

Hawkesbury Historical Society Newsletter

Newsletter of the Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc.

HAWKESBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

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Facebook: facebook.com/hawkesburyhistoricalsociety

Aim: Hawkesbury Historical Society aims to encourage and preserve the history of the Hawkesbury

Meetings: 4th Thursday, alternate months, 7.30pm-10pm, except June and August - 2pm. Venue – St Andrew's Uniting Church Hall, 25W Market Street, Richmond.

Open to: People interested in the preservation of the history of the Hawkesbury, new members welcome.

Patron: Wendy Sledge

Office Bearers 2024/2025

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Treasurer: Rodney Hartas

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Bookshop Manager: Kathy Layton

Honorary Auditor: [Vacant] Publicity Officer: [Vacant]

Social Co-ordinator: [Vacant]

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Cheryl Ballantyne, Neville Dehn, Janice Hart, Jan Readford and Oonagh Sherrard

HHS Collection Committee

Jan Barkley-Jack and Elissa Blair (Museum representative)

Publications Committee

Michael Christie, Jan Barkley-Jack, Cathy McHardy, Rebecca McRae and Jan Readford

2025 MEETINGS

Thursday, 27 February – 7.30pm

Thursday, 24 April – 7.30pm

Saturday, 28 June – 2pm

Saturday, 30 August – 2pm

Thursday, 23 October – 7.30pm AGM

St Andrew's Uniting Church Hall
25 West Market Street, Richmond

Hawkesbury Historical Society General Meeting

Thursday, 27 February at 7.30pm

to be held at our new venue

St Andrew's Uniting Church Hall

25 W Market Street, Richmond

and via Zoom (*details provided separately*)

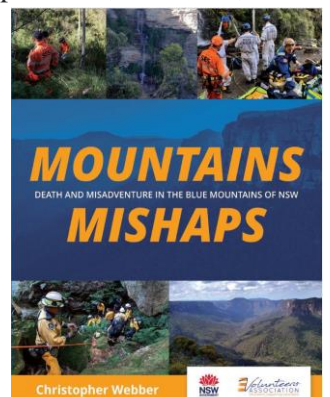
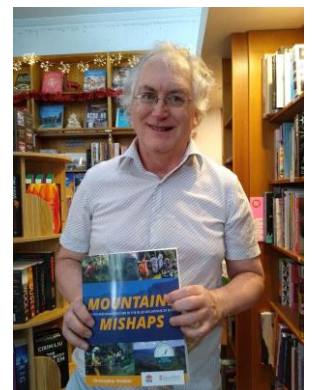
Parking is available next door (entry on West Market Street).

Speaker: **Christopher Webber**

The subject of the talk is the history of search and rescue operations in our region, as detailed in the recently published book *"Mountains Mishaps: death and misadventure in the Blue Mountains"*. This has been a popular book and the author will be introducing the Second Edition.

This compelling work takes readers on a riveting journey through the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, exploring over 150 years of search and rescue operations, incidents, and detailing the contributions made by the brave individuals involved. Every year in the Blue Mountains, up to 400 visitors get lost or need rescuing, with many spending an unexpected night in the bush.

Readers will not only enjoy some gripping adventures, but also learn how to safely enjoy



their trip in the Blue Mountains. The over 620 episodes cover the entire span of visitation, from the 1870s to the present day. Most people survived, but there were over 240 untimely deaths.

The book also details the changes in the local environment over time and the history of the local emergency services units. 42 aircraft incidents and 53 train incidents are included.

This book is sponsored by the NSW Government through Create NSW and by the SES Volunteers Association.

A presentation about the book won first prize at the AFAC21 Fire & Emergency Services conference.

The author has a lifetime of experience with outdoor adventures in many countries and 25 years' experience with the NSW SES. He is the recipient of the National Medal, the 2019-2020 Bushfire Citation, the NSW SES Long Service Medal, and the National Emergency Medal. He is an accomplished author with a passion for exploring and documenting the challenges of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. With "*Mountain Mishaps*," Webber shares a wealth of stories that entertain, educate, and inspire readers to embrace the beauty of the Blue Mountains responsibly.



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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

February 2025

Hi everyone,

All my life I have loved historical novels about periods of history that I know nothing about. That is why, when Kate Grenville's book, *The Secret River*, came out, I read it with great interest. What I am about to say is just a personal view of course, but my interest turned to dismay and sadness, for as an historian, it made me feel that the history had got unnecessarily distorted to make a good story out of an already great one, as it was wound so loosely around Solomon Wiseman. The problem was that Kate 'managed' an historical period, not a biographical one life, and it seemed to me she manipulated the lives of many to form one over a much greater time span in her dramatic narrative. Of course, I do understand the need for drama in a novel, and that it is the prerogative of novelists to alter time, place and people's lives and, to be fair to Grenville, she never claimed it was tracing the actual life of Solomon Wiseman. I just couldn't get past the fact that a lot of people thought her story was based closely on historical fact and some even thought it was an accurate portrayal of Hawkesbury history! I do acknowledge, however, that the novel and tele version had a vast impact on making people, who otherwise would not, see some of the general realities of life in the period.

In a different league of historical novel is Peter Cochrane's book, *The Making of Martin Sparrow*, in which the author, a well-known academic historian, started to base his book on historical records, including a loose portrayal of Andrew Thompson. In his afterword, the author says that his book 'is a work of fiction in which the documented past provides points of departure into an imagined world'. Cochrane himself freely admitted to me that he was actually scared of just how much his imagination took over and of the depths of darkness the story explored almost beyond his control.

So, it was with trepidation that I began to read another historical novel, given to me as a Christmas gift by my darling daughter who does so kindly like to extend my horizons. It was *That Bligh Girl*, by Sue Williams, published by Allen and Unwin in 2023. Its cover was graced by a comment from Tom Keneally that set my worry genes on edge: 'Superb narrative and engrossing drama'- oh dear, I thought. Here we go

again. However, to my pleasure, I began to enjoy the novel immensely. Because it was basically the life of just one person, there was not so much room for departing basic facts.

That Bligh Girl, as far as I knew the story of Governor Bligh and his controversial daughter, was reasonably accurate, which one would expect if the book purports to be about just one real person. The scene is set with the act of deposing Bligh as governor:

These men in battle dress, with their colours flying and rebellion in their hearts, are on the way to overthrow the colony's governor...Standing behind the bars is the lone figure of a small, slim woman dressed in a black frock and bonnet. Mary Putland [Bligh's daughter] does not move to allow them in; she simply stares steadily into the eyes of the man at the head of the battalion...He reaches for the bars of the gate but still Mary refuses to yield...'That damned Bligh girl', Johnston mutters, his frustration matched only by his secret admiration of her pluck. 'She'll be the end of us.

Good stuff and pretty accurate, give or take a few imagined emotions. It goes on, on page 95 with:

Get to your quarters, this instant you silly girl!' he [Bligh] bellows. How dare you question me!'...your ridiculous fashions and your pathetic little drawings, don't interfere in things that you know nothing about'...I am speechless with incandescent rage and a red veil descends over my eyes. Almost without thinking I snatch a brass goblet off the mantle. Then I toss it at my father and start out the door before I can see whether it's hit him or not.

You get the picture of father and daughter well, with surmised likely emotions, even though such a scene is stereotypical and may never have happened- all within novellic (I know it's not a real word but I'm beginning to warm to my own creative juices) license. It sets the scene well for the famous church scene in the colony:

When the reverend tells them to stand to sing a hymn, however a titter runs through the congregation which quickly grows into loud guffaws...it's Mary's dress. In the harsh Sydney sunlight shafting in through the high windows, the material is completely transparent and everyone behind them in the church has a wonderful view of her lacy pantaloons...I have never been so embarrassed in my life. I'm mortified. I don't remember much after listening to all those fools in the church laughing- and then realizing they were laughing at me.

The rest, my historical knowledge is sketchy about, except the Hawkesbury bits which seem fine, I just have a sneaky suspicion that some of the feelings reflected are possibly a bit too 21st century. All said, I did enjoy the reading road trip, I have to say. I now find Sue Williams has written another historical novel, *Elizabeth and Elizabeth* [Macarthur and Macquarie] of which the *Sydney Morning Herald* says: 'Williams draws a touching portrait of the friendship that manages to thrive despite difficulties small and large'.

I am off to read it too- am I getting converted?

Well, having got all that out of my system, let's get back to some unflinching history, much more my style. Our guest speaker at our February meeting will be Chris Webber from the Blue Mountains with a topic quite different to our usual, and one which is sure to be fascinating. He is speaking about his book, *Mountains Mishaps: death and misadventure in the Blue Mountains* about search and rescue operations over the years.

Hope to see you all there.

Dr Jan Barkley-Jack
President

Tours of St Matthew's Anglican Church, belltower and cemetery

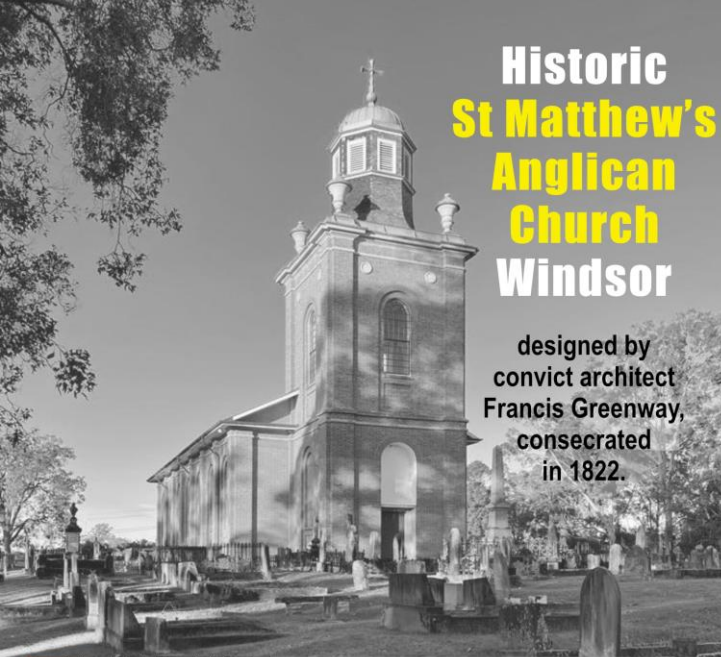
Hawkesbury Historical Society jumped at the chance to provide tours of St Matthew's Anglican Burial Ground in conjunction with the Defenders of Thompson Square Group who take groups within the Church and to the top of the bell tower. The tours are advertised here and online, and are held regularly on Sunday afternoons throughout the year.

It is a rare opportunity to see inside the historic bell tower and to glimpse the view of the church surrounds and brush up on the details of the church and its past. The burial ground is a talk well-co-ordinated with the history about those buried in the grounds who influenced the history of St Matthew's and the district itself.

William Cox and ex-convict magistrate Andrew Thompson are buried at diagonally opposite positions in the grounds. Can you guess why? The answer leads to a greater understanding of the fabric and social makeup of the nineteenth century, including the lives of ministers Joseph Docker, a good man with very firm opinions and a good heart, and two who are buried there: the Reverends Henry Stiles and Norman Jenkyn (who is probably the most loved but eccentric minister to lead the church congregation).

An unusual tour, not to be missed, the burial ground tour is given by Society guides Dr Jan Barkley-Jack, who co-wrote the church's centenary book with husband R Ian Jack, and Hawkesbury history buff, Peta Sharpley.

See over for details.



**Historic
St Matthew's
Anglican
Church
Windsor**

designed by
convict architect
Francis Greenway,
consecrated
in 1822.



TOURS

Defenders of Thompson Square, in collaboration with St Matthew's Anglican Church and the Hawkesbury Historical Society, is offering guided tours of the church, belltower and cemetery at 5 Moses Street, Windsor

Dates: Sunday 23 February, 27 April, 29 June, 31 August, 26 October, 1-3pm

Cost: \$50 per person for a 2 hour tour comprising of church, belltower and cemetery.

Age: Restricted to persons 18+ years of age.

Tours of St Matthew's Anglican Church, belltower and cemetery

For bookings and details:
www.defendersofthompsonsquareinc.com/defenders-tours

Maximum of ten participants per tour and one tour only offered on each advertised date.

Cancellations with refund:
For cancellations and refunds please email defenderstours@gmail.com at least 5 days before the tour date. If we cancel a tour we will offer you a refund or a place in the next advertised tour date.

Cancellations with no refund:
If you request to cancel the booking less than 5 days before the tour, we will not be able to offer a refund.

Extreme weather:
If extreme weather events (heat, heavy rain, flood, fire) are predicted, we will cancel and provide refunds.

Light rain or drizzle:
Please dress accordingly. We may cancel the outdoor component of the tour and provide a partial refund.

Recommended clothing, footwear and bags:
Please wear comfortable clothes and enclosed rubber-soled shoes, suitable for walking on uneven ground and narrow stairs. No large bags please.

Mobility:
Please note that the tour involves climbing steep, narrow stairs with no hand rails and walking on uneven ground.

60% of all funds raised will be donated to the St Matthew's Anglican Church conservation fund.

@DefendersofThompsonSquare on facebook

The late Nineteenth Century Focus on Eyes and Teeth

By Dr Jan Barkley-Jack

In 1902, an advertisement appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* that appears quite unusual to our 21st century eyes, whereby not a specialised optometrist was then undertaking to make up your glasses 'Scientifically and Accurately' in white metal frames or 10-carat solid gold frames, but a jeweller: Angus and Coote in Sydney.¹

This same trend continued in Newcastle sometime later, with Green Brothers, manufacturing jewellers, watchmakers and opticians, advertising 'Properly fitted Spectacles or Rimless Glasses adapted to the contour of the face add a distinct charm to personal appearance'. 'Solid Nickel Silver Frames Fitted with Best Prescription Lenses' for 7/6 complete with case! What about solid 'Genuine Gold-Filled Frames' for 21/-! The modern face of the twentieth century was beginning.²

¹ *The Daily Telegraph*, 7 April, 1902.

² *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 14 October 1916.

However, roam back just four years from the jeweller spectacle makers, and care of eyesight appears much less scientific and much less accurate. In 1898 in Windsor, there was a different scene. An Indian by the name of Dr. Carloo, was advertising his services for cure of diseases of the eye. He was described as an 'oculist'.

DR. CARLOO, INDIAN OCULIST,

CURES DISEASES OF THE EYE—Cataract, Catara, Inflammation of Eyes, White corner in eyes, Water in eyes, Weakness of Sight, Ingrowing eyelashes, and other Diseases.

Piles Cured. Rheumatism a Speciality.

Testimonials from all the colonies. Everyone invited to come and see, and satisfy all doubts. Consultation Free, from 9 to 1 and 2 to 6.

**Address—New-street, Windsor,
Opposite Church of England School Room.**

Dr Carloo, could be consulted in New Street, Windsor, opposite the then Church of England School Room (now a hall) opposite where the new Post Office stands today. Carloo was advertising he had cures for cataract, catara (not listed in today's Macquarie Concise Dictionary), and inflammation as well as 'white corner in eyes', water in eyes, weakness of sight, in-growing eyelashes and 'other diseases'. Not only those problems, but the oculist had a remedy that would cure piles and especially rheumatism as well. In those days you needed not a grounding in science but only a set of testimonials from past clients supposed treated successfully. Dr Carloos' testimonies, he said came from 'all the colonies' and the advertisement invited everyone to come and see for themselves to satisfy doubts. Moreover, consultations were free. Sadly, none of the Dr Carloo, Indian oculist's testimonials have come down to us and he, himself, seems to have slipped into obscurity.³

However, in many other, mostly country towns of New South Wales, there were comparable eye 'doctors', using the correct spelling of 'occulist'. Receiving treatment from an 'Indian occulist' appeared to be the latest craze in the colony. One operating in the 1890s in Dubbo was Ele Boxhee, who could be consulted daily at Murray's Railway Hotel. He treated corns, piles and toothache with 'Indian Medicines for all Affections'. A few of Ele Boxhee's testimonials were printed in the *Dubbo Dispatch and Wellington Independent*, in September, 1894. Ele Boxhee must have travelled through a circuit of western towns for the testimonials came for Condobolin and Broken Hill. The first offered

sincere thanks for the treatment of my son's (Arthur) eyes which were bad for twelve years past with inflammation and granulation in the eye-lids. After about eight weeks treatment by you he can now see as well as ever.

The other testimonial certified that Thomas Daley had consulted Ele Boxhee when he had been unable to read print for years but under his treatment Daley 'could read quite well'. Several other testimonials also came from the Broken Hill area.⁴

In Liverpool, as the *Liverpool Herald* tells us, was to be found in June 1900, Dr Chular, another Indian doctor. An article said that he had practised as a surgeon and occulist in the Punjab area of India for many years very successfully. He had spent ten

months practising in Italy, one year in France and five years in England before he had come to New South Wales. He advertised to cure 'all diseases of the eye', performing operations which were almost painless without the use of Chloroform or Ether. Chular's father, grandfather, great-grandfather and ancestors had practiced for many generations in India and handed down to him the secrets they had discovered. His testimonials include curing cataracts and using an Indian plaster successfully. Chular, too, must have travelled around, as the patients came from different areas in Sydney like Auburn, Baulkham Hills and Camden.⁵

In 1898 Nadan Singh was an Indian occulist operating at one stage in Sydney. His testimonial came from Parkes and his claim was to cure both eye diseases and other body diseases.⁶ In Bathurst the same year, Nobee Bux was practising until he died suddenly in hospital. His death caused a sensation as the medical doctor's refused a certificate of death and police were called to investigate.⁷

Others, like Brisbane sportsman, James Smith, of Brisbane who had lost his sight planned to visit a 'celebrated' occulist in Germany.⁸ Dr Nettleship, acclaimed as the 'greatest occulist of the age', around the same time, was practising in London, restoring successfully the eyesight of a member of Parliament.⁹ There were other occulists in New South Wales, described as 'eminent' and as early as 1852, Dr. Dix, occulist of Boston in America, was so celebrated as to make the era 'an age of wonders'.¹⁰

However, in Sydney, one of the most famous occulists of the late nineteenth century was Mr Mellor of Botany Street, Moore Park. In 1893, one of his patients, Alfred Watts, unusually had a job of travelling throughout Australia taking up land for squatters. In Western Australia he was cutting wood for a shelter from an 'india rubber tree' which is poisonous if it gets into the eyes from one's hands when brushing flies away. Watts ended up totally blind and in constant pain. He had gone to more than five doctors before he tried Dr Mellor whose reputation he heard was great in Wellington before

³ *Liverpool Herald*, 26 June 1900.

⁴ *The Grenfell Recorder and Lachlan District Advertiser*, 24 September 1898.

⁵ *Evening News*, 10 June 1898.

⁶ *Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate*, 26 July 1884.

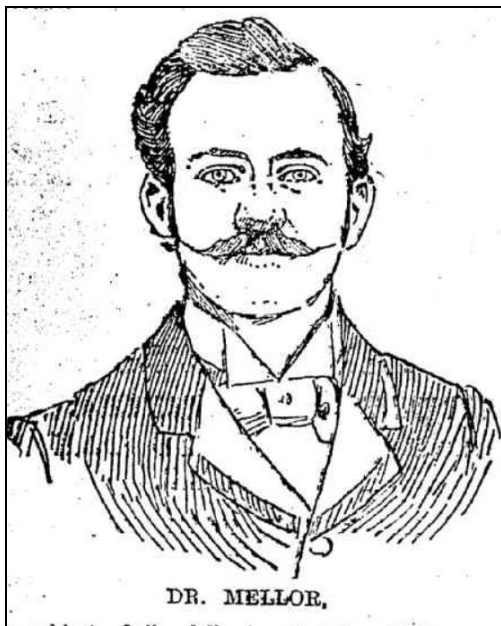
⁷ *The Western Australian Goldfields Courier*, 4 July 1896.

⁸ *Dungog Chronicle and Glouster Advertiser*, 1 September 1896; *The Tasmanian Colonist*, 26 February 1852.

³ *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 12 February 1898.

⁴ *Dubbo Dispatch and Wellington Independent*, 7 September 1894.

his coming to Sydney. From the testimonials, it becomes obvious that Dr Mellor also worked the western circuit in Dubbo and other centres, including Gulgong. The newspaper reporting this gave a summary of many of them. It was said that the doctor offered £1000 to any who can prove that any testimonial published by him was not genuine. In addition, six 'beautiful gold medals, one of which is set in diamonds', had been publicly given to Dr Mellor, in appreciation of his results.



Mellor's appliances were the latest technology of the time—all electric or galvanic, producing a light equal to 200 candle-power. He also had electric brushes, electric cauterising appliances, boxes of preparations and instruments and models of the eye and skull whilst on his walls were testimonials. It is not improbable that the citizens of Windsor and surrounds may have visited Mellor at his Sydney surgery, mightily impressed by his array of instruments and electronics going into the 1890s.¹¹

Another's name must be mentioned before we move on to dentistry. The famous Conan Doyle was once a medical doctor before travelling in the Arctic regions and to Africa and then practising as an oculist. Only when he began writing seriously did he give up medicine and eye care, as his literary career prospered.¹²

Dentistry, on the other hand, appears to have had a more scientific backdrop from much earlier. By 1900, it was being toted that 'there are, perhaps few cities in the world where scientific dentistry has attained to such proficiency as in Sydney'. One of

¹¹ *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 24 June 1893.

¹² *The Sun (Kalgoorlie)*, 26 November 1899.

these dentists in Wynyard Square was J.L. Marshall. He was reported to have

well-appointed waiting-rooms and surgeries,...a laboratory replete with all the latest appliances required for supplying artificial teeth of the highest order of merit.¹³

Although J. Marshall was not amongst those appointed to the committee positions in the Dental Association of New South Wales, there was a Mr C.C. Marshall, on the committee.¹⁴ Perhaps I shouldn't assume that C.C. Marshall was a man, although it seems very likely, because there were reports of very few women doctors in New South Wales at the end of the nineteenth century. The *Australian Town and Country Journal* reported on one in 1891. The journalist noted that:

A lady dentist is now no novelty...and I met one in London lately who practises most successfully, and enjoys the confidence and gratitude of her patients. She has great patience, and treats her clients with kindness and sympathy, charging according to their circumstances.¹⁵

Just nine years later in Melbourne this reporting of women dentists had become somewhat less objective, stating 'All the gentlemen patronise her. When she puts her arm about the neck of the patient, and manipulates the offending tooth, the sensation is 'about as nice as they make 'em'.

The dentistry throughout country in New South Wales was less reported than oculists at first with the early advertised accounts less often found in newspapers. In 1855, a report about the reputation of the Sydney firm Jourdan Brothers, surgeon dentists in Hunter Street, did however make a point of their trustworthiness with the emphasis on tooth pulling rather than decay prevention. In August that year, the elder Jourdan of the firm had arrived in Bathurst for a few days and was able to be visited at the Royal Hotel, offering a rare opportunity for those with need of artificial teeth, although he had published a paper on diseases of the teeth.¹⁶ Staying in the local pub and setting up rooms there was common for visiting dentists. Other dentists from Sydney who made the trek out west to Mudgee, for example, offered their services from boarding houses and those in Rylstone stayed at Farrar's Hotel in 1900.¹⁷

¹³ *Truth*, 19 November 1896.

¹⁴ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 August 1897.

¹⁵ *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 15 August 1891

¹⁶ *Bathurst Free press and Mining Journal*, 4 August 1855.

¹⁷ [Mudgee Guardian and North-Western Representative](#), 14 May 1900.

As early as 1858, Mr. J. Emanuel, a Surgical and mechanical dentist, of Sydney, had been established for 16 years. He invited the public to consider the 'destructive and morose features that losing one's teeth could precipitate' and to see his stock of Mineral Teeth 'for beauty of shape and natural colours are not to be surpassed in any other city of the world'.

There were all manner of combinations of livelihoods that went with being a dentist. Many paired with chemist duties and *The Scrutineer and Berima District Press* spoke of a person recently arrived from Gundagai who described himself as 'hairdresser and dentist'.¹⁸

With the interest in science growing, anyone trying to prevent tooth decay was urged to look for a remedy from the Cosmos Apothecaries Company of 674 George Street, Sydney, retailing at 2s. 6d. per bottle in Sydney and 3/- elsewhere in the colony. It was called Rubene Dentifrice. Dr Betts, late of the Philadelphia Dental College and now located there, gave skilful treatment.

America appears to be one of the best places to study dentistry and in 1888, with Dr. Younger of New York, reported to have just accomplished an experiment in dental surgery. The 'periosteum of a tooth was kept alive by inserting it into the comb of a cock soon after extraction', thus keeping it bathed in healthy blood. He then transplanted a tooth from a cock's comb into the mouth of a young man, successfully it seems. The article notes that the rooster was given Chloroform but there is no mention is given of the patient being aided this way, although it and Nitrous Oxide were available from some dentists as the century wore on! Mr. J. Marshall in Wynyard Square was praised for his use of extracting teeth 'by the aid of his new local anaesthetic'.¹⁹

Windsorites were apparently in luck in regard of prevention of decay. Immigrant chemist, Mr C.A. Dibdin, had helped cast off parochial views as early as 1844 by supplying exotic toothpaste compound from a popular English recipe called 'Quinine Dentifrice'. It was claimed to stimulate the gums as well as cleaning 'the tartar' from the teeth. Whether from lack of demand or from a surfeit of customers Mr Dibdin does not appear to have advertised ongoingly.²⁰

¹⁸ *The Scrutineer and Berrima District Press*, 25 August 1900.

¹⁹ *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 20 June 1900.

²⁰ *Hawkesbury Courier*, 10 October, 7 November, 21 November 1844.

Quinine Dentifrice.

T HIS PREPARATION, which claims as its original fabricator the celebrated Chemist, GRAY, (and of which an imitation was introduced by Mr. Hall, of Sydney,) has been for many years in England considered as the most efficacious POWDER admissible for the TEETH; the action fully cleansing them from Tartar, and stimulating the Gums in cases of weakness. It leaves, also, a pleasant flavour on the palate, and precludes the necessity of using Tincture of Myrrh &c.

The Advertiser assures his supporters, that he has in his possession the original Recipe of Mr. GRAY, and from having compounded it so frequently in England, does not hesitate to recommend it here.

C. A. DIBDIN,
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
George street.

—
PERFUMERY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Windsor, 6th Nov.

By 1874 in Windsor in the late nineteenth century, a report was found on Mr. Gustavus Gabriel, advertised as an eminent dentist. He appears to have been attending surgery at Windsor for seven or so years, and by 1881 was paying regular monthly visits to service the whole Hawkesbury district, always staying at Mr Holmes' Fitzroy Hotel Windsor, 'immediately after the arrival of the morning train from Sydney'.²¹ However, since everyone knew the regular visiting dentists' hours and knew when they were in a local town, there were few visits advertised in the period. In 1899 Mr L.A. Simpson, who was a well-known Parramatta dentist was intending to set up a dental room in the Royal Hotel Windsor 'with all the latest appliances for painless extractions, etc.'.²²

Richmond too was well provided for with their own dentists. Mr Allison, who lived in Richmond and was a member of the Dental Society of New South Wales, was praised for living 'on the spot'. He satisfied the needs of Richmondites to 'supply absolutely undetectable teeth, partial plates and vulcanite and gold fillings', making no charge for extraction if he fitted artificial teeth.²³

²¹ *The Australian, Windsor, Richmond, and Hawkesbury Advocate*, 4 July 1874, 2 July 1881.

²² *Hawkesbury Advocate*, 20 October 1899.

²³ *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 29 July 1893, 9 June 1894.

Artificial Teeth at Sydney Prices!

J. W. ALLISON,
Dentist,
(Member of the Dental Association of N.S.W.),
RICHMOND.

Teeth on Vulcanite, Silver, Platinum and Gold.
Fit, beauty and natural appearance guaranteed.

Teeth fitted without any pain whatever, and
without the extraction of stumps if desired.

Tooth extractions and stoppings a speciality.

All Dental Work being DONE UPON THE
PREMISES, repairs of all kinds can be executed
at short notice.

Mr. Allison, in order to keep pace with an in-
creasing Dental Practice, and to supply a "long-
felt want," has pleasure in announcing that he has
set up the necessary apparatus for the administra-
tion of **NITROUS OXIDE GAS.**

The fee for extractions with Nitrous Oxide will
be: 10s for one tooth; two teeth, 15s; three
teeth £1; for a greater number, by special ar-
rangement.

Gold Fillings (by appointment) £1 1s.

Mr. Allison would like the residents to notice
that he does not come to the district once a month,
or two months, but is **ALWAYS ON THE
SPOT.**

CONSULTATIONS FREE

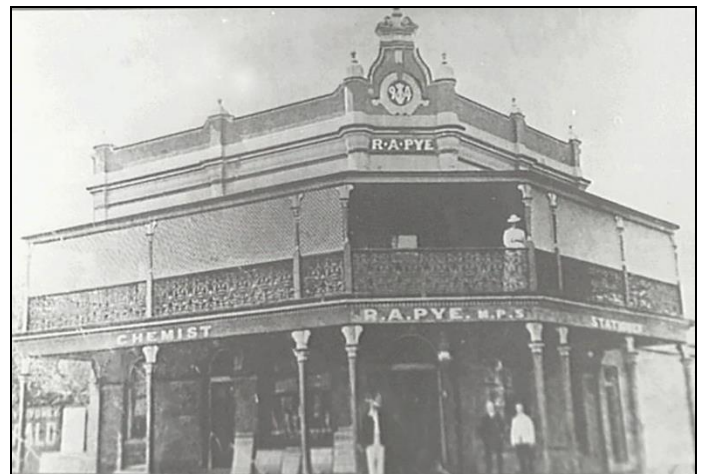
J. W. ALLISON,
Dentist,
RICHMOND.

Also, in the 1890s, dentist, Mr. Fred Ware visited Windsor as well as Richmond every month alternatively.²⁴

Other Chemists dealt with dentistry and sold many dentistry products. Pye's Chemist advertised as a 'Pharmaceutical Chemist and a Surgical Dentist' who extracted teeth 'skilfully'. *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette* in 1962 asked the tantalising question: 'Did Windsor have the first Woman Chemist?'. The resulting article was inconclusive to answer this question but did present information from a person that Mrs Mary Neilson conducted a pharmacy in Windsor in 1875, either as a practising chemist or as an owner. In October 1877, she paid her £1 subscription to the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. She was the wife of John T. Neilson who moved his Sydney pharmacy to

²⁴ *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 23 June 1894.

Windsor and had been a daughter of the owner of Cadell's brewery prior to marriage. Robert A. Pye of Windsor applied in 1883 for registration of his indentures to Mary Neilson. The chemist, tobacconist, newspaper depot, dentist and stationers shop then conducted on the Neilson site. The chemist was subsequently sold to Archibald Spy and then to the ubiquitous Mr McCoy. The shop had a wide array of pharmaceutical products as well as magazines and other stationary needs and Pye was widely admired in the district, 'giving help and advice in times of illness and trouble'.²⁵ In 1893-1894, Robert Pye erected the building which still stands on the north-eastern corner of Kable Street, a permanent reminder of the days past when one's dentist could be a pharmacist.



The chemist shop on the corner of George & Kable Sts, Windsor was built by R. A. Pye in 1894. Photo about 1905. (Courtesy Mrs N. Smith)

NOTICE

General Meeting

Thursday, 27 February 2024

at 7.30pm

at our new venue

St Andrew's Uniting Church Hall

25 West Market Street, Richmond

PARKING is available next door
with entry via West Market Street.

²⁵ *Windsor and Richmond gazette*, 2 May 1951, 15 August 1962.



Christmas 2024

Hawkesbury Historical Society's Christmas celebrations were enjoyed over lunch by the members in attendance (below) at Lynwood Country Club on Sunday, 1 December 2024. Thank you to Kim Alderton, our unofficial photographer.



Alison Rose and Kim Alderton



Jan Barkley-Jack



Rodney and Margaret Hartas



Group (left side) – Rodney & Margaret Hartas, Suzanne Smith, Neville Dehn, Kathy Layton, Ted Brill

Group (right side) – Sue Brill, Jan Barkley-Jack, Alison Rose, Jeanette Hill, Peta and Keith Sharpley



Jeanette Hill and Alison Rose



Keith and Peta Sharpley



Neville Dehn and Kathy Layton

Who was Charles Richard Hogsflesh?

Cathy McHardy

Researched in March 2023 with additions and corrections in February 2025

Described as “an old and much respected colonist” Charles Hogsflesh of Richmond passed away at his residence on 21 August 1856 (1).

I became interested in Charles’ story after reading various narratives such as *Reminiscences of Richmond* by Cooramill, alias Sam Boughton, published in 1903 and Alfred Smith’s *Ups and downs of an old Richmondite* from 1910. Apart from having an intriguing surname, Charles was remembered as an admired, respected and very much accomplished school master who set up his school in Windsor Street, Richmond in the early 1830s.

The son of Thomas Hogsflesh and Jane Stringer, he was baptised in Otford, Kent England in 1787.

Charles Richard Hogsflesh’s Australian story begins in Surrey, England when he was arrested and charged with larceny in August 1814 (2).

A resident of the town of Woolwich, about fifteen kilometres east of London, he was tried and convicted at Guildford on the 11 August 1814, being sentenced to seven years transportation “Beyond the Seas” on the 27 February 1815 (3).

Received 25 August 1814		
1 Richard Sage	28	bapt. Otford
2 Joseph Cuff	45	10 ^o
3 John James Smith	50	10 ^o
4 John Ford	38	10 ^o
5 John Easterby	38	Felony
6 Richard Hogsflesh	25	10 ^o
7 Dennis Curley	25	10 ^o
8 William Swan	30	10 ^o
9 William Elkins	20	10 ^o
10 Daniel Sims	24 ^o	10 ^o
60 1 Daniel M ^o Donald	21	10 ^o
2 Joseph Hyer	39	10 ^o

Guildford 11 Aug^r 1814

10 ^o Lyle
10 ^o Lyle
10 ^o H. J. Transp. 29 Aug 1814
10 ^o Lyle
Bapt. Kent 1814
10 ^o Transp. 29 Aug 1814
10 ^o of Lond. 11 Aug 1814
10 ^o Transp. 29 Aug 1814
10 ^o Transp. 7 Aug 1814
10 ^o Transp. 30 Nov 1815
10 ^o 7
10 ^o 78 Transp. 27 Dec 1815

Excerpt from Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books August 1814 Source: ancestry.com.au

been a “reputable tradesman”. The crime, it seems, went beyond stealing the “several parcels of linen drapery goods”. He then attempted to on-sell them fraudulently making out a “letter of orders” using the name of his brother-in-law, a Mr Cook (4).

There is no mention in the article of what trade Charles was engaged in at the time of his offence or whether he was able to read and write, but his career path in NSW suggests that he was proficient in both skills. A UK website which publishes family history enquiries provides the additional details that he was a draper who was 5ft 8ins in height with a fair complexion, dark brown hair and hazel eyes (5).

Spending some months incarcerated on one of the hulks moored in the River Thames, Charles was not to leave England until the 20 April 1815. Examining the lists of prisoners accompanying him on the insanitary and probably disease-ridden temporary gaol, it seems he had the company of fellow felons from Guildford who were all transferred to the ships at the same time but enjoyed varying lengths of stay. One prisoner, Dennis Finlay was fortunate enough to receive a pardon on the 14 July.

Charles, also known as Richard, aged about 27 years arrived in the colony of NSW aboard the convict transport ‘Baring’ on the 7 September 1815 after 140 days at sea, and was forwarded to Parramatta for distribution on the 15 of the month (6).

Details of Charles’ early life in NSW remain sketchy but in August 1820 he applied to the NSW Colonial Secretary (7) to marry Martha Thompson (Thomson) who had arrived as a six-year-old with her family aboard the ‘William Pitt’ arriving in NSW on the 11 Apr 1806. The marriage was registered at St Phillip’s Church of England, Sydney on the 7 October 1820.

property of Edward Walker; and Richard Hogsflesh alias Cook, for stealing several parcels of linen drapery goods. The last-named prisoner, who was formerly a reputable tradesman, wished to plead guilty, but by advice of Court withdrew his plea, and was convicted. It appeared that he wrote to the house of Messrs. Rothwell and Co. a letter of orders in the name of Cook, as from his brother-in-law, directing an assortment of cambrics, &c. to be sent for them to a house in the Borough. Being sent as directed, he took them away and sold them to a Jew, behind St. Clement’s in the Strand.

Excerpt from the *Windsor and Eton Express* (UK). Sunday 14 August 1814. p. 4. British Newspaper Archive.

According to the report of the trial at the Surrey Assizes from the *Windsor and Eton Express* (UK), prior to his arrest and subsequent conviction he had

Martha's father, James Thompson, had come to the colony with a letter of recommendation from Viscount Castlereagh to Governor Gidley King on account of his usefulness to the colony of his skills as a carpenter and cabinetmaker. The letter requested that he be given suitable land in the colony. This introduction would have substantially elevated the Thompson family's standing in the social hierarchy of the settlement at the time (8).

On the 4 October 1824, Charles wrote to Governor Thomas Brisbane giving some brief details about himself and his wife and stating that "he has never received any land from the government" and his advancement in the colony was by his own "industry and perseverance...". His occupation was "Confidential Clerk" to Samuel Terry, a position he gained shortly after his arrival, denoting that he had a good standard of literacy which would be necessary for his future career as a schoolmaster (9).

In addition, he must have demonstrated great qualities of dependability and reserve for Terry was well known in the colony as a shrewd, sometimes ruthless and unscrupulous businessman, and he required a clerk who could keep the details of confidential dealings to himself.

In the General Muster of NSW 1823, 1824 and 1825, he is listed with his wife as a landholder in the district of Evan with forty acres of land of which twenty-five acres was cleared. His stock included one horse and "30 horned cattle". Written in the column noting the status of the land, the word "promised" is written indicating that Charles had not as yet gained any title to the land he was farming.

Gaining his Certificate of Freedom in September 1826, Charles and his family were free to move from place to place, and leaving the farming life behind, decided to move to the city.

The census taken in 1828, noted that Charles was indeed a free man "by servitude" and that he and Martha had two children who had been born in the colony. Thomas was seven years and Caroline one year. At that time the family lodged with Sam Pasfield in Pitt Street, Sydney and Charles' occupation was listed as clerk (10).

Charles and Martha produced a family of five children: Thomas Charles (born 1821), Caroline (1827), Alfred (1832), Jane Stringer (1834) and Ann (1838).

By 1832, he had set up his private school in Windsor Street, Richmond as he is listed in an advertisement promoting a new weekly newspaper to be known as *Hill's life in New South Wales* (11).

Charles was one of several country agents appointed by the publishers to collect and pass on the names and addresses of interested parties.

HILL'S LIFE
IN
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PERSONS residing in the country, desirous of patronising the intended new Weekly Journal, to be called "*Hill's Life in New South Wales*," are requested to transmit their names, according to the part of the Colony they reside in, to the following Gentlemen, who have kindly offered to take down their names and addresses, and to transmit them to the *Sydney Monitor Office*, George Street, where the Paper will be printed; viz:—

Mr. Kingsmill, Church-street, Parramatta.
 Mr. Mitchell, George-street, ditto.
 Mr. Peter Cook, Wilberforce.
 Mr. Hogsflesh, School-master, Richmond.
 Mr. Single, Farmer, Penrith.
 Mr. Spillane, Liverpool.
 Mr. Solomon, Inn-keeper, Campbelltown.
 Mr. Japhet White, Bathurst.
 Mr. Yeoman, Inn-keeper, Maitland.

Subscribers are requested to be particular in giving their addresses correctly, in order to ensure a safe and punctual delivery, specifying their christian as well as their surnames, and mentioning their profession or calling, &c. &c.

Excerpt from The Sydney Monitor, 23 May 1832 p. 1.
Advertising.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32077659>

In his Reminiscences... Sam Boughton introduces the reader to Charles Hogsflesh, rating him to be "a tutor of the first order" (12)

Entering the town from Windsor [Windsor Street], the first house met with was the pretty little cottage now occupied by J. Chalmers; but at the time I speak of was owned and occupied by the late William Town. Different tenants have since lived there, notably Mr. (now Hon. William Walker, M.L.C.); then Mr. W. Benson; and later on, Mr. W. Stewart.

The next dwelling—still in existence—was occupied by the late Charles Hogsflesh, a tutor of the first order. It was in this small ecoliere that many of the boys of that period received their preliminary—and what in many cases is their finished—education.

Hogsflesh's school would have been located in the vicinity of the two-storey dwelling which is known today as Andrew Town's House. Boughton goes on to mention some of the notable graduates of the school including boys from influential families such as Richards, Cornwall and Pitt. Incidentally, other

correspondents included Sam Boughton in the list of past pupils as well.

The Hogsflesh family were part of the congregation of newly completed St Peter's Church of England, Richmond in 1841. The family is listed as occupying pew number 18 in the register paying rent of £4-10-0 per annum (13). In the same year, the NSW Census recorded his place of residence as Lennox Street. The household consisted of eight persons and their dwelling was made of wood.

Apart from his role as educator he was also called upon to undertake surveying and conveyancing work according to Boughton (14).

The land on which Messrs. Woolley and Biddle built their dwellings was a portion of Rollinson's grant, which extended from March-street to Lennox-street. The surveyor and conveyancer was Mr. Hogsflesh, the schoolteacher whom I have so often referred to, and whose services were often called into requisition in such matters in days gone by.

Alfred Smith in his *Ups and Downs...* mentions that some pupils attended the denominational school in Richmond but received their "final polish at the hands of the old-time dominie, Mr Hogsflesh, for two years" (15). He also mentions that in later years the school was in Lennox Street.

Charles Hogsflesh saw NSW as the land of opportunity rather than a place of punishment. After working as a clerk for a number of years and then pursuing a life on the land, he took up a new challenge by opening a school in the town of Richmond. By all accounts he was a successful and esteemed educator and an appreciated member of the community. He certainly deserved the accolade "an old and much respected colonist".

Charles passed away on the 21 August 1856 and his wife, Martha, on 15 April 1859. Also interred in the same plot was their daughter Caroline, known as Carrie who died in October 1875.



The graves of Charles and Martha Hogsflesh and their daughter Caroline sited near the entrance gates in St Peter's Cemetery Richmond. Cathy McHardy 12 June 2023



The monument in memory of Charles and Martha Hogsflesh. Cathy McHardy 12 June 2023

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- (4) British Newspaper Archive: *Windsor and Eton Express* (UK). Sunday 14 August 1814. p. 4.
- (5) Curious Fox website accessed 4 December 2024 https://www.curiousfox.com/vill100/Kent17768_2.html
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- (10) Census of New South Wales November 1828, ed. by Malcolm R. Sainty and Keith A. Johnson. Sydney: Library of Australian History.
- (11) *The Sydney Monitor*. 23 May 1832, p. 1. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32077659>
- (12) *Hawkesbury Herald*. 3 April 1903, p. 5. Reminiscences of Richmond.
- (13) Yvonne Browning (1990). *St Peters Richmond: The early people and burials*. p. 20.
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- (15) *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*. 8 January 1910, p. 9. The Hawkesbury and its environments. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85946567>

When Harry met Ivy

Contributed by Michelle Nichols

In North Richmond, 9 June 1920, Ivy Amelia Knott married Henry Badger, with the wedding taking place three days after Ivy's twenty-fifth birthday.

This delightful event was reported in the *Windsor & Richmond Gazette* of 30 July 1920¹ and provides a good account of the celebrations:

St. Philip's Church, North Richmond, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on June 9th, when Ivy Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs T. H. Knott, 'Belmont Lodge,' was married to Henry, youngest son of the late Mr. W. W. and Mrs. Badger, of 'Smallheath' Lidcombe.

The ceremony was conducted by Rev. A. J. B. King and the bride was accompanied down the aisle by her father, Thomas Henry Knott, while the popular hymn 'The Voice that breathed o'er Eden' was sung by the choir.

Newspapers are filled a variety of information, including descriptive accounts of life events, such as baptisms, marriages and obituaries and are extremely important for any historians conducting research. It is essential to thorough examine sites such as Trove <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/> where you might be able to add more context to events you are researching.

The newspaper account of Ivy's nuptials continued, it described the wedding of this popular young woman from North Richmond:

She was daintily attired in a gown of ivory crepe de chine and ninon. The tunic was embroidered with silver baskets, true-lovers' knots and posies. Her hand embroidered tulle veil was arranged cap fashion and held in place with a circlet of orange buds.



Ivy (Knott) with her new husband
Henry Badger in 1920

¹ *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* 30 July 1920, p. 5. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85878244>

Ivy's beautiful wedding dress, exquisite veil and remarkable bouquet, pictured above, were described in great detail in the newspaper account.

Her bouquet was composed of white roses, sweet peas, carnations and jonquils, which, together with a platinum and diamond brooch, was presented by the bridegroom. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a handsome Bible. Miss Daisy Knott (sister) was bridesmaid. Her frock was of white net, relieved with pink, worn with satin, and tulle hat. Her bouquet of pink carnations and sweet peas and **Nellie Stewart bangle** were the gifts of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Arthur Bachell (Lidcombe).

You can read more Ivy's unique bangle at the end of this article. The decorations inside the church were also described in great detail, as were details of the reception, honeymoon and some of the gifts.



Ivy with her
Father, Thomas

The church was tastefully decorated by the friends of the bride. After the signing of the register, and as the bridal party re-entered the church, the 'Wedding March' was played by Mrs. Jones. After the reception, which was held at Belmont Lodge, the happy couple left for the Mountains and Jenolan Caves, where the honeymoon was spent, the bride travelling in a navy costume with hat ensuite. The presents received were many and costly, including several cheques. Prior to the wedding the parishioners of St. Philip's Church presented the bride elect with a very handsome silver teapot, inscribed, and a silver vase.



Belmore Lodge, gatehouse to Belmont Park,
Grose Vale Road, near North Richmond, 1907.

Following the wedding and honeymoon, the couple eventually moved from the Hawkesbury district, "conducting a newsagency and post office in the metropolitan area." Ivy and Henry had at least two children, Muriel (later Mrs Fardell) and son, Noel.

Her father, Thomas Henry Knott died in Windsor Hospital, only two years after Ivy's wedding, the death notice does not mention the cause of death, but he was only 48 years old. His wife Susan died in 1936.

At the time of Henry Badger's death in 1960, the couple were living in Northmead. Henry was buried at St. Peter's Anglican Cemetery in Richmond, in the family plot with his in-laws, and sister-in-law Daisy, who died in 1940. Ivy lived a long life, passing away in 1986, aged 90 years. Several years ago, a descendant shared some memorabilia focussing on the Knott family who resided at Belmore Lodge, with Hawkesbury Regional Museum and Hawkesbury Library Service.

All photographs in this article, unless otherwise stated, are courtesy of Hawkesbury Library Service and can be viewed via Hawkesbury Library's Image database

<https://aurora.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au/library/Gallery.aspx>

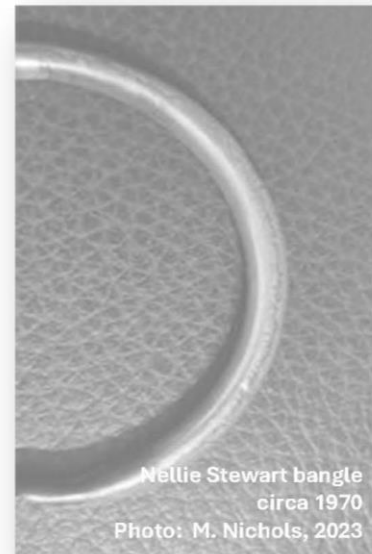
More about the Nellie Stewart Bangle

The *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* newspaper reported on the wedding of the Henry Badger and Ivy Knott in 1920. The bride, Ivy received a Nellie Stewart bangle from her husband on their wedding day, as a symbol of his affection. These bangles, made of plain gold, were popular in Australia in the 20th century, according to the Avenue Jewellery² website.

Further research revealed how Nellie Stewart started the fashion craze. Nellie Stewart was a well-known singer and actress born in 1858, who was quite famous in Australia. Stewart “was a fashion icon and philanthropist” and “performed and sang in pantomimes, musicals and operettas. In Australia, she was even featured on two Australian stamps. Nellie’s frequent charitable works made her available socially thus allowing for imitation and a kind of worship.”

Nellie Stewart was in love with George Musgrove, a theatre producer, however he was married and his wife would not grant him a divorce. He gave Nellie five gold sovereigns in 1885 and the 22ct gold coin fashioned into a simple, round bangle, designed by George. For the lovers, the bangle was a private symbol of their everlasting relationship. The pair had a long-standing relationship spanning from 1880 until his death in 1916 and shared a daughter, Nancye.

Nellie’s fans greatly admired her and eventually jewellers copied the piece of jewellery to sell. She was an icon and her widespread fame meant the bangles became all the rage amongst women all over the country, and a fashion statement. Nellie Stewart never removed the bangle, wearing it for nearly fifty years.



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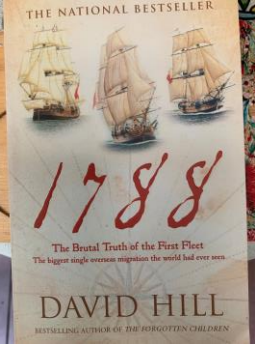
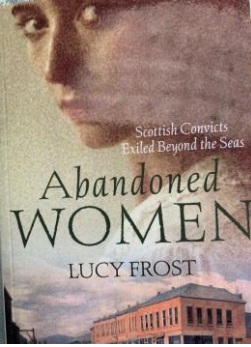
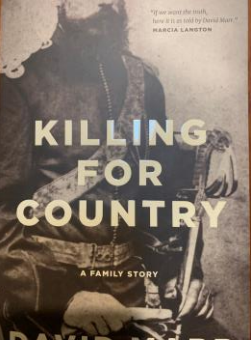
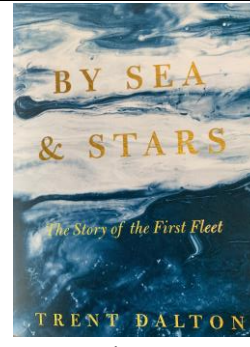
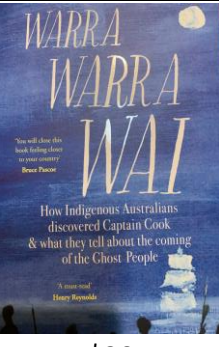
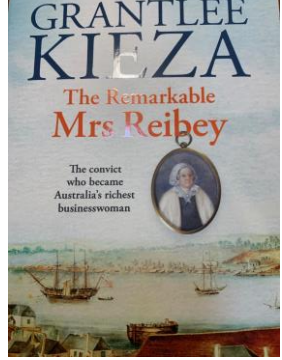
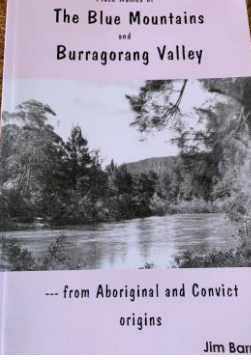

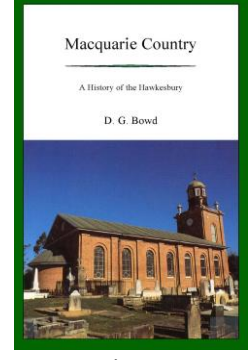
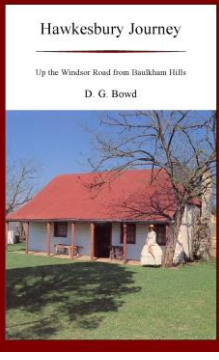
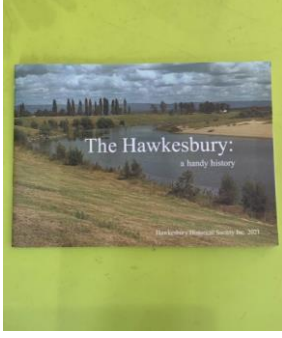
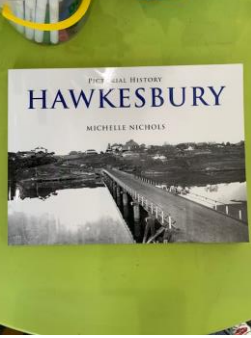
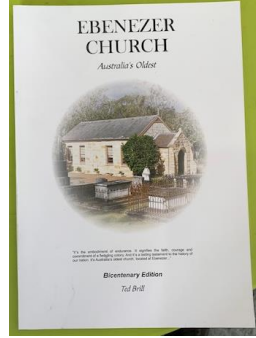
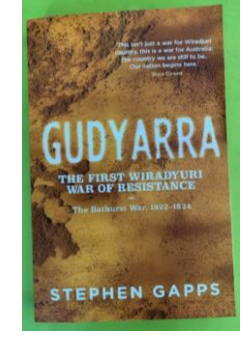
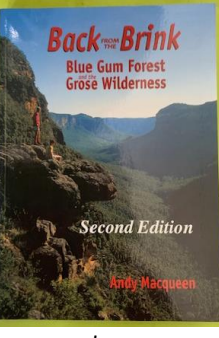
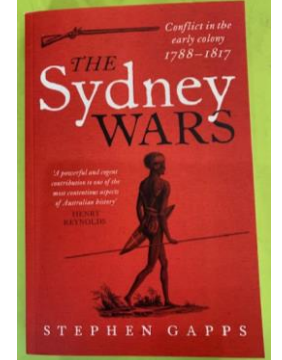
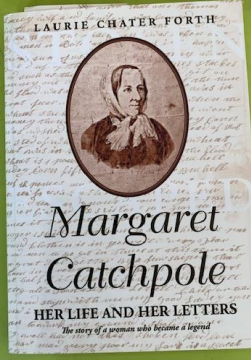
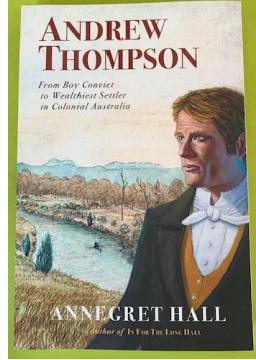
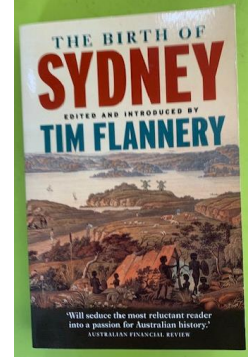
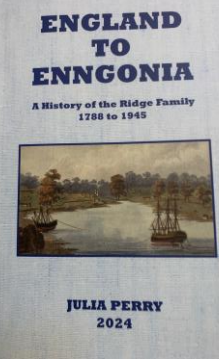
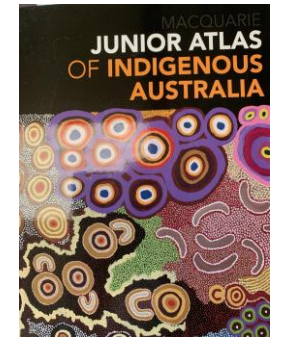
Hawkesbury Historical Society Bookshop

located in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum
8 Baker Street, Windsor NSW 2756

The Hawkesbury Historical Society has an interesting variety of books in our Bookshop with an emphasis on people in earlier times in the Hawkesbury and nearby Nepean and Blue Mountains areas. The books can be purchased directly from the Museum Bookshop in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum, Windsor or online.... www.hawkesburyhistoricalsociety.org

You may also like to visit the Museum which houses the Society’s collection.

² Avenue Jewellery website [viewed 7/3/2023] at <https://avenuejewellery.com.au/rose-of-australia-nellie-stewarts-bangle/>

 <p>THE NATIONAL BESTSELLER</p> <p>1788</p> <p>The Brutal Truth of the First Fleet The biggest single ocean migration the world had ever seen</p> <p>DAVID HILL</p> <p>BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF THE FORGOTTEN CHILDREN</p>	 <p>Scottish Convicts Exiled Beyond the Seas</p> <p>Abandoned WOMEN</p> <p>LUCY FROST</p>	 <p>KILLING FOR COUNTRY</p> <p>A FAMILY STORY</p> <p>MARCIA LANGTON</p>	 <p>BY SEA & STARS</p> <p>The Story of the First Fleet</p> <p>TRENT DALTON</p>	 <p>WARRA WARRA WAI</p> <p>How Indigenous Australians discovered Captain Cook & what they tell about the coming of the Ghost People</p> <p>Henry Reynolds</p>
 <p>GRANTLEE KIEZA</p> <p>The Remarkable Mrs Reibey</p> <p>The convict who became Australia's richest businesswoman</p>	 <p>Place Names of The Blue Mountains and Burragarang Valley</p> <p>... from Aboriginal and Convict origins</p> <p>Jim Barrett</p>	 <p>MACQUARIE COUNTRY</p> <p>A History of the Hawkesbury</p> <p>D. G. Bowd</p>	 <p>Macquarie Country</p> <p>A History of the Hawkesbury</p> <p>D. G. Bowd</p>	 <p>Hawkesbury Journey</p> <p>Up the Windsor Road from Bankham Hills</p> <p>D. G. Bowd</p>
 <p>The Hawkesbury: a handy history</p> <p>Michelle Nicholls</p>	 <p>HAWKESBURY</p> <p>Michelle Nicholls</p>	 <p>EBENEZER CHURCH</p> <p>Australia's Oldest</p> <p>Ebenezer Edition Ted Ball</p>	 <p>GUDYARRA</p> <p>THE FIRST WIRADYURI WAR OF RESISTANCE</p> <p>The Baulkham War, 1822-1824</p> <p>STEPHEN GAPPS</p>	 <p>Back to the Brink</p> <p>Blue Gum Forest Große Wilderness</p> <p>Second Edition</p> <p>Andy MacQueen</p>
 <p>Conflicts in the early colony 1788-1817</p> <p>THE Sydney WARS</p> <p>STEPHEN GAPPS</p>	 <p>LAURIE CHATER FORTH</p> <p>Margaret Catchpole</p> <p>HER LIFE AND HER LETTERS</p> <p>The story of a woman who became a legend</p>	 <p>ANDREW THOMPSON</p> <p>From Boy Convict to Wealthiest Settler in Colonial Australia</p> <p>ANNECRET HALL</p>	 <p>THE BIRTH OF SYDNEY</p> <p>EDITED AND INTRODUCED BY TIM FLANNERY</p>	 <p>ENGLAND TO ENNGONIA</p> <p>A History of the Ridge Family 1720 to 1945</p> <p>JULIA PERRY 2024</p>
 <p>MACQUARIE JUNIOR ATLAS OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIA</p>	<p>The above titles are just some of the books currently on offer in the Bookshop.</p> <p>Further titles will be included in future issues of this newsletter.</p> <p>Please visit the Society's Bookshop in the Museum or check out what's available online at: www.hawkesburyhistoricalsociety.org</p> <p>Happy Reading!</p>			