

Hawkesbury Historical Society Newsletter

Newsletter of the Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc.

HAWKESBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

Address: The Secretary PO Box 293, Windsor NSW 2756

T: 0410 498 944 **E:** secretaryhawkesburyhistory@gmail.com

Website: www.hawkesburyhistoricalsociety.org

Facebook: [facebook.com/hawkesburyhistoricalsociety](https://www.facebook.com/hawkesburyhistoricalsociety)

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

Meetings: 4th Thursday, alternate months, 7.30pm-10pm except June and August - 2pm. Hugh Williams Room at the Museum in Baker Street, Windsor

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

Patron: Ted Books

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HHS Collection Committee

Carol Carruthers and Elissa Blair, Hawkesbury Museum Rep.

Publications Committee

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

MEETINGS

Thursday, 24 February 2022 – 7:30pm

Thursday, 28 April 2022 – 7:30pm

Saturday, 23 June 2022 – 2pm

Saturday, 25 August 2022 – 2pm

Thursday, 27 October 2022 – 7:30pm - AGM

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General Meeting

of the Hawkesbury Historical Society

Thursday, 24 February 2022 – 7.30pm

Hugh Williams Room, Hawkesbury Regional Museum,
Baker Street, Windsor and Zoom

With pleasure Hawkesbury Historical Society announces that the February 2022 General Meeting will be able to offer the choice of us gathering together, either by attending in person or by zoom. Members are free to attend in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum meeting room, observing current COVID-19 restrictions, or to log in by Zoom.

We ask that those wishing to attend in person, advise Secretary, Peta Sharpley by Monday, 21 February 2022 (Peta's details are given in this newsletter) to allow us to monitor attendance numbers to remain within current guidelines.

Our guest speaker will be Lyn Stewart. Her topic will be 'The Murphy Sisters' Windsor connection with the Legendary Caroline Chisholm'. Lyn is the author of *Blood Revenge: Murder on the Hawkesbury 1799*, a book currently stocked in the Hawkesbury Historical Society book store. Lyn's research on her forbear, Margaret Murphy, led to the discovery of an intriguing coincidence between the women in the NSW Colony.

Lyn says:

"One of the first people the Murphy sisters met when they arrived in Sydney in January 1841 may well have been Mrs Caroline Chisholm...the object of her efforts was the safety and security of...single women...who generally came alone."



In 1838, Captain Archibald Chisholm, with his wife Caroline and their children, had arrived in Sydney and the couple settled in Windsor. When the Murphy's came to live in Mileham Street, common interests forged connections, as Caroline focussed on collecting for an orphanage and school for girls in Windsor.

Lyn's latest book is entitled *Searching for Margaret Murphy*.



PRESIDENT'S REPORT

February 2022

Hello everyone,

The date, 15 February, has been much on my mind over the last few days. For most people it probably denotes the day after Valentine's Day, but for historians of Australia's European history it is the day 200 years ago that Elizabeth and Lachlan Macquarie left Sydney Harbor to return to Britain. The pair had said personal goodbyes to the Hawkesbury community, who held them in such high regard they had subscribed to have Lachlan's portrait painted. Lachlan junior had said his goodbyes to the only school friends he had ever known, having been born in the Colony.

After 12 years of exploration, creating aesthetically pleasing buildings, improving colonial morals and setting out impressively-planned towns, the family were gone. They were unaware of the challenges that would face them in the next two years. With our last couple of years' experience facing COVID-19, we can relate to the difficulties of illness and death the Macquarie's would face. Instead of hoped-for peace and financial security in retirement, Macquarie was forced to fight for his pension despite being sick. He died in mid-1824.

The couple's plans had involved setting up a cattle property in NSW which would regularly supplement their income while they built up a Scottish estate. It is not well known that Lachlan Macquarie had applied for a grant of 2,400 acres of land between Sydney and the Hawkesbury. This was mostly the land which had formed the Toongabbie Government Farm before it became redundant. The couple had already invested in the cattle, but when the grant did not materialise, Elizabeth was forced to pasture the animals on the properties of friends. It was Richard Fitzgerald, long a resident of Windsor, who loyally sent payments from the cattle profits to Elizabeth in Scotland and earned her gratitude, just as here and now, so many have been grateful for financial assistance during COVID.

As historians in the 21st Century, we are aware that the Macquarie legacy is not all positive, but hopefully this year we can strive to create meaningful progress in reconciliation efforts with Australia's First Nations

Peoples and to respectively give them their rightful place in our Nation's history: striving to soothe the memories of deaths, woundings and generations-long dislocations that resulted for Australian Aboriginal Peoples, after some of Macquarie's more ruthless orders.

On Australian's European past, the Macquarie legacy is more positive as we head towards the 200th anniversaries of the completion of the Macquarie icons: St Matthew's Anglican Church, Windsor and Windsor Courthouse. We hope to be able to celebrate the significant birthdays of both buildings and their continued use, in style later this year.

Jan Barkley-Jack

The tragic death of Elizabeth Bridge of Lower Hawkesbury and the Green Man Inn January 2022

Cathy McHardy ~ cathy@nisch.org

Published under the banner of "Haunted Hawkesbury: Ghost of Greenmans Inn", a sensational tale of murder and retribution at Lower Hawkesbury was related in the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* of 27 January 1928. [1]

The story goes that Lower Hawkesbury was a lawless place in the early years of the colony and Green Man's Inn was one of the most infamous...

In the heyday of its fame the Inn was a notorious place, and sinister stories are woven around its banquet hall. Knife play and cowardly assaults were only too common and more than one murder is alleged to have been committed within its jail-like precincts.

There were few women visitors, though it is said that the girls—barmaids and chambermaids—who waited upon the rough customers, were brought to Mangrove Creek, drugged and kidnapped.

Lynch law was the order of the day, and a youth from up the river, for an alleged serious offence upon one of the girls of the Inn was tied down to the rocks by the river bank at low water and gradually drowned by the incoming tide. His dying struggles were watched by an interested group of bush lawyers.

Excerpt from the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 27 January 1928.
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85930517>

One particular incident in the 1850s involved the death of a young girl and her baby under mysterious circumstances. According to the article

the girl was “barely out of her teens” and the bodies disappeared before they could be buried. Reputedly seen by many men who have frequented the area, the “ghost woman in a pink nightdress” clutching her baby has haunted the Mangrove Creek area since that time.

After reading this torrid tale, I set about finding out more about the location and circumstances of strange incident.

Greenman’s Inn was located on a bend of the Hawkesbury River, just across the water from the tiny settlement of Spencer on Mangrove Creek. On this spot today is the holiday park known as the Greenman’s on the Hawkesbury. [2] This website also relates a sensational version of the story of the girl whose name was Elizabeth Bridge and her baby with very little historical accuracy.

The Inn was located on Portion 36 of the Parish of Cowan, County of Northumberland comprising 50 acres of land which was purchased by John Marlow for £21/10 in an auction sale of Crown Land which took place in Sydney on 16 December 1836. [3] The purchase was recorded in the Register of Purchases of Land on 1 June 1837. [4]

A licence to establish an Inn on the land was issued to Samuel Taylor and his name appears in the Index to Publican’s Licences for 1842 and 1843. [5]

According to *The Ferry the Branch and the Creek*

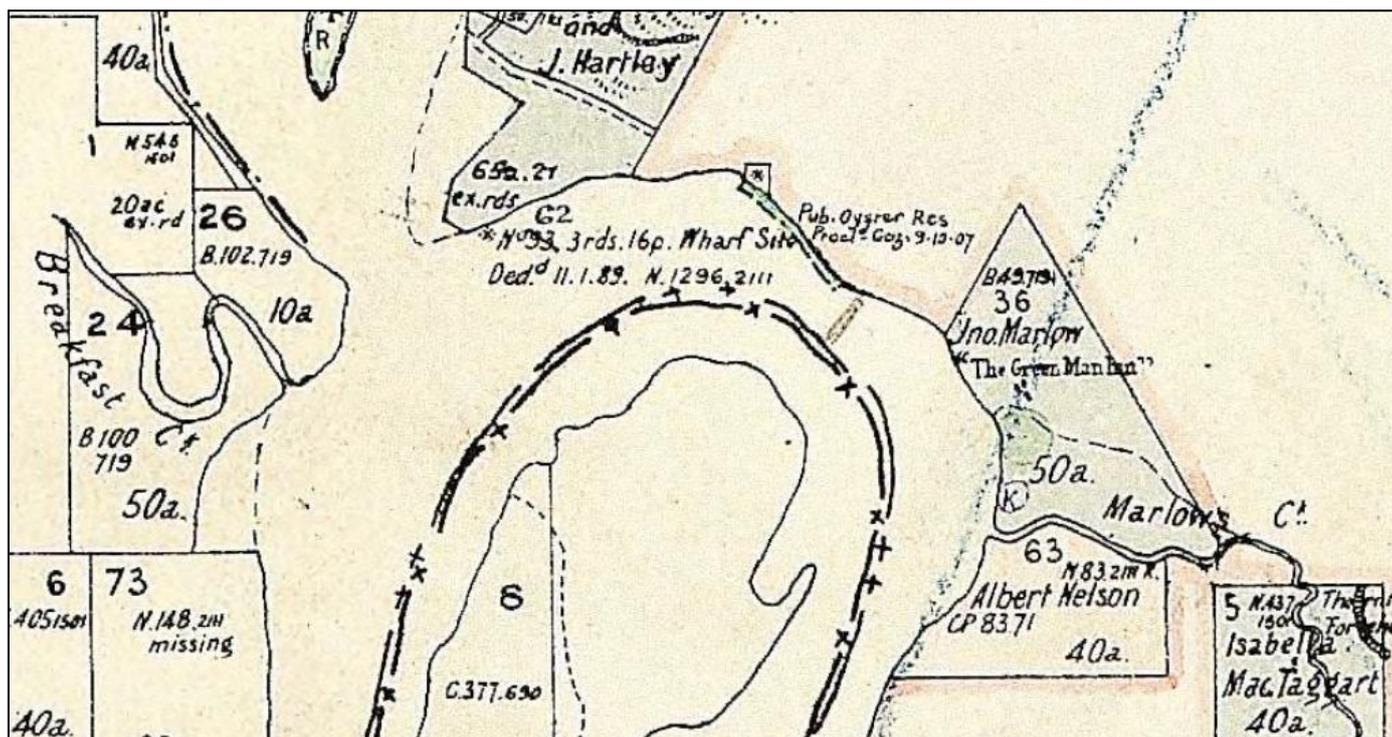
published by the Dharug and Lower Hawkesbury Historical Society, the Green Man Inn was built by Edward Kelly, with Taylor, who married Edward’s sister Mary, being the first licensee. Taylor hailed from London, England and the wooden sign of the Inn depicted the figure of a man painted green. [6]

It seems that shortly after gaining the licence, Taylor was declared insolvent. His debts detailed in his insolvency file of March 1843 amounted to the large sum of £2330, while his assets totalled £389 leaving a shortfall of over £1900. His most valuable asset was the cutter known as the *Mary Ann* valued at £80. A warrant was issued for the seizure of the property of Samuel Taylor and when sold off the amount realised was less than expected. [7]

It seems that Taylor was no longer the publican at Green Man Inn by 1850 when the death of Elizabeth Bridge and her baby occurred. Searching through the index to Publican’s Licences failed to show whether the Inn was still in business at this time. In 1848, John Nightingale kept the Mangrove Inn which may have been further upstream in Mangrove Creek rather than near Marlow’s Creek.

It seems the area was a haven for illegal stills which produced liquor for sale in the local area in blatant disregard for the licences and regulations of government.

In October 1850, an inquest was held at Mangrove



Excerpt from Parish of Cowan, County of Northumberland map, 4th Edition, May 1898 showing the location of The Green Man Inn in the 1840s near Marlow’s Creek. Retrieved on 10 January 2022 from <https://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/>

Creek before Boyd Horsburgh, Coroner, to investigate the circumstances of the death of Elizabeth Bridge and her infant son. The exact location of the deaths was not mentioned in the report and it is not clear how the deaths became associated with Green Man's Inn.

INQUESTS. — On Wednesday, the 2nd of October, two inquests were held at Mangrove Creek, about 14 miles below Wiseman's Ferry. The first was on the body of Elizabeth Bridge, and both were held before Boyd Horsburgh, Esq., the Coroner. It appeared that Dr. Drysdell had been called in, and after examining the girl, at once pronounced that she was pregnant, and intended to assist her with such treatment as under such circumstances he deemed prudent. The girl was only about 14 years of age, and the mother, who cohabits with a man named James Pervey, indignantly, and in no studied terms, denied the fact. The consequence was that Dr. D. withdrew his services. Dr. Dowe, of Windsor, having been summoned as a witness, caused the body to be disinterred, when, upon examination, he stated it was evident she had been delivered of an infant, and that if medical attendance had been called for in proper time, the deceased might have been alive. Dr. Drysdell concurred in this.—The next inquest was on the body of a male infant, which was disinterred, and was found buried at a distance of nine miles from the residence of the mother, upon whom the former inquest had been held. It was clearly identified by the women who washed it after its birth, to be the child of Elizabeth Bridge, and upon examination by Dr. Dowe, he pronounced it to have been still-born.

Report of the inquest held before Coroner, Boyd Horsburgh on 2 October 1850 regarding the death of Elizabeth Bridge and her infant son.

Excerpt from *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 October 1850, p. 3. News from the Interior. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/12921743>

According to the report, the bodies of Elizabeth and her son had been buried and thus were disinterred to enable medical examinations to be carried out. It is very odd that the baby was buried some nine miles from the home of the mother.

Dr Drysdell had been called to attend to Elizabeth, aged 14 years, who was in ill health declaring that she was pregnant. He was swiftly sent away by her mother who was co-habiting with James Pervey, denied that the pregnancy was possible. The examining doctor at the inquest Dr Dowe of Windsor testified that evidence showed that she had recently delivered a baby and that, had timely medical advice been procured, the mother would

likely still been alive. Dr Dowe concluded that death was caused by natural causes. An inquest was then conducted into the death of her infant son. In this case Dr Dowe concluded that the child was still born.

The details recorded in the Registers of Coroners Inquests 1821-1937 held by State Archives and Records of NSW confirm the findings, as detailed in the newspaper report. There is no evidence from the inquest to draw the conclusion that mother and child were murdered.

There is very little information about Elizabeth. Researchers name her parents as Joseph Bridge and Sarah Woodbury and that she was born on the 4 September 1836 at Lower Hawkesbury. Some have listed her marriage to William Meadows in 1844, however this is unlikely as she would have only been eight years old at the time.

The Ferry the Branch and the Creek noted that their burial service following the inquest had been conducted by the Rev Alfred Glennie who travelled extensively around the Brisbane Water district in the middle years of the 19th century. They were buried at Worley's Gully in Upper Mangrove Creek and the epitaph reads "My days were short, my pain severe, that caused my body to be here". [9]

With the passage of time, a grisly story seems to have emerged detailing the murder of Elizabeth and her infant son and the retribution enacted upon the convict who was supposedly the perpetrator of the crime. In my research I haven't found any evidence to support either of the suppositions.

- [1] *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 27 January 1928. Retrieved on 27 January 2022 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/85930517>
- [2] Greenmans on the Hawkesbury <https://www.greenmans.com.au/> Retrieved on 27 January 2022.
- [3] *The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser*, 10 September 1836, p. 4. Retrieved on 27 January 2022 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2206523>
- [4] Old Systems Grant Register: Serial No. 63 Page 175. Retrieved on 27 January 2022 from <https://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/>
- [5] SARNSW: Index to Publican's Licences
- [6] Dharug and Lower Hawkesbury Historical Society (Revised edn. 2002). *The Ferry the Branch and the Creek*. p.68, 74.
- [7] SARNSW: Insolvency file for Samuel Taylor. Retrieved 27 January 2022 from https://content.archives.nsw.gov.au/delivery/StreamGate?dp_s_pid=FL2878805&dps_dvs=1644743840329~22
- [8] *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 October 1850, p. 3. News from the Interior. Retrieved on 27 January 2022 from <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/12921743>
- [9] Dharug and Lower Hawkesbury Historical Society (Revised edn. 2002). *The Ferry the Branch and the Creek*. p. 74.

THE HAWKESBURY WOMEN

Elizabeth Tuckerman, Addy, Ivory, Churchill (nee Crouch)

By Richard Gillard

Elizabeth Crouch has been identified as being the child of Thomas and Mary Crouch. Elizabeth was baptized at St. Botolph Church, Aldgate on the 18th of June 1783.¹ The baptismal record shows that Thomas and Mary lived in Farthing Alley, East Smithfield.

East Smithfield was part of the parish of St. Botolph. Within the parish there were around 2,500 houses in the parish making it one of the most heavily populated areas of London.

The community comprised a core of working-class laborers that lived in the back streets and alleys of East Smithfield. The area of East Smithfield did, however, comprise a majority of residents who were extremely poor, paying in 1745 a housing rental of around four pounds per annum. There were some residents who were considered poor and paid an annual rental of between five to eight pounds per annum. The middle class paid between nine pounds and 20 pounds per annum whilst the wealthy paid over 20 pounds per annum.² Whilst this study covered the years up to 1745, the figures from the research would not have changed much over the decades as the Industrial Revolution was just commencing and more people from the country were flocking to the cities in an endeavour to find work.

Rosemary Lane, close to East Smithfield, became a marketplace for the sale of stolen goods, mainly clothing. Clothing was a valuable item as it constituted the largest category of household expenditure. Stories in the newspapers appeared on a regular basis of servants stealing from their employers. Most women who stole clothes did so because they were poor and because it was easy to steal clothes. Sometimes the clothes were stolen to wear and on other occasions to sell in the markets like at Rosemary Lane.

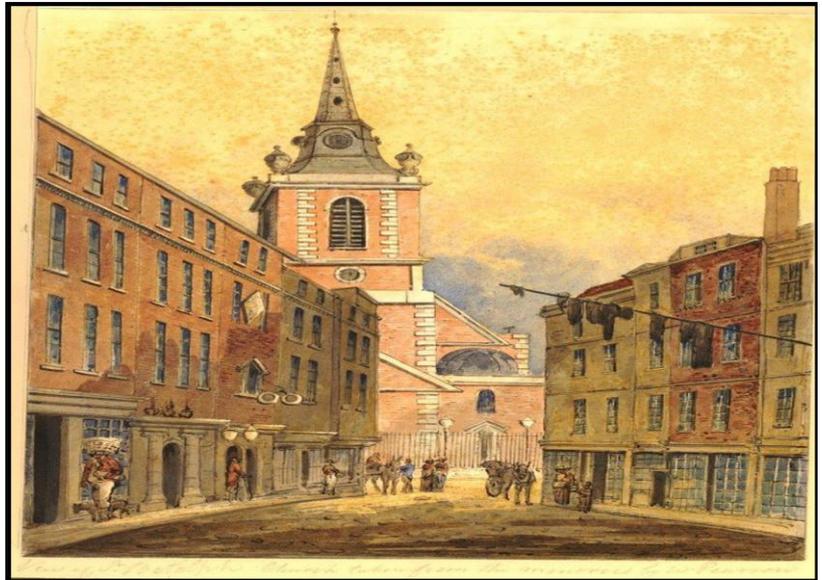


Figure 1. View of St Botolph Church from the Minories, Source: William Pearson, Old Houses on the Northwest Corner of the Minories and Aldgate, 1810. British Museum, Binyon 22, Crace XXIII.92. © Trustees of the British Museum, accessed 30th of September 2021.

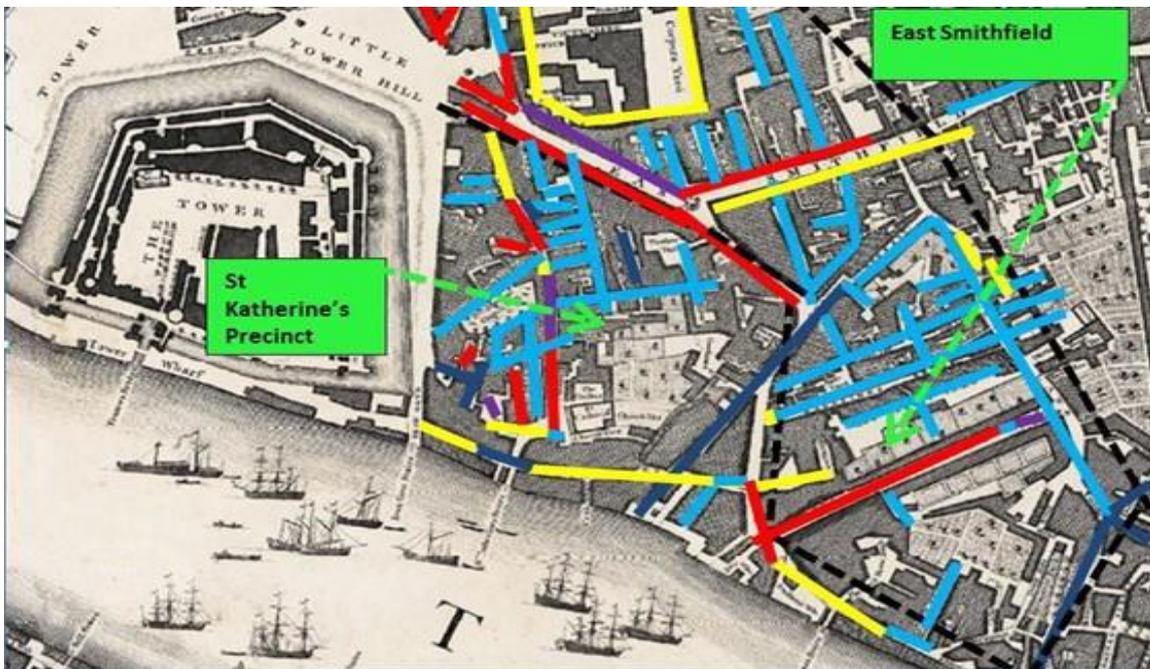


Figure 2. East Smithfield and St Katherine's by the Tower, Source: From Rocque's Map 1746, showing St Katherine's precinct and East Smithfield. Rental values from St Botolph Aldgate, East Smithfield, 1744-5, LMA, MS 2545/5; LMA, Tower Division Without, 1745, St Katherine's Precinct MS 6010/14. Janice Turner, An Anatomy of a 'Disorderly' Neighborhood: Rosemary Lane and Rag Fair c. 1690-1765, 23 June 2014.

KEY:

Black dotted line = St Botolph Aldgate parish;
Purple = mixed some wealthy and some poor.

Light Blue = very poor £4 or under.
Red = comfortable/middling sort £9-20.

Dark Blue = poor £5-8.
Yellow = wealthy over £20.

Accessed 1st of October 2021.



Figure 3. A depiction of a Rag Fair in Rosemary Lane, East London, (late 18th century), print by Thomas Rowlandson, accessed 1st October 2021.

Elizabeth had only been working for John Shepherd for a period of three weeks when missing articles from the packages were discovered.

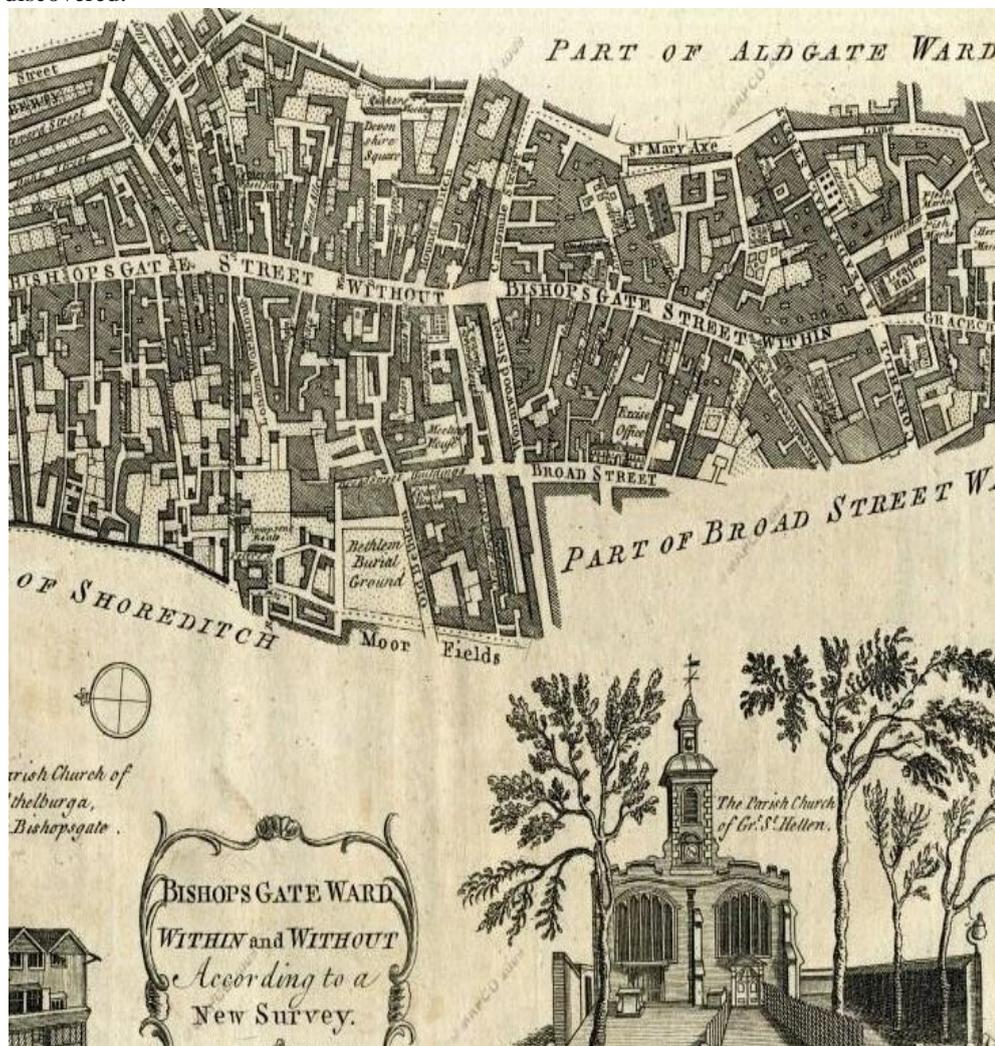


Figure 4. Map of Bishop's Gate Ward Within and Without According to a New Survey 1772, mapco.net, accessed 12 January 2022.

and a pair of shoes, value 3 shillings, the property of William Bicknell.³ Elizabeth was found guilty and sentenced to 7 years transportation. Elizabeth's Old Bailey Trial transcript details are:

236. ELIZABETH CROUCH was indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 6th of January, a shawl, value 8s. Two pair of stockings, value 7s. and a pair of shoes, value 3s. The property of William Bicknell.

WILLIAM BICKNELL sworn. - I am a school-master, and live at Ponder's-end; I was in London in January, and received a parcel of linen; I found several articles missing, but I knew nothing more till the prisoner was apprehended; I was sent for to the Mansion-house, and I saw my daughter's gown on the prisoner's back, that is all I know.

At the age of 16 years, Elizabeth went to work for a John Shepherd who resided at no. 90 Bishop-gate within, London. John Shepherd ran his own business making trunks and boxes. He also took delivery of parcels by errand-cart which he would then deliver to residents of Bishop-gate within.

John Shepherd took delivery of two parcels around the 6th of January 1800. He was unaware what was in the parcels until two

of his clients brought to his attention that there were items missing from the packages.

Ms. Bicknell, who lived at Ponders End, had packed one of the parcels and had it delivered to town by errand-cart on the 6th of January 1800. When it arrived, she discovered a number of items missing from the parcel. Ms. Bicknell approached Mr. Shepherd who stated that the goods must have been stolen by the errand-cart people.

On the 28th of January, a Mr. Lavie of Tottenham, complained that items were missing from a parcel he had sent up to London. Missing was an old gown which Mr. Lavie had paid half-a-crown for. Mr. Lavie was then shown a gown that Mrs. Shepherd had found in Elizabeth's bedroom some four days ago. Elizabeth had claimed that the gown was there when she first arrived at the house. Eventually, Elizabeth confessed to stealing all the goods and was arrested. Mr. Bicknell was called to the police station and identified the gown she was wearing as belonging to Ms. Bicknell.

On the 19th of February 1800, Elizabeth stood trial at the Old

Bailey for feloniously stealing on the 6th of January 1800, a shawl, value 8 shillings, two pairs of stockings, value 7 shillings,

MISS BICKNELL sworn. - The things were sent to town for me by the errand-cart, on the 6th of January; I packed them myself in a box; when I opened the box, I found the things missing that are mentioned in the indictment; the box was taken to Mr. Shepherd's, who takes in parcels from the coaches and errand-carts, in Bishopsgate street; I wrote home to inform my friends, and went to Mr. Shepherd's, who said, it certainly could be nobody in their house, it must be the errand-cart people.

JOHN SHEPHERD sworn. - I live at No. 90, in Bishopsgate-within, and am a trunk and box-maker; parcels are brought to my house by the errand-cart; two of the parcels were delivered in the same manner as I suppose I received them; I cannot say what was in either; I cannot swear to the property; the prisoner was my servant, she had not lived three weeks with me; on the 28th of January, Mr. Lavie, of Tottenham, applied to me about a bag he had sent up, and out of the bag he had lost an old gown he had given half-a-crown for; I told him, there was such a thing that Mrs. Shepherd had found in the girl's bed, who said it was not hers, but there before she came; I shewed him the gown, and then took him into the kitchen, and said, I suppose, that is the person, who stole your gown, and then she owned to the rest of the things; it had been found three or four days before upstairs, it was then in Mrs. Shepherd's possession, she found it under the quilt of the girl's bed, and the girl said, it was there before she came; the shoes and shawl, and two handkerchiefs were found by the side of the bed, by Mrs. Shepherd, who is not here, because she is very near her time; I suspected the prisoner, in consequence of Mr. Lavie's information; he described what sort of gown it was, and that it had a patch on one side; when I saw the patch on the side, says I, that is the girl that took Mr. Bicknell's property; says Mr. Bicknell, tell your master whether you have taken the other property; says she, I have I have of course; I sent for a constable, this gown was upon her, she was committed; the shoes I found myself, in the bed, and the shawl she had round her neck; (The property was produced and deposed to by the prosecutor.

Prisoner's defense. I have nothing to say. GUILTY. (Aged 16.) Transported for seven years.

Tried by the London Jury, before Mr. RECORDER.

Elizabeth would have been held in the Middlesex goal until she was transferred to the *Earl Cornwallis* towards the end of August 1800.

The *Earl Cornwallis* had three decks and was a vessel of 794 tons. 193 male convicts and ninety-five female convicts were placed on board for the journey to Australia. The *Earl Cornwallis* arrived at the port of Deal, Devon on the 3rd of September 1800 before sailing onto Portsmouth arriving there on the 14th of September 1800. The *Earl Cornwallis* finally set sail for Sydney Cove on the 18th of November 1800.

The *Earl Cornwallis* arrived in Sydney Cove on the 12th of June 1801, a voyage of 206 days. Dysentery was a major problem on the voyage and as a result twenty-seven male convicts and eight female convicts died on the voyage. Many of those landed were extremely weak and feeble.



Figure 5. Convicts embarking for Botany Bay, artist T. Rowlandson, 180.?, trove.nla.gov.au, accessed 5 January 2022.



Figure 6. The *Earl Cornwallis*, c.1786-94, Thomas Daniell. Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection, accessed 30th of September 2021.

Governor King wrote to the Transport Commissioners on arrival of the *Earl Cornwallis* that:

No complaint has been made of improper treatment during the voyage, and what is very extraordinary- nary no complaint has been made by the agent or master of any very bad behaviour of any of the prisoners during the voyage. On the contrary they both speak to their advantage.⁴

Little did Elizabeth realise that as she journeyed towards her new life that she would become the matriarch of the Tuckerman Dynasty in the Hawkesbury Region of the new colony.

On arrival in Sydney Cove, little is known of Elizabeth's life until she linked up with a Stephen Tuckerman either late 1801 or early 1802. Stephen was captain of the vessel *Caroline* which had brought a cargo of rum from America to sell in Sydney. Stephen and his family were originally from Devon and had moved to Massachusetts where the family became prominent in commerce and shipping. Stephen had married an Elizabeth Swain in Massachusetts in 1790.

The negotiations for the sale of the rum dragged on and Stephen spent his time with Elizabeth. The sale of the rum completed; Stephen prepared to set sail back to America. Stephen left Sydney Cove around the period of March/April 1802 because the *Caroline* and Captain Tuckerman were reported to be in the port of Concepcion, Chile in August 1802. The *Caroline* had sprung her mast on the passage from New South Wales and they had pulled in there for repairs. After the vessel was repaired Captain Tuckerman had set sail for home never to be seen again.⁵

It is believed that the *Caroline* was lost as they rounded Cape Horn. The area of Cape Horn is the most hazardous region for sailing ships in the entire world. Wind speeds commonly top sixty knots and build up massive waves and ocean swells. Waves can obtain heights of thirty metres which for a vessel of *Caroline's* size would have been disastrous particularly with previous problems with hermast. Icebergs would also have been a problem at the time of the year Stephen would have been sailing around Cape Horn.

Stephen Tuckerman may not have been aware that Elizabeth was pregnant at the time of his departure, however, it is reported that he left five hundred pounds with a Simeon Lord for Elizabeth's support.⁶ Simeon Lord is described in Ancestry as a:

*Merchant, ship-owner, and manufacturer, arrived in 1791 under sentence for transportation for seven years, was quickly emancipated and started retailing spirits and other goods. In 1801 he was appointed auctioneer and became a successful ship agent. He pioneered sealing ventures in the colony, and after many years of importing started manufacturing hats, cloth, blankets, soap, candles, and leather.*⁷



Figure 7. A barque in stormy waters of Cape Horn, artist Kwong Sang (1860 - 1900), 1894, accessed 13 January 2022



Figure 8. Simeon Lord, artist unknown, c.1830, State Library of New South Wales, 440244

Simeon became a major land holder in the colony and by 1828 he controlled over 17,813 acres. His major achievement in the colony was to establish the Bank of New South Wales in 1916, along with another twelve men.

Stephen and Simeon would have had business dealings together and these dealings gave Stephen confidence that Simeon would look after Elizabeth. Elizabeth took the surname of Tuckerman even though there is no evidence that they were ever married. Elizabeth's son was born in December 1802. Elizabeth named him after his father, Stephen Tuckerman.

The British Government were concerned that there was a large part of the Australian continent unmapped and to which the British Government had not laid claim to. The Government was concerned that another foreign Government could claim possession of large tracts of land and bring European problems to the Australian continent. The *Lord Nelson* was selected by the British Government to sail to Australia to survey the Australian coast.

The *Lord Nelson* was a small vessel of only ninety tons which gave it easier access to the Australian coastline. The *Lord Nelson* arrived in Australia 15th of December 1800.

The *Lord Nelson* was the first vessel to sail through Bass Strait to reach Sydney Cove. Rob Rushworth arrived free aboard the *Lord Nelson*. The convict muster of 1806

shows that Elizabeth was assigned to a Rob Rushworth.⁸ It is not known what year that Elizabeth was assigned to Rob Rushworth, it was probably not long after her son, Stephen was born.

In October 1803, Elizabeth and Stephen would have been left alone in the house as Rob was to sail Southward with R. William Stuart and five other men aboard the *Edwin* to go seal hunting.⁹ The term Southward referred to in that era meant *sealing in Bass Strait*.¹⁰



Figure 9. Print from an engraving by Samuel John Neele, appearing in James Grant's *The Narrative of a voyage of discovery, performed in His Majesty's vessel the Lady Nelson, of sixty tons*, published July 1803, by T. Egerton, Whitehall, London



Figure 10. Sealers Camp on Phillip Island near Rhyll, Illustrated Collection, State Library of Victoria, accessed 6th of October 2021.

The 1806 Muster details for Rob Rushworth shows that he was employed by the Government as a Pilot.¹¹ One researcher has indicated that Rob ran a grain boat to the Hawkesbury, although this could not be confirmed or as his role of Pilot on Sydney Harbour. It was however, through Rob that Elizabeth met William Addy.

William Addy at the age of nineteen, was convicted of grand larceny at the Bucks. Assize on the 30th of July 1791.¹² He was found guilty and sentenced to 7 years transportation. William was transported to Australia aboard the *Royal Admiral* which left England on the 30th of May 1792, arriving in Sydney Cove on the 7th of October 1792. The captain of the *Royal Admiral* was the first Captain to take all the prisoners to Parramatta in boats from the ship's side without disembarking them in Sydney.¹³

On the 24th of November 1794, William enlisted in the New South Wales Corps, with the rank of private. As a result of his enlisting, William was granted an Absolute Pardon on the 12th of December 1794.¹⁴ William was to serve in the New South Wales Corps., until he was discharged on the 25th of March 1803.

As a result of William joining the New South Wales Corps., he along with twelve other soldiers were granted four hundred acres of land at Mulgrave Place, with twelve soldiers receiving twenty-five acres each and one soldier (a Captain), receiving one hundred acres.¹⁵ The 400 acres was to be known as Woodhay Farm. The farm was later sold to Michael Holden and was renamed Cornwallis Farm.

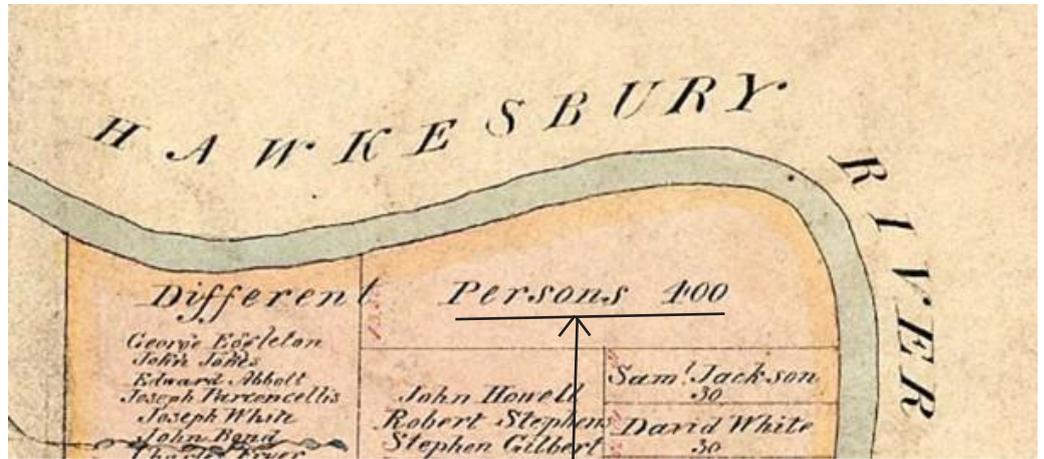


Figure 11, Woodhay Farm Grant, 22nd of August 1795, 400 acres, Hawkesbury Numerical code – 97, Register Number IA/17 (1), Edward Abbott, John Bond, Charles Fryer, Thomas Lloyd, Sampson Hibbs, Joseph Lunn, Robert Middleton, William Addy, John Smith, George Eggleton, John Jones, Joseph Vasconcellis, Joseph White.

William's portion of twenty-five acres of Woodhay farm became under constant attack from the local Australian Aboriginal tribe. It is believed that two white rebels, William Knight and



Figure 12. Photograph of top separated portion of Woodhay Farm, photograph courtesy of Jan Barkley-Jack, photograph 2007 by Jan Barkley-Jack, owner Jan Barkley-Jack, South Windsor.

Thomas Thrusch orchestrated these attacks.¹⁶ As a result of this constant harassment, William abandoned his twenty-five acres.

William eventually received a land grant on the 29th of April 1803 of ninety acres at Mulgrave Place.¹⁷

It was only a matter of a few weeks before William was in financial strife, with a newspaper article appearing to announce the sale of the property unless debts were settled beforehand.¹⁸ These notices in the Sydney Gazette and New South Advertiser appeared on a regular basis through to September 1809 when William's farm, stock and plantings were offered for sale. On each occasion William was able to avert the sale of his property, probably because of the free rations that came with his

appointment as District Constable. Even the issue of a Liquor License in 1809 did not relieve William's financial woes. William was further plagued by thieves stealing his pigs during November 1805. He advertised rewards for the capture of the thieves, to no avail.¹⁹

Elizabeth may not have been aware of William's financial position when she married William on the 18th of August 1807 at St. Philips, Church of England, Sydney.²⁰ No children resulted from this marriage which lasted just on 54 months when William died on the 21st of January 1812.²¹

William left his estate to Elizabeth and probate was granted to her by the Court of Civil Jurisdiction, however, a public notice was published on the 25th of January notifying any creditors of William Addy to lodge their claims immediately to the Executor of Williams will.²² There are no details available as to what financial position Elizabeth was in after all claims were settled.

Elizabeth must have been in dire circumstances in 1812. Her son Stephen was only 10 years old when William died. To ensure security for herself and Stephen, Elizabeth married Thomas Ivory on the 1st May 1812²³, just three months after William had died. Elizabeth was only 29 years old when she married Thomas, being sixteen years Thomas's junior.

There is scant information available about Thomas. Thomas was convicted at the Southampton Assize in March 1802 and sentenced to seven years transportation. The convict ship *Glutton* departed for Australia in September 1802, arriving 11th March 1803. The earliest piece of information available about Thomas was when he was fined five pounds along with Charles Beaseley for the unlicensed selling of spirits. A month later the pair were again caught selling illegal spirits and the fine was doubled.²⁴ These offenses did not prohibit Thomas from becoming a respected licensed publican by 1813.

Elizabeth must have felt that stability had finally come into her life with the marriage to Thomas. This was not to be as Thomas passed away suddenly on the 31st of December 1814, leaving Elizabeth a widow once again.²⁵

Thomas's will left everything to Elizabeth and it was most likely that Simeon Ward continued to look after Elizabeth and her son Stephen,²⁶ ensuring Elizabeth was given by the courts, responsibility for the administration of Thomas's estate.²⁷ Elizabeth had Thomas's liquor license transferred into her name along with all of Thomas's property. The death of Thomas left Elizabeth in a more secure financial position than after the death of William Addy.

The early 1800s was a period of great difficulty for a single parent with a child so it is little wonder that Elizabeth married again very quickly in 1815. Elizabeth married Edward Churchill at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor on the 17th of July 1815 seven months after the death of Thomas.

Edward Churchill, alias Roach, had been found guilty on the 13th of July 1808 at the Old Bailey of stealing in company with one John Smith, 2,009-hundred-pound weight of tallow the property of Christian Splidt. Both men were found guilty by the court and sentenced to seven years transportation.²⁸ Edward arrived in Sydney Cove aboard the ship *Anne* on the 26th of February 1810. Within twelve months Edward was assigned by the government to work for Thomas Ivory.²⁹

Elizabeth would have had responsibility for not only feeding her husband and her son Stephen, but also the convicts who had been assigned by the government to Thomas. Over the period of four years of Edward's assignment to Thomas, Elizabeth would have come to know Edward very well and so it would have seemed natural to her to marry him. Elizabeth was now financially secure, and Edward was a successful farmer, securing more land grants. More important to Elizabeth was the way Edward had taken Stephen under his wing and was a major influence in developing Stephen into a significant land holder and farmer in the Hawkesbury region. Stephen became one of the most prominent citizens in the Hawkesbury region.

Stephen married Sarah Beaseley at St. Matthews, Windsor on the 27th of January 1823. This would have been one of Elizabeth's proudest moments, little did she realise that this was the start of the Tuckerman dynasty in the Hawkesbury region and beyond. Stephen and Sarah blessed Elizabeth with thirteen grandchildren, Emma was the only grandchild to die within 9 months of birth. Elizabeth unfortunately did not live to see her seventy-one great grandchildren.

Details of Stephen and Sarah's children are:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Elizabeth Tuckerman | Born 5 Dec. 1823 | Died 30 Nov. 1893. Married William Hall Johnston 23 Dec. 1851. Children six. |
| Mary Tuckerman | Born 28 June 1825 | Died 25 June 1907. Married T L'Estrange 13 June 1855. Children one. Married Thomas Edward Mills 7 Sept. 1858. Children four. |
| Emma Tuckerman | Born 16 March 1827 | Died 2 Nov. 1827. |
| Stephen Edward Tuckerman | Born 29 Aug. 1828 | Died 6 Sept. 1892. Married Catherine Naughton 10 Nov. 1853. Children eight. Married Eliza Rope 1884. |
| Charles Henry Tuckerman | Born 13 Nov. 1830 | Died 10 Aug. 1911. Lived with Augusta Scott around 1850. Children one. Married Elizabeth Powell 1856. Children four. Married Gertrude Sarah Blacksmith 9 Feb. 1897. Children four. |
| Prosper Tuckerman | Born 20 Jan. 1833 | Died 9 Dec. 1908. Married Maria Fleming 24 Nov. 1855. Children eleven. |
| Francis Tuckerman | Born 11 Dec. 1834 | Death Unknown. |

Note: Francis was arrested by the police for horse stealing 9 August 1858 and sentenced to 7 years hard labor on the roads. He was later transferred from Darlinghurst Goal to Cockatoo Island awaiting a Conditional Pardon. The Pardon was granted on the 14 January 1861 on the condition that he left Australia immediately for California never to return to Australia.³⁰

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Selina Tuckerman | Born 4 Nov. 1837 | Died 23 Sept. 1922. |
| | Married Edward Norris Doyle 18 April 1862. Children three. | |
| Sophia Tuckerman | Born 11 Nov. 1939 | Died 1 Sept. 1925. |
| | Married Clement Arthur Radcliffe 18 Jan. 1860. Children five. | |
| | Married William Bell 1890 | |
| Adolphus Tuckerman | Born 6 April 1842 | Died 11 Sept. 1918. |
| | Married Grace Dunstan 23 Feb. 1876. Children five. | |
| | Married Mary Fitzgerald 1887. Children three. | |
| Clarissa Tuckerman | Born 6 May 1844 | Died 2 Oct. 1880. |
| | Married Arthur Charles Macquarie Bowman 16 Jan. 1868. Children seven. | |
| Alice Augusta Tuckerman | Born 12 Nov. 1846 | Died 8 June 1936. |
| | Married Charles George Gibbons 17 Jan. 1872. Children three. | |
| Emily Harriet Tuckerman | Born 16 March 1850 | Died 27 May 1925. |
| | Married James Dyson 22 Feb. 1879. Children six. | |

Despite the struggles of her early life and the sadness that surrounded her on many occasions, Elizabeth had the inner strength to overcome these adversities. The thirty-seven years of marriage she spent with Edward dimmed the sadness of those early years as she enjoyed life with Edward and her grandchildren.

Elizabeth passed away on the 27 May 1852 at the age of 69 years. Elizabeth is buried in the Tuckerman family vault at the Church of England Cemetery, Sackville.



Figure 14. Tuckerman Family Vault, Church of England Cemetery, Sackville, New South Wales.

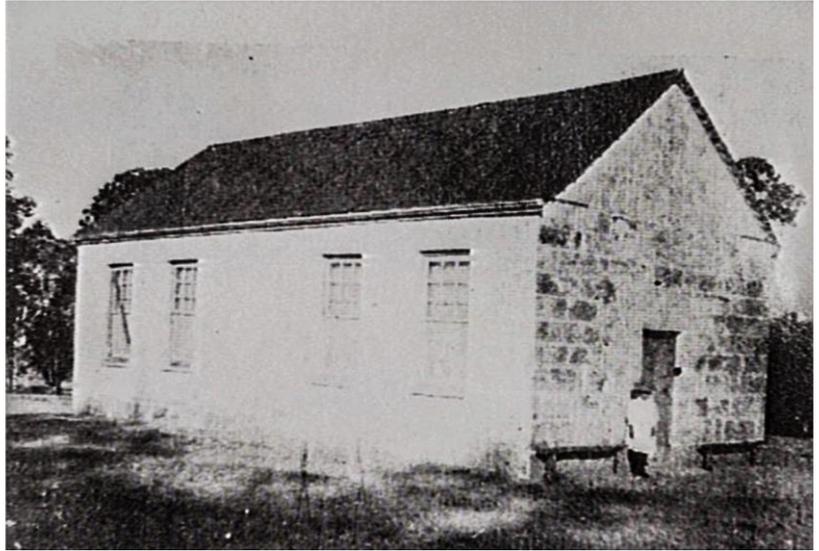
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EBENEZER CHURCH

100th Anniversary

A ceremony of historical importance will be held at the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church on January 26th inst., at 8 p.m., when the 100th anniversary of the first Presbyterian service held in Australia will be celebrated. The Rev. D Baird, who is in charge of the Ebenezer district, will officiate, and it is expected that on this memorable occasion a large number of church goers will be present.



Ebenezer Church - Hawkesbury Library Service

Endnotes (Cont'd)

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Remains of the W. Moses home built circa 1830 and Hawkesbury Stores built in 1889 in Thompson Square Windsor in 1960.

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WINDSOR AND RICHMOND GAZETTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1929.

BUY where your interests ARE STUDIED.

By more than half a century of conscientious trading we have established a sound position in the confidence of the public. By liberal values, by prompt and painstaking service, by prompt attention to the wishes of customers, we will strive to always maintain that position.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Bulk Tea, 1/3 lb. Sago, 6d lb. Tapioca, 6d. Currants, 11/9 a dozen. Best Candles, 15/3 dozen lbs. Sunlight Soap, 1/7½ box. Starch, 15/9 dozen lbs. Skim Milk, 1/7.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT.—White Onion Pickles, 16/6 dozen. Brown Onion Pickles, 15/9 dozen. Pea Nut Butter, 1/9. Nut Paste, 2/6. Salmon and Shrimp, 1/9. Potted Mince, 5/9 dozen. Tomato Sauce, 1/- . Vinegar, 6d. Tinned Salmon, 1/7. Camp Pic, 1/8½.

IRONMONGERY DEPARTMENT.—Tinned Buckets, from 1/6 upwards. 5 Ply Seaming Twine, 9d Hank. We specialise in Builder's Requisites. At prices that have made us famous.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—Prime Wheaten Chaff, 9/3 bag. Choice Eating Potatoes, 15/- cwt. Rock Salt, 3/4¼ quart Coarse Salt, 2/3 quarter. Fine Salt, 2/6 quarter.

WILLIAM MOSES

"The Economy House,"

WINDSOR.

'Phone 4.

Windsor and Richmond Gazette, Friday 22 October 1929.

📷 Hawkesbury Library Service