

Hawkesbury Historical Society Newsletter

Newsletter of the Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc.

HAWKESBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

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Website: www.hawkesburyhistoricalsociety.org

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 - all meetings at Parish Hall, St Matthew's Anglican Church, Moses Street, Windsor (parking adjacent in paddock), except for June to be held in the Tebbutt Room, Hawkesbury Library.

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

Patron: To be appointed

Office Bearers 2022/2023

President: Jan Barkley-Jack

Snr Vice President: Ted Brill Jnr Vice President: Dick Gillard

Secretary: Peta Sharpley Public Officer: Neville Dehn

Treasurer: Heather Gillard Asst. Treasurer: Dick Gillard

Newsletter Editor: Jan Readford

Web Administrator: Dick Gillard

Facebook Administrator: Peta Sharpley

Bookshop Manager: Heather Gillard

Asst. Bookshop Manager: Neville Dehn

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

Social Co-ordinator: [Vacant]

Committee members

Neville Dehn, Sean Flavin, Ellen Jordan, Cathy McHardy, Rebecca McRae, Jan Readford and Oonagh Sherrard

HHS Collection Committee

Carol Carruthers and Elissa Blair (Museum representative)

Publications Committee

Jan Barkley-Jack, Ellen Jordan, Cathy McHardy, Jan Readford

2023 MEETINGS

Thursday, 26 October – 7.30pm AGM

Parish Hall, St Matthew's Anglican Church,
Moses Street, Windsor

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Hawkesbury Historical Society Annual General Meeting and October General Meeting Thursday, 26 October at 7.30pm and Ian Jack Memorial Lecture

Venue: Parish Hall, St Matthew's
Anglican Church,
Moses Street, Windsor
(Parking available in paddock adjacent to the
Parish Hall)

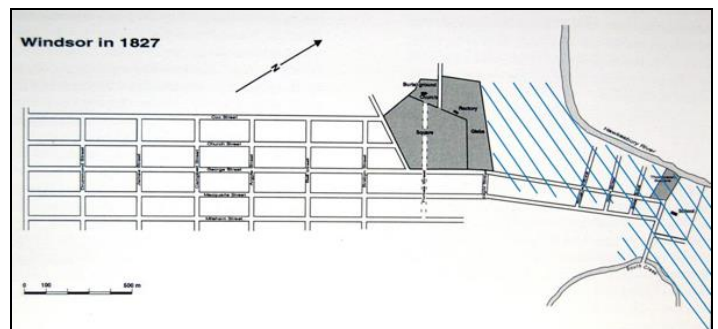
and via Zoom
(details provided separately)



The Annual General Meeting includes the election of Office Bearers for the next 12 months. Nomination forms for positions have been sent to members. Nominations are to be provided to the Secretary prior to or at the meeting. The October General Meeting will follow the AGM.

The Ian Jack Memorial Lecture topic: **Macquarie and the towns**
Speaker: **Iain Stuart**

Iain Stuart is a professional historian. He is currently the President of the Royal Australian Historical Society, the head body of all NSW Historical Societies. Iain will discuss *Macquarie and the towns* including the Scottish influences on their design. It is shown that the concept of improving estates and the creation of planned towns would have been familiar to both Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie through their direct experiences in Scotland and the ties of both to the pervasive Scottish Enlightenment. Iain has collected plans and other items which add great interest to his talk. This is a guest speaker not to be missed as Iain's interests have obvious ties to Ian Jack's writing on the early town designs.



ALL ARE WELCOME - Members & non-members



PRESIDENT'S REPORT

October 2023

Good day to you all,

John Gascoigne argued that “in the formative decades of modern Australia, ‘the goals which gave shape and direction to the conduct of life drew heavily on the world view of the Enlightenment.’” [Taken from National Library of Australia website in conjunction with ‘The World Upside Down’ exhibition]. John Gascoigne is emeritus professor at the University of New South Wales. Amongst other things his expertise in colonial times lies in the Enlightenment and Sir Joseph Banks. It is this first topic, focussed on Governor Lachlan Macquarie that our guest speaker has chosen for our October meeting lecture.

There are several interesting, if distant, connections in our October speaker and the topic he has specially chosen with our late president, Ian Jack, which make it a serendipitous occasion, as it is a memorial lecture for Ian. Ian Jack loved the serendipity.

The first connection is that one of the most important Scottish enlightenment figures who followed Adam Smith (1723-1790) was his successor as professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow University, Dugald Stewart (1753-1828). This was the university at which Ian did his undergraduate degree (although he was about 150 years too late to meet Dugald- but he did understand the Enlightenment times!

Ian Jack was always a strong proponent of the Scottish Enlightenment and our guest speaker at our October Memorial Lecture, Dr Iain Stuart, is well placed in today's world to talk about Macquarie's ties to the Scottish Enlightenment and the Scottish background to Macquarie's towns in New South Wales, a subject of great interest to Ian Jack who was on a local committee preparing a submission for the Heritage Office regarding the layout of the towns which is still evident in the street structure today.

Another connection is that Iain Stuart is an archaeologist, which was an area of interest to Ian Jack who, with Judy Birmingham, founded the subject Historical Archaeology at Sydney University in the

1970s. Our guest speaker knew Ian personally for many years from his time as a student at Sydney University. Iain Stuart is also current President of the Royal Australian Historical Society (New South Wales), a position held a few years ago by Ian Jack.

Iain Stuart's talk is of interest to everyone who lives in the Hawkesbury area today as it speculates on the role of the creation of the towns by Macquarie in his exercise of governorship. Iain is an impressive speaker and his high position in NSW as President of the RAHS gives him many speaking engagements, so we are very grateful for him to spare us time in his busy schedule to give this pertinent talk.

It is also an excellent opportunity for those in the local Historical Societies to meet in person with the President of our state body, so we extend a very warm welcome to those of you who can, to come to the talk. Whatever your point of interest, this will be an illustrated lecture not to be missed.

I would also like to bring to your attention that this will be the last General Meeting of the Hawkesbury Historical Society for 2023, and it will also be our Annual Meeting with election of office bearers. It is important that, in addition to attending for the guest speaker, you try to attend the two meetings to give your input to the Society as it re-news for 2024. Following the October meetings, the rest of the year is taken up with a committee meeting in November and then our popular Christmas Party in December for everyone, about which you will receive further notice from Peta in November. I look forward to connecting with you at all these functions.

Cheers,
Jan Barkley-Jack

MEMBERSHIP 2023/2024

A friendly reminder HHS Membership Fees are now due for the coming year.

Pension/Student concession \$15.00

Seniors \$22.50

Single Adults \$30.00

**Family Adults including children under 18yrs
\$45.00**

If you require another form, contact the Secretary at secretaryhawkesburyhistory@gmail.com

**HAWKESBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC. TAKES NO
RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR THE
AUTHENTICITY OF ARTICLES OR ANY STATEMENTS
EXPRESSED IN THIS NEWSLETTER.**

George Leslie Scott 1886-1918

By Michelle Nichols



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

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George Scott

Courtesy Australian War Memorial

On 8 October 1918, Lieutenant George Leslie Scott, of the 18th Battalion, late of 'Toxana' Richmond, died of wounds in Tincourt, France, age 32.

George Leslie Scott, was born 5 January 1886 in the Scone area, son of William Henry Scott 1851–1921 and Mary Maxwell 1849–1912. He married in the Lithgow area in 1908 to Rachel Florence Maud nee Blue. The couple had a number of children, all daughters. The eldest daughter was (Hazel) Meryle born 1909; Mavis Lilian born 1910; (Elizabeth) Mary born 1915 and Iris M. Two other daughters died as infants. Alva Agnes born 1912 & died 1913 and Olga born & died 1913.

In January 1915, the NSW Government Gazette published that 'Toxana' was to be leased from George Woodhill for "defence purposes" from September 1914 for the period of one year at a rental at £75 per annum.¹

The Scott family moved into the substantial two storey house known as 'Toxana' located at 147 Windsor Street, Richmond sometime in 1915. Historic 'Toxana' was built by William Bowman in the 1840s. Scott was "*previously stationed as area officer [in Richmond] in charge of the 41st Infantry.*"

2nd Lt. George Scott enlisted in the 18th Battalion in the First World War in 1917.

He left Australia on the ship the 'Runic' on 22 March and two months later, disembarked in London on 24 May 1918. He was then sent to the battlefield.

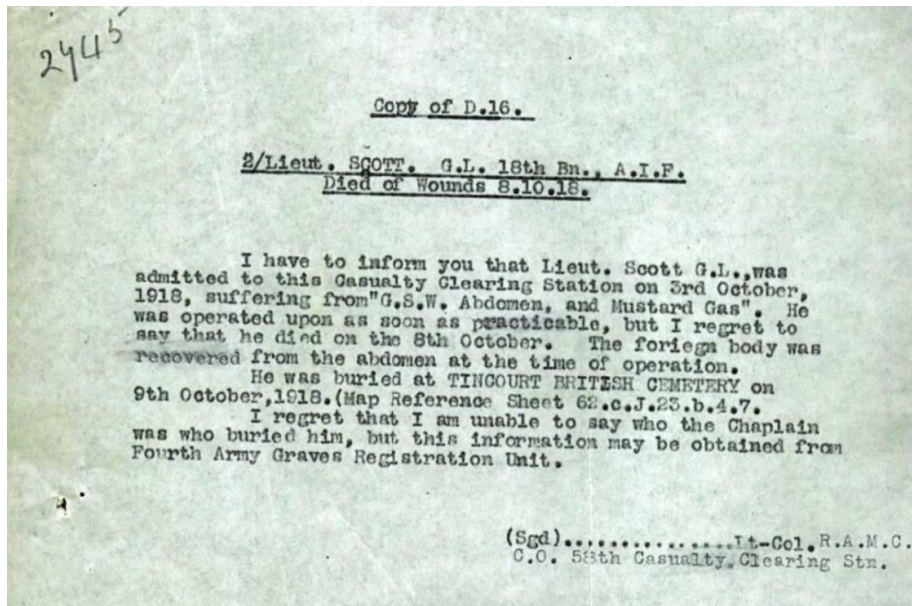


Rachel Scott with her daughters Meryle, Mavis, Mary and Iris outside Toxana.

Courtesy Hawkesbury Library Service.

¹ Government Gazette Notices (1915, January 23). Commonwealth of Australia Gazette (National : 1901 - 1973), p. 89. Retrieved October 2, 2023, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article232450658>

According to his war record, the Sergeant-Major Scott was wounded in action on the 3 October 1918 during an attack at Tincourt, France with a gunshot wound in his abdomen and mustard gas. Sadly, George succumbed to the wounds several days later on 8 October. He was buried the following day at the Tincourt British Cemetery, Plot VII Row F Grave 21.



The newspaper of the day, noted that “many relatives reside in Lithgow, and the deceased was a cousin of Mr. W. Smith” who marched “with the Coo-ees from Bathurst to Liverpool Camp.”²

George was one of the three brothers who enlisted in the conflict. He was the “second to make the supreme sacrifice” as his older brother, Private Steve Sarsfield Scott was killed in action twelve months prior, on 2 October 1917. A younger brother, Charles Cecil also served in the 1st AIF and returned home to Lithgow, where he died in 1957.

From G. L. Scott’s service records. Courtesy National Archives of Australia.

George’s name is inscribed on the War Memorial in Richmond, *pictured right*. His name also appears on the Lithgow War Memorial, as is his brother Steve.



Rachel stayed in Richmond until about 1920, a few years after Scott’s death.

Rachel and her family departed Toxana in about 1920 and eventually moved into the inner-city. Her daughters Hazel, Mavis and Elizabeth married in the 1920s and 1930s in and about the city. Rachel Florence Maud Scott nee Blue died 14 July 1947 at her daughter's residence in Earlwood, aged 65 years. ■

WINDSOR AND RICHMOND GAZETTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1933.

BATTERIES GASKETS TYRES

Service & Satisfaction

IS OUR ENDEAVOR

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

FOR REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS, PETROL, OILS, ANYTHING FOR CAR, TRUCK, TRACTOR, FARM ENGINE

WE SOLICIT A TRIAL

HAWKESBURY Motor Garage

OPPOSITE ROYAL HOTEL, WINDSOR

EXPERIENCED OXY-WELDERS, SPRAY PAINTERS.

Carl Clements,

RING WINDSOR, 141 PROPRIETOR

AT ANY TIME

ACCESSORIES AXLES SPRINGS



Windsor and Richmond Gazette, Friday 18 August 1933 (Trove)

📷 Hawkesbury Library Service

² 1918 'Personal.', National Advocate (Bathurst, NSW : 1889 - 1954), 26 October, p. 2. , viewed 01 Oct 2023, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article158563734>

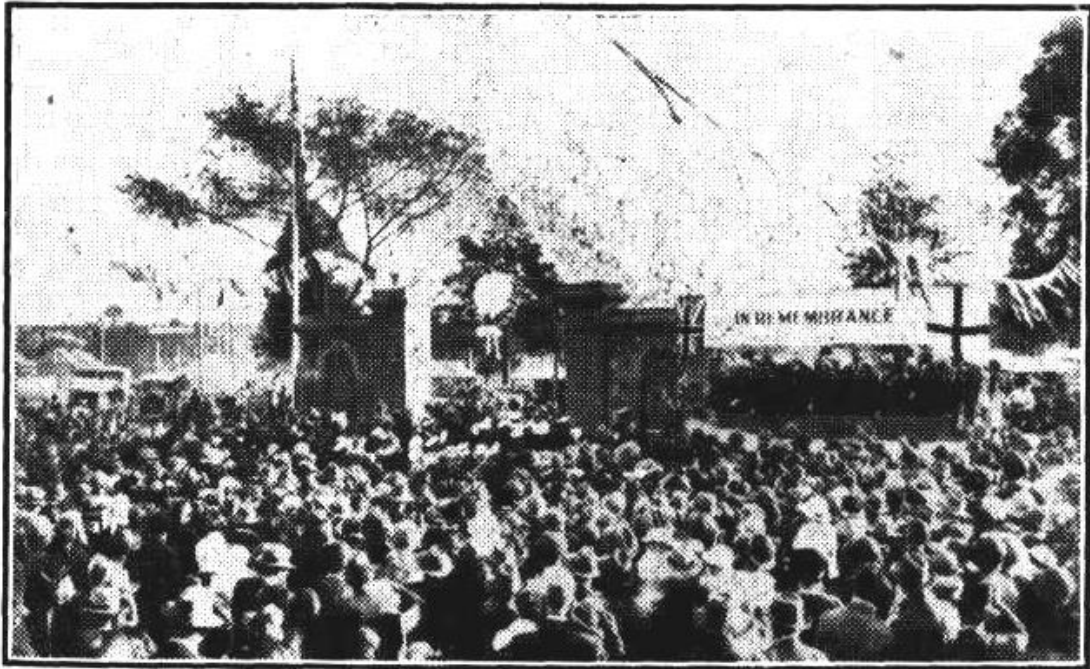
Windsor War Memorial – The memorial that almost wasn't

cathy McHardy - cathy@nisch.org

July 2023

It almost didn't happen, but after several years of setbacks and delays the Windsor War Memorial was finally unveiled on Empire Day, 24 May 1925 by Sir Granville De Laune Rylie, commander of the 2nd Light Horse Brigade, Australian Imperial Force during the First World War.

THE UNVEILING



General Rylie, beneath the Arch, unveils the Soldiers' Memorial.

The unveiling by General Rylie of the Windsor War Memorial from the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 29 May, p. 1. The Unveiling. Accessed 29 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85897063>

Following the return of service personnel from active service overseas during 1918 and 1919, there was much discussion on a fitting and respectful memorial to honour those who served and gave their lives on foreign soil. A public meeting was called for Monday night the 5 December 1919.

Three main suggestions came out of the meeting: a memorial hall, an obelisk and a memorial avenue. Other Hawkesbury towns such as Wilberforce and Riverstone had already completed dignified memorials. Windsor, it seemed, was sadly lacking in this respect.

<p>WINDSOR SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.</p> <p>A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Council Chambers, Windsor, on MONDAY NIGHT NEXT at 8 p.m. to receive report from special committee and general.</p> <p>R. S. SMITH, Hon. Sec. pro tem.</p>
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Windsor and Richmond Gazette, 5 December 1919, p. 7 Advertising. Accessed 10 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/86150693>

In July 1920 the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* reported that a subscription fund was to be commenced in order to raise funds for the construction of a suitable memorial, however what form that would be remained undecided.

At the meeting of Windsor Municipal Council, Alderman Spinks moved the following motion: "That this council take immediate steps for the erection of a suitable memorial to the men who enlisted and fell in the recent Great War from within the municipality and authorise subscription lists to be issued for public donations". The motion was carried with £18 being raised from the aldermen at the meeting.

By October 1921, an amount of over £130 had been collected but no work had yet commenced. The memorial as planned was even in doubt as there were suggestions from some aldermen for the funds to be directed towards other building projects such as a nurses' quarters at Windsor Hospital in which a "suitable memorial to the soldiers could be conspicuously displayed on a marble slab".

Mr Anschau of Windsor addressed the meeting stating that he "voiced the opinion of a very large section of the community when he advocated the erection of a Town Hall". Several of those present spoke in favour of Anschau's suggestion including a Miss Hall (Hon Secretary of the War Memorial Committee) who stated that the hall would be an "imposing, useful, and lasting memorial to *the boys*". Mr Marden was in favour of a more affordable edifice such as a pavilion in the park. The discussion was then adjourned on the matter to a later date.

Approval from within Windsor Municipal Council aldermen and the shortfall in funding were not the only hurdles to be overcome before the memorial could go ahead. The desired plan needed to be submitted to the Public Memorials Advisory Board of the Department of Local Government. After several prior submissions, in September 1923, the committee presented a "fresh design" for the structure which the board did sanction but with several amendments labelled "Plan B".

The Board suggested that "should the funds at present available be insufficient to meet the cost of erecting the memorial complete as designed, the piers alone would be suitable memorial, and the metal arch or gates could be added later if desired." The Minister for Local Government was in agreement with this suggestion.

With £240 in hand by September 1923, the amended plans were handed to Council by the Windsor Memorial Committee which resolved "That the Council call tenders for the erection of the memorial, on the plan and specifications submitted."

The foundation stone was laid on Saturday 1 December 1923 by Mr Richard Beaumont Orchard, the Member for Nepean and the Minister for Recruiting following the end of World War One. A copy of that week's *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* was placed under the stone as well as a document signed by the aldermen, council staff, the contractor, Hon R B Orchard, Messrs R B Walker, W R Fitzsimons and V Molesworth in addition to the pressmen gathered on the day. After laying the stone, Orchard donated £6/6 to the fund. One guinea for each member of his family.

Despite having ready funds available there was still no commencement of work. Fund raising functions and concerts continued to be held in an attempt to swell the balance available for the project. A concert was held in the Windsor School of Arts on Tuesday evening 5 July 1924 arranged by Miss M Hall and Miss Nellie Norris. Readers were asked to "Make a note of the date".

Over twelve months later in April 1925, the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that:

A start has been made on the construction of the Windsor War Memorial, which is to take the form of memorial park gates. The pillars will be of dark face brick with trachyte slabs inlaid, containing the name of those who enlisted, and on top of the stone arch will be a trench mortar, one of the war trophies. The work is in the hands of Mr George Andrews, of Lidcombe, and is to cost over £500.

Once construction commenced in earnest the memorial certainly didn't take long to construct and in May 1925 was finally completed and a procession was planned to celebrate the day commencing in Thompson

Square made its way down George Street to the corner of Tebbutt Street. The *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* reported that:

The procession will assemble at Thompson's Square at 2.30 p.m., and, headed by a band, will proceed along George-street to the soldiers' memorial. The order of the procession will be - The Bands, Friendly Societies in regalia, Members of the Fire Brigades in Uniform, Returned Soldiers, the Generals, the Rifle Club, Veterans of South African and Soudan Wars, Superintendents and teachers and scholars of Sunday schools, teachers and pupils of day schools, citizens, and motor cars. The Mayor will preside at the unveiling ceremony, and after prayer by Rev. J. B. Fulton, Sir Granville Ryrrie will unveil the memorial. It will then be dedicated by Rev. Norman Jenkyn, R D, Brigadier-General Paine will then speak, and the Last Post will be sounded by Corporal Roy Mullinger. A hymn will then be sung by massed choirs, and the members of Parliament will speak. Another hymn, then the Doxology and the National Anthem. The whole of the people, of the Hawkesbury District, and visitors, are asked to join in the procession and take part in the opening ceremony. It is the desire of the committee to make the event memorable in the annals of the district.

The day was a resounding success and was reported in glowing terms in the illustrated three-page spread published by the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* on the 29 May 1925.

THE PROCESSION



Sunday's Procession moving off from Thompson Square.

A view of the procession to mark the unveiling of the Windsor War Memorial from the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 29 May 1925, p. 3. Accessed 29 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85897059>

It is interesting to note that the memorial was often referred to in the press as the 'Soldiers' Memorial' rather than a 'War Memorial' conveying the belief that it is the soldiers who are to be honoured and remembered rather than the war in which they served.

Following the cessation of World War Two, the names of those who served as well as those who lost their lives on active duty were also commemorated on the memorial. The intervening years between the end of the war and the unveiling was again fraught with disagreements and discussions over such things as cost but happily differences were put aside and the inscriptions were eventually completed. The Honour Roll was unveiled on the 5 July 1959.

More recently, the names of those who have served in subsequent conflicts overseas have been added to the memorial including the conflicts in Korea and Vietnam.



The official unveiling of the World War 2 Honour Roll - Hawkesbury Images [No 005686] 5 July 1959.
 Courtesy of Hawkesbury Library Service

References:

- *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 5 December 1919, p. 7 Advertising. Accessed 10 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/86150693>
- *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 9 July 1920, p. 1. Our Soldiers' Memorial. Accessed 10 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85875175>
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- *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 28 September 1923, p. 1. Soldiers' Memorial. Accessed 10 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85873361>
- *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 23 November 1923, p. 4. Week to Week. Accessed 3 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85871837>
- *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 7 December 1923, p. 4. Week to Week. Accessed 1 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85870489>
- *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 4 July 1924, p. 4. Week to Week. Accessed 6 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85901473>
- *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 April 1925, p. 12. Windsor War Memorial. Accessed 10 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/16215004>
- *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 22 May 1925, p. 1. Windsor's War Memorial. Accessed 10 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85903461>
- *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 29 May 1925, pps. 1, 2, 3. Hawkesbury's Homage. Accessed 15 July 2023 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85897064>

**Black Horse Hotel,
 RICHMOND.**

HAVING taken over the above well-known hostelry, I beg to inform the public generally that the house will be kept in an up-to-date manner, and the Proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Accommodation for visitors unequalled.

Cuisine Liberal.

Home comforts with the advantage of a healthy country life.

First-class Stabling, &c.

**Charles J. Folbigg,
 Proprietor.**



Windsor and Richmond Gazette, Saturday 29 September 1900 (Trove)

This is a feel good, true story...

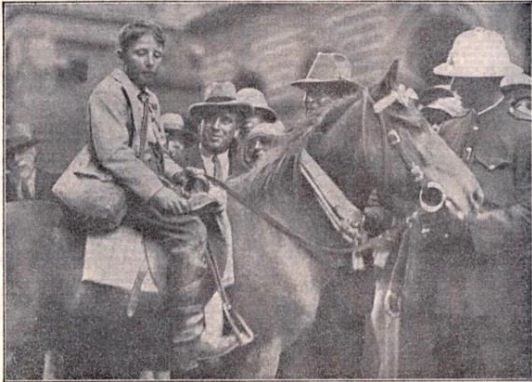
The nine-year-old who rode a pony 1000km to Sydney

The Age, 22 January 2015

A farmer's son's horseback ride to Sydney for the opening of the harbour bridge captured the depression-era public's imagination.

In 1932, nine-year-old Lennie Gwyther dreamed of being on the spot for the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The fact that he lived 1000 kilometres away in Leongatha, in south-eastern Victoria, didn't faze him. A new book tells the true story of how one

BOY'S LONG RIDE TO ATTEND THE ROYAL SHOW.



Lennie Gwyther, aged nine, of Leongatha, Gippsland, completed a ride of 600 miles yesterday to attend the Royal Show and witness the bridge opening celebrations. Here he is with his pony in Martin-place.

February day, with his parents' blessing, he set off on what was to be a four-month odyssey with his pony, Ginger Mick. The book *Lennie the Legend: Solo to Sydney By Pony*, to be published by the National Library of Australia on 1 February 2015, tells how Lennie was feted at towns he and Ginger Mick stopped at, such as Lakes Entrance, Cooma, and Bowral. "It was the middle of the Depression, people were looking for good news stories, so it captured the public imagination," author Stephanie Owen Reeder said.

Lennie and Ginger Mick followed bush tracks and barely formed dirt roads east to Cann River then north to Canberra. Horse and boy survived a deranged tramp jumping out at them a few days into their ride, a bushfire near Traralgon, heavy rain and fogs. In the fledgling town of Canberra, where sheep grazed in front of (now Old) Parliament House, Lennie shook Prime Minister Joseph Lyons' hand, and took tea in the members' refreshment rooms.

Arriving in Sydney's Martin Place, Lennie and Ginger Mick were mobbed by the public and the press. Lennie met the Lord Mayor at Sydney Town Hall,

visited Circular Quay and Bondi Beach and rode an elephant at Taronga Zoo. And on March 19 (1932), Lennie and Ginger Mick took part in the Sydney Harbour Bridge opening pageant, crossing the bridge among indigenous groups, war veterans, schoolchildren and bridge workers and saluting the governor-general and the NSW premier. On March 21, at a match at the Sydney Cricket Ground, Lennie met his idol, Donald Bradman, who gave him a signed cricket bat.

Lennie convinced his father that he should ride Ginger Mick home. Back in Leongatha on June 10, a huge crowd turned out in the main street. More than 800 people attended a civic reception.

Reeder says, Lennie being allowed to ride to Sydney amazed her, given "these days a nine-year-old child is probably not even allowed to walk to the shops by themselves". The ride came about when Lennie's father, Leo Tennyson Gwyther, a decorated World War I hero with chronic war injuries, broke his leg on the Gwyther farm in South Leongatha. While he was in hospital, Lennie completed the ploughing and saved the crops. A thankful Leo asked how he could reward Lennie, and all he wanted was to see the majestic bridge in Sydney he had read about. Lennie mapped the route himself.

This week, South Gippsland Shire Councillor, Bob Newton, called for a statue of Lennie and Ginger Mick to be erected in Leongatha, and for more children to be told the story. "It is one of the great



Lennie Gwyther, nine, on his pony Ginger Mick, Passing the official dais at the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, 1932. State Library of New South Wales.

stories of Leongatha, but probably never recognised too much. It was an amazing achievement for someone to ride all that way. Unbelievable."

Ginger Mick lived to the age of 27 on the Gwyther farm. Lennie went on to marry, have a daughter and settle in the Melbourne suburb of Hampton. He worked as an experimental engineer at General Motors' Holden plant at Fishermans Bend, and also was a keen fisherman, astronomer, ice skater, and sailor.

At the time of his death, aged 70 in 1992, he was building a yacht, which he planned to sail to Tasmania and New Zealand.

Lennie's daughter, Mary Gwyther, said a statue would be a good way to honour his "wonderful achievement" in the 1932 ride to Sydney. Granddaughter Sally Gwyther said young people would be inspired by the book. Sally, who was 17 when Lennie died, remembers him "always being very creative". "He had a lathe in the shed and he was always turning wood or making tools or tables. There wasn't really anything he couldn't do. I'm sure he would have attempted sailing around the world, that's how adventurous he was." ■

In 2017, the township of Leongatha unveiled a statue to commemorate his journey, funded by the Federal Government.



The Hawkesbury Women

Ann Smallwood (nee Young)

By Richard Gillard

Research into the life of Ann Shepherd (nee Young) has revealed a mystery as to what happened to Ann between the years 1806 and 1808. No records have been found as to the reason for her disappearance. Let us then begin at the start of her life's journey.

The indications are that Ann was born around the year 1868 as she was 21 years of age when she boarded the *Lady Juliana* for the voyage to Australia. Her trial records show that Ann was late of Morpethⁱ. Other researchers of Ann have her been born at Wotton Under Edge or Altringham, Gloucester, however, these towns are over 370 miles from Morpeth, Northumberland, and it highly unlikely that Ann would have been able to travel that distance at her age in that era.

The Ann we believe to be the Ann of our story was baptised at the Lower Meeting Place Presbyterian Church, North Shields, Northumberland. Her parents were Thomas and Everill Young and she was baptised by the Reverend Isaac Robinson.

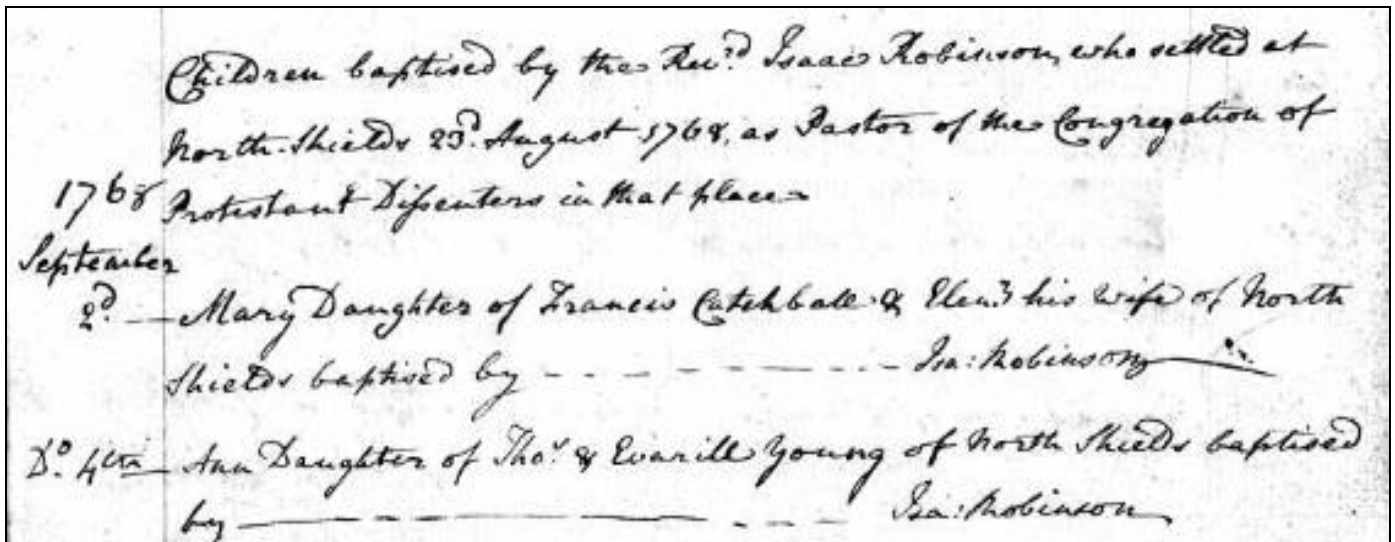


Figure 1. Ann Young's Baptismal Recordⁱⁱ

North Shields is a town in the Borough of North Tyneside in Tyne and Wear, England. It is on the northern bank of the river Tyne, opposite to South Shields on the opposite bank. The name derives from the word *schele* from Middle English which meant "temporary sheds or huts used by fishermen"ⁱⁱⁱ.

The town was originated on a narrow strip of land alongside the river Tyne because of the steep bank which hemmed it in. Eventually becoming overcrowded, in the 18th century buildings began to be erected on the plateau 60 feet (20 m) above the old insanitary dwellings alongside the river. The land on which the new town was built was largely owned by the Earl of Carlisle. Prosperous businessmen and shipowners occupied the new town whereas working people remained in the lower part of town. The low, riverside part of the town was linked to the newer, higher part of the town by a series of stairs. These stairs were initially surrounded by slum dwellings, and although the houses have since been cleared the stairs remain.

One of the first developments of the new town was Dockwray Square, built in 1763, a set of elegant town houses that was populated by wealthy families. Due to the poor provision of water and drainage facilities, however, the wealthy families soon moved to the more central part of the new town, and particularly the new Northumberland Square. Dockwray Square eventually deteriorated into slums.



Figure 2. Shipping on the Tyne, North Shields 1828.^{iv}

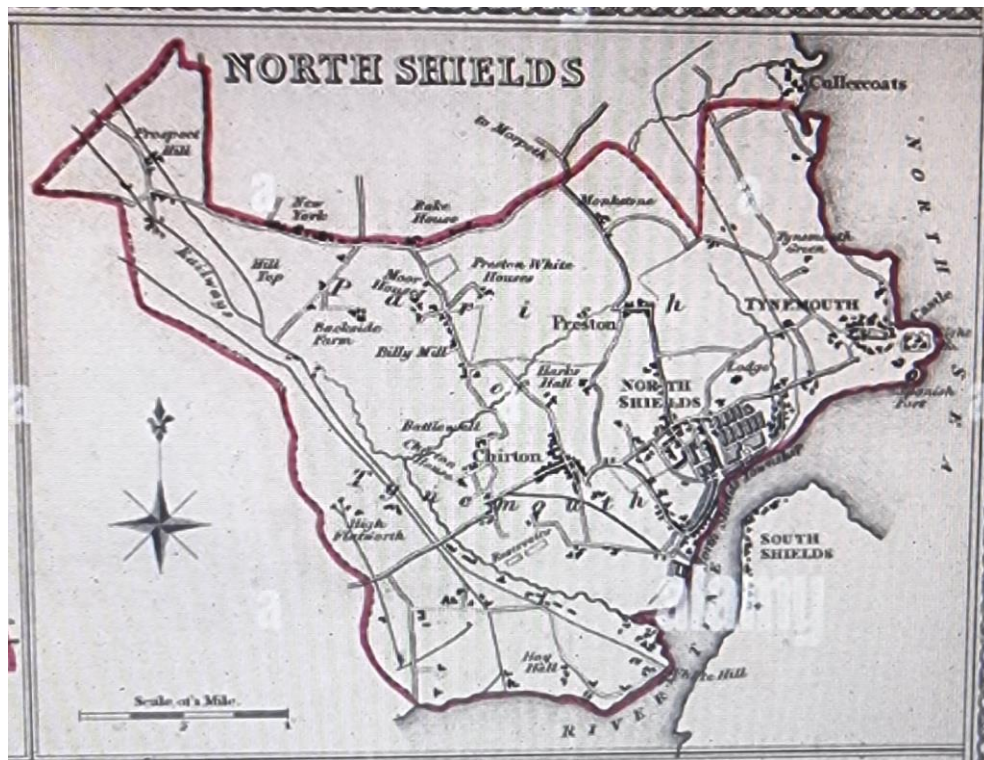


Figure 3. Map of North Shields.^v

The trial of Ann indicated that she was late of the Parish of Morpeth. Morpeth is approximately 20 miles from North Shields. It is assumed that Ann moved to Morpeth to find employment as North Shields was basically a fishing village. The name Morpeth is derived from Old English “*morð pæð*”, which literally means “*murder path*”^{vi}. John Stainsby writing in 1666 attributed this moniker to “*the many robberies and murders in those parts committed*”^{vii}. Morpeth was a borough by prescription and received its first charter of confirmation from King Charles II. The corporation created by this charter was controlled by seven companies: the Merchant Tailors, the Tanners, the Fullers and Dyers, the Smiths, the Cordwainers, the Weavers and the Butchers.^{viii} The Corporation was in control of Morpeth until 1835 when the Municipal Corporations Act 1835 was enacted.

By the mid-1700s Morpeth had become one of the main markets in England, having been granted a market charter in 1200^{ix}. Cattle used to be brought to the market at Morpeth from as far as Scotland. Unfortunately, the patronage of the daily market place decreased with the installation of the railway line and the markets are now only held on a Wednesday.



Figure 4. Map of Morpeth c.1835.^x

It was not until April 1789 that Ann came to the attention of the authorities when she was arrested for stealing from an Andrew Oxford, a Duffle Half wide coat and a linen sheet. Ann was tried at the Northumberland Easter Quarter Sessions of the Northumberland Assize on the 22nd of April 1789. The transcript of her trial follows: -

PLACE AND DATE OF TRIAL: At the Northumberland Easter Quarter Sessions on 22nd April 1789.

CHARGE: The Jurors of our Lord and King, upon their Oath present that Ann Young late of the Parish of Morpeth in the County of Cumberland singlewoman on the Twenty first Day of April in the twenty ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Britain, and so forth, with Force and Arms, at the Parish of Tynemouth in the said County one Mans light Color Duffle Halfwide Coat and one Linnen Sheet of the Goods and Chattels of Andrew Orford of the Value of Ten-pence, being then and there found, did then and there feloniously steal, take and carry away and other Wrongs to the said Andrew then and there did, to the great Damage of the said Andrew and against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

Plea: Not Guilty. *Verdict:* Guilty of Stealing the Coat.

SENTENCE: To be Transported to some of his Majesty's Dominions beyond seas for the Term of Seven years.^{xi}

Ann was most likely transferred immediately by boat to Gallion Reach on the river Thames, London, as Northumberland is over 260 miles from London and land travel would have been extremely slow. Ann joined the *Lady Juliana* for transportation to Australia at Gallion Reach probably in May 1789. The *Lady Juliana* arrived in Sydney Cove on the 3rd of June 1790 after a voyage of approximately 11 months.



Figure 5. Arrival of *Lady Juliana* at Sydney Cove¹

On arrival in Sydney Cove, Ann was transferred to Parramatta. In the early days of the Colony at Parramatta, female convicts were rarely assigned to a Master immediately. As barracks for unassigned women did not exist in Parramatta at that time, having no master meant no accommodation. The convict women were usually housed in makeshift accommodation, such as tents and huts. In 1790 a female factory was established in a rented house in Parramatta, which was intended to provide accommodation and work for female convicts. The factory was short-lived and closed in 1791 due to the high running costs. It is not known if Ann resided in that cottage for the time it operated.

Like many of her fellow female convicts, she was not provided with sufficient food and Ann would have had to scavenge for food and other essential living needs to sustain herself. It is little wonder then that Ann was tried on the 20th of September 1790 for the theft of 3 lbs weight of flour. Ann pleaded being driven to theft by hunger. Ann was sentenced to repay the flour and to additional work for a month of Fridays and Saturdays.^{xii}

Little is known of Ann's life in those early years in Parramatta. It would appear she began a relationship with a Daniel Smallwood sometime in the year leading up to their marriage on the 2nd of January 1792.



Figure 6. Marriage Certificate of Ann Young and Daniel Smallwood.^{xiii}

The solemnization of matrimony between Daniel Smallwood and Ann Young married this 2nd day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two by me Richard Johnson, in the presence of James Cham(?) and Mary Hutchinson. Daniel must have been literate as he signed the marriage document whereas Ann signed with an "X".

Ann and Daniel's first son, Daniel was born just a few weeks after their marriage, however, he lived for only a matter of weeks. This would have caused great distress for Ann as she did not have any more children until 1800.

Daniel and Ann must have continued to live and work in Parramatta until in November 1794 David was given a land grant of 30 acres in the County of Pitt Town alongside of the Hawkesbury River.

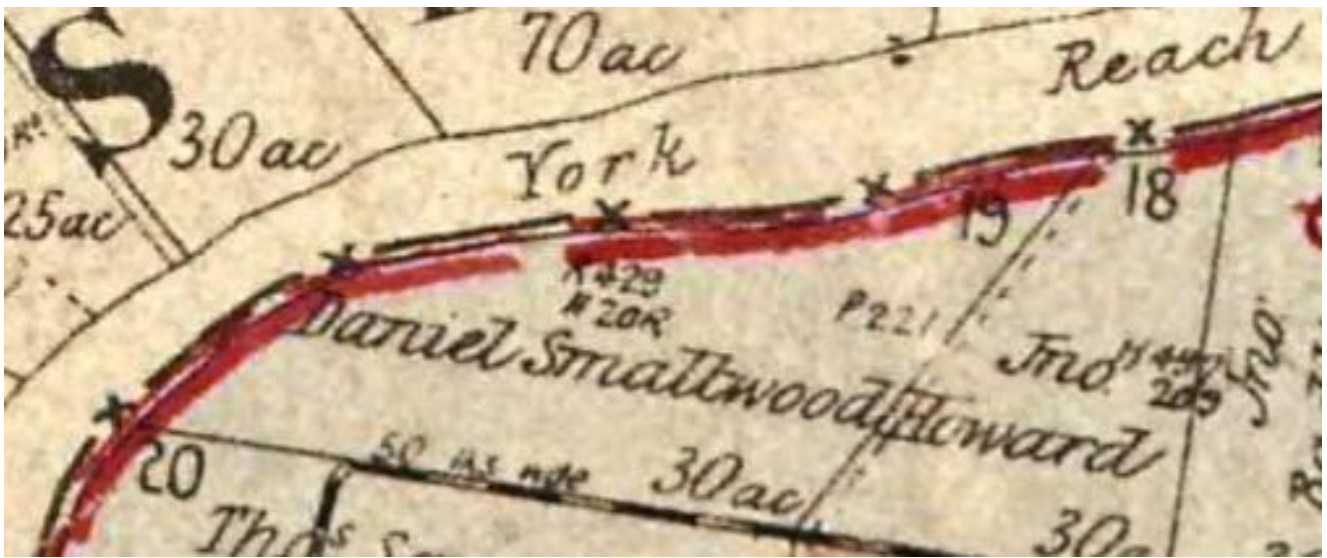


Figure 7. Daniel Smallwood's grant of 30 acres, November 1794.^{xiv}

By the year 1800 Daniel and Ann had expanded their land holdings by purchase. They were very astute farmers having by 1800 and 1802 the following crops and farm animals: -

1800
 30 acres of wheat sown
 7 acres of maize sown
 80 pigs

1802
 40 acres of wheat sown
 10 acres of maize sown
 5 acres of barley sown
 30 pigs
 14 bushels of wheat held
 150 bushels of maize held

Daniel and Ann were now able to support themselves and their two children born in 1800 and 1802, along with four free workers. Daniel received a grant of a further 124 acres of land to be held in trust for Ann and his children.



Figure 8. Land grant of 124 acres to be held in trust for the children of Daniel and Ann Smallwood.^{xv}

Daniel and Ann over the years would have suffered from the extreme weather conditions that often plagued the Hawkesbury Region. The summer of 1798 – 1799 was remarkable for the most protracted droughts on

record. The drought extended for ten months with scarcely any rain fell. During the drought, however, the Hawkesbury River flooded, reaching a height of 50 feet. This flood would have wiped out the crops Daniel and Ann had grown on their 30 acres alongside the Hawkesbury River.

Disaster struck again for Daniel and Ann in March 1806 when the Hawkesbury flooded again. An area of 36,000 acres was flooded with the water being between twelve to eighteen feet deep. Again, Daniel and Ann would have lost everything. The Convict Muster taken between the 12th and 20th of August is reflective of the amount of crops Daniel was able to report on, in the Convict Muster compared with the figures for 1802 shown above. Also, Daniel was no longer able to afford to employ people to assist in the management of the farms.

From 100 to 200 Acres	N ^o of Acres in										Horses		Horned Cattle				
	Wheat	Mung	Barley	Oats	Peas	Beans	Potatoes	Indigo	Garden	Pasture	No. Horses	Total	Mule	Female	Male	Female	Male
Dan Smallwood	17		3				1		1/2	12 1/2	28	17 1/2	1				

Figure 9. Copy of the 1806 Muster for Daniel Smallwood.^{xvi}

Ann and Daniel raised the following children, (note that Daniel and Ann did not register their births or had them christened): -

Elizabeth Smallwood	Born December 1800	Died 30 June 1884	
Married:	George Buckridge, 20 April 1843		
Children:	Mark Buckridge	Born 1843	Died 1843
James Smallwood	Born 1802	Died 1889	
Married:	Ann Grono, 4 February 1823		
Children:	Daniel James Smallwood	Born 1822	Died 1901
	Married: Elizabeth Ann Grono	1851	11 children
	Elizabeth Smallwood	Born 1825	Died 1900
	Married: Peter Murray Middleton	1845	6 children
	Ann Jane Smallwood	Born 1827	Died 1911
	Married: Henry Tofts	1859	6 children
	Esther Matilda Smallwood	Born 1829	Died 1924
	Married: William MacQuade (no record of marriage)		1 child
	James Smallwood	Born 1832	Died 1911
	Married: Sarah Hobbs	1859	7 children
Esther Maria Smallwood	Born 1805	Died 1884	
Married:	Alexander Grono, 12 June 1823		
Children:	John Grono	Born 1826	Died 1876
	Elizabeth Ann Grono	Born 1828	Died 1889
	Married: David James Smallwood	16 October 1851	10 children
	Matilda Squires Grono	Born 1831	Died 1903
	Married: Joseph Brown	1853	10 children
	Esther Maria Grono	Born 1834	Died 1898
	William Grono	Born 1837	Died 1910

The last known information about Ann is contained in the 1806 Convict Muster where she is shown as Housekeeper to Daniel Smallwood. This would have been an error in recording back in 1806 as confirmation

of their marriage is provided above. Ann disappeared between August 1806 and the remarriage of Daniel Smallwood to Elizabeth Kelso in April 1808. As Daniel never registered the birth of Ann and his children it is most probable than when Ann died, Daniel quietly buried her on one of his properties.

Ann had lived an interesting life, wrenched from her family and home in England, sent to a distant and hostile land, became a farmer's wife, tilled the soil, and raised a family for a few short years. Ann was the matriarch of the Smallwood family dynasty, a position she never lived to enjoy. ■

A SPECIAL THANK YOU

To all our authors of articles
and to those who have
contributed items for our
newsletter throughout
2022/2023.

Your contributions have been well
received by our readers.

Our newsletter could not exist
without you.

Our next newsletter will be published
in February 2024.



ADVANCE NOTICE Christmas Gathering

Whilst the date is yet to be set at the next Committee Meeting (October), please watch out shortly for more information on our 2023 Annual Christmas get together.



ⁱ The Crimes of the Lady Juliana Convicts – 1790 by John Cobley, page 94, accessed 6 September 2023.

ⁱⁱ Ancestry.com.au, England & Wales, Non-Conformist and Non-Parochial Registers 1567 – 1936, accessed 6 September 2023.

ⁱⁱⁱ Mills, A.D. (1991). Popular Dictionary of English Place-Names, The. Oxford: Parragon. Shields, 'temporary sheds or huts (used by fishermen)', ME schele: Shields, North Tyne & Wear. Chelis 1268. Shields, South Tyne & Wear. Scheles 1235, accessed 8 September 2023.

^{iv} North Shields 1828 by Robert Salmon, accessed 8 September 1828.

^v Map of North Shields, antiquemapsandprints.com, accessed 8 September 2023.

^{vi} Ekwall, Eilert (1947). *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. p. 316, accessed 9 September 2023.

^{vii} Trevelyan, W. C. (1844). Observations in a Northern Journey, Taken Hill. Vaccon, 1666, by John Stainsby, of Clements Inn, Gent. From the Original in Ashmole's MSS., Vol. 834, Art 6. *Archaeologia Aeliana Series 1*. Vol 3, pp. 119-122. <https://doi.org/10.5284/1059327>, accessed 9 September 2023.

^{viii} Wikipedia Morpeth, Northumberland, accessed 9 September 2023.

^{ix} IBID 8.

^x Map of Morpeth, antiquemapsandprints.com, accessed 8 September 2023.

^{xi} IBID 1.

^{xii} The Second Fleet Britain's Grim Convict Armada of 1790 by Michael Flynn, page 634, accessed 9 September 2023.

^{xiii} Ancestry.com.au, New South Wales, Australia, St. Johns Parramatta, Marriages, 1790-1966, accessed 5 September 2023.

^{xiv} Ancestry.com.au, New South Wales, Australia, Colonial Secretary Papers, 1788 – 1856 Daniel Smallwood, page 30, accessed 9 September 2023.

^{xv} Ancestry.com.au, New South Wales, Australia, Land Grants, 1788 – 1963, for Daniel Smallwood, Register General, Deeds Registration Branch> Index to Deed and Grants for Leases>1792-1831, page 90, accessed 10 September 2023.

^{xvi} Ancestry.com.au, New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Muster, 1806 – 1849, New South Wales>General Muster>1806, page 25, accessed 11 September 2023.