

Andrew Thompson – 'Long Harry'

January or early February 1877 – to October 22nd, 1810

Andrew Thompson.

Me. William Freame sends us the following information re Andrew Thompson, which may interest our readers : — 'Government Order. ' May 25th, 1802. ' Whereas Andrew Thompson, settler, and constable at the Green Hills, has been at a great expense in constructing a bridge (floating) over the South Creek on the road from Parramatta to the Green- Hills, which will be of great convenience to travellers from Parramatta and the settlement of Toongabbie, he has requested that a toll may be established by authority, as may compensate him for the expense he has been at, and to enable him to keep the bridge in repair, Governor King hereby grants to Andrew Thompson the privilege of collecting tolls at the said bridge for a period of 14 years.' Here followed list of tolls, penalty for using the bridge without paying toll was fixed at £5, Government officials being exempt.' 11 Hawkesbury, Dec. 19th, 1807. ' Having undertaken the management of an estate here for His Excellency Governor Bligh, purchased from Tyler and Simpson, with the design of showing what improvements could be made in colonial farming — and whereas His Excellency has been pleased to trust this important experiment to my charge, I do hereby certify and declare that the estate is according to statement given below, and has been managed without impropriety or known error ; and that there is no debt, charge or encumbrance standing, or to pay, of or belonging to the management of this estate. '— (Signed) Andrew Thompson,'

Here followed a statement of the number of stock, &cM and the account for the sale of milk for the farm from **Ocb. 4th to Dec. 14th, 1807**. Total milk sales for that period being **£60 Os 10d at 10d per quart**. PERSONAL. (1903, May 2). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article86216397>

On Wednesday the 27th ultimo a Hawkesbury Boat belonging to Mr. Andrew Thompson, was totally lost near Broken Bay, on her passage to Sydney, with a full freightage of Maize, Potatoes, and Melons; but two men on board her fortunately saved their lives, though not without extreme difficulty. The loss of the boat, we understand, may in some measure be attributed to a want of skill in one of the above persons, **who had inconsiderately taken her in charge, and professed himself capable of piloting her to the WORLD'S END**. The boat filled when at a considerable distance from the shore; and, as the master observed the water flowing in upon her, had only sufficient presence of mind to observe, that in less than ten minutes they should be both as dead as an anchor lock to which apostrophe his distressed companion could only return a pious ejaculation. The prophesy, however, was not fulfilled; **the boat was driven on shore**, and dashed to pieces by the violence of the surf, and the proprietor, we are sorry to add, sustains a

heavy loss. SYDNEY. (1803, May 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625557>

We feel ourselves happy in informing the Public, that Mr. Andrew Thompson's boat, stated to have been dashed to pieces on her passage to Sydney, was not totally lost, although she sustained much damage. Classified Advertising. (1803, May 15). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625574>

BOATS - On Monday came in from Hawkesbury the William Mary, Miller; on Tuesday the Union, Jones; **Hope**, Smallwood; William, Grant and Kearns; **Hope, Thompson**; all laden with corn. By the Union the three men wrecked in Broken Bay were brought in; the particulars of which are contained in the preceding page. SHIP NEWS. (1803, May 29). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625598>

A strong well-built Sloop, from 35 to 40 tons burthen, belonging to Mr. Andrew Thompson, was on Saturday the 17th instant launched at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury. Mr. Thompson has another vessel of nearly the same size now on the stacks, which will be shortly ready to launch. SYDNEY. (1803, September 25). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625792>

Advertisement. COMPLAINTS having been made by SUBSCRIBERS resident in some parts of the District of Hawkesbury of Disappointment in receiving their Papers in proper time, we beg leave to inform our Readers in that Vicinity that they are now addressed to the Care of Mr. ANDREW THOMPSON, to be left at the Bridge-house, Hawkesbury, Mr. Thompson having made a voluntary tender of his good offices their delivery in future, both to prevent trouble to the Person deputed to publish the Papers at the Bridge-house, and disappointment to our readers, the Name of each Subscriber shall be written on his Paper, which will be given to such Persons only as may be properly authorised to receive them. Mr. Thompson having also kindly undertaken to Collect the Hawkesbury Quarterly Subscriptions, all such Payments are requested to be made into his hands. Classified Advertising. (1803, October 2). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625805>

On Wednesday the 27th ultimo a Hawkesbury Boat belonging to Mr. Andrew Thompson, was totally lost near Broken Bay, on her passage to Sydney, with a full freightage of Maize, Potatoes, and Melons; but two men on board her fortunately saved their lives, though not without extreme difficulty. The loss of the boat, we understand, may in some measure be attributed to a want of skill in one of the above persons, who had inconsiderately taken her in charge, and professed him self capable of piloting her to the WORLD'S END. The boat filled when at a considerable distance from the shore ; and, as

the master observed the water flowing in upon her, had only sufficient presence of mind to observe, that in less than ten minutes they should be both as dead as an anchor lock to which apostrophe his distressed companion could only return a pious ejaculation. The prophesy, however, was not fulfilled; the boat was driven on shore, and dashed to pieces by the violence of the surf, and the proprietor, we are sorry to add, sustains a heavy loss. SYDNEY. (1803, May 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625557>

COURT OF Civil Jurisdiction.

On Wednesday the Court met and proceeded to try the following Cause, viz.

LORD (as Attorney for J. ARCHER), versus Mr. FITZGERALD, Superintendant of the Government Agricultural Concerns of the Colony.

This was an Action brought for the recovery of Damage, laid at 330l. which had been sustained by the Plaintiff in his capacity of Agent, by two Stacks of Wheat taking fire, and being totally consumed, owing to the burning of the stubble on the hired Government Grounds at Cornwallis Place, at the direction of Mr. Fitzgerald, Superintendent. The stacks consumed were on the borders of a Farm now occupied by Clarke and Pendle, and were assigned to the Plaintiff as Agent, wherefore the action has been brought.

The plaintiff called evidence to prove that the accident had been occasioned expressly by the burning of the stubble on Cornwallis Farm, of which event the occupiers of the adjoining premises Clarke and Pendle, were not duly apprised, and therefore did not use such precautions as would in all probability have prevented the stacks from taking fire; but on the other side it appeared, that one of the parties, Clarke, had made frequent applications to the principal Overseer, for information as to the time intended for burning off the stubble, and appearing desirous that it should be burnt off as early as possible, declared his own premises and property to be secure, and that he was then prepared for the event; and it further appeared that Clarke had expressed himself to this effect the day before the Stubble had been fired, from whence the Overseer concluded that he was in all respects prepared to provide against accident, with which he in conversation had acquainted Mr. Fitzgerald.

It was also contended, that Mr. Fitzgerald had issued orders for burning off at an unseasonable time, as such a measure should only have been executed during a perfect calm, in which case the fire could not possibly have extended to the stacks, which were hoed round to a proper distance; but it was maintained in reply, that every respect had been paid to the state of the atmosphere, that at the time of firing it was perfectly tranquil and serene, and continued to be so for upwards of an hour afterwards, ; but that the wind shifting suddenly, a hurricane unexpectedly came on which driving impetuously towards the farm of Clarke and Pendle, set fire to a heap of corn stalks on their grounds, and rendered abortive every exertion that could possibly be made to save the property.

The Court being now desirous of ascertaining as nearly as possible the true amount of the damage, and several witnesses who spoke in that particular differing in their opinion, **recourse was necessarily had to the quantum of Wheat specified by Mr. Andrew Thompson in his Returns officially made to HIS EXCELLENCY on an Inspection and Survey some short time prior to the accident, in which he estimated the contents of the larger stack to be 600 bushels; and the other had been since erected, and was computed at 100 bushels more; and Mr. Thompson being questioned by the Court**

whether he had at any time known damage to be awarded under similar circumstances, declared that he had himself paid damage in a similar case.

When the Evidence closed the Court cleared, and shortly after returned a Verdict for the Plaintiff --- Damages 280l. with Costs of Suit, to be paid in Wheat.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE then acquainted Mr. Fitzgerald, that the Court were clearly conscious that the event, however unfortunate the circumstances attending it, could not reflect upon him the slightest shadow of culpability, nor upon any person who had acted under his authority; but on the contrary, that it must appear the effect of accident, which it was not in his power either to foresee or to prevent. He requested him at the same time to suspend any intention of Appeal until he should be apprised of its necessity.

COURT OF Civil Jurisdiction. (1804, January 15). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625975>

Another handsome Sloop built by Mr. A. Thompson, was on Thursday launched from the Green Hills; **her keel was laid by Mr. Kelly, now master of the Nancy, her burthen is computed at 30 tons, and in compliment to the spot of her nativity, she has received the name of the Hawkesbury.** Bench of Magistrates. (1804, February 19). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626050>

EVERY Person possessing Rowing Boats on the Banks of the Hawkesbury are to have them NUMBERED and REGISTERED by Mr. Andrew Thompson, Head Constable, in the course of the ensuing Week—Boats found Rowing about any part of the River are seizable, whenever and wherever found, which are not thus Numbered and Registered,

The Settlers and Landholders of all descriptions are ordered not to suffer their Boats to be rowing about after dark, and to secure them by a Chain and Lock, taking the Oars to their Houses; to examine all Boats with suspicious People passing backward and forward by day, and to hail all Boats passing or re passing by Night; and, if necessary, to detain them. Such Boats as are not immediately put on shore on being hailed are to be fired into, and Information given immediately to the next Constable living where the Boat is to pass, that means may be taken for their being stopped and immediate Information is to be sent to the Magistrate at the Green Hills. April 5th, 1804. General Orders. (1804, April 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626125>

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned hereby gives this Public Notice to all Parties and Persons concerned, that he will attend at the House of Mr. Andrew Thompson, at the Hawkesbury, on Friday the 13th, and Saturday the 14th of this Instant July, and at the House of Mr. James Larra, at Parramatta, on Monday the 15th inst, in order to receive the Debts due on the several Accounts, and for the several Persons by whom he has been appointed Agent, as mentioned in the Advertisement of the first of May last, or such proposals for securing the same as may be approved. July 8. MICHAEL ROBINSON.

Classified Advertising. (1804, July 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626300>

Carrying his own and others' collected grain crops:

Boats.—Came in from Hawkesbury on Saturday last, the 19th inst. the William and Mary, W. Miller owner, laden with wheat. On Tuesday came in from Hawkesbury the Raven, Thomas Raby owner, also laden with wheat; and **same day the Hope of Hawkesbury, A. Thompson owner, with wheat barley, and oats.** And on Thursday came in the Argument, Ward and Eaton owners, with wheat.—On Thursday the Hope sailed again for Hawkesbury. SHIP NEWS. (1803, March 26). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625468>

By the Charlotte, **from Broken Bay** on Tuesday last, we learn that the Hope and Hawkesbury, belonging to Mr. **Andrew Thompson, together with his Hawkesbury accommodation boat, and upwards of twenty hands,** were awaiting there a favourable **opportunity for endeavouring to get off the Speedwell,** which we understand he has purchased at all hazards from Grono, some time since stranded there. For this purpose he has provided himself with a shipwright and all tackling, &c. that might be wanting but while it continues to blow fresh no attempt can be practicable. **It is his design also to erect a salt pan there; and for this purpose has provided an oil boiler, which is probably fixed by this time, estimated to be capable of supplying about 200lbs. weekly.** This will doubtless be attended with much utility, from the possibility of accomodating private stock growers with such proportion of that valuable article as may not be required for his own use; and from the liberal sanction and encouragement shewn by Government to every worthy project that promises public advantage, it may almost be wondered that the scarcity and necessity of salt to individuals has not induced others to adopt the means of a certain self supply. SYDNEY. (1804, December 2). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626527>

NOTICE.

The Books herein undermentioned were at different times borrowed from the house of Mr. Andrew Thompson, at the Green-Hills, Hawkesbury, but from forgetfulness have neglected to be returned, viz.

Two Volumes of the SpeCtator, Andrew Thomson written on the 15th page of each Volume.

Milton's Paradise Lost complete, Sterne's Work's including his Sentimental Journey.

Three Volumes of the Works of Mr, Robert Burne, the Scottish Bard. Thompson's Seasons.

Hervey's Meditations and other Works, Two Volumes of the Newgate Kalender.

It is earnestly requested, nor is it doubted that any persons who upon looking over their books may find either of the above among their number will be kind enough to return the Interlopers to their Owner, at Hawkesbury, or cause them to be left at the house of Mr. Larra, at Paramatta, or Mr. Kearns at Sydney ; as by their detention complete sets are destroyed and those valuable works rendered incomplete and consequently useless.

Classified Advertising. (1804, December 9). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626533>

SUBSCRIBERS. THE Second Twelvemonth since the commencement of this Publication being; nearly elapsed, the Printer most respectfully begs leave to remind the Subscribers thereof that reside at a distance from Sydney; and at the same time particularly to request those within the District of Hawkesbury to make their Payments for the expiring Year (together with any Arrear that may remain from the last) into the hands of Mr. Andrew Thompson (who will receive the same whenever tendered) in the course of January next. G. Howe will do himself the pleasure of waiting in person on the Subscribers of Parramata for the purpose of collecting such sums as have not been paid either to Mr. James Larra or himself, up to the Expiration of the present Quarter.

Classified Advertising. (1804, December 30). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626566>

Whereas by the General Order of the 11th of August last, the Bounds of the different Commons notified therein were de- signed; and His Excellency having been pleased to direct the necessary Instruments for that purpose to be prepared, and the Seal of the Territory to be attached thereto, in the Names of the following Persons as Residentary Trustees, viz.

Nelson Common, **Andrew Thompson** Thomas Biggers, Thomas Tyler.

Phillip Common.

Matthew Lock Edward Robinson Henry Baldwin

Richmond Hill Common. John Ryan John Bowman Andrew Thompson

Field of Mars and Eastern Common. David Brown Francis Oakes James Squires

Baulkham Hill and Northern Boundary Common. John Smith Andrew McDougal
George Suter.

Prospect Hill Common. John Nicholls James Cleaver William Kentwell

And that the Right of Commonage may be understood, and thereby vexatious complaints and litigations be prevented, I am directed to draw up and make public the following Epitome of the existing Laws respecting Commons, for the information of all concerned, viz.

NEW SOUTH WALES THE word Common, in its most usual acceptation, signifies Common of Pasture. This is a right of feeding one's beasts on another's land ; for in those waste grounds usually called Commons, the property of the soil is generally in the Lord or the Manor (here the King, or his Representative for the time being).

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. This is a matter of most universal right; and the Law annexes this Right of Common as inseparably incident to the Grant of Lands ; but this right may extend to other beasts, besides such as are generally commonable, such as hogs, goats, sheep, &c. or the like, which neither plough or manure the land :- This is not a general right, and can only be claimed by immemorial usage and prescription.

The Lord of the Manor may inclose so much of the waste as he pleases, for tillage and wood ground, provided he leaves Common sufficient for such as are entitled thereto.-The

interest of the Lord and Commoner in the Common are looked upon in Law as mutual : They may both bring actions for damage done, either against strangers or each other ; the Lord for the public injury, and each Commoner for his private damage.

1. Lords of manors may depasture in commons.
2. The lord may agist (i. e. take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the King's forests), the cattle of a stranger in the common by prescription; and he may license a stranger to put in his cattle, if he leaves sufficient room for the commoners.
3. The lord cannot dig pits for gravel or coal.
4. The Commoner cannot use Common but with his own proper cattle ; but he may borrow other cattle, and common with them, for by the loan they are in a manner made his own cattle.
5. No commoner can distrain the cattle of another commoner, though he may those of a stranger.
6. If a commoner incloses or builds on the common, every commoner may have an action for the damage.
7. A commoner may not cut brushes, or dig trenches, &c. in the common, without a custom to do it.
8. Any man may, by prescription, have Common and feeding on the King's high- way, although the soil doth belong to another.
9. Infected horses, mares, and stone horses under size, are not to be put into commons. And should any local Regulation be deemed necessary, the Trustees will signify the same to the nearest resident Magistrate, that he may apply for regular Permission and eligible Persons to be appointed, to consider of the propriety of such Regulations.

By Command of His Excellency,
Rd. Atkins, Judge Advocate.

Classified Advertising. (1805, January 20). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626593>

We are sorry to state the loss of a very fine young horse sustained by Mr. Andrew Thompson of Hawkesbury on Sunday last, owing to inhuman treatment from a servant. A gentleman had called in the morning on travel towards Richmond; but being unacquainted with the road, accepted Mr. T's offer of a man on horseback to accompany him; at the distance of about four miles, the creature appearing unwell, the rider was directed to return, and he complied, but by another road, on which he stopped at the house of a settler, where the horse appeared to endure much agony. The fellow, however, re-mounted, and with much compulsory treatment reached his master's house, very shortly after which the animal expired. We are thus minute in relating the particulars of the circumstance, which we much regret, owing to a false report having obtained which this will we hope rectify.

SYDNEY. (1805, February 17). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626632>

To the PUBLIC.

The very extravagant price of paper renders necessary the repetition of a former Solicitation, requesting the payment of Subscriptions up to the 1st day of March last,

terminating the second Twelvemonth ; and as no additional charge has been presumed in compensation of the severe additional trouble (in many instances rendered irksome by disappointment), added to a certain additional expenditure attached to the collection of trivial sums at distant settlements, it is also necessary to require, that all payments be hereafter made at Sydney, the subscriptions of our Readers at Hawkesbury to the end of the second Twelvemonth only excepted, which Mr. A. Thompson kindly expresses his willingness to receive, when tendered, in grain, as better suited to the convenience of an agricultural settlement, whose liberal support we gratefully acknowledge. For the reason above assigned, we at the same time solicit, that the subscription (amounting to only sixpence for each weekly publication), be paid in copper currency or colonial bills, those of Hawkesbury still excepted ; and that all advertisements, unless from subscribers, be paid for when delivered to the Printer. To the PUBLIC. (1805, April 14). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626719>

His whaling ship(s):

The Speedwell, Thompson, sailed from Hawkesbury the latter end of last week for the Coast of New Zealand. SHIP NEWS. (1805, August 11). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626873>

OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

On Friday morning the Court assembled, and proceeded to the trial of William Miller, labourer, for the WILFUL MURDER of Bridget Kean, in the afternoon of the 18th of September, at Hawkesbury.

When commanded to plead to the indictment the prisoner answered "Not guilty of the crime willfully;" and evidence was then called.

Simon Ludditt deposed, that about 2 in the afternoon of the above day he observed the prisoner running towards him in great haste ; that he asked him if any thing was amiss? & was answered "Yes : I have killed Biddy, & am going to deliver myself up;" that the deponent offered to and did accompany him to the Green Hills, where he declared his crime to Mr. Andrew Thompson, chief constable, who, joined by the residentary Magistrate, went to the place where the deceased lay, and sought in vain for the body until the prisoner, then in-charge, arrived, and instantly put a period to the search by discovering with its unfortunate object, a spectacle the most shocking ; that upon approaching the body, a hoe was found within a few inches of the head, fragments of which were then adhering to it, and the dreadful instrument much stained with blood, the prisoner having previously confessed that he had buried the eye of the hoe within her head. The deponent to an interrogatory further said, that he was by trade a smith, and that he had himself made the implement for the prisoner, and knew it to be his property.

Other evidence corroborating the foregoing being gone through, the prisoner was called upon for whatsoever he might have to advance in his defence ; but contented himself with saying, that what he had done proceeded not from malevolent pre-intention, but from an unbridled momentary rage.

The Court cleared, and after a short deliberation returned a Verdict Guilty.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE expatiated on the heinous and barbarous nature of the offence, and enjoined the criminal to devote the little interval allowed him for repentance to the

only hope that remained him - of suing for a remission of his transgressions when arraigned at that great Tribunal, before which, even upon his own acknowledgment, he had iniquitously sent an unfortunate fellow-creature, from her sex naturally helpless and incapable of resisting an inhuman assault for which not even the smallest provocation had appeared, with all her crimes upon her head ! The Sentence of Condemnation was then passed; and the prisoner returned to close confinement.

COURT of CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. (1805, September 29). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626926>

WHEREAS by the General Orders of May 25, 1802, His Excellency was pleased to grant to Andrew Thompson, settler and Constable at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, a lease for constructing a Floating Bridge over the South Creek, to facilitate the communication between Sydney, Pararmatta and Hawkesbury, which has been of the greatest service to the settlers in that District and to the inhabitants in general, as specified in the said Order. And whereas the Tolls on the said Bridge have not been sufficiently explicit under the different heads of Persons, Carriages, Draught and Stock Cattle, and other Stock, the Governor has judged it necessary, with the consent of the Proprietor Lessee to make the following Reductions and Alterations in the Tolls demandable on passing the said Floating Bridge. per ana. For each Foot Passenger 4s or Per ana £1 10 0 Each Horse, single or draught 2s 6d or £2 10 0

Waggons or four-wheeled Carriages taking more than half a ton lading 1s 6d or £1 10 0

For each Cart or Carriage with two wheels loaded or not 1s 6d or £ 1 10 0

For each head of Cattle whether in draught or not 1s 6d or £1 10 0

Each sheep under a score 2s Ditto by the score, 2s 6d or £210 0

Swine or Goat the same as 2 Sheep,

It is to be understood that for the above Toll passenger, horses, carts, or carriages are to pass and repass once in the same day on the same Ticket.

Thereafter Regulation of the Order of May 25, 1802, respecting keeping the Bridge in repair Individuals &c. passing the Bridge on Government Service in the actual execution of Public Duty and the penalties prescribed by that Order do remain in force.

General Orders. (1806, March 9). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627036>

To be SOLD by AUCTION BY MR. BEVAN, At the house of Mr. Andrew Thompson, at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, on Thursday the 1st of May next, at 11 in the forenoon. Twenty Lots of Ground, pleasantly and eligibly situate for building, and measuring four rods in front and eight in depth; lying on the south side of the public road across the Green Hills, and comprising a part of the Farm originally granted to Thomas Rickerby, The purchaser may be accommodated with twelve months credit.

Classified Advertising. (1806, April 20). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627092>

Consideration of the repeated useful and humane exertions of Andrew Thompson, Settler and Head Constable of the Hawkesbury Districts, in saving the lives and

much of the property of the Sufferers by the repeated floods in that quarter, as well as from his general demeanor, and to provide a wholesome permanent Drink for the Settlers and Labourers in that extensive Settlement, **His Excellency has directed the Commissary to furnish the said Andrew Thompson with the Coppers and other Brewing Utensils arrived by the William Pitt**, he making payment for the same, with the usual Advance of Fifty per Cent. on the following obligatory Conditions; That is to say, **To supply the Inhabitants with good Beer at not more than One Shilling per Gallon and Small beer at sixpence.**

Not to dispose of the Beer so brewed to particular individuals, but the distribution to be as general as possible. Not to sell, give, lend, or make any other use of the Malt he may make than for the purpose of brewing on his own premises. General Orders. (1806, May 11). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627114>

NOTICES.

THE following Persons being about to proceed on a Sealing Voyage in the employ of Mr. Andrew Thompson, all claims on any of them are required to be made within 10 days from the date hereof to the said A. Thompson.

Wm. Fletcher John Wade Nicholas Dukes James Ruse Charles Beyer John Duncache John Robinson Joseph Clifford H. H. Rope Edward Denn Evan Evans H Robinson Thos. M'Cabe John Wade A Masters

A. Thompson finds it necessary at the same time to caution the Public against giving any further credit to the said persons or any of them as no demands hereafter contracted will be paid. [Hawkesbury, March 7, 1807]

A Thompson requests that all persons indebted to him will discharge the same immediately; and, that those whose Engagements were for Grain to be delivered at the Green Hills will deliver it according to their agreement, where it will be taken at the present store price; or otherwise discharge their Accounts in money.—Having forborne to demand those Debts last year from the calamities of the Flood &c. he hopes to have them paid now without being obliged to have recourse to Law for their recovery.

To be Sold at Mr. Andrew Thompson's about 400lbs. of fine Otaheite Pork belonging to an Individual of Otaheite, for ready payment, to be delivered at Sydney, Parramatta, or the Hawkesbury. Classified Advertising. (1807, March 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627410>

TO be sold by Private Contract, with Credit on approved Security, two capital Breeding Mares, both in foal, and two strong and very handsome Geldings, rating three years old, four new Saddles and Bridles, several good Chaises and Carts, with complete set of harness. To be viewed at Mr. Thompson's Hawkesbury, and particulars known. Also for Sale, the stout, excellent, and **very handsome Sloop HAWKESBURY**, lately returned from Otaheite. Her speed in performing her voyage thither renders every other encomium unnecessary. She is well found with good ground tackle and rigging, and has a full suit of Sails entirely new. Principals are requested to apply by letter or otherwise to Mr. Thompson, Hawkesbury.

To be Sold at Mr Andrew Thompson's abode: 400lbs of fine Otaheite Pork belonging to an Individual of Otaheite, for ready payment, to be delivered at Sydney, Paramatta, or the Hawkesbury. Also, a Keg containing about 30 gallons of Cocoanut Oil.

Classified Advertising. (1807, March 15). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627417>

Lost, the latter of the week, between the Barrack Square and Mr Lord's Warehouse, **a Government Receipt for five hundred bushels of Maize, in favour of Mr Andrew Thompson, and dated in February, 1808.** - Any person delivering the same to G. Howe, will receive One Guinea reward; payment being stopped at the commissary's office, it can be of no use to any person but the owner. Classified Advertising. (1808, May 15). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627500>

The Court adjourned to Friday; when W. LINDSEY was put to the bar and indicted for feloniously stealing a sheep, the property of John Palmer, Esq. Evidence being called, W. SMITH, being admitted King's evidence, deposed, that some time in April last he saw the prisoner at the bar, who had the charge of Mr. Andrew Thompson's flock at Hawkesbury, take two sheep out of Mr. Palmer's flock, which he was certain were Mr. Palmer's property, one of which he positively swore to.

JOHN BLAKE deposed, that he also saw the transaction, but could not positively declare either or the sheep to have been Mr. Palmer's property.

W. MARTINE [?] overseer to Mr. Thompson, deposed, that W. Smith, the first evidence, had taken twenty five sheep out of a flock belonging to Lindsey, and declared the same to be Mr. Thompson's property; whereas he could positively declare that no sheep had been left out of Mr. Thompson's stock, of which he had the superintendence for eight years.

Wm. White, shepherd to R. Alcorn, at Hawkesbury deposed, that he had the prisoner's sheep in charge for a considerable time past ; that W. Smith had picked twenty five out of his stock, which he positively asserted to be Mr. Thompson's property, notwithstanding the deponent's knowledge of most of the sheep being Lindsey's own property, and considerable length of time in his flock.

Several other witnesses were examined; one of whom deposed to Lindsay's having purchased seven sheep from him, most of which were marked as Mr. Palmer's sheep -- This trial lasted several hours, and terminated in the Prisoner's acquittal

COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. (1808, August 28). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627572>

On Tuesday night John Brazil, a free servant of Mr. Thompson, at Hawkesbury, was found murdered by the contents of a musket being lodged in his belly. The circumstances attending this murder are of a singular nature.—It was suspected that the deceased had gone in company with some other person or **persons to rob the pig sty of Robert Richie, on the South Creek; and being separated from his accomplices was by them mistaken for one of the servants of the house, and shot dead upon the spot.**

The day following a representation was made to Archibald Bell, Esq. who by virtue of a special appointment performed the duty of Coroner, and took an inquest on the body of the deceased. In the course of the enquiry it was represented to the jury, that the deceased lodged in a hut of Mr. A. Thompson's, in company with two other men, Robert Rope and Mark Rivers, who were brought forward; when it appeared that Rope was in the continual habit of carrying a musket, for the protection of his master's property upon examining which it appeared to have been recently discharged. On the investigation some circumstances appeared, which induced the jury to commit both the above persons for the murder. SYDNEY. (1808, August 28). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627575>

Robert Rope and Marc Eivers were put to the bar and indicted for the wilful murder of John Brazell, at Hawkesbury, on the night of the 22^d of September last.—Evidence for the prosecution being called, Matthew Clements deposed, that being in charge of Robert Ritchie's house upon the banks of the South Creek, between 8 and 9 on the above night he heard a noise near the house, and going to the window, cried out Who's there ? when a gun was immediately discharged within a few paces of the window; upon which he went out, and finding a man in a dying state near the house, the deponent called for assistance.

William Aspinall, district constable, deposed, that he heard the alarm, and going immediately to the place from whence it proceeded, saw the dying man, who breathed with difficulty 5 or 6 times after he came to him, and then expired. The deponent was then informed by the foregoing evidence of the circumstances above related; notwithstanding which he considered it his duty to search in and about the house for fire arms, but found none—He communicated the information to the resident Magistrate at the Green Hills; who instantly directed a diligent search to be made after the perpetrators of the murder.—The deceased proving to have been employed in Mr. Thompson's tan yard, as was also the prisoner Rope, who was in possession of a musket, and slept in the same apartment with the deceased and another servant of Mr. Thompson's ; and three men having been observed lurking about the place whereat the murder was committed, these joint circumstances induced the deponent and his brother constables to go in quest of Rope, whom they found in bed; and on examining his musket, it had every probable appearance of having been recently discharged; in addition to which, his shoes were still wet, it being then near 12 o'clock.—The other man who usually lay there was also in bed ; but no suspicious circumstances had appeared against him.—The prisoner Eivers being likewise in bed in the same room, and a stranger in the neighbourhood, whose account of himself and of his business there was not at all satisfactory, added to the deceased having been observed in his bed, which was near to that in which Eivers lay, upon the same evening, he was apprehended with Rope, and with him committed by the Coroner's inquest, for the crime of wilful murder.—Upon

examining the body of the deceased a quantity of duck shot was found, which had penetrated the lower part of the belly, and passing below the abdomen, lodged in the back.

The prisoners rested their defence upon a denial of the charge, and both produced good general characters.—The Court cleared; and after some deliberation acquitted Rope for want of sufficient evidence, and Eivers with an admonition to be careful of falling into improper company in the future. COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. (1808, October 2). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627596>

STRAYED, or stolen from a Farm belonging to Mr. A. Thompson, at Hawkesbury, a black Dog with white streak down the neck, white tip on the tail, which curls upwards in a small ring, answers to the name of Bumper. Any person restoring the said Dog to Mr. Thompson, at Hawkesbury or Sydney, will receive One Guinea Reward ; But if detained after this notice the parties will be prosecuted in whose possession he may be found. Classified Advertising. (1808, December 25). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627654>

The heavy rains that fell on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday se'nnight were productive of considerable injury to the Settlers on the South Creek, all the lower grounds upon the banks of which were once more lain under water, as was also the whole, of Mr. Thompson's spacious wheat plantation extending from the Creek Bridge to the Red- House, SYDNEY. (1809, September 24). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627830>

BY. MR. A. THOMPSON,

At the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, on Saturday the 21 st Instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, A FINE YOUNG Mare, rising two years old. Also, a young Gelding rising three years old.

Prompt payment to be made in Wheat, Maize, or Animal Food at Government prices. Classified Advertising. (1810, July 7). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628023>

Last Sunday a turtle weighing upwards of 600 weight was taken by some fishermen at Broken Bay with a shark hook, introduced by accident into the eye. The same evening it was brought in, and retailed at 6 l. per pound. SYDNEY. (1805, December 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626980>

A desperate conflict took pace among natives on Thursday near the Military Barracks; and a number of spears flying, a private of the New South Wales Corps received one by accident in the foot, which penetrated to some depth. The combattants were a long time prevented by the curiosity of crowds of

spectators, who pressed upon all sides, from the continuance of hostility; but several Officers and Gentlemen interfering in commanding that no interruption should be offered to their customs, the battle shortly after closed and in

a few seconds the field groaned beneath the weight of numbers falling under the waddy whole a perient powers furnished in a twinkling an unpleasant spectacle of fractured heads and half expiring veterans. Their mode of assault and defence with the waddy is certainly entitled to remark; for notwithstanding the most violent rage and impetuosity, yet the head is the only part guarded; every other being here opens to the blow of the antagonist, who never avails himself of the advantage but hammers at the head of him who endeavours to counter a lasting obligation on his own. The conflict which was truly spirited while it lasted, was provoked by the conduct of Wilbamanan, no less remarkable to his countrymen for his manly courage and prowess than for his perfidious manners; who attempted to force away the wife of a native from **Broken Bay**; in which attempt he eventually succeeded, after the unhappy object of contention had undergone the terrible fatigues and barbarities consequent on a savage rivalry that holds in contempt the **female choice and inclination**. SYDNEY. (1805, December 29). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626996>

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Thomson has succeeded in getting off **the Speedwell, formerly Grono**. This was effected on Wednesday, and on Thursday she sailed for Hawkesbury from **Broken Bay**, the spot of her misfortune and recovery ; the damage sustained to the vessel comparatively trifling. Mr. T. at some distance from the assistance of any of his people perceived among a body of natives a white man, nearly if not entirely naked, in whose person he soon recognized that of Thomas Desmond, now a fugitive from King's Town. Had it not been that the natives were aware that upon calling aloud the people employed in getting off the boat would come immediately to his aid, the rash adventurer would certainly have perished beneath their merciless hands, after encountering all the inconceivable distresses consequent on an improvident travel through the uncultivated country.

So far from resisting Mr. T's command to surrender himself, he appeared happy in the occasion that presented itself of escaping the barbarity of his first captors, and was in consequence sent round to Hawkesbury by the **Speedwell**, under charge.

The **salt** pans stated in our last to be erected at **Broken Bay** by Mr. T. are up and at work ; and doubtless must prove a successful

undertaking. MISCELLANIES. (1804, December 9). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved July 18, 2014, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626539>

The assault made by the natives upon the Hawkesbury vessel, mentioned last week, took place off Mangrove Point. There were five persons on board, one of whom had set out in **a** small boat for Mr. **Thompson**'s saltpans at Mullet Island; but being menaced by the natives availed himself of the offer to go in the vessel. This man and Pendegrass, who had charge of her, went down the after-hatch, and the others the fore hatch to take an hour's rest, being fatigued : the natives had been on board, but prevailed on by presents to leave the vessel. All were asleep but Pendergrass, and he, slumbering off, conjectured he heard **a** whisper upon deck.; he started suddenly, and looking up the hatch way, beheld several natives with spears, the foremost of whom, Woglomigh, seized hold of him, and the old man gaining the deck, maintained **a** struggle unheard by any of his companions. Giving way to superior strength, and numbers having now surrounded him, he was thrown across the fire-tub and received **a** wound in the hand from the jag of **a** spear he caught hold of as one of the assailants was about to thrust it into his breast. Another weapon was raised by Woglomigh himself, and upon the very point of being lunged in his body, when the salt boiler, who had been awakened by his cries, sprung upon deck with **a** pistol, and applying its muzzle to the ear of the assassin, sent him to the shades. **A** dismal yell alarmed the whole, and overboard they leaped. The report of the pistol alarmed the men forward, who immediately went up to, the aid of their companions, but by this time their antagonists were overboard and swimming for the shore, where numbers of both sexes continued to howl & shriek. Among those that leaped overboard was Branch Jack, the leader and chief aggressor in the last barbarities exercised by the natives, and the villain that murdered the late unfortunate Llewellyn. This wretch was thrice fired at in the water, as he rose to breathe, and to all appearance severely if not mortally wounded in the head. He gained the shore, however, but was unable to totter many paces before he threw himself on the ground, and in **a** languid tone declared himself in **a** dying state. His father was among the shore party who went to his assistance; while several of the boarders were clinging to the stern of the little vessel's boat supplicating quarter, which they obtained—as the ammunition was expended. **A** number of jagged spears were found in their canoes and

destroyed ; those that still conceived themselves in danger were permitted to paddle themselves on shore upon **a** promise of future amendment ; and as an early proof of their contrition, exposed **a** jacket with some other articles they had stolen, at the same time inviting one of the people to come for them—with what design the menaces and imprecations that succeeded their disappointment was **a** sufficient testimony. Thus were the lives of five persons preserved by the merest accident that could possibly have been ordained by **a** protecting providence; and even after the danger was discovered, without arms their resistance might have availed but little. That the death of one of the most noxious and rancorous pests of that part of the river Hawkesbury, and probable death of another, may open **a** prospect of security is much to be hoped, but the survivors of their impetuous and daring tribe equally to be dreaded. To be vigilantly prepared and well guarded must therefore constitute **the hope of future safety**. SYDNEY. (1805, September 15). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626907>

Mr **A. Thompson** has commenced building **a** vessell at the Green Hills to carry 100 tons : this undertaking ranks as **a** second rate in our colonial achievements, the King George being hitherto the only one exceeding her dimensions. SYDNEY. (1805, November 17). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626963>

Creek Bridge received material damage from some of the late lightning, which falling upon one of the ends shivered the planks, and the whole fabric was instantaneously immersed. The circumstance was immediately made known to Mr. **Thompson**, by whose prompt attention, and the exertions of **a** sufficient number of hands, the bridge was raised by day light the morning following, and **substantially replaced**. SYDNEY. (1805, December 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626980>

SYDNEY.

In addition to the exertions made by Government Mr. **A. Thompson** has, we are happy to learn, successfully applied himself to the cultivation of hemp. He last year obtained **a** small quantity of English seed, which he carefully sowed, and from this first and very limited plantation reaped **a** sufficient quantity to sow nearly four acres, which at the present moment is in **a** flourishing and forward state, and promises an ample compensation in the extensive

propagation of this very useful plant. It is also worthy of remark, that his first specimen attained to **a** luxuriance scarcely surpassed in any other climate, as the plants in general measured between 17 and 18 feet. SYDNEY. (1805, December 22). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626992>

WHEREAS by the General Orders of May 25, 1802, His Excellency was pleased to grant to Andrew **Thompson**, settler and Constable at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, **a** lease for constructing **a** Floating Bridge over the South Creek, to facilitate the communication between Sydney, Parramatta and Hawkesbury, which has been of the greatest service to the settlers in that District and to the inhabitants in general, as specified in the said Order. And whereas the Tolls on the said Bridge have not been sufficiently explicit under the different heads of Persons, Carriages, Draught and Stock Cattle, and other Stock, the Governor has judged it necessary, with the consent of the Proprietor Lessee to make the following Reductions and Alterations in the Tolls demandable on passing the said Floating Bridge. per ana. For each Foot Passenger 4s or Per ana £1 10 0 Each Horse, single or draught 2s 6d or £2 10 0 Waggons or four-wheeled Carriages taking more than half **a** ton lading 1s 6d or £1 10 0 For each Cart or Carriage with two wheels loaded or not 1s 6d or £1 10 0 For each head of Cattle whether in draught or not 1s 6d or £1 10 0 Each sheep under **a** score 2s Ditto by the score, 2s 6d or £2 10 0 Swine or Goat the same as 2 Sheep, It is to be understood that for the above Toll passenger, horses, carts, or carriages are to pass and repass once in the same day on the same Ticket. Thereafter Regulation of the Order of May 25, 1802, respecting keeping the Bridge in repair Individuals &c. passing the Bridge on Government Service in the actual execution of Public Duty and the penalties prescribed by that Order **do remain in force.**

General Orders. (1806, March 9). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627036>

Floods: - 1806

The wife of Robert Forrester, who had only lain in three days was providentially rescued by Mr. **Thompson**, when nearly up to the neck in water; from the height of which the house was at first concluded to have been abandoned, but upon **a** nearer approach the poor woman's pitieous cries were heard supplicating compassion from that Power who graciously administered to her distresses at the very moment of expected dissolution.

Another poor woman, with new born twins, was also rescued from an apparently certain destiny, when floating rapidly down the River

upon **a** heap of straw, which must shortly have separated, and consigned the whole to instantaneous death.

In the midst of the confusion that every **where prevailed, still justice was alert** in protecting the few fragments that remained to the unfortunate sufferers from violation; and several unprincipled vagabonds in **a** small boat were apprehended in attempting to pillage private property, and thereby convert to their own depraved inclinations the most dreadful as well as general disaster that ever befell this or any other to extensive settlement. HA[?]BURY, April 4. (1806, April

6). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627070>

Among other miraculous escapes was that of Samuel Craft's family, together with that of several other persons, who had likewise taken refuge in his barn, which was washed down in **a** few seconds after they were rescued by one of Mr. **Thompson's**

boats. SYDNEY. (1806, April 13). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627080>

Last week an Inquest was taken at Hawkesbury on the body of William Joyce labourer to Mr. **A. Thompson** of that settlement, whose fate it was to be killed by the fall of **a** piece of timber from **a** timber carriage. To the Printer of the Sydney Gazette. (1806, July 6). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627191>

William Hounslow was next indicted for having on the 24th of August stolen 3 bushels of wheat, the property of Mr. **A. Thompson** at Hawkesbury, of whose farm he had the charge as overseer ; but this not being sufficient evidence against the prisoner, whose character for twelve years had been unsullied, he was acquitted. COURT O[?] CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. (1806, August 31). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627270>

The Speedwell colonial vessel, belonging to Mr. **Thompson**, made the heads of Broken Bay **a** week ago, and made for the Green Hills. This schooner, we are informed, had been pretty successful in procuring seal on the New Zealand Coast; but with the reported loss, we are sorry to state, of three of her hands, who unfortunately perished through **a** **boat**

upsetting. SYDNEY. (1806, September 28). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627296>

SALES by AUCTION.

To be Sold by Auction by Mr Bevan, at the house of Mr. James Larra, Parramatta, on Monday the 9th of February at 12 o'clock precisely, upwards of 200 fine Ewes and Weathers; also three commodious houses, pleasantly and eligibly situate at Parramatta, with good gardens in high cultivation and well fenced.—Payment to be made immediately in colonial currency.

Also, a valuable Thirty acre Farm at Prospect, all clear, with the Frame of a House independent of other buildings. The situation the more valuable from its contiguity to an extensive Common, upon which Stock may be reared without injury to the crops. For further particulars apply to John Graham, Parramatta, or William Holness, Tanner, Pitt's Row, Sydney.

Same time will be Sold a beautiful Two-years old Bay Colt, and capital Gelding rising 3-years old, warranted sound, free from vice and well broke in; with a strong new Cart, well made, and Set of excellent Harness, all complete.—Prompt payment will be required in copper coin or approved bills.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION by Mr. BEVAN; at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, on Saturday the 14th of February inst., a capital Grey Horse with an elegant Chaise, & Harness, brass mounted; also an excellent Bay Gelding, with good Cart and Harness complete. Payment to be made in Wheat, Maize or Swine's Flesh at Government Price; & the purchaser be allowed three months credit, on approved security. Same time will be Sold, a few healthy Ewes and Lambs, all in good condition. Immediately after will be Sold, Four capital strong young Working Bullocks well broke in with good harness complete, and two strong Carts, one plough and harrow.

Likewise, About Eight lots of Ground for Building, upon Grants for Ever, and by far the most eligible and secure situations on the Green Hills. Payment to be made half in Wheat in this March quarter; and the other half in Maize in the month of May next:— good Security will be required. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. A Thompson, Hawkesbury.

Same day Will be Sold the following valuable Horses, &c.

Oman—A brown Stallion, rising six years old, well bred, very handsome and perfectly quiet; his equal is not to be found either for strength, safety, and ease as a road horse or durability as a slave.

Kangaroo.—A grey Gelding rising eight years old, a remarkable good lady's horse, and well known to be possessed of every desirable quality. A Bay Gelding, five years old, will draw and is a good useful hack.

Boxer,—A very large Bullock, in fine condition and will go in any situation in harness.

Money, Wheat, Maize or Swine's Flesh, at Government price will be received in payment, and three months credit given; but to prevent any future litigation, as the purchaser at the time of sale will have his choice as to the mode of payment, whatever that may be will be expected when it becomes due.

And afterwards will be Sold, Two fine Cows, both in Calf, and Two strong healthy Calves.

Likewise, a quantity of strong Men and Women's shoes; payment for which will be received either in Grain at the price allowed by Government, or in copper coin, with credit on approved security until the 30th of March next.

Classified Advertising. (1807, February 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627390>

WANTED, a person or persons to make and well burn 30,000 Bricks, — For particulars apply to Mr. Thompson, Green Hills,

Hawkesbury. WANTED, a person or persons to fell 70 acres of land, thinly timbered, chiefly with the small apple tree, at Richmond Hill. For further particulars application to be made to Mr. Thompson, Green Hills,

Hawkesbury. Classified Advertising. (1807, April 12). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627437>

On Friday a party of the Military attended by Mr. Redmond, and several constables went round to **Broken Bay**, in order to make strict search on board the ships lying there, the Ann and Ann and Eliza, for persons who may have found means to secrete themselves in those vessels; which were expected to sail yesterday for the coast of New Zealand. SYDNEY. (1805, November 17). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626963>

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has appointed Mr. Andrew Thompson, Auctioneer for the District of the Hawkesbury.

By command of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor,
Alexander Riley, Secretary. Head Quarters , Sydney,

January 21, 1809. Classified Advertising. (1809, January 22). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627667>

Yesterday a Bench of Magistrates assembled; by whom the following Persons were approved to hold Wine and Spirit Licenses for the ensuing Year :—viz.

SYDNEY. Simeon Lord, Isaac Nichols William Blake, Edward Wills Richard Cheers, Wm. Chapman John Redmond, Edward Redmond William Bennett, J. W. Lewin John Jones, John Manning Ann Robinson, Rosetta Marsh Daniel McKay, William Evans Matthew Kearns, James Morris Richard Podmore, Joseph Morley William Lawes, William Roberts Elizabeth Driver, Thomas Reibey Thomas Broadhurst, Robert Sidaway Andrew Thompson...

SYDNEY. (1809, February 26). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627686>

undermentioned are the names of the Persons approved of to hold Licenses at Hawkesbury, Parramatta, and Out settlements.

SYDNEY.—Military

Serjeant Major Whittle Serjeant John Rickets Serjeant Wm. Brumlow — James Cox — Edward Goldsbow — Daniel Humm — Charles Whalan — Nath. Cotton — Serjeant James Chisholm.

PARRAMATTA.

Serjeant Edward Johnston, Serjeant Joshua Allott Private, Samuel Young.

James Larra, James Wright William Hibburd, Thomas Halfpenny Brian Riley, John Nichols William Davis, Joseph Ward

GEORGE'S RIVER. TWO that were vacant for ditto, William Knight, J. Holt.

Serjeant George Loder, Hawkesbury.

— Thomas Trotter, Cabramatta. — John Wixted, Newcastle.

HAWKESBURY.

Andrew Thompson, James Simpson

John Yeoman, William Addy William Aspinall, William Mason

John Norman, Matthew Lock John Jones, John Jones

John Bolton, John McIntosh

Richard Ridge, William Roberts John Baylis, Edward Field

Richard Fitzgerald, Thomas Rickerby James Blackman, James Badgery George Hall, Thomas Green

Thomas Biggers.

SYDNEY. (1809, March 5). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627690>

FLOOD at HAWKESBURY.

Further accounts of this disaster state that the first perceptible rise in the River took place on the afternoon of last Thursday se'nnight, when it rose at the rapid rate of 4 feet per hour until the water began to spread over the banks. The Resident Magistrates took every active precaution for the preservation of lives and property; and as long as assistance was found necessary, such persons as were fortunate enough to be provided with boats were employed in rescuing others who were in imminent danger; and on this occasion Mr.

Andrew Thompson personally signaled himself, in an unremitting exertion of two whole days and nights continuance. About 4 on Saturday morning the water was at the highest, and remained tranquil for three hours, when it began very gradually indeed to fall. **From the Green Hills, over the South Creek as far as Tuckwell's Lagoon near the Red House was a sheet of water, across which Mr. Thompson's accommodation boat conveyed persons to and fro;** and all the lower situations down the River were laid entirely under water. At Bardo- narrang and up the South Creek the principal losses are supposed to have been sustained ; but little comparative damage has been felt upwards.—At Richmond the back farms were flooded, and much of the stubble corn spoilt ; at Cornwallis the water rose nearly within a rod of Ridge's house, and had it continued to rise an hour longer it is universally conjectured it would have been equal to the last dreadful inundation, which was considerably the highest ever experienced. It was remarkable, that very little rain had fallen at Hawkesbury for several weeks previous, so that this calamity may rather be considered a phenomenon than as proceeding from any evident cause :—Many experienced Settlers attribute it to the bursting of a cloud upon the mountains, which overflowing the gulph occasioned the very sudden rise in the River. This disaster happening at a time when most of the Settlers had cropped their grounds, His Honor the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR immediately ordered every assistance from the other Settlements, to facilitate the clearing and sowing the ground anew; and by Tuesday evening last upwards of 120 working hands were despatched from Sydney for the purpose of assisting the sufferers. This and every other possible aid has been afforded; and on Thursday last Lieutenant Colonel FOVEAUX, accompanied by JAMES FINUCANE, Esq. Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, left Town for

Hawkesbury, to enquire into the extent of damage done by the flood, and to attend, as well to the distribution of labourers among the sufferers, as to such other assistance as their circumstances should require. By this benevolent and efficacious measure many of the evils will, with the blessing of Providence be prevented, which would otherwise have fallen upon the inhabitants of this Colony as heavily as any disaster of the kind had ever done before; since, independent of what has been lost of the present year's produce, an immense quantity of new-sown ground would have been unproductive, and our distresses continued thus from year to year.

The following statement of the losses sustained of various kinds was yesterday transmitted to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor ; viz.

1769 Bushels of Wheat 233 Acres of Maize 785 Ditto of Maize 264 Pigs; and a few 212 Ditto of Barley Sheep and Goats.

At George's River, the water was higher by 10 or 12 feet than it had been in the memorable flood of March 1806. At half past 6 on Friday morning it was at the highest, being then about 34 feet above the ordinary level of the river. Its ravages are distinguishable at the height of more than 30 feet, many situations that were before solid being now perfectly excavated. The whole space extending from the bottom of the Horse-shoe Pond to the house of Mr. Moore was totally under water, and had the resemblance of an extensive lake. The new house of Mr. Knight is so much injured at the foundation as to render it necessary to be taken down and rebuilt. The lower part of the house was covered early in the evening of Thursday, and Mrs. Knight and family were obliged to take refuge in a loft, from whence during the night they had the mortification to perceive the water rapidly gaining upon this last retreat, and in one hour rising 38 inches. The house of Emmerson the scite of which was about 7 or 8 feet lower than Mr. Knight's, was removed from its standing, and left in ruins. Much of the ground newly cropped was laid waste, and some stock supposed to be lost. FLOOD at HAWKESBURY. (1809, June 4). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627755>

John Howe begs leave to inform the Public, that he keeps and carries on the extensive House and Business of Mr. Andrew Thompson, at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, with every respectful attention, and has now on Sale a valuable Assortment of Woollen and Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Stationary, Grocery, Drugs, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Sadlery, Chaise, Cart, and other Harness in sets or otherwise, Men and Women's Shoes, Shoemaker's Tools, Dressed Leather of all kinds, Salt, Pitch and Tar, large Brass Locks, Copper, Copper Pump Works, Leaden Pipes, and other Brewing Utensils, with a variety of other goods of the best quality, and at the most reduced Prices, for ready Payment only.

All Persons indebted to A. Thompson are once more requested to make good their Payments without further delay.

Thomas Smith, who arrived in the William Pitt, having absconded from the Service of Mr. A. Thompson, in violation of his Agreement, all persons are cautioned not to harbour or Employ the said Thomas Smith, under pain of prosecution. And he is hereby required to take notice, that unless he shall return to his Master's service without delay, necessary measures will be adopted to enforce submission. Classified Advertising. (1809,

December 3). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627874>

Head Quarters, Government House, Sydney, 12th January, 1810.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Andrew Thompson Justice of the Peace and Magistrate at the Hawkesbury, in the County of Cumberland ; and he is accordingly to be respected and obeyed as such.

Robert Campbell, Esq. is to act as Treasurer to the Orphan School and Gaol Fund, till further Orders.-The late Treasurer is to settle all Accounts and Demands against the said Fund, up to the day of Mr. Campbell's taking charge of that Office.

Nathaniel Lucas is confirmed as Head Superintendant of Carpenters and Millwrights.

David Langley is re-instated as Superintendant of Smiths.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS. (1810, January 14). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627901>

His Excellency the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Mr. Samuel Marsden, and Simeon Lord, and Andrew Thompson, Esquire, to be Trustees and Commissioners for regulating and conducting all Affairs and Matters connected with the Turnpike Road proposed to be established between the Town of Sydney and the Hawkesbury. --They are accordingly requested to appoint an early Day in the course of the ensuing Week, for meeting at Sydney, to take into consideration such Tenders and Proposals as may be sent in to the GOVERNOR'S Secretary, by Individuals willing to contract for making the Turnpike Road in question, agreeably to the Public Advertisement of the 24th instant.-The Trustees will submit their Proceedings and Opinions for the Gaol Ratification of the GOVERNOR, previous to their entering into any Contract that may be laid before them .

By Command of His Excellency,
J. T. Campbell, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS. (1810, March 31). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article627958>

Yesterday morning the ship Canada, Captain Ward, appeared in sight of the Heads, but could not get in till late this evening, until when no accounts from her had been received. We delay the Press briefly to state, therefore, that she brings 121 female prisoners, and two male, one of whom had escaped from this Colony. -She left England the 23rd of March, & touched at Rio -Among the Passengers are Mrs. Laycock and two Daughters; and 11 Ladies and Gentlemen of the Missionary Society.

The following are the only Letters and Parcels at present received by the Post-Master

Robert Fitz, Esq. Samuel Thorley

Joseph Davies

Wm. Davis Wm. Field

Mr. Sidaway John Burke

Wm. Blake

Mary Metcalf John Brenan

Richard Guise Wm. Sykes

Mr. S. Breakwell
Timothy Donovan Michael May
Dennis Conway John Brennan 3
Wm. Hall
Mr. Wm. Martin Robert Brown
Elizabeth Smith Robert Baker
John C. Palmer Wm. Goldfinch Mary Heatland
Lieut. Bell Miles Holding
Alex. Macdonald 2 Lawrence Butler John Fisher
Rev. Mr. Marsden 3
Jane Hall
Edward Hobbs
Wm. Haylewood Hanah Gagan
Nat. Mitchell Mary Hopkins or Stephens. Geo. Jubb
Wm. Cluer. Eliz. Scollock
James Ogden - Andrew Frazier
P. Stafford. Grace Knight A. Thompson, Esq. Edw. Pugh
PARCELS.
J. R. Kenedy James Bradly James Larra. J- Lewen
A. Thompson, Esq.

POSTSCRIPT. (1810, September 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628064>

DIED. At Hawkesbury, Green Hills, on Monday the 22d Instant, after a lingering and severe illness, aged 37, ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq. Magistrate of that District. In retracing the last twenty years of the life of this exemplary and much lamented Character will not be held uncharitable to glance at the lapse from rectitude which in an early and inexperienced period of youth destined him to these shores, since it will stamp a more honourable Tribute to his Memory to have it recorded, that from his first arrival in this Country he uniformly conducted himself with that strict regard to morality and integrity, as to obtain and enjoy the countenance and protection of several succeeding Governors; active, intelligent and industrious, of manners mild and conciliatory, with a heart generous and humane, Mr. THOMPSON was enabled to accumulate considerable property; and what was more valuable to him, to possess the confidence and esteem of some of the most distinguished Characters in this Country; the consciousness of which surmounted the private solicitude of revisiting his native Country, and led him rather to yield to the wish of passing the evening of his life where his manhood had been meritoriously exerted, than of returning to the land which gave him birth. Mr. THOMPSON's intrinsic good qualities were appreciated by His EXCELLENCY the present GOVERNOR, who soon after his arrival here was pleased to appoint him a Magistrate, for which situation Mr. THOMPSON's natural good sense and a superior knowledge of the Laws of his Country peculiarly qualified him.

Nor can we close this Tribute to his Memory without recurring to the important services Mr. THOMPSON rendered this Colony, and many of his fellow-creatures, during the heavy and public distresses which the floods at the Hawkesbury produced amongst the Settlers in that extensive District; Mr. THOMPSON's exertions were on a late occasion for two days and two nights unremittingly directed to the assistance of the sufferers, and we hasten to add, that in these offices of humanity, he not only exposed himself to personal danger, but laid the foundation for that illness which has deprived the World of a valuable Life.

During the unfortunate Disturbances which lately disrupted this Colony, he, whose death we now lament held on the even "Tenor of his Way," and acquitted himself with mildness, moderation and wisdom, and when the ruthless Hand of Death arrested his earthly career, he yielded with becoming fortitude, and left this World for a better, with humble and devout resignation, and an exemplary confidence in the Mercies of his GOD! Family Notices. (1810, October 27). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628118>

Government House, Sydney, Saturday, 27th October, 1810 His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint William Cox, Esq. to be Justice of the Peace and Magistrate in the District or the Hawkesbury, .and County of Cumberland (in Room of Andrew Thompson, Esq. lately deceased), and he is to be obeyed and respected as such accordingly.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS. (1810, October 27). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628113>

GOVERNMENT and GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Sydney, Saturday, 3rd November, 1810

His Excellency the Governor has received a respectful Address from a very numerous Body of the Settlers at the Hawkesbury, strongly expressive of their Regret at the late Event which deprived them and that Settlement at large of their common Friend and Patron, Andrew Thompson, Esq. and His Excellency is happy to receive so unequivocal a Testimony to the Rectitude of the late Mr. Thompson's general Conduct, both as a Magistrate and as a private Gentleman.- The important Duties of Magistrate in so populous a District as Hawkesbury having rendered it necessary to supply that Situation with the utmost promptitude His Excellency had appointed Mr. Cox previous to his having received the Address of the Settlers, which otherwise he should have been happy in attending to in their Recommendation of Francis Williams, Esq. whose Character and Conduct very justly claim the good opinion they have expressed of him. -His Excellency trusts, that at the hands of Mr. Cox the Settlers will find adequate Redress for any Injuries they may have to complain of; and a speedy and effectual Administration of Justice on all Occasions.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS. (1810, November 3). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628080>

ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq., late of Hawkesbury in this Territory, deceased, having by his last Will and Testament appointed us, the undersigned, to be the Executors, a Probate of his said last Will and Testament hath been duly obtained ; this is therefore to require that all Persons having Claims on the Estate and Effects of the said Andrew Thompson, Esq. will present the same to Mr. John Howe at the Hawkesbury, or Captain Antill at Sydney, on or before the 1 st day of December next ; and that all those who may be indebted to the said Estate will liquidate their Accounts respectively within the term above specified; in failure whereof legal measures must necessarily be resorted to, which it is jointly the wish of the Executors to avoid.

(signed) H. C. ANTILL, } Executors. _____ THOS. MOORE, }

Classified Advertising. (1810, November 3). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628085>

GOVERNOR and Mrs. MACQUARIE and Suite set out from Parramatta on Friday morning the 16th Instant for the Cow Pastures. They crossed over the Nepean that day, where they remained the 17th and 18th, exploring different parts of that same country and viewing the numerous herds of wild cattle in it. On Monday the 19th they left the Cow Pastures, and recrossed the Nepean, encamping on its right bank near the Ford, from whence HIS EXCELLENCY made excursions to different parts of the Country in that Neighbour- hood.—HIS EXCELLENCY, FAMILY, and SUITE visited the Banks of the Nepean on Tuesday the 20th, to visit the districts between that River, the South Creek, and George's River, **and took up their Residence for that and the following night at the House of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. on his Estate of St. Andrew's, on the Banbury Curran Creek**, from whence they returned to Parramatta on the afternoon of Thursday the 22d Instant, highly gratified with their Tour. SYDNEY. (1810, November 24). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628130>

On Wednesday, the 14th of the present month, a launch took place at Scotland Isle, Pitt Water, of a vessel of 18 tons, said to be one of the finest of her burthen ever built in the Colony.—She makes part of the devised property of the late Mr. Thompson, who at the laying down of her keel gave her the name of the **GEORDY**. SYDNEY. (1810, November 24). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628130>

TO be LET immediately, for Two Years, the valuable House and Premises late the Residence of ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq., deceased, situate on the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, and comprising a good Dwelling House, Stores, Granaries, Cellars, Stabling, and every convenient Office adapted to the beneficial Trade of that extensive and populous Settlement. Also, a valuable Farm situate on the Banks of the South Creek, adjoining the Green Hills, known by the name of West-hill Farm, comprising good

Dwellings, Granaries, Stores, Stabling, a large convenient Tan-Yard, Barn, Gardens, Yards, and every other convenience suitable to the Farming Line ; and several fertile Farms in high cultivation, commonly called Agness and Wardle Banks, situate in the District of Nepean, with very extensive Orchards bearing early Fruit Trees ; and an extensive Grazing Farm known by the name of Killarney, situate by Bardo-narang, on which is a good Brick Dwelling-house, with Cellars, Dairy, &c. and good Yards, well-adapted for Horned Cattle or Sheep, together with a Paddock on the Green Hills opposite the Brick House, consisting of about two acres for a Garden. Likewise, a large convenient Brewery, at the Green Hills, on the Bank of the South Creek, with Malt-kiln, Granary, Cooperage, large and useful Utensils for prosecuting the Brewing Business in an extensive line ; together with the Bridge over the South Creek and the extensive Salt-works at Scotland Isle, Pitt-water, with good Buildings and every requisite convenience.

Proposals to be made to Captain Antill, at Sydney ; Thomas Moore, Esq. at George's River ; or Mr. John Howe, at Hawkesbury, who will shew the Premises. Classified Advertising. (1810, December 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628141>

FOLLOWING ADDRESS

FROM THE

SETTLERS OF THE HAWKESBURY,

To be presented on the 1st Instant to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR at Windsor (formerly the Green Hills), by THOMAS ARNDELL Esq. "WE, the undersigned Settlers, Residents of Hawkesbury and its Vicinity, beg leave respectfully to congratulate YOUR EXCELLENCY on arrival at this Settlement, and earnestly hope Your Excellency will be pleased with the Agricultural improvements and industry that pervade —, and trust that the continuance of our exertions will ever merit your Excellency's approbation. We also beg leave to return our unfeigned thanks for YOUR EXCELLENCY's recent Appointment of WILLIAM COX, Esq. as a Magistrate at this place :—a Gentleman who for many years has — amongst us, possessing our esteem and confidence, who, from his local knowledge of this settlement, combined with his many other good qualities, will, we are convinced, promote your Excellency's benign intention of distributing Justice and Happiness to ALL.

(SIGNED)

Thomas Arndell, James Milemam Thomas Hobby, R. Fitzgerald

Benjamin Carver, John Stevenson

George Hall, Robert Wilson

Laurence May, Jonathan Griffiths Robert Martin, Elizabeth Earl

James Richards, G. W. Evans Henry Baldwin, John Bowman Paul Bushel, Hugh Devlyn

Robert Farlow, John Watts William Baker, William Eaton John Yoel, David Bell

Thomas Matcham Pitt, James Welsh

James Blackman, Patrick Closhel John Merritt, William Carlisle

John Cobcroft, Thomas Gordon John Gregory, Caleb Wilson Richard Norris, Thomas

Markwell

William Heydon, Thomas Winston

Thomas Hampson, Thomas Hagger Daniel McKay, William Baxter

Daniel Fane, John Baylis

John Lybher, Donald Kennedy
Henry Murray, Patrick Murphy John Jones, Owen Tierney
William Shaw, Henry Lamb John Dight, Martin Mentz
Roger Connor, Robert Guy Matthew Lock, John Harris Edward Pugh, Thomas Cheshire
William Small, Stephen Smith
William Faithful, Thomas Lumbley
William Simpson, Edward Field
Thomas Arkell, Rowland Edwards James Wall , George Collis
Charles Palmer, James Portsmouth
Thomas Weyham, Pierce Collett Elias Bishop, Thomas Appledore
Thomas Spencer, Jacob Russell
Joseph McGolding, William Dye Benjamin Baits, Richard Carr John Ryan, John Leese
Robert Smith, Thomas Cowling Paul Randall, John Embrey
John Wild, John Benn
Benjamin South, John Boulton
William Etrel, William Ezzy."

[scroll down to below list of names]

To which HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to make the following Answer.

"Hawkesbury, 5th December, 1810. "SIR, "I beg you will make known to those respectable SETTLERS of the Hawkesbury who signed the ADDRESS presented by you to me, that I am much pleased with the sentiments it conveys, and to assure them that it will always be an object of the greatest interest to me to promote their prosperity by every means in my power.

"With this view I have fixed on Ground for four different Townships, for the accommodation of the Settlers who have suffered so severely by the Floods of the River; and by a speedy removal to those Situations of security, I hope they will enjoy the fruits of that labour, which, I am happy to observe, promises this season to be rewarded with one of the finest crops ever beheld in any country.

"I hope on my return to this part of the Colony to find the new habitations built on an improved and enlarged plan to those hitherto erected on the Banks of the Hawkesbury.

"I am very glad to find that my Appointment of Mr. Cox has met with the satisfaction of the Settlers; and I have every reason to believe that he will fulfil the duties of his Office so as to gain the good will of ALL.

"I have the honour to be, SIR,

"Your most obedient humble Servant, (SIGNED) "LACHLAN MACQUARIE." To
Thomas Arndell, Esq. Hawkesbury.

By Command of His Excellency,

J. T. CAMPBELL, Sec.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY, DEC. 8, 1810.

IN THE SAME Issue:

BY MR. GAUDRY. At the Warehouse of Messrs. LORD and WIL-

LIAMS, on Saturday next the 15th Inst. at Ten in the Forenoon,

THE GOOD SCHOONER GOVERNOR BLIGH, with all her Masts, Yards, Rigging,

Sails entirely new, Two Anchors and Cables & Boat, with a number of other Articles

belonging to her. AT the same time will be sold, a variety of other Effects, the whole

belonging to the Estate of the late ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq. deceased.—A Deposit

of 25 per Cent. to be made at the time of Purchase, and approved Security for the remainder at Three Months in Sterling Bills.

N. B.—The above may be viewed on application to Mr. Gaudry, and of which Catalogues will be distributed in due time. Classified Advertising. (1810, December 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628139>

SALES by AUCTION.—BY MR. GAUDRY, At Windsor, on Thursday the 27th Instant and two following Days, on the Premises of the late ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq. (by Order of the Executors), at 10 in the Forenoon of each Day. A VALUABLE and ASSORTED STOCK of GOODS, consisting of Tanned Leather, Shoes, Harness and Sadlery, Shoemakers, Blacksmiths, and Carpenters' Tools, Hemp and Flax, a general assortment of Manchester and India Goods, Medicines, Copperas, Brimstone, Rosin Tar, Salt, Tobacco, Hardware, Stationary, and numerous other Articles.

ALSO, the valuable and useful Household Furniture, comprising good feather beds, bedding, and bedsteads, sofas and sofa covers, window curtains, Pembroke and dining tables, chairs, chests of drawers, writing desks, pier and dressing room looking glasses, table and bed linen, earthenware, glass, kitchen utensils, steel mills, large beam, scales and weights.

ALSO, Eight capital Working Bullocks, **six new Boats of different dimensions**, one Punt, seven Saddle and Draught Horses, a number of fine Pigs, a single Horse Chaise and Harness, Waggons, Carts, and a variety of Implements of Husbandry, calculated for carrying on the most extensive Farms in this Colony.

For the Accommodation of Purchasers, Three Months Credit will be given on approved Security, on all Sums exceeding Ten Pounds.—A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale, in Cash, Government, or other approved Sterling Money.

N. B.—The Goods are to be cleared away by Monday the 31st instant, if not they will be re-sold at the risque of the Purchaser.

AT the same Time will be LET by AUCTION, for a Term of Two Years, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, the valuable House and Premises late the Residence of A. THOMPSON, Esq. deceased, situate at Windsor, comprising a good Dwelling House, Stores, Granaries, Cellars, Stabling, and other convenient and spacious Warehouses, adapted to the beneficial Trade of the extensive and populous Settlement at the Hawkesbury.

ALSO, a valuable Farm situate on the Banks of the South Creek, adjoining the Town of Windsor, known by the name of West-hill Farm, comprising good Dwellings, Granaries, Stores, Stabling, a large Tan-yard, Barn, Gardens, Yards, and every other convenience attached, suitable to the Farming Line.

ALSO, several fertile Farms in high cultivation, commonly called Agness and Wardle Banks, situate in the District of the Nepean, with fine Orchards of choice early bearing Fruit Trees.

ALSO, an extensive Grazing Farm, known by the name of Killarney, situate on the Banks of Bardo-narang, on which is a good Brick Dwelling House, with Cellars, Dairy, &c. good Stock-yards well adapted for Horned Cattle or Sheep.

ALSO, a large Brewery at Windsor, situate on the Banks of the South Creek, with Malt-kiln, Granary, Cooperage, and every useful Utensil for the Brewing Business on an extensive Plan.

ALSO, the Toll Bridge over the South Creek.

ALSO, about Two Acres of Land, situate at Windsor, opposite the Brick House, inclosed for a Garden; **together with those valuable Salt-works at Scotland Island, Pitt-water, with a Dwelling-house and other requisite Buildings attached.**

Further Particulars may be known on application to Captain Antill or Thomas Moore, Esq. Executors; Mr. J. Howe at Windsor; or of the Auctioneer at Sydney.

Classified Advertising. (1810, December 22). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628149>

His Excellency has also been pleased to grant a License to Mr. John Howe, to enable him to act as an Auctioneer and Appraiser in the Town of Windsor, in the District of the Hawkesbury (vacant by the death of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq.) on his entering into the necessary Bonds and Securities for the faithful Performance of those Duties and the due Observance of the Colonial Regulations and Orders relating thereto. By Command of His Excellency,
J. T. Campbell, Sec.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS. (1810, December 29). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628155>

MR BEVAN - At the Warehouse of Messrs Lord and Williams, on Thursday and Friday the 17th and 18th Instants, by Order of the Executors of the late [Andrew Thompson](#). Esq.

THE good Schooner, entirely new, called the GEORDY, burthen 20 Tons, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, and Stores, the Purchaser of which will receive a Register in his own Name. Also the WHALE, Sloop together with a number of good Horses and Mares with Foals by their sides. Several Tons of Salt. Likewise a quantity of excellent Household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs; beds, bedsteads, &c. harness cedar, and variety of other articles. For the accommodation of Purchasers, 3 Months

Credit will be given on approved security, on all sums exceeding Ten Pounds -- A deposit of 35 per- cent to be paid at the time of Sale in Cash, Government, or other approved Sterling Money. Classified Advertising. (1811, January 5). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628166>

On Wednesday last Philip Shannaghan, a labourer long in the Employ of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. died suddenly at Hawkesbury, in a state of extreme intoxication, to which his death was attributed. SYDNEY. (1811, January 12). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628167>

BY MR. HOWE, At Windsor, on Monday the 11th of February, and following Days until the whole of the Residue of the valuable Goods and Effects of the late ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq. is sold :

THE following articles, comprising a large quantity of tanned leather for shoes and harness, saddles and, bridles, horse and bullock harness, men and women's shoes, shoe-makers' tools, and flax, a new curricule harness, compleat, springs and iron work compleat for a curricule, saddle trees of all descriptions, a valuable assortment of medicines, good Brazil and leaf tobacco, iron pots, trying ditto, huge quantities of salt; rosin, coppelas and brimstone, tin, lead pipes, smith's tools and empty casks, a waggon, timber carriage, and chains, several carts, ploughs and agricultural tools, quantity of bricks and building timber, buffalo hides and kangaroo skins (not tanned).

Also, a number, of cart and saddle horses, mares with foals by their sides several fine working bullocks, pigs, sheep, and goats.

For the accomodation of Purchasers, the whole will be put up and sold in small lots; and all Purchases above £10 will be allowed Six Months Credit on giving approved Security, and paying a Deposit of 25 per cent in Sterling Money, or Wheat at Government Price ALSO, to be Let for Two Years, a valuable Grazing Firm, situate near Bardo-narrangg, Com-prising 200 Acres, and on it is a new Brick Dwelling House, Stock-yards-, &c, &c, &c

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. deceased, are once more requested to come forward and liquidate their respective Accounts immediately, in order to prevent the Executors from resorting to rigorous measures, which is their wish if possible to avoid.

(For the Executors)

Signed John Howe.

Classified Advertising. (1811, January 19). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1 Supplement: Supplement to the Sydney Gazette; and New South Wales Advertiser. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628174>

MR. GAUDRY, At the Warehouse of Lord and Williams, on Thursday next the 14th Instant, at Ten in the Forenoon precisely.

THE following Articles, a valuable assortment of Dry Goods, the produce of Europe and India, with numerous other Articles for which approved Colonial Currency will be taken.

At the same time will be exposed for sale, a variety of Effects, being a Residue of the Property of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. for which sterling money will be required.- Also, a quantity of candles, medicines, shalloons, spades, shovels, &c. for which sterling money will likewise be required.

Classified Advertising. (1811, March 9). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628202>

To be Let, for a Twelve month certain, and entered on immediately, an extensive Tan Yard, with suitable Pits, Sheds, and Buildings, situate at West Hill, late the Property of Andrew Thompson, Esq. deceased, together with all sufficient Tools, Implements, and Apparatus necessary to carry on the Business on an extensive Scale. The Lesser to be furnished, at his own option, with a quantity of Hides on Six Months Credit, on Security, and every other Encouragement, that an industrious Man can wish. For particulars apply to Matthew Everingham, at West Hill Farm, Hawkesbury. Classified Advertising. (1811, May 18). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628245>

NOTICE. THE several Persons who made Purchases of Stock, Goods, &c of me in February last, at the Sale of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq's. Effects, at Windsor, are informed of the Payments being now due, and are therefore requested to make good the same immediately, to prevent legal measures being resorted to.

JOHN HOWE.

Classified Advertising. (1811, August 17). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628295>

Strayed, from Joseph Nobbs's, on the Parramatta Road from Richmond, near the South Creek, an aged Chesnut Gelding, blind of the right eye, and well known by the name of Squirrel, was several years shaft horse in the late Andrew Thompson, Esq's. Road Team. Any Person securing the said Horse, and giving information thereof to Joseph Ward at St. Andrew's, James Smith at Windsor, or to the Owner at the Nepean, will receive Two Pounds Reward. Classified Advertising. (1811, October 12). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628342>

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.STRAYED; from William Packer's Farm, at Bundle warren near Botany Bay, on Sunday the 20th Insunt, a Black Horse, about 15 hands high, ri-fmg 4 Years old, with a nicked tail, was bred at Andrew Thompson's Farm at Hawkesbury, and had on whence went away a leather, head-flail with a brass ring, and lined in the front with red cloth--Any Person delivering the said Horse up at the above

Fawn or at Mrs. Packer's, Pitt-street, Sydney, will receive the above Reward ;N and if kept up after this Notice, the Offender will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law. Classified Advertising. (1811, October 26). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628355>

NOTICE.

HERE having been repeated A avertisement s requeuing Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. to come forward and settle the same Without delay, which hitherto have been but little attended to, this is to give Notice, that those Persons who do not entirely liquidate their respective Accounts by the beginning of December will be sued for the fame in January next, without respect or partiality, as the Executors are determined to close the Accounts of the said'Estate, (By Order of the Executors),
John Howe.

Classified Advertising. (1811, November 16). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628364>

To be Sold by Private Contract, by Richard Woodbury, of Windsor, a commodious brick built Dwelling House and Premises, comprising forty rods or perches, situate in a central part of George-street, Windsor, late the property and residence of John Austin, Shoemaker. The Purchaser will be assured of undisturbed possession, notwithstanding Austin's insinuation in last week's Paper that the Writings and Possession thereof were irregularly obtained when he was confined in Sydney Gaol, the said John Austin very regularly sold and transferred the said Premises before responsible Witness, and the Purchase Money paid to the Executors of the Estate of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. by his direction, to release a Security they held on said House and Premises also, an Execution they had against his other Effects.

Classified Advertising. (1812, May 23). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628476>

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the Month of December, 1813, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, those valuable and eligibly situated HOUSES and LANDS comprising the ESTATE of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. Viz. Lot 1.— A Brick Building of two stories, comprising eight Tenements of two Rooms each, situate in George-street, Windsor.

Lot 2.— One hundred and fifty Acres of rich Arable Land, known by the name of West Hill, situate by the Town of Windsor, with a convenient weather-boarded and shingled Dwelling House, brick-built Granary of three floors, weatherboarded and shingled, Stabling and Barn, detached Servants' Room, & a fenced Garden of two Acres, extensive

fenced Paddocks, and every useful Farm Offices, secure from the highest Floods, and commanding the range of a very extensive Common of excellent Grazing Land.

Also, a convenient Tan Yard, and a weather-boarded and shingled House on the Premises, forming a very desirable Acquisition for the Agriculturist and Grazier.

Lot 3.— The Toll Bridge over the South Creek, Windsor, Leasehold from the Crown, of which eight years are yet to come and unexpired.

Lot 4.— Two hundred and seventy-eight Acres of Land, known by the name of Agnes Bank, 200 of which are felled, and 60 cleared, in rich arable condition; and a full grown Peach Orchard of ten Acres, situate on the Banks of the River Nepean, within 8 miles of the Town of Windsor; commanding an extensive Common Right, and high Building Land secure from all Floods.

Lot 5.— Two hundred and sixty Acres of land, 150 of which are felled, and about 30 cleared, in a good state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and other useful Conveniencies, secure from the highest Floods, known by the name of Glasgow, on the Banks of the River Nepean, 9 miles from the Town of Windsor.

Lot 6. Eighty Acres of very rich Land, all felled, and about 20 cleared, known by the name of Wardle Bank, situate on the Banks of the River Nepean, within 8 miles of the Town of Windsor.

Lot 7.—Two hundred acres of Land, 30 of which are cleared, known by the name of Creek Retreat, on the Banks of the South Creek, 8 miles from the Town of Windsor, well situated for a Grazing Farm, and commanding the Range of a large Tract of good grazing Common Land.

Lot 8.— Two hundred and sixty acres of Grazing Land, with a Brick House on the Premises, known by the name of Kalarney, within 2 miles of the Town of Windsor, and commanding the Range of a very large Common, forming a very desirable Grazing Farm.

Lot 9.— Twelve hundred and forty Acres of good Grazing Land, 30 of which are cleared, and in rich arable condition, with a good House, Yards, &c. known by the name of St. Andrew's, situate in the District of Minto, 8 miles from the Town of Liverpool, 20 miles from Parramatta, 30 from Sydney, and 30 from Windsor .

Lot 10.— Scotland Isle, an Island situate in Pitt Water, Broken Bay; comprising One hundred and twenty Acres of good Land, fit for Grazing and Cultivation, with extensive Salt Works, a good Dwelling House and Stores, Labourers' Rooms, &c. and replete with every Conveniency for carrying on the Business of Salt Boiling, well situated for the Establishment of a Fishery, and Ship Building. Also, a Vessel of about 90 Tons, (partly built) on the Stocks, at the Island.

Lot 11.— A handsome Brick House, with good Stabling, Coach House, Granary, &c. situate in Macquarie Place, Sydney, adjoining the Harbour, forming a very convenient and desirable Merchant's Residence .

Lot 12.— At the same time will be Disposed of, a considerable Stock of Sheep and Horned Cattle, which will be put up in small Lots for the convenience of Purchasers. The Terms of Sale will be a Deposit of ten per Cent. on the Day of Purchase, 15 per Cent. on taking Possession, and the Remainder in Three and Six Months after; with Security on the Premises.— The Payments to be made in Sterling Money.

Classified Advertising. (1812, October 24). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628562>

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE EXECUTORS to the Estate of the late AN- DREW THOMPSON, Esq. assisted by Govern- ment, having a new and commodious Bridge over the South Creek, leading to the Town of Windsor, hereby give Notice, that it is now open for the Accommodation of the Public; and the fol- lowing reduced Rates of Toll in Lieu of those now paid at the old, Bridge, having received the Sanction of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, are established. In consequence of the Reduction of the Tolls, no Annual Ticket will be given in future; nor will any Credit be allowed, but at the Option, of the Bridge-keeper. Rates of Toll to be paid at the New Bridge over the South Creek, at Windsor; to be called Howe's Bridge.

For each Foot Passenger £ 0 0 2 Ditto ditto single Horse 0 0 6 Ditto ditto ditto, or Bullock in Draft 0 1 0 A Cart, with two Horses or Bullocks 0 1 2 For each Horse or Bullock above that }

Number } 0 0 2 Waggon, or four-wheel Carriages, }
with two Horses, or Bullocks.... } 0 1 6 For each Horse or Bullock above that }

Number..... } 0 0 2 For each Head of Cattle not in Draft, }
under a Score } 0 0 6

For every Score 0 5 0 Ditto ditto Hundred 1 0 0 Ditto ditto Sheep, Goat, or Pig, under } a Score } 0 0 1 Ditto ditto Score 0 1 0

The GOVERNOR and FAMILY, the LIEUTENANT' GOVERNOR, and all Persons on Public Duty to pass free.

Sydney, New South Wales, } November 10, 1813 }

Classified Advertising. (1813, November 20). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628806>

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Friday next, the 5th February, at 11 o'Clock, will be Rented by Mr. Howe at Windsor, for the Term of One Year, the valuable FARMS, the Property of the late ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq. called Agnes Bank, Wardil Bank, Glasgow, and Scotland

Isle; possession to be given immediately.—Wheat at the Store Price, allowing a Discount for Carriage and Loss, will be taken in Payment of the Rents at the time they become due. Classified Advertising. (1813, January 30). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628620>

ON Saturday next, the 12th Instant, the under mentioned FARM'S, the Property of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. will be Rented by Mr. Howe, at Windsor, for one Year, from the 1st of the present Month.—West Hill Farm; Killarney ditto; Agnes Bank ditto; Wardel Bank ditto; Creek Retreat ditto; Glasgow ditto; the Brewery At Windsor; the New Bridge over the South Creek at ditto. The Terms will be Sterling Money. Classified Advertising. (1814, February 5). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628855>

STOLEN, from the Farm of St. Andrew, at Bunbury Curran, in the District of Airds, on the Night of the 9th Instant, a dark Gelding, with a star on his forehead, about 14 hands and a half high, 5 years old, the property of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. Should any Person find the said Gelding and bring it to Joseph Ward, of St. Andrew, he shall receive Twenty Shillings for his Trouble. Classified Advertising. (1814, February 19). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628864>

Did this regularly:

GOVERNMENT and GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Sydney, Saturday, 30th April, 1814.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct, the following STATEMENTS of the COLONIAL, POLICE, and FEMALE ORPHAN INSTITUTION FUNDS, for the Quarter ending the 31st of March last, to be published for general Information. By Command of His Excellency the Governor, (signed) J. T. Campbell, Secretary. The TRUSTEES of the POLICE FUND in Account Current with D'ARCY WENTWORTH Esq. DR.|| the Quarter ending on the 31st Day of March, 1814.

The Executors of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. for two Years Rent of a House for the || Assistant Chaplain at Sydney, and one Year's Rent of a House at Windsor. ||||| 324 | 0 | 0 | GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS. (1814, April 30). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628903>

That 324 pounds – not shillings! And hundreds of pounds prior to that

BY AUCTION - Ex Parte HENRY COLDEN ANTILL and THOMAS MOORE, Esquires, Executors of the last Will and Testament of ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq, deceased, **in the Matter of Benjamin Singleton**: - By Virtue of an Order of the Court of

Civil Jurisdiction, made in the above Matter. At Windsor, on Friday the 24th Instant, at Nine precisely. THE Provost Marshal will Cause to be put up for Sale by Public Auction, a certain Allotment of Ground, containing **112 Perches together with the 11 acres and Buildings thereon erected, situate in the Township of Windsor unless the Debt, Costs and all included Expenses are previously liquidated**). Ex parte HENRY COLDEN ANTILL, and THOMAS MOORE, Esquires, Executors of the last Will and Testament of ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq, deceased, **in the Matter of Chas King:—** By Virtue of an Order of the Court of Civil Jurisdiction, made in the above Matter, At Windsor, on Friday next, the 20th Instant at Ten precisely. THE Provost Marshal will Cause to be set up for Sale by Public Auction, **a certain Farm and Lands, containing 39 Acres, more or less, situate on the Banks of the South Creek**, in the District of Malgrave Place (unless the Debt, Costs, and all incidental Expenses are previously liquidated). W. GORE, Provost Marshal. Classified Advertising. (1814, June 18). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628933>

SALES BY AUCTION. BY MR. JENKINS, At Cribb's Paddock, near the Sydney Turnpike, on Tuesday next, the 28th last, at Eleven, THAT Farm known by the Name of Creek Retreat, belonging to the Estate of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. on the Banks of the South Creek, eight miles from Windsor, containing 200 Actes, 30 of which are clear, most desirably situate for a grazing Farm, and adjoining a large tract of good common pasture. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the residue at twelve months credit, sectiretl on the Estate. Immediately after the above will be put up, about Fifty Head of Horned Cattle, for prompt payment in sterling money. Classified Advertising. (1815, February 25). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article629069>

MR. HOWE, At Windsor, on Saturday the 30th Instant, at 11 ALL the valuable BREWING UTENSILS the Property of the late ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq. containing two hundred weight of lead, eight bars of cast iron, one large puma and andie, two brass cocks, one tin pump, one olantern, three large mash tubs, one cooler, quantity of staves, one yeast tray, two tin coppes one large pum, one large cooper that contain between three and four hundred gallons, one large cistern for steeping mash, &c. &c. Conditions known at the Time of Sale. Classified Advertising. (1816, March 23). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2176592>

MR. BROWNE having removed his GOODS to the Store in Macquarie Place, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. ANDREW THOMPSON, a Person will generally attend there to dispose of them:- They consist of Fine Old Madeira Wine, at per pipe ...£80 0 0 Excellent dry Lisbon, ditto ditto..... 55 0 0 Bengal Rum, full London proof, per gal 0 15 0 Mauritius ditto, of the best kind, ditto.. 0 10 0 Fine Bengal Pine Apple Shrub, ditto.... 0 10 0 Best French White Wine Vinegar, ditto 0 6 0 Virginia Tobacco, per lb. 0 1 6 Palna Soap, ditto. 0 00 Blue

Broadcloth, per yard1 0 0 Ditto ditto, ditto 0 16 0 Gunnies, of the largest size and best quality, each... 0 1 0 Empty Wine Bottles will be received in Payment, at 3s. Sterling per Dozen. 19, Pitt street, 14th Sept 1816. Classified Advertising. (1816, September 14). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2176807>

TO be RE-SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Windsor, on Monday the 28th Inst. by Mr. JOHN HOWE, Auctioneer, at the **Risque of the former Purchaser, all that FARM of LANDS called MOXAMS FARM**, part of the Estate of the late ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq. deceased ; containing 30 acres of choice arable Land, and situate on the South Creek, immediately adjoining the Creek Bridge, at Windsor.—Terms of Sale, prompt payment in sterling money. Classified Advertising. (1816, October 12). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2 Supplement: Supplement to the Sydney Gazette.. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2176838>

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. LORD, at his Auction Mart, in Macquarie Place, on Thursday, the 3d September next, at Twelve o'Clock, without Reserve, for Ready Money, those valuable and eligibly situated HOUSES and LANDS, comprising the Residue of the Estate of the late ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq. ; viz.

LOT 1. - A Brick Building of two stories, comprising Eight Tenements of two Rooms each, situate at George-street, Windsor.

LOT 2.-Ont Hundred and Twenty Acres of rich Arabic Land, known by the name of West Hill, situate by the Town of Windsor, with a convenient weather-boarded and shingled Dwelling-house, brick built, Granary of three floors weather boarded and shingled, Stabling and Barn, detached Servants-rooms, a Garden of two acres, extensive Paddocks, and all useful Farm Offices, secure from the highest floods, and commanding the range of a very extensive Common of grazing land. Also, a convenient Tan Yard, with a weather boarded, and shingled House on the Premises, forming a very desirable acquisition for the agriculturist and grazier.

LOT 3.-The New Toll Bridge over the South Creek, Windsor; which has been erected at a considerable expence, Leasehold from the Crown, of which four years are yet to come and unexpired.

LOT 4.-Scotland Isle, an Island situate in Pitt Water, Broken Bay ; comprisiug One Hundred and Twenty Acres of good Land, fit for Grazing and Cultivation ; with

Salt Works, Dwelling House, and Stores, Labourers Rooms, and well situated for the Establishment of a Fishery, and Ship Building.

LOT 5.-A handsome Brick House, with good Granary, detached Kitchen, &c. situate in Macquarie Place, Sydney, adjoining the Harbour, forming a very desirable and convenient Merchant's Residence.

LOT 6:-At the same Time will be Sold, about 112 Head of Horned Cattle of the first Breed in the Colony ; which will be put up in small Lots, for the convenience of Purchasers. Executors H C ANTILL, Sydney; T. MOORE Liverpool. For further Particulars enquire of the Executors, or the Auctioneer, at Mr. Lord's Auction Rooms, Sydney ; or to Mr Howe, Windsor. Classified Advertising. (1818, August 22). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2178154>

TO be LET or SOLD, an excellent new HOUSE, very eligibly situate in the best Part of Clarence- street, containing every Accommodation for a respectable Family, with a large Garden and other Conveniences - It will be Let to a good Tenant on very advantageous Terms. - As also several other Houses in that Neighbourhood. - Also, that desirable Farm, called SCOTLAND ISLAND, situate at the Head of Pitt Water, containing about 150 Acres of excellent Land, with a large House, Buildings, and Salt Works: which, for the Accommodation of a good Tenant, will be put into perfect Repair; and a Lease granted for such Period as may be agreed upon. - Apply to the Proprietor, Mr. R. L. MURRAY, Sydney. Classified Advertising. (1819, June 5). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2178734>

TO be LET or SOLD, all that valuable ESTATE, called SCOTLAND ISLAND, most eligibly situate in Pitt Water, containing about 150 Acres of capital Land, with an excellent House and Out-Buildings standing thereon.-This Island possesses many Advantages peculiar to itself, particularly in Regard to Ship Buildings; and there are Salt Works now erected thereon, which may be carried on to great Advantages.-Apply to the Proprietor, Mr. R. L. Murray, Sydney. Classified Advertising. (1819, August 28). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2178913>

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr LORD at his Auction Room-, Macquarie Place, on the 1st of December next, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale, the extensive and valuable FARM of St. ANDREW's, the property of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. situate in the District of Minto, about 30 Miles from Sydney; consisting of a consolidated Grant from the Crown of 585 Acres, 40 of which are under cultivation, with a farm house and extensive paddocks inclosed. The Conditions of Sale to be ready money ; ana Major ANTÍLL will be ready to treat with any person desirous of becoming

a purchaser, at any time previous to the day of sale. Classified Advertising. (1820, November 4). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2179859>

ADVERTISEMENT.—Some years since Mr. Robert Forrester, of Windsor, was indebted to the Estate of the late Andrew Thomson, Esq. a Sum of Money; and, as a collateral Security for the Payment of which, he lodged in the Hand of Mr. John Howe, then Agent to Mr. Thompson's Estate, the Title Deeds of Mr. Forrester's Lower Farm, which Deeds were delivered by Mr. Howe to Mr. Amos, or Mr. Crossley.—At the Decease of Mr. Amos, this Deed could not be found, and, as Mr. Crossley denies having received it, I hereby offer a Reward to any Person who will deliver the said Deed to me, or give such Information as may lead to the Recovery of the same. Liverpool, Aug. 16, 1822. H. C. ANTILL, Executor. Classified Advertising. (1822, September 6). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2181298>

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Thomson has succeeded in getting off the Speedwell, formerly Grono. This was effected on Wednesday, and on Thursday she sailed for Hawkesbury from Broken Bay, the spot of her misfortune and recovery ; the damage sustained to the vessel comparatively trifling. Mr. T. at some distance from the assistance of any of his people perceived among a body of natives a white man, nearly if not entirely naked, **in whose person he soon recognized that of Thomas Desmond**, now a fugitive from King's Town. Had it not been that the natives were aware that upon calling aloud the people employed in getting off the boat would come immediately to his aid, the rash adventurer would certainly have perished beneath their merciless hands, after encountering all the inconceivable distresses consequent on an improvident travel through the uncultivated country.

So far from resisting Mr. T's command to surrender himself, he appeared happy in the occasion that presented itself of escaping the barbarity of his first captors, and was inconsequence sent round to Hawkesbury by the Speedwell, under charge.

The salt pans stated in our last to be erected at Broken Bay by Mr. T. are up and at work ; and doubtless must prove a successful undertaking.

MISCELLANIES. (1804, December 9). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626539>

A report prevails, that two of the persons employed by Mr. A. Thompson as salt boilers at Broken Bay are missing since Monday last; and that the apprehension is strengthened by the circumstance of their arms being found, it being improbable, that if they had fled for security from the natives, they should have gone off unarmed,

unless unfortunately cut off from the place they were left at, and precipitately obliged to take refuge in the woods.

SYDNEY. (1805, April 21). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved October 24, 2013, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626732>

We are happy to state, that the two men employed as salt boilers by Mr. A. Thompson at **Broken Bay were not, as conjectured, so unfortunate as to become the victims of native barbarity, though they narrowly escaped their fury. These men were conducted in from Pittwater by two friendly natives, joined in their route by four others, who appeared equally anxious in their preservation.**

They had been attacked by a body, one of whom, a very old man, had discharged a spear; but was afterwards induced to desist from an unprovoked assassination by humiliating intreaty, and a willingness to acquiesce in whatever should be insisted on their cloathing and provision fortunately purchased their respite from a fate that appeared inevitable ; **and naked being permitted to depart they knew not whither, were soon precipitated by extreme terror into an unknown and trackless part of a wood in which they wandered hopeless for the term of fifteen days**, miserably sustaining nature with such precarious fare as their misfortune reduced them to the necessity of subsisting on, so that when they came in their ghastly appearance and painful debility must be submitted to the reader's own imagination, as language is inadequate to the distressing picture. The poor fellows, in return for the kind services of their guides, who would have parted company before they entered town, prevailed on them to continue their friendship, and in turn led them to the house of **Mr. M. Kearn's, in Pitt's Row**, who testified his satisfaction at the event by an abundant supply of food, with which they retired amply satisfied for their salutary labour and humane assistance to the otherwise devoted objects in whose preservation it had been the will of Providence to render them immediately instrumental. **SYDNEY. (1805, April 28). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626742>**

Two handsome Sloops both built at Hawkesbury, lately came into the cove for the first time, one of which we before mentioned to be built by Mr. A. Thompson, named the **Hawkesbury, conveniently carries from 7 to 800 bushels ; and the other called the **Speedy** about 500 bushels.** Both these ??de performances, and that of the **Nancy**, will doubtless operate as a spur to emulation and industry, which are the founders of opulence, and the certain tread to happiness and social independence.

Seven insurgent fugitives lately apprehended by the Settlers and other loyal inhabitants of Hawkesbury, were part of a body fifteen in number, who, mostly armed, had taken refuge at the foot of the Mountains, but were then on the maraud about the exterior limits of the Settlement. Of the seven made prisoners one was induced by remorse and dread of impending punishment, to inform the captors where they had deposited their arms in concealment ; but whether this confession was sincere or not could not be ascertained, as none were found, and must consequently have been removed if ever lodged there. Hughes, who has in so many instances shown himself an abandoned and profligate offender, and against whom a writ of Out-lawry was some time since issued, is we understand, among the above number not yet apprehended, whose intent it was to cross the foot of the mountains for **Broken Bay**, there to seize upon the first boat that presented

itself ; and without loss of time commit themselves to the perils of the sea. Several Natives have since confirmed the account given by these people, by declaring that they were actually on their travel towards **Broken Bay**, where it may be anxiously hoped their infamous and desperate design will be disappointed by the caution and vigilance of the **Boatmen, whose safety is thus daringly menaced.** SYDNEY. (1804, April 1). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626111>

By the Charlotte, from **Broken Bay** on Tuesday last, we learn that the Hope and Hawkesbury, belonging to Mr. Andrew Thompson, together with his Hawkesbury accommodation boat, and upwards of twenty hands, were awaiting there a favourable opportunity for endeavouring to get off the Speedwell, which we understand he has purchased at all hazards from Grono, sometime since stranded there. For this purpose he has provided himself with a shipwright and all tackling, &c. that might be wanting but while it continues to blow fresh no attempt can be practicable. It is his design also to erect a salt pan there; and for this purpose has provided an oil boiler, which is probably fixed by this time, estimated to be capable of supplying about 200lbs. weekly. This will doubtless be attended with much utility, from the possibility of accommodating private stock growers with such proportion of that valuable article as may not be required for his own use; and from the liberal sanction and encouragement shewn by Government to every worthy project that promises public advantage, it may almost be wondered that the scarcity and necessity of salt to individuals has not induced others to adopt the means of a certain self supply. SYDNEY. (1804, December 2). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved October 24, 2013, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626527>

NOVEMBER 22 1773 Birth **of** Andrew Thompson, pioneer settler and shipowner. "It is the interposition **of** Providence to save the Colony from utter ruin, for never was there a more artful or greater knave," said John Macarthur, thankfully, on hearing **of** the death **of** **Thompson on October 22, 1810.** Yet Governor Macquarie mourned the passing **of** his "good and most lamented, departed friend," and had a long, eulogistic epitaph engraved on Thompson's tomb-stone at Windsor, N.S.W. (It may be mentioned that Thompson left one-fourth **of** his £25,000 estate to His Excellency.)

But, knave or not, Andrew Thompson, who was transported at the age **of** 17, deserves recognition for his pioneering work. **Macquarie described him as the founder of Green Hills, now Windsor,** and invited him to Government House-this man who had been convict, convict-superintendent, constable, farmer, ship-builder, bridge builder, brewer, publican, illicit distiller, flood hero, inventor, smuggler, and chief magistrate.

Macarthur's hatred **of** Thompson stemmed from his gate-crashing **of** the rum traffic, which clashed with Macarthur's interests and those **of** the rum monopolists **of** the New South **Wales** Corps.

As a shipowner, Thompson traded as far as New Zealand. **In 1809 he received as a grant of land an island in Pittwater, near Sydney, which he named Scotland Island.** There he engaged in shipbuilding and built large salt works. During disastrous floods in the Hawkesbury he was responsible for **rescuing more than 100 people, and, in so doing, undermined his health.** AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC. (1967, November 22). *The Australian Women's Weekly* (1933 - 1982), p. 24. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article48531586>

THOMPSON Andrew [12188](#) [4](#) [4003](#) [0449-450](#) Jedburgh ,Roxburghshire

22/09/1790 14 years - Pitt (Ship transported in) [1150](#) [SZ115](#) [0356](#) 238
021- Beyond the Seas. Sydney, 03/04/1820, 56

Boats.—Came in from Hawkesbury on Saturday last, the 19th inst. the William and Mary, W. Miller owner, laden with wheat. On Tuesday came in from

Hawkesbury the Raven, Thomas Raby owner, also laden with wheat; and same day the Hope of Hawkesbury, **A. Thompson** owner, with wheat barley, and oats. And on Thursday came in the Argument, Ward and Eaton owners, with wheat.—On Thursday the Hope sailed again for Hawkesbury.

SHIP NEWS. (1803, March 26). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625468>

BOATS. - On Sunday last arrived from Hawkesbury the Argument, Ward and Eaton, the Raven, T. Raby; Hope, Smallwood; Edwin, belonging to J. Palmer, Esq: and Hope of Hawkesbury, **A. Thompson**.

SHIP NEWS. (1803, April 24). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625529>

On Sunday morning last, or on the preceding evening, a boat, the property of Richard Hawke, Settler, of Kissing Point was taken away unperceived, as also a boat sail, and two oars from Squires, some what distant. It is suspected these depredations have been committed by a party of offenders, consisting of five men now absent from the labour at Castle-Hill, and J Duce, Cock swain of the Government Long Boat. These people we supposes to be lurking about **Broken Bay**, with a design of siezing upon the Francis, upon her return from the Coal River, or upon some of the Hawkesbury Boats, the crews or which should ever be prepared against such attacks.

Classified Advertising. (1803, July 3). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625658>

The Nautilus arrived on Friday last from Hunters River ; she had that morning dispatched her hired boat into **Broken-Bay** with five hands, in search of provisions, of which they had been almost wholly out for several days, and a strong Southerly wind still rendering them hopeless of making the Cove. The Nautilus, however, by dint of HARD BEATING got in the same evening ; the boat reached no further than **Broken-Bay**, where she found a small Hawkesbury FLEET wind-bound. All the assistance here afforded them could only promise a slender sustenance so two, and three of the party formed a resolution to walk round and leave the boat in charge of a couple of their companions. Fortunately the boat found her way in on Sunday evening about five o'clock, and an hour after the pedestrians hailed the vessel from the North Shore. Her freight consisted of 65 logs of Cedar, measuring from 7 to 14 feet, slabbed and barked, all fine wood ; 13 planks, and 73 red-pine spars, from 28 to 33 feet in length. She is now about to sail for the Isle of France with a small speculative venture of She-Oak and Oil, the latter of which she is to take on board in Bass's Straits. Her new baptism the l'Enfant d'Adele (the l'Adele's child) is rather whimsical, as it is doubtful whether the young lady may not be considerably older and much more experienced than her venerable parent. SYDNEY. (1803, October 9). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625816>

The New Hawkesbury Sloop, built at the Green Hills, Mr **A Thompson**, owner, came round for the first time on Monday 1st, with 1160 Bushels of Wheat, on from Cornwallis Farm, cultivated by Government, and could have taken in with safety 250 more.

This vessel called the Nancy, was built under the sole management and direction of Mr. Kelly, formerly chief mate of the Eliza whaler, who also navigates her. Her computed burthen is 40 tons, carries 5 men, and has 4 swivels mounted on her quarter railing. Connoisseurs find no other fault with her than on account of her being rather "shallow in the Bow." SYDNEY. (1803, October 23). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625840>

PORT NEWS.

On Thursday sailed the Marcia **and Surprise for Bass Straits**; but the latter returned the day following into **Broken Bay**, having met with a very heavy gale shortly after she went out, in which her sails were sent to pieces. She is intended to sail again this day.

Came in on Friday the Bee Colonial vessel with lime from **Broken Bay**, to sail again **this morning**. PORT NEWS. (1803,

December 18). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625932>

BOATS - On Monday sailed the James Raby, for **Broken Bay**, and came in again on Friday with a freight of lime. And on Thursday arrived **the Nancy, A. Thompson owner**, and the William from Hawkesbury, with wheat. SHIP NEWS. (1803, December 25). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625948>

Three men some weeks since took away a boat belonging to Serjeant Day, which one of them, viz. William Johnson, had previously hired for a whole week, on pretence of emergent business at Parramatta, which required that he should take a boat up, but has been missing ever since. The day after they left Sydney an account was brought in by several of the **Broken-Bay** Natives that three men in a boat, answering the description, had been seen by them making after one of the late American Ships, but having no prospect that could encourage the continuance of their course, they had at length put back, and took shelter that night among them; and the next morning taking again to their boat, shaped their course for the Northward. Other Natives have since described the boat, but added that there were then only two men with her, the loss of the third is therefore the only inference, and that they were in extreme distress.— The appearance of a man upon Ash Island may be hence accounted for; and, if the reports of the Natives, which tallied with tolerable exactness, can be considered as credible information, he may possibly be the only survivor, unless a second were concealed in the brush. As men thus reduced to the most deplorable but desperate circumstances imaginable by their own folly and impetuosity may be capable of attempting the execution of the wildest projects, it is the duty and interest of those who traverse the Coast to be perpetually watchful against surprise, or any wicked effort of people thus unhappily situated, and to provide for their own future safety by endeavouring to secure such offenders. SYDNEY. (1804, March 4). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626066>

Thomas Desmond, mentioned last week to have escaped from King's Town, and **picked up by Mr. A. Thompson** near **Broken Bay**, was ordered to work in the gaol gang until an opportunity offers of returning him to the above settlement. The offender once before fled from thence, and endured excessive hardship before by happy accident relief was **offered to him. He was then ordered to be** returned, as was the case ; and what he endured in his distressing travel operating in his favour, his punishment was lenient.

EXAMINATIONS. (1804, December 16). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626547>

Trial of Insurgents.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

A Criminal Court this day assembled, and proceeded to the Trial of the Delinquents who had absconded from the Public Agricultural Settlement of Castle-Hill on the 15th day of February last, for feloniously entering the dwelling-house of M. Declamb, near that place, and taking there from divers silver spoons, a fusee, pistol, spy-glass, a quantity of wearing apparel, and diverse other articles, his property. Patrick Gannan and Francis Simpson were first indicted, on a charge of having been present at and actively concerned in the said felony, and with having a part of the above property, viz. seven silver spoons, found upon or near them when they were taken into custody on the 17th of the same month. The evidence for the Crown being called, Mary Tirley, servant to Mr. Declamb deposed, that on the evening of the 15th of February she saw two men approach a hut in which one of Mr. Declamb's men-servants then was; and that at a little distance further she had perceived another man, whose appearance alarmed her—in consequence of which she made fast the windows, and the inner door of the house. Shortly after some person knocked at the door—the deponent asked who it was, and Macdermot answered from without, "It is I; open the door, for here is a constable with a letter from my master." The deponent opened the door accordingly, and several men entered the house; she asked for the letter, and one of the party answered—"You'll have enough of the letter bye-and-bye." By this time seven or eight of them were in the house. They demanded fire-arms and ammunition, which she was compelled to show them. They loaded a pistol, which they found in the house, and one of them exclaimed, "fire it down her throat if she says a word." Several of the offenders then opened a trunk, out of which they took a quantity of wearing apparel, which the deponent positively affirmed had been tied up in a bundle by Francis Simpson, one of the prisoners then at the bar. They had also demanded a telescope and compass, neither of which was in the house. The spoons found on or near to Gannan the deponent identified, as being the property of her master. The witness was cross-examined by the Court, but did not deviate in her testimony. Upon her being asked what were her reasons for so positively identifying the person as Simpson; she answered, that he had compelled her to fill two glasses of wine for him during which interval she had taken much notice of his countenance. Mr. Declamb identified the spoons, as being a part of the property taken out of his house during his absence, on the 15th of February. M. JOHN JAMIESON deposed, that he went with a party in pursuit of the above delinquents, and that he assisted in apprehending the two prisoners then at the bar, on the 17th of February; that when he approached them they were asleep, near a party of natives, but that when they awoke, they offered a resistance. Mr. A. Thompson deposed, that he had assisted in apprehending the prisoners, and that about the spot where Gannan had lain, the silver spoons were found that were then produced in evidence. Henry Lamb's testimony corresponded with the others. The evidence being closed, the prisoners were asked if they had any thing to say in their defence. They acknowledged having had the property, but denied the act of taking it out of the house themselves. The Judge Advocate summed up the evidence, and upon a deliberation of about fifteen minutes, the Court returned a verdict, Guilty,—Death. [?] Trial of Insurgents. (1803, March 19). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625459>

Thompsons Walls

Location:

4 Km from [Kirk Yetholm](#)
[Scottish Borders](#)
[United Kingdom](#)

Time Zone:

Europe/London UTC/GMT (DST +01:00)

Latitude/Longitude:

N 55° 34' 1.52" W 2° 12' 41.44" (55.56709, -2.21151)

Map Pin:

 [show on map](#)

Thompson's health deteriorated rapidly and he died of tuberculosis on 23 October 1810.

Thos. Desmond, a prisoner who has a third time effected a temporary escape from the settlement at King's Town, was last week apprehended at **Broken Bay** by the people belonging to the Hawkesbury, and sent in initially to Parramatta ; and from thence committed to the county gaol, to be returned to Newcastle by the Resource.

The owner of the sloop Speedwell, supposed to have been lost seven months since on her way to King's Town, has received some accounts tending to confirm the supposition, stating that the hull of a vessel answering to the description lay high on a shoally beach about forty miles to the northward of **Broken Bay** ; her deck blown up, and hull almost totally in pieces. It may be remembered, that the Speedwell and Raven sailed in company, and separated in a tremendous gale, during which the latter drove as far as Port Stephen's, and narrowly escaped being wrecked there. And from the length of time that has elapsed since that melancholy event, no hope can possibly be entertained of either of the four persons on board being saved.

SYDNEY. (1805, February 10). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626624>

And on Thursday arrived the Nancy, **A. Thompson** owner, and the William from Hawkesbury, with wheat. The Nancy sailed from hence for Hunter's River on the 21st of October; took on board 40 logs of very fine Cedar, mostly measuring 20 feet and upwards, and squaring more than 3 feet; and arrived at Hawkesbury with the **freight the 1st of the present month.** SHIP NEWS. (1803, December 25). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625948>

Sails this day the Nancy, **A. Thompson** owner, for the Southward, with Dispatches **on board for Lieut. Governor COLLINS from HIS EXCELLENCY.** SHIP NEWS. (1804, January 1). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article625954>

The Keel of **a** new Vessel was last week laid by Messrs Kable and Underwood, opposite to the yard of the latter, all the planks of which are to be cedar, and her dimensions not under those of the Governor King. Two handsome Sloops both built at Hawkesbury, lately came into the cove for the first time, one of which we before mentioned to be built by Mr. **A. Thompson**, named the Hawkesbury, conveniently carries from 7 to 800 bushels ; and the other called the Speedy about 500 bushels. Both these ... performances, and that of the Nancy, will doubtless operate as **a** spur to emulation and industry, which are the founders of **opulence, and the certain tread to happiness and social independence.** SYDNEY. (1804, April 1). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved July 18, 2014, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626111>

EVERY Person possessing Rowing Boats on the Banks of the Hawkesbury are to have them NUMBERED and REGISTERED by Mr. Andrew **Thompson**, Head Constable, in the course of the ensuing Week—Boats found Rowing about any part of the River are seizable, whenever and wherever found, which are not thus Numbered and Registered, The Settlers and Landholders of all descriptions are ordered not to suffer their Boats to be rowing about after dark, and to secure them by **a** Chain and Lock, taking the Oars to their Houses; to examine all Boats with suspicious People passing backward and forward by day, and to hail all Boats passing orre passing by Night; and, if necessary, to detain them. Such Boats as are not immediately put on shore on being hailed are to be fired into, and Information given immediately to the next Constable living where the Boat is to pass, that means may be taken for their being stopped and immediate Information is to be sent to the Magistrate at the Green Hills.

April 5th, 1804. General Orders. (1804, April 8). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626125>

NOTICE.

All Persons are hereby strictly Cautioned against holding in their possession any Carpenters or Joiners TOOLS whatever, belonging to Government, and which are

or may be marked with the broad arrow; and those retaining such beyond the term of Fourteen Days from the date of this Notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

Tools of the above description at this time in the possession of Individuals to be rendered within the time above specified, to James Petty, Overseer of Carpenters at Sydney, Mr. Whitman, Superintendant, Parramatta, and

Mr **A. Thompson** at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury.

By command of His Excellency,

June 15, 1804. (signed) J. Harris.

Classified Advertising. (1804, June 17). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626268>

JOHN HILLAS, Sign of the Stanhope Arms, Hawkesbury Road, BEGS Leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general, that he has laid in a Quantity of Salt Butter, Cheese, and PICKLED HERRINGS ; ALSO SPIRITS, PORTER, ALE, &c. for the accommodation of Travellers who may please to call at his House. And farther to accommodate the Public, as Copper Coin might be found burthensome, they may be provided, with Checks upon him to any amount at Mr. S. Lord's, and Mr. E Wills's at Sydney ; Mr. J, Larra's Parramatta ; and Mr. **A. Thompson**'s and. T. Abbott's, Hawkesbury : He flatters himself that he will give every satis-faction to those who may be pleased to call for Refreshment at his House, and he will render every service to the Traveller in case of accidents on the Road. Classified Advertising. (1804, August 5). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626350>

On Tuesday sailed the Nancy, Mr. **A. Thompson** owner, for Bass's straits. SHIP NEWS. (1804, August 26). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626375>

A number of labourers had been employed in clearing and burning off a back ground contiguous to the cultivated lands of the above sufferer, for the reception of maize ;and during the absence of these men at their dinner hour, the fire unfortunately communicated with a wheat field through the grass, or owing probably to a high wind springing up, by which some sparks were carried in that direction.

The disaster was discovered almost on its first appearance, by Mr. **Thompson** at the Green Hills, about a mile distant : he gave an instant alarm, and followed by all the inhabitants in that quarter, pressed forward to render every possible aid.

Posting themselves advantageously, the flames were happily prevented from extending across a public road which separated that from an adjacent ground, preventing thereby from being totally laid waste the whole ex-

tensive tract of cultivated ground at the Green Hills, and the rich and valuable Government lands at Cornwallis Place.

Successful in the accomplishment of this momentous object, their joint efforts in subduing the flame altogether in a short time proved effectual. Notwithstanding every possible precaution and exertion, however, the fire was perceived to have reached the skirts of Chalcker's farm ; where Mrs. Chal-ker, in a resolute attempt to resist its ravage, was herself severely burnt : but by the aid timely afforded, the damage done to the wheat was inconsiderable. SYDNEY. (1804, November 11). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626493>

Mr. **Thompson**'s project of getting off the Speedwell, is, we learn, likely to prove successful, the damage sustained not being so excessive as was imagined. PORT NEWS. (1804, December 2). *The Sydney Gazette*

On Wednesday a native youth died at Sydney of a dysentery, who was the first of the savage inhabitants of this colony introduced to civil society. When an infant he was rescued from barbarism by the event of his parents' death, both being shot while they were engaged in plundering and laying waste the then infant settlement at Toongabbee. When the pillagers were driven off the infant was found, and compassionately adopted as a foundling by George Bath, a prisoner. The little creature then received the name of James Bath. His protector, at leaving the colony, bequeathed his little charge to D. Greville, who likewise going away, left him to the care of J. Sparrow; but the boy expressing an inclination to reside with William Miller, at the Hospital Wharf, continued ever since in his service, a period of about six years. His origin he remembered with abhorrence, and never suffered to escape any occasion whereby he might testify a rooted and unconquerable aversion to all of his own colour — also esteeming the term Native as the most illiberal and severe reproach that could possibly be uttered. During the several last years of his life, he endeavoured by diligence and every mark of fidelity to requite the liberality that had afforded protection to his infancy, and above all, snatched him from the habits of his countrymen. In the work of a small Hawkesbury vessel he became an expert; generally accompanied his master's excursions to the interior in search of native birds and wild animals, and in the art of rowing acquired a dexterity but rarely equalled. In fact, with his early alienation from his sooty kindred he seemed to have undergone a total change of disposition from that which forms their characteristic, as he was docile, grateful, and even affable; he took much pride in cleanliness of dress, he spoke none but our language, and as he approached his latter end gave undoubted proofs of Christian piety, fervently repeating the Lord's Prayer shortly before his dissolution. As the attachment to his opposites in complexion equalled his aversion to all of a contrary colour, it cannot be supposed that he lived friendless, or died unregretted: he attained to about his sixteenth year when attacked by the disorder to which he fell a victim notwithstanding the first medical aid, added to the kindest care and attention that could possibly be afforded: and in his example we have much reason to infer, that the total indolence and inactivity of his countrymen is chiefly, if not entirely the effect of habit, and that their hitherto unserviceable race might in process of time attach themselves to industry, and become useful in society. — Another of these boys, somewhat younger than the above, was under circumstances not altogether dissimilar, baptised and received under the protection of the Rev. Mr. MARSDEN, from whose humane attention to his civilization, the boy has been instructed in the first necessary branches of education, shews symptoms of a tolerable capacity, and the same dislike to others of his own complexion as did the deceased.

By the Charlotte, from Broken Bay on Tuesday last, we learn that the Hope and Hawkesbury, belonging to Mr. Andrew **Thompson**, together with his Hawkesbury accommodation boat, and upwards of twenty hands, were awaiting there a favourable opportunity for endeavouring to get off the Speedwell, which we understand he has purchased at all hazards from Grono, sometime since stranded there. For this purpose he has provided himself with a shipwright and all tackling, &c. that might be wanting **but while it continues to blow fresh no attempt can be practicable. It is his design also to erect a salt pan there; and for this purpose has provided an oil boiler, which is probably fixed by this time,**

estimated to be capable of supplying about 200lbs. weekly. This will doubtless be attended with much utility, from the possibility of accommodating private stock growers with such proportion of that valuable article as may not be required for his own use; and from the liberal sanction and encouragement shewn by Government to every worthy project that promises public advantage, it may almost be wondered that the scarcity and necessity of salt to individuals has not induced others to adopt the means of **a** certain self supply. SYDNEY.

(1804, December 2). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626527>

On Tuesday arrived in **Broken bay** the Ann, Capt. Gwynn, and Ann & William, Capt. Gardner, both south whalers; the former with 1300 and the latter 800 barrels of **Spermaceti oil**.

SHIP NEWS. (1805, October 27). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626949>

LOSS of the NANCY.

In addition to the losses recently sustained to the Colony in its small craft, we have to regret that of the above fine cutter on the 18th ultimo, **a** few miles to the southward of Jervis Bay. On the 17th appearances strongly indicating an approaching gale, she hauled offshore, and in the evening **a** dreadful hurricane set in accompanied with very vivid lightning, and awful peals of thunder that rolled without intermission, together with an incessant torrent of rain. The rage of the elements increasing, split the mainsail, which was close-reefed, the vessel still driving at the rate of 4 or 5 knots, and at the same time making much lee way. At midnight the gale became furiously violent, not **a** sail was left, and the sea making **a** fair breach overher, prevented the possibility of keeping **a**light in the binnacle. The gale blowing dead on the shore, at about two in the morning the man at the helm gave notice of land to leeward, which was discernible by the lightning; and such was its appearance, being **a** chain of perpendicular cliffs against which the sea dashed with inconceivable violence, as to fill with horror and consternation the minds of those already hopeless of escaping **a** destiny presented in **a** variety of dismal shapes; all above-board was by this time washed away, and to avoid grounding in **a** situation where every person on board must have inevitably perished, all that remained to determined perseverance was effected, and by keeping her as much to the wind as her helpless condition would permit, she happily changed her ground, and striking on **a** small sand-beach between two bluff heads, unhung her rudder at the first blow. To this inter-position of providence alone is to be attributed the rescue of the people from **a** melancholy fate, one of whom, Richard Wall, **a** native of Exeter, was unfortunately lost.

The same morning the hull parted, and shortly after went to pieces, the continued violence and rapidity of the surf preventing any part of the cargo from being saved; and such few articles as were washed ashore were carried off by the natives, who, though they offered no personal violence, had become too numerous to be resisted. One of these people, whose conduct Mr. Demaria, the master of the vessel, noticed as being in all respects opposite to that of his brethren, cheerfully undertook to conduct his distressed party?? to Jervis Bay, for which place they set out on the morning of the 20th, and reached it the same evening; and next morning, perceiving that the natives, possibly with no other design than the gratification of curiosity, were

clustering round them from all directions, it was considered most adviseable to commit themselves to the Providence that had thus far bountifully preserved them, and make the best of their way for Sydney by pedestrian travel. Destitute of provisions, without a musket, except one that was useless, and only borne to intimidate the natives, the proposal was readily concurred in, and after a terrible journey of eleven days, lengthened much by the inundated state of the country, they attained the much desired object on Wednesday night last, crippled by fatigue, and reduced to the last extremity by actual want.

Near the Five Islands Mr. Demaria mentions his having experienced a portion of civility from the natives which would do credit to a more polished race of men, as it even extended to the liberal partition of their scanty fare among his little party when they were much exhausted. On the other hand a Sydney native who had accompanied the trip and received every favour and indulgence, forsook his fellow travellers the day after the wreck, and went over to his kindred with every trifling necessary that might have softened in some measure the rigour of a painful travel. Among the articles stolen by this perfidious miscreant was a small axe, the loss of which added much to their calamity, as the travellers had not then any edged implement whatever, and were in consequence deprived of the means of procuring the cabbage tree, upon which they had placed much reliance.

The cargo of the Nancy consisted of 3187 skins; she was the largest vessel ever built at Hawkesbury, from whence she was about two years since launched by Mr. **Thompson**, and sold to Messrs Kable and Company, in whose service she remained to the moment of her dissolution. LOSS of the NANCY. (1805, May 5). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626748>

The successful assault made upon the Branch natives by a party of Richmond Hill and adjacent settlers a fortnight since would perhaps have been decisive, as most of the principals must have fallen into our hands, had not the treachery of a man but little suspected prevented their surprise. The country being much inundated at the time the party operating with Mr. **Thompson**, set out from the Green Hills for the Nepean, Mr. T. having provided a baggage waggon, in which among other necessaries a boat was conveyed for the purpose of crossing the River, not then fordable. The depth of water in many parts of the road approaching the river preventing the waggon from proceeding the boat was of necessity taken out, and transported by the party on their shoulders for several miles. When they had crossed the river at the spot where the native encampment had been the day before, they perceived that the tents were abandoned; and here the pursuit must have closed had it not been for the assistance rendered by a couple of Richmond Hill natives, who

in consequence of repeated proofs of fidelity, added to **a** contempt of their brethren were entrusted with firelocks to attend as guides with no other desire of reward than **a** promise of being permitted to seize and retain **a** wife **a**-piece. After much additional fatigue the settlers perceived **a** fire at **a** distance out of the track they were then in; and taking it for granted they were encamped there, would have made towards it, but were prevented by the assurance of their conductors that it was only **a** feint to decoy them into **a** track which their present prospect commanded ; so that if they were once alarmed it would be impossible to come up with them. This assurance proved to be just; and in **a** short time after they found themselves within gun-shot. But still unperceived, they reconnoitred well the situation on of the natives, and soon discovered that they were mostly employed in preparing their weapons for the purposes of destruction. Yaragowby, who Mr. **Thompson** left the day before at the Green Hills under every assurance of strict friendship, had by **a** nearer cut made his way to their first encampment, to warn them of the attack designed by the settlers; he was now equipped from head to foot in the spoils of the unfortunate men whom they had murdered; his person was not recognized at the distance, especially as he was supposed to be at the Green Hills ; and he was the first of seven or eight that fell. Such was the consternation at the appearance of so large **a** party, that they made off without **a** stand, leaving behind several thousand spears, frightfully jagged, and almost certain of carrying mortality along with them. The faithful guides next prevented **a** division of the expedition from following **a** number who retreated towards the foot of **a** precipice, on the summit of which another party had

stationed themselves to hurl stupendous rocks upon their heads. All the spears and other war implements were burnt, and little molestation had since been felt about Hawkesbury. Before the settlers quitted the Mountains

Mr. **Thompson** proposed leaving **a** defence with Serjeant Aiken, his being **a** solitary farm on the Mountain side of the Nepean. This was **a** truly fortunate circumstance; for the same evening the well known and little suspected Charley paid **a** visit to Mr. Aiken, and in **a** friendly manner requested and obtained such relief from pretended want as the house afforded. After making minute enquiry whether any arms were in the house or not, but at the same time breathing the kindest assurances of his protection, he advanced towards the bed room in which the armed persons were concealed; and Mr. Aiken in not willing that his state of preparation should be known, requested him not to enter that apartment. **A** que to friendship—**a** volley of abuse was poured forth by the villain. **A** single call brought Mr. Aiken's friends from their cover, upon which Charley endeavoured to escape, but was shot dead. The others disappeared in **a** few minutes; but the next morning rallied, and were again repulsed.

In consequence of **a** report on Thursday to the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps stating that **a** body of hostile natives were assembled between Sydney and the half-way houses, two parties were detached to disperse them, one by land, and the other by water, in order to examine the numerous creeks and avenues along-shore :—but upon the strictest search it was clearly determined the information was erroneous, as was happily the report also of some barbarities being actually practised at the house of the district constable.

On Wednesday last **a** party of the Corps detached for the defence of the out-settlers having occasion to cross the Nepean, availed themselves of an offer from two natives who declared themselves amicably disposed, to ferry them over one by one in their canoe, but whether from design or accident cannot exactly be reported, the vehicle was upset in the center of the river when Robert Rainer was passing over, and he, we are concerned to add, was unfortunately drowned.

Yesterday fo'nnight an attempt was made by **a** large party to arrest W. Evans on the Parramatta road, three miles beyond the Half-way-houses. He fortunately happened to be well mounted; and had overtaken an unfortunate pedestrian just before the natives shewed themselves on each side of the road. Evans presented **a** stirrup, of which the other eagerly availed himself ; and as the urgency of the moment would not permit the slightest accommodation from **a** slack pace, the poor fellow was necessitated either to quit his hold and lose all hope of security, or match himself against the speed of **a** Pegasus, whose wings were but little shortened by the terror of its rider. The black legion gave chase; but finding themselves out galloped, declined the pursuit after scampering about 300 yards, which one of the parties lengthens to at least three miles.

SYDNEY. (1805, May 12). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626761>

A robbery has been recently discovered to have been committed on the property of Mr. **A. Thompson** at Hawkesbury, on account of which several persons were sent down for Examination. Wheat, corn, and live stock to **a** considerable amount are missing; and we are sorry to say that several of his own servants are suspected as principals in the felony.

SYDNEY. (1805, May 19). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626769>

John Mealing, Richard Clifton, Thomas Bryan, and James Perkins (also committed from Hawkesbury), were examined on evidence stated by deposition, charging the prisoners individually with having either stolen or received knowing to be stolen, a number of pigs the property of Mr. **A. Thompson**, whose personal attendance proving necessary, their further examination was deferred. BENCH OF

MAGISTRATES. (1805, May 26). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 3. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626788>

BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

Clifton, Perkins, Mealing, and Bryan, who were last week brought before the Bench upon a charge of stealing and receiving knowing to be stolen pigs the property of Mr. **A. Thompson**, underwent a final Examination, at which the prosecutor had been ordered to attend. The prisoners were accused upon the deposition of—Spiral, a party concerned which went to state, that Mealing and Bryan, were accessaries to the fact of stealing, and to accuse Clifton and Perkins as receivers of the property at various times. Other evidence appearing to prove the charge against the two former, the Court, in consideration, of their circumstances in this colony, being both prisoners for life, thought proper to sentence them a corporal punishment and the gaol gang.

Clifton and Perkins were fully committed to take their trial before a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction.

Pendergross, Racey, and Donnelly, last week, also examined, on a charge of violently assaulting Mary Martin of Hawkesbury and her infant, were sentenced severally to receive 200 lashes, and to work in the gaol gang until further Orders. BENCH OF MAGISTRATES. (1805, June 2). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626794>

Richard Clifton and Thomas Birkin were next brought to the Bar and indicted, for feloniously purchasing and receiving swine, the property of Mr. **A. Thompson**, well knowing the items to have been stolen. John Spital admitted Evidence for the Crown, confirmed a deposition taken before the committing Magistrate, wherein the Prisoners stood severally accused of purchasing pigs from him, the deponent, as each were selected from among the Prosecutor's herd, of which he had the care. It being necessary to restrict the evidence to some particular fact, the Court demanded the number purchased by Clifton, and what was the consideration returned? To which he replied, that he had received two of Mr **Thompson's** Pigs, weighing nearly 100lbs each; and that for the latter of these he had given him nothing more than a pair of shoes of 5s value, and a gallon of beer. Upon cross examination the Witness acknowledged himself in the habit of having and selling stock upon his own account, which ran with his Master's Flock; and it appeared from other Evidence that he had had two of his own, which were pretty well grown when he sold them; and of this identical pair Clifton declaring himself to have been the Purchaser,

made this the ground of his defence, and called Evidence to prove his having paid **a** fair price. He established with tolerable precision the delivery being an open transaction, that had taken place in the presence of several persons, one of whom positively affirmed her being present when the price of each was agreed upon; that she was also present when they were paid for, and saw the Crown Evidence receive in **property the value of 35s a-piece. The Court** cleared, and re-opening, both were Acquitted. Court of Criminal Jurisdiction. (1805, June 30). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article626839>

Andrew Thompson (1773?-1810), chief constable, farmer and businessman, was **baptized on 7 February 1773 at Kirk Yetholm, Scotland, the youngest of six children of John Thompson, weaver, manufacturer and dyer, and his wife Agnes, née Hilson.** Educated at the parochial school, he entered his father's business until a breakdown in health forced him to leave and study for the excise. **With a friend he became involved in the theft of about £10 worth of cloth from the shop of a local merchant; he pleaded guilty at his trial at Jedburgh in 1790, but was probably the less guilty party. He was sentenced to fourteen years transportation and arrived in Sydney in the *Pitt* in February 1792.**

After a year in the men's provision store he joined the police force in 1793 and served with distinction at Toongabbie and other centres. **In 1796 Governor John Hunter appointed him to the Green Hills (Windsor), the main settlement on the Hawkesbury River, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was pardoned in 1798 and built his home overlooking the river on an acre (0.4 ha) leased from the government. He rose quickly to the position of chief constable and held that office until 1808, during which time he distinguished himself by investigating crimes, capturing runaway convicts, acting as intermediary between whites and blacks and rescuing settlers from disastrous floods.** Hunter appointed him to the responsible position of grain assessor in 1799, and the settlers elected him as trustee of the common lands in the district.

As he carried out his constabulary duties Thompson gradually accumulated land by both purchase and grant. He bought the farms West Hill (the Red House), Glasgow, Wardle Bank and Moxham's Farms, and Governor Philip Gidley King granted him Agnes Bank and Killarney, totalling 918 acres (372 ha) altogether. He rented them to suitable tenants. **At his home on the river Thompson, with the aid of an English agent, John Braddick, established a general store and later an inn which became the commercial centre of the Hawkesbury. Near by on the South Creek he built the first toll**

bridge in 1802. King supplied convict labour to help him and then gave him a lease of the tolls until 1820. **In 1804 King helped him to set up a salt manufacturing plant in Broken Bay. The first site was Mullet Island but Thompson later moved it to Scotland Island.** Because of Thompson's outstanding work in the floods of 1806 King allowed him to establish a brewery on South Creek. In addition Thompson controlled a barge for ferrying passengers and stock across the river, and at the Red House he established a tannery.

Over the same period to 1808, Thompson built four ships: *Nancy*, *Hope*, *Hawkesbury* and *Governor Bligh*. He also bought the *Speedwell* from Captain Grono. These ships carried grain, fruit and vegetables to Sydney, transported convicts to the Hunter River and returned with cargoes of cedar and coal; they made sealing voyages to Bass Strait and New Zealand and traded with Tahiti for pork. **The *Nancy* placed Thompson's name on the map of the South Island of New Zealand.**

When Governor **William Bligh** arrived in 1806 Thompson was the largest grain grower and the wealthiest settler in the colony. As the economy of the colony was based on grain there was great significance in the claim which **John Macarthur** made on Thompson for £341 10s. based on a note of hand for ninety-nine bushels of wheat and valued before the 1806 floods at £34 10s. Macarthur claimed the grain at the inflated price and lost the case. A later appeal to Bligh was dismissed.

Bligh bought two farms on the Hawkesbury and appointed Thompson to develop them as model farms, to encourage the settlers to follow his example. Bligh supplied convict labour and Thompson appointed the overseer. Thompson forwarded monthly accounts to Bligh and these reports showed that Bligh was using government stock and that Thompson was placing the grain in the stores under his own name. There was a break in their friendship in 1808 when Thompson was fined £100 for misusing a puncheon of rum entrusted by Bligh to his care for distribution to the settlers. Bligh was arrested soon afterwards and the rebels seized Thompson's accounts of the model farm and sent them to London as alleged proof of Bligh's intention to rob the government, but at the court martial of Lieutenant-Colonel **George Johnston** in London in 1811 the accounts were not produced as evidence against the ex-governor.

Under the rebel regime Thompson continued to prosper. He was dismissed from his position as chief constable and for the next two years devoted himself to his own concerns. Lieutenant-Governor **Joseph Foveaux** gave him a **town grant in Macquarie Place where he built a gentleman's town house which was later to be occupied by Ellis Bent.** After the devastating floods of 1809 Lieutenant-Governor Paterson rewarded him with a 1000-acre (405 ha) **grant at Minto which he named St Andrew's. Previous leases of land on which he had erected his brewery and salt**

works were converted into grants. All these grants were later approved by Governor [Lachlan Macquarie](#).

When Macquarie arrived in 1810 Thompson was in poor health as a result of effects of cold and immersion in the 1809 floods. However, Macquarie restored him to favour and appointed him magistrate at the Green Hills, the first emancipist to be appointed to such a position. Thompson, [Simeon Lord](#) and [Samuel Marsden](#) were then appointed trustees of the new turnpike road between Parramatta and the Hawkesbury, but Marsden refused to act with them on the grounds that they were immoral, thus striking the first blow in the fight against Macquarie's emancipist policy. **Thompson's health declined rapidly and he died, still a bachelor, at his home on 22 October 1810**, Macquarie's 'worthy and highly esteemed good friend ... from whose superior local knowledge and good sound sense and the judicious advice', the governor had hoped to 'derive great benefit and advantage'. Thompson left a quarter of his real and personal estate to Macquarie, who estimated that his share would be about £5000. Captain [Henry Antill](#) was appointed executor, together with [Thomas Moore](#). Antill selected the site for Thompson's grave and the burial took place according to the Church of England rites.

Thompson's estate was managed by his executors until it became apparent that none of his Scottish legatees intended to claim a share. The buildings at his home on the Hawkesbury River were bought by the government. The granary was bought for £1500, and the brewery, after causing a quarrel with [George Palmer](#), was converted into a hospital. [Alexander Riley](#) and [Richard Jones](#) gave evidence about the administration of the Thompson estate in London in 1819, and Commissioner [John Thomas Bigge](#) made Thompson and his estate one of the chief subjects of his investigation of Macquarie's administration. Thompson's elevation to the magistracy was a feature of his report, whilst Bigge's conclusions about the administration of the estate were sent to Bathurst in a private letter on 7 February 1823. The executors' accounts have not come to light.

Thompson's life and work in New South Wales and the administration of his estate illuminate many aspects of life in early Australian history. His swift rise to wealth illustrates the government attitude towards emancipists from the beginning; his activities prove the importance of grain as a basis of the economy until it was replaced by wool; his enterprises show him to have been a powerful influence in the development of industry and commerce; **his association with Bligh points to the exceptional prosperity of Bligh's farm as one important reason for Bligh's arrest**; whilst his appointment to the magistracy became a lever for Macquarie's enemies in their attempts to have the governor removed.

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1804: *Nancy*. M/O. Captain A. Thompson. 14 Aug 1804. Oil, Bass Strait. Cumpston's Register, p. 50.

Tho Illawarra Steam Navigation Company ' ' havo placed'. : the' steamer Comerang'at the disposal of the public for a (rip to Pitt Water, round Scotland Island, and up the Hawkes- bury round Mullet Island, crossing tho mouth of. tho Cawarra, and proceeding up. tho riveras far ns daylight will permit ; ThiB will bo an'excellent trip for thoso* in; modorate circumstances, something' equivalent tb tho Londoners' trip to Ramsgate and Margate; In all tho steamers refreshments^ will'. 'bei pro-' vidod at reasonable prices' to satisfy tho palate, and gratuitous music "to soothe tho savage breast" TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMPIRE. (1865, December 26). *Empire* (Sydney, NSW : 1850 - 1875), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article63241297>

Solomon Wiseman had a brother who resided at the entrance to the Hawkesbury River (at Scotland Island). Captain William Wiseman was his name, not to be confused with Captain William Wiseman, eldest son of Solomon Wiseman. Well, this Lieutenant S. G. Dalgety, who was in charge of portion of the 45th (English) Regiment, guarding the convicts forming the road, became acquainted with Captain William Wiseman's (the elder) daughter, who was frequently at the 'King of the River's' mansion, and the couple's marriage is thus recorded in the

'Sydney, Herald,' of March 16, 1840:— .
DALGETY— WISEMAN.— On the 11th instant
(March 11, J.84Q) at 'Cobham Hall, Wiseman's Ferry,
Lieutenant Dalgety, late of the 45th Regiment, to
Miss Elizabeth Wiseman, niece of the late Solomon
Wise man. WISEMAN'S FERRY. IN THE THIRTIES. (1925, November 27).

Windsor and Richmond Gazette (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 5. Retrieved from
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85901110>

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WISEMAN.

WE regret to have to record the death of **Captain CHARLES WISEMAN**, a name as familiar as a householdword to the majority of the old residents of the Clarence. A native of Essex, and connected by birth with an old shipping family, he came originally in 1839 as chief officer on board the *Argyle*, bound from London to Sydney and Calcutta. After his voyage to Calcutta, he returned to Sydney by the *Lady M'Naughten*. His first engagement in the colony was that of chief officer on board the *Maitland*, of which, after a few months, he became **captain**; he was afterwards transferred to the *Tamar*, and thence to the *Sophia Jane*, in which he made his first voyage to the Clarence in 1842. Regular steam communication with the Clarence was opened by the **William** the Fourth, of which vessel Mr. **WISEMAN** continued master and part owner till the latter end of 1846. The **William** the Fourth was superseded by the *Phoenix*, a new boat, built for Mr. E. MANNING; this vessel was stranded at the Heads in 1850, and finally lost on the bar. The loss of this boat was the occasion of bringing out a strong feeling on the part of the district, which at that period had but few who were able to materially assist in the enterprise, in favour of another attempt to open up the Clarence trade. **Captain WISEMAN** was sent to England to superintend the building of the steamer *Clarence*, and to bring her out to the colony. Upon her arrival, she was sold for a large profit, over and above her cost, to a Launceston Steam Company, and **Captain WISEMAN** was sent to England to superintend the construction and to bring out the steamer *Grafton*, a boat which has done good service to the district, and proved a good speculation to the Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company. The *Grafton* appears to have been put on the berth for the Clarence in 1854. The increase of the trade induced the Company to send home the **CAPTAIN** to superintend and bring out the *Urara*, which proved a good serviceable boat, but unfortunately was lost at the Heads; previously to this, **Captain WISEMAN** had left the service of the Company, having retired from the sea. On the formation of the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company, **CAPTAIN WISEMAN** was appointed the Sydney Manager, which office he ably filled up to about two years since, when he was compelled to resign in consequence of ill-health. The Directors, upon his retirement, presented him with an illuminated address from the shareholders of the Company. **Captain WISEMAN** was universally respected by the settlers on the Clarence, and his death removes another connecting link between the old and the new times of the Clarence. His death was caused by an asthmatic disease, to which he has long been subject, and which had gradually reduced his constitution. He died at his late residence, Prince-street, Sydney, at three o'clock on Friday last, being, we believe, in his sixty-third year.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WISEMAN. (1873, September 30). *Clarence and Richmond Examiner and New England Advertiser* (Grafton, NSW : 1859 - 1889), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article61897530>

The Parish of Yetholm is in south east of Roxburghshire on the border with England. The Parish of [Morebattle](#) lies to the west and on the north is the Parish of [Linton](#). The English County of Northumberland is on the eastern boundaty.

The twin villages of Kirk Yetholm and Town Yetholm straddle the River Bowmont. The [St Cuthbert's Way](#) from Melrose to Lindisfarne passess through the Parish and te [Pennine Way](#) ends in Kirk Yetholm. Kirk Yetholm also has a long association with Gipsie famiilies.

Yetholm along with [Hounam](#), Linton & Morebattle comprise the combined [Cheviot Churches](#)

Some notes on the life of Yetholm born Andrew Thompson transported to Australia for petty theft but who went on to become a successful entrepreneur, philanthropist and one of the most influential men in the Colony. How a town square created by him and now the oldest surviving in Australia is under threat and of attempts to try to preserve this.

From: <http://www.bordersfhs.org.uk/yetholm.asp>

ANDREW THOMPSON. (1773 - 1810)

Thompson arrived in Sydney as a convict on the transport Pitt with the Second Fleet in 1792. He was sentenced to fourteen years transportation for the theft of cloth, valued at about 10 pounds, from the shop of a merchant. Thompson was born c.1773 and was therefore about nineteen on his arrival in Sydney. His father was a weaver manufacturer and dyer at Kirk Yetholm in Scotland and Andrew had been educated at a parochial school until forced to leave due to ill health. He was studying for the excise service when arrested.

In the colony Thompson was appointed to the police service in 1793 and served with distinction at Toongabbie and other areas. In 1796 Governor Hunter appointed him to the Green Hills (later Windsor) and he rose to Chief Constable, a position he held until 1808. The Reverend Samuel Marsden praised Thompson's actions in the 1806 Hawkesbury floods when he saved the lives of 101 residents, plucking them from their rooftops in one of his boats.

Thompson had received an absolute pardon in 1797. He built the first toll bridge at Windsor, established a brewery and a hotel, managed Governor Bligh's Hawkesbury farms, owned ships, a tannery and salt works. In 1804 Governor King had helped Thompson set up a salt manufacturing plant in Broken Bay. **The first site was Mullet Island (now Dangar Island) on the Hawkesbury River but later Thompson moved his salt works to Scotland Island, named for his homeland. In 1809 Thompson was granted by Lieutenant Governor Paterson '120 acres on island near the southern extremity of Pittwater Bay - being the first bay on the south west side of the south head of Broken Bay. Rent: 3 shillings per year commencing after 5 years.'** Governor Macquarie later approved this grant. The grant reserved to the government 'the right of making a Public Road through the island and also reserving for the use of the Crown such timber as may be deemed fit for naval purposes'.

At the salt works on the island Thompson extracted salt from seawater by means of an oil burner. He was able to extract 200 lbs (90 kgs) of salt a week. A house was built and a ship slipway. It was rumoured Thompson operated an illicit still on Scotland Island.

Governor Macquarie was a valued friend and appointed him a justice of the Peace and Chief Magistrate on the Hawkesbury. Macquarie described him as a man of 'sober habits and good character'. The 'exclusives' of the colony hated and maligned Thompson. Macquarie appointed him a trustee of the new turnpike road from Sydney to Parramatta, which antagonised the Reverend Marsden, another appointee. Marsden retired in anger to his farms.

By 1810 Thompson was ill as a result of his strenuous efforts in the Hawkesbury floods of 1809 and he died on 22 October 1810. His estate was valued at between £20,000 and £25,000 (pounds). In his will he bequeathed a quarter of his fortune to Governor Macquarie. Macquarie wrote that Thompson's death 'affected Mrs. Macquarie and myself deeply - for we both had a most sincere and affectionate esteem for our good and most lamented departed friend'.

Thompson's was the first burial in the cemetery of St Matthew's Church at Windsor and Governor Macquarie composed the long epitaph carved on his tombstone, which may still be viewed today.

Before his death Andrew Thompson had laid the keel of a vessel, which he named the "Geordy". *"The Sydney Gazette"* of 24 November 1810 states:

On Wednesday, the 14th of the present month, a launch took place at Scotland Isle, Pitt Water, of a vessel of 18 tons, said to be one of the finest of her brethren ever built in the Colony.- She makes part of the devised property of the late Mr Thompson, who at the laying down of her keel gave her the name of the "Geordy".

Following Thompson's death the island was initially rented to William Mason for £120 (pounds) for three years. Robert Lathrop Murray then purchased it. In 1812 Scotland Island was offered for sale and the Sydney Gazette advertisement declared it contains 'one hundred and twenty acres of good soil, extensive salt-works, a good dwelling-house and stores, labourers' rooms, and every convenience suitable for a fishery, or shipbuilding, also a vessel of about ninety tons, partly built, still on the stocks.'

In the 1920s the foundations of Thompson's house and the remnants of a wharf were still in existence.

(The text comes from a book on the history of the area called "Pittwater Paradise" by Joan Lawrence..)

http://www.hawkesburyhistory.net.au/articles/andrew_thompson.html

Early Hawkesbury Records.

[COMPILED BY YELDAP.]

The End of Andrew Thompson.

Much has been written for the GAZETTE concerning this extraordinary character- Andrew Thompson; but never yet has the account of his death and burial been published locally. The writer purposes chronicling in the next few sketches of Early Hawkesbury History some curious and interesting information regarding the life of a man who was the founder of Windsor, who was looked upon as a hero and philanthropist by Governor Macquarie, and almost as a patron saint by the people of the Hawkesbury in those early days. How correct, or otherwise, were the opinions of a people who populated the banks of this historic Hawkesbury nearly a century ago, and handed down from generation to generation almost as a tradition, will be disclosed by the writings of Thompson's contemporaries, and by later historians. It is not the purpose of the present writer in this

article to eulogise or censure the subject thereof; but having gathered, after much research, a good deal of material relating to this celebrated emancipist, it will be placed before the reader, who will be the judge. Very little is known of the boyhood of Thompson, or of his parentage. He arrived in the colony at the age of 16 years, having been transported for a trivial boyish offence and nothing is known of the exact date of his arrival, or the vessel in which he came out. As he died in 1810 (the year Windsor and Richmond were founded), at the age of 37 years, it is more than probable that he came out with the "Second Fleet," reaching Sydney Cove on September 21st, 1791 in "The Gorgon." His name does not appear in the list of the First Fleeters," who arrived in 1788. Of the 20 years he lived in New South Wales, the greater part was spent on the Hawkesbury, and before Windsor was named; so it can truly be said that he was one of the founders of the present town. Of his career as Overseer, head of the Police at the Hawkesbury, Governor Bligh's bailiff, hotel keeper, merchant, salt manufacturer, ship builder, brewer, bridge toll-keeper, etc., etc., the news paper of the period tells us much; and a tomb stone placed by Governor Macquarie over the of this "Jack of all Trades," in St Matthew s Church of England grave yard, further informs us that he died a magistrate, with a fortune, regretted by all, and that his life was brought to a premature close owing to his rashness in acting the part of a hero during two memorable floods in the Hawkesbury, when he saved numerous lives. He enjoyed the confidence of two Governors, and being a shrewd Scotchman, he knew how to amass wealth-and keep it. How he made it, the early records and historians have shown. George Howe, the editor of the "Sydney Gazette," records Thompson's death in the issue of October 27th, 1810. It is curious to note that twenty-seven years later, on the same day exactly, the same paper gives the news of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne of England. The following is the obituary notice of Andrew Thompson, as it appeared in the " Sydney Gazette": -

" At Hawkesbury, Green Hills, on Monday, the 22nd October, 1810, after a lingering and severe illness, aged 37, Andrew Thompson, Esq., magistrate of that district.-In retracing the last twenty years of the life of this exemplary and much lamented character, it will not be held uncharitable to glance at the lapse from rectitude which in an early and inexperienced period of youth destined him to these shores, since it will stamp a more honorable tribute to his memory to have it re corded that from his first arrival in this country he uniformly conducted himself with that strict regard to morality and integrity as to obtain and enjoy the countenance and protection of several succeeding Governors ; active, and intelligent, and industrious, of manners mild and conciliatory, with a heart generous and humane, Mr Thompson was enabled to accumulate considerable property, and what was of more value to him, to possess the confidence and esteem of some of the most distinguished characters in this country, the consciousness of which surmounted the private solicitude of revisiting his native country, and led him rather to yield to the wish of passing the evening of his life where his manhood had been meritoriously exerted, than of returning to the land which gave him birth. Mr Thompson's intrinsic goad qualities were appreciated by his "Excellency the present Governor (Macquarie),/ who soon after his arrival here was pleased to appoint him a magistrate, for which situation Mr. Thompson's natural good sense, and a superior knowledge of the laws of his country, peculiarly fitted him. Nor can we close this tribute to his memory without recurring to the important services Mr. Thompson rendered this colony, and many of his fellow-creatures,

during the heavy and public distress which the floods at the Hawkesbury produced amongst the settlers of that extensive district; Mr. Thompson's exertions were on a late occasion for two days and two nights unremittingly directed to the assistance of the sufferers and we lament to add that in these offices of humanity he frequently exposed himself to danger, but laid the foundation of that illness which has deprived the World of a valuable life During the unfortunate disturbances which lately distracted this colony (the Governor Bligh Rebellion), he, whose death we now lament held on the even "Tenor of THIS (sic) Way," and acquitted himself with mildness, moderation, and wisdom, and when the ruthless Hand of Death arrested his earthly career, he yielded with becoming fortitude, and left this world, for a better, with humble and devout resignation, and an exemplary confidence in the mercies of his God."

Whether Howe was right in his estimate of Thompson's moral and social qualities, and whether he was justified in asserting that he had peculiar qualifications for the dignified and important office of magistrate, the reader will be able to determine by subsequent articles. However, one thing is certain—the editor of the "Sydney Gazette" was neither elegant nor correct in his composition, nor was he happy in quotation. Thompson's heroism in the 1836 and 1810 floods, when he saved over 100 human lives, shows him to have been a brave and humane man. He evidently displayed considerable tact and cuteness during the quarrels of the Barons of that time the McArthur-Johnstone-Bligh period, and he had good reasons for his diplomatic silence, and for being loyal to Bligh, as later articles will show Next week an account of Thompson's funeral will be given.

Early Hawkesbury Records. (1897, July 31). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 9. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article72552554>

Andrew Thompson

LAST Sunday's "Truth" had the following anent Andrew Thompson, an early Hawkesbury magistrate :—'Andrew Thompson, a convict, was an esquire at the Hawkesbury. This place being named after the noble Lord of that title. Originally known as the Green Hills, **of which Andrew Thompson, Esq., late convict, known by the appellation of 'Long Harry,'** was justice of the peace, and little Ben Lara, a Jew, once his fellow convict, kept the principal hotel.' The Andrew Thompson, Justice of the Peace at the Hawkesbury, was the practical founder of the towns of Windsor and Richmond. He was a highly respected emancipist, and died October 27, 1810, twelve months after the publication of the newspaper from which the extracts were given. Governor Macquarie, during the few months he had known him, was Thompson's patron. **Andrew Thompson arrived in Sydney in the second fleet, September, 1791.** He had been transported for some trivial

offence at the age of 16. He occupied successively the positions of overseer, head of the Hawkesbury police, Governor Bligh's bailiff, hotelkeeper, merchant, salt manufacturer, ship builder, brewer, bridge toll-keeper, etc. On his tombstone in St. Matthew's Church of England graveyard, Windsor, erected by Governor Macquarie, we are informed that Mr. Thompson died a magistrate, with a fortune, regretted by all, and that his life was closed prematurely owing to his valor or rashness in two Hawkesbury floods (1806 and 1810), when he was credited with having saved over 100 lives. We are also told that he enjoyed the confidence of two Governors—Bligh and Macquarie—and, being Scotch, knew how to amass wealth and, better still—keep it. George Howe—Lucky George—thus noticed the death of Thompson in the "Sydney Gazette." :—"At Hawkesbury, Green Hills, on Monday the 22nd October, 1810, after a lingering illness, aged 37, Andrew Thompson, Esq., magistrate of that district. In retracing the last twenty years of the life of this exemplary and much-lamented character, it will not be held uncharitable to glance at the lapse from rectitude, which, in an early and inexperienced period of youth, destined him to these shores, since it will stamp a more honorable tribute to his memory to have it recorded that from his first arrival in this country he uniformly conducted himself with that strict regard to morality and integrity as to obtain and enjoy to countenance and protection of several successive Governors. Active, and intelligent, and industrious, of manners mild and conciliatory, with a heart generous and humane, Mr. Thompson was enabled to accumulate considerable property, and what was of more value to him, to possess the confidence and esteem of the most distinguished characters of the country, the consciousness of which surmounted the private solicitude of revisiting his native country, and led him rather to yield to the wish of passing the evening of his life where his manhood had been meritoriously exerted, than of returning to the land which gave him birth. Mr. Thompson's intrinsic good qualities were appreciated by his Excellency the present Governor (Macquarie) who, soon after his arrival here, appointed him a magistrate, for which situation Mr. Thompson's natural good sense and a superior knowledge of the laws of his country peculiarly fitted him. Nor can we close this tribute to his memory without recurring to the important services Mr. Thompson rendered this colony and many of his fellow creatures during the heavy and public distress which the floods at the Hawkesbury produced amongst the many settlers of that great district. Mr. Thompson's exertions were, on a late occasion, for two days and two nights, unremittingly directed to the assistance of the sufferers, and we lament to add that in these offices of humanity he not infrequently exposed himself to danger, and laid the foundation of that illness which has deprived the world of a valuable life. During the unfortunate disturbances which lately distracted the colony (the Bligh Rebellion), he whose death we now lament held on the 'even tenor of his way,' and acquitted himself with mildness, moderation and wisdom ; and when the ruthless hand of death arrested his earthly career, he yielded with becoming fortitude, and left this world for a better with humble and devout resignation, and an exemplary confidence in the mercies of God."

Andrew Thompson. (1898, September 24). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 5. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article66438997>

EARLY DAYS OF
WINDSOR
N. S. WALES
1916:

EARLY DAYS OF WINDSOR

N. S. WALES

BY

JA[ME]S. STEELE

MEMBER AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AUTHOR OF "THE EARLY DAYS OF PICTON"

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CHAPTER II.

PIONEERS.

Andrew Thompson.

AMONGST the pioneers of Windsor, none is so familiar to local residents as Andrew Thompson. He was born in Scotland about the year 1773. His parents were of the poorer class, his father being engaged in a small business. When sixteen years of age he was transported to New South Wales for setting fire to a

stack of hay, and arrived by the ship *Pitt*, in the year 1792, at the age of seventeen.

On arrival he was appointed to the stone gang at Parramatta, where he probably remained for a few years.

We first hear of him at the Hawkesbury early in the year 1800, when the population was very small, as a settler and constable.

At a meeting of settlers held to fix the price of stores and labour at the Hawkesbury, in the year 1800, Andrew Thompson was amongst those present, also D. Smallwood, Edward Robinson, and M. Lock.

On 13th November, 1800, Governor King issued a proclamation that in order to prevent litigation, all agreements for the Hawkesbury should be registered with Andrew Thompson, the registration fee to be 6d. each entry. About this time he was also appointed superintendent of labour gangs.

On 1st July, 1803, he obtained a grant of one hundred and twenty acres from Governor King, on the South Creek, opposite the property now occupied by Mr. John Tebbutt, extending out to Magrath's Hill. On 11th August, 1804, he also got another grant of two hundred and seventy acres adjoining Nelson Common, afterwards known as Killarney, where subsequently the Scarvell family resided for many years.

In the year 1802 he built the first bridge over the South Creek. It was a floating bridge, and was situated about one hundred yards further down the creek than the present bridge, behind the Court House. Towards the construction of this bridge he got a Government grant of fifteen pounds, and was also supplied with Government labour. Permission was given him to collect toll, and he was guaranteed against opposition. In 1806 this structure was replaced by a log bridge, for which he got a fourteen years' lease.

He also turned his attention to ship-building, for we find in returns dated 28th February, 1804, and 27th December, 1805, that he was the owner of the following vessels trading to Bass Straits and Sydney: *Nancy*, twenty tons; *Hope*, sixteen tons; and *Hawkesbury*, eighteen tons. They were registered in October, 1802, and March, 1804, and carried crews of three to six men each. From other sources we learn that these vessels were built on the Hawkesbury. He also built the *Governor Bligh*, in 1807, which traded to New Zealand.

Andrew Thompson appears to have had some literary taste, for in an advertisement in the *Sydney Gazette*, 9th December, 1804, he asked that those to whom he had loaned certain books would kindly return them. The list of missing books is given, which includes such standard works as Milton, Burns, Sterne, Thomson, Hervey and others.

A Government order, dated 8th April, 1804, ordered that all boats trading on the Hawkesbury River should be numbered and registered by Andrew Thompson, head constable, otherwise they would be confiscated.

In the year 1804 Governor King appointed trustees for the several Commons of the Colony. Andrew Thompson being so appointed for both the Ham and Nelson Commons.

He next appears on the scene as a brewer, receiving permission on 11th May, 1806, to sell at a shilling a gallon, and small beer sixpence. His brewery was situated on the bank of the South Creek. In connection with the brewery he also kept a public-house.

Another industry he started was the manufacture of salt. This he carried on at Scotland Island, near Newport, at the mouth of the Hawkesbury.

It is said that he also had an illicit distillery here. However, it is known that Governor King gave him forty gallons of spirits as a reward for some service rendered on May 27th, 1806. A.T. Biggars got a similar reward at the same time, spirits in those days, as was well-known, being a medium of exchange. It is evident that Andrew Thompson did traffic pretty largely in spirits, for he was fined £100 in 1807 for so doing. The fine, however, was remitted by Governor Bligh. Again, we find in 1800 a reference to the profits made on the sale of spirits by Andrew Thompson, the Governor's bailiff. From this it appears that he obtained four hundred gallons of spirits which he retailed at a profit of twelve hundred pounds. (See H.R., Vol. vii., page 225.)

He acquired a number of properties by purchase, including property in Baker Street and in Bridge Street, Windsor. His town residence in Sydney was in Macquarie Place. He had a house, known as the Red House, on his farm near Magrath's Hill (see illustration). He also had a large house and land in Bridge Street, Windsor, still known as Thompson's Square.

In his house were held several meetings of, local residents, one on 20th January, 1807, to petition the Governor against the importation of wheat. We might here mention that wheat was selling on 19th January, 1806, at nine shillings and

threepence in Windsor, and ten shillings a bushel in Sydney. This petition was signed by one hundred and fifty-six persons, among whom were Messrs. T. Arndell, Thomas Hobby, Andrew Thompson, George Crossley, John Dight, C. and J. Palmer, T.M. Pitt, M. Everingham, and H. Stockfish. At another meeting to consider local grievances, John Bowman, Matthew Gibbons, and William Cummins were also present. Another meeting, probably called by Andrew Thompson, was held at his house in 1807, when it was decided to send a petition of sympathy to Governor Bligh. This was signed by five hundred and forty-six persons. Amongst the signatories were: Messrs. James Cox, Thomas Hobby, G.W. Evans, William Baker, Thomas Arndell, Samuel Solomon and Andrew Thompson.

Andrew Thompson was appointed auctioneer for the Hawkesbury district by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 21st January, 1809. On 31st March, 1810, he was appointed a trustee and commissioner of the turnpike road from Sydney to Windsor, along with D'Arcy, Wentworth, and Simeon Lord, by Governor Macquarie.

Governor Bligh, who took to farming in 1807, bought several holdings on the river, near Pitt Town, near where the present punt is located. Some oak trees planted at the time are known to-day as Bligh's oaks. His son-in-law, Captain Putland, also had land adjoining.

Captain Putland died in 1808, and was buried first in old St. Philip's, Sydney, the body being removed in 1856 to Sandhills (Devonshire Street Cemetery), and in 1901 again removed to La Perouse, Botany. The inscription on the old tombstone reads:—

"Sacred. To the memory of John Putland, Esq., Captain of H.M. Ship *Porpoise*, Chief Magistrate throughout the Territory, and Aid de Camp to His Excellency Governor Bligh. Departed this life January 4th, 1808. Aged 27 years."

Governor Bligh appointed Andrew Thompson as his bailiff or agent, and left the entire management of his farm in his hands. In October, 1807, the Governor's stock consisted of forty-nine cows, and a number of sheep and pigs. The milk returns sent by Andrew Thompson to him amounted to £60 0s. 10d. for two months.

During the big floods in 1806 and 1809, he took a very active part in rescuing people and property in danger. In the performance of this heroic work his health was seriously undermined.

Andrew Thompson also had a large store-keeping business at the Green Hills (Windsor), which, according to an advertisement in the *Sydney Gazette*, was taken over by Mr. John Howe, in December, 1809, he having had on sale "Woollens, drapery, and all sorts of lines."

Governor Macquarie landed in New South Wales 28th December, 1809, and took over the administration of affairs of the colony 1st January, 1810, from Lieutenant Governor Foveaux, and on 12th January, 1810, less than a fortnight after his arrival, Governor Macquarie made Andrew Thompson a Justice of the Peace, and appointed him as Chief Magistrate for the district of the Hawkesbury.

Governor Macquarie reports that on 30th April, 1810, Andrew Thompson was received at the Governor's table, in Sydney, along with Simeon Lord, an opulent Sydney merchant, and Dr. Redfern, the assistant surgeon, and the officers of the 73rd Regiment. This proceeding was greatly resented by the more aristocratic members of the community.

Andrew Thompson, however, did not live long to enjoy the honours which were thus thrust upon him, for he died at his residence, Green Hills, on 22nd October, 1810, and was buried on 26th October, in a vault, in the new cemetery. His was the first interment there, the ground not being fenced nor consecrated until shortly after (11th, May, 1811). His death was specially notified to the Secretary of State, by Governor Macquarie, on 27th October, 1810.

In his will he named as executors, John Howe, Simeon Lord (he was the father of the late George W. Lord, M.L.C.), and Captain H.C. Antill. One-half of his estate was bequeathed to Governor Macquarie and Simeon Lord in equal parts, the remainder being left to his relatives in Britain.

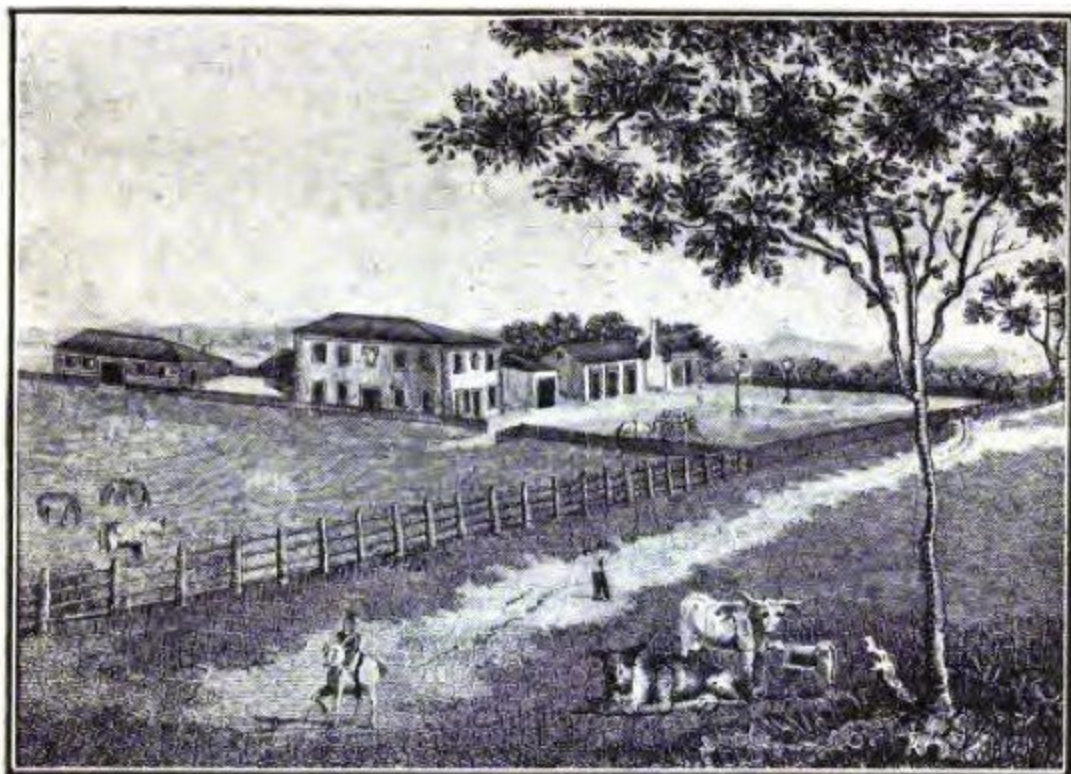


LACHLAN MACQUARIE,
Governor N.S.W., 1810-1821.
(Page 5.)



[top] LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

[bottom] WINDSOR COURT HOUSE.



**ANDREW THOMPSON'S "RED HOUSE" FARM
(now McGrath's Hill), WINDSOR.**

(Block lent by C. H. Bertie, Esq.)

(Page 22.)



WINDSOR FLOOD. 11th SEPTEMBER. 1879.

[top] ANDREW THOMPSON'S "RED HOUSE" FARM (now McGrath's Hill),
WINDSOR.

[bottom] WINDSOR FLOOD, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1879.

River rose 43.3 feet.

His effects were sold by auction on 19th January, 1811, by John Howe, his successor in the office of local auctioneer.

The following obituary notice of Andrew Thompson appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*, 27th October, 1810:—

"Died at Hawkesbury, Green Hills, on Monday, 22nd instant, after a lingering and severe illness, aged 37 years, Andrew Thompson, Esq., Magistrate of that district.

"In retracing the last twenty years of the life of this exemplary and much lamented character, it will not be held uncharitable to glance at the lapse from rectitude, which in an early and inexperienced period of youth destined him to these shores, since it will stamp a more honourable tribute to his memory to have it recorded, that from his first arrival in this country he uniformly conducted himself with that strict regard to integrity and morality as to obtain and enjoy the countenance and protection of several succeeding Governors. Active, intelligent, and industrious of manners, mild and conciliatory, with a heart generous and humane, Mr. Thompson was enabled to accumulate considerable property, and what was more valuable to him, to possess the confidence of some of the most distinguished characters of this country, the consciousness of which surmounted the private solicitude of re-visiting his native country, and led him rather to yield to the wish of passing the evening of his life where his manhood had been meritoriously exerted, than of returning to the land which gave him birth. Mr. Thompson's intrinsic good qualities were appreciated by his Excellency the present Governor (Macquarie), who soon after his arrival here was pleased to appoint him a Magistrate, for which situation Mr. Thompson's natural good sense and a superior knowledge of the laws of his country peculiarly fitted him.

"Nor can we close this tribute to his memory without recurring to the important services Mr. Thompson rendered this colony and many of his fellow creatures during the heavy and public distresses which the floods at

the Hawkesbury produced among the settlers in that extensive district. Mr. Thompson's exertions on a late occasion were for two days and two nights unremittingly directed to the assistance of the sufferers, and we lament to add that in those offices of humanity he not only exposed himself to personal danger, but laid the foundation for that illness which has deprived the world of a valuable life.

"During the unfortunate disturbances (the arrest of Governor Bligh) which lately distracted this colony, he, whose death we now lament, held on the 'even tenor of his way,' and acquitted himself with mildness, moderation, and wisdom, and when the ruthless hand of death arrested his earthly career, he yielded with becoming fortitude, and left this world for a better, with humble and devout resignation, and an exemplary confidence in the mercies of his God."

The following account of the funeral appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*, 3rd November, 1810:—In the mention of the death of A. Thompson, Esq., in the *Gazette* of last week, we should have added an account of the funeral, which took place on Friday Se'nnight (which means seven night), had we in time received it. Between twelve and one in the afternoon, the remains of this much-lamented gentleman were removed from his house on the Green Hills, which for the hospitality of its owner had been for many years proverbial, and conveyed to the Chapel on the Green Kills, whereat the Rev. Mr. Cartwright attended and delivered a very eloquent and appropriate discourse upon the occasion to one of the most numerous and respectable congregations ever assembled there, after which the ashes of this philanthropist were conveyed to the new burial ground, and these deposited in a vault in the presence of the multitude, who, it may be unexceptionally said, felt the most sensible regret in taking their last farewell of him whose life had been devoted to the service of his fellow-creatures. In the funeral procession the Rev. Mr. Cartwright walked foremost, and was followed by Surgeons Mileham and Redfern, who had attended the deceased through the long and painful illness that brought to a conclusion an existence that had been well applied, Next followed the bier, attended by Captain Antill, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, as chief mourner. The pall bearers were Mr. Cox, Mr. James Cox, Mr. Lord, Mr. Williams, Mr. Arndell, and Mr. Blaxland. A number of gentlemen followed as mourners, and a long train, composed principally of the inhabitants of the settlement, followed in succession."

The following is a copy of the entry of his death in the register of the Parish Church of Hawkesbury:—"Entry No. 5. Andrew Thompson, Esq., of this Parish, came to the colony in the ship *Pitt*, in the year of our Lord, 1792. Aged 37 years, and was buried October 25th, 1810.—Robert Cartwright."

A memo after this entry says: "A. Thompson, Esq. was the first corpse buried in the new church-yard at Windsor."

The inscription on his tombstone in St. Matthew's church-yard reads as follows:—

SACRED
to the MEMORY of
ANDREW THOMPSON, ESQUIRE,

Justice of the Peace and Chief Magistrate of the District of the Hawkesbury, a Native of Scotland, who at the age of 17 Years was sent to this Country where from the time of his arrival he distinguished himself by the most persevering industry and diligent attention to the commands of his Superiors. By these means he raised himself to a state of respectability and affluence which enabled him to indulge the generosity of his nature In assisting his fellow Creatures in distress more particularly in the Calamitous Floods of the river Hawkesbury in the Years 1806 and 1809, and [when] at the immediate risque of his life and perminant injury of his health he exerted himself each time during three successive Days and Nights in saving the lives and Properties of numbers who but for him must have Perished.

In consequence of Mr. Thompsons good Conduct, Governor Macquarie appointed him Justice of the Peace. This act, which restored him to that rank in Society which he had lost, made so deep an impression on his grateful heart as to induce him to bequeath to the Governor one-fourth of his Fortune.

This most useful and valuable Man closed his Earthly career on the **22nd Day of October, 1810**, at His House at Windsor of which he was the principal Founder in the 37th year of his age, with[in] the Hope of [an] Eternal Life.

From respect and esteem for the Memory of the deceased, this Monument is erected by

LACHLAN MACQUARIE, GOVERNOR
of
New South Wales
[A.D. 1813].

The above inscription, having become weather-worn, was recut by Travis, of Richmond, about 1908, the coat having been collected in Windsor. The words in brackets appear in a copy of the inscription which was made about 1820, and is now in the Public Records' Office, London.

Before closing this sketch of Andrew Thompson we must mention that he had some bitter enemies in Sydney, though none locally, who painted him in a very different colour. John Macarthur, referring to his death, says: "It was an interposition of Providence to save the colony from utter ruin; never was there a more artful or a greater knave."

In Bigge's report on the colony of New South Wales, made in 1822, he describes him as using his wealth so as to gain an influence with the small settlers on the Hawkesbury, and also as a man of loose moral character.

But every fair-minded historian will see that a man who won the esteem of three successive Governors, as well as of all the leading residents of the district in which he lived, including the clergymen, and at whose funeral the whole district followed "their friend and patron" must agree that to call Andrew Thompson a bad citizen is a distortion of plain facts.

BRIDGES.

South Creek.

IN order to reach Windsor the South Creek must be crossed, and this led up to the question of a bridge at a very early date. Andrew Thompson, that enterprising pioneer, obtained permission to collect tolls for fourteen years, and on this condition he constructed the first bridge, which was a floating one, in the year 1802. The position of this bridge was in a line with Catherine Street, at the back of the court house. (See Governor Macquarie's plan of Windsor, dated 1812.) The following order referring to this bridge was issued by Governor King:—

"Government and General Orders, 25th May, 1802.

"Whereas Andrew Thompson (Settler and Constable) has been at a great expense in constructing a floating bridge over the South Creek at the Hawkesbury, leading from the Parramatta Road to the Green Hills, which is of great convenience to the settlers and inhabitants in this colony; and as the subscriptions for carrying on that work have been very inconsiderable in comparison to the expense, he has requested that a permanent toll may be established by authority, for persons, &c, passing that bridge, as may compensate him for the expense he has been at, and to enable him to keep it in repair. In consequence of that just claim, the following toll is established for the term of fourteen years from this date, provided he keeps the said bridge in constant repair (accidents by flood or fire excepted) viz.: for each foot passenger fourpence, or ten shillings per annum; for each horse, two shillings and sixpence, or two pounds ten shillings per annum; for every cart or carriage, one shilling and sixpence, or one pound ten shillings per annum.

"Government having subscribed fifteen pounds and two men for three months towards erecting the said bridge, constables and Government men, going or

returning from public labours, who have a pass signed by the magistrate at Parramatta, Toon-Gabbie, or Sydney, or from the Magistrate at Hawkesbury, as well as every officer and soldier actually in the execution of public duty, are to be free of any toll, but if any person whatever endeavours to impose by passing under these pretexts, they will, on conviction, forfeit five pounds to the proprietor of the said bridge.

"The Governor having given to Andrew Thompson the exclusive privilege of keeping and maintaining the bridge, and the receipt of the tolls arising therefrom, for the space of fourteen years, from this, date, any person keeping a passage boat, or using any other mode of carrying or conveying passengers, horses, or carts across the South Creek, will, on conviction before two magistrates, forfeit the sum of five pounds for each offence to the proprietor of the bridge.

"PHILIP GIDLEY KING."

This bridge of boats was replaced with a log bridge two hundred and fourteen feet long, which took seven months to build. This second bridge was built by the trustees of Andrew Thompson's estate. John Howe had the oversight of the work, and when it was opened by Governor Macquarie, on 10th November, 1813, the name of "Howe's Bridge" was given to it. This bridge, we believe, was at the same place as the former floating bridge, and it was twenty-four feet over the water level, and had four rows of piles. It was the largest bridge in the colony at the time, and is the bridge referred to in the first part of the following letter:—

Surveyor-General's Office,

Sydney, 18th January, 1827.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 13th inst., requesting to know if the bridge over the South Creek at Windsor was built by a private individual, and if so directing me to report under what conditions it was built.

The first bridge over South Creek was erected by Mr. A. Thompson, who was allowed a Toll regulated by the Magistrates; when this was destroyed in 1814 a new and enlarged bridge was erected by Mr. Thompson's executors with, I believe, some trifling assistance from Government. A lease of the tolls of this bridge was granted by Governor Macquarie for seven years, on the expiration of which the bridge fell under the control of Government, and the tolls which were permitted to be received by the executors of Mr. Thompson are now received by Government. I am not acquainted with any other bridge built by an individual who has been authorised to receive toll in payment of his expenses.

*I have, etc.,
J. OXLEY,
Surveyor-General.*

*The Hon. Alexander McLeay,
Colonial Secretary.*

This 1814-15 bridge was said to have been destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1823, but this is probably a myth. The bridge built in 1823 was probably the first one built on the present site.

In a report as to the value of improvements made in public buildings of New South Wales, and compiled for Governor Brisbane by S.L. Harris, architect, and dated 24th December, 1823, reference is made to a bridge then re-building at Windsor, and complaint is made that piles were being placed in mid-stream that would endanger the bridge in flood time. This bridge was still known as Howe's Bridge in 1830. A Quaker named James Backhouse, who visited Windsor in 1838, mentions that a bridge was then being re-built at the South Creek. It was eventually replaced by the one known as the Fitzroy Bridge, opened about 1848 by Governor Fitzroy. It was constructed on the wooden arch principle. The sum of five hundred pounds was spent in repairs to this bridge in 1860, and it stood till replaced by the present iron bridge built in 1879-80. A temporary wooden bridge was erected while the iron bridge was being built. Tolls were collected here up till 1887. The old toll house still stands near the bridge, and is probably amongst the oldest buildings in Windsor. The bridge was improved in 1895 by having a new concrete floor put down. The tolls collected on the South Creek bridge, and also for the Hawkesbury River ferry, will be found in the old Australian almanacs, so that we need not repeat them here.

Highest Floods at Windsor.

1799, March 3—Rose 50 feet. One life lost.

1800, March—Rose 40 feet.

1806, August 26—Rose 47 feet Five lives lost. Hundreds of haystacks floated away.

1809, August 1 —Rose 48 feet. Eight lives lost. In consequence of floods Windsor and other towns were laid out on higher ground in 1810.

EARLY HAWKESBURY SHIPS

(By A. P. MARR)

At present the New Zealand people are celebrating the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, by which the Maori chiefs accepted British sovereignty. Prior to that important event, New Zealand was more or less a dependency of New South Wales, and it is of the Hawkesbury vessels that explored the New Zealand coast in search of seal skins and whale oil, during this pre-Waitangi period, that I now attempt to write. Kable and Underwood appear to have been the first Sydney firm to engage in the New Zealand sealing trade. Henry Kable was a well-known business man in Windsor in the early days. Kable-street is named after him, and he was buried in St. Matthew's churchyard when he died, in 1846, at the ripe age of 84 years. Kable and Underwood vessels had been engaged in the Bass Strait sealing, but in the year 1803 they sent the 'Endeavour,' a 30-ton vessel, to New Zealand under the command of Capt. Oliphant. At this time George Bass was trying to acquire from Governor King a monopoly of fishing rights to the New Zealand coast. So the 'Endeavour' left very quietly, as they no doubt thought they were trespassing on George Bass's preserves. Bass sailed in the 'Venus,' two months before the 'Endeavour,' with the intention of going on to Chile from New Zealand, and his fate remains a mystery. The 'Endeavour' returned with a cargo of 2,000 skins. The Maoris had been friendly, and one of the crew had been drowned. Two other of Kable and Underwood's boats engaged in the trade about this time were the 'Contest' and 'Governor King,' both of which were wrecked.

One of the first Hawkesbury vessels to visit the New Zealand sealing ground was the 'Speedwell.' ' She had been trading between the Hawkesbury, Sydney and the Coal River, with occasional trips to the Bass Strait, sealing. The 'Sydney Gazette' of October 21st., 1801, contains a quaintly worded account of her running aground on a mudbank in Broken Bay. The hero on this occasion was an old abo. from Mullet Island, who warned the crew of the "Edwin" about to render assistance, that she might be manned by a 'banditti of fugitive desperadoes.' He investigated and found the Speedwell commanded by an old acquaintance. It is evident that Hawkesbury boats had been seized by adventurous spirits, for about this time Governor King issued a proclamation ordering all Hawkesbury boats to be numbered and registered by Andrew Thompson. They had to be chained and padlocked before dark, and the oars taken up to the house. Boats moving after dark were to be halted, and fired on if they did not stop.

In 1805 the owner of the 'Speedwell,' Capt. John Grono, sold her to Andrew Thompson, who sent her to the New Zealand Sealing ground, from which she returned fairly successful, but had lost three of her crew when a small boat capsized. The 'Speedwell' herself was only 18 tons, so we see that considerable risks were taken in those days. In fact, before long the names of crews sailing for New Zealand had to be advertised in the 'Sydney Gazette,' so that anyone with a claim against a member of a crew, could stop him sailing until the debt was paid.

On April 1st., 1807, the 'Governor Bligh' was launched at the Hawkesbury, and her owner, Andrew Thompson, sent her to the Bass Strait sealing. The following year she sailed for New Zealand, and shared with the 'Pegasus' the honor of being the first to sail through Foveaux Strait, where they met about the middle of February, 1809. Both narrowly escaped shipwreck in this strait, which contains many rocks, shoals and strong tides. The 'Governor Bligh' **returned to Sydney with 10,000 skins**, a few days, before the 'Pegasus.' "Captain Bunker," and her Captain, John Grono, is believed to have named the Strait after Colonel Foveaux, who was then Acting Governor of New South Wales. This belief is supported by Robert McNab, the New Zealand historian.

During the following 12 years she was constantly engaged in the New Zealand sealing trade. **In 1810 Andrew Thompson, in association with Lord and Williams, attempted to establish the flax industry, and a party under William Leith was sent to New Zealand.** It appears they found the Maoris' unfriendly, owing to reprisals taken on them after the massacre of the crew of the 'Boyd.' The 'Governor Bligh,' under Capt. Chase, was sent with stores for them, but they left before she arrived. During the absence of the 'Governor Bligh,' John Grono made a trip to the sealing in the 'Unity,' returning in August, 1810. In the account of her voyage which appeared in the 'Sydney Gazette' of August 18th, she ran into a thunderstorm and had her foremast struck by lightning; and five of the crew rendered unconscious. **This happened in a port named by Captain Grono, Thompson's Sound.** Later they experienced an earthquake shock. The boat rocked and a noise like casks rolling about on deck lasted several minutes. **The year 1810 saw the death of that most active and enterprising pioneer after whom Thompson Sound is named, and his tomb remains one of the most interesting features of St. Matthew's churchyard.** (To be Continued)

EARLY HAWKESBURY SHIPS. (1940, March 1). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 10. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article86064924>

EARLY HAWKESBURY SHIPS

(By A. P. MARR)

(Continued)

In 1811 John Grono was back as master of the 'Governor Bligh,' and made a voyage to Macquarie Island, which lies away to the south of New Zealand, and was discovered by Capt. Hasselburgh during the previous year. The 'Governor Bligh' made the island in a month, but bad weather made sealing operations difficult, and while returning she was blown out of her course and landed at Port Stephens. Another **Hawkesbury** vessel, the 'Elizabeth and Mary,' built by Johnathan Griffiths at Richmond, was launched in 1810, and joined in the rush to Macquarie Island, taking a large quantity of salt for the curing of skins. At this, time she was owned or chartered by Campbell and Co., who had several vessels engaged in the sealskin trade. In 1812 the 'Elizabeth-and Mary' was purchased by Mr. Joseph Underwood, who sent her in a hurry to the relief of the crew of the 'Campbell Macquarie,' that had been wrecked on Macquarie island . Underwood advertised that he would pay any claims against the crew of the 'Elizabeth and Mary,' so 'that, she could sail immediately. On the 15th December, the 'Governor Bligh' arrived from New Zealand with 14,000 skins and five tons of sea elephant oil. She also brought a party of ten sealers who had been left on an island off the New Zealand coast by the ship 'Active.' After leaving them to catch seals, the 'Active' sailed for Sydney to buy stores', and was never heard of again. The story of their privation during the four years they were stranded on the New Zealand coast is recorded in the 'Sydney Gazette' of December 18th., 1813. With an axe, adze, and Cooper's drawing knife, they had built a small boat but with intense labor, as without saws they could cut only, one or two planks out of a single tree. The hoops from their provision casks had been beaten into nails, and they were working on a larger vessel when the 'Governor Bligh'; arrived. Two of the rescued sealers, Alexander Books and Robert Mackenzie, afterwards married daughters of John Grono, Master of the 'Governor Bligh.'

Alex. Books afterwards captained one of John Grono's vessels, the 'Elizabeth', and made a number of voyages to New Zealand. He was later enfi-a.s-p.rl in shinhnilriine'. a.nri was associated with the erection of the old church at Wiseman's Ferry.

The life of Robert Mackenzie was shortened by the privations endured on the New Zealand coast. He died **early** in 1825, and was interred in what appears to have been the first vault erected in Ebenezer churchyard. About 1819 Captain Grono left the 'Governor Bligh' and started ship building near Pitt Town. During that year Johnathan Griffiths launched from his yard at Richmond the brig 'Glory,' of '80 tons. With her he made many voyages to Tasmania and New Zealand. A brig 'Glory,' which probably was the **Hawkesbury** vessel was wrecked on Pitt Island, one of the Chatham Group, and six of her crew made an adventurous voyage of 800 miles before reaching the Bay of Islands, in an open boat.

In 1821 the brig 'Elizabeth,' a vessel of 130 tons, was launched from John Grono's yard, and in this he sailed for New Zealand the following year, returning in 1823 with a party of seven sealers whom he had picked up under the idea that they were escaped convicts¹. They were part of the crew of the 'General Gates,' an American vessel commanded by Captain Abimeleck Riggs-, who in 1820 had been in trouble for shipping a number of convicts at Sydney. After the next voyage of the Elizabeth, in which six of the seven sealers of the 'General Gates' were returned to New Zealand, John Grono made a fresh start at shipbuilding, and the 'Industry' was launched in 1826. She entered the New Zealand trade, and was under the command of Captain William Wiseman (eldest son of Solomon Wiseman, of the 'Ferry') when she sank in a gale off the coast of Stewart Island. Two of the crew reached shore, and the remainder, including the captain, were drowned. An account of this loss appeared in the first issue of the 'Sydney Herald' on April 18th., 1831. One of the **ships** that reported the loss of the 'Industry,' the 'Prince of Denmark,' brought a large number of handsomely tattooed Maori heads for Sydney curio collectors. A Maori chief staying with the Rev. Samuel Marsden visited the ship, and was surprised to see some of his friends' heads in the captain's locker. Marsden reported the matter to the Governor, who issued a proclamation putting an embargo on the new trade. This is the first instance of an embargo being placed on a New Zealand export. One hundred years later we banned their potatoes, with unfortunate results to New South Wales citrus growers. During the twenties of last century the sealing trade rapidly declined, and the 'Elizabeth,' sometimes under the command of Captain Alex Books, found difficulty in making up a cargo of seal, skins, and filled up with timber and flax. In the **early** thirties the 'Elizabeth' was wrecked, but as three vessels of that name were wrecked in those years, it is hard to tell which was the **Hawkesbury** vessel. In 1829 the 'Bennelong,' largest of the **early ships** built on the **Hawkesbury**, was launched from John Grono's yard. Shortly afterwards her name was changed to the 'Australian,' because she had been built entirely of Australian material. She was a vessel of nearly 300 tons, and had taken two, years to build, as work on other vessels was going on at the same time. Her length was 100 feet, beam 26 feet, and she drew 9 feet of water when launched. Most of her planks were from Upper Webbs Creek, other timbers from Cattai Creek, Pitt Town Common, and Castle Hill Creek. Her rigging was made from New Zealand flax by Mr. Wyers, of Sydney. The "Sydney' Gazette' of March 28th., 1829, says that when launched she went off the stocks in grand style amidst an assemblage of all the youth and beauty of the surrounding districts. She was engaged in whaling on the New Zealand coast, made trips to Mauritius for sugar, and visited many ports before she disappeared from the shipping register in 1856. Another Grono-built vessel to visit New Zealand was the 'Governor Bourke.' Of her the 'Monitor' of June 19th., 1833 says: —

'Captain Grono's fine vessel, the 'Governor Bourke,' commanded by his son-in-law, T. Powell, came down the river on Monday last. She is built entirely of Colonial material, and is- the 12th vessel built by our old - Colonial Neptune.' Captain Powell was still in command when she returned from New Zealand in 1836 with 1,100 barrels of sperm oil. In the following year she brought back the crew of the 'Lyn' after that vessel was wrecked in Foveaux Strait. **Early** in the 'Forties she was sold in Valparaiso, and, as far as I know, did not return to Australian waters. To return to the 'Elizabeth and Mary.' She made many trips to Macquarie Island, **calling at New Zealand on her way. In 1816** she brought from Macquarie Island a party of sealers left by the 'Betsy.' The 'Betsy,' after leaving Macquarie Island, met with bad weather, sickness broke out, water was all used, and for some time she drifted along the New Zealand coast with the crew too weak to work the vessel. Eventually eight of the crew managed to reach the shore in the long boat. In 1829 the; 'Elizabeth and

Mary' brought back the crew of the 'Perseverance' after that' vessel was wrecked on' Campbell Island. After this, news of the 'Elizabeth and Mary' ceased to appear in the Sydney Press, so she went the way of old ships that escaped being wrecked. Most of the information contained in this article is taken from old newspapers kept in the Mitchell Library, and some from Robert McNab's History of the South Island of New Zealand. It is written with the expectation that it might interest some of your many readers, for these Hawkesbury vessels played an important part in starting our export trade. For many years our chief exports came from the sea in the shape of seal skins and whale oil. Many of these vessels were wrecked; the others seem simply to have 'gone with the wind.'
(Concluded). **EARLY HAWKESBURY SHIPS.** (1940, March 8). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article86068045>

In October, 1804, his schooner *Speedwell* (which had only been registered on 3 Feb, 1804^[2]), became stuck in a creek near Mount Elliot and Lion Island. She was thought to be lost and was sold to Andrew Thompson by late November of that year.^[3]

Andrew Thompson was the master and/or owner of several ships in NSW in the years 1802-1807. Some of his ships (and the years in which they were registered) were the *Hope*, (1802); *Hawkesbury*, (1804); *Hope of Hawkesbury*; *Nancy*, and, in 1807, the *Governor Bligh*.^[4] Andrew died in 1810 at the age of 37,^[5] and his effects were auctioned in February, 1811:
John Grono. (2013, April 26). In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved 05:53, June 12, 2013, from http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=John_Grono&oldid=552300550

Hawkesbury. Vessel owned by Andrew Thompson. In December 1804, assisted in the refloating of grounded sloop *Speedwell* in the Hawkesbury district, NSW. [GB]

Hope. First vessel built by Andrew Thompson, an early pioneer of shipbuilding on the Hawkesbury River, NSW. [JM] Macken makes it clear that there were two small vessels called *Hope*, **the one built second being owned by Solomon Wiseman.**

In December 1804, a vessel by the name of Hope, owned by Andrew Thompson, assisted in the refloating of grounded sloop Speedwell. [GB]

And:

Hope. Ketch, 16 tons. Wrecked near Port Stephens, in July 1817. The two crew had gone ashore to prospect a creek for cedar, but never returned, presumed murdered by aborigines. The ketch was driven ashore and wrecked in a gale, or plundered by aborigines. [LN],[SAN],[ASW1]

Shipwreck Atlas of NSW records:

Hope. Wooden sloop. Lost North Head, Sydney Harbour, 31 October 1803. [SAN]

Speedwell. Sloop, 18 tons. Owned by Andrew Thompson. **Aground in a creek near Mt. Elliot, Broken Bay, NSW, 14 October 1804; refloated 5 December.** [ASW1]

Bateson also states that 'a report that she was wrecked near Port Stephens the previous July is incorrect. Macken also mentions her. [JM]

ANDREW THOMPSON.

Mr. William Freame writes : — 'It is generally admitted that Andrew Thompson was the most notable of Windsor's early pioneers, but few know that he was also one of the foremost pioneer farmers of the Liverpool Campbelltown districts. On looking through some extracts from the Macquarie Manuscripts, I read Governor Macquarie's description of Mr. Thompson's farm called St. Andrews,' and Dr. Townson's farm 'as being by far the finest soil and best pasturage I have, seen in the colony.'

Examining the Government map for the parish of Minto, I find, that Andrew Thompson's farm, called St. Andrew's, and comprising 1240 acres, was situated near the Cowpasture Road, immediately behind a grant of 400 acres to Henry Kable (another old Windsor identity.), and near 'Lappington,' a grant of 700 acres to Wm. Cordeaux. Other grants, adjoining Thompson's- were small ones to William Gaucly, subsequently of Windsor, and Paul Randall, of Richmond. St. Andrew's, the name of Thompson's farm, recalls the fact that it was intended to name the new church at Windsor St. Matthew's, after the patron saint for Scotland; and the thought arises: Was the originally intended name for Windsor church suggested by Thompson? ANDREW THOMPSON. (1916, June 9). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 9. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85878683>

CHURCH POINT. A Pittwater Beauty Spot.

There are few more beautiful spots within in easy reach of Sydney than Church Point, on the Pittwater. Rich in local, ecclesiastical association, the old timbered Methodist Church, from which the locality takes its name, was formerly a school, but the people moved Mona Vale wards, and with them their children. Time was when the neighbouring hills echoed the voice of man, uplifted in praise, blending with the purl of rippling waters and sighing winds, in thanksgiving for Nature's beauties, so bounteously bestowed. Man's voice is silent there now, but Nature still sings her own paeans in her own wonderful way.

The picture is taken from Scotland Island, the name dating back to the days of "Lachlan Macquarie, Esq., Governor." Macquarie's protegee, Andrew Thompson, whose grave is in the historic old churchyard of Windsor, got a grant of the island, and because the surroundings reminded him of his own dear native land, gave it the name it still bears. Church Point is but a mile or so from Mona Vale. May it long preserve its quiet calm!

CHURCH POINT. (1930, August 16). *The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW : 1842 - 1954), p. 11. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28044177>

LandGrants- Andrew Thompson

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<u>Perches</u>	<u>District/Locality</u>	<u>Citation</u>	
-	Mulgrave Place	NRS 13836 [7/445], Register 1, Page 104; Reel 2560	-
-	Mulgrave Place	NRS 13836 [7/445], Register 1, Page 144; Reel 2560	-
-	Evan	NRS 13836 [7/445], Register 1, Page 153; Reel 2560	Cancelled
-	Mulgrave Place	NRS 13836 [7/445], Register 1, Page 161; Reel 2560	-
-	Evan	NRS 13836 [7/445], Register 1, Page 161; Reel 2560	-
-	Minto	NRS 13836 [7/447], Register 2, Page 1; Reel 2561	-
-	Broken Bay, Pitt Water	NRS 13836 [7/447], Register 2, Page 1; Reel 2561	-
43.5	Mulgrave Place	NRS 13836 [7/447], Register 2, Page 1; Reel 2561	-
37.5	Sydney	NRS 13836 [7/447], Register 2, Page 1; Reel 2561	-
-	Green Hills	NRS 13836 [7/447], Register 2, Page 53; Reel 2561	-
-	Melville	NRS 13836 [7/448], Register 3, Page 23; Reel 2561	-
-	Minto	NRS 13836 [7/447], Register 2, Page 47; Reel 2561	ANTILL, Henry Cold THOMPSON
-	Minto	NRS 13836 [7/447], Register 2, Page 47; Reel 2561	ANTILL, Henry Cold THOMPSON

Hawkesbury Records.

[COMPILED BY YELDAP.]

CURIOSITIES OF EARLY HAWKESBURY DAYS

In Wallis' Historical Account of the Colony of N.S.W., to be seen in the Public Library, Sydney, is a large engraving of much value, " A view of Hawkesbury and the Blue Mountains," engraved by W. Preston, a convict, from a drawing taken on the spot by

Capt. Wallis, of the Forty-sixth Regt. The book was published in 1820, and the sketch must have been made some time previous to above date. In the preface to the work, Wallis states that the sketches in his book are the first specimens of the graphic art ever produced in Australia. The engraver (a convict) labored under great disadvantages, "as it was impossible to procure a single plate of copper fit for engraving upon in the whole colony, and he was in consequence forced to content himself with the common sheet copper which was employed for coppering the bottoms of ships." The letterpress to the engraving is as follows:

No 1 is a view of the Hawkesbury, taken near Windsor, the principal town on that river. The low lands on the banks and in the vicinity of this river are, as it has been already noticed, subject to the most violent inundations, which sweep away, in an hour, the hopes of the husbandman, and always occasion a scarcity throughout the colony. In the distance is seen the forest land, and the celebrated Blue Mountains, so long considered impassable, and bounding the colony to the west.

With unequalled perseverance, Governor Macquarie has succeeded in making a road over them into the rich plains of the interior, 180 miles long ; and has established, at that distance, a settlement named after Earl Bathurst. A ferry-boat plies across the river at this place (Windsor), for the convenience of passengers, horses, cattle, &c. The town of Windsor is situated on a hill, and is distant thirty-six miles from Sydney. **The Hawkesbury empties itself into Broken Bay, a fine harbor seven leagues north of Sydney: the scenery at the entrance is beautifully wild and romantic, presenting on each side bold rocks crowned to the summit with gigantic trees.** The river Hawkesbury is formed about ten miles above Windsor, by the junction of the Grose and Nepean."

A descriptive sketch of this antiquated picture should prove interesting. To locate the exact spot of this sketch would be difficult, the hand of time and civilization having obliterated the original picture. The artist tells us that the view is near Windsor, so that it is not unlikely the position represents the present site near Windsor Bridge. In the view may be seen three settlers' huts on the Windsor side of river, around which a small space has been cleared for cultivation, surrounded by heavy bush. On the other side of the river, in the background, the long range of blue mountains stand out prominently. From the front of this side of river the land appears to be cleared for a considerable distance along the outer front- age, extending backwards for a long way, and interspersed are numerous small dwell- ings of a primitive character, and in the centre a windmill. The land at that period does not seem to have been in cultivation. Between the cleared farms and mountains is a long belting of tall timber, waiting for the pioneer's axe to extend the march of progress. In the foreground of picture, directly facing the Windsor side, is a group of blacks, in their primitive state, unadorned, camped in front of a fire holding long spears. They are standing amidst uncleared country although a large comfortable dwelling is within coo'ee of them. In the river beneath there lies a small sailing vessel at anchor, surrounded by floating logs of cedar ready for shipment, a cargo which was in those days plentiful in the vicinity of the Hawkesbury and in much demand at Sydney. Crossing the river to Windsor is a small skiff containing 8 men, whilst further up the river

is the crossing place of the ferry-boat, which contains a load of cattle and passengers. Both the sketch and engraving work is splendidly executed and altogether it forms a valuable memento of the long forgotten past. This is not the earliest engraving of the Hawkesbury, as Wallis states in the preface to his book, for Collins, one of our earliest historians in his 'Account of the English Colony in New South Wales,' published in 1798 has two illustrations of the Hawkesbury, viz., "Baker's store on the banks of the Hawkesbury," (William Baker was the first Government storekeeper at the Hawkesbury) and "Saunderson's farm on the banks of the Hawkesbury" (one of the first 22 farmers settled on the river by Deputy Governor Grose). Collins is wrong in the name. It should be Saunders, descendants of whom are, we believe, still residing in the district. Permanent photographic enlargements are so cheap now-a-days that it seems a pity something cannot be done by leading residents of the district to have these interesting old relics along with others, all of great value, copied and enlarged, the cost of which would be infinitesimal.

W. Rusden, an Australian historian, in his curiosities of colonization, says :--" As early as 1792, the English Government provided free passages in the ' Bellona' for emigrants, gave them grants of land, and undertook to furnish them with all agricultural implements, as well as to supply them with two years' provisions, and with the use of convict labour,--each labourer being also rationed for two years, and clothed for one. Pitt's Ministry, therefore, is not open to the charge of having neglected to give encouragement to free colonists. Had the soil in the immediate vicinity of Sydney been of good arable quality, the experiment might have had marked success. As it was, the selection of a site for agricultural purposes within seven miles of Sydney could not be expected to result favourably ; and after some time, and much labour, the energies of the settlers were diverted to the inexhaustible richness of the alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury. Had the first selections been made there, and had the success of the settlers been notified in such a manner as to induce a large following from their native land, New South Wales would have made as much material progress in ten years as it afterwards made in a quarter of a century; and the mischievous antipathy to the free immigrant population which Governor Macquarie displayed in 1810 would have been precluded by the force of circumstances."

The free settlers alluded to above arrived at Sydney Cove in the "Bellona" on the 16th January, 1793. They selected grants at Liberty Plains (land situated between the suburbs of Homebush and Strathfield. The names of the five free selectors were Thomas Rose, a farmer from Devonshire, who brought with him a wife and four children; Frederick Meredith and Thomas Webb, both formerly at Sydney, H.M.S. Sirius; Edward Powell, formerly at Sydney, in the Lady Juliana, transport; and Joseph Webb, nephew of Thomas Webb. The latter (Thomas) was accompanied by his wife; Powell married a free woman after his arrival; Meredith and Joseph Webb were single men. The vessel also carried seventeen convict women, a mill-wright, and a master blacksmith. They encountered rough weather on the voyage out, and owing to having a too heavy cargo nearly all of it was badly damaged.

Joseph Webb afterwards became one of the first Hawkesbury farmers. Several Quaker families were to have come out in the Bellona, and had engaged their passages, but at the

last moment were influenced not to do so. Cobbold in his 'Life of Margaret Catchpole,' says that John Barry, the lover of Margaret, and later on her husband (assumed name), came to New South Wales, as a free settler, in the Bellona in the above-mentioned voyage. Could he have been one of the above-mentioned settlers ?

At the Court-martial trial in England of Lieut. Col. Geo. Johnston, in 1811, on a charge of mutiny, for deposing Governor Bligh in 1808, a witness for the defence, Charles Grimes, Surveyor General of Lands, was re-examined as follows:--A Member : There is a Government House at Parramatta ? **Yes, which was a favourite residence of Governor Phillip, and was rebuilt by Governor Hunter. Is there any other Government House? There was one at the Settlement at the Hawkesbury--a small cottage.**

At the same trial, Major Edward Abbott, of the New South Wales Corps, said that Assistant Surgeon Arndell "was called 'Foolish Tom' in the colony."

It would appear from the Grimes that the Government House at Windsor was in existence during Governor Bligh's occupancy of office. Thomas Arndell favoured Bligh during the rebellion, so that Major Abbott, one of the Colonial Barons referred to as a principal witness for Johnstone, against Bligh, was not likely to be favourably disposed towards Arndell, of whom he spoke very disparagingly in his evidence. (To be continued).

Early Hawkesbury Records. (1897, July 24). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 7. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article72552453>

Early Days of Windsor.

(By Rev. Jas. Steele.)

HAWKESBURY AND GREEN HILLS. EARLY DATA.

The history of the Hawkesbury District between the years 1788 and 1794 consists of the discovery, exploration and naming of the river and its tributaries, among them the McDonald and the Colo Rivers, by Governor A. Phillip and Captains Collins, John- son, Watkin, and Tench. These and others made several successive visits to the Haw- kesbury River, reaching as far as Richmond Hill.

In the year 1794 Lieut. Governor Major Grose placed the first 22 settlers along the banks of the Hawkesbury River and South Creek, called them Ruse's Creek, as James Ruse, the man who first grew wheat at Parramatta, had a grant of land at the junction of the stream with the Hawkesbury. The following year many more families were settled, and as the natives were troublesome, some troops from the N.S.W. Corps were sent up, and the settlement of Windsor, then called Green Hills, was fairly launched. It is of interest to note that Lieutenant Grose was the son of Captain Grose, concerning whose

peregrinations through Scotland the poet Burns wrote: A chiel's amang you takin' notes,
And faith he'll print it.

The earliest Hawkesbury Crown grants were as follows :— Samuel Wilcox and John Brindley, 19th November, 1794. These were in the Peninsula, between the old Government House and the Peninsula Observatory. Thomas Westmore and William Anderson, James Ruse, Ann Blady, and Joseph Smallwood, in 1797. Thomas Riccaby, Robert Braithwaite and Dr. William Balmain, in the years 1798- 99. **The grants from the year 1800 to 1804 were as follows :—**Thomas Hobby, William Bates, Lydia Austen, Charles Marsden (900 acres), William Ezzy (130 acres), Henry Cox, and **Andrew Thompson**. These may be easily located on the map of the Parish of St. Matthew, County of Cumberland. The grants for the same period made near Pitt Town were : Messrs. Stogdell, Palmer, Hobbs, Biggers, Jones, Benn, Smallwood, Dr.

Arndell (600 acres), McDaniel, and Wilbow. The present township of Pitt Town stands on portions of these grants, which had to be resumed for township purposes in 1810. **In 1796 Governor Hunter visited the district, and instructions were given to construct a road from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury, and soon after this road was placed under a Trust, Dr. Mileham, S. Lord, and Andrew Thompson being appointed.** A Government store was established in 1798 and placed in charge of William Baker, whose name is perpetuated in Baker-street, Windsor and Baker's Lagoon, near Richmond. **This early store was situated somewhere near the present Thompson Square.** Baker afterwards kept a hotel in Baker-street, known as the Royal Oak. The old Government House was also built about this time as a residence for Lieutenant Edward Abbott, commander of the troops for the N.S.W. Corps. Regular musters of all the settlers, both free and bond, were held from time to time, and separate records kept of men, women, and children belonging to each class—military, officers, civil officers, freemen, prisoners and settlers. On account of distress caused by floods the Governor curtailed the sale of rum during the year 1798. **About the year 1800 there appeared on the Hawkesbury a settler named Andrew Thompson, who played a leading part in the development of the district up to the time of his death in 1810. His history and numerous occupations are fully dealt with in another place.** In the year 1802 the first bridge (a floating structure) was built over the South Creek. The same year efforts were made to grow rice, but with little success. Some good cedar trees were growing in the district, and settlers were prohibited from cutting them as the Government claimed them all. Dr. Thomas Arndell and Charles Grimes, Deputy Surveyor, were appointed resident magistrates in 1802. Mr. Grimes left the district in 1803 and was succeeded by Surveyor G. W. Evans, who remained here until 1815. **During the years 1804-5 Governor King proclaimed the following Commons in the district :— Ham Common. Trustees : William Cox, John Bowman, Andrew Thompson, Edward Tutterill, William Minchin. Nelson Common. Trustees : Andrew Thompson, Thomas Biggars, Thomas Tyler. Richmond Hill Common. Trustees : John Ryan, John Bowman, Andrew Thompson.**

Phillip Common. Trustees : Mathew Lock, Edward Robinson, Henry Baldwin. Later trustees for Ham Common were : Abraham Cornwell, Robert Fitzgerald,

George Bowman. As will be seen on reference to the articles on "Schools and Churches," elsewhere, divine service was first held at the Hawkesbury about the year 1800 by the Rev. Henry Fulton, and later by Rev. S. Marsden, and a missionary, Mr. Harris. A school was also established at this early period, situated near South Creek, just behind the Court House. A covered waggon began to ply three times a week between Windsor and Sydney, starting on 9th February, 1805. Fares, 5s to Parramatta, and 7s 6d to Sydney. The time occupied on the journey was 16 hours, and William Roberts was the enterprising coachman. Ship and boat building was carried on at this time along the banks of the Hawkesbury, to which reference is made in another place. The residents took an interest in the affairs of the colony in those early days. An address was presented by them to the Senior Chaplain, Rev. S. Marsden, on the occasion of his visiting England in 1807. Another address, signed by 833 residents, was presented to Governor Bligh, expressive of their confidence in his administration in the year 1808. Governor Bligh, and his son-in-law, Captain Putland, had farms near Pitt Town, where Bligh's oaks may still be seen. The first Presbyterian Church was opened at Ebenezer in 1809. It is still used for Divine service, and is now the oldest church building in Australasia. For the first 25 or 30 years of the settlement of New South Wales the Hawkesbury was looked upon as the granary of the colony. When floods came the greatest anxiety was caused in Sydney and Parramatta, and floods were fairly frequent in those days.

It was really the growth of grain, wheat and maize, that led Governor Macquarie to lay out, among others, the town of Windsor, in order to preserve the produce being lost by inundations after it had been harvested. We find, therefore, that several large granaries were built at the Green Hills, at first constructed of logs and afterwards brick buildings of two and three stories. Here the grain was stored under Government supervision. The largest of these granaries stood on the present site of the School of Arts, and was used later as a military hospital. Another object of these grain depots was to better control the price of grain, as in times of scarcity the local farmers charged most exorbitant prices, and also tried to prevent importation. The first era of the history of Green Hills ends here, and the second stage in its history as Windsor begins.

WINDSOR. Extract from Government and General Order, dated 15th December, 1810, issued on the return of his Excellency Governor Macquarie from an extensive tour of inspection through the various districts where agriculture and the breeding of cattle have occupied the attention of settlers. This tour occupied the time from 6th November to 13th December, 1810 :— " The frequent inundations of the Rivers Hawkesbury and Nepean having been hitherto attended with the most calamitous effects with regard to crops growing in their vicinity, and in consequence of most serious injury to the necessary subsistence of the colony, the Governor has deemed it expedient (in order to guard as far as human foresight can extend against the recurrence of such calamities), to erect certain townships in the most contiguous and eligible high grounds in the several districts subjected to those inundations for the purpose of rendering every possible accommodation and security to the settlers whose farms are exposed to the floods. In pursuance of this plan, and with a view to the prosperity of the country, he has already fixed upon the most eligible situations within the several districts bordering on these rivers, and marked out on the several Commons where the townships are to be

established, and each settler will be assigned an allotment of ground for a dwelling house, offices, garden, corn-yard, and stock yard, proportioned to the extent of the farm he holds within the influence of the floods ; but it is to be clearly understood that the allotments so, given, being intended as places of security of the produce of the lands on the banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean, cannot be sold or alienated in any manner whatever but with the farms to which they are from the commencement to be annexed, and they are to be always considered as forming an inseparable part of the said farms. "The Governor has accordingly marked out five separate townships, namely, one for the district of Green Hills, which he has called Windsor; one for Richmond Hill District, to be called Richmond ; one for the Nelson District, to be called Pitt Town; one for Phillip District, to be called Wilberforce ; and one for the Nepean or Evan District, to be called Castlereagh. Directions are already given to the several constables within those districts immediately to ascertain and make a return of the names of all those settlers whose farms are subject to be flooded, together with the number of their farms and number of their flocks and herds.

"Said report on return is in the first instance to be made to Wm. Cox, Esq., principal magistrate of the Hawkesbury." **The year 1810 thus marks the beginning of the town of Windsor, for in that year Governor Macquarie, having visited all the settlements a long the Hawkesbury, issued the above instructions to lay out townships on the high ground.** The main streets in Windsor proper were laid out and named. A resident chaplain, Rev. R. Cartwright, was appointed. Roads were formed, and a new bridge built over the South Creek. **Andrew Thompson was appointed chief magistrate for the district, but he died in the same year,** and was succeeded by William Cox. A coroner, Thomas Hobby, was appointed. A burial ground was approved of, and a military hospital established. All these and other appointments and improvements were made in the years 1810-12, and from this date Windsor grew in importance and wealth as the chief inland town in the colony. As late as the year 1858 Windsor was considered the fourth town in the colony. The late Hon. William Walker in that year gave the following list of populations: Parramatta and Liverpool 15,758, Maitland 15,290, Bathurst 12,005, Windsor 8,431, Goulburn 7,028. The same figures will be found in Waugh's Almanac for 1859.

During Governor Macquarie's regime (1810- 22) Windsor was really a military settlement. The 73rd Regiment was stationed here in large barracks built about the year 1820, and still standing in Bridge-street. At first the soldiers' and prisoners' barracks were in Thompson Square, near the Windsor wharf. The Colonial Hospital was built, and also St. Matthew's Church. The main history of this period will be found elsewhere, in such articles at "The Hospital," "Churches," Magistrates," "Early Schools," "Military," and especially in the separate articles dealing with the following pioneers :—**Andrew Thompson**, Richard Fitzgerald, Dr. Arndell, Dr. Mileham, Rev. Henry Fulton, Rev. J. Youl, Rev. R. Cartwright, William Cox, Captain J. Brabyn, and Lieutenant A. Bell. The seasons at the period we write of were drier than formerly, the only floods of any consequence being in 1811 and 1817, until the late fifties, when floods again became frequent. About this period lived Margaret Catchpole, a somewhat mysterious, or perhaps mythical character, said to be buried in St. Peter's graveyard, Richmond. For

her history we would refer our readers to numerous articles in the local papers, especially during the years 1889, 1893, 1896, and 1897. A large collection of newspaper cuttings has been got together **in book form by Mr. J. Padley ("Yeldap")** and can be found in the Sydney "Public Library, catalogue number 994 over 7. An older article runs through the "Windsor Magazine," published in 1857. The "Evening News," about the eighties, had a series of articles on Margaret Catchpole.

In the year 1820 a party of explorers left Windsor to examine the Hunter River district. They were all local men, judging by their names: John Howe (leader), and his son-in-law George Loder, Andrew Howe, William Dargan, Philip Thornley, and Benjamin Singleton, after whom a northern town is named. They arrived at Patrick Plains on St. Patrick's Day, hence its name. The party returned via the present site of Maitland, and several of the old Windsor residents became pioneers of that northern district. It is interesting to notice the rapid development of the town of Windsor and district during the regime of Governor Macquarie. Roads were made, magistrates and clergymen were appointed, churches and schools provided, public buildings erected such as court house, gaol, military barracks and hospital. These were well-built, for four if not five, Macquarie buildings are still in use, St. Matthew's Church and rectory and the Court House being the best examples. The hospital has been remodelled, but the old main walls remain. The police bar-racks is another Macquarie legacy. A painting of Governor Macquarie was arranged for by the inhabitants of Windsor during his last visit to the town, and this was executed on his return to England, at a cost of £73 10s, and has hung in the Court House for the past 90 years. It has been renovated and re-varnished several times. Attempts have been made to have the historic picture hung in Sydney, but the local magistrates have at all times jealously guarded it, and turned a deaf ear to even the request for a loan of it to the big city near by. At the close of his term of office Macquarie, in a despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated July, 1822, gives a list of the public buildings and works at the Hawkesbury. The list is as follows. The comments are not, of course, in the original : 1. Church with spire and space for gallery. This refers to St. Matthew's, which although opened in 1822, was not then quite completed.

2. Burial ground, 4 acres, fenced. 3. Barracks for 50 soldiers, with stockade. 4. Barracks for 100 convicts, with high brick wall. Number 3 was completed on 28th February, 1820. The high brick wall was lowered many years ago, and the barracks are those still seen in Bridge-street. 5. Gaol. The present gaol was built on the same site in 1859. The original gaol was, we believe, built before Macquarie's time, but he had it enlarged about the year 1820. **6. House on left bank of South Creek, bought from A. Thompson's executors, and made into an hospital and grounds for 50 patients.** 7. Government granary. Two in 1810. One was made into a temporary chapel in 1810. Downstairs a church, upstairs a school and residence for the chaplain. **8. Three storey provision store and granary bought from Andrew Thompson's estate.**

9. Old granary, new roof and repaired. We have difficulty in locating the buildings numbered 6, 7, 8, and 9. A large building stood on the site of the present School of Arts, known at the time as the old military hospital, and where soldiers were seen standing on guard. This was originally built of brick for a granary. 101 feet x 25 feet and 23 feet high

with three floors, and was completed in August, 1803. This is probably No. 6. Another three-storey building stood behind the present School of Arts, and was the church in use until the opening of St. Mathew's in 1822, part being a school. We can find no trace of this being used for any other purpose than that of a church and school, and we hesitate to name it No. 7. **The store and granary No. 8 stood in Thompson Square. £1500 was paid for it to Thompson's trustees in 1812.** No. 9 we cannot locate. **10. Wooden wharf for 100-ton boats, and a ferry punt. This wharf was on the same spot, close to the present bridge, as that still used.** 11. Court House adjoining gaol. Built in 1820-21. In Macquarie's time there was no street between the gaol and the Court House. There had been another Court House previous to 1821, but it was discarded. 12. New parsonage house and ground for garden. 13. Old Government cottage repaired and improved. Six acres of land enclosed, partly with a brick wall. **14. New coach house and stables. This was afterwards the police stables, and stood near the large balconied house in Thompson Square, near the School of Arts.** 15. Streets of Windsor repaired. New-streets opened up. On the arrival of Governor Macquarie's successor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, he called for a report on the public buildings of the colony. We have already quoted from this report, which was made in 1824, in the articles dealing with the Hospital, St. Matthew's Church and the old Government House. This is a fitting place to insert some further particulars as to the expenditure and the condition of certain other Windsor buildings :—

Extracts from reports of the value of the improvements which have taken place in the Public Buildings of Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor, Liverpool, and Campbelltown, from December 25th, 1822, to 24th December, 1823, and an expose of the present state of Public Buildings in New South Wales, by order of his Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, made by S. L. Harris, Architect, in 1824 :— Windsor. £ s d The Church |565|4|10| Barracks, converted into an Hospital |668|14| (This must refer to the Macquarie-street building.) Government Cottage |111|17|11| Garden House (Government Cottage) |6|15|4| School Room Jobs |18|13|4| Commissariat Offices |72|17|9| Sheds, etc. |11|10|0| Dr. West's Lodge |12|11|10| Old Hospital (site of School of Arts : |7|5|0| £1475 |10 |0| Commissariat Offices, etc.—The office is a shed adjoining the end of a store about 80 feet long with two stories. "The School Room, Old Hospital, Store, and Dr. West's House are on a small scale, and the latter in a very dilapidated state." "Court House (with plan).—The building is so badly executed that tho' it has not been built two years, strong settlements are showing themselves in the walls and ceilings, and the interior accommodations are not at all adapted for the purpose intended, as, the plan will show." "General Observations.—The author of this report, etc., etc., would advert to the expensive and insufficient plan pursued in making and repairing bridges—the one now re-building at Windsor is a proof of this asseertion, for instead of throughing over a stout truss'd and framed wooden bridge of one arch (which from the bold situation of the banks might have been done at little more cost than what is now expended) the same principle is still followed as that at first introduced into the colony, by placing piles in the sides and bed of the river, which collect all the rubbish continually floating down, and in the event of a flood must unavoidably destroy every bridge so constructed." With regard to this report we may say that the Court House stands to-day strong and solid, and in constant use, and likely to last for many years to

come. The same report condemned the mortar used in St. Matthew's Church, but it seems as strong and hard to-day as it was 90 years ago. The bridge referred to was in used until 1838.

Early Days of Windsor. (1914, November 27). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 7. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85857906>

THE PEOPLE IN THE LIFE AND TIMES OF LACHLAN AND ELIZABETH MACQUARIE

Andrew Thompson

Born: c1773 in Scotland.

Baptized: 7th February 1773 at Kirk Yetholm, Scotland.

Arrived Sydney: 14th February 1792.

Vessel: Pitt.

Status: Convict, 14 years transportation.

Married: Never married.

Died: 22nd October 1810.

Buried: 25th October 1810 in the St Matthews Anglican Cemetery, Windsor.

Father: John Thompson.

Mother : Angnes Hilson.

Profile:

Reference:

Historical records of New South Wales, Volume 6, King & Bligh, 1806 - 1808, See Index pages 872 to 873.

Historical records of New South Wales, Volume 7, Bligh & Macquarie, 1809 - 1811, Pages 8, 17, 41, 165, 224, 357, 442, 428, 442, 477, 525 and 527.

J.V. Byrnes, Thompson Andrew (1773? -1810), Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 2, 1788 - 1850, I - Z, Pages 519 to 521.

"Sacred to the Memory of Andrew Thompson Esquire" published in the Hawkesbury Crier, Newsletter of the Hawkesbury Family History Group, December 2010, Pages 21 to 23.

Charles Bateson, "The Convict Ships 1787 - 1868, Second Edition - 1969, Pages 139 to 147.

The historiographic studies presented in this thesis are analyses of the historical sources from which the indigenous, traditional Aboriginal, people of the Hawkesbury-Hunter Ranges are recognised.

People

In 1789, a boat expedition led by Governor Arthur Phillip 'inland' into the ranges first encountered these Aborigines on the Branches of the Hawkesbury River northwest of Sydney, and on returning there by land in 1791 he confirmed that they were a different people to those Aborigines whom they knew on the coast.

They were friendly to white explorers. **After settlement there, 'The Branch' natives were pacified in 1805 by a massacre led by Andrew Thompson towards Springwood.** Subsequently, surviving Aborigines with their kinsmen assisted some settlers' crossings of the ranges, without distinguishing territory between the interleaved Hawkesbury and Hunter River catchments. The term *Wollombi* with a variation in English spelling was given as a reference to their country, and appears to have included both Hawkesbury and Hunter drainage. Convicts and convicts' sons played a part in the Aborigines surviving the rapid changes wrought by settlement, by taking in Aboriginal women and becoming fathers for their Aboriginal children - who are the progenitors of present day Aboriginal descendants. They were known as 'The Branch' natives and '*Wollombi* tribe' before any term was recorded to identify them from their language.

This *Yaramandy* of Richmond Hill location, who does not appear in history again under that name, is taken in modern times to probably be *Yellomundy* who camped with Governor Phillip on Thursday 14 April 1791 at Portland Head Rock location (Chapter 1) not far from where Everingham was attacked.

And *Yaragowhy* was shot by the settlers during a massacre led by Andrew Thompson in 1805 as follows.¹²

The Aborigines of the central Blue Mountains in the Grose Valley catchment were described in the story of *Yaragowhy*, an Aboriginal resistance hero, which was documented in the Sydney Gazette newspaper.

Natives from these northern mountains who were attacking settlers were identified as far away as the second ridge inside the Grose River catchment (viz. towards Springwood]. These were the Aborigines whom William Paterson in 1793 had distinguished from the coastal people (Chapter 1). As well, there was more unrest further south where different natives attacked settlers at The Cowpastures.

On Saturday April 27, 1805, Andrew Thompson from the small port township at the green hills led an assault by a large body of settlers against the natives of the west side of the Nepean, whom they came across on the second day after climbing into the mountains 'with much fatigue', towards present day Springwood. *Yaragowhy* died in the attack. He had gone ahead of the settlers to warn his people, which act of courage the settlers described as 'treachery'.¹³ From this 1805 record, the settlers knew these people to be 'The Branch' natives as given at the start of chapter.

Thus the Blue Mountains people of the Grose River catchment were positively identified as that group which occupied the Hawkesbury and its other Branches (present day Colo and Macdonald Rivers), that is, The Branch Tribe.

In support of *Yaramandy* [aka 'Yarramundi' ?] really being *Yellomundy*, a lagoon at Richmond Hill location which was mentioned in passing as *Yaramandy's* Lagoon in 1805 had become 'Yellow Mundie's' Lagoon when Governor Macquarie arrived in 1810. However, late in the nineteenth century it became known as Yarramundi Lagoon, appearing as such on maps. As a locally spoken term, the Aboriginal name of *Yellomundy* the person had been forgotten, having become corrupted whereby an awful Anglicisation as 'Yellow Monday' became replaced with 'Yarrow Monday', then 'Yarra Monday', resulting in 'Yarra Mundi'.¹⁴ Somehow 'Yarramundi' became interpreted as 'water deep'. That interpretation by white people may have been taken from a language elsewhere where *yarra* meant water because the local Aboriginal term for water was *butta* or *bardo*. Authors of popular books for a general audience usually did not attempt to distinguish between Aboriginal word sources.¹⁵

¹² As Thompson's biographer, Byrnes pays little heed to Aborigines, merely stating for his duties as Chief Constable: 'the necessity for either discussion or direct action where the natives were concerned'. \ J.V. Byrnes, 1962, 'Andrew Thompson, 1773-1810', Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society, 48 (2): 105-41, (3): 161-207, quote p.111.

¹³ At the time of Thompson's massacre, there was only one settler across the Nepean River, Sergeant Obadiah Ikin who was alone other than for the Aborigines there. He was given in the news as 'Serjeant Ai(c)ken'. All Hawkesbury land grants then were for 'the district of Mulgrave Place'. Ikin had been deeded 160 acres 16 July 1804 at the junction of the Grose River, which became 'Kearn's Retreat' farm after the massacre when he sold it to Matthew 'Murty' Kearns. Ikin had been living peacefully away from his wife, with the local Aborigines of this thesis, and the brief siege of the hut after the massacre may have been a consequence of Thompson's attack. \ Ford 2007 'The *Yaragowhy* Story' as given above: Sydney Gazette No.115, Vol.3, Sunday May 12 1805 p.3, col.1; R.J. Ryan (ed.), 1981 edn, 'Land Grants 1788-1809', Australian Documents Library, Five Dock (Sydney), p.169, transcribed from K.A.

Johnson & M.R. Sainty (eds), 1974 edn, Genealogical Publications of Australia, later Library of Australian History, North Sydney (Sydney); R. E. Mitchell, 1940, 'The Grose River Valley', Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society, 26 (3): 234-62, p.258; Michael Flynn, 1993, 'The Second Fleet - Britain's Grim Convict Armada of 1791', Library of Australian History, North Sydney, p.354.

¹⁴ 'Yarrow' is from an Old English term for a herb with aromatic flowers used in herbal medicine, *Achillea millefolium*. It has finely divided, feathery leaves, and water weeds with similar leaves - as in a lagoon - were called 'water yarrow' by the English. The colloquial transition is documented by a local resident. \ Refer, e.g. O.E.D. p.2464; James T. ('Toby') Ryan, 1894, 'Reminiscences of Australia', George Robertson, Sydney, Facsimile edn 1982, Nepean Family History Society, e.g. p.117, p.85.

¹⁵ However, an alternative interpretation for Aboriginal term *yarra* is flowing, including an application to 'flowing beard'. The real explanation for the use here, in the flood channel at the Nepean River, is not known. Thorpe mixed both Aboriginal place names not in use (without a meaning) with their English name location, and Aboriginal words with a meaning without their location - as for Yarramundi meaning 'water deep'. William Thorpe of The Australian Museum Sydney added this term Yarramundi to the second edition of his book. It was not in the first edition. \ William Walford Thorpe, 1927 (2nd edn), 'List of New South Wales Aboriginal Place Names and Their Meanings', The Australian Museum, Sydney, p.16; W.W. Thorpe, 1921 (1st edn), 'List of New South Wales Aboriginal Words and Their Meanings with Some Well-Known Place Names', The Australian Museum, Sydney.

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The Symbolic History of Thompson Square

The report in the EIS falls far short of exploring the historical importance of Thompson Square both for the Square itself, the township of Windsor and indeed the Nation. Scant reference is made to the social significance of Windsor and especially Thompson Square in the formation of the character of this our nation.

It was in this square that a dedication took place that has echoed down through the centuries and helped make us what we are.

The RMS seems oblivious of the value of symbolic places and events as it immerses itself in the minutia of government required check lists.

This significant consideration revolves around the unlikely spiritual association of three very different men that demands attention in any plans regarding Thompson Square. These men were Andrew Thompson, Governor Lachlan Macquarie and William Wilberforce.

The EIS Report says that the Square is of at least State significance but it is of at least National Heritage significance as stated by the latest release of items on the list of the National Heritage. The lives and contributions of the aforementioned men, influenced by the great ideas of the time, made an indelible mark on the young colony which formed the basis of an ideal which underpins our Nation today.

When Lachlan Macquarie had Bell Post Square re-named Thompson Square the name was “writ large into a plank and then nailed onto a post.”.....the letters were painted with paint brought specially by Macquarie for the occasion. Paint was a rare and expensive commodity in the early colony as only limited amounts were sent out from England and all supplies were under the watchful eye of the Governor.

Macquarie, in writing the name of Andrew Thompson, in effect, signed a great “contract” with the ‘State’ and those who were to become the Australian people.....Andrew Thompson stood for the people, Macquarie the State and Thompson Square was the “paper” on which it was written.

This was the great “unwritten contract” that every Australian now takes as their birth-right and every immigrant who comes here to live does so knowing of the benefits it bestows.

This “contract” embodies the ideals of Egalitarianism; the idea that that a person’s past should not be used to inhibit their future ability to contribute in a positive manner to their community and to other fellow human beings; and the idea of “ a fair go”.

Thompson Square is a symbol of this great idea.

All of these ideas and ideals come together in Thompson Square and the story begins in the little town of Yetholm, Scotland in 1773 when Andrew Thompson is born. He is the 6th child of John and Agnes Thompson. His father was a manufacturer and dyer and Andrew , educated at a parochial school, worked in his father’s business until illness forced him to study for the excise.

But Andrew fell foul to “youthful indiscretions” and was convicted of stealing cloth. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 7 years transportation. He became his family’s “outcast goat” and in 1791 he and 401 other convicts set sail on the “Pitt”, arriving in Sydney on the 14th Feb. 1792. Also on the Pitt was Benjamin Singleton, convict and later founder of Singleton and fellow explorer of John Howe. Also on board was Lt. Gov. Francis Grose, his wife and 3 yr old son; John Piper, military officer, of Point Piper fame; Thomas Rowley and his wife, Elizabeth(who died on the voyage) and a female prisoner, Elizabeth Selwyn, who became the second Mrs Rowley.

Thompson was a person who impressed all the Governors of the colony up to and including Macquarie. Gov. Phillip first gave Thompson a ‘lift’ by recommending him to his successor and in 1801 Thompson was appointed Chief Constable by Gov. King. After working with distinction in the men’s provision store Thompson joined the fledgling constabulary in 1793, serving with similar distinction at Toongabbie and other centres.

In 1796 Gov. Hunter appointed him to Green Hills, which he made his home and where his entrepreneurial skills came to the fore in areas such as farming(Andrew acquired many farms in the Hawkesbury and also at Minto) running them all with great efficiency. He also became a brewer, hops grower, a boat builder, bridge builder (first bridge over South Creek), salt manufacturer at Scotland Island, overseer of Bligh’s farm at Pitt Town, tanner, store owner, grain producer and race horse owner.

Macquarie believed in a policy of rewarding merit and promoted emancipists of ability of authority and trust, stating:

“Some of the most meritorious men of the few to be found, and who were most capable willing to exert themselves in the Public Service, were men who had been Convicts!”

When Macquarie arrived in 1810, he appointed Andrew to Justice of the Peace and chief Magistrate of Windsor. This was the first appointment of an emancipist to such an office and in doing so; Macquarie earned the ire of the Exclusionists who regarded convicts, fully pardoned or not, as not fit company and as “always a convict”.

But Macquarie and his Lady Elizabeth were influenced by the ideas and ideals of their friend, William Wilberforce, the great emancipist of the slaves. In letters that Wilberforce sent to Macquarie in Sydney it can be seen that they discussed the nature and treatment of the convicts under Macquarie’s care and that they were in agreement that if treated well most convicts would repent their indiscretions and would make good contributions to

society.

In Macquarie's eyes the convicts were the 'slaves' of the colony.

When on their voyage to Australia, the Macquarie's ship had encountered a Portuguese slave trading vessel and they had been made terribly distraught by the treatment of the female slaves. There was a fever on board and when a slave showed any signs of illness they were thrown alive overboard.

Such brutality left them both determined to implement as many of Wilberforce's ideas as possible and so within two months of his arrival he appointed Andrew, not a free settler or an Exclusivist of wealth or importance, to this very high position. One of Macquarie's five towns is named after this remarkably humane and forward thinking man - Wilberforce.

When Andrew Thompson died in Oct. 1810 he epitomised the 'freed slave' ideal of Wilberforce and Macquarie. He had risen to become one of the most respected and wealthiest men in the colony.

He died after a chest condition contracted after he spent many days in flood waters rescuing 109 settlers from the floods of 1806 and 1809. He used his boats to pluck the settlers of the Hawkesbury from their roof tops and flood waters.

Andrew Thompson was one of our Nation's first heroes. Macquarie honoured him in death with a large ceremonial funeral and a lengthy epitaph. His was the first burial to take place in the grounds of what was to become St Matthew's Church.

Andrew Thompson had redeemed himself in a place that offered him the opportunity to prove himself unfettered by social class. So it was that just three months after his death, Macquarie and his Lady Elizabeth returned to Windsor to visit the grave of their friend and to name the Square for him.

Macquarie called him the Father and Founder of Windsor and he created a memorial to him in the naming of the Square. Thus it was in this act that the 'contract' was 'written'.

So what is the nature of this unwritten contract that makes Thompson Square unique?

After the Rum Rebellion the colony was heavily divided. The two groups that vied for setting the destiny of the colony were known as the "Exclusivists" made up largely of landed and property people and the officer corps – those that sought a society based on class, religion and ethnic background where an underclass served a landed upper class not unlike North Carolina.

The other group were the "Emancipists" which were a mixed group of free thinkers and had the support of the Irish, convicts and poorer settlers. Past Governors saw merit in the Emancipists ideals and Governor Bligh was partly destroyed in the protracted battle between them.

Essentially the new colony of Australia was to become the first trial test bed for the concept extolled by the free thinkers in Europe, England and the Americas which believed in the concept of the "noble savage" and that divided societies created

dysfunctional societies and the ills that resulted from them. They believed that if true egalitarian societies could be made under heaven as God intended where all citizens were given the opportunity to prove their worth and respected as equals unrestrained by birth, class or beliefs they would make moral citizens. Governor Macquarie and his wife were unlikely supporters to this course but fully embraced it though in the end it destroyed his career and shortened his life.

Governor Macquarie outraged the powers that be by giving 1000's of convicts conditional pardons and freedom early in his administration to construct their own destinies in the new colony irrespective of ethnic origin or religion.

He added to this by appointing an ex- convict to the rank of a Magistrate and then magnified this further by declaring the first public square in Australia not after a king, prominent free settler or Governor but rather a convict that had redeemed himself through hard work and strength of character.

This was a calculated action that all understood and aligned him permanently with the Emancipists' course. It is in this that Thompson Square attains a national significance well beyond just being a park. It is here that the concept of "a fair go" that underpins the national character has its clear reference point.

It has been claimed that Australia is the greatest example in the world of a successful penal reform system. In this Andrew Thompson even at the time was recognised as its precursor.

In light of this Thompson Square takes on an international significance in the evolution of social thinking. All countries have significant places that are totems for what they believe and mark the journey they have taken – Thompson Square is such a place.

From: <http://www.cawb.com.au/symbolism-of-thompson-square1.html>

XII.—Andrew Thompson.

It is a beautiful place, that hill by the side of the noble river that winds down through green fields at the foot of the purple mountains. I have always, regretted that Governor

Macquarie thought fit to change its original name to the one it bears to-day. It is not in the least like Windsor, really, and the old name of the Green Hills seemed to fit it better by far than this borrowed one. Only in one respect do the old and new Windsors resemble one another at all. And that is in the charm of their loveliness and quiet, peace ful beauty.

There is another thing about the place, too, that always seems to me to lend it an interest beyond any other locality in the colony. It was the real cradle of the Australian race—the place to which some day, when Australia, as she inevitably must, has taken rank amongst the nations of the world, all her sons and daughters should turn as to the hearthstone of their ancestral home. For it was on the Hawkesbury that the first Australians were bred—and where ever was there a finer breed than those Hawkesbury natives of the first

generation—the strong men and fruitful women who were the fathers and the mothers of the people who are the backbone of the country to-day? The last ten years—the years of the gold discoveries—have brought an influx of new blood into the country from all the races of the world—a far stranger medley than came here in Arthur Phillip's little fleet in '88—but there has come no type that was a better one than was given birth to here. I should say, myself, that the true aristocracy—using the word in its best sense—of this splendid country is made up of the descendants of the people who were born on the Hawkesbury, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. I may be wrong, but so it seems to me.

The corporal walked along beside me till we came to Andrew Thompson's house—not the fine two-storied one he built during the government of General Macquarie, but the little cottage above the river which was the first dwelling-place of this remarkable man, after he had begun to carve out his fortune.

Already Andrew Thompson was one of the leading men amongst the Hawkesbury settlers. He lived for little more than ten years after this time, and was only in the early thirties when he died. But he died a wealthy man, this young Scot, who had been transported when he was only seventeen years of age for setting fire to a hayrick! Had another thirty years of existence been vouchsafed to him, there is no knowing how far he might not have gone, or what he might not have done in the development of the country he had been forced to adopt. He had the pioneering spirit as few men have it—a fact which his shrewd fellow-countryman, Lachlan Macquarie, was not slow to recognise, or backward in rewarding.

He received me with the grave courtesy which was characteristic of him, took the Governor's letter from me, read it as he stood in the sunlight on the threshold of his dwelling-place, considered it for a few minutes, and then stepped out and took Jessie's bridle reins from my hands.

[On page 25](#)

Ye'll be John Carnford, I'm thinkin'? I've hearl of ye, ma mon, an' I bid ye welcome, wen jist give the mare—a likely animal she is—a drink of water an' a bite of hay, and then ye'll tak' a bite wi' me y'sel'. I mis- doubt ye'll have a fine appetite after y'r ride from Parramatta, where no doubt ye slept last nicht."

His accent was North Country, but not very broad, and I found something likable in his honest, shrewd face. I was always on good terms with Andrew Thompson, and count it an honor to have known him. And, as I have hinted above, I am always wondering what the man might not have done had he had more s years to do it in than were allotted him. ? While we were at dinner, he questioned me closely as to the state of affairs in Sydney, more particularly with regard to the attitude of the officers of the garrison towards His Excellency, I told him that it seemed to me there was little love lost upon either side. He shook his head and laughed. ;

"Ye're richt, laddie—I ken weel that ye're richt. There's no love at all. And I'll tell ye the why of it. Governor Bligh, for all that he's a rude mon, an' a harsh mon, an' a mon that it's ill to cross—he's an honest mon, and has the welfare of the colony to heart. But the officers of the Corps—ah, weel, they're no quite so honest as they might be, an' some of them have better heads than His Excellency. And there's this difference, too. He's for the good of us all—bond, emancipists, and free settlers—but they are only for the good of ' themselves. They're a poor lot, takin' them a' round, and not one of them has ever had such chances as they've got here. They mean to make the most out of them that they can. He's for seeing that they dinna make it at the colony's expense a' loss. They won't be thwarted. No more will Captain Bligh. There'll be trouble will come out of it, laddie, there'll be trouble. I can see it coming. I can see big trouble—an' not so far awa' either."

He told me that the Governor had summoned him to Sydney, and that he would ride with me later in the afternoon, when it should grow cooler. If I would rest there for a few hours, he would go out and attend to some of his affairs, and we would make a start about five o'clock, carrying our supper with us, and eating it on the road. It would be a moonlight night, and we might make Parramatta between nine and ten o'clock, and go on to Sydney in the morning.

So he went about his business, and I snoozed in his living-room throughout the warm afternoon. I was not sorry at the prospect of having company for the return journey. I had hopes that I might learn a good deal from him about the state of the colony and its prospects. I was anxious to know all that it might be possible to find out, in view of the ultimate hope I had of investing my fortune in the new country. The more I saw Of it the better I liked it, and although, just now, it was little more than a penal establishment, I was sufficiently wise, even at twenty years of age, to realise that it would not always remain such, and must inevitably have something infinitely better in store for itself.

We rode away from the Green Hills at the hour named by Mr. Thompson, and as we passed by the soldiers' barracks, I related to him my encounter with Mr.. Keating in the morning. An expression of disgust crossed his features.

"Yes," he said, "the mon's a wastrel. He's naething at all but a drunken profligate—s a gambler, a rake, and a liar. I ken that weel. When he's in his cups he will brag and boast about what he has been, and what a great mon he is. When he's sober, so far as the performance of his duties goes, he's just an incompetent ass. If it were not for Sergeant Allen, the ordinary routine of the detachment would not be carried out at all. As it is, 'tis the hardest thing in the world to get him to do anything of the work for which he has been sent here. A little while back, the blacks became troublesome, and we sought the assistance of the military to punish them, and to drive them away fra th' pasture lands. D'ye think we could get him tae dae anything? Not a move would he make. 'Twas only when a couple of us conspired with the sergeant that we were able to use the soldiers. We plied him with wine all one night and the whole of the next day, and, on the following night, at our suggestion, mind ye, he gave a drunken order—simply that we might let him go to sleep—that the so-and-so black somethings were to be dealt with; not tae bother him

abbot it. I heard him tell Sergeant Allen so, cursing and threatening to break if he did not leave him alone."

"And did you deal with them?"

"Aye—that we did," he replied grimly. "We Shot three of them, an' we hangit one to a tree in their camp an' th' rest fled across th' river to th' mountains. We've nae had ony trouble wi' yon black gentry syne. But 'twas no thanks to Mr. Keating."

Just as the sun set over the purple ranges behind us, in a glory of orange and crimson, we halted to make tea. Mr. Thompson carried a stuart-pot tied to his saddle, which we filled at a little creek in the bush. We soon had a fire going, and presently were enjoying a good meal which his housekeeper had prepared for us—a cold fowl, and some delicious scones, with fresh butter, and, for dessert, some splendid peaches, grown on his farm. We had taken the saddles from the horses, and they grazed quietly close beside our fire. After our repast we lay and smoked, until the moon was well above the dark tree-tops. I told Mr. Thompson of my encounter the day before with the expedition to China. He laughed sadly.

"Th' puir feckless loons!," he sighed. "Th' puir daft creatures! Mon, it is a sin to treat those unhappy men in the fashion they do. Ever since the rebellion at Castle Hill two years ago, they have been driven like cattle, and worked like galley slaves. The authorities are in mortal fear of another outbreak, and they deal with them mercilessly. Why, I have seen a man flogged for turning his back on an overseer! No crotty ever escapes the gallows if he's once committed a capital offence—if 'tis only stealing half-a-dozen pumpkins from a garden. They are eager for any excuse to hang the unfortunate Irish, an' they harry them an' torment them until they break out. And then, those they don't shoot or hang, or flog to death, they ship off in batches to the Coal River or to Norfolk Island. And they say that Norfolk Island is worse than death itself. Ah, me—: man's a cruel deevil tae his fellow-men. Look at me! They sent me round the world for what was on'y a boy's mischievousness, at the worst." *

He gazed into the fire for a little while without speaking, whilst the dancing flames ' lit up his sun-tanned, keen, clever face. He laughed again.

"But they puir fellies, an' their travels tae Chiny! Weel, 'tis but a feast for the dingoes they're providing. Maybe some stock-man, mony years tae come, will find their bones, or some of them, in some wild glen of yon Blue Mountains. Maybe they'll et one another—as has been done before. It's more like they'll stagger Into some settlement in a few weeks' time, prayin' tae be flogged an' fed. 'Tis pitiful, the ignorance of them. If ever Government committed a crime, the English Government did, when it shipped those simple, honest, harmless lads to this sink of iniquity. But we'd best be gettin' on, I'm thinkin', if we wish tae sleep in Parramatta this nicht."

We caught the horses, saddled them, and rode on, the moonlight glinting on the polished brass barrel of the blunderbuss which Mr. Thompson carried across his thighs.

"Tis a guid weepon in a mix-up, laddie— If 'tis no tae be relied on for long-distance shootin'," he, said, when I pretended to admire the clumsy weapon, With its gaping bell mouth.

As we rode down from Castle Hill, the lights of Parramatta twinkling in the valley below us looked pleasant and cheerful. A thin, white haze floated in the moonlit bottom above the river, and the hills to the south were flooded with a pale radiance. The moon was full, and it was a perfect night. We came into the straggling street that led pass the gaol it stood not far from the northern bank of the river—and crossed the wooden bridge that spanned these topmost waters of Sydney Harbor. Hardly had we gained the further shore when we were accosted by two women, who, with shawls over their heads, walked along the uneven roadway of Church Street.

"Good night to ye, boys," cried on of them

"An' "where are ye a-ridin' this , fine night?" she said to me, as we involuntarily drew rein. "Will ye not take me up ' ahint ye, an' ride away with me to Sydney Town? ,

"Aw, to — with them, Mary!" he- ' cupped the other one, who swayed where she stood, and clasped a black bottle to her bosom. "We don't want 'em. Let s get along home an' finish th' bottle. Tie good stuff. Mtaterfilnclair, the tup'r attendant, give it me. Come along, now."

The girl who had first spoken came close to us, and peered up at us, and the moon lit her white face, and showed it singularly beautiful with a wealth of black hair straying from under the folds of the shawl. It was a sweet face, with something a little hard and sad in it. Mr. Thompson started as he recognised it

"Good heavens—Mary M'brain!" he said. "What do ye with walkin' th' streets at this time o' th' nieht? 'Tis ten o'clock, an' ye were best at home. Are ye not in service at Mr. Marsden's? Get ye home, like a good lass,"" or th' parson'll be send ti' ye back tae th' Factory. Be a sensible girl, and leave this woman."

"Home!" the girl cried harshly. "Home! What home have I? Come, Mr. Thompson, you're from the Green Hills. Ask Mr. Keating about my home, an' why I left Parson Marsden's. Ask him when you go back."

She laughed bitterly, and then covered her face with her hands and wept.

"Damn all you men!" she said, and fled down to the bridge, while her companion howled out filthy blasphemies after us, as Andrew Thompson touched my arm, and we rode on,

"Th' pity of it, th' pity of it," he muttered. "Poor Mary M'Bain! I knew her as a bairn, at home in Ayrshire. Th' pity, th' pity!"

We rode to James Larra's Inn, stabled our horses, and sought our beds, intending an early start for Sydney in the morning.

(To be continued next week. Commenced in No. 805.)

THE GOVERNOR'S MAN. A Tale of the BLIGH REBELLION. By J.H.M. ABBOTT: Chapter XII.—Andrew Thompson. (1917, June 30). *The World's News* (Sydney, NSW : 1901 - 1955), p. 24. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article130587093>

John Hawkins Carnford, a young man of nineteen, son of a wealthy London merchant, accompanied his friend, Brian M'Mahon, to the Cock Tavern to meet Seamus O'Toole, an Irishman of great stature and of rough and uncouth manners. In the midst of their drunken jollification, a sheriff's officer and two Bow Street runners attempt to arrest O'Toole for causing the death of a man under similar circumstances in Ireland. A free fight ensues, in the course of which the giant kills the sheriff's officer, and the three—O'Toole, M'Mahon, and Carnford—are arrested. They are charged with murder, but the sentence of the latter two is commuted to transportation to New South Wales for fourteen years. They are transferred from Newgate to a hulk in the Thames, and two months later are selected by Dr. Collingwood as part of a batch of convicts to be deported to Sydney in the transport *Olga* under his charge.

Just prior to the sailing of the *Olga*, Carnford is visited by his father, who informs him that he has written to his agent in Sydney, requesting him to interest himself in the young man's behalf. After the departure of the visitors the passengers come aboard. Carnford, turning at an exclamation of admiration from his friend M'Mahon, sees a stately gentleman handing to the deck the loveliest girl his eyes had ever beheld. They are Mr. Nutting and his daughter Adelaide. later, as the *Olga* lies at anchor in the Downs awaiting her convoy of men-o'-war. Dr. Collingwood sends for Carnford and breaks the news of the sudden death of the latter's father, and a few days later further informs Carnford that his father had left in trust for him sixty thousand pounds.

The *Olga* arrives safely in Port Jackson, and the Governor, Captain William Bligh, R.N., comes on board and addresses the convicts in characteristic (Quarter-deck style, warning them of what awaits them if they are mutinous or idle. On the recommendation of Dr. Collingwood, he selects Carnford as his personal servant, and the latter, after taking leave of his friend, M'Mahon, goes ashore in the Governor's boat. A few days after, Collingwood informs the Governor of Carnford's inheritance of a large fortune.

Governor Bligh has a farm at the Green Hills, on the Hawkesbury, and a few months after entering the Governor's service Carnford is sent with a letter to the manager, Mr. Andrew Thompson. He puts up for the night at Government House, and next morning, when Hearing the end of his journey, he is accosted by four runaway convicts, who are anxious to obtain a flint and steel. They Inform Carnford that they intend to try and reach

China. THE GOVERNOR'S MAN. (1917, June 30). *The World's News* (Sydney, NSW : 1901 - 1955), p. 24. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article130587092>

The Governor's Man (Classic Reprint)

<iframe src='https://archive.org/stream/governorsman00abboiala?ui=embed#mode/2up' width='480px' height='430px' frameborder='0' ></iframe>

This little sketch of a remarkable event in early Australian history does not pretend to be anything more. The Bligh Rebellion was only an interlude in the beginnings of the development of Australia; in some respects rather a sordid interlude. But it was a picturesque and interesting happening, and was the first manifestation of the keen sense of politics which has since possessed Australia. We do not now, when we feel that we have had enough of them, make prisoners of the members of a Government though frequently they deserve such treatment but we still display the party bitterness and rancour which distinguished the actions of either side in 1808. Of the characters of the historical personages such as Bligh, Macarthur, Johnston, and the others it may be said that they are mostly guesswork. The records are fairly complete, but at this distance, it is not altogether easy to understand the motives of dead men, and the author does not sit in judgment on them. He only claims that he has tried to be fair in his reading of Australian history. His thanks are due to the Editor and Proprietors of *The World's News*, of Sydney, in whose journal it first appeared serially, for permission to publish in book form this tale. It was written, for the most part, in that admirable institution, the Mitchell Library. J. H. M. A. Sydney,

Recollections of the Early Days. II.-MR. ANDREW THOMPSON. [BY YELPAD.]

An interesting record is that of Andrew Thompson, whose grave is to be seen in St Matthew's C. of E Cemetery, Windsor, Thompson was sent to this colony in the year 1792, at the age of sixteen, for some trifling offence against the laws of the land. Governor Phillip, immediately on his arrival, employed him in a situation of trust, having committed to him the charge of the men's provisions. The year following he was appointed a constable at Toongabbee. In 1796 Thompson was removed to Windsor, where a constable, of sober habits and of a good character in other respects, was wanted; and here he took up his permanent abode. Governor Phillip, on leaving the colony, recommended him to the notice of his successor, who, finding him useful and deserving, continued him as constable of the different districts in his neighbourhood. In this situation he continued for nine years, to the perfect satisfaction of all his superiors, and particularly of the Governors in succession. In 1801, he was appointed Chief Constable by Governor King. **Thompson was a sober, industrious, and enterprising man. He built several vessels for the purpose of sealing, which trade he carried on to a considerable extent. During the last eight years of his life he always employed from 80 to 120 men, and latterly had annually from 100 to 200 acres of his own estates in cultivation. In the calamitous floods of the river Hawkesbury, in the years 1806 and 1809, at the risk of his life, and to the permanent injury of his health, he exerted himself each time during three successive days and nights, in saving the lives**

and properties of those settlers whose habitations were inundated. **As showing Governor Macquarie's estimate of Thompson, the following extract from a letter to the Right Hon Viscount Sidmouth, may be quoted :-** " Soon after my arrival here, I found Mr Thompson to be, what he always had been, a man ever ready and willing to promote the public service, for this was the character he had obtained from all my predecessors. In consequence of his merits, and being the only person at that time in his neighbourhood fit to fill the office, I appointed him a Justice of the Peace, and Chief Magistrate of the Districts of the Hawkesbury, where he had acted in that capacity, though not invested with the title of Magistrate, for eight years previously. In the fulfilment of this duty he caught a severe cold, which terminated his existence, in the 37th year of his age. **Mr Thompson was born of a respectable family, who, from the time of his conviction, entirely discarded him from all intercourse with them. He felt so much gratitude for being restored to the society he had once forfeited, that in his will he bequeathed to me one fourth of his fortune.**"

The letter from which the above is extract was written in refutation of statements made by the Hon Henry Grey Bennett, M.P., in a pamphlet on the Transportation Laws, the slate of the Hulks, and of the Colonies in New South Wales, written by Lachlan Macquarie, Major-General, and Governor in-Chief of New South Wales, 31st January, 1820.

Thompson left most his wealth and property to Governor Macquarie, at whose instance his remains were interred in the Church of England Cemetery, Windsor. The grave is, and has been for years in a most dilapidated condition, and though an effort was made some time ago by Mr W H H Becke, P.M., to raise funds for its renovation, nothing appears to have been the outcome. It is a standing disgrace to the town that the last resting-place of a man who sacrificed his life in the rescue of fellow beings should have so little care paid to it by those who should have recognised his services.

In his " History of Botany Bay," Arthur Gayll says :-

The vested interest class became known as "The Pure Merinos," as they were understood to bear the same relation to the rest of the population as the sheep of that breed did to those from the Cape. The freed convicts were known as "the Emancipists".

Macquarie had not been a month in the colony before he made his first advance to the Emancipists. There is a story that the Governor found it necessary to say something caustic to Colonel Foveaux-a worthy man who barely escaped being hanged by the neck for an atrocity committed by him at Norfolk Island. Foveaux in revenge advised him to encourage the Emancipists, knowing that if he did so he would at once incur the remorseless enmity of the Pure Merinos. Macquarie took the advice offered him, which was in accordance with his own impulse, and made Andrew Thompson a magistrate. This man's story is a fair sample of that of a large class in the colony. He was transported while a mere boy, at the age of 16, for setting fire to a stack of hay. This meant that for a boy's freak he was taken from his home and his mother's roof and sent to herd for life with murderers and cut-throats 16,000 miles away. The

original design of the settlement offered some chance that when his sentence expired he might at least regain civil rights, though he could not leave the colony. But the Pure Merinos denied these poor wretches even that small mercy. For one thoughtless act done by an idle boy in a Scotch hayfield near his own home he was doomed to crawl for life on his hands and knees under the lash of ruffians whose crimes were a thousand times worse than his. But Macquarie came and rescued him. He had been a labourer in the stonemasons' gang at Parramatta, and possibly some of the stones in some of those dismal old buildings that yet reek with foul memories of the past, still bear the mark of Andrew Thompson's pick. **When his sentence was done he went to Windsor, kept a shop and sent boats round to Sydney. By hard work he became rich, and lent money to the Hawkesbury farmers, besides giving them credit for their supplies. When the floods came, instead of closing on the homeless wretches as the Macarthurs of the settlement did, he gave them assistance and time.** He thus acquired great interest among them, and they learnt to trust him in preference to the officers who oppressed them. This was the man whom Macquarie made his first emancipist magistrate. He could not have chosen a man more distasteful to the Pure Merinos. When Foveaux found his advice taken, he said, in his elegant way, that "he had now placed a blister on Governor Macquarie that he would never be able to remove."

It must have been a touching spectacle to see Andrew Thompson take his seat at the table of the Governor among his former gaolers. Pleasant reminiscences did they doubtless discuss over the walnuts and the wine—that is, if there were any walnuts, or wine, or any other beverage beside rum, in Botany Bay settlement in those days. The officers of the 73rd Regiment also admitted the new magistrate to their table and the Pure Merinos' withers were wrung once more. But the familiar demon they blasphemously nicknamed Providence, who seemed to have deserted them lately, again looked after them as before. Andrew Thompson died. He was only a magistrate a very brief while. And the Governor set up a tombstone over the grave of the man who burnt a hay-stack when he was a boy, and on the stone he had an epitaph inscribed, which set forth "that it was in consequence of his character and conduct that he appointed him to be a magistrate in the colony and by that same act he restored him to that rank in society which he had lost." It was all the good natured Macquarie could do for this caustic victim of savage British laws. There were no post-mortem examinations at Botany Bay in those days. *Recollections of the Early Days*. (1896, January 11). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 6. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article72547555>

Hawkesbury Records. [COMPILED BY YELDAP.] A MODERN HISTORIAN'S
OPINION - ANDREW THOMPSON.

G. W. RUSDEN in his History of Australia' (1883) one of the best and most interesting works published relating to the colonies-has something to say of Thompson. In referring to Governor Bligh, for whom Thompson acted as bailiff at the Hawkesbury, on his farm, Rusden says: "He who is harsh to opponents is often unduly partial to partizans. Crossley [an emancipist solicitor, and a former resident of the Hawkesbury, having a farm there-YELDAP] was not the only object of his favor. **He (Bligh) had made one Andrew Thom(p)son (an emancipist convict), his bailiff at a farm at the Hawkesbury. To this man Bligh entrusted a puncheon of spirits for distribution to the settlers in the customary manner. There was a conflict of evidence as to the privilege conferred on Thom(p)son, but on all sides facts were admitted sufficient to prove Bligh's misconduct. At the trial of Colonel Johnstone in 1811, Captain Kemp swore that at the time when Thom(p)son was entrusted with the puncheon, the officers of the N S.W. Corps were limited to the obtaining of five gallons. Mr Campbell, the merchant, was one of the bench of magistrates who fined Thom(p)son for selling for his own profit the spirits entrusted to him for distribution. Mr Campbell, who was treasurer at the time, admitted that Thom(p)son did not pay the fine. Bligh swore that he did not remit the penalty, and said the magistrates would be forthcoming to prove the facts; but he was unable to produce any evidence except the damaging admission of Campbell. Both Bligh and Campbell spoke of Thom(p)son as unworthy of confidence because of the transaction, yet neither of them could deny that. Bligh continued to employ Thom(p)son as bailiff. The conviction from the consequences of which Bligh's favourite thus escaped took place in the end of 1807."**

" The distress by the floods in 1806 had caused high prices of grain, and seed wheat and corn were dear. Bligh devoted himself to the continuance of the relief measures adopted by Governor King. He reiterated King's orders, although prohibiting the exchange of spirits for any commodity whatsoever, or for labour. A quarrel with Macarthur arose out of a transaction of barter in wheat. Macarthur had taken the promissory note of Bligh's bailiff, Thom(p)son for the repayment of wheat, advanced to him by Macarthur. Such transactions were common. The borrower contracted to return the quantity advanced. After Thom(p)son gave his note the flood of 1806 occurred, and there was a disturbance of prices. Thom(p)son refused to render back the quantity he had received. The value, he alleged, was altogether changed. Macarthur replied that Thom(p)son himself had not been a sufferer from the flood, and was as strongly bound to comply with his contract as Macarthur would have been, on the other hand, if no flood had occurred and wheat had become cheaper. The case was referred to the Appeal Court, where Bligh decided against Macarthur. He, indignant, ceased to go to the Governor's House."

Later on, Rusden narrates the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone, and refers to a letter Macarthur wrote his wife, mentioning a letter he (Macarthur) had sent to Johnstone re the above dishonest action of Thompson. Rusden in a foot-note says:-" This (the letter) was the dispatch in which Bligh's undue favour to the emancipist Thom(p)son, Bligh's bailiff, was exposed. Thompson's confession and other documents had been enclosed in proof of frauds connived at by Bligh. Governor Macquarie had, by patronising Thom(p)son, incurred censure from respectable colonists before Macarthur threatened to rake up the past."

Rusden also, when writing of Macquarie and his liberal policy towards convicts and emancipists, says that Macquarie wrote to Lord Sidmouth as follows :-" My principle is that when once a man is free, his former state should no longer be remembered, or allowed to act against him." In criticism Rusden goes on to say -"As the advancement of the material and social object of the convicts was what they most coveted, so his favour to them seemed to make that advancement his chief aim, Only the class of which he was gaoler occupied his thoughts. Others were intruders in their domain. He was surprised at what he called the extraordinary and illiberal policy adopted by all the persons who had preceded him in office. **The man Thompson whom he (Macquarie) delighted to honor, and who was made a magistrate before Macquarie had been a fortnight in the colony, was, at the time, accused of conniving at frauds upon the Government. While acting as Bligh's bailiff he had been fined £100 for selling (or, as he averred, lending) spirits which had been entrusted to him for distribution among the settlers.** To appoint such a man as magistrate was to insult the free population, and as the man's life was notoriously immoral it is difficult to conceive on what plea the appointment could be defended, or the man could be admitted to the Governor's private table. The anomalies of the case were rendered more startling by the fact that in February 1810, Macquarie notified his reprobation of immorality, and his intention to encourage only the decorous and moral. Yet from January 1810, until the death of Bligh's ex-bailiff (Thompson) he was an intimate associate with Macquarie. Bligh himself could hardly have recommended such favouritism. When questioned at Johnston's trial in 1811, as to his conduct towards Thompson, he swore : "When he (Thompson) had the impudence to address me on other subjects besides the little trust which was confided to him, I reprimanded him for it in the severest manner."

It would appear impossible for an officer in the army (Macquarie) to consent to be the companion of Thompson, and to wade through degradation in defence of his championship. But it seemed to gratify Macquarie to do so. Thompson died in 1810, and Macquarie indulged two passions-by erecting a memorial, and declaring that by having made Thomson a magistrate he had restored him to that rank in society'which he had lost" (Rusden here adds the following foot-note): " The man (Thompson) though shrewd, was illiterate. He was transported when sixteen years old became a stone mason, labourer, retail dealer, builder of small vessels, illicit distiller, farmer, and superintendent of convicts working in his district for the Government. Most of the facts about him are in Commissioner 'Bigge's report.

But the vanity of the man (Macquarie) led him to think that he could create a new world; and, having coined a foolish theory, he wore out his life in defending it when it had miserably failed, and he himself had become soured and sometimes savage.'

Mr Campbell was a well known and highly respected Sydney merchant. The dishonourable notion of Thompson to Macarthur referred to Bligh's high handed action in upholding Thompson's unfair dealing, started the quarrel between Macarthur and Bligh which eventually resulted in the overthrow and deposition of Bligh.

Thompson died in October, 1810. Macquarie erected a tombstone to his memory in St. Matthew's Church of England grave-yard, with a big inscription. Early Hawkesbury Records. (1897, September 4). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 9. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article72552854>

Early Days of Windsor (By Rev. James. Steele.)

ANDREW THOMPSON.

Amongst the pioneers of Windsor none is so familiar to local residents as Andrew Thompson. He was born in Scotland about the year 1773. His parents were of the poorer class, his father being engaged in a small business. When 16 years of age he was transported to New South Wales for setting fire to a stack of hay, and arrived by the ship "Pitt" in the year 1792, at the On arrival, he was appointed to the stone gang at Parramatta, where he probably remained for a few years. We first hear of him at the Hawkesbury early in the year 1800, when the population was very small, as a settler and constable. At a meeting of settlers held to fix the price of stores and labor, at the Hawkesbury in the year 1800, Andrew Thompson was amongst those present, also D. Smallwood Edward Robinson, and M. Lock.

On 1st July, 1803, he obtained a grant of 120 acres from Governor King, on the South Creek, opposite the property now occupied by Mr. John Tebbutt, extending out to Mcgrath's Hill. On 11th August, 1804, he also got another grant of 270 acres adjoining Nelson' Common, afterwards known as Killarney, where subsequently the Scarvell family resided for many years. In the year 1802 he built the first bridge over the South Creek. It was a floating bridge, and was situated about 100 yards farther down the creek than the present bridge behind the Court House. Towards the construction of this bridge he got a Government grant of £15, and was also supplied with Government labor. Permission was given him to collect toll, and he was guaranteed against opposition. In 1806 this structure was replaced by a log bridge, for which he got a 14 years lease.

On 13th November, 1800. Governor King issued a proclamation that in order to prevent litigation, all agreements for the Hawkesbury should be registered with Andrew Thompson, the registration fee to be 6d each entry. About this time he was also appointed superintendent of labor gangs. He also turned his attention to shipbuilding for we find in returns dated 28th, February 1804, and 27th December, 1805, that he was the owner of the following vessels, trading to Bass Straits and Sydney: "Nancy," 20 tons; "Hope," 16 tons; and "Hawkesbury." 15 tons. They were registered in October, 1802, and March, 1804, and carried crews of three to six men each. From other sources we learn that these vessels were built on the Hawkesbury. He also built the "Governor Bligh," in 1807, which traded to New Zealand.

Andrew Thompson appears to have had some literary taste for in an advertisement in "Sydney Gazette", 9th December 1804 he asked that those to whom he had loaned certain books would kindly return them. The list of missing books is given,

which includes such standard works as Milton, Burns, Sterne, Thomson, Hervey, and others.

A Government order, dated 8th April, 1804, ordered that all boats trading on the Hawkesbury River should be numbered and registered by Andrew Thompson, head constable, otherwise they would be confiscated. In the year 1804 Governor King appointed trustees for the several Commons of the colony, Andrew Thompson being so appointed for both the Ham and Nelson Commons. He next appears on the scene as a brewer, receiving permission on 11th May, 1806 to sell, at a shilling a gallon and small beer 6d. His brewery was situated on the bank of the South Creek. In connection with the brewery he also kept a public house.

Another industry he started was the manufacture of salt. This he carried on at Scotland Island near Newport, at the mouth of the Hawkesbury. It is said that he also had an illicit distillery here. However, it is known that Governor King gave him 40 gallons of spirits as a reward for some service rendered on May 27, 1806. A. T. Biggars got a similar reward at the same time, spirits in those days, as was well-known, being a medium of exchange.

It is evident that Andrew Thompson did traffic pretty largely in spirits, for he was fined £100 in 1807 for so doing. The fine however, was remitted by Governor Bligh. Again, we find in 1809 a reference to the profits made on the sale of spirits by Andrew Thompson, the Governor's bailiff. From this it appears that he obtained 400 gallons of spirits, which he retailed at a profit of £1200. (See H.R., Vol. vii., page 225.)

He acquired a number of properties by purchase, including property in Baker-street and in Bridge-street, Windsor. His town residence in Sydney was in Macquarie Place, near the site of the present Lands Office. He had a house, known as the Red House, on his farm, near Magrath's Hill. He also had a large house and land in Bridge-street. In this house were held several meetings of local residents, one on 20th January, 1807, to petition the Governor against the importation of wheat. We might here mention that wheat was selling on 19th January 1806 at 9s 3d in Windsor, and 10s a bushel in Sydney. This petition was signed by 156 persons, among whom were Messrs. T Arndell Thomas Hobby, Andrew Thompson, George Crossley, John Dight C. and J. Palmer, T. M. Pitt. M. Evermgham, and H. Stockfish. At another meeting to consider local grievances, John Bowman Matthew Gibbons, and William Cummins were also present. **Another meeting, probably called by Andrew Thompson, was held at his house in 1807, when it was decided to send a petition of sympathy to Governor Bligh. This was signed by 546 persons.** Amongst those signatories were : Messrs James Cox, Thomas Hobby, G. W. Evans, William Baker, Thomas Arndell, Samuel Solomon, and Andrew Thompson.

Andrew Thompson was appointed auctioneer for the Hawkesbury district by the Lieutenant Governor on the 21st January, 1809. On 31st March, 1810, he was appointed a trustee and commissioner of the turnpike road from Sydney to Windsor, along with D'Arcy Wentworth, and Simeon Lord, by Governor Macquarie.

Governor Bligh, who took to farming in 1807, bought several holdings on the river, near Pitt Town, near where the present punt is located. Some oak trees planted at the time, are known to-day as Bligh's oaks. His son-in-law, Captain Putland, also had land adjoining. Captain Putland died in 1808, and was buried first in old St. Philip's, Sydney, the body being removed in 1856 to Sandhills (Devonshire-street cemetery) and in 1901 again removed, to La Perouse, Botany. The inscription: on the old tombstone reads : — Sacred. To the memory of **John Putland Esq. Captain of H.M. Ship "Porpoise," Chief Magistrate throughout the Territory and Aid de Camp to His Excellency Governor Bligh. Departed this life January 4th, 1808. Aged 27 years.**

The Governor appointed Andrew Thompson as his bailiff or agent, and left the entire management of his farm in his hands. In October, 1807, the Governor's stock consisted of 49 cows and a number of sheep and pigs. The milk returns sent by Andrew Thompson to him amounted to £60 0s 10d for two months.

During the big floods in 1806 and 1809 he took a very active part in rescuing people and property in danger. In the performance of this heroic work his health was seriously undermined. Andrew Thompson also had a large store keeping business at the Green Hills (Windsor), which, according to an advertisement in the Sydney "Gazette," was taken over by Mr. John Howe, in December, 1809. He having had on sale "Woollens, drapery, and all sorts of lines."

Governor Macquarie landed in New South Wales 28th December, 1809, and took over the administration of affairs of the colony 1st January, 1810, from Lieutenant Governor Foveaux, and on 12th January 1810, less than a fortnight after his arrival, Governor Macquarie made Andrew Thompson a Justice of the Peace, and appointed him as chief magistrate for the district of the Hawkesbury. Governor Macquarie reports that on 30th April, 1810, Andrew Thompson was received at the Governor's table, in Sydney, along with Simeon Lord, an opulent Sydney merchant and Dr. Redfern, the assistant surgeon and the officers of the 73rd Regiment. This proceeding was greatly resented by the more aristocratic members of the community. Andrew Thompson, however, did not live long to enjoy the honors which were thus thrust upon him, for he died at his residence, Green Hills, on 22nd October, 1810, and was buried on 26th October, in a vault in the new cemetery. His was the first interment there, the ground not being fenced nor consecrated until shortly before (11th May, 1811). His death was specially notified to the Secretary of State by Governor Macquarie on 27th October, 1810. In his will he named as executors John Howe, Simeon Lord (he was the father of the late George. W. Lord. M.L.C.), and Captain H. C. Antill. One half of his estate was bequeathed to Governor Macquarie and Simeon Lord in equal parts, the remainder to be left to his relatives in Britain. His effects were sold by auction on 19th January 1811, by John Howe, his successor in the office of local auctioneer.

The following obituary notice of Andrew Thompson appeared in the "Sydney Gazette" 27th October, 1810 : — "Died at Hawkesbury, Green Hills, on Monday. 22nd inst... after a lingering and severe illness, aged 37 years, Andrew Thompson, Esq., Magistrate of that district. 'In retracing the last 20 years of the life of this exemplary and

much-lamented character, it will not be held uncharitable to glance at the lapse from rectitude, which in an early and inexperienced period of youth destined him to these shores, since it will stamp a more honorable tribute to his memory to have it recorded, that from his first; arrival in this country he uniformly conducted himself with that strict regard to integrity and morality as to obtain and enjoy the countenance and protection of several succeeding Governors; active, intelligent and industrious of manners, mild and conciliatory, with a heart generous and humane, Mr. Thompson was enabled to accumulate considerable property, and what was more valuable to him, to possess the confidence of some of the most distinguished characters of this country, the consciousness of which surmounted the private solicitude of revisiting his native country and led him rather to yield to the wish of passing the evening of his life where his manhood had been meritoriously exerted, than, of returning to the land which gave him birth — Mr. Thompson's intrinsic good qualities were appreciated by His Excellency (the present Governor Macquarie), who soon after his arrival here, was pleased to appoint him a Magistrate, for which situation Mr. Thompson's natural good sense and a superior knowledge of the laws of his country, peculiarly fitted him."

Nor can we close this tribute to his memory without recurring to the important services Mr. Thompson rendered this colony, and many of his fellow creatures during the heavy and public distresses which the floods at the Hawkesbury produced among the settlers in that extensive, district. Mr. Thompson's exertions on a late occasion were for two days and two nights unremittingly directed to the assistance of the sufferers, and we lament to add that in those offices of humanity he not only exposed himself to personal danger, but laid the foundation for that illness which has deprived the world of a valuable life. "During the unfortunate disturbances (the arrest of Governor Bligh) which lately distracted this colony, he, whose death we now lament, held on the even tenor of his way," and acquitted himself with, mildness, moderation, and wisdom, and when the ruthless hand of death arrested his earthly career, he yielded with becoming fortitude, and left this world for a better, with humble and devout resignation, and an exemplary confidence in the mercies of his God."

The following account of the funeral appeared in the Sydney 'Gazette,' 3rd November, 1810: — "In the mention of the death of A. Thompson, Esq., in the "Gazette" of last week, we should have added an account of the funeral, which took place, on Friday Se'nnight (which means seven night) had we in time received it. Between 12 and 1 in the afternoon, the remains of this much lamented gentleman were removed from his house on the Green Hills, which for the hospitality of its owner had been for many years proverbial, and conveyed to the Chapel on the Green Hills, whereat the Rev. Mr. Cartwright attended and delivered a very eloquent and appropriate discourse upon the occasion to one of the most numerous and respectable congregations ever assembled there, after which the ashes of this philanthropist were conveyed to the new burial ground, and these deposited in a vault in the presence of the multitude, who, it may be unexceptionally said, felt the most sensible regret in taking their last farewell of him whose life had been devoted to the service of his fellow creatures.

In the funeral procession the Rev. Mr. Cartwright walked foremost and was followed by Surgeons Mileham and Redfern, who had attended the deceased through the long and painful illness that brought to a conclusion an existence that had been well applied. Next followed the bier, attended by Captain Antill, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor as chief mourner. The Paul bearers were Mr. Cox, Mr. James Cox, Mr. Lord, Mr. Williams Mr. Arndell, and Mr. Blaxland. A number of gentlemen followed as mourners, and a long train, composed principally of the inhabitants of the settlement, followed in succession.

The following is a copy of the entry of his death in, the register of the Parish Church of Hawkesbury:— "Entry No. 5. Andrew. Thompson, Esq., of this Parish came to the colony in the ship "Pitt," in the year of our Lord, 1792. Aged 37 years, and was buried October 25th, 1810. Robert Cartwright." A memo after this entry says : 'A. Thompson, Esq., was the first corpse buried in the new church yard at Windsor.' The inscription on his tombstone in St. Matthew's Churchyard reads as follows : —

SACRED to the memory of ANDREW THOMPSON ESQUIRE Justice of the Peace and chief Magistrate of the District of the Hawkesbury, a Native of Scotland, Who at the age of 17 Years; was sent to this Country where from the time of his arrival he distinguished himself by the most persevering industry and diligent attention to the commands of his Superiors. By these means he raised himself to a state of respectability and affluence which enabled him to indulge the generosity of his nature in assisting his Fellow Creatures in distress more particularly in the Calamitous Floods of the river Hawkesbury in the Years 1806 ,and 1809 where at the immediate risk of his life and permanent injury, of his health he exerted himself each time (unremittingly) during three successive Days and Nights in saving the lives and Properties of numbers who but for him must have Perished. In- consequence of Mr. Thompson's good Conduct, governor Macquarie appointed him a Justice of the Peace. This act, which restored him to that rank in Society which he had lost, made so deep an impression on his grateful Heart as to induce him to bequeath to the governor one-fourth of his Fortune. This most useful and valuable Man closed his Earthly career on the 22nd Day of October 1810, at His House at Windsor of which he was the principal Founder in the 37th Year of , his age, with (in) the Hope of Eternal Life. ' From respect and esteem for the Memory of the deceased, this Monument is erected by LACHLAN MACQUARIE, GOVERNOR of New South Wales

Before closing this sketch of Andrew Thompson we must mention that he had some bitter enemies in Sydney, though none locally, who painted him in a very different color. John Macarthur, referring to his death, says : 'It was an interposition of Providence to save the colony from utter ruin; never was there a more artful or a greater knave.' In Bigges' report on the colony of New South Wales, made in 1822, he describes him as using his wealth so as to gain an influence with the small settlers on the Hawkesbury, and also as a man of loose moral character.

But every fairminded historian will see that a man who won the esteem of three successive Governors, as well as of all the leading residents of the district in which

he lived, including the clergymen, and at whose funeral the whole district followed their friend and patron, must agree that to call Andrew Thompson a bad citizen is a distortion of plain facts. *Early Days of Windsor*. (1914, October 9). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 9. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85860782>

Old Government House, Andrew Thompson, &c.

Mr. William Freame writes : — I am surprised that such a good authority as Mr J. C. L. Fitzpatrick should have sent the *Gazette* the paragraph copied from 'The Sphere,' of April 17, 1909, without offering' some comment or explanation. The paragraph copied in the *Gazette*, of September 18, is as follows:-

The presentment of an old Government House in which several of the early Governors (?) of Australia have lived in the days when there was only one settlement— that of Botany Bay — has an interest. Government House, Windsor, N.S.W., was first built for Governor Bligh about 1807, and, and the picture shows, is almost entirely of wood. It has been renovated many times, but is now almost in decay, and is lived in by the village shoemaker. Captain William Bligh (who was deposed by the New South Wales Corps,' on account of the strict measures over the liquor trade in the days when rum was currency) tried to reach Government House, Windsor, where he thought he could gather round him an army among the settlers, and defy the military, who were for the only time in Australian story, usurping civil rule. However, the recall of Governor Bligh prevented this; but the people round the Hawkesbury, of which Windsor is the chief town, still hold Captain Bligh's name in grateful memory. His successor in office, Major General Lachlan Macquarie, resided in the now ruined cottage, for several months out of every year, and administered the affairs of the chief penal station out of Sydney from offices in the building. Here was held the banquet where for the first time an emancipist sat at dinner with a Governor of the country to which he had been sent out, together with the officials under whose charge he had been placed as a convict.

Now this is incorrect. First, the so- called Old Government House, Windsor, was not a residence of the early Governors. Secondly, it was not built for Governor Bligh about 1807. As a matter of fact, it was built during Governor Hunter's time as a residence for the local commandant with office and depot; for public uses ; and is included in a 'Return of Public Buildings erected in N.S. Wales since 1796,' the said return being signed by Governor Hunter. As Governor Hunter completed his term of office during 1800, being succeeded by Governor King, it is plainly seen that this old building — which is the oldest (known) building in Australia — could not have been erected for Governor Bligh, who arrived in 1806. In making this explanation I do not desire to detract one iota from Mr. Fitzpatrick's ability as the Windsor historian, for, as a matter of fact, a similar explanation may be found in his splendid work 'The Good Old Days.' But misleading statements, even if they have escaped Mr Fitzpatrick's notice, should not be allowed to pass as historical truths. I must also take exception to the statements that 'Governor Macquarie resided in the cottage for several months out of every year, and administered

the affairs of the chief penal station out of Sydney from offices in the building.' Governor Macquarie, it is quite true, frequently visited Windsor, but he lived most of his time in Parramatta (as Mr Fitzpatrick attests in his " Good Old Days") and he attended St. John's church ; while a few yards from my residence is a tall gum tree - it may be seen from the train — which marks the site of Mrs Macquarie's chair, her favourite place of resort. In Mr D. McKellar's recollections of Macquarie (page 23 of 'The Good Old Days') we read that Macquarie lived in Parramatta, and never stayed any great length of time in Windsor. He would come up every month, and only remained a day at a time, and return next day;' 'I never recollect him remaining more than a couple of days at the most.' **It is also incorrect to say that ' Here was held the banquet where for the first time 'an emancipist sat at dinner with a Governor. ' This especial mark of favor bestowed upon Andrew Thompson took place either in Government House, Sydney, or possibly Government House, Parramatta — certainly not in Windsor. This action of Macquarie's called forth the indignation of Chief Chaplain Marsden, who protested at being expected to meet at the Governor's table an ex-convict and a publican. I quite agree with Mr Fitzpatrick that Thompson's neglected grave is a disgrace and trust that something may yet be done to preserve it from utter ruin. But I am fully persuaded that Andrew Thompson was not altogether the amiable character some of his admirers would have us believe he was. We know he rendered heroic service during the big flood of 1806, and we remember that circumstance as being most creditable to him. If Mr Fitzpatrick will look up 'The Sydney Gazette ' of the 11th of May, 1806, he will see Thompson was allowed to purchase : brewing utensils from the Government stores, at an advance of fifty per cent on invoice price, with the privilege of brewing beer, in consideration of his humane conduct in saving life and property during the floods on the Hawkesbury, Macquarie made him a magistrate, despite the remonstrances of the free inhabitants, and the officers of the 73rd Regiment, and the sight of an ex-prisoner and rum seller, riding in his carriage through Sydney to dine with the Governor was hardly beneficial as a restraint upon incipient pick pockets and rick burners. But Thompson was an opportunist. He knew on which side his bread was buttered. He kept 'sweet' while working at his trade in Parramatta, he looked after Bligh's interest at the Green Hills, and he became Macquarie's man 'Friday'; and in every instance Thompson prospered. He made a clear £1500 from an outlay of £150 in one year out of rum. And it has been said, with how much truth I cannot say, that with the assistance of Solomon Wiseman, he smuggled a great deal of his rum up the Hawkesbury. Thompson was a great money maker, a bold, fearless, determined plodder, a born capitalist who seized every chance to make money — and that is about 'all we can say of him. He made money — honestly, let us hope but he made it; hence his success. Old Government House, Andrew Thompson, &c. (1909, September 25). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 11. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85864120>**

Hawkesbury History. To THE EDITOR. Sir,--- Your correspondent, " Hawkesbury Native," means well, but to me he appears somewhat astray in the bunch of names he has

given us --- that is if he puts them forward as " illustrious" men of the district. I have been puzzled muchly to discover in what way some of them were " distinguished ". I have no desire to be personal or invidious; but I fancy I can supply a few more names worthy of being mentioned along- side some of his best men. But do you not think " H. N." should be more definite---that is to say, should not the twelve be distinguished for the general good they did as well as for character and ability ? If so, we must decidedly leave some of his selected men out of the list. On the other hand, if 12 old identities merely are required, then may we include quite a number of others, of all social grades, and on these lines I will make a selection from his list and include a few others. Thus: Charles Harpur (poet), Surgeon General Arndell, Rev Cartwright, Rev Henry Toulton Stiles, Rev W Woolls, Ph. D. (botanist), Dean Hallinan, Arch Priest Stieehy, John Tebbutt, F R.A.S., Mr Quaife (G of E schoolmaster), Dominic Walker (Presby- terian schoolmaster), Mr Langton (R C school master), Hon W Walker, M L C (solicitor, poet, press contributor, &c), Henry M McQuade, M.L A, (and a real good fellow), George Bowman (member of the Legislature) Mrs Calvert, Mrs Hassall, Mrs Seymour (Black Horse Inn Richmond), Andrew Town, James Augustine Cuneen, M L A (first Postmaster General having a seat in the Cabinet), James Comrie (Kurrajong) John Michael McQuade (first mayor of Windsor), William Dean (a very active member of Windsor Borough Council), Captain Edgerton (captain of the Hawkesbury company of vountleers and musi- cian), Sydney Scarvell, Dr. Day, Dr. Dow, Dr. Stewart, Laban White (coroner), Professor Butler, George Day, M L A., W. R. Piddington, M.L.A. (some time Colonial Treasurer), and the Hon. Henry Moses, M.L.C And to these we may fairly add Colonel Holborrow, Benjamin Richards, Dr, Callaghan, Robert Dick, Rev. J. Fairey (Rob Roy canoeist), Andrew Thompson, Solomon Wiseman, Farmer Ruse, Mr. Bonamy (first stationmaster), Bernard Conlon (a farmer worth imitating), G. S. Yeo (a good-sort in his way-constructed first silo in the district). One might include the Rev. W. Moore, who was a native of Richmond, instead of " Father " Wil- kinson or Peter Turner --- neither of whom were noted for anything in particular --- and it would not be out of place to name, as worthy of honour able mention, a lady in your midst, who is as good as she is aimable, and as charitable as she can be. I mean Miss Donovan, and may also mention an eccentric little lady who " went to her own place" some few years ago. I mean Mrs. Robinson. The other names suggested by " H. N." might be added --- though I can scarcely say why they should.

You see I have not selected twelve, but merely supplied a few more names to select from, I might name several others, of whom much could be written, but who might be considered as "small " men alongside of some of those I leave out, and therefore I refrain, hoping that other names will be added, so that something may be done to revive a slumbering interest in your one time important old town, and equally important district, - Yours, &c. G.C.J. Hawkesbury History. (1896, January 11). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 6. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article72547550>

EBENEZER PIONEERS OF THE HAWKESBURY - ANDREW JOHNSTON (I.)
[For the "Windsor and Richmond Gazette") BY GEO. G. REEVE.
PART 7.

The old church, the old church,
A glorious name to me,
Fond memory clings to "Auld Lang Syne,"
When youth was full of glee.
A father's words are written there,
A mother's counsel true,
And the music of a friend's dear voice,
Rests in glad memory now. —DR. LAWRIE.

I THINK it was the late Mr. W. H. Traill who once observed that, "an historian should always assume the attitude of a trusted agent whose word is sufficient without other vouchers than his (or her) general reputation. If envy or malice suggest doubts as to accuracy or trustworthiness, the vouchers are on file and can readily be produced to confound the caviller."

That observation of the late Mr. Traill expresses the spirit in which I am collating and chronicling the story of "Ebenezer and the Ebenezer pioneers" of 1802. For those who are not satisfied and are so mean notioned enough to attempt to thwart my researches into Hawkesbury Registers— and the names of those "cleric officials" are legion aided as they are, in one instance, by a legal functionary of the district—these persons should be the first to help my delving into the register genealogies of Hawkesbury families of the past. There are high churchmen also, not one hundred miles from Windsor, who, by their acquiesce, aid in the suppression. However, their puny efforts will make no effect to my objective. What I wish to know will be obtained in spite of them.

Methinks with Robert Burns, the Scottish bard, "There's none ever feared that the truth should be heard, Save those whom the truth would indite." I here again take up the thread of Johnstonian history. The late Abraham Johnston, by his first wife, had but one in family, a daughter, named Margaret Johnston, who, on arrival at womanhood, was married to Mr. Samuel Hole, a pastorlist. I understand that Mr. Hole was kin to Schoolmaster Hole, of Hole's Academy, that was at one time conducted at a building in Brabyn- street, in the old town ; also, that Mr. Hole was related to Mr. Hole, the banker, once of Windsor. I am wondering if a Mr. Hole, whom I knew as the manager of a large pastoral property (a sheep station), was a son or brother to the Mr . Hole, who married Miss M. Johnston, for many years ago, at Albemarle Station, 18 miles by river road, above Menindie, on the Darling River, while engaged steamboating on the western rivers each season (while the Darling was running), the steamer's barges took aboard many yearly cargoes of wool from Mr. Hole, at Albemarle. There were also, by Mr. Abraham Johnston's second marriage to the lady named Mrs. Henrietta Johnstone, who was the widow of a gentleman named Alexander Johnstone, a family of four sons, one of whom died at an early age, the others being respectively Albert Johnston, a pastoralist, still living in Queensland ; William Johnston, who died many years ago ; and Andrew E. Johnston, formerly an auctioneer and stock salesman, who is still "on deck," living a

retired life at Homebush, near Sydney. The latter gentleman married a Singleton lady. The couple have had a large family, and consequently the line of descent from the late Mr. Abraham Johnston is not likely to die out, same as all the direct male descent has done from the descent of Miss Jane Johnston, one of Abraham's Australian-born sisters, who married Mr. George Banks Suttor, of Baulkham Hills. The second Mrs. Abraham Johnston (nee Kennedy) formerly Mrs. A. Johnstone, bore one child, a daughter, to her first husband, Mr. Alexander Johnstone. The latter gentleman was not in any way related to the Hawkesbury Johnstons, of "New Berwick" farm. Mrs. Johnstone's daughter's name was Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Johnstone. As this lady, through her two marriages, has left estimatable citizens by both husbands, mention of her will not be out of place. Miss H. E. Johnstone firstly married Mr. Andrew Loder (II.), born 1833, a son of Andrew Loder (I.), the second son of pioneer George Loder, of Windsor, and his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Loder. To Mr. Andrew Loder (II.) his wife, Mrs. H. E. Loder, bore five children, three of whom predeceased their mother, the remaining ones being sons - Mr. Alexander Loder, pastoralist, of Wee Waa, N.S. Wales, and Mr. Ernest Loder, of Singleton. After Mr. Andrew Loder's (II.) death, his widow, Mrs. Loder (nee Johnston), married secondly, Mr. James T. Arndell, of Cattai, near Windsor. There were two children by the second marriage, namely, Mr. Arthur Arndell, of the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, and Miss Arndell, who, at one time, lived at Cattai. Mrs. Henrietta E. Arndell (formerly Loder), nee Johnston, died at the age of 72 years at her son's residence, at Strathfield, near Sydney, on the 12th June, 1912. Mrs. Arndell was greatly beloved and possessed many estimatic traits of character. After her death, her body was laid to rest with her mother in the Presbyterian cemetery, at Windsor. The inscriptions on a large iron railing enclosure there, under a carved wreath tombstone, state :— In memory of HENRIETTA KENNEDY, the beloved wife of Abraham Johnston, of Gulligal. Died at Windsor, 23rd December, 1874 Aged 54 years. "For she hath been a succouer of many." (AND) Sacred to the memory of Henrietta Elizabeth ARNDELL who departed this life 12th June, 1912. Aged 72 years The record of how Mrs. Abraham Johnston met her death is worth relating, and I give it as written at the time :— "There is a report that a lady was burnt to death as she was being driven in a buggy by her husband, on the road through the bush at Wilberforce. It subsequently became known that Mrs. Abraham Johnston who, with her husband, was in a buggy which was being driven across Wilberforce Common, on their way to spend Christmas with friends at Windsor, had perished. The bush was on fire on both sides of the road, and some sparks falling on Mrs. Johnston's dress, it ignited, and she became almost, immediately enveloped in flames. Her injuries from burns were so severe that she soon afterwards died. The lady and her husband were residents of Gulligal, pastoral property on the Namoi River, where Mr. Abraham Johnston is an old and respected squatter." Another account of the bush fires which occurred at the same time reads thusly : — "Several reports of houses being burnt through being swept across by bush-fires have reached us, the occurrence being at Wilberforce, in which case the premises destroyed were the well-known farm-house and spacious barn and yards owned and occupied by Mr. John Fleming, at Fleming's Hill, Wilberforce, some five miles from Windsor. The premises and outbuildings were razed to the ground. With reference also to a life being lost, we might state that a lady, while driving through the road nearby, was burnt to death through the flames from a bush fire

catching her clothes. That lady was Mrs. Henrietta K. Johnston, the second wife of Mr. Abraham Johnston (formerly Mrs. Alexander Johnstone). It is sad to have to record the unfortunate accidents by which both the wives of Mr. Johnston lost their lives, but the facts remain. A gentleman, writing me lately, in referring to the misadventure whereby Mrs. H. K. Johnston was burnt, wrote :—"I remember poor Mr. Abraham Johnston, on his return to Windsor the day his wife was burnt, after the accident, and will never forget the distress of the poor old man." Leaving the history of Mr. Abraham Johnston for a while, in order to write of a very interesting property at Pitt Town, the farm lands and orchards owned by Ebenezer Church Trustees since the late twenties of last century. I have been asked : How did the Presbyterian Church become possessed of that historic place? (I refer now to the land and house near where once plied the Pitt Town punt, on the left of road adjoining the river). That place is leased and cultivated as an orchard and farm, by Mr. Sydney Johnston. The land was originally part of a 30 acres grant, as the farm, to Mr. Henry Fleming, who married Miss Elizabeth Hall. During the year 1821, Fleming sold the property to Mr. James Davison (II.), and the latter obtained a licence to sell beer and other liquors at the house then situated there. Mr. James Davison was an interesting man, a carpenter and shipwright by occupation, the same as his father, also before him, a carpenter, pioneer James Davison. Young Davison established a ferry punt to the Wilberforce side, at the foot of the road leading to the river, from his newly acquired farm. James Davison, junr, through his marriage with Miss Eliza M. Suttor, was becoming a man of great influence through that connection, and also his father-in-law's sterling reputation in being a fighter for abstract justice to Governor Bligh. James Davison (II.) was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance.

All that excited the malice and envy, particularly of three Wilberforce 'founders of families.' The whole three had been convicts and were, at the period of which this recital deals, emancipists, living on farms at Wilberforce. In one instance, that of a man (one of three) whom I shall term 'Yetman,' was a storekeeper in the village named. I do not wish to record that James Davison (II.) was the first man to establish a punt from Pitt Town side to the Wilberforce side, because at other sites, further up stream towards Windsor, there was Knowland's punt, which was earlier run by Emancipist Watson, about year 1812. Knowland's advt. of the sale of the farm and punt on the Hawkesbury is listed in the 'Sydney Gazette' of 4th December, 1819. So much for that. James Davison (II.), with his wife (nee Suttor) and children, lived on the farm purchased from Henry Fleming (with whom he was a great friend) from 1821 to the middle of June, 1827. The couple were thriving and was on the road to wealth—a Grand Juror for Windsor. A damnable conspiracy was formed against Davison, aided as they were also, by one of James Davison's assigned men, named William Harris. The trouble as a matter of fact, generated in one of the northern counties of England, long ere any of the principals had come to New South Wales. It broke out again when Davison became the accepted suitor for Miss Suttor. The storekeeper emancipist's son was the loser on the second occasion, as his father was formerly, for the hand of a certain lady, whom I shall call Miss Jane Jocelyn, of Alnwick, County of Northumberland. James Davison (II.) was a large stock buyer, as well as farming the area acquired from Hy. Fleming. Ere his marriage young Davison drove his father's teams to the city, and it was on one of those occasions he met Miss Suttor, at Best's 'Lamb and Lark Inn,' at Baulkham Hills. A 'Cause Calibre Conspiracy,'

of June, 1827, was responsible for the following advertisement, appearing in the 'Sydney Gazette' newspaper of the 14th, also the 28th September, 1827:— **BANKS OF THE HAWKESBURY** 'To be sold by private contract, all that valuable farm, situate at Pitt Town, containing thirty (30) acres, more or less.— the farm runs down to the river— together with that punt for conveying foot, passengers, carriages, horses, carts, waggons, cattle, etc., at certain tolls and rates allowable for such persons, and crossing over the river by said punt, the advantages of which will be explained to persons on application to Mr. James Davison, senr., of Lower Wilberforce, or to Mr. Wilson, keeper of His Majesty's Jail, Sydney, who in a few days, will have prepared a regular plan of the Estate.' As it is over 99 years since that advertisement appeared, and as the gold discoveries were never, in all probability, anticipated, due, methinks, to nothing else so much as the long and inept period of Macquarie rule (1810-1821) and its baneful psychology of Government in application of that grafting Governor, and his desiring this fair land as a refuge of 'a halycon pastoral land' for convict emancipist, and for proteges of his own kidney (just to name one, Andrew Thompson). All that 'Mull Islander' Scot's dictates received a severe jolt when that scientific, courteous and good Governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, assumed power. As Brisbane said, 'I want Australia peopled by free men and women.' Brisbane wanted not to see ex-convict emancipists lording it over free people. Had Macquarie never been Governor of this State, I venture to say that the gold discoveries in New South Wales would have taken place in the early 30's, not as they did, in the year 1851; and Australia would, perchance, have at least some eight millions of people. The 30 acres farm on the 'Banks of the Hawkesbury' is no other than what was the site and property, in the first place, of Henry Fleming (I.), the founder of the Hawkesbury Flemings, by him, sold to James Davison (II.), and from its acquisition by the then Trustees of Ebenezer Church (1827), through the good offices of that really great and good minister, Dr. John McGarvie, D.D., who purchased the property conjointly. The Rev. J. McGarvie resided at the place during his ministry at Ebenezer upwards from the date of purchase till 1831. The building residence was also occupied by Rev. John Cleland, M.A., his wife and family, until his death, which occurred at the same house at Pitt Town, 11th March, 1839. It was not generally referred to as the Presbyterian Manse or 'the old Marise property farm,' as called nowadays, until the late thirties of Rev. Cleland's time, and when the Rev. George Macfie 'received the call' to Ebenezer Church in the early forties. The Rev. Macfie, his wife, and family, resided in the 'old manse' at Pitt Town from the year 1842 until 1867. Some of the Rev. Macfie's children, except two or three of the family, were born in that historic building. A little sketch of the Rev. George Macfie, and a memoir of himself and children, will not be out of place. The Rev. George Macfie was born at Glasgow, 1789, the eldest son of Alexander Macfie. Rev. G. Macfie matriculated at Glasgow University (1808) and was a teacher for some years, licensed by the Presbytery of Breckin (1828), was assistant at Yetholme for a short while, and was then ordained and inducted to the charge of Bird Hope Craig, a village in Northumberland, England. In the year 1833 Rev. Macfie married Miss Elizabeth Hutcheson, youngest daughter of Mr. John Hutcheson, of the County of Renfrewshire, Scotland. In June, 1837, the Rev. Macfie sailed for Australia, accompanied by his wife and two English born children, by the ship 'Portland.' There were also on board eight other Presbyterian ministers, and four probationers. Arriving at Sydney on the 3rd December, 1837, Rev. Macfie supplied for a length of time near

Penrith, New South Wales, and was then sent to the township of Moruya, and labored in that town and district for four years. The minister lived with his family during this period near Bergalia homestead, in a residence built for his use—there are some parts of the old place still standing—and the vicinity is known as Parson's Hill. Having no church building in which to conduct the regular services, the Rev. Macfie travelled from station to station or homestead, on horseback, with a black boy as his guide, and holding religious services, marriages, and baptisms. His district soon extended with settlement over 500 miles, and the minister's longest round took six weeks if everything went well. From Bergalia station the Rev. Macfie 'received the call' as minister for Ebenezer church, where he was inducted in the year 1842. The Rev. Macfie, while at Pitt Town and Ebenezer, still continued, at intervals, to visit Moruya, generally once a year, and he kept this annual visitation up until 1859. While residing at the 'old manse' building at Pitt Town, during the time of the big Hawkesbury flood, of 1867, the Rev. Macfie's second daughter was married from that residence to Mr. William Poole. The 'old manse' house at Pitt Town was almost submerged with the river waters, and the bride, Miss Macfie, and the bridegroom, Mr. Poole, and the guests on the occasion, just managed to get away in time. The waters, flooding through the manse building, destroyed the minister's valuable library of books, and most of the family's other possessions were hopelessly spoiled. After that reverse, the Rev. Macfie went to reside in Sydney, an assistant minister (the Rev. David Moore) being appointed to conduct the local services in the district churches of Presbyterianism. Two years later, on the 17th December, 1839, at 'Kegworth Villa,' Petersham, Sydney, in his 81st year, the Rev. George Macfie died, after having been minister for about 27 years at Ebenezer Church at Pitt Town. Mrs. Elizabeth Macfie died at Woodford, on the Blue Mountains, in the year 1899, aged 95 years. Of the minister's family of six children, Mrs. McDonald, of Rothbury, West Maitland, N.S. Wales (nee Susannah S. Macfie) is still 'on deck.' The last named lady replaced the old 'Macfie Bible' (1854) at Ebenezer, with a gift of an Oxford bound pulpit Bible. It bears the inscription, 'Presented to Ebenezer Church by Mrs. Susannah S. McDonald, in memory of her father, the late Rev. George Macfie, minister at Pitt Town, Ebenezer, and Portland Head, from 1842—1867.' I will, at this point, tell the story of how the manse farm, belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Pitt Town, was acquired. It was for years previous to 1827 that a 'more centralised spot' was needed for the location of a more residential manse dwelling for the ministers, as the Hawkesbury district covers a great scope of country, and through the efforts of Dr. McGarvie, which had a two-fold purpose for raising funds for the defence of one of its pioneer's sons in trouble, as also for a manse house, the property of 30 acres was purchased and all Ebenezer ministers resided at the 'old manse' from Rev. McGarvie to Rev. Cleland, Rev. Macfie and Rev. Moore, until the new manse of the Presbyterians and church site at Pitt Town was resumed by the Crown for church purposes, where the minister now resides. Here is a copy of a letter written by Rev. John McGarvie, who, throughout his life, always kept an oversight on his old charge and interest property at Pitt Town, even though Rev. McGarvie had his own church, that of St. Andrew's Scots' church, in Kent-street, Sydney, from the year 1832 until his death. From the 'Willow House' manse, Kent-street, South Sydney, the Rev. John McGarvie wrote the following communication to the Surveyor-General, of New South Wales (Sir Thomas L. Mitchell) the letter being written in April, 1832:— To the Surveyor-General, Sir,— I

beg most respectfully you will give instructions to the Acting Surveyor of the District, to point out the boundaries of the road through the farms of David Dunstan and others, on the Wilberforce side of the River Hawkesbury, opposite to the punt at Pitt Town, and leading from the punt to the common. The punt and road have been used for many years by people resident on both banks of the river with advantage. But one proprietor, on account of some domestic disagreement with his brother, is desirous of preventing access to the river, and has prohibited, by a written placard, all persons from passing through his ground. If the road is stopped a serious injury will be sustained by the whole community. I beg in addition to state that the punt is my property, was built by James Davison II. (1821) at great expense, for public convenience, and for more ready access to the church (at Ebenezer) of my congregation, and that the farm on which the punt is placed, on the south side of the river, was purchased at great expense by the Trustees of the Scots Church, Portland Head, as a residence for their minister. I trust these special reasons, independent of public grounds, will excuse me for making this application.' I have the honor to be, sir, yours most ob't serv't, (Signed) JOHN , McGARVIE.' In a letter dated, 16th July, 1832, Assistant Surveyor Felton Matthew, to the Surveyor General, in reply to his letter of 4th June, 1832, directing report on the stopping of road to Pitt Town punt, wrote:— 'The road most commonly in use extends to the spot at which the punt plies, (a little westward of Roberta's south-west corner), nearly through the middle of Atkins's grant, to the south line of David Dunstan's 100 acres, where it joins the main road, communicating with all the farms in the neighborhood and the punt at Windsor. 'This is the best and most convenient road for all parties, and it has been in use for ten or twelve (12) years, and the right to use it is not questioned or disputed by anyone. 'It appears that the trouble arises in respect of a deviation used in times of wet weather, to avoid a lagoon, which, at such times, floods the road where it crosses a hollow. This deviation crosses the middle of Watson's grant, now (1832) owned by Dunstan, and this is the track (the deviation) was formerly in use, when an earlier punt belonged to Watson, (later Nowland's or Knowland's punt) and plied rather higher up the river than does the present one. 'The surveyor advises the erection of a bridge at trifling cost across the hollow, which would do away with the need for re-deviation, and be satisfactory to all parties concerned.' In a further letter, dated 7th September, 1832, by Surveyor F. Matthew, it is stated by him is in the course of construction and all the timber for it on the ground. It will be seen, therefore, that James Davison's (II.) farm and punt ferry was purchased, severally, by the Trustees of Scots Church and, individually, the punt ferry of James Davison's, by the Rev. John McGarvie. (To be Continued)

EBENEZER PIONEERS OF THE HAWKESBURY. (1926, August 27). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 14. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85955019>

Francis Howard Greenaway with an abridged report of the career of the emancipist architect, as given by Commissioner Bigge in his report to Earl Bathurst and the House of Commons in the early twenties of last century. Bigge says: Francis Howard Greenaway was transported to New South Wales for 14 years, for having concealed his effects at his bankruptcy. He had received an education in London in the office of an eminent architect, and was afterwards employed in Bristol. Upon Greenaway's arrival in

New South Wales, in the year 1814, with a recommendation from ex-Governor Phillip, Macquarie gave Mr. Greenaway a ticket-of-leave. Greenaway's first professional exertions were made in drawing Governor Macquarie's notice to the general hospital at Sydney, and to its defective construction, and he was afterwards employed in making designs for other buildings that Governor Macquarie had constructed. 'Greenaway's merits as an architect will be submitted to your Lordship (Earl Bathurst) in another place, but Governor Macquarie's estimate of them led Greenaway to solicit for himself the appointment to the situation Colonial Architect; and after the lighthouse at the South Head was completed, the design of which was very creditable to the taste of Mr. Greenaway, he (Greenaway) received a conditional pardon.

'Mr. Greenaway would perhaps have procured that gradual admission to society to which his talents, as an architect, would have entitled him, if the respect to them had not been impaired by his habits of negligence and of indulgence.' **Mr. Bigge also refers at length to other emancipists (all of them notorious in their day) by name, and impartially gives his opinion of them (for remember he was a disinterested investigator). Simeon Lord, James Meehan, Dr. William Redfern (after whom the suburb of Redfern is named), Robert Fitzgerald, of Windsor, Andrew Thompson and others, all come under review in that famous historical document of 'Bigge's Report,'** which, in the writer's opinion, is of quite as much value in the historical sense as a true record of men, events, and happenings, as David Collins' 'The English Colony in New South Wales.'

In Bigge's summary he says: — 'The attempt of Governor Macquarie to introduce the emancipated colonists, whom I (Bigge) have named, into general society, has not been attended with much better effect. The elevation of these persons to a rank of society, which they never possessed and for which, without meaning any reflection upon them, their manners gave them no kind of claim, has not been productive of the benefits that were contemplated.' Such a scathing report was quite justified, (any one who knows all the careers and lives of those to whom the report refers will admit). **The immediate result of Bigge's searching inquiries on the spot, led to the cutting off of many mal-administrations of justice in this State, and led to the recall of Governor Macquarie** (which in my opinion was long overdue). I can well believe that, had Mr. James Smith, who, by the bye, was the same gentleman that completed the finishing of Ebenezer Chapel, 1820, who was shamefully treated and 'hocussed' by F. H. Greenaway and Governor Macquarie over his contract for completing St. Luke's Church, at Liverpool, made gifts of rum to gratify Greenway's lapses of 'indulgence' (the word is Bigge's) and some of the amounts in dispute by way of cash to Governor Macquarie, perhaps then. Mr. James Smith would not have been made bankrupt. I personally discovered where, in an official document in John Howe's handwriting in a Sydney office, Governor Macquarie had received £66 odd in cash for only one dividend in a transaction at Windsor, shortly after his arrival in this country. Why should Governors in those far off days take bribes or dividends any more than those of the present time? For it has always been said that all governors, since and before Macquarie, keep themselves apart from private trading concerns, and being generally men of means, live on the salary of the office held by them. While at Newcastle a few years ago I discovered the entry of the death of Mr. F. H. Greenaway in the burial registers which were once at East

Maitland. The entry is very vague, but leads one to the opinion that the emancipist architect was interred in the Church of England cemetery at East Maitland: — 'Francis Howard Greenaway, burial date 25th September, 1837, aged 60 years. Interment carried out by Mr. Nathaniel Goldingham, in the Maitland district in the absence of the Chaplain.' No inscription or mark of any kind identifies the grave if Greenaway was buried at East Maitland: cemetery (?), nor yet do I think that he was buried at St. James' Bishopcourt cemetery, at Morpeth, New South Wales, although I have been assured by the owner of 'Howard Park,' Tarro, which is portion of F. H. Greenaway's land grant on the Hunter River of originally 800 acres. He says positively that the late Arch-deacon C. C. Greenaway, from whom he purchased the property, said that his father, the late F. H. Greenaway; was buried at the Church of England burial ground at Morpeth. Whether that be so or not is a question that is not likely, at so distant a date of time, to be ever known. The writer has searched both cemeteries mentioned for such record of inscription over F. H. Greenaway's resting place, but is confident, from what I know, that the convict-architect's grave was not at any time marked by the family. So much for that, and the Greenaways, the founder of which has had such a lot of fantastic rot written about him, writers who ought to have known better artists like Hardy Wilson and J. H. M. Abbott surrounding him with the halo of romance and genius. Forsooth it is a queer world witness James Smith on Greenaway. I come now to Andrew Johnston and his descendants. When the 1867 flood in the Hawkesbury was at its height, the late Mr. George Smith Hall (the second) forwarded particulars of a trip which he made on the 'Sir John Young' steamer from Windsor down the river Mr. Hall said, inter alia, 'We left the Windsor wharf on Tuesday morning, 25th June, 1867,' and goes on to describe the devastation caused by the flood waters, and says, speaking of the old home of the Johnstons at 'New Berwick' farm, 'The whole of the premises, so many years the residence of the late Mr. Andrew Johnston, together with the splendid barn, built by James B. Johnston (I.) J.P., the present proprietor, are swept away, not a vestige being left.' In O'Hara's History of New South Wales, under an item dated 30th March, 1811, it is stated: — 'A vessel of 40 tons, the property of Mr. Dowling, parted her cable on Sunday morning about three miles below the township of Windsor, and drifted to a considerable distance before she could be brought to again. She had 1300 bushels of wheat and barley in her, none of which was lost. Also Mr. Miller's vessel, the 'William and Mary' was, in like manner, drifted by the impetuosity of the current, from Cobcroft's farm down to Portland Head, when her further progress was restrained by the exertions of Mr. Johnston and his family.' To revert to Abraham Johnston, I have learnt lately that 'Yathong,' a property near Mount Vincent, New South Wales, was an original land grant to the late Abraham Johnston. Although that place is in occupation of Mr. Albert W. Arndell, an elder brother to Mr. Arthur S. Arndell, a pastoralist of 'Lilburne,' Blandford, 'Yathong,' is owned by the latter gentleman. Mr. A. S. Arndell had a search instituted in family albums and, his kindly offices of help secured a picture of the late Abraham Johnston, which Mr. Arndell assures me is a portrait of the pioneer. The photo was in the collection of family portraits in the possession of Mr. Albert W. Arndell, of 'Yathong.' To both gentlemen I tender my thanks. Since writing of the eldest son of the Abraham Johnston by the Mrs. Henrietta McKay Johnstone marriage, from the 'Sydney Herald' records, 'Married by special license by the Rev. John McGarvie on the 16th April, 1840, Mr. Abraham Johnston, to Mrs. H. McKay Johnstone, widow of the late Mr.

Alexander Johnstone.' So EBENEZER PIONEERS OF THE HAWKESBURY . (1926, October 15). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (NSW : 1888 - 1954), p. 12. Retrieved July 17, 2014, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85952107>

From the Government Gazette.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1811.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th October, 1841.
LANDS.

HIS Excellency the Governor having been pleased to approve of the applications which have been made for the purchase of the undermentioned PORTIONS OF LAND, notice is hereby given, that the same will, after measurement, be put up to Sale on an early day, of which due particulars will be published.

06. Cumberland, Fifty acres, more or less, parish of Narrabeen, opposite Scotland Island, Pitt Water ; bounded on the south-east by Weller's 40 acres purchase ; on the north-east and north-west by Pitt Water; and on the south- west by a line to include the area.

67. Cumberland, Fifty acres, more or less, parish of Narrabeen, opposite Scotland Island, Pitt Water ; bounded towards the north-east by lot C6 towards the west by Pitt Water; on the south by Weller's 40 acres purchase ; and on the south by a line to include the area.

63. Cumberland, Fifty acres, more or less, parish of Narrabeen, opposite Scotland Island, Pitt water; bounded on the north by lot 67; on the north east and south east by Weller's and M'Intosh's lands ; on the west by Pitt Water ; and on the south by a line to include the area.

60 Cumberland, Fifty acres, more or less, parish of Narrabeen, opposite Scotland Island, Pitt Water; bounded on the west by Pitt Water ; on the north by lot 68 ; on the north east and south east by M'Intosh's land ; and on the south by a line to include the area.

Classified Advertising. (1841, October 30). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 4. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2554848>

Lachlan Macquarie 2010 - April highlight

Last month's highlight: Macquarie's instructions to James Meehan for the laying out of the Five Townships of Windsor, Richmond, Pitt town, Wilberforce and Castlereagh dated 26 December 1810. Notice Macquarie's attention to detail in the instructions: he sets a regular width for the streets and the assignment of land to be used for the Church, School, Gaol and Guard house. He even gives directions as to the type of dwelling houses which may be built.

FULL TRANSCRIPT

Instructions given to James Meehan for the laying out of the Five Townships

Secretary's Office Sydney
26th December 1810

Sir

His Excellency the Governor deeming it expedient/in order to guard against any misunderstanding on your part/to commit the Instructions which He has already given you verbally on the subjects of the New Townships now about to be finally, laid out and for the further purpose of your explaining the same to all persons concerned, so that at any future period, no doubt as to His Excellency's intentions may be started, has instructed me to convey His directions to you to proceed immediately, to Windsor, where you are to apply for, and receive from Mr Cox the Chief Magistrate, the Several Returns of the Settlers Names who are desirous of forming their future Residences within the said New Townships

So soon as you have received those Returns, you are with the least possible delay, to commence the business of laying out in a clear and distinct manner the Several Townships of Windsor, Richmond, Pitt town, Wilberforce and Castlereagh in which duty you are to require the assistance of Mr Evans, the Deputy Surveyor. These Townships are to be established on the High Grounds already surveyed and allotted for those purposes by His Excellency, the Governor on the several Commons within the respective Districts to which these Townships are to be attached As a General guide to you in the execution of this very important business you

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You are principally, to observe and follow the subsequent Rules and Orders in the marking out the several Townships and allotments for the Settlers who mean to reside therein

1st You are mark out the several Townships by regular lines accurately defined, and the streets to be laid out are to be 66 feet wide – those streets running lengthways thro' the Town are to be parallel to, and 8 chains distant from each other – these streets are also to be intersected by others crossing them at right angles, which streets are to be the same width with the others, but are to be laid out 12 chains apart from each other, and are also to be in parallel directions

2 In the Center of each Town or Township you are to assign a Square Space of Ground containing 396 feet on each side for the purpose of erecting a Church, a School House, a Gaol and Guard House in and you are to set apart 2 acres of Ground on the rear of the central square for a Burial ground, with an exception in this particular with regard to Windsor and Richmond, instructions for which will be noticed herein.

3 The Townships are to be laid out in regular Allotments for the future Inhabitants in the Following proportions. Viz.

Allotment

For settlers holding Farms less than 30 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Acres

For

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Allotment

For settlers holding Farms of 30 and less than 50 Acres 2 acres

Do [Ditto] Do [Ditto] of 50 and less than 100 Do [Ditto] 3 Do [Ditto]

Do [Ditto] Do [Ditto] of 100 acres and upwards 4 Do [Ditto]

4 But as there is not a sufficiency of unappropriated Land in the Township of Windsor to make the allotments equally great as the foregoing whilst that which is disposable becomes of course the more valuable, you are to make the distribution of it accordingly to the following scale namely

Allotment

For Settlers holding Farms less than 30 acres $\frac{3}{4}$ acre

Do [Ditto] Do of 30 and less than 50 Acres 1 Do

Do [Ditto] Do of 50 and less than 100 do $1\frac{1}{2}$ Do

Do [Ditto] Do of 100 acres and Upwards 2 Do

The main streets or those which run lengthways in Windsor are to be parallel and 5 Chains asunder, and the Streets at right angles with them or running crossways are to be 12 Chains apart and throughout parallel to each other the Width of the Streets to be 66 feet as in the other Townships Fifty acres of Ground are to be reserved for small Town allotments for the accommodation of Tradesmen which Ground is to commence from Rickaby's, Mr Marsden's and Thomas's farms and to extend thence to the Farms on the South Creek The allotments to be reserved for the settlers who have Farms on the Banks of the River are to commence at the termination of the 50 Acres reserved for the Tradespeople Every Person holding a Farm on the Bank of the River which is liable to the Floods, is to have an allotment assigned him, whether his Land

is

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is held by Grant or Lease from the Government or by Purchase or Lease from the original Grantee It is however to be clearly understood in this place that such allotments are never to be sold or alienated independent of the Farms for the security of which they are now first to be granted, nor is any Person whatever who holds Land on the River to get an allotment in a District Township but that wherein his Farm is situated to which he is to be exclusively attached and limited.

5 You are also to number the Farms on the banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean which are subject to the floods in the same order they are placed on the Chart Viz No 1, 2, 3 and so on for their entire number and corresponding numbers for the Town allotment are to be given to the settlers, paying due attention to the proportions already prescribed When this duty is performed you are to make out a complete register off all the allotments thus assigned in order that it may be referred to in any Cases of dispute which may in future arise respecting them.

6 The dwelling houses to be erected in the several Townships by the settlers are to be either made of Brick or weather boarded, to have Brick chimneys and to roofed with shingles each house is to contain not less than two apartments, with a glazed window in each room and the side walls are not to less than 9 feet high A Plan of such dwelling houses with suitable offices will be left with each District Constable to which every Settler in the erection of his house and office must conform as already

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already prescribed in His Excellency's address to the settlers under the Head of General and Government Orders dated the 15th instant and you are to take pains to making this injunction perfectly understood

7 You are also to locate a Glebe of 400 acres of Land for the present and future use Chaplains resident at Windsor the situation to be a convenient and eligible one within that Township or in the township of Richmond, but you are by all means to avoid marking it out in any situation whereby it might prove injurious or inconvenient for the Farms on the Banks of the River, either by its shutting up or excluding their free communication between their Farms so sealed and the Town Common assigned for the grazing of their cattle. Neither is the Glebe to extend nearer than one mile to the Towns of Windsor or

Richmond.

8 The Burial Grounds for the Townships of Windsor and Richmond, and the Grounds whereon it is intended to erect the Churches and School houses are to be considered as exceptions to the rules laid down in the 2nd Paragraph of these Instructions, and are to be marked out for them as the Governor has already directed

9 In any cases not provided for in these present instructions, you are to be guided by the verbal directions which you have already received from His Excellency, the Governor, and you are by all means to impress These His Excellency's Instructions on every person who

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who may feel an interest therein

I am Sir

Your Ob H ble Servt

[Obedient Humble Servant]

Signed Jno Thos Campbell

Secy

[John Thomas Campbell

Secretary]

James Meehan

Actg PI Surveyor

[Acting Principal]

Sydney

From State Records of NSW

Sketch shewing the lands and fields belonging to the Government at Windsor



Series: [NRS 13886](#) Surveyor General's Sketch books.

Title: Sketch shewing the lands and fields belonging to the Government at Windsor [Sketch book 4 folio 152]

Dated: c.01/01/1844

Digital ID: NRS13886[X757]_a110_000080

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THE SECOND FLEET

Part 2 - Section 4

The term "The Second Fleet" is something of a misnomer, as this "fleet" of five ships was split into two wings. The second three ships

(*Neptune*, *Scarborough* and *Surprise*) were solely organised by the London firm of slavers, Camden, Calvert and King, who virtually sidelined Richards for future transportation business.

Note: 17 July, 1791: Sir Joseph Banks is consigned various samples by Capt. Trail, *Neptune* transport. (Noted from Carter, **Banks**, 1988, pp. 563ff, Appendix XIB)

The other Second Fleet ships were *Lady Juliana*, 401 tons, given a tea cargo by EICo, contracted for by William Richards, a slow sailor which still has the reputation of being a "floating brothel". Plus the ill-fated supply ship, *HM Guardian*.

Lady Juliana Capt. Aitkin: Owner, William Morris (who is little known). Contractor, William Richards. Ship taken up by September, 1788. (In October 1788, Richards laid before Treasury an extensive plan for convict transportation, by which time he knew little of what had already transpired at Botany Bay. The first First Fleet ship to return was Mather's *Prince of Wales*, 22 March, 1789.) *Lady Juliana* had freight by Richards and Moore. By 2 February, 1789, Richards had contracted to carry 226 female convicts. A crew member was Edward Powell who later came out free settler on *Bellona*. She had aboard Lt. Thoms Edgar, who had been out with Cook's last voyage as master on *Discovery* Bateson, **The Convict Ships**, variously. Sian Rees, **The Floating Brothel: The Extraordinary Story of the Lady Juliana and its cargo of female convicts bound for Botany Bay**. Hodder, 2001.

THE THIRD FLEET

Part 2 - Section 5

The first four ships of the Third Fleet carried freight for India, most, if not all, for Nepean's friend, Alexander Davison. Governor Phillip was to complain on their arrival that space had thus been used which could have been filled with goods for the colony.

Phillip to Lord Grenville, 8 November, 1791, and to Navy Board, 9 November, 1791, **HRA**, I, I, pp. 295, 300-301.

So the vexed issue arose again, of private trade in a colony which had not been intended to develop an economy - a patently unworkable policy. Strategically, on a global front, it appears the London whalers were testing the usefulness of Sydney as a refreshment base, and also experimenting with the carriage of convicts and/or stores as a way of paying part of the voyage out. Certainly, the Third Fleet revealed deliberate exploratory strategies useful for the whalers. Information given here comes from various sources. On freight, Navy Office Accounts, **HRNSW**, Vol. 2, as cited above. See Byrnes, '*Outlooks*', variously. Otherwise Bateson, Cumpston, Stackpole, Dakin, Steven and footnotes in other sources too numerous to list. On the fate of *Matilda*, foundering near Tahiti, see

Kennedy, **Bligh**, cited above. See also, R. Hodgkinson, **Eber Bunker**. Canberra, Roebuck, 1975.

Hitherto, reliance on an alleged but never-proven role of the East India Company in the establishment of New South Wales has prevented useful questions being asked about the strategic deployment of shipping by the Southern whalers. Contemplation of the East India Company attitude to the activities of Macaulay, Calvert, and other convict contractors to Sydney before 1800 is for the most part a study in the muttering acceptance of the inevitable. A Company chairman, Francis Baring, quite early remarked on "the serpent we are nursing at Botany Bay".

On 18 November, 1789 Camden, Calvert and King were awarded a contract for the Third Fleet, specifying 1,820 English convicts and 200 Irish. In mid-December Treasury informed the Navy Board that some of the ships to be sent were nearly ready to take their stores and provisions aboard.

J. C. Garran, '*William Wright Bampton and the Australian Merino*', **Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society**. Vol. 58, Part 1, March, 1972., p. 2. Other details are in Byrnes, '*Outlooks*', variously. Garran has followed up his views on Bampton, and on Macaulay's Capt Edward Manning on *Pitt*, in J. C. Garran and Leslie White, **Merinos, Myths and Macarthurs: Australian Graziers and their Sheep, 1788-1900**. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1985. Garran is interesting also on maritime outcomes after Phillip chartered *Atlantic* to purchase stores at Calcutta, and his views seem valid. And *ibid.*, pp. 20, 31ff, 126ff.

Convict transport *Mary Ann*, 298 tons, carrying 150 female convicts, part-owned by her captain, Mark Monroe, according to Bateson may or may not be regarded as a Third Fleet ship. She sailed "independently" in 1791 (February 1791) with *HM Gorgon*, a storeship which also carried convicts. *Mary Ann* went whaling *via* Norfolk Island/Peru; she was owned by Mark Monroe and/or Lucas & Co.

Lists: The Third Fleet of convict ships to Australia:

Transport and storeship, *Matilda*, 460 tons, also whaler. Freight by Alexander Davison. Whaler. Contracted by Camden Calvert and King (CC&K). Possibly owned by Calvert. Capt. Matthew Weatherhead. Usually a south whaler but wrecked near Tahiti and some crew picked up by Bligh in *HM Providence* on his second breadfruit voyage. To Sydney by 1 August 1791. Thence fishery. Originally intended to Peru and/or India.

Note: Apparently mysteriously, 26 March 1792 a small vessel touched at Tahiti, *Prince William Mary*, and took some of wrecked *Matilda*'s crew thence N/W coast America/Nootka Sound. In 1793: Whalers *Jenny* and *Britannia* called at Tahiti and picked up some of *Matilda*'s crew. Presumably, the owners of these ships were in touch with each in London.

Convict transport and storeship, not a whaler, *Atlantic*, 422 tons. Some freight by A. Davison. Transport. Contracted for by CC&K. Capt. Archibald Armstrong. Went various trading voyages for Gov. Phillip to Calcutta . On return from India to Sydney in 1792, Phillip went home on her. Also went later to Norfolk Is.

Transport/whaler *Salamander*, 320 tons, Freight by A. Davison. CC&K contracted. Capt. William Irish. Owned by Joseph Mellish. Surgeon J? Nichol. To Sydney by 21 Aug., 1791. Thence Norfolk Island. Fishery - Norfolk Island/India.

Usually a whaler, *William and Ann*, 370 tons. Convict transport. Freight by A. Davison. Owned by Enderbys or Enderbys/St Barbe. Usually a South Whaler. Contracted CCK. Capt. Eber/Ebor Bunker. Portsmouth Division of fleet. Crew inc. Simms, first mate on *Golden Grove* of First Fleet 1. To Sydney, 28 August, 1791. (Bateson)

Eber Bunker (1761-1838, died NSW). The Bunker clan of Nantucket was extremely large, and today, much of their genealogy is available on the Internet. See Hodgkinson on Bunker, p. 4, p. 47 and elsewhere. See **Newsletter of the Royal Australian Historical Society** (RAHS), July 1972 p. 8, and June-July, 1976, p. 4-5. See Dakin, **Whalemen Adventurers**, p. 19, p. 30ff re *Albion*. Hainsworth, **Sydney Traders**, p. 239, p. 242. Eber's mother's name was Hannah, see R. Hodgkinson, '*Eber Bunker-Whale-Ship Captain of Parramatta*', **Newsletter Royal Australian Historical Society**, June-July, 1986, pp. 4-5. Birthdate in Newsletter of RAHS, July 1972, p. 8, in an article by Olive Havard which says Bunker had sheep on the Namoi at Keepit when he died in 1836, but this sheep matter cannot be verified by Tamworth's local historians. (Tamworth is the present writer's home town.) There is a genealogical tree of Eber's wife in the ML prepared by Marie Fearn, See Hogkinson, '*Eber Bunker - A New Look*', **Journal RAHS**, March 1979., pp. 252ff. See Hodgkinson's treatment of Bunker at Liverpool, Sydney etc. In 1795 he sailed for Alexander and Benjamin Champion. Then Eber sailed for Enderbys. He had left Nantucket for England in 1786. His lineage as given by Hodgkinson, '*New Look*', pp. 253-254, goes back to the *Mayflower* via his grandmother, Desire Gorman, and he was related to John Howard and Elizabeth Tilley. About the time of the American Revolution, James Bunker and his brother Simeon Bunker took a whaling lease in Barrington, Nova Scotia, but the effort failed as the British Government promoted her home ships (that is, Enderby ships of London).

Transport, *Active*, 350 tons, Capt. John Mitchinson. Arriving Sydney 26 Sept. 1791.

Transport and storeship, non-whaler, *Queen*, 380-400 tons. Owned by Enderbys whalers. Stores by A. Davison. With Irish convicts. Contractors, CC&K. Capt. Richard Owen. Only vessel sailing from Ireland. Arriving Sydney 26 Sept., 1791. Thence Norfolk Is/New Zealand. Fishery, Calcutta/India.

Transport/storeship, non-whaler, *Albermarle*, 530 tons. Grossly overcrowded. Freight by A. Davison. Contractors, CC&K. Capt. George Bowen. Arriving Sydney 13 Oct., 1791. Thence Bombay *via* Norfolk Is.

Transport, storeship, whaler, *Britannia*, owned by Enderbys. Freight by A. Davison. Other freight by St. Barbe and Green by account dated 15 Dec., 1791. Contractors, CC&K. Capt. Thomas Melville who had recently on *Friendship* been into the Pacific *via* Cape Horn and by South America for Enderbys. Arriving Sydney 14 Oct., 1791. Thence pioneered Australian whale fishery on NSW coast/Norfolk Island area.

Transport, non-whaler, *Admiral Barrington*, 527 tons, grossly overcrowded. Freight by Alex. Davison. Contractors CC&K. Capt. Robert Abbon Marsh/Petter Gossan. Surveyed by EICo re experiment in new method of surveying. Ship may have been earlier connected with Greenland Fishery. Arriving Sydney 14-16 Oct., 1791. Thence New Zealand, Bombay. In 1792 she was driven from her Bombay anchorage by gale to the Malouine Islands and wrecked. Some crew were slain by natives.

Transport *William and Ann*, 370 tons. Freight by A. Davison. Owned by Enderbys although Stackpole suggests owned by Calverts. Usually a South Whaler. Contractors CC&K. Capt. Ebor/Eber Bunker. Crew includes Simms, first mate on *Golden Grove* of First Fleet. Arriving Sydney 28 Aug., 1791.

At right: Macaulay's ship Pitt

15 June, 1791:

Indenture for the Pitt, copy of original, made on June 15, 1791, thirty first year of Geo III, between Thos Shelton of the Sessions House in the City of London, and George Mackenzie Macaulay of Chatam Place London, [transportable felons] 224 cons, 227 [names], And Whereas His Majesty by His Royal Sign manual bearing date at His Court of St James's the [15 June] 1791, [by act of parl't in 28th year of reign], initiated "an Act to continue several laws relating to the granting a bounty on the exportation of certain species of British and Irish linens exported, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign [?] and yarns made of flax and to the preventing the committing of frauds & bankrupts and for continuing and (?) [of] several laws relating to the imprisonment and transportation of Offenders and has graciously thought fit to authorise and empower the above-named Thomas Shelton to make a Contract or Contracts with any person or persons for the effectual transportation of all the above named Offenders and to take securities from that person or persons so contracting for the effectual transportation of them pursuant to the sentences and orders aforesaid concerning them respectively And Whereas the said Thomas Shelton by virtue of such power and authority and in consideration of the Contract and Agreement of the said George Mackenzie Macaulay hereinafter mentioned and of the security to be given by him the said George Mackenzie Macaulay by Bond or Writing obligatory for the effectual performance thereof hath agreed to and with

the said George Mackenzie Macaulay (he being a fit person to transfer all the several before named Offenders unto him the said George Mackenzie Macaulay and his Assigns for such and the same terms for which they were ordered to be transported as herein abovementioned And the said George Mackenzie Macaulay in consideration thereof and of the property which he and his Assigns will have in the service of the said Offenders for and during the remainder of such terms and for divers other good and valuable Considerations him (?) (?) hath contracted and agreed to and with the said Thomas Shelton for the effectual transportation of the said Offenders pursuant to the sentences and orders aforesaid concerning them respectively Now This Indenture witnesseth that the said Thomas Shelton (?) of the power and authority given to him in this behalf as aforesaid and in pursuance of his said agreement with the said George Mackenzie Macaulay ...doth transfer all the several before named Offenders unto him the said George Mackenzie Macaulay and his assigns for such and the same terms for which they were ordered to be transported as herein before mentioned - And the said George Mackenzie Macaulay for the considerations aforesaid hath contracted and agreed and by their presents for himself his executors and Administrators and Assigns Doth contract and agree to and with the said Thomas Shelton in manner following, that is to say, that the said George Mackenzie Macaulay and his Assigns shall and will forthwith take and receive all the several before named Offenders and transport them or cause them to be transported effectually as soon as conveniently may be to the Eastern Coast of New South Wales or some one or other of the Islands Adjacent pursuant to the sentences and orders aforesaid concerning them respectively And shall and will procure such evidence as the nature of the case will admit of the landing there of the said several before named Offenders (death and casualties by Sea excepted) and produce the same to whom it may concern when lawfully called upon And shall not nor will by the wilful default of him the said George Mackenzie Macaulay or his Assigns suffer the said Offenders or any or either of them to return to Great Britain or Ireland during the respective terms

sgd in presence of ? Fitzpatrick and one other illegible, Thomas Shelton and George M Macaulay. Macaulay on 11 July, 1791 then agreed to assign [the prisoners] tho Gov. Phillip and his assigns, and all his rights in them, on 11 July, 1791.

(Probably, after the convicts had been loaded?)

Pitt, 775 tons, sailed under Capt. Edward Manning, arriving Sydney 14 Feb., 1792. Lloyd's Register for 1789 says she sailed 26 December, 1788, under Capt. Manning "for St Helens and Bencoolen, built 1780, husband G Macaulay". Carter in his biography of Banks says that by 2 January, 1793, botanist Colonel Robert Kyd at Calcutta, only months before his death, put on *Pitt* Capt Manning various samples including a mango tree for Banks. This then was on *Pitt's* return voyage from Sydney/China.

Carter, **Banks**, 1988, noted from pp. 563ff, Appendix XIB.

On 15 July, 1791, the surgeon on *Pitt* reported smallpox aboard. Opinions on the matter differed.

The general context of *Pitt's* departure can be gauged from the following ...

By April 1791, after squabbles with the Spanish, Vancouver was being sent from England to Nootka Sound to restore the trading post there and to further survey the Sandwich Islands.

K. M. Dallas, **Trading Posts or Penal Colonies: The Commercial Significance of Cook's New Holland Route to the Pacific**. Hobart, Fuller's Bookshop, 1969., p. 43. Margaret Steven, **Trade, Tactics and Territory: Britain in the Pacific, 1783-1823**. Carlton, Victoria, Melbourne University Press, 1983., pp. 82-83.

Interests in the Pacific had become more intensely concentrated since early in 1791. In January, London's South Whalers led by Enderbys had submitted a Memorial to the Committee for Trade asking for legislation on proposals that their vessels be allowed to proceed from the South Pacific to the Nootka Sound area, north of NW America. Enderby had expected that the whalers would use the new convict colony as a refreshment base. Of course, if interested in furs from Nootka Sound, the South Whalers were also interested in sales to the Chinese merchants at Canton - which might have made EICo hackles rise.

During April 1791, a new Bill was being drafted - for opening a trade through the South Seas to China. The EICo was firm that India-registered ships should not be permitted to trade between Asia and the north-west sealing coast of America and the adjacent islands. It was no accident here that St Barbe would also send his partner on *Britannia*, Capt. William Raven, to seek seal fur at Dusky Bay, New Zealand. (Cook had earlier noted the number of seals at Dusky Bay.) Nor an accident that the Bristol whaler Sydenham Teast sent mariner Charles Bishop into the mid-Pacific. It was also as a matter of whaler politics, no accident that after the second fleet had departed, Anthony Calvert and the whalers organised a third fleet, of course excluding William Richards and his interests. The third fleet after delivering its convicts to Sydney would split into two arms. One arm went into the Pacific, whaling. The other ships, with trading contracts for the Calvert firm, went either to China or India. The inspired whaler in the planning operations for this convoy was probably John St Barbe, who after the Third Fleet had left, personally arranged with George M. Macaulay for *Pitt* to carry out convicts. After the Third Fleet operation, the whalers continued to carry out convicts and their continuing interest in the Pacific whaling grounds was perfectly illustrated when after 1798 (during which wartime year, ships for their own protection were required to sail in convoy), they sent out the first really well-organised flotilla of whaling ships since the Third Fleet.

With whaler politics, the situations facing the EICo were that whalers and their associates (by the Whalers Bill of 1791) would be allowed to utilise EICo banking facilities at Canton - as a "new and independent traffic in their own preserve", meaning, freelancers could come into Canton with mixed cargoes and sell to the Hoong merchants. According to whaling historian Stackpole, the EICo directors recognised that the South Whalers had mustered "overwhelming political

support", so the EICo had "conceded tho retaining their control of the China Trade at Canton." The Bill's passage was not quick, but later, Pitt had some patience vindicated by success of a Bill allowing whalers greater freedom to fish in Australian waters.

Eduoard A. Stackpole, **Whales and Destiny: The Rivalry between America, France and Britain for Control of the Southern Whale Fishery, 1785-1825**. University of Massachusetts Press, 1972., p. 155, Refer: Act 32 Geo III. c. 73 and Act 33 Geo III c. 90.

So while Bligh's second breadfruit voyage to Tahiti was being arranged, a great deal of other British shipping moving into the Pacific was also being contemplated. Bligh's latest ship, *HM Providence* (a new West Indiaman) was launched on 25 April. Bligh had received his comission for her by 16 April. Francis Godolphin Bond was appointed First Lt to *Providence* (420 tons launched at Blackwall, purchased from Mr Perry, ship to have marines from Chatam, a complement of 134 men.)

Contractor to government and a friend of Evan Nepean at the Home Office, Alexander Davison, by 4 May, 1791, had dated an account to Navy re *Pitt*, for £8846/10/8d for supplies. So Davison must have been prompted to act as supplier somewhat earlier. Also loaded in *Pitt* would be the 41-ton ship, in frame, with stores and furniture, *Francis*, valued at £901. Presumably then, Macaulay had decided by early May or even earlier to send her to Botany Bay, and presumably the Navy had unofficially decided already to use her. Assessment here may depend on conversations Macualay had with other residents of Blackheath, probably Enderbys and St Barbe.

In fact, a variety of word was about. By 18 May, 1791, (Grenville to Sir George Yonge), two extra companies of the newly raised NSW Corps were advised to go on *Pitt*, then lying at Gravesend. Two such companies were at Chatam Barracks, (the other company of the NSW Corps would remain in England until further ships were taken up.)

By 20 May, 1791, Lt. Richard Nairne was appointed as naval agent to *Pitt*, confirmed by Treasury. By about 21 June, 1791, *Pitt* was possibly at Portsmouth. On 23 June, an anonymous letter regarding convicts on *Pitt* was received by government officers, to be referred to by Henry Dundas, who the same day wrote to Treasury on convicts to be put aboard her. The later-wealthy Sydney colonist, John Piper (youthful in the NSW Corps), was on her at Portsmouth by 23 June. As was the later convict artist at Sydney, Watling, "the limner of Dumfries", sent from the *Lion* hulk at Portsmouth to the custody of Capt Manning of *Pitt*. Piper had entered the army (NSW Corps) as an ensign only the month before, in April. Lloyd's Register for 1792-1793, East Indies list, noted: Sailed late 1791, *Pitt* 775 tons Capt Manning for NSWales and China, built river 1780, husband G Macaulay.

More news of Botany Bay would also soon come to hand, since by 5 May, 1791, *Albermarle* of the Third Fleet had arrived at St Jago; she sent a letter by a French ship which mentioned other Botany Bay ships, *HM Gorgon*, *Admiral Barrington* and *Britannia*.

Also, by 12 May, 1791, the First Fleet contractor, Richards, still hopeful for more business, wrote to Chas Long, Esq (at Treasury), offering to manage 300 convicts on a hulk - in England. (That is, Richards had conceived notions of competing with the major contractor then managing hulks prisoners, Duncan Campbell.)

News would also spread of William Bligh preparing for a second breadfruit voyage. Bligh by 17 May, 1791, was wanting supplies for *HM Providence* - in a letter he wrote, could Mr Larkins at Mr Perry's Dock at Blackwall supply wood? (And was this Mr. Larkins part of the Larkins family of Blackheath which owned *Royal Admiral*, which would soon follow Macaulay's Pitt to Botany Bay? A question on early British interest in the Pacific might be: just how cohesive - even, inspiring - were the interests of the mariner families of Blackheath? This letter is noted in George Mackaness, (Ed.), '*Fresh Light On Bligh: some unpublished correspondence*', **Australian Historical Monographs**, Vol. 5, (New Series). Review Publications, Dubbo, NSW, Australia, 1976 (Reprint). Lloyd's Register for 1791 indicates: Ships in EICo service, sailed 17 April, 1790, Royal Admiral Capt. E. H. Bond, for China, built River in 1777, husband T Larkins, 914 tons.

From: <http://www.merchantnetworks.com.au/ships/shipstimeline6.htm>

Pictures

[Sydney Cove looking to the west, ca. 1800]

Creator

[Artist unknown](#)

Level of Description

Collection

Date of Work

ca. 1800

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

ML 443

Issue Copy

Digitised :

Physical Description

Paintings: oil; 60 x 137 cm, inside frame 75 x 151.5 cm

Source

Purchased 1923

Access Conditions

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Topics

[colonial art](#)

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Place

[Sydney Cove \(N.S.W.\)](#)

Exhibited in

[Harbour Views](#)

[The Picture Gallery 1](#)

[Matthew Flinders : The Ultimate Voyage](#)

[Australian Colonial Art](#)

Digital order no.

Album ID : 866946

ML 443

Digital Order No.: a1528270

Caption: [Sydney Cove looking to the west, ca. 1800] (unframed)

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Sydney - Capital New South Wales, ca.1800 / artist unknown

Level of Description

Collection

Date of Work

ca.1800

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

DG 56

Issue Copy

Digitised :

Physical Description

Paintings: 1 oil Painting; 62 x 136 cm, inside frame 73.5 x 146 cm

Source

Presented by Sir William Dixson, 1929

Access Conditions

Access to pictures collection via appointment only. Please submit your request through [Ask a Librarian](#)

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Out of copyright - Artist died before 1955

Please acknowledge: - Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales

General Note

Title from frame. Full title on frame: "Sydney - Capital New South Wales - founded by Governor Phillip - named after Lord Sydney Secretary for the Colonies : 1788"

The association of this painting and the similar 'View of the town of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales' (Art Gallery of South Australia) with Thomas Watling has long been debated. Arguments for and against Watling being the artist of the works were published in the Bulletin, April 30, June 4, and June 18 1977, and October 17, 1978, and in First views of Australia 1788-1825 : a history of early Sydney / Tim McCormick ... [et al.] ; foreword by Bernard Smith. Chippendale, N.S.W. : David Ell Press in association with Longueville Publications, 1987). The paintings are now not attributed directly to Watling but are thought to be painted in Britain, by an unknown artist, possibly from Watling's on-the-spot sketches. Notes comparing features of the two oils and the aquatint known as Blake's View, 1802 are at PXn 264.

Thought by Sir W. Dixon, writing before the version now owned by AGSA came into public view, to be the original of Blake's View 1802 (RAHS Journal, v.5, p.229). The painting appears in size and style to be a companion picture to ML 443. Notes on a comparison of the two paintings, and their provenance, dating and attribution to Watling are at PXn 264.

Dimensions from Mitchell Library Pictures card catalogue

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[Painted panorama 1800-1870: paintings from the Mitchell and Dixon collections of the State Library of New South Wales](#)

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DG 56

Digital Order No.:

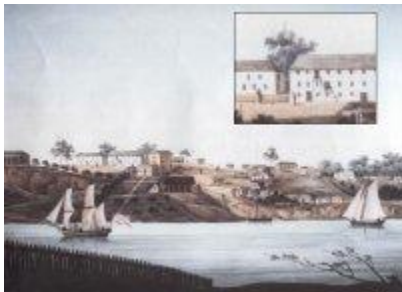
a1528055

Caption:

This image may be used freely without requesting permission. Please acknowledge that the image is from the collections of the State Library of NSW.



This is the only known drawing of the Battle of Vinegar Hill. It is intended to be read clockwise from the center. Up the top at the center Father Dixon is asking the rebels to surrender. On the far right a rebel is saying, "Death or Liberty Major". Major George Johnston replies, "You scoundrel. I'll liberate you!". The next captions are Trooper Azlenark and William Johnston. To the left is Quartermaster Laycock slicing Phillip Cunningham with a sword.



This is a painting of Windsor as seen from Wilberforce by G.W. Evans in 1809. The painting is called "View of Green Hill". Across the Hawkesbury River can be seen the the location where the Windsor Bridge is now. Also visible at the top of the hill is Thompsons Corner. The Macquarie Arms occupies this site now. It was built in 1817. Phillip Cunningham was hung from the staircase on the white building. Inset is an enlarged image of the staircase

From: http://www.hawkesburyhistory.net.au/articles/Battle_of_Vinegar.html

Series 01: Australian paintings by J.W. Lewin, G.P. Harris, G.W. Evans and others, 1796-1809 [32 watercolours]

Creator

[Lewin, J. W. \(John William\), 1770-1819](#)

Level of Description

Series

Date of Work

1796-1809

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

PXD 388

Issue Copy

Digitised :

Physical Description

Albums : 32 watercolours in 4 volumes ; Various sizes - Watercolours have been separated from the scrapbook leaves to which they were originally attached and remounted in window mounts. The scrapbook leaf accompanying each drawing is kept in a sleeve on reverse of mount.

Source

Purchased January 1950

Copying Conditions

Out of copyright - Artist died before 1955

Please acknowledge: - Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales

Conservation Note

In 1992 the watercolours were removed from acidic board and the secondary supports with contemporary inscriptions retained.

Signatures / Inscriptions

VOLUME 1

f.2 "A Sketch by Lewin taken on the banks of Paterson River N.S.W. intended to represent the Colonels quarters for the night. The Colonel first discovered the river so named and is the figure leaning on his arm" -- inscribed in ink on reverse of scrapbook leaf accompanying vol.1 f.2

f.7 "The Front of Sydney Church / New South Wales. 1809." -- inscribed in ink on reverse at top left

VOLUME 2

f.6 "A Bengal Cow, and her Calf / English cross, one year old. Launceston, P. Dal." -- inscribed in ink on reverse of scrapbook leaf accompanying vol.2 f.6

VOLUME 3

f.2 "An East View of part of Port Jackson / from the West side of Sydney Cove called

Dawe's Point / New South Wales - 1809" -- inscribed in ink on reverse at top left
f.7 "The Green Hills from the / [word cut off at left edge of page?] of the Hawkesbury River. / New South Wales 1809" -- inscribed in ink on reverse at top left

VOLUME 4

f. 2 "Ralphs Bay, Table Mountain and River Derwent V.D. Land from Betsys Island. N.B. The Smoke shews the situation of the settlement at Hobart Town" -- note along lower edge at right

f.4 "Hunters Island & the Derwent from Hospital Hill - Hobart Town" -- note at lower right

f.6 "Mt. Direction River Derwent V.D. Land" -- note at lower right edge, vol.4 f.5
"View of mountains near the S. Cape River Huon -" -- note at lower right

f.7 "The Carrajan by Mrs. Bellasis. Sydney. The shrub from the bark of which the natives make their fishing lines." -- note on scrapbook leaf accompanying vol.4 f.7

f.9 "Two islands of Ice supposed to be connected together under water; seen 23rd: december 1796 in latitu[de]50 45's. Their distance from the ship were three miles. The height of the largest appeared to be two hundred and eighty feet and its circumference near two miles." -- caption along lower edge beneath frame lines

General Note

VOLUME 1

f.1 signed and dated in ink on reverse 'G.P. Harris del 1809 Copied by Jn. W. Lewin 1809'.

A detached caption, inscribed in pencil 'By Lewin after Harris 1800', accompanies vol.1 f.1.

ff.3-6 signed and dated in ink on reverse 'G.P. Harris delt 1808 Copied by Jn.W. Lewin 1809'.

ff.1-6 titled on accompanying scrapbook leaf.

f.7 dated and titled on accompanying scrapbook leaf, with further note 'named after the first Governor'.

f.7 signed 'G. W. Evans delt.' in ink on reverse at lower right. This watercolour was previously recorded as unsigned and was attributed to Lewin because others in the album are by Lewin after G.P. Harris. Evans' signature was uncovered by removal of a backing sheet during conservation treatment in 1987, negating the earlier attribution.

VOLUME 2

f.1 unsigned and undated. Title, followed by note reading 'drawn by Lewin', written in ink on accompanying scrapbook leaf.

f.1a signed 'R. Dobson' in image above base of branch

f.2 signed and dated 'I.W. Lewin. 1802. N.S.W.' at lower left. In lower left corner is a detailed sketch of a flower part.

f.3 signed and dated 'I.W. Lewin. 1802. N.S.W.' at lower centre. At lower left and lower right are detailed sketches in grey wash of two flower parts.

f.4 unsigned; on scrap-book leaf to which sketch is attached is a note 'by Lewin'.
Undated. Untitled; title from list in portfolio. Along lower edge are four detailed wash sketches of flower parts. On the back of the scrapbook leaf is a watercolour sketch of a bird and flowers, signed 'R. Dobson', but undated and untitled.
f.5 signed 'I.W. Lewin. New South Wales' at lower right. Undated.
f.2-5 untitled; titles from list in portfolio.
f.6 signed and dated 'I.W. Lewin 1809' at lower right. Titled on scrapbook leaf to which sketch is attached.

VOLUME 3

ff.1-7 are unsigned. Most are similar to views by or attributed to G. W. Evans and seem to be copies of them. The style is similar to that of Evans and it seems likely that the watercolours are by him and that most, if not all of them are later copies by him of his own paintings. See notes filed at PXn 265.

ff.1, 2, 4-7 titled on accompanying scrapbook leaf.

ff. 1-3b, 5 and 6 are undated; dated from ff.4 and 7, which are dated on accompanying scrapbook leaf.

f.1 is very similar to 'Sydney Harbour', an undated watercolour signed 'G.W. Evans' (DG 153). It seems likely that the drawing in this volume is a later copy by Evans of his own work.

f.2 is very similar to another watercolour, 'A View of Part of Port Jackson...1807' held by ANZ Bank, a b&w photo of which is held at SPF/Sydney - Harbour & Islands, 1807.

Two hand-coloured plates from Lewin's Insect book were taken from the reverse of the scrapbook leaf accompanying vol.3 ff.3a-b and placed with others in a portfolio with Printed Books

f.3a is untitled; titled from comparison with other illustrations of Government House.

f.3b is almost identical to 'Govnt. House...1805', a watercolour signed 'G.W. Evans' (ML 140). Undated; title date from ML 140; date of drawing from others in this volume.

f.5 is similar to 'Parramatta' (SV1B/Parr/9), a watercolour also attributed to Evans, but this sketch shows more detail and may be a later copy.

f.7 is similar to 'Windsor, Head of Navigation...' (SV1B/Wind/6), a watercolour also attributed to Evans, though this sketch appears to be a later copy as it is more detailed.

VOLUME 4

f.1 signed and dated 'G.P. Harris. delt. 1806' at lower right.

f.2 signed 'G.P. Harris delt.' at lower left. Undated.

ff.3-6 signed and dated 'G.P. Harris delt. 1806' at lower left.

ff.1-6 titled along upper edge.

On reverse of vol.4 f.5 is a wash drawing of a quill pen resting on an open book.

f. 7 unsigned, undated; title and attribution to Mrs. Bellasis from note on accompanying scrapbook leaf.

f.8a unsigned, undated, untitled. On scrapbook leaf to which sketch is attached is a note reading 'by E. Grose'.

f.8b unsigned, undated. Titled from scrapbook leaf to which the sketch is attached.

f.9 unsigned. Dated and titled from inscription beneath drawing.

It has been suggested that these albums were compiled by Lieut. Gov. William Paterson, who was in NSW from 1791 (apart from a break between 1796-1799) to 1810. See Early artists of Australia / Rex and Thea Rienits. Sydney : Angus & Robertson, 1963. The sketches when acquired by the Library were in a scrapbook which contained also fourteen plates from Lewin's insect book, fifteen plates from Martyn's conchology, and seven plates from a butterfly book. All the plates were extracted and catalogued for Printed Books catalogue. On the verso of the scrapbook leaves were prints from the Victorian era; these were left in place. Leaves to which the sketches were attached have been left with the sketches as many of them had contemporary titles written on them.

Author/Artist

[Evans, George William, 1780-1852](#)

[Harris, George Prideaux Robert, 1775-1810](#)

[Bellasis, Mrs.](#)

[Dobson, R.](#)

Topics

[botanical illustrations](#)

[camps](#)

[churches](#)

[cliffs](#)

[colonial art](#)

[cows](#)

[eggs](#)

[engravings](#)

[falcons](#)

[gardens](#)

[grevilleas](#)

[harbours](#)

[hibiscus](#)

[icebergs](#)

[kingfishers](#)

[landscapes \(views\)](#)

[manakins](#)

[natural history illustrations](#)

[official buildings](#)

[orchids](#)

[ornithological illustrations](#)

[owls](#)

[parrots](#)

[quails](#)

[rapids](#)

[rivers](#)

[sailing ships](#)

[settlements](#)

[tents](#)

[watercolours](#)

Place

[Dawes Point \(N.S.W.\)](#)

[Derwent River \(Tas.\)](#)

[Government House \(Bridge St., Sydney, N.S.W.\)](#)

[Hawkesbury River \(N.S.W.\)](#)

[Hobart \(Tas.\)](#)

[Mount Direction \(Tas.\)](#)

[Old Government House \(Parramatta, N.S.W.\)](#)

[Parramatta \(N.S.W.\)](#)

[Paterson River \(N.S.W.\)](#)

[Port Dalrymple \(Tas.\)](#)

[Ralphs Bay \(Tas.\)](#)

[South Cape \(Tas.\)](#)

[St. Philip's Church of England \(Sydney, N.S.W.\)](#)

[Sydney Harbour \(N.S.W.\)](#)

[Table Mountain \(Tasmania\)](#)

[Windsor \(N.S.W.\)](#)

Exhibited in

[Australia: land and landscape](#)

[Undercurrents](#)

[Mari Nawi : Aboriginal Odysseys 1790-1850](#)

[The Artist and the patron](#)

[The Rocks area, nineteenth century Sydney](#)

[The Governor: Lachlan Macquarie, 1810 to 1821](#)

[The coming of the strangers : life in Australia, 1788-1822](#)

[The work of art - Australian women writers and artists](#)

[Lewin: Wild Art](#)

[Mutiny on the Bounty : the story of Captain William Bligh seaman, navigator, surveyor and of the Bounty mutineers](#)

Digital order no.

Album ID : 823548

A view of part of Parramatta Port Jackson, J.W. Lewin, 1809. Courtesy State Library of New South Wales

a1313034

Caption:

PXD 388 v. 3 no. 5

This image may be used freely without requesting permission. Please acknowledge that the image is from the collections of the State Library of NSW

f.2 is very similar to another watercolour, 'A View of Part of Port Jackson...1807' held by ANZ Bank, a b&w photo of which is held at SPF/Sydney - Harbour & Islands, 1807.

Two hand-coloured plates from Lewin's Insect book were taken from the reverse of the scrapbook leaf accompanying vol.3 ff.3a-b and placed with others in a portfolio with Printed Books

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f.3b is almost identical to 'Govnt. House...1805', a watercolour signed 'G.W. Evans' (ML 140). Undated; title date from ML 140; date of drawing from others in this volume.

f.5 is similar to 'Parramatta' (SV1B/Parr/9), a watercolour also attributed to Evans, but this sketch shows more detail and may be a later copy.

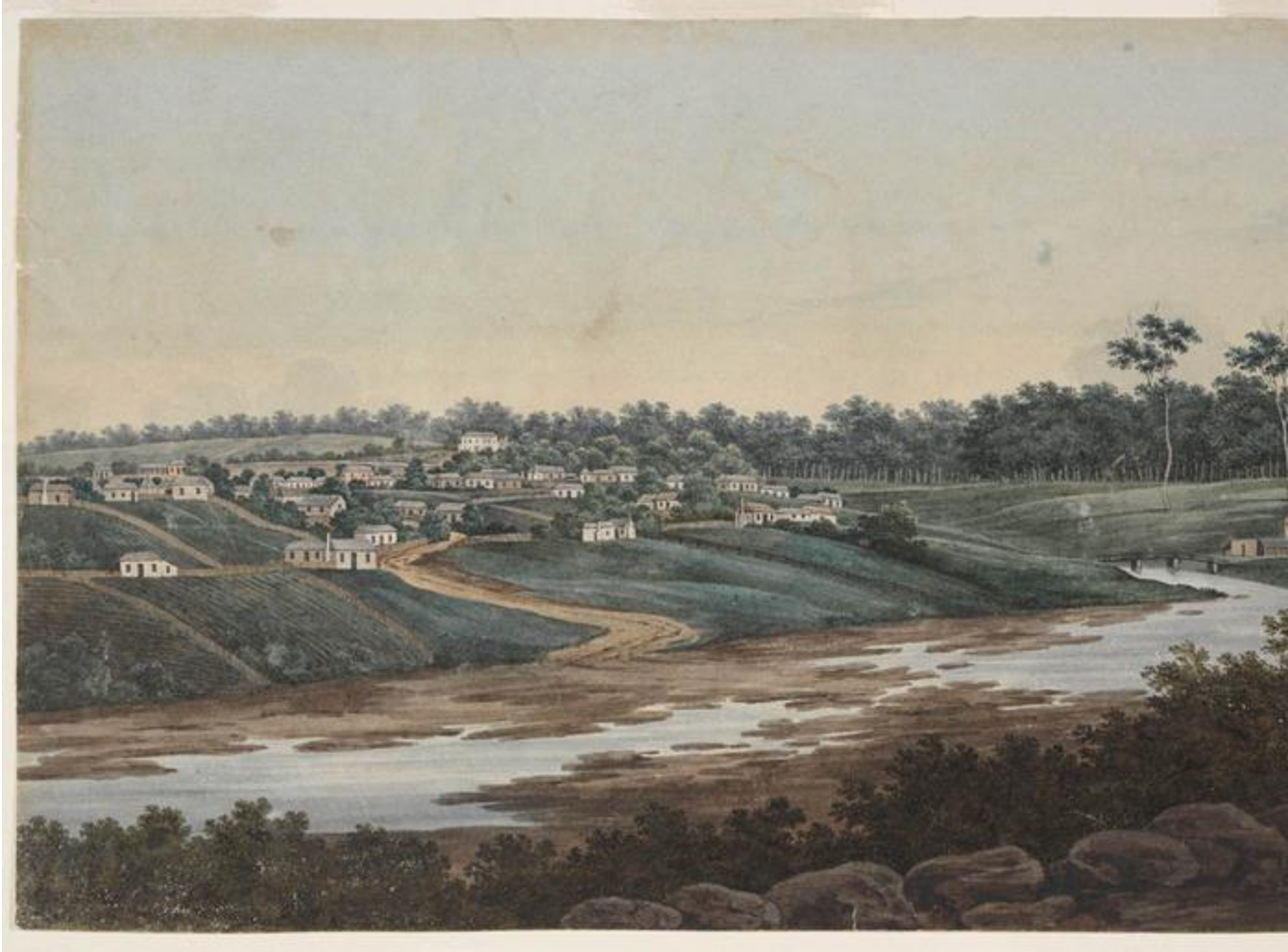
f.7 is similar to 'Windsor, Head of Navigation...' (SV1B/Wind/6), a watercolour also attributed to Evans, though this sketch appears to be a later copy as it is more detailed.

a1313033

Caption:

PXD 388 v. 3 no. 4

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PXD 388 v. 3 no. 6Digital Order Number: a1313036

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[View Large](#)



PXD 388 v. 3 no. 4Digital Order Number: a1313033

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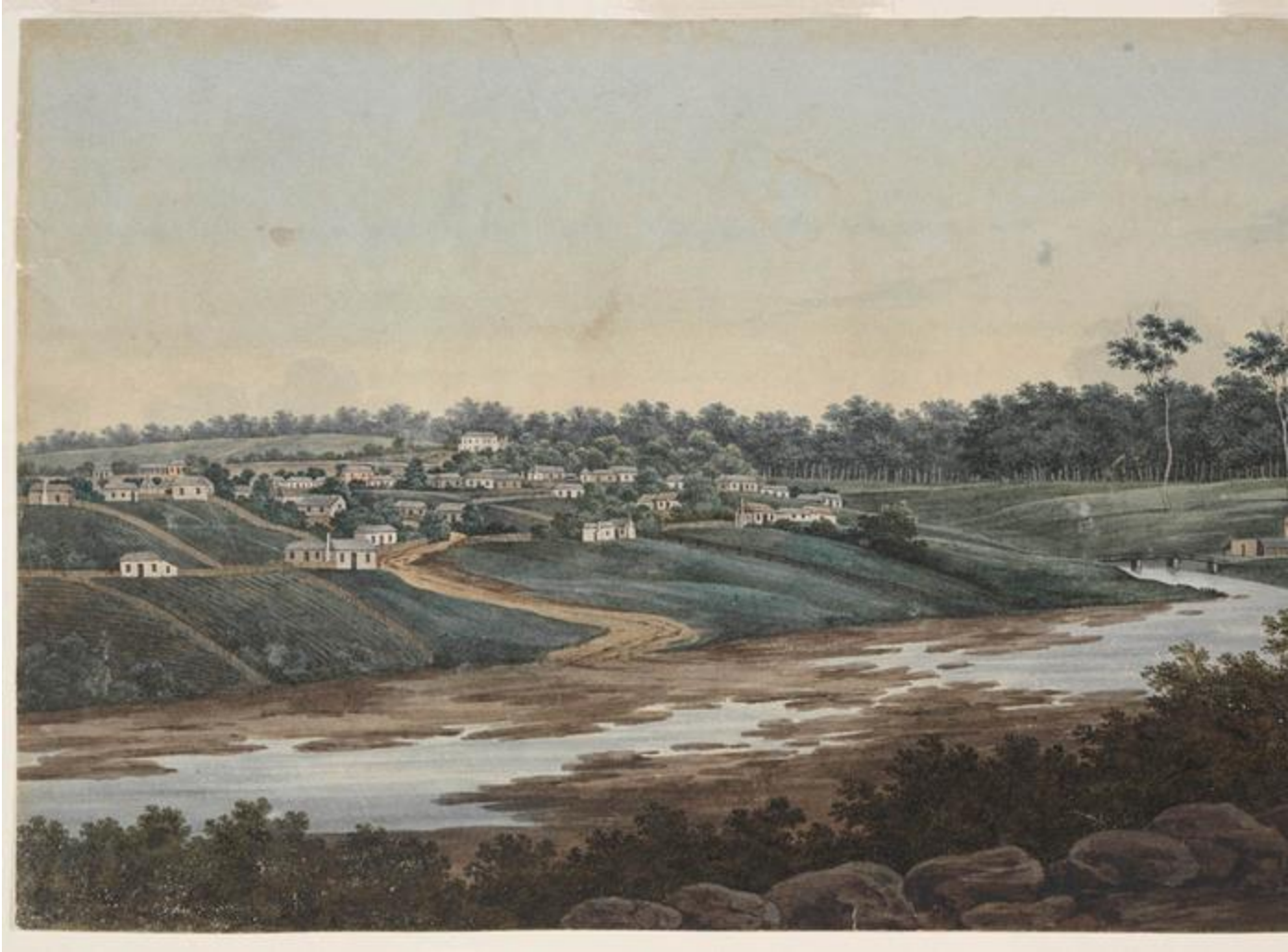
[View Large](#)



PXD 388 v. 3 no. 5 Digital Order Number: a1313034

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[View Large](#)



PXD 388 v. 3 no. 6Digital Order Number: a1313036

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[View Large](#)



[View image](#)

Title

Old Government House, Windsor

Level of Description

Series

Type of Material
Graphic Materials

Call Number

Government Printing Office 1 - 06258

Physical Description

Photographs : Dry plate. 12 x 10 in. L.

General Note

GPO original locations or series - Sh1653

Topics

[houses](#)

[official residences](#)

[trees](#)

Place

[Old Government House \(Windsor, N.S.W.\)](#)

Digital order no.

d1_06258



[View image](#)

Title

Church of England, Windsor

Level of Description

Series

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

Government Printing Office 1 - 06272

Physical Description

Photographs : Dry plate. 12 x 10 in. L. Spots.

General Note

GPO original locations or series - Sh1667

Topics

[burial grounds](#)

[churches](#)

Place

[St. Matthew's Church of England \(Windsor, N.S.W.\)](#)

Digital order no.

d1_06272



G.H. Hammersley - Australia Illustrated, ca. 1777-1855Digital Order Number: a990071

This image may be used freely without requesting permission. Please acknowledge that the image is from the collections of the State Library of NSW.

G.H. Hammersley - Australia Illustrated, ca. 1777-1855

Creator

[Hammersley, G.H.](#)

Level of Description

Collection

Date of Work

ca. 1777-1855

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

PXD 960

Issue Copy

Digitised :

Physical Description

Albums : 1 album (containing looseleaf lithographs, engravings, & watercolours)

78. View of Part of the Town of Windsor, ... / Taken from the Banks of the River Hawkesbury / Drawn and Engraved by P. Slager, Sydney / Dedicated to Mrs Macquarie

79. View of Part of the Town of Parramatta ... / Taken from the North Side of the River / Published Nov. 30th. 1812 by A. West Sydney / Drawn by J. Eyre Engraved by W. Presston

80. View of Part of the Town of Parramatta ... / Taken from the South Side of the River / Published Febr. 1st. 1813 by A. West Sydney / Drawn by J. Eyre Engraved by W. Presston

f.7. The Settlement on the Green Hills, Hawksburgh [ie Hawkesbury] River N.S.Wales, 1809. 23.8 x 36.7 cm – from Australian paintings by J.W. Lewin, G.P. Harris, G.W. Evans and others, 1796-1809 [32 watercolours] [Image view]



[View image](#)

Title

Lion Island, Hawkesbury River

Level of Description

Series

Date of Work

ca. 1900-1910

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

PXE 711 / 423

Physical Description

Photographs : 1 albumen photoprint ; 14 x 20 cm.

Signatures / Inscriptions

"423" -- handwritten in pencil on reverse

"Lion Island - Hawkesbury Heads" -- handwritten in pencil on reverse

General Note

Titled from inscription in original album

Topics

[islands](#)

Place

[Lion Island \(N.S.W.\)](#)

Digital order no.

a116423



[View image](#)

Title

Item 02: [Sydney Cove], 1808 / J.W. Lewin

Level of Description

Item

Date of Work

1808

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

ML 50

Issue Copy

Digitised :

Physical Description

Drawings : 1 watercolour ; 27 x 53 cm. (sight) in frame 38 x 64 cm.

Source

Bequeathed by Miss Helen Lacy Banning, 1913

Access Conditions

Access to pictures collection via appointment only. Please submit your request through [Ask a Librarian](#)

Copying Conditions

Out of copyright - Artist died before 1955

Please acknowledge: - Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales

Signatures / Inscriptions

Signed and dated '[L]ewin A.L.S. Sept. 4th, 1808, New South Wales' in lower left corner

General Note

Title on label attached to frame

'A view of Sydney in William Bligh's time. Lewin was Australia's first professional artist ws one of the small landholders in the Hawkesbury district who remained loyal to Bligh after the rebellion' -- Mutiny on the Bounty, pg.90 (REF 1/Q910.45/42)

Frame at, F351 (reframed 2000)



[View image](#)

Title

[Macquarie Place, Sydney / attributed to the American & Australasian Photographic Company]

Creator

[American & Australasian Photographic Company](#)

Level of Description

Series

Date of Work

undated [ca. 1869-1874]

Sydney : J. R. Clarke

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

SPF / 559

Physical Description

Photographs : carte de visite ; 10.4 x 6.2 cm.

Signatures / Inscriptions

Printed inscription on reverse: 'Photographic Illustrations of Sydney. The Streets, Public Buildings, Views in the Harbour, Botanic Gardens, Suburbs, &c. Published by J.R. Clarke, Book Print, and Music Seller.

Depot for Photographs. 23, Hunter-street, Sydney.'

General Note

J.R. Clarke is listed at 23 Hunter Street in Sands' Sydney Directories between 1869 to 1873, then at 317 George Street in 1875 (no directory for 1874)

Attributed from another print held in: Album of photographs of Sydney & New South Wales, ca. 1871 / American & Australasian Photographic Company (PXA 933/229, Mitchell Library)

Topics

[fountains](#)

[hansom cabs](#)

[hotels & taverns](#)

[streetscapes](#)

[warehouses](#)

Place

[Macquarie Place \(Sydney, N.S.W.\)](#)

Digital order no.

a089559



[View of Macquarie Place, Sydney, 185-?]

Level of Description

Collection

Date of Work

185-?

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

SV / 237

Issue Copy

Digitised :

Physical Description

1 drawing: pen and ink with grey wash; 17.5 x 32.5 cm, in mount 31.5 x 47 cm.

Administrative / Biographical Note

From as early as 1792 a triangular piece of ground adjacent to the Governor's Domain was evident. In 1810 Governor Macquarie formally established the area as open space, named it Macquarie Place, and had the area delineated by a wall. The Obelisk, designed by Francis Greenway and constructed in 1818, was located in the centre of the park and was used as the originating standard from which roads in the colony were measured.

By the early 1830s Macquarie Place had lost its role as a centre of mercantile activity. It became a 'street of hotels, boarding houses and sundry occupancies'. By the late 1840s most of Circular Quay and Castlereagh St north (later Loftus Street) had been formed.

By 1855 the completion of the Quay was ushering in a period of development in the area. The developments resulted in the opening of a number of businesses and offices, of which some are depicted in this drawing.

References:

A History of The Macquarie Obelisk, Macquarie Place, Sydney / Sue Rosen. Sydney : Sue Rosen & Associates, 1996.

Source

Purchased from Harbeck Rare Books, July 2012.

Access Conditions

Access to pictures collection via appointment only. Please submit your request through [Ask a Librarian](#)

Copying Conditions

Out of copyright - Creator died before 1955.

Please acknowledge: - Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales

Signatures / Inscriptions

Inscribed in pencil at upper left: "Mr Parkin".

Inscribed on verso: "Mrs Parkin" and "Wm. Pelford".

Subject

[Art, Colonial -- New South Wales](#)

[Obelisks -- New South Wales -- Sydney](#)

[Sydney \(N.S.W.\) -- History -- 1788-1900](#)

Topics

[obelisks](#)

[streetscapes](#)

Place

[Macquarie Place \(Sydney, N.S.W.\)](#)

[Macquarie Place Obelisk \(Sydney, N.S.W.\)](#)

Digital order no.

a7123001



[View image](#)

Title

Simeon Lord's House, name "Exchange Studios" on front

Level of Description

Series

Type of Material

Graphic Materials

Call Number

Government Printing Office 1 - 11270

Physical Description

Photographs : Dry plate. 15 x 12 in. L.

General Note

GPO original locations or series - St3489

Information from NSW Government Printer - Note in Register: Bank of N.S.W. Royal Exchange Branch, 125 Macquarie Place.

Names

[Lord, Simeon, 1771-1840](#)

Topics

[banks](#)

[bicycles](#)

[shops](#)

[city & town streets](#)

Place

[Bridge Street \(Sydney, N.S.W.\)](#)

[Macquarie Place \(Sydney, N.S.W.\)](#)

Digital order no.

d1_11270

Andrew Thompson Drive McGraths Hill NSW 2756

An old picture of Windsor Bridge, with Thompsons Square at the top of the hill on the right.

Between 1789 and 1791, the colony at Sydney Cove was critically short of food. To make matters worse, the supply ship HMS *Guardian* was wrecked off South Africa before it reached the colony, and HMS *Sirius*, one of two of the colony's navy vessels, was wrecked on Norfolk Island. In desperation, the HMS *Supply*, the Colony's second navy ship, was sent to Indonesia for food.

Hopes were raised when a vessel arrived in Port Jackson in 1790, but it was not the *Supply*, but the first of a Second Fleet of five ships carrying over 730 people.

Unlike the First Fleet with its planning and measures to ensure the health of the convicts, the Second Fleet was contracted to private businesses who kept the convicts in shocking conditions. Upon disembarkation the sickly convicts were a drain on the already struggling colony.



HMS Sirius wreck on the reef at Norfolk Island, William Bradley, 1790. Courtesy National Library of Australia

Of 1000 convicts on board, 267 died and 480 were sick from malnutrition, scurvy, dysentery and fever. The supplies on board the Second Fleet were supposed to feed the convicts, but the ship sailed ahead of the convict transports and the ships master withheld the supplies, starving the convicts, so that there was more they could sell afterwards and the earlier the convicts died on the voyage the more of their allowances the shipmasters could keep to themselves.

Governor Phillip, enraged, had to further ration existing supplies, became desperate to establish farms and a local economy.

Two years after the arrival of the First Fleet, the colonial authorities had, according to plan, allocated land to male emancipists and expirees in little settlements at Norfolk Island and New South Wales. After completing their term of hard labour, ex-convicts were encouraged to stay in the settlements and cultivate their 30 acres of land- or more if they were prepared to marry and have children. Tools, provisions, grain, cattle, sheep and hogs were provided. The land was a gift, free of all taxes and quit rents for ten years, provided the ex-convicts agreed to live on and improve it, while also reserving all the timber fit for 'naval' purposes for the British Government. These plans were a novel solution to the problem of how to establish a colony thousands of miles from Britain. Soon farms, established at Rose Hill near Parramatta and later at Richmond and Windsor, were soon producing crops. Explorers set out to find new land and areas were opened up in the Liverpool area for market gardens, viticulture and sheep grazing for wool.



The arrest of Governor Bligh, 1808. Courtesy State Library of New South Wales

As the Colony expanded, new land was needed for farms and the new cash crop of wool, with sheep runs getting bigger and bigger. Several ex New South Wales Corps and ex-convict businessmen were becoming wealthy by exporting wool to England. They also had become quite powerful and even deposed Governor Bligh who tried to control their business activities.

Governor Lachlan Macquarie took control of New South Wales in 1810 and immediately got to work and dismissed all officials who had been appointed by the New South Wales Corps, and restored the people who had been in those jobs before the Rum Rebellion. One of his first actions was to reduce the number of licensed public houses in Sydney from 75 to 20, though very soon after their number was much increased, and he began the widespread building program that characterised his administration. The streets were straightened and improved, new barracks were built for his regiment, and the New South Wales Corps was sent back to England. In November he began a tour of the colony and in little more than a month was able to form some opinion of its capabilities.

To the west of Sydney, the Blue Mountains presented a physical barrier and Macquarie set the challenge to find a passage. In 1813, explorers Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains and found rich plains as far as the eye could see. This was an economic bonanza for the New South Wales businessmen. The Government tried to regulate land use by setting up 13 counties radiating out from Sydney for 200 miles in all directions. Land use beyond these was forbidden. This was hard to enforce and businessmen sent shepherds into the frontier to 'squat' and graze sheep. Eventually the businessmen claimed this land as their own and became known as squatters. All the while Aboriginal people were being forced off their homeland and in many cases murdered if they resisted.



Convicts building road over the Blue Mountains, N.S.W. 1833. Charles Rodius. Courtesy National Library of Australia

Around this time Matthew Flinders was exploring the coastline of New South Wales and New Holland. In 1802 – 1803 Finders circumnavigated the continent and was the first person to use the term Australia when referring to the whole continent of New Holland, New South Wales and Van Diemens Land.

-
-
-
-



1826 AUGUSTUS EARL LITHOGRAPH OF BUNGAREE

This lithographic print of King Bungaree attributed to Augustus Earle and dated 1826 is evidence of early interactions between Europeans and Aboriginal people. It is a significant object from the State Library of NSW Collection.

Following the settlement at Sydney Cove in 1788, Governor Arthur Phillip set out to make the penal colony self sufficient, as quickly as possible. Due to Australia's extreme isolation, it was vital that a successful food supply be established and that fertile land with a fresh water supply be located swiftly, as the land surrounding the first settlement was not suitable for growing crops. Phillip commenced exploring the surrounding countryside and three months after the arrival of the First Fleet, whilst approximately fifteen miles inland, he had a good view of the mountains. One of these he named Richmond Hill, and he was certain "from the rising of these mountains...that a large river would be found..."⁵ Shortly afterwards a party set out to locate the mountains but the provisions only allowed the group to reach Prospect Hill, which at least was suitable for agricultural pursuits.

Twelve months later, Governor Phillip was investigating the Broken Bay district when he sighted the Hawkesbury River and returned on a second expedition. This expedition successfully travelled the length of the Hawkesbury River and on the 6th July 1789, Phillip reached his goal and climbed Richmond Hill. On his return Phillip reported to Lord Sydney in England : "The river, which I named, Hawkesbury, after the Lord Hawkesbury...The breadth of this river is from three hundred to eight hundred feet...The soil of Richmond-Hill is good and it lays well for cultivation...The great advantages of so noble a river, when a settlement can be made on its banks, will be obvious to your Lordship".⁶ However, the explorers cautiously noted that debris located thirty feet up in the trees indicated that the river flooded, and Phillip suggested to Grenville that prior to settlement that it would be essential to be "better acquainted with the country". Also "proper people to conduct it must be found" and the settlers would need "small craft to keep up communications".⁷ In 1791, a search party, which included Governor Phillip, Watkin Tench and William Dawes, was exploring the Hawkesbury River, met up with members of a local clan from around Richmond: Gombeeree, his son Yellomundee (or Yarramundi) and grandson Deeimba. This early contact was recorded by Watkin Tench and he refers favourably to this meeting recording it with "friendship and good humour"⁸.

European Settlement

Although it was Phillip's plan to eventually locate a new settlement on the Hawkesbury, it was Lt.-Gov. Major Francis Grose that initiated the plan, after Phillip returned to England in 1792. The exact date of settlement is not known but a despatch sent on the 29th April 1794 by Grose reports: "I have settled on the banks of the Hawkesbury twenty two settlers, who seem very much pleased with their farms. They describe the soil as particularly rich, and they inform me whatever they have planted has grown in the greatest luxuriance".⁹

The major settlement was located between Pitt Reach on the Hawkesbury River and South Creek tributary. The rich fertile plains quickly produced crops which the colony was in great need of. The aim of the early governors was to ensure that the colony became self supporting as quickly as possible. Sydney and Parramatta produced a limited food supply but it was the major contribution of the Hawkesbury that allowed the colony to stabilise, hence the term used to describe the Hawkesbury, "the granary of the colony." As the settlement prospered, further grants were made, the majority of these grants were to emancipated convicts and usually thirty acres in size. The settlement became known as the Green Hills.

By August 1794, seventy settlers and their families were reported living in the Hawkesbury district and a track linked the small community to the settlement of Sydney. Expansion continued and a log cabin was also constructed to store the precious grain of the farmers.¹⁰

The settlement continued to expand along the riverbanks and the population grew quickly. The inhabitants of the Hawkesbury were more self sufficient compared to the townships of Sydney and Parramatta. In 1805 the population for Sydney was 3,163; Parramatta 1,629 and Hawkesbury 1,953. Fifty three percent (53%) of Sydney and forty four percent (44%) of Parramatta's population were on rations compared to only twenty two percent (22%) of the Hawkesbury.¹¹

Following a number of turbulent years including the Rum Rebellion, Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived in the colony, with orders to bring control and uniformity. Macquarie toured the colony and after visiting the Hawkesbury, reasoned the only solution was to move the settlers and their houses and stock to higher ground, leaving only their crops on the lowlands. On the 6th December 1810, Macquarie recorded in his journal: "After dinner I christened the new townships...I gave the name of Windsor to the town intended to be erected in the district of the Green Hills...the township in the Richmond district I have named Richmond..." the district reminded Macquarie of those towns in England, whilst Castlereagh, Pitt Town and Wilberforce were named after English statesmen.¹²

<http://www.westernsydneylibraries.nsw.gov.au/hawkesbury/history.html>

Macquarie scatters 73rd Regiment – Rum Rebellion

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, SYDNEY, March 31, 1814.

The remaining Division of the 1st Battalion of the 73d Regiment now at Sydney (with the Exception of Captain Glenholme's Company) under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel GEILS will embark for the Island of Ceylon on board the Windham, Transport on Saturday next the 2d of April, at Seven o'Clock in the morning, from the King's Wharf. - Lieutenant Colonel GEILS is requested to apprise the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of his Detachment, that they cannot be allowed to carry with them on board Ship any Chests or Boxes, or any other Sort of Baggage, excepting what is contained in their Knapsack. The Wives of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers will each be allowed, in case they wish it, a small Box, containing their own Body Clothes, and Necessaries, but no other Furniture or Baggage of any Kind.

It being intended that the Windham, Transport, shall proceed from hence direct to the Derwent in the first instance, for the Purpose of taking on board there, for the Island of Ceylon, the two Companies of the 73d Regiment at present stationed in Van Diemen's Land, and which are ordered to be collected at Hobart Town, so as to be ready to be embarked immediately on the Arrival of the Ship at that Port, Lieutenant Governor DAVEY is directed to take especial Care that the Embarkation of these two Companies shall take Place with the least possible Delay after the Arrival of the Windham, Transport, at Hobart Town ; and also, that the Ship is not unnecessarily detained there.—No Officer Soldier (excepting Lieutenants Rose and Gunning, who have already obtained Leave to remain behind belonging to the two Companies now in Van Diemen's Land, or to the detachment now about to proceed from Port Jackson, are to be permitted to remain behind on any Account whatsoever, excepting in Cases of extreme Sickness, which must be certified by three Medical Officers, according to the usual prescribed Form. No Women are to be permitted to embark at Van Diemen's Land along with the two Companies of the 73d Regiment now there, excepting such as are actually and legally married. Lieutenant Governor DAVEY will be held responsible that the foregoing Orders are strictly and rigidly enforced and carried into Execution ; HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and COMMANDER of the FORCES therefore expects a ready and cheerful Compliance on the Part of all those concerned, in carrying these Orders into Execution, and expects to hear that the Windham, Transport, is dispatched from the Derwent for Ceylon in seven Days at farthest from the Date of her Arrival there from Port Jackson.

The Company of the 46th Regiment under the Command of Captain Clarke, under Orders to relieve the Company of the 73d Regiment now at Hobart Town, will embark for that Station on board the Windham, Transport, on Saturday next, the 2d of April at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, from the King's Wharf.

By Command of His Excellency

The Governor,

H C. ANTILL, Major of Brigade.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, SYDNEY,

Friday, 1st April, 1814. THE Detachment belonging to Captain Owen's Company, of the 1st Battalion, 73d Regiment, now at Sydney, and under Orders to embark in the Windham, Transport, are not to embark in that Ship, but remain with and attached to Captain Glenholme's Company, to proceed to the Island of Ceylon by some future Opportunity.

The Detachment of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, now here, under the Command of Captain Hughes, will embark for Bengal, on board the Ship Britannia, to-morrow Forenoon at Eleven o'Clock.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and COMMANDER in CHIEF has been pleased to appoint Captain JOHN M. GILL of the 46th Regt. to be Acting Engineer and Artillery Officer, and Inspector of Public Works at Sydney, in Room of Major Cameron, resigned, with a Salary of Five Shillings per Day, commencing from this Date, inclusive, and which is to be paid from the Colonial Police fund.

Mr. Nichols, the Principal Superintendant, will furnish Captain Gill with an accurate Muster Roll of the several gangs of Artificers and Labourers employed by Government, and afford him every Information in his power respecting them.

The GOVERNOR has also been pleased to appoint CHARLES McINTOSH, Esq. late Quarter-Master of the 73d Regiment, to act as Barrack Master in New South Wales, in Room of Captain KENNY, resigned, until the Pleasure of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT shall be known ; with a Salary of One Hundred Pounds Sterling per Annum, commencing from this Date, inclusive, and to be paid from The Colonial Police Fund.

By Command of His Excellency

The Governor,

H. C. ANTILL, Major of Brigade. GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS. HEAD QUARTERS, SYDNEY, Saturday, 2d April, 1814.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MOLLE will be pleased to take his Seat as President of the Female Orphan Institution, and Colonial Police Fund Establishment, at such Times as it may be deemed necessary to assemble these Committees respectively.

LIEUTENANT SKOTTOWE, of the 1st Battalion of the 73d Regiment, being returned from his late Command of the Settlement of Newcastle, His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and COMMANDER in CHIEF takes this occasion of publicly expressing his entire Approbation of the Conduct of Lieutenant Skottowe during the Time he has

acted as Military Commandant, and Civil Magistrate of that Station ; and requests he will accept his best thanks for the activity, Vigilance, Integrity, and zealous Attention he has always manifested in the Discharge of the important Duties of his Office, both in his Civil and Military Capacity, in a Manner so advantageous to the Public Service, and so highly creditable to himself.

By Command of His Excellency

The Governor,

H. C. ANTILL, Major of Brigade. CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Classified Advertising. (1814, April 2). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* (NSW : 1803 - 1842), p. 1. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article628889>

Convicts on the transport ship Pitt - 1792

Convicts embarked – 352 male and 58 female convicts

Convicts relanded while still in English waters - 5

Convicts who died on the voyage – 29

Sailed from Yarmouth Roads, England on 17 July 1791

Arrived in Sydney on 14 February 1792

NAME	STATUS	CRIME	COURT	DATE	SENTENCE
Abel William?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Agnew, James?	Convict		Jedburgh Court of Justiciary	20 April 1789	14 years
Alcock, Robert?	Convict		York (City) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Alden, Charles?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	Life
Allen, John?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Allen, William?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Ambrey, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years

Andrey, Joseph?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Angus, James?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Aspland, Miah?	Convict		Lincoln (Boston) Quarter Sessions	5 May 1791	7 years
Atkinson, Ann?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 December 1790	7 years
Barber, George?	Convict		Lancaster Assizes	22 March 1791	7 years
Barnard, Thomas?	Convict		Suffolk (Bury St Edmunds) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Bartlett, William?	Convict		Aberdeen Court of Justiciary	29 September 1787	Life
Barton, Richard?	Convict		Kent Quarter Sessions	13 January 1791	7 years
Bates, Thomas?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Beale, Charles?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Beale, James?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Bean, Abraham?	Convict		Hertford (Liberty of St Albans) Sessions of Peace	15 July 1790	7 years
Beckworth, William?	Convict		Southampton Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Beeby, George?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	March 1791	Life
Bennett, Daniel?	Convict		Wiltshire (New Sarum) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Bennett, John?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	26 March 1791	7 years

Benning, Joseph?	Convict		Hertford Assizes	3 March 1791	7 years
Bentley, John?	Convict		Lancaster Assizes	22 March 1791	Life
Berry, George	Convict		Middlesex (Westminster) Sessions of Peace	7 April 1791	7 years
Berryman, James?	Convict		Aberdeen Court of Justiciary	May 1788	14 years
Bevan, John	Convict		Bristol Quarter Sessions	17 January 1791	7 years
Biffin, James?	Convict		Wiltshire Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Bingley, Matthew?	Convict		Leicester Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Bishop, Charles?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	26 March 1791	7 years
Bishop, John?	Convict		Kent Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Blackstone, Stephen?	Convict		Kent (Maidstone) Quarter Sessions	13 January 1791	7 years
Blinkworth, John?	Convict	Burglary	Middlesex Gaol Delivery	20 May 1791	Death commuted to Life
Bond, James?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	8 December 1790	7 years
Bonnick, William?	Convict		Hertford Assizes	3 March 1791	7 years
Booth, Henry?	Convict		Norfolk Assizes	18 March 1791	Life
Bowers, Jeremiah?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Boyd, William?	Convict	Pick pocketing	Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Bradley, John?	Convict		York Assizes	5 March 1791	Life

Brains, Henry?	Convict		Northampton Assizes	28 February 1791	7 years
Breeze, Robert?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	20 May 1791	Life
Briggs, William?	Convict		Huntingdon Assizes	12 March 1791	7 years
Brodie, Robert?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Bromwell, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	12 January 1791	7 years
Brook, Ann?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	14 years
Brooke, Ann?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Brown, Ann?	Convict		Aberdeen Court of Justiciary	29 September 1787	7 years
Brown, David?	Convict		Glasgow Court of Justiciary	24 April 1788	Life
Brown, Mary?	Convict		Kent Quarter Sessions	13 January 1791	7 years
Brown, Thomas?	Convict		Lincoln (Lindsey parts of) Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Bryant, Catherine?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Bryant, William	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Buckner, Reuben?	Convict		Sussex (Lewes) Quarter Sessions	5 May 1791	7 years
Buckridge, Daniel?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	Life
Bull, Eleanor	Convict		Worcester Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Bumpstead, Robert?	Convict		Norfolk (Thetford) Assizes	18 March 1791	7 years

Burge, William?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	26 March 1791	7 years
Burgess, Robert?	Convict		Cambridge (Isle of Ely) Oyer Terminer & Gaol Delivery	18 April 1791	7 years
Burridge, William?	Convict		Southampton Assizes	2 March 1790	14 years
Burton, Rachael	Convict		Cornwall Quarter Sessions	14 January 1790	7 years
Butler, James?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
Butterfield, John?	Convict		Bedford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Bynon, James?	Convict		Cambridge Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Campbell, Miles?	Convict		Derby Assizes	12 March 1791	7 years
Carter, Richard?	Convict		Derby Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Chapman, William?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Church, Edward?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	20 May 1791	Life
Clark, Cecilia?	Convict		Glasgow Court of Justiciary	11 September 1787	14 years
Clark, James?	Convict		Berkshire Assizes	28 February 1791	Life
Clark, John?	Convict		Jedburgh Court of Justiciary	2 April 1791	Life
Clark, John?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
Clements, John?	Convict		Bristol Assizes	5 April 1790	7 years

Clifford, Joseph?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Clifton, Richard?	Convict		Middlesex Sessions of Peace	10 June 1791	7 years
Cloud, Richard?	Convict		Wiltshire Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Collins, Eleanor?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Connor, James?	Convict		Southampton Assizes	2 March 1791	7 years
Cook, George?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	January 1790	Death Commutd to Life
Cook, Maria Ann?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	27 October 1790	7 years
Cooke, Henry?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Cooper, John?	Convict		Nottingham (Town) Quarter Sessions	4 May 1791	7 years
Cowdry, Joseph?	Convict		Surrey Quarter Sessions	21 February 1791	7 years
Cowley, Judith?	Convict		Gloucester Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Cowling, Thomas?	Convict		York Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Crawley, James?	Convict	Shoplifting	Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Creed, Thomas?	Convict		Gloucester Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Cropper, William?	Convict		Derby Quarter Sessions	11 January 1791	7 years
Cumberbatch, Alexander?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	Life

Cummins, Elizabeth Larkin?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	Life
Cunningham, William?	Convict		Kent (Maidstone) Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Cureton, Robert?	Convict		Norfolk (King's Lynn) Quarter Sessions	16 May 1791	7 years
Darke, Leonard James?	Convict		Buckingham Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Davis, James?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Davison, James?	Convict		Southampton Assizes	2 March 1791	7 years
Dawson, Joseph?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Deards, John?	Convict		Hertford Assizes	3 March 1791	7 years
Deards, William?	Convict		Hertford Assizes	3 March 1791	7 years
Dennison, William?	Convict		Cumberland (Carlisle) Assizes	25 July 1788	7 years
Denny, John?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Dickens, Mary?	Convict		Middlesex (Westminster) Sessions of Peace	15 April 1791	7 years
Dickerson, Timothy?	Convict		Bedford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Dickinson, Thomas?	Convict		Cumberland Quarter Sessions	2 May 1791	7 years
Dimmock, James?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	26 March 1791	7 years

Diston, William?	Convict		Wiltshire (New Sarum) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Dorling, Dominicus?	Convict		Bristol Assizes	2 April 1791	Life
Douglass, John?	Convict		Lancaster Quarter Sessions	12 May 1791	7 years
Dowor, John?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Duckett, James?	Convict		Kent (Maidstone) Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Dugdale, Richard?	Convict		Westminster	July 1790	7 years
Duke, John?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Durrant, Jonathan?	Convict		Norfolk Assizes	14 July 1790	7 years
Edwards, James?	Convict		Bristol Assizes	2 April 1791	7 years
Edwards, John?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Edwards, Thomas?	Convict		Surrey Quarter Sessions	21 February 1791	7 years
Ennis, James?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Evans, Charles?	Convict		Montgomery Great Sessions	22 March 1790	7 years
Evans, George?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Evans, James?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Evans, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Fairnington, James?	Convict		Jedburgh Court of Justiciary	21 September 1790	14 years

Farrell, Lydia?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	21 July 1790	7 years
Farrell, Matthew?	Convict		Bristol Assizes	30 March 1790	Life
Fennell, William?	Convict		Bedford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Ferguson, Alexander?	Convict		Perth Court of Justiciary	30 April 1790	Life
Ferguson, Katherine?	Convict		Perth Court of Justiciary	30 April 1790	Life
Ferris, William?	Convict		Kent (Maidstone) Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Fielding, Robert?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
Fisher, Hannah?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Fitzjohn, William?	Convict		Bedford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Fitzsummers, Edward?	Convict		Middlesex (Westminster) Sessions of Peace	15 April 1791	7 years
Ford, Ann?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Foxall, William?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	Life
Franklin, Robert?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Fuge, Nicholas?	Convict		Kent Quarter Sessions	13 January 1791	7 years
Gadd, William?	Convict		Surrey Quarter Sessions	21 February 1791	7 years
Gammon, William?	Convict		Kent Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Gardner, Charles?	Convict		Glasgow Court of Justiciary	17 September 1789	14 years

Garside, Samuel?	Convict		York Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Gayton, Thomas?	Convict		Cambridge Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Gibson, John?	Convict		Glasgow Court of Justiciary	24 April 1788	Life
Gilberthorpe, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Glister, William?	Convict		Old Bailey (Middlesex Gaol Delivery)	13 April 1791	7 years
Glossop, Ann?	Convict		Montgomery Great Sessions	28 March 1791	7 years
Godfrey, John?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
Goodman, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Goodwin, William?	Convict		Lincoln (Boro' Stamford) Sessions	17 April 1790	7 years
Gosling, Richard?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Grafton, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Sessions of Peace	10 June 1791	7 years
Graham, Eupham?	Convict		Perth Court of Justiciary	22 April 1791	14 years
Gregory, William?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	26 March 1791	7 years
Griffiths, Thomas?	Convict		Bristol Quarter Sessions	17 January 1791	7 years
Guy, John?	Convict		Kent Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Hall, Joseph?	Convict		Derby Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years

Hammond, Richard?	Convict		Suffolk Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Handley, John?	Convict		Cambridge (Isle of Ely) Oyer Terminer & Gaol Delivery	18 April 1791	7 years
Hanson, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Harcombe, Robert?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Harman, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	12 January 1791	7 years
Harris, John?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Harrison, William?	Convict		Lincoln Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Hart, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	20 May 1791	Life
Hayes, Ann?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Hayes, Ann?	Convict		Southampton Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Haylewood, John?	Convict		Middlesex (Westminster) Quarter Sessions	21 October 1790	7 years
Hayman, Richard?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Haynes, William?	Convict		Old Bailey (Middlesex Gaol Delivery)	8 June 1790	7 years
Hearding, William?	Convict		Devon Assizes	14 March 1791	14 years
Heath, John?	Convict		Worcester Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Herbert, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	20 May 1791	Life
Hernyman, Betty?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	26 March 1790	7 years

Higgins, James?	Convict		Gloucester Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Hilton, Charles?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Holland, James?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Holmes, Joseph?	Convict		Dorset Assizes	11 March 1790	7 years
Holt, James?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
House, Mary?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
Howard, Henry?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Hughes, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Hugo, Mary Ann?	Convict		Cornwall Quarter Sessions	13 June 1791	7 years
Humphries, Joseph?	Convict		Bedford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Hutton, William?	Convict		Glasgow Court of Justiciary	18 April 1788	Life
Hyham, Robert?	Convict		Kent Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Istead, Robert?	Convict		Sussex (East Grinstead) Assizes	21 March 1791	7 years
Jacques, Thomas?	Convict		Suffolk Quarter Sessions	4 May 1791	7 years
Janes, John?	Convict		Hertford Assizes	3 March 1791	7 years
Jenkins, John?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Jenkins, Llewellyn?	Convict		Cambridge Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Jewett, Thomas?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years

Johnson, James?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	20 May 1791	Life
Johnson, Janet?	Convict		Edinburgh Court of Justiciary	6 February 1787	Life
Johnson, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Jones, Gabriel?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	25 March 1790	7 years
Jones, Mary?	Convict		Lancaster Quarter Sessions	9 May 1791	7 years
Jones, Samuel?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Jones, Thomas?	Convict		Salop Assizes	12 March 1791	7 years
Jones, Thomas?	Convict		Carmarthen Quarter Sessions	11 August 1790	7 years
Jones, Thomas?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Jones, William?	Convict		Montgomery Great Sessions	30 March 1789	7 years
Juar, John North?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	14 years
Judge, John?	Convict		Sussex (East Grinstead) Assizes	21 March 1791	7 years
Kearley, Nathaniel?	Convict		Dorset Assizes	10 March 1791	7 years
Keeling, William?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Kelly, Eleanor?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
King, Ann?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	Life
Kirk, Sarah?	Convict		Lancaster (Preston) Quarter Sessions	7 October 1790	7 years

Knapton, Robert?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	14 years
Lane, James?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Langster, John?	Convict		Aberdeen Court of Justiciary	May 1788	14 years
Lawrie, Helen?	Convict		Perth Court of Justiciary	22 April 1791	14 years
Leggett, Robert?	Convict		Dumfries Court of Justiciary	Spring 1789	Life
Leighton, James?	Convict		Lancaster Assizes	22 March 1791	7 years
Lewis, William?	Convict		Hereford Assizes	17 March 1791	Life
Lilley, Richard?	Convict		Middlesex (Clerkenwell) Quarter Sessions	15 January 1791	7 years
Linch, Mary?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Lovegrove, Charles?	Convict		Berkshire (Reading) Quarter Sessions	11 January 1791	7 years
Loveless, David?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	25 March 1790	7 years
Mackay, John?	Convict		Perth Court of Justiciary	22 April 1791	14 years
Malcolm, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Manning, James?	Convict		Bedford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Marcus, Joseph?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Martin, George?	Convict		Surrey (Guildford) Quarter Sessions	2 May 1791	7 years

Martin, Thomas?	Convict		Glasgow Court of Justiciary	17 September 1789	14 years
Massey, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Massey, John?	Convict		Salop Assizes	13 March 1790	7 years
May, John?	Convict		Wiltshire (New Sarum) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
McCannon, William?	Convict		Dorset (Poole) Quarter Sessions	21 January 1791	7 years
McDonald, Alexander?	Convict		Edinburgh Court of Justiciary	12 February 1790	14 years
McDonald, John?	Convict		Gloucester (City) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
McKenzie, Amelia?	Convict		Aberdeen Court of Justiciary	16 April 1790	Life
McKenzie, Lawrence?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
McKenzie, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Meadows, William?	Convict		Northampton Assizes	28 February 1791	7 years
Miell, Diana?	Convict		Dorset Assizes	10 March 1791	7 years
Mills, Matthew?	Convict		Buckingham Assizes	5 March 1791	Life
Molison, George?	Convict		Edinburgh Court of Justiciary	31 December 1789	Life
Molloy, John Francis?	Convict		Kent (Maidstone) Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Morris, William?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years

Moseley, Daniel?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	26 March 1790	7 years
Moss, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Moulds, Thomas?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Muldroch, James?	Convict		Dumfries Court of Justiciary	19 April 1790	14 years
Munday, Jane?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Murray, Kennedy?	Convict		Glasgow Court of Justiciary	21 September 1786	14 years
Neale, Archibald?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Needham, Thomas?	Convict		Derby Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Nellis, John?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Newland, Ann?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Newman, Joseph?	Convict		Lincoln Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Numar, William?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1790	7 years
Nursey, Thomas?	Convict		Suffolk Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Orford, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	14 years
Orton, Thomas?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Owen, Mary?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Owen, Richard?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Owen, William?	Convict		Carmarthen Quarter Sessions	April 1791	7 years

Page, George?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Page, Thomas?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
Page, William?	Convict		Northampton Quarter Sessions	4 May 1791	7 years
Palmer, Richard?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Parsons, Mary?	Convict		Dorset Assizes	11 March 1790	7 years
Partridge, Mary?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Patrick, John Richard?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Paul, John?	Convict		Aberdeen Court of Justiciary	29 September 1787	Life
Pavey, George?	Convict		Berkshire (Reading) Quarter Sessions	11 January 1791	7 years
Payne, Richard?	Convict		Kent (Maidstone) Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Pearless, William?	Convict		Middlesex (Clerkenwell) Quarter Sessions	15 January 1791	7 years
Pearson, John?	Convict		Bristol Quarter Sessions	19 July 1790	7 years
Pearson, John?	Convict		Bedford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Pellinger, James?	Convict		Bristol Quarter Sessions	19 July 1790	7 years
Pennington, John?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Perkins, Samuel	Convict	Steal clothing and other goods, the	Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years

		property of John Jervais Wright			
Petty, Thomas?	Convict		Somerset Quarter Sessions	4 May 1791	7 years
Piercey, Joseph?	Convict		York Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Platt, George?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	20 May 1791	Life
Plucknell, Richard?	Convict		Devon Assizes	14 March 1791	14 years
Pointer, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	Life
Porter, Samuel?	Convict		Nottingham (Town) Quarter Sessions	5 May 1791	7 years
Price, George?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Price, Thomas?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Priest, Edward?	Convict		Middlesex Sessions of Peace	10 June 1791	7 years
Pritchard, James Tomlins?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Prodger, Thomas?	Convict		Salop Assizes	12 March 1791	7 years
Pybus, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Rawlingson, John?	Convict		Cambridge (Town) Quarter Sessions	5 May 1791	7 years
Rayner, James?	Convict		Suffolk (Liberty of Bury St Edmunds) Assizes	23 March 1791	Life
Rees, Joseph?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years

Regus, Isaac?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Reiley, John?	Convict		Lancaster Assizes	22 March 1791	7 years
Reynolds, Francis?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Richards, George?	Convict		Derby Quarter Sessions	11 January 1791	7 years
Richards, Margaret?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Richardson, James?	Convict		Buckingham Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Ridgley, John?	Convict		Wiltshire (New Sarum) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Roberts, Phillip?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	20 May 1791	Life
Roberts, William?	Convict		Hertford Assizes	3 March 1791	7 years
Robertson, John?	Convict		Bedford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Robertson, John?	Convict		Jedburgh Court of Justiciary	18 April 1789	14 years
Robinson, Edward?	Convict		York Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Robinson, Henry?	Convict		Lincoln (Boston) Quarter Sessions	5 May 1791	7 years
Robinson, Thomas?	Convict		Jedburgh Court of Justiciary	2 April 1791	7 years
Rogers, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Rose, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Rossiter, John?	Convict		Bristol Assizes	5 April 1790	7 years
Rowland, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Russell, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years

Ryder, Thomas?	Convict		Southampton Assizes	2 March 1791	7 years
Salt, Samuel?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Saville, William?	Convict		Bristol Quarter Sessions	17 January 1791	7 years
Scott, John?	Convict		Lanark Court of Justiciary	30 October 1788	7 years
Seager, Phillip?	Convict		Suffolk (Liberty of Bury St Edmunds) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Seals, William?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1790	7 years
Selwyn, Elizabeth?	Convict		Gloucester Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Shaw, William?	Convict		Lancaster Quarter Sessions	12 May 1791	7 years
Shepherd, John?	Convict		Hertford Assizes	3 March 1791	7 years
Shrieve, Elizabeth?	Convict		Worcester Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Shrieve, Robert?	Convict		Worcester Assizes	5 March 1791	Life
Shuker, Richard?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	7 years
Simmonds, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Simmons, Charles?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Simonds, George James?	Convict		Northampton Assizes	28 February 1791	7 years
Simpson, Charles?	Convict		Nottingham (Town) Quarter Sessions	20 January 1791	7 years
Simpson, David?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years

Singleton, William?	Convict	Theft; Simple Grand Larceny	Old Bailey London Jury	8 June 1791	7 years
Smallwood, Joseph?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	14 years
Smith, George?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Smith, John?	Convict		Wiltshire (New Sarum) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Smith, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Smith, Mary?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Smith, Mary?	Convict		Lancaster (Wigan) Quarter Sessions	15 January 1791	7 years
Smith, Patrick?	Convict		Lincoln Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Smith, Thomas?	Convict		Wiltshire (New Sarum) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Smith, Thomas?	Convict		Warwick Assizes	19 March 1791	7 years
Smith, William?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	Life
Snowden, Andrew?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Southey, Joshua?	Convict		Southampton (Town of) Quarter Sessions	14 January 1791	7 years
Sparrow, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Spencer, George?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
Stanton, Humphrey?	Convict		Worcester Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Starr, John?	Convict		Wiltshire (New Sarum) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years

Stevenson, John?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Stewart, George?	Convict		Kent (Maidstone) Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Stiles, Phillip?	Convict		Kent (Maidstone) Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Stone, James?	Convict		Surrey Quarter Sessions	21 February 1791	7 years
Straker, David?	Convict		York Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Stubbs, Jonathan?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Sutton, Richard?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Swain, Mary?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	25 March 1790	7 years
Tate, James?	Convict		Southampton Assizes	2 March 1791	7 years
Taylor, John?	Convict		Huntingdon Assizes	12 March 1791	7 years
Taylor, John?	Convict		Kent Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Taylor, William?	Convict		Derby Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Templeman, James?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	20 May 1791	Life
Thomas, Joseph?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	8 June 1791	7 years
Thompson, Thomas?	Convict		Southampton Assizes	2 March 1791	7 years
Thomson, Andrew?	Convict		Jedburgh Court of Justiciary	22 September 1790	14 years

Todd, Lewis?	Convict		Norfolk Assizes	18 March 1791	7 years
Tomlinson, William?	Convict		Salop Assizes	12 March 1791	7 years
Tough, William?	Convict		Aberdeen Court of Justiciary	September 1788	Life
Turnaell, William?	Convict		Oxford Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Twedie, William?	Convict		Jedburgh Court of Justiciary	20 April 1789	14 years
Tyler, William?	Convict		Sussex Assizes	21 March 1791	7 years
Vaughan, William?	Convict		Kent (Maidstone) Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Waddell, Alexander?	Convict		Perth Court of Justiciary	6 May 1789	Life
Wade, Elizabeth Ann?	Convict	Steal a silk damasc gown and coat & other goods	London Gaol Delivery	8 July 1789	7 years
Walbey, John?	Convict		Hertford Assizes	3 March 1791	7 years
Warren, Thomas?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
Watkins, Jane?	Convict		Wiltshire (New Sarum) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Watkins, William?	Convict		Surrey (Kingston-Upon-Thames) Assizes	23 March 1791	7 years
Watson, Alexander?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Wattling, Thomas?	Convict		Dumfries Court of Justiciary	Spring 1789	Life
Wayman, William?	Convict		Cambridge Quarter Sessions	14 January 1791	7 years
Waymouth, Thomas?	Convict		King's Bench Westminster	21 February 1790	7 years

Webb, James?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
Wheatley, Hannah?	Convict		Essex (Chelmsford) Assizes	7 March 1791	7 years
White, Thomas?	Convict		Glasgow Court of Justiciary	21 April 1789	Life
Whiteman, John?	Convict		Norfolk Assizes	18 March 1791	Life
Whittaker, Edward?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Whyzall, Vincent?	Convict		Derby Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Wickes, Thomas?	Convict		Surrey Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Wickham, Edward?	Convict		Norfolk Quarter Sessions	12 January 1791	7 years
Wilkins, John?	Convict		Kent Quarter Sessions	13 January 1791	7 years
Wilkinson, John?	Convict		Lincoln (City) Assizes	5 March 1791	7 years
Wilkinson, Thomas?	Convict		Middlesex (Clerkenwell) Quarter Sessions	15 January 1791	7 years
William, John?	Convict		Glamorgan Quarter Sessions	3 May 1791	7 years
Williams, Henry?	Convict		Carmarthen Quarter Sessions	27 March 1788	Life
Williams, Joseph?	Convict		Montgomery Quarter Sessions	13 June 1791	7 years
Williams, Thomas?	Convict		Monmouth Assizes	21 March 1791	7 years
Wills, George?	Convict		Dumfries Court of Justiciary	Spring 1786	Life
Wilson, Jane?	Convict		Aberdeen Court of Justiciary	25 March 1788	7 years

Wilson, John?	Convict		London Gaol Delivery	16 February 1791	7 years
Wilson, William?	Convict		Dumfries Court of Justiciary	6 April 1791	Life
Winstanley, Thomas?	Convict		Ayr Court of Justiciary	Spring 1787	14 years
Winter, John?	Convict		Lancaster Quarter Sessions	12 May 1791	7 years
Wood, Archibald?	Convict		Kent Assizes	14 March 1791	7 years
Wood, Jane?	Convict		Lancaster Quarter Sessions	20 January 1791	7 years
Wood, John?	Convict		Lancaster Assizes	22 March 1791	Life
Woodburne, Thomas?	Convict		Somerset (Taunton) Assizes	25 March 1790	7 years
Woodcock, David?	Convict		Middlesex (Westminster) Sessions of Peace	15 April 1791	7 years
Woods, Henry?	Convict		Northampton Assizes	28 February 1791	7 years
Wrampling, John?	Convict		Norfolk Assizes	18 March 1791	7 years
Wright, Elizabeth?	Convict		Norfolk (Kings Lynn) Quarter Sessions	18 January 1790	7 years
Wright, William?	Convict		Middlesex Gaol Delivery	13 April 1791	7 years
Yates, Elizabeth?	Convict		Stafford Assizes	9 March 1791	14 years
Yorke, John?	Convict		Southampton Assizes	2 March 1791	7 years
Yostus, Joseph?	Convict	Receiving stolen goods - six bushels of coals	Second Middlesex Jury	13 April 1791	14 years

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Graham White