caledonia in search of the *Harrington* which had been stolen by convicts; next summer he went sealing off southern New Zealand, where he charted Foveaux Strait. On his return he took up a grant of 500 acres (202 ha) at Cabramatta Creek, adjoining his Banks Town land. This he called Collingwood Dale. To replace wheat lost in floods at the Hawkesbury in 1809, Bunker was engaged by J. C. Burton to command the *Venus* from Bengal to Sydney. Bunker's wife Margrett had died in March 1808 and he now married Margaret Macfarlane, widow of an officer of the East India Co. On his return he farmed at Liverpool, but his services as a mariner continued to be in demand. As master he went whaling in the *Frederick* in 1810 and trading to the Derwent and New Zealand in 1811 in the *Governor Macquarie*. In 1814 at Governor Macquarie's request he took to England the *Seringapatam*, which had been captured by the American frigate *Essex* and retaken at the Marquesas by prisoners of war. In 1817 he sailed the

American ship *Enterprize* to the sealing grounds and returned from Bengal in 1818 in the *Dragon*.

In 1821 Bunker was promised a grant of 600 acres (243 ha) at Ravensworth on the Hunter River, and was given a permit to proceed to the country south and west of Bargo with 100 cattle and two servants. He then went to England to buy the *Wellington*. While he was away his wife died, and on his return he married, on 28 April 1823, Ann, widow of William Minchin. In 1824-25 he made a final whaling voyage in the *Alfred* to the Santa Cruz Islands. In 1828 he held 1600 acres (648 ha), of which 340 (138 ha) were cleared. He died at Collingwood on 27 September 1836, aged 74, and was buried in the old Church of England cemetery at Liverpool. Once described by Governor Macquarie as 'a very able and expert Seaman ... and of a Most respectable Character', he had been a leading member of the community in New South Wales. He has been called the 'father of Australian whaling'.

#### Select Bibliography

- *Historical Records of Australia*, series 1, vols 3-10
- J. E. Philp, *Whaling Ways of Hobart Town* (Hob, 1936)
- manuscript catalogue under E. Bunker (State Library of New South Wales).

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## **Sutton Veny: A resting place for Australians**



*Read through our names, and think of us, now dead,*

*Who stood here once, like you, and also read*

*The names of men who in another war*

*Died, as we died, and see there is no more.*

*(by John Buxton)*

The 26th Division was concentrated at Sutton Veny in April 1915 and No 1 Australian Command was there from the end of 1916 to October 1919. There was also a hutted military hospital of more than 1200 beds at Sutton Veny for much of the war and No 1 Australian General Hospital was stationed there after the Armistice. It is particularly sad that these great men and women, some of whom had survived the terrible conditions and slaughter

on the battlefield, were to die in Sutton Veny of sickness on their way home.

The cemetery contains 168 First World War burials, 167 of them in a plot at the north west corner of the church. Of these, 144 are Australian. Members of the Australian Commonwealth Military Forces Whose Bodies Lie in The Sutton Veny Village Churchyard are to be found listed on the website. Some of the names have a link to further information.

Below is a picture of the graves today, and in 1918.



140 Australians, who died in the influenza epidemic of that year, were buried in the graveyard alongside those who died from wounds in 1918. Five Australian nurses are buried there, and up until 1963, 39 German prisoners were also buried in the graveyard but were transferred in that year to a German prisoner of war cemetery in Staffordshire.

The children of Sutton Veny have been putting flowers on the gravesites since 1918, when a group of children from Sutton Veny village picked wildflowers from the woods, and not wanting to take them home, placed the flowers on the soldiers' graves. This became a tradition, and now the children of Sutton Veny Primary School put flowers on each grave in the cemetery, on ANZAC day every year.

If your ancestor is buried at Sutton Veny, then how wonderful to think that their gravesite is so beautifully kept and that they are thought of each year on Anzac day by their families and also the children of Sutton Veny. Many Australians spent time at Sutton Veny either before going to France or recuperating before returning home. Maybe your ancestor was one of them. If you want to know more about the place or the military history of the area, then look up the Sutton Veny village site. You can also get a list of those people in the cemetery.

**Cathey Shepherd – Secretary CAFHS**

( who attended an ANZAC service at Sutton Veny in 2012.)



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## Women's Journeys over the Razorback

The 19th century was a man's world. Women lived a domestic life that was centred on home and family and were rarely heard of unless notorious or famous. However, the **Great South Road** was a public thoroughfare and some women come to light when they left the sanctuary of their homes. This paper will be about some of the women whom I wrote of in 'The Old Razorback Road'.

We are all familiar with the M5 and many would have travelled over the Razorback on the Hume Highway before 1980. The Great South Road was on the western ridge from the Hume. It was built between 1829 and completed at Goulburn some eight or nine years later. For many it was never finished as it was a horror road and the worst stretch was the section over the Razorback Range.



Bullock wagons hauling wool bales to the Sydney docks on the Great South Road. The road was so bad that drays could only travel at four miles an hour. (*Illustrated Sydney News*, 16 December 1865)

The Cowpastures had very few women. A muster taken in 1824-5 lists about 600 people, nearly all of whom were male convicts. There just a handful of women and children. A few settlers lived on their grants and there was maybe a dozen other women who lived with their ex-convict husbands and that seems the sum of it.

Settlement, both in the Cowpastures and beyond, surged ahead once the road was under way and among those who travelled to the interior were many migrants.

Sydney was a rough place and the Reverend Dunmore Lang, the fiery Presbyterian minister, saw it as a place of iniquity and vice that needed a good dose of Presbyterian, hard-working Scots to clean it up. And to balance out what he saw as an unequal society of too many Irish Catholics. He arranged with the British Government to bring out families who had been displaced in the Highland Clearances.

Three ships left Mull in September 1838. One was the *British King* with Alexander Campbell, his wife Catherine and seven children. He was a shepherd and she was a dairy woman skilled at butter and cheese-making. On the ship were many members of their families including her brother.

In Sydney they were placed in the immigration barracks for some weeks and it was here that Catherine and her son caught dysentery, an infectious and deadly disease. While still ill, Alexander was offered a job in the Monaro. The family piled into the cart driven by his employer and set off.

At Liverpool Catherine was very ill, a doctor was called who recommend she go to Liverpool Hospital. This she refused as she wished to stay with her family. A wish easy to understand

when one considers the upheavals and separations that had already taken place.

The cart passed over Cowpasture Bridge at Camden and it was a mile or so beyond the bridge that Catherine Campbell was lifted down, laid on wet ground with rain falling over her, and died.

The family were taken in by the Pearson family and it was here, two days later that 11 years of Archibald died. Catherine and her son were buried in Cobbitty churchyard, the burial paid for by local people. It is hard to understand such poverty today but Alexander Campbell was destitute.

Catherine's brother, Dr Donald McDonald was also a passenger on the *British King*. He was engaged by the Macarthurs as an overseer and when he arrived at Camden Park from Parramatta, found that his sister and nephew were dead. He gave Alexander five pounds and bought from the estate store some clothes. In the meantime Major Antill, the police magistrate, arranged that the middle children, a boy and girl, be admitted to the orphan schools at Parramatta. As we are discussing women on the road, mention must be made of Catherine's daughters who travelled south with their father. Their childhood ended at Cawdor. The elder daughter aged 13, was to keep house and look after the baby, and her 11 year old sister became a house maid.

Three weeks later Alexander Campbell received news that five year old Julia was dead. He quickly removed his son and brought the boy south. Few migrant families had such a terrible experience as the Campbells. Eight years later Alexander too died, his family scattered and young John, the youngest, came to live in Picton with his uncle Donald Macdonald.

It was the plight of families such as the Campbells that caused **Carolyn Chisholm** to organise transport and work for them. She began her mission in the late 1830s when she discovered single women migrants who had been brought out in a government scheme to balance the sexes, were dumped in Sydney with no support or advice and at the mercy of predatory men.



Carolyn Chisholm made at least eight trips south with migrants. She often rode her horse Captain at the head of drays loaded with men, women, children and supplies. They walked a few miles then changed places with those who sat in the carts. The men yoked the bullocks, watered and fed them and took turns at driving. Along the way householders offered food and shelter in their bark huts.

One party left Sydney early December 1844 and were not only caught in a bad storm on Razorback but had an accident with one of the drays. The party of some 200 people arrived late at night in Picton, sodden and tired. They made their home in the great barn at the back of the George Inn, it still stands, and there one of the women gave birth. This delayed the party for several days and again help was given in the form of flour to make bread and several sheep before they went their way.

Thousands of Irish orphan girls left their homeland after the famine to make new lives. 4000 odd came to Australia and they were not welcome. They were tainted on a number of fronts – Irish, catholic and were paupers from the union workhouses. Considered unemployable, lazy and dirty there was a concerted

campaign to stop this form of migration. And it was successful as it ran for two short years.

One group of about 120 girls, passed through Camden on a hot February afternoon in 1850. There were 14 drays under the care of Dr Charles Strutt. He had been the surgeon superintendent on the ship that had brought the girls to Sydney and was horrified to find that they should find their way south without an escort. He volunteered to take them and to find them decent employers and in many cases husbands.

At the base of Razorback there was an accident with two drays colliding resulting in two girls, Mary Brandon and Mary Conway, being injured when a dray ran over their legs. Strutt organised through the local Catholic priest, homes and later employers for the girls while he continued the journey.

One of Carolyn Chisholm's legacies was the establishment of contractors along the road, maybe inn or shop keepers or settlers, who supplied rations to last until the next stop. Also in the larger towns, Parramatta, Goulburn or Yass, the migrants were housed in depots where prospective employers interviewed them. Both Chisholm and Strutt supervised these and were not afraid of removing a girl if the employer was found unsuitable.

Dr Strutt not only found jobs for the girls in the southern districts but before he left, did the rounds a second time to check that they were cared for properly. The Yass Historical Society has done a lot of research into the Irish Famine Orphans. Nearly all married and descendants today still live in the areas where the girls were settled – places as far apart as Wagga Wagga, Tumut, Temora and Young. Many of these places already had a large Irish population and the prejudices shown in Sydney or Melbourne were absent.

Of the two girls left at Camden, Mary Brandon was employed as a nursemaid until she married in 1851 at Maitland where she lived and gave birth to 10 children. Mary Conway was a house servant until she married at St Mary's in Sydney in August 1851. She had seven children and died in 1876.

The hey-day of the Great South Road was during the gold rushes in the south. Thousands of people – migrants, diggers, traders, crooks and entertainers all crossed the range in search of a fortune. Among the entertainers were the **Nelson Family**. There was Pappa, Mamma, Alfred, Miss Nelson and Cissie and a younger brother. They played little skits, melodramas and sang songs popular in the day.



The Nelson Trio performing to ecstatic audiences in Sydney. They had misfortune twice on their journey to and from the goldfields. The first was outside Mount Prudhoe Inn, the second near Goulburn resulted in the family taking the coach proprietor to court. (Illustrated Sydney News, 21 April 1855)

They began their tour of the southern fields badly. In July 1855 they caught the night mail which stopped as usual for 'a nobbler' at Mt Prudhoe Inn at the top of Razorback. The men, who had walked up the hills, left the coach with Mrs Nelson and the girls inside. Something frightened the horses and they reared and galloped down the hill - 'the side as steep as a house roof with an open gully on one side and a rocky cutting on the other.'

The men heard the women's screams in the thin cold air as the horses careered away. They chased the coach listening to the fading screams in the dark. The coach rattled over the creek and finally stopped at the Razorback Inn where a startled inn keeper

came to the rescue. The women were unhurt and later the coach continued on to Goulburn.

A few months they were in another coach mishap near Goulburn. They complained of overcrowding with one passenger hanging on to the back. The Nelsons were terrified of the violent driving and took the proprietor to court and were able to prove that he was at fault. The court awarded Mr Nelson the cost of the return fare which was £14.

The road was always in a terrible state. Sketches made in the mid 1850s gave a picture of an idyllic road with wonderful views.

The magistrates complained for years but the government was immune to the pleas for money. There were many accidents including the death in 1836 of Elizabeth Harris at Stonequarry. She was the wife of a ticket-of-leave holder at Goulburn and was travelling back home from Parramatta when the wheels of the cart, driven by her 12 year old son, caught in a rut and overturned. She was thrown out and killed. In her arms was a baby who somehow was saved. Major Antill firmly blamed her death on the state of the road.

Antill's son, John Macquarie Antill wrote some 15 years later -  
'the many drays that had overturned on the top of the hill and of bullocks rolling down the precipice... the earth in many places has been quite washed away leaving rough stones projecting about a foot above the ground in large masses, and the rain has formed deep gutters across and along the road, in some places three feet deep.

A woman who travelled daily along this road was Kezia Hall and she was the first schoolmistress of the little school on top of Razorback. Kezia was 25 years of age and had never taught before when she was appointed to Razorback Provisional

school in 1882. She had prepared for her examination by attending night classes with the schoolmaster at Liverpool. Her maximum enrolment was 13 pupils but most days only three or four straggled in after milking cows or other tasks at home.

Kezia lived at Camden Park and rode the six miles each way to work. This arrangement came to a close and she looked closer for alternative accommodation. She had problems when she looked at houses along the ridge and wrote to the department of the living conditions of families. She applied to four houses and found - each house had six rooms and in one there were 12 people, two houses had 10 people and the fourth 9.

She did eventually find accommodation but her life was hard and lonely having little in common with the local farmers and their wives. There was no entertainment and attending church services was difficult. She remained for 18 months before moving on. The school straggled on for some 18 years before closure.

Kezia, on her daily ride to work, encountered little traffic. After rail opened in Picton in 1863, the Razorback section of the Great South Road became a backwater. This changed with the advent of motor cars. **Mrs B. Thomson** was the only woman who drove in the Dunlop Car Rally from Sydney to Melbourne in 1905. She drove a Wolseley six cylinder which had 12 punctures and a broken axle near Wagga – this was repaired by a blacksmith. The rally took five days over jagged broken roads and many cars withdrew during the race. Mrs Thomson finished and caused quite a stir, not only because she was a woman who drove her own car but also because she wore white dresses and hats from Paris.





Mrs Thomson meets cheering admirers at the finish in Melbourne. (*Sydney Mail*, 3 March

Mrs B. Thomson was the wife of an wealthy Adelaide dentist who owned racehorses and imported cars to race. In line with the times his name began with B but her Christian name was never mentioned in newspaper articles on her exploits. Her name, I believe was Florence and she is in her early 30s at the time of the race.

The last woman is the only one not in the book *The Old Razorback Road...* Miss Beryl Mills was our first Miss Australia. She was crowned in 1926 and until her marriage some 20 months later, toured continuously. Her prize was a trip to the United States and a beautiful wardrobe.

Arriving home late in the year she signed an agreement with the Union Theatre to tour Australia showing pictures of her trip and giving 'lecturettes'. She was paid £80 a week, a colossal sum when the basic wage was less than four. There were crowds everywhere – when she went shopping, to the cinema, the hairdressers, even glory-box shopping after she announced her engagement.

She travelled several times on the Great South Road to Goulburn, Canberra or Gundagai and on one trip she was seen

alighting from her car outside Mrs King's Tearooms at Picton. Soon a gawking lot of locals stared through the windows as our first Miss Australia sipped her tea and wiped her fingers on a napkin. Her tours totally eclipsed the arrival of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Miss Australia.

Beryl Mills, a celebrity, rounds off nicely the stories of women who travelled on the Great South Road. Not only has 100 years passed since Catherine Campbell died in the mud and rain but a great slab of social history and change has occurred.

Photos from *“The Old Razorback Road – Life on the Great South Road between Camden and Picton 1830-1930”* by Elizabeth Villy 2011.

Rosenberg Publishing Pty Ltd, Dural NSW. ISBN 9781921719066

**Elizabeth Villy – notes from a talk given to members of Camden Family History Society, May 2014.**

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**Never underestimate the value of a local family history society** - and their intrepid team of researchers.

Some years ago our research officer, Lurline Tanner, received an enquiry for help with any information on the **William Charles LOWE** family in Camden. Lurline assisted with this enquiry. Then in 2007 while I was the research officer, Robert McDonald contacted our society again because of the strong references to Camden. I revised the enquiry and decided to check further. On the internet BDM website I located birth record: 1857 #5773 William C LAW, father John laborer (sic) mother Massy, abode was left blank.

All the correspondence from Robert with his questions and responses were so clear and precise, I felt sure he must have been

a school teacher and I asked him this in one of my emails to him, only to have his response come back he was a retired police officer! Well, his stating of the facts and proving each piece of information explained it all, all strong traits of a past career and made me think I will be sure to get my information correct!

Robert had suggested one of the witnesses on one of William Charles Lowe's marriages was Mary Ann Lowe, my thought – could William's mother have died and John remarried? (something that happened in my own family research causing me to discover my ancestor 'Ann' died at 23 years of age, leaving four young children in the care their father who remarried a two years later to 'Mary Anne' and had a further four children).

So I set about searching for a death for Massy Law. On the BDM website I found a death for 1861 # 2577 Mercy LOW, father Alexander, with no mother listed, died at Narellan. Could Mercy Low be Massy Law? Spelling and transcription errors are something we are all familiar with.

Having access to the church registers in the local library for St John's Church, Camden I searched the microfilm and found the birth for William Charles LAW, born on 9<sup>th</sup> July 1857 and baptised on 9<sup>th</sup> August 1857, abode Elderslie, most important of all mother: Mercy (**not** Massy as on BDM website).

I reported my find to Robert McDonald, as they say – the rest is history! In Robert's following documentation he has proved, rather conclusively what became of this family. Mercy was buried in St John's graveyard and with the help of a local publication 'The cemeteries of the Camden Anglican Parish' by Janice Johnson, I located the listing and position of Mercy's grave. To continue the confusion she is buried under the name LAW and the publication provided another clue: Mercy, known as Massy.

So on a cold bleak day in November 2007 my daughter Cassandra and I visited St John's graveyard to locate the final resting place for Mercy Law/Low. We located her unmarked gave via the named listings either side of her grave. We cleared the

weeds and placed a small flower on the grave and took a digital photograph to email to Robert.



The family went on to do some fundraising and approached St John's to ask for permission to place a marker on Mercy's grave. The fundraiser brought together the extended family of John and Mercy Law/Low, some meeting up for the first time and from states throughout Australia. After a certain amount of red tape, rules and regulations they were able to place the marker on Mercy's grave.

Robert and the family planned a dedication ceremony for Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> September 2012 and kindly invited Lurline and myself to be guests at the ceremony and to attend the luncheon afterwards. Unfortunately Lurline was suffering some health issues at that time and was unable to attend. I arrived and stood well back, as I was not a family member and I felt that was the appropriate thing to do however Robert seeing a new face came over to ask was I Sharon? To which Robert introduced himself and his wife Larrane, my first meeting with them. They drew me into the crowd to be at the centre of activities. Following a lovely ceremony, officiated by the St John's minister and with several family members speaking about their connection.

Robert presented a gift (potted African violet) and thank you note to both Lurline and myself. Afterwards we travelled to Camden Valley Inn and had a lovely luncheon, with me as their guest. It was a very humbling experience to be so warmly welcomed and included within their family for this special day.

As genealogists we are all about family: past, present and future. As a researcher I always attempt to give my enquirers some information however the result with Mercy Low was as

wonderful for me as it was for Robert, Larrane and their family. So often we wander graveyards and see empty spaces and think, is this an empty space or an unmarked grave? If it is a grave? Someone is buried here, someone that lived a life, perhaps had a family of their own, someone that was loved, someone that was mourned – what a tragedy it is, not to at least have their name mark their life's end. So that someday we can stand by their grave and know who rests here. I was delighted that Robert and his family wanted to mark Mercy's final resting place and I felt a certain reverence standing there by her grave 151 years later, as her young family and friends would have stood about her grave on Monday 8<sup>th</sup> April 1861.



**Sharon Greene** – CAFHS Vice President & Research Officer

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Have you visited the **Queensland Government's** website for their **QLD Births, Deaths and Marriages** lately?

Well take the time to have a look because QLD has joined the twentieth first century ... you can even buy 'some' certificates online! This new service has surpassed NSW, is much easier to use and delivers the produce instantly. Even with the re-vamped NSW BDM website (still ironing out the bugs) the QLD tutorials

and fast delivery make it a breeze to search and deliver. No need for transcription agents!

[www.qld.gov.au/law/births-deaths-marriages-and-divorces/family-history-research/](http://www.qld.gov.au/law/births-deaths-marriages-and-divorces/family-history-research/)

Every so often I visit QLD's BDM just to see what's new and boy, was I delighted a few weeks ago when I found their new and wonderfully updated website, complete with handy tutorials to see and learn how-to-search. Although an experienced researcher I took the time to watch all their online tutorials and was pleasantly surprised to see how comprehensive and relevant they were, I would recommend viewing them to make your visit truly worthwhile.

Starting my family history research some thirty years ago whilst living in Queensland, I had almost given up purchasing QLD certificates because of the **full** price costs, I had purchased the certificates of my pedigree line and not much else. However after my wonderful recent find, I happily searched away and bought six certificates via my credit card, then wondered how they were going to post them to me, when 'ping' an email arrives with a receipt and hyperlinks that remains active for fourteen day: the hyperlink downloaded the scanned page image - it can be printed or saved as a PDF file to your computer. A PDF file makes it easier to enlarge any details that might be difficult to read or define.

For each of my six certificates a complete page had been scanned from the register (not typed or transcribed and thereby avoiding someone's interpretation of your family names and their spelling errors). It includes **all** the information with any notes written in the margins, some with information that has been added at a later time, such as stating when a child had died on the birth registration. The scanned pages hold up to six records.

I was so delighted with my first purchase, the next day I searched and purchased a further five certificates. They are actually referred to as transcriptions, if I paid the full price I could have a certified copy signed by the QLD registrar and that becomes a legal document referred to as certified certificate. However for genealogy purposes the scanned page is perfect. The more recent the date of the event, there are fewer listings to a page or the other entries have been blocked-out as in my 1933 death record.

My list of purchases covered an 1856 death for Joseph Tanner; 1859 death for Thomas Tanner; birth in 1870 for Esther Frances Sartin; 1872 birth for Jane Francoise Tanner; 1875 death for John Tanner; 1879 marriage for Michael Dee and Matilda Tanner; 1880 birth for Mary Gauvin; 1881 birth for Elizabeth Sorten (Sartin); marriage in 1888 for Agnes McLachlan and Louis Henry Gauvin; death in 1921 of my great-grandmother Jane Gauvin; and death of William Tanner in 1933.

Joseph Tanner arrived in the colony of New South Wales in 1855 (QLD became a separate state in December 1859) with his younger brother Hugh and his wife Harriet nee Sartin. I knew Joseph had died the year after their arrival and have often imagined some terrible accident or illness had taken him, what a sadness after leaving parents and family, his home and way of life at Chiselborough, in Somersetshire UK, travelling to the other side of the world on a possible perilous voyage, only to die a year later. Imagine my surprise when I read the reason for his death! Cause of death: Suffocation from drink! Duration of illness: Can't say. Medical Attendant by whom certified: None. When he last saw the deceased: ----. He was found dead at Greenbank on 7<sup>th</sup> July and buried two days later. So what made Joseph drink himself to death, loneliness, poverty, homesickness, was there an inquest ... the search goes on! Joseph was only 29 years of age.

No. 25 death of Joseph Tanner, details provided by his brother Hugh Tanner.

1857. DEATHS in the District of <i>Dalry</i>				In the City of <i>Queensland</i> . Registered by <i>J. P. Moore</i>			
No.	Year of Death	Name of Deceased	Age	Sex	Profession, Trade, or Occupation	Place of Birth	Place of Death
24	1857	<i>James Stewart</i> Labourer	30	M	Labourer	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Dalry</i>
25	1857	<i>John Stewart</i> Labourer	30	M	Labourer	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Dalry</i>
26	1857	<i>John Stewart</i> Labourer	30	M	Labourer	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Dalry</i>
27	1857	<i>John Stewart</i> Labourer	30	M	Labourer	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Dalry</i>
28	1857	<i>John Stewart</i> Labourer	30	M	Labourer	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Dalry</i>

Well! What can I say - Well done Queensland Government!  
**Sharon Greene** – CAFHS Vice President & Research Officer

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**Research enquiries** received by our Society since our last Journal. Please contact the Society and we will check with the sender IF they would like their contact details passed to you, to make direct contact. Kind regards Sharon / Research Officer.

**November 2013**  
 Jim Darke researching Frederick DARKE and parents William DARKE and Sophia ENGLISH arrived 1885, carpenter and married Mary WARD in Parramatta.



Louise Connor researching John & James CUTHEL living in Werombi and Orangeville area, gave land for St Barnabas Church.

**December 2013**

Paul Barrett researching Sarah McINNES/McGENNIS and Alexander McLEOD married at Church of England Chapel, Parish of Narellan in 1841. Who were Sarah's parents and when did Sarah arrive into the colony?

**Jan/Feb 2014**

Susan Parker looking for information on William HUDSON transported on the Hercules in 1832 and assigned to J G Colyer, Sutton Forrest.

Patricia Broad researching the convict Cornelius MULLIGAN arriving in 1840s and worked for the Macarthur's at Camden Park Estate.

**March 2014**

Barry Peck asking of his relatives John Thomas McMINN and his wife Georgina Blanch PECK lived in Murray Street, Camden.

Suzanne Lawrence looking for convicts Joseph KEEN arrived 1818 and Lazarus CHAPMAN 1823 believed to work for the Macarthurs.

**April 2014**

Michael Burns researching German immigrants to Camden area Christian and Margaretha LEUCKEL and their first born son Francis.

**May 2014**

Peter Roessler researching assisted immigrants father and son Theodor and Gottfried ROESSLER bought land in Camden and

Gottfried was married here in 1869 before relocating to Toowoomba area of QLD.

Mark Board researching Benjamin WEEKS wife Frances JEANS and family in the Camden area.

Maureen Bryden researching ancestors Benjamin and Charlotte PROCTOR, their son George William, was one of ten children born in Camden.

Kevin Warner asking about the naming and history of Theresa Park in the 1840s-1850s.

Bernadette Aquillina searching for Thomas HAINES (b 1776 in Sussex England) who came out as a convict on the Morley in 1817.

Tracey Milligan-Marsh asking if Emily THORNTON 1869-1889 is buried in the St John's cemetery at Camden? Also seeking possible photograph of Edith Dulcie SMART nee THORNTON.

#### **June 2014**

Ruth O'Neill researching James HILL and his wife Margaret WREN buried at St Thomas cemetery at Narellan 1902 and 1902 and where their son George Alexander is buried?

Susan Kolc looking for information on Wilfred Alfred THOMPSON who died in 1926 at Camden, he married Mary STILWELL in 1888 at St Thomas' Narellan.

Suzanne Hogan researching John EDNEY and his son, William. John was a Third Fleet convict and granted land in Camden in 1831.

Lesley Hudson researching John MOORE and Susannah CATERSON in Camden area. John died there in 1859. Children moved to Cootamundra.

Kerri Ferguson is extensively researching Francis KENANE/KEENAN and Margaret Ryan children born in Camden and Goulburn. Margaret's father Patrick RYAN of Irish descent and worked for the Macarthurs at Camden Park drowned in the Nepean River during a flood in 1844.

Paul Evans enquiring about Samuel EVANS son of William EVANS and Judith BIDWELL born in 1806 and placed in an orphanage in c1811, Paul would like to know what Samuel was doing in the Camden area between 1829 to 1839?

Carol Bush searching for Thomas or John SWAN and his wife Isabella with their children Mary & Charles arrived on the Adventure in 1833. They settled in Bargo in 1907. Is his correct name Thomas or John?

**Sharon Greene** – CAFHS Vice President & Research Officer

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### **A SOLDIER'S LETTER**

Sergeant Fred. Beck writes as follows to his parents and sister at Fairview, Bega:

"I suppose you have received my last postcard, in which I stated that I was wounded and was back again in the firing line after an absence of about seven weeks in Alexandria, and none the worse for my misfortune beyond the marks – no pains, aches, or anything else. I suppose you have seen the papers' description of our landing, so I will not go into details about it, as it is pretty correct, beyond telling a few of my experiences. I thought war was quite a different affair to what I experienced on Sunday, 25<sup>th</sup> April. I did not give much chance for our lot, but we came out of

it. You only had to show a hair of your head and good-bye! – shells bursting in the air and dealing death to those that came within its reach. The shrapnel was the only thing that had me thinking: I did not mind the bullets so much, but that shrapnel! the noise of it, the cries of the wounded, all helped to make one feel that it was his turn next. But there was nothing doing for me that day. During the night the Turks endeavoured to push us into the sea, but we were too good for them, and held them off. They used to charge crying out “Allah! Allah!” but our lads gave them “Allah!” The conduct of the troops under their baptism of fire was excellent, and showed that the training that they had in Egypt was just the thing, as one came across little groups of men with a private leading them after the officers had been shot. The remarks of some of the men were very funny. One chap when a bullet came close to him said “Blime, that’s close!” Some of the wounded were swearing and calling the Turk anything but a gentleman. On the Monday morning I was unfortunate enough to get hit in both legs, first through the left into the right. I was put out of action, of course, and retired gracefully from the field on my hands and knees – and talk about pain! If anyone tells you that getting hit is like a red-hot needle going through you, tell him he deals lightly with the truth. Well on the Sunday afternoon I would have sold out cheap – you could have bought me for a cigarette paper; but now there is a reserve! I crawled about a mile in eight hours, and an A.M. man helped me portion of the way. Eventually I was taken on board a ship and sent to Alexandria. From the boat I was placed on a motor ambulance with five others and taken to Victoria College, which has been transformed into a hospital. I was away about seven weeks, and I had a fairly good time when I got off the crutches. Charlie (brother) was lucky until yesterday, when he was hit in the legs with a piece of a bomb, and was sent away. His wounds are not serious, only flesh wounds, and he will be back soon. Things become monotonous at times, and you cannot imagine how pleased we are to receive a letter, book, or paper, as we have few distractions. I must say that so far the Turk is fighting dashed

fair, and is not committing the atrocious acts that you have read of – why, they even bind up our wounded and send them back to our lines.”

*This letter was published in a local Bega newspaper on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1915 one month to the day that Sgt. Ferdinand (Fred) Beck was killed in action at Lone Pine. Three of his cousins (all brothers) also lost their lives in the Great War – two in France and one from illness before he left Australia.*

**Tony Jackson** – Library Coordinator & Assistant Editor  
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### **Matthew Healy**

Matthew Healy arrived in NSW aboard the convict ship “Guildford” on the 1st April 1818 from Cork. He had been tried in Dublin in Feb 1817 and received a 7 year sentence. He was described as aged 25 years 5ft 10in tall, brown hair, blue eyes & fair complexion. He was sent to the Newcastle district per the “Charlotte” on 22nd October 1819.

He obtained his Certificate of Freedom in 1824 and received a grant of land of 50 Acres at Kentlyn in the Campbelltown (Airds) district in Nov 1825.

In the 1828 Census his is recorded as a Pound Keeper at Goulburn Plains.

His eldest daughter Ann was baptised by Fr. John Therry on 21st May 1820. Her obituary gives her birth date as 24th Feb 1819 but as her mother Eliza Hughes did not arrive in the colony until 19th Nov 1818 this would appear to be an impossibility (remembering her father had arrived in April 1818), I believe her birth year to be 1820 making her 14½ when she married John Byrne on 23rd August 1834, John was 32 yrs old.

The same day that John & Ann married Fr. Therry baptised Mary Julia Hely daughter of Matthew Hely and his wife Catherine Dillon. I have been unable to find anything regarding this

marriage or the origins of Catherine. Matthew and Catherine had another daughter before he was tragically drowned on 26th August 1840 apparently trying to cross a flooded creek in Campbelltown area. His only son Matthew Jun was born posthumously.

He is buried in St. John's Catholic Cemetery Campbelltown near James Ruse. Fortunately his headstone has not been vandalized as has Ruse's, it reads

“ A tender father, a husband dear, A faithful friend now lieth here. In space of time Death did him take God rest his sole for Jesus sake. RIP”



Matthew Healey Grave in St. Johns Catholic Cemetery Campbelltown

Ann is not listed in the 1828 census but is supposed to have come to Goulburn in 1829. Mathew was granted a Licence for his Inn on the site of “Riverdale” on 28th June 1832. At the first race meeting in Goulburn in 1838 his horse “Paddy-Two-Sticks” won the main event which carried a £10 prize.

Around this time the township was moved to the present site as the North site near the Muwarra River” was flood prone. In the “History of Goulburn” published in 1941 it states that Matthew was going to open a Hotel in Sydney in the late 1830s early 1840s. He had transferred the licences to his son in law John Byrne in 1830s but he had also purchased a number of blocks of land in the new township, so I don't believe he intended to leave.

**From writings of the late Clare Jackson**

A lot more information is now available on Matthew Healey such as: Later records show that Matthew sold his properties in Goulburn and was returning to his Campbelltown property when he drowned and was carrying a large sum of money. I will endeavour to write a fuller history of Matthew Healey for a late journal.

Typed and additions by Tony Jackson 152

**Tony Jackson** – Library Coordinator & Assistant Editor

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### **New Acquisitions to July 2014**

AU 045 – Unnatural Lives – Studies in Australian Convict Fiction. Laurie Hergenhan

AU 060 - The Lost Diggers. Ross Coulthart

AU 061 – Australia Colony to Nation. E. W. Dunlop & W. Pike

AU 062 - Annabella Boswell's Journal. Edited with introduction by Morton Herman

AU 063 - Parish Registers in Australia – A list of Original Transcripts, Microform, & Indexes of Australian Parish Registers. 2nd Edition. Nick Vine Hall

NS 079 - Colonial Buildings Macarthur Growth Area (Campbelltown, Camden, & Picton). Macarthur Development Board

NS 080 - A History of Coolongolook District – School Centenary 1884-1984 School Centenary Committee

NS 081 - Her Natural Destiny the education of Women in New South Wales. Noeline Kyle

- CA 040 - Belgenny Farm – Birthplace of Australian Agriculture. R. V. Wood
- CA 041 - Tales of Old Camden. L. Vincent
- CA 042 - The Best of Back Then. Camden HS & J. Wrigley
- CA 043 - John Armstrong Colonial Schoolmaster Sydney & Cobbitty 1839 – 1857 from original diaries. I & G Armstrong
- WO 009 - Appin – The Story of a Macquarie Town. A. Whitaker
- WO 011 - The Forgotten Village of Picton. L. Vincent
- WO 012 - Ron Mills’ ‘Yerranderie-Burraborang Scrolls’. The Oaks HS
- CE 075 - Burial Records for Coopernook, Moorland & Harrington. Manning Wallamba FHS
- CE 076- Whispering Bones – Liverpool Memorial Park. Liverpool Regional Museum
- CE 077 - Burial Records for Dawson (formerly Cundletown Cemetery) Book 5 Presbyterian, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, Baptist, Seventh-day Adventist, LDS, Independent. Manning Wallamba FHS
- CE 078 - Burial Records for Dawson (formerly Cundletown Cemetery) Book 8 Lawn Section M-Z. Manning Wallamba FHS
- CE 079 - A Stroll Throgh St. Marks Churchyard Picton. Picton & DH & FHS



- FA 078 - The Bursill Family of Campbelltown. Campbelltown & Airds HS
- FA 089 - Ripe for Harvest – Crowe Family. A. Young
- FA 090 - Rapley Family of Camden and Beyond 1832 – 1992 Vol 1. E. Streatfield & G. Rapley.
- FA 110 - Thurns in Australia. George Thurn
- FA 111 - Thurn German Family Tree. Hans-Peter Thurn
- FA 113 - Dear William – The Suttors of Brucedale. Judith & Horace Norton
- FA 114 - Malua – Fowler Family History 1535-1985. Lionel Arthur Fowler
- FA 115 - Marine Officer Convict Wife – The Johnstons of Annandale. Alan Roberts
- PR 040 - They Left Their Mark – Early Pioneers of Blacktown Area. H. Magann
- PR 041 - Griffith & District Pioneers – A Biographical Register. Griffith G&HS
- PR 042 - A Register of Pioneer Families Vol 1. The 1788-1820 Pioneer Association
- PR 043 - Port Macquarie The Windingsheet. Port Macquarie HS
- RE 051 - How to Write and Publish Your Family Story in 10 easy steps. Noeline Kyle

- RE 073 - The Catholic Records Index. Liz Vincent
- RE 074 - The Joys of Family History, Introduction to, - All you need to start your Family Search. S. Fowler
- RE 075 - Finding Florence, Maude, Matilda, Rose Researching and writing women into Family History. Noeline Kyle
- RE 076 - My Ancestor was in an Asylum brief guide to Asylum in Australia and New Zealand. Shauna Hicks
- WM 011 - How to Trace Your Military Ancestor in Australia & New Zealand. R.H. Montague
- CD 110 - Illawarra Mercury Index – Pre 1900. Illawarra FHG
- .....

### **Book Loan Criteria**

1. All Books with YELLOW dot can only be borrowed for a period of 4 weeks, all book with a GREEN dot can be borrowed for a period of 2 weeks.
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5. A limit of 2 books per member at any time.
6. Books may be reserved by contacting the Library Coordinator.

A full list of book available for borrowing will appear in the next edition of Camden Calling

Any further books that are acquired and are available for borrowing will be listed in the Valley Voice newsletter and future Camden Calling's.

**Tony Jackson** – Library Coordinator & Assistant Editor

**Items for Sale**

Camden Pioneer Register	Third Edition	\$35.00
Pioneers At Rest (Cawdor Cemetery)	Daphne Koob/CAFHS	\$20.00
Snap Shots of Early Cawdor Pioneer	Susanne Voytas/Daphne Koob	\$30.00
We do but Sleep Camden & Menangle Anglican Parish Cemeteries	Janice Johnson	\$20.00
Camden General Cemetery + Index	Transcript by CAFHS	\$12.00
Camden Catholic Cemetery	Transcript by CAFHS	\$8.00
St. Paul's Cobbitty Cemetery	Transcript by CAFHS	\$15.00
St. Thomas's Narellan Cemetery	Transcript by CAFHS	\$15.00
Camden Council Rates Book	Transcript by CAFHS	\$25.00
CAFHS Cookbook	CAFHS Members	\$8.00
Camden	Alan Atkinson	\$40.00
They Worked at Camden Park 4th Edition	CHS	\$20.00
History of Camden	CHS	\$10.00
Internet Family History	Cora Num	\$12.00
Irish Research on the Internet	Cora Num	\$12.00

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Postage:	Australia	(Approx.) \$5.00
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Family Circle	9 Generations Wheel Chart	\$2.00
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### MISCELLANEOUS

Starter Kit	Genealogy Starter Kit	\$2.50
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