

Hawkesbury Historical Society Newsletter

Newsletter of the Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc.

HAWKESBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

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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 – currently to be re-determined.

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

Patron: Wendy Sledge

Office Bearers 2023/2024

President: Jan Barkley-Jack

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

Secretary: Peta Sharpley Public Officer: Neville Dehn

Treasurer: Rodney Hartas

Newsletter Editor: Jan Readford

Web Administrator: Dick Gillard

Facebook Administrator: Peta Sharpley

Bookshop Manager: Heather Gillard

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

Social Co-ordinator: [Vacant]

Committee members

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

HHS Collection Committee

Carol Carruthers and Elissa Blair (Museum representative)

Publications Committee

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

2024 MEETINGS

Wednesday, 24 April – 7.30pm

Saturday, 22 June – 2pm

Saturday, 24 August – 2pm

Thursday, 24 October – 7.30pm

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

General Meeting

NEW VENUE

The General Meetings in April, June, August and October 2024 will be held at:

St Andrew's Uniting Church

new hall in West Market Street

Richmond

and via Zoom

(details provided separately)

Parking is easy in the car park beside the hall, behind the main shops entering from West Market Street. It has great kitchen facilities and zoom potential and its windows open securely, so there is plenty of airiness and security.

See you there on:

Wednesday, 24 April at 7.30 pm-

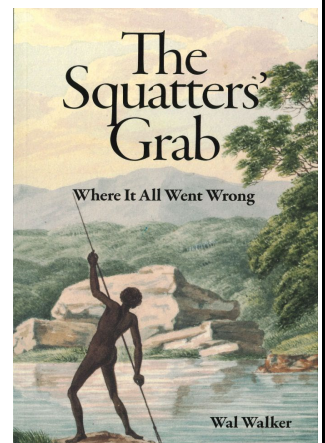
a one off different day because Anzac Day falls the next day on our usual meeting day.

SPEAKER: Wal Walker

Don't miss
Wal Walker's talk
entitled:

The Squatters' Grab.

We do not often have speakers talking about land and squatters, so this should be something of real interest.



The information about Wal’s book tells us of the wealth of research he has done from primary sources.

Wal’s latest book has been produced from a study about Australia’s land grab, which land was regarded not as the possession of the Aboriginal people who curated it but as a prize for the taking by the British.

Wal says that for more than two centuries, the European development of the Australian continent has not been able to set right the trials and conflict that ensued from individuals settling the land in a haphazard way. Communication between government in Sydney and later settlements between there and Morton Bay and the plain south to Victoria was extremely difficult. Settlers soon moved beyond the defined limits of location as decided by the government and squatters took over.

Wal maintains that the government authorities had orders to protect the Aboriginal peoples but were unable to do so. The difficulty of the task required new laws to prevent the taking up of unreasonably huge tracts of land from the 1860s. Using soldiers to try to keep control led to tragic massacres like that at Waterloo Creek, which Walker regards as the most damaging massacre in the colony. One of the book’s reviews stated that:

‘The Squatters’ Grab deals honestly with our past. It provides a history of the laws and administrations that failed Indigenous Australians.’

It is a book that gives clear information and we look forward to the talk doing the same.

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PRESIDENT’S REPORT April 2024

Hello everyone!

My best personal news of this month has been that the Western Sydney University is granting me a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) for my thesis called ‘Change and Leadership in Colonial Australia; A Case Study of Deerabbun-Mulgrave Place, 1793-1845’. The degree will be awarded later this year and I am very excited.

My most important news, however, is that Peta and I have found a most suitable new venue for us to meet for our General Meetings in April, June, August and October 2024. It has been a difficult search because we had all grown used to the space, the easy parking and airflow at St Matthew’s Anglican Church facilities and we were looking for these three items, in particular. The new venue, which some of you will know, is St Andrew’s Uniting Church new hall in West Market Street, Richmond. I know it may be a slightly longer journey for some but please stay open to it and I am sure you will appreciate its many qualities. Parking is simple in the car park between the hall and the main shops, entering the parking area from West Market Street. It has great kitchen facilities and zoom potential and its windows open securely! See you there on Wednesday, 24 April 2024 at 7.30 pm- a one off different date because Anzac Day falls the next day on our usual meeting date. If this new venue makes transport to the meeting difficult for you, please contact me and I shall arrange transport for you.

The built heritage of historic districts is taking my attention at present. I was at St Matthew’s Anglican Church representing Hawkesbury Historical Society on Thursday for a tour for Dundas Probus Club who also visited Ebenezer Church under Ted Brill’s guidance and visited the Hawkesbury Historical Society’s Collections managed by Hawkesbury City Council in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum. Early in May I am taking another tour group around

this historic space. On 4-5 May I shall be representing HHS at the Gow Reunion at St John's Anglican Church, Wilberforce. In between, in a personal capacity, I am visiting Hambleton Cottage in Parramatta with Peta Sharpley and Keith Friend for its 200th celebrations and the following weekend I shall be in Lithgow giving a talk for their Heritage Weekend at the very historic homestead, Coerwull House at Bowenfels. It was the home of Scottish pioneers, Christina and Andrew Brown, whose reach extended beyond their property as they became well-known in the colony for philanthropy and promoting the Presbyterian Church and education, building schools for both rich and poor. Relatives of the Brown's still own the property today. On Sunday, 21 April 2024, the homestead is being opened to the public so if you are interested feel free to visit. For details see the Coerwull Open Day website being sponsored by Lithgow National Trust.

Andrew Brown also was an early Councillor and donor at the University of Sydney's St Andrew's College which Ian much admired. As most of you will remember my husband was a Fellow at St Andrew's College for 40 years. My life has certainly been attracting in various ways a St Andrew's connection or two with St Andrews College and now St Andrew's Church Hall- more especially as a couple of years ago when Ian and I wrote the book on St Matthew's Anglican Church, we found that it had been planned to be called St Andrew's.

On 18 May, Hawkesbury Historical Society will be presenting a walking tour of Windsor commemorating the Great Fire of Windsor which destroyed 53 buildings over 30 acres in the main town of Windsor in 1874- 150 years ago this year. Join myself, Peta and Michelle Nichols to envisage the streets of Windsor on this 150th anniversary as we walk and hear who once lived in the nineteenth century town that was much destroyed by fire on that fateful Wednesday, December 1874. Keep the date free.

Great news just in- Grace Karskens is confirmed as the Speaker for our Alan Aldrich Memorial Lecture in August!

In the meantime, see you all at Richmond Uniting Church Hall at 7.30pm on Wednesday, 24 April for our next General Meeting to hear Wal Walker talk about, *The Squatter's Grab: Where it all went wrong*.

Cheers,
Jan Barkley-Jack, President

HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE HAWKESBURY – ONLINE SESSION

Tuesday 23 April 6-7pm

Join Michelle Nichols, the Local History Librarian as she shares the history of photography in the Hawkesbury area. Discover some of the early photographers with the presentation illustrated with photographs from various sources. It is FREE to attend but bookings essential, book via <https://hawkesburylibrary.eventbrite.com>



Image: Richmond School 1879 courtesy State Library of NSW.

H. A. Clements,
PRODUCE MERCHANT & GENERAL
STOREKEEPER,
OF
George & Catherine-sts., Windsor,
WISHES it to be generally known that he is a cash buyer for all classes of farm produce. Full measure and weight and top price guaranteed. A trial solicited with your next consignment; will save commission and other charges levied by the Sydney merchant. Retail at the same establishment at lowest prices groceries of all kinds. Kerosene oil 150 test, 4/- and 4/3 per tin. Jam (large tin) 3 for 1/6. Poultry farmers will so well to consult me before buying elsewhere. All orders delivered to your door. A trial order solicited, quality will do the rest. Note the address **H. A. CLEMENTS, Storekeeper and Produce Merchant, corner of George and Catherine Streets, Windsor. 'Phone 21.**

Windsor and Richmond Gazette, Saturday 22 March 1913



📷 Hawkesbury Library Service

Hawkesbury Historical Society

Invites you to
"Peek Into the Past"
An event for the 2024 Heritage Festival
Tuesday, 16th April 2024
Between 5.00pm – 700pm
At historic Glenroy
465 George Street, South Windsor



Hawkesbury Library Service

Join us at Glenroy for complimentary drinks on the verandah and to hear talks by historian Jan Barkley-Jack, together with guided tours of Glenroy.

Glenroy's construction commenced in April 1878 as a four roomed cottage for wealthy widow, Elizabeth Hoskisson, who rented the property until 1888 when Glenroy was sold to local tanner Richard Cobcroft. Richard began expanding the property which included the additions of a Morning Room, Drawing Room, Billiard Room and finally a Ballroom in 1892. The elegant fourteen roomed home hosted many events such as billiard tournaments, charity functions, dinners and dances.

Bookings are required for this FREE event for catering purposes

RSVP by Wednesday 10th April 2024 to HHS Secretary at secretaryhawkesburyhistory@gmail.com or 0410 498 944

The Most Disastrous Fire in Windsor's History. A Walking Tour by Hawkesbury Historical Society, 18 May 2024.

Jan Barkley-Jack.



MACQUARIE STREET, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST, AFTER THE FIRE, DEC. 23rd, 1874.
(From the site of the Methodist Church.)
(Page 15.)

From The Reverend James Steele, *Early Days of Windsor*, Gutenberg Press, [Early Days of Windsor N. S. Wales \(gutenberg.net.au\)](http://www.gutenberg.net.au)

In 2001, Michelle Nichols wrote the definitive book about Windsor's great fire which is having its 150th Anniversary this year. Her book, *Disastrous Decade*, sets out in detail all the events that befell Windsor on that fateful Wednesday, 23 December 1874. This year to commemorate the 150 years that have passed, Hawkesbury Historical Society will hold a walking tour of Windsor tracing the route of the fire and its disastrous effects, The tour will be guided by Jan Barkley-Jack, Peta Sharpley and Michelle Nichols who will give a guest introduction to take us back to the year 1874 when wild winds were fueling bushfires all around the Hawkesbury towns. In Wilberforce, one woman was killed, but the bush fires themselves were not threatening Windsor.

One spark from a blacksmith shop was all that urban fire needed, to create one of the worst tragedies Windsor has known, when over 50 dwellings were destroyed.

Around 30 acres of houses, shops, outhouses, including stables and the animals inside, were burnt down and the horses killed.

We will begin the tour on the western corner of New Street, looking across to the blacksmith's shop which tragically started the blaze. We will find not just which houses were impacted but hear about the people who lived and worked in them, mostly in older, wooden homes, some with wood shingled roofs, lean-tos and wooden verandahs. Many of the residents were away from their homes listening to political speeches in the Court House.

Brigades in those days will rate a special mention for they laboured under difficulties in Windsor still pumping water from the river or from the water hole at the back of the old Cadell's brewery. Hear tales of the fire brigade sent up on the train to help with the fight- it took the same time as today!

The alarm was raised quickly at 2pm as the sparks flew menacingly in the wind gusts across the street despite owner Charles Montgomery and Peter O'Hara sitting talking under the verandah of Montgomery's blacksmith's shop. The fire first burnt down Mrs Stubbs' cottage despite herself and Mr Edward Miller doing their utmost to contain it. A similar story was told of all the buildings nearby on the eastern side of the road except for a few in George Street -right up to the Barraba Hotel on the corner of George and Fitzgerald Streets and down Fitzgerald Street to Macquarie Street.

Next it spread to Gosper's timber yard and tannery and then on the many tanneries and houses in Macquarie Street. Old Mrs Eliza Alderton was so badly burned she died a month later. Up Macquarie Street the fire raced and buildings near Kable Street have a most incredible story of loss and saving to tell. Those buildings lost included the Wesleyan minister's parsonage and all his library and even the cash he kept in his house, being afraid of banks- as well as the adjoining Wesleyan chapel. Such a sad litany of destruction for only the Wesleyan schoolhouse remained!

Some buildings, like the Victoria Stores on the northern side of Fitzgerald Street and along George Street were saved by applying wet blankets and sprays of water but many more were lost. The only death on the day was tragic one of a servant, Eliza Wilson, whose body was only found after the fire subsided. The tour will end at Kable Street where the fire was contained.

Macquarie Towns Garden Club: A Guide to its Formation and History

By Louise Johnson

The origins of our Club have long been a mystery – the only thing we knew for certain was that it was formerly known as the Richmond Horticultural Society and at some point became the Macquarie Towns Garden Club. This new book celebrates not only the rediscovery of the origins of our Club and its journey through time, but also its 130th anniversary in May 2024.

The story of our Club begins with a proposal for the formation of a horticultural society in 1893. The first meeting was held in May 1894, and the Richmond Horticultural Society was born. This part of the story is told through newspaper articles, as the only evidence found for the early Club was from the Trove website.

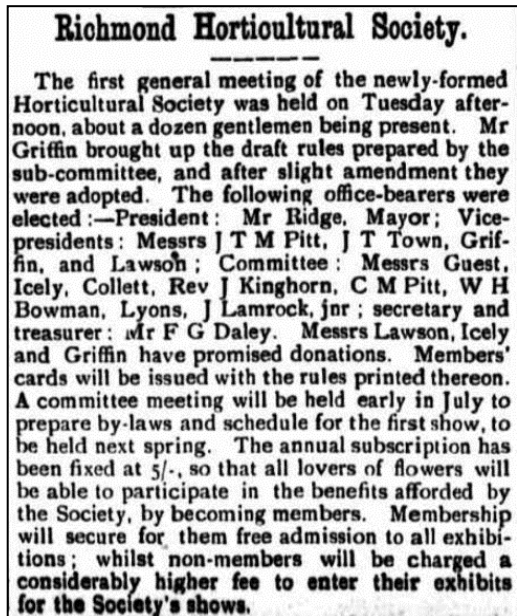
Newspaper reports continue until late 1896, when they abruptly cease and do not resume until 1923. What happened? This mystery is explored and a plausible conclusion reached. The story continues with newspaper articles from 1923 to 1930. So many minutes of meetings have been lost to time, but past president Lorna Hatherly compiled a summary of surviving minutes from 1929 to 2001. We continue the story of the Club with this summary, exactly as it was written.

To give some historical perspective, three elements integral to the forming of Australia as a nation are noted: Queen Victoria, who reigned for the first few years of the fledgling Society; the Federation of Australia in 1901 and the first national ANZAC Day in 1916.

The Hawkesbury district has a very rich and fascinating history, from which a few snippets have been included, to augment the history of our Club and provide insight into the different world of life in former times. We then step into the present, have a quick look at the Macquarie Towns Garden Club of today, and meet some of our members in a photo gallery.

If members are interested in acquiring a copy of this new history, please contact the Macquarie Towns Garden Club:

Louise Johnson 0481 212 724 stephenandlouise@bigpond.com
Ann Chilman 0427 290 361 annchilman@hotmail.com



An early mention of the Club from the *Windsor & Richmond Gazette* 5 May 1894, p. 10.
Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page6684216>

The murder of Victor Moulos

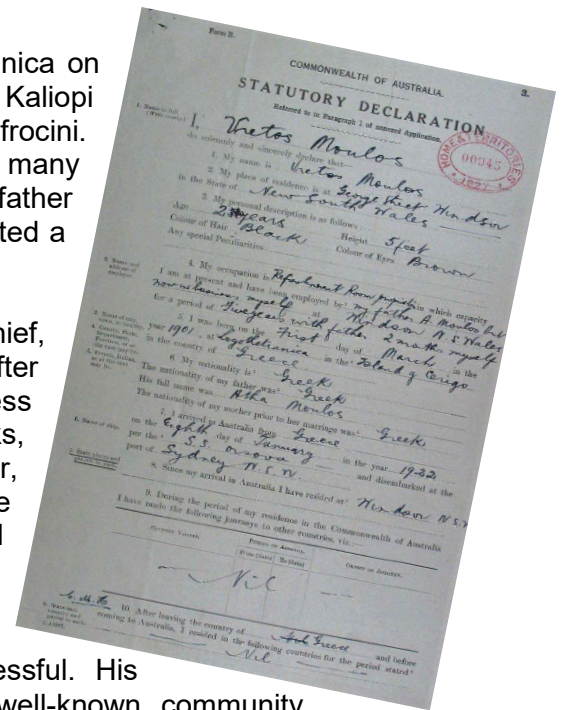
By Michelle Nichols

In 1940 Victor Moulos, a wealthy single thirty-nine-year-old Greek migrant formerly of Windsor, died as a result of severe head injuries in what was reported as a hit and run accident in Brookvale. After his death, the experts concluded his injuries *“were not consistent with injuries received in a motor smash”* and a theory of murder was formed.

Victor Moulos, formerly known as Vretos, was born in Logothetranica on the Greek island of Cerigo in Greece in 1901, the son of Artha and Kaliopi Moulos. He had four sisters, Kyranv, Aphrodite, Stamatine and Efrocini. Cerigo, one of the seven main Ionian Islands, was the home of many Greeks who migrated to Sydney in the 20th century and his father migrated in the 1920s. He became known as Arthur and he operated a confectionary and tobacco shop in Windsor.

Arriving in Sydney on the ‘Orsova’ in 1922, Victor kept out of mischief, except when he was fined for riding a bike without lights. Shortly after arriving, Victor was working for his father in Arthur’s mixed business in George Street, Windsor. The shop sold confectionery, soft drinks, fruit, as well as tobacco. One time, Victor sold to an Inspector, tobacco after closing time, and Arthur was fined for a breach of the Early Closing Act despite Victor’s modest use of English and ignorance of the regulation. Arthur had passed away by 1940.

Victor applied to become a naturalised Australian in 1923 but it was not approved, so he re-applied in 1927 and was successful. His Naturalisation Certificate¹ (pictured) included references from well-known community identities such as solicitor Robert Walker, politician William Ross and Clarence Hayes JP. Victor conquered the *“language difficulties with a determination and perseverance which were indicative of his character”*.



Windsor's Blue Bird Café, established by Victor Moulos.

Source: Hawkesbury Directory 1956

After working with his father for five years as a refreshment room proprietor, Victor started his own business, establishing the iconic Blue Bird Café in George Street Windsor. The café opened in 1929 with Messrs Samios working as the proprietors. The café served meals as well as takeaway food, soft drinks and confectionary. During the 1940s Chris Christos and Steve Vassillos managed the popular eatery.

¹ Vretos Moulos - Naturalisation certificate 1927 [Courtesy National Archives of Australia: A1, 1927/945]

Although he had been involved in the refreshment industry, Victor set up a business selling electrical goods in Windsor and was widely known in the Hawkesbury. He was known as a wireless radio and electrical expert and in 1927 he set up a radio at the Windsor Public School, so that the children and their families could listen first-hand to the historic occasion of the opening of Parliament House in Canberra by the Duke of York, later King George VI, and other dignitaries. He taught himself, using specialised handbooks, all about the new technology.



Due to his interest in electrical goods and quite the businessman, Victor seized on the opportunity of the improved electricity supply in 1930. The high-tension transmission line was reconstructed which enhanced the supply in Windsor. He advertised in the local newspaper that he had "a fine range of electric toasters, kettles, hot water jugs, reading lamps, shades, had torches, irons and stoves" at good prices at his premises in George street, Windsor. His business flourished and he eventually acquired property locally in Windsor as well as in Parramatta.

Doing well for himself, Victor did a lengthy overseas holiday, spending several years travelling. He visited Greece in 1936 to see his Mother and sisters, making his way home via Southampton in the UK on the 'Queen Mary' via New York. A wealthy man, with property in Greece as well as in Australia, Victor was not married but was reportedly a hit with the ladies. He made his Will about six weeks prior to his death. He left the majority of his estate to his Mother, or if she predeceased him, to his four sisters. He also made generous bequests to his friends, Robert and Muriel Walker.

On the 19 July 1940, Victor left Sydney around 6pm implying he had "an important appointment" and was believed to have been in Circular Quay at some stage. He was viciously attacked and struck about the head. It is believed he was attacked elsewhere and then abandoned on the side of Roseville Road, Brookvale. When he was located, it was presumed he was the victim of a hit and run accident. He was taken to Manly Hospital where he died the following day from head injuries.

His funeral was held at the Greek Orthodox Church, Bourke Street in the city and buried later in the Botany Cemetery.

**Moulos Was Murdered,
Coroner Finds**



A WELTER of evidence, which for days was placed before the Coroner (Mr. E. T. Oram), ended last week with a finding that Victor Moulos, 39, well-to-do Greek, who was found lying battered and bleeding on the Roseville Road, Brookvale, on July 19 last, was murdered by some person or persons unknown. Searching inquiries and investigations by police failed to reveal any motive for the murder.

"It is a most puzzling and extraordinary case," declared the Coroner, who rejected a police theory that Moulos had received his injuries through being hit by a car.

VICTOR MOULOS Mr. Oram

Clipping from 'Truth' 15 December 1940
Courtesy of Trove <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page16344077>

Despite police investigations, no motive for the murder was found and the police failed to reveal a motive for murder. His movements were accounted for until 6pm. The verdict was declared an open one. The Coroner at Victor's Inquest declared, "It is a most puzzling and extraordinary case" and recorded a "finding that Moulos was murdered by some person or persons unknown". A reward of £300 was originally posted by the Government for information and this was increased to £1,000 the following year. However, the mystery surrounding Victor's murder has not been solved and remains one of more than 500 unsolved murders in NSW.

Note: this article is abbreviated by the author from the original that appeared in the *Hawkesbury Independent* May 2021.

The Hawkesbury Women and the Lady Juliana

By Richard Gillard

The Lady Juliana

*As we waited in chain upon the quay
Waiting the transport to the far colony
Sentenced to seven years parts overseas
Without any hope of return.*

*When I set eyes on that huge prison ship
Tall, black, foreboding, and how I felt sick
When the sailors wolf whistled and shouted course
jeers*

We knew what they had on their minds!

*We were taken far across the sea
Far from old England to captivity
Convicted criminals every one
We were taken by Lay Julian.*

*When the ship stopped at ports along the journey's
way*

*Some of the women would ply their trade
And many a man came to sample their wares
On board the Lady Juliana.*

*As for me I caught the steward's eye
And he became to me the love of my life
And I bore him a bonny boy to his delight
Whilst on the Lady Juliana.*

*We sailed into Sydney Cove after a year
But ours was the only ship to appear
The colony starving and living in fear
They needed no more mouths to feed.*

*Though I survived the ordeal ashore
My young heart was broken by that ship once more
My Bonny John Nicol sailed far from my life
On board the Lady Juliana*

*Time has now past and I've married again
But I'll make sure my boy, he never forgets
When the three of us sailed on the high seas back then
Aboard the Lady Juliana.*

Simon Oliver



Figure 1. The Lady Juliana entering Sydney Headsⁱ

The British Government was extremely concerned about the number of ever-increasing prisoners (particularly female prisoners) and the conditions in the Newgate and country prisons. Lord Sydney made a recommendation to the Treasury that he wanted to send at least 200 women from Newgate and the county goals to New South Walesⁱⁱ.

William Richards jnr, a London merchant who had been the contractor for the First Fleet, submitted a proposal to the Treasury Department on October 14, 1788, to transport convicts to Australia. By mid-November, William Richards' proposal was accepted. Acceptance of the proposal was specifically to transport convicted women to Australia. The *Lady Juliana* was selected by William Richards jnr. to transport convicted women to the colony on Sydney Cove. The *Lady Juliana* had been built approximately ten years previous and weighed 401 tons. To ensure that *Lady Juliana* was seaworthy for such a long voyage, the government had the *Lady Juliana* surveyed at the Navy's Deptford dockyard on the Thames River. On November 27, *Lady Juliana* was found fit for the voyage, providing her bottom had been calked and a new sheath was put in place.

The following agreement was finally signed off by the Navy Commissioners and William Richards jnr, on February 2, 1789:

Memorandum – The Lady Juliana's Contract. Whitehall, 27th December 1790.

By an instrument dated the 2nd February, 1789, William Richards, jnr., has engaged to let on freight to the Commissioners of the Navy the ship Lady Juliana, burthen 401 tons, at 9s. 6d. per ton, and to be allowed six weeks' pay after her discharge in New South Wales, with any discounts which may be required on Navy bills when payment of the freight, victualling, &c, shall be made. The said William Richards to be paid sixpence per diem for the victualling of each convict put on board that ship when supplied with sea provisions. Twopence half-penny for each child.

To be paid ninepence per diem for the supply of each convict with fresh provisions, vegetables, &c., previous to their sailing from England, and twopence half-penny for each child.

To be paid sixpence per diem for the vict'g of each convict when in any foreign port with fresh provisions, fruits, and vegetables, in addition to the six pence allowed for sea provisions, which are then of course to be stopped.

To be allowed forty shillings for the clothing of each convict during the passage.

And seven shillings per diem for the salary of a surgeon whilst the convicts remain on board.ⁱⁱⁱ

On December 15, 1788, George Atkin was appointed Captain for the voyage. Also appointed for the voyage were Richard Alley, surgeon, and John Nicol, the steward. To ensure William Richards jnr., fulfilled the conditions of

the contract, the Navy Board appointed Lieutenant Thomas Edgar on 29 July 1789 to sail on the *Lady Juliana*.

The *Lady Juliana* was to remain at Deptford for approximately four months to act as a prison Hulk as female convicts were not allowed on the existing male convict Hulks. Female convicts were gradually transferred from their goals to *Lady Juliana*. On February 28, 1789, *Lady Juliana* was ordered from her berth at Deptford to Galleons Reach on the Thames River.

The main boarding of female convicts from Newgate prison occurred between March 12 and 14, 1789, when about 108 female convicts were transferred. This was followed up on April 15, when eight convict women were transferred from the Newgate prison to *Lady Juliana*. Convict women were most likely transferred from Newgate prison to *Lady Juliana* by boat, probably embarking on the Blackfriars Bridge.

The *Lady Juliana* was then ordered on 29 April to sail down the river to Long Reach where on 7 May 1789 a further 27 female convicts from Newgate joined the ship. Finally, *Lady Juliana* sailed out into the English Channel for voyage down to Spithead, where five female convicts who had been sentenced to death and received a reprieve from the king joined the ship on June 12, 1789. The *Lady Juliana* then made her way to Portsmouth where over the period of some four weeks a further 90 convict women from country gaols embarked.

John Nicol, the steward aboard the *Lady Juliana* was given the task of removing the irons from the ankles of the female convicts:

Those from the country came all on board in irons, and I was paid half a crown a head by the country jailors, in many cases, for striking them off upon my anvil, as they were not locked but riveted.^{iv}



Figure 2. Convicts embarking on Botany Bay, artist T. Rowlandson 180? Trove. nla. gov. au, accessed October 1, 2023.

The Hawkesbury Women who were placed on board the *Lady Juliana* were:

Mary Atkinson (m. William Hubbard)
Mary Barlow (m. Peter Hibbs)
Ann Barry/Berry (m. Joseph Sanders)
Keiza Brown (m. William Roberts)
Mary Carroll (m. Michael Lamb)
Elizabeth Carter (m. Thomas Peacock)
Mary Davidson (m. John Cross)
Ann Everitt (m. James Richards)
Elizabeth Perry (m. James Ruse)
Mary Mullenden (m. David Densham/Dunstan)
Mary Reed/Read (m. Alexander Wilson)
Elizabeth Richards (m. Michael Nowland)
Sarah Varriner (m. William Kilby)
Ann Young (m. Daniel Smallwood)

Seven months after being hired to transport convict women to Australia, *Lady Juliana* finally set a sail from Plymouth on July 29, 1789.

John Nicol reported in his book that as soon as they had left Portsmouth:

When we were fairly out to sea, every man on board took a wife from among the convicts, they nothing loath. The girl with whom I lived, for I was as bad in this point as the others, was named Sarah Whitlam^v.

One of the Hawkesbury Women, Mary Barlow, was taken as a ship wife by Seaman Edward Scott. Mary became pregnant to Edward Scott and a daughter was baptised 17 days after the *Lady Juliana* arrived in Sydney Cove. Like many of the convict women who became pregnant aboard the *Lady Juliana*, Mary was abandoned when the *Lady Juliana* sailed from Sydney Cove. No details have been found regarding how the other 13 Hawkesbury Women fared on the voyage.

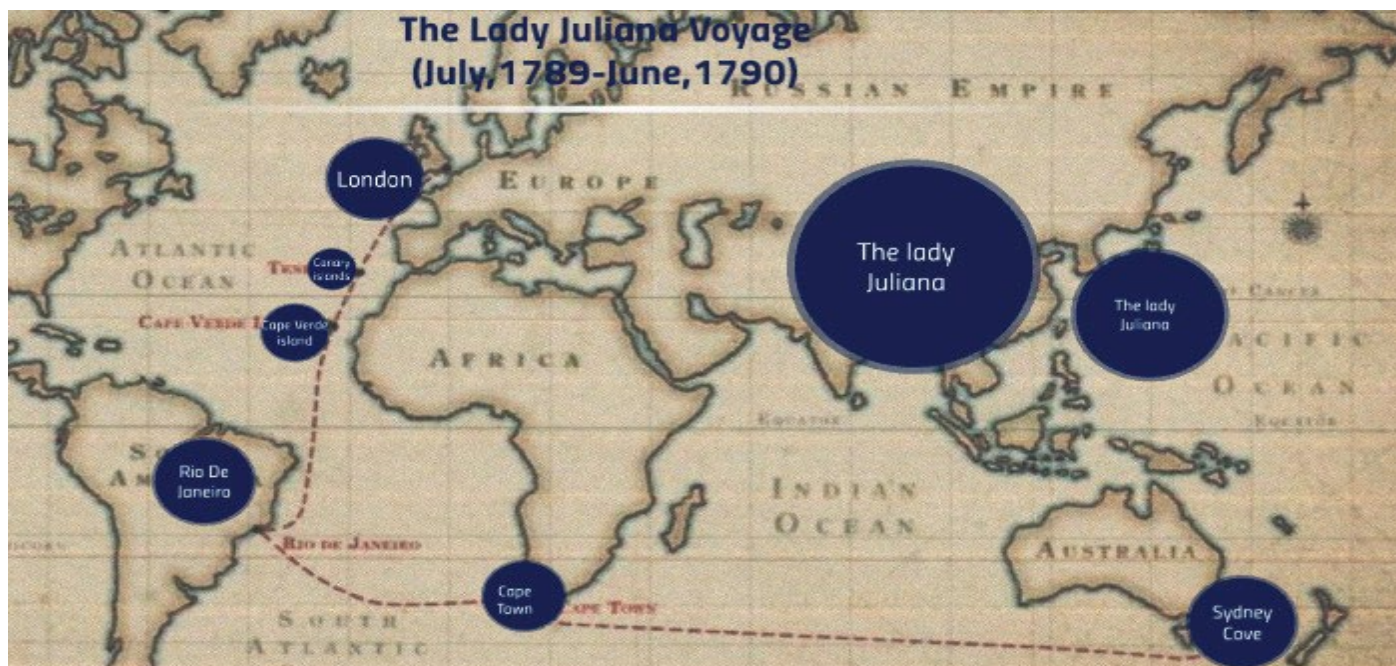


Figure 3. The Voyage of the Lady Juliana (July 1789 - June 1790)^{vi}.

Convict women were allowed to move freely around the ship, particularly on the main deck. This freedom of movement and access to fresh air helped maintain the health of convict women.



Figure 4. Santa Cruz on the SE side of Tenerife^{vii}

The *Lady Juliana*'s first port of call was Port Praya Bay, Tenerife, arriving there on 21 September 1789. The stop at Port Praya Bay was brief, enabling the ship to replenish its water supply. Nicol reported that on the night before they were to sail on, four convict women escaped while they were docked, never to be heard of again.

As *Lady Juliana* neared the equator on the way to Rio de Janeiro weather and rain and periods of calm waters, it contributed to approximately sixty of the female convicts and crew taking ill^{viii}. Despite the illness, the tradition of crossing the line of the equator was observed. John Nicol wrote of the event:

"In crossing the line we had the best sport I ever witnessed upon the same occasion.

We had caught a porpoise the day before the ceremony which we skinned to make a dress for Neptune with the tail stuffed. When he came on deck he looked the best representation of a merman I ever saw, painted, with a large swab upon his head for a wig. Not a man in the ship could have known him.

One of the convicts fainted, she was so much alarmed at his appearance, and had a miscarriage after. Neptune made the boys confess their amours to him, and I was really astonished at the number. I will not describe the ceremony to fatigue the reader, as it has been often described by others"^{ix}.

Lady Juliana finally arrived in Rio de Janeiro on November 26, 1789, after four months of sailing from England. The *Lady Juliana* was to remain in Rio de Janeiro for some 41 days. It was in this port that the *Lady Juliana* gained the reputation of the *Floating Brothel* as a number of convict women applied their trade to local men. A long stay meant that the female convicts had fresh food and vegetables every day, contributing to the overall health of the women.



Figure 5. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 19th century. View of ships in the harbour^x.



Photo: [Thomas Rowlandson/Royal Museums Greenwich/ Wikimedia Commons/ Public Domain](#)

On January 10, 1790, the *Lady Juliana* set sail for the Cape of Good Hope, arriving at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope on March 1, 1790. At the Cape, they were to spend a further nineteen days in rest, recuperation, and replenishing the ships' stores.



Figure 6. Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope^{xi}.

When the *Lady Juliana* arrived at Table Bay they found that the supply ship *HMS Guardian* which was also bound for Sydney Cove had beached and was disabled. The *HMS Guardian* was carrying much-needed stores for



Figure 7. HMS Guardian sloop after striking on a floating Island of ice^{xii}.

the starving colony and had hit an iceberg. Stores were thrown overboard, some of the sailors abandoned ship and the remainder of the crew helped the *HMS Guardian* limped into Table Bay where it was beached and declared unseaworthy.

Lady Juliana took on board five men from *HMS Guardian* who were sent to Sydney Colony to act as Superintendents. A flock of sheep were also taken on board and the steward John Nicols reported:

"We made one of the convicts shepherdess, who was so fortunate in her charge of the flock as not to lose one"^{xiii}.

Disaster nearly struck the *Lady Juliana* as it was preparing to leave the Cape of Good Hope. John Nicol reported:

"While we lay at the Cape we had a narrow escape from destruction by fire. The carpenter allowed the pitch-pot to boil over upon the deck, and the flames rose in an alarming manner. The shrieks of the women were dreadful, and the confusion they made running about drove everyone stupid. I ran to my berth, seized a pair of blankets to keep it down until the others drowned it with water. Captain Aitkin made me a handsome present for my exertions"^{xiv}.

On 29 March 1790, Surgeon Alley wrote a report to the Under Secretary Nepean, reporting that:

"Our passage from England has been tedious. On our rout, so far, we have lost five women, and had seven births. At present we are remarkably healthy"^{xv}.

The *Lady Juliana* set sail for Australia from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope on 30 March 1790. The voyage took 75 days, reaching the Port Jackson entrance on June 3, 1790. The female convicts were prevented from leaving *Lady Juliana* until June 11 because of high winds and unfavourable currents. At colonists had

expected more supplies as they were at a level of starvation and their clothes were threadbare. Judge

Advocate David Collins was mortified at the arrival of "a cargo so unnecessary and so unprofitable as 222 females, instead of a cargo of provisions^{xviii}". Lieutenant Ralph Clark was blunter, lamenting:

"No, no, surely not! My God – not more of those damned whores. Never have I known worse women"^{xvii}.

The arrival of *Lady Juliana* meant that the ratio of women in the colony went from about 20 per cent to 40%, and thanks to the onboard romances, the population of Sydney rose even further. A large group of female convicts from *Lady Juliana* were among the 157 female convicts and 37 male convicts sent by Governor Phillip to Lord Howe Island on August 1, 1770. Some returned to Hawkesbury.

The Hawkesbury Women who were transported to Australia on the *Lady Juliana* were extremely fortunate to have been placed aboard this vessel rather than the notorious convict ship *Neptune* (refer to Part 4.1). Many Hawkesbury women experienced a newfound sense of freedom at Sydney Cove and gradually moved to live in the Hawkesbury region. Freed from the strictures of traditional society and class, these women saw their new home as a chance to create a new life for themselves, a life filled with unprecedented opportunities.

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^{xvii} IBID 8, page 20

PLEASE NOTE

THE VENUE FOR THE NEXT AND FUTURE SOCIETY MEETINGS HAS CHANGED - NOW

St Andrew's Uniting Church Hall

25 West Market Street, Richmond

See front page for latest meeting notice.

WHAT IS ANZAC DAY?



Anzac Day, 25 April, is one of Australia's most important national occasions. It marks the anniversary of the first major military action fought by Australian and New Zealand forces during the First World War.

WHAT DOES ANZAC STAND FOR?

ANZAC stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. The soldiers in those forces quickly became known as Anzacs, and the pride they took in that name endures to this day.

WHY IS THIS DAY SPECIAL TO AUSTRALIANS?

When war broke out in 1914 Australia had been a federated nation for only 13 years, and its government was eager to establish a reputation among the nations of the world. When Britain declared war in August 1914 Australia was automatically placed on the side of the Commonwealth. In 1915 Australian and New Zealand soldiers formed part of the expedition that set out to capture the Gallipoli peninsula in order to open the Dardanelles to the allied navies. The ultimate objective was to capture Constantinople (now Istanbul), the capital of the Ottoman Empire, an ally of Germany.

EARLY COMMEMORATIONS

In 1916 the first Anzac Day commemorations were held on 25 April. The day was marked by a wide variety of ceremonies and services across Australia, a march through London, and a sports day in the Australian camp in Egypt. In London more than 2,000 Australian and New Zealand troops marched through the streets; a London newspaper headline dubbed them "the knights of Gallipoli". Marches were held all over Australia; in the Sydney march convoys of cars carried soldiers wounded on Gallipoli and their nurses. For the remaining years of the war Anzac Day was used as an occasion for patriotic rallies and recruiting campaigns, and parades of serving members of the AIF were held in most cities.

During the 1920s Anzac Day became established as a national day of commemoration for the more than 60,000 Australians who had died during the war. In 1927, for the first time, every state observed some form of public holiday on Anzac Day. By the mid-1930s all the rituals we now associate with the day – dawn vigils, marches, memorial services, reunions, two-up games – were firmly established as part of Anzac Day culture.

Later, Anzac Day also served to commemorate the lives of Australians who died in the Second World War, and in subsequent years the meaning of the day has been further broadened to include those who lost their lives in all the military and peacekeeping operations in which Australia has been involved.

LEST WE FORGET

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