

Hawkesbury Historical Society Newsletter

Newsletter of the Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc.

HAWKESBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

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Facebook: facebook.com/hawkesburyhistoricalsociety

Aim: Hawkesbury Historical Society aims to encourage & 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

Office Bearers 2021/2022

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

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Social Co-ordinator: [Vacant]

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Rebecca McRae – Curator; Carol Carruthers and Elissa Blair.

Publications Committee

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

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Thursday, 27 October 2022 – 7:30pm

Tebbutt Room, Deerubbin Centre

300 George Street, Windsor

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Hawkesbury Historical Society Annual General Meeting

Thursday, 27th October at 7.30pm
and

Ian Jack Memorial Lecture

Venue: Tebbutt Room
Deerubbin Centre
300 George Street, Windsor
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 and 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:

Australia's Iconic Building Material - Corrugated Iron

This surprising talk on our fragile corrugated iron buildings is nostalgic for most as we remember old homes we knew or grew up in. Inexpensive, light weight, easily transportable and recyclable, it was lauded by Henry Lawson and reviled by William Morris. Through photographs taken on travels throughout Australia, Judith has captured many of these fast-disappearing buildings and it is hoped will inspire a photographic collection of corrugated iron buildings still remaining in the Hawkesbury.

Speaker: **Judith Dunn**

Judith instigated the Historic Graves Committee in Parramatta over 30 years ago and remains its convenor. A Councillor at Parramatta & District Historical Society and the Royal



Australian Historical Society, she sits on nine wide ranging committees including the Human Remains Committee. Very active in history circles, Judith received the OAM for services to history and heritage and likes to water ski for relaxation!



PRESIDENT'S REPORT

October 2022

Hi everyone

Scotland is to the fore this month with our lecture for Scottish Ian Jack. Ian loved to write letters just as fellow Scott, Elizabeth Macquarie 200 years ago.

Her letters show her liveliness and inquisitiveness in the interesting insights she gives into colonial relationships. In December 1812, for example, she wrote to yet another Scot, John Piper, in London, that any unrest in the colony that he may hear about from his friends was “only a molehill, and a very small one too”. Years before when Piper was on Norfolk Island his friend another Scottish Corps pal, Neil McKellar, had written in 1793 about another time of agitation when after Governor Philip sailed for home, the military had charge of the colony. McKellar said:

...this leads me to tell you that we are at war with France. The French, frantic by a glimpse of liberty, have gone so far as to behead their King; the reason why England and several other nations have declared war against them...other monarchs are afraid of sharing the same fate... This I hope will give you a general idea of the cause... of the French Revolution with which you ought not to [the] be unacquainted.

The two young Ensigns having such an interest in world affairs led me to investigate John Piper and Neil McKellar further. When I found out that Piper came from Maybole (with the accent firmly on the “bole” Ian instructed me), a small Scottish town just 4.5kms from Ayr in Ayrshire where Ian and I visited his mother every year. We just had to drive down to Maybole and see if we could

find trace of John Piper. It was a pretty town on the south-west coast of Scotland with its Castle as the seat of the Kennedy family towering over all. Of course we did not find any trace of John Piper but travelling in Scotland was always fun with Ian so that really was no matter.

Ian Jack my much loved husband of 25 years when he died in 2019 still had the most inquisitive nature and the most exploratory scope of anyone I have ever known. Ian made such an impact at Sydney University from a distinguished career teaching history and as Dean and Head of Department that he was given the University top award being nominated only one of six Fellows awarded at any one time.

To celebrate Hawkesbury Historical Society's first annual commemorative lecture for R Ian Jack, it made sense to get fellow Royal Historical Society Councillor and friend of many years, Judith Dunn, to give the first lecture. Judith instigated the Historic Graves Committee in Parramatta over 30 years ago and remains its convenor. A Councillor at Parramatta & District Historical Society and the Royal Australian Historical Society, she sits on 9 wide ranging committees including the Human Remains Committee. Very active in history circles, Judith received the OAM for services to history and heritage and likes to water ski for relaxation!

Cheers,

Jan Barkley-Jack

References:

- R. Walsh, *In Her Own Words: The Writings of Elizabeth Macquarie*, Exisle Publishing, Macquarie University, Wollombi, 2011, p. 132.
- Neil McKellar to John Piper, 29 December 1793 in M. Eldersaw, *The Life and Times of Captain John Piper*, Ure Smith in association with the National Trust, Dee Why, 1973, pp. 24-25.

PLEASE NOTE....

The Society's **Annual General Meeting** and **Ian Jack Memorial Lecture** to be held on

Thursday, 27 October 2022 at 7:30pm
will be held at the

TEBBUTT ROOM
Deerubbin Centre
300 George Street, Windsor

New Sign Board - John Tebbutt

Over a number of years our Historical Society has established a good working relationship with the Tebbutt Family.

During that time, we have held at the observatory a number of 'Public Viewing Evenings'. The success of these evenings has been due in a large part to the help we have had from the present head of the family, John Tebbutt, great-grandson of John Tebbutt the Observatory's founder in the 1850s.

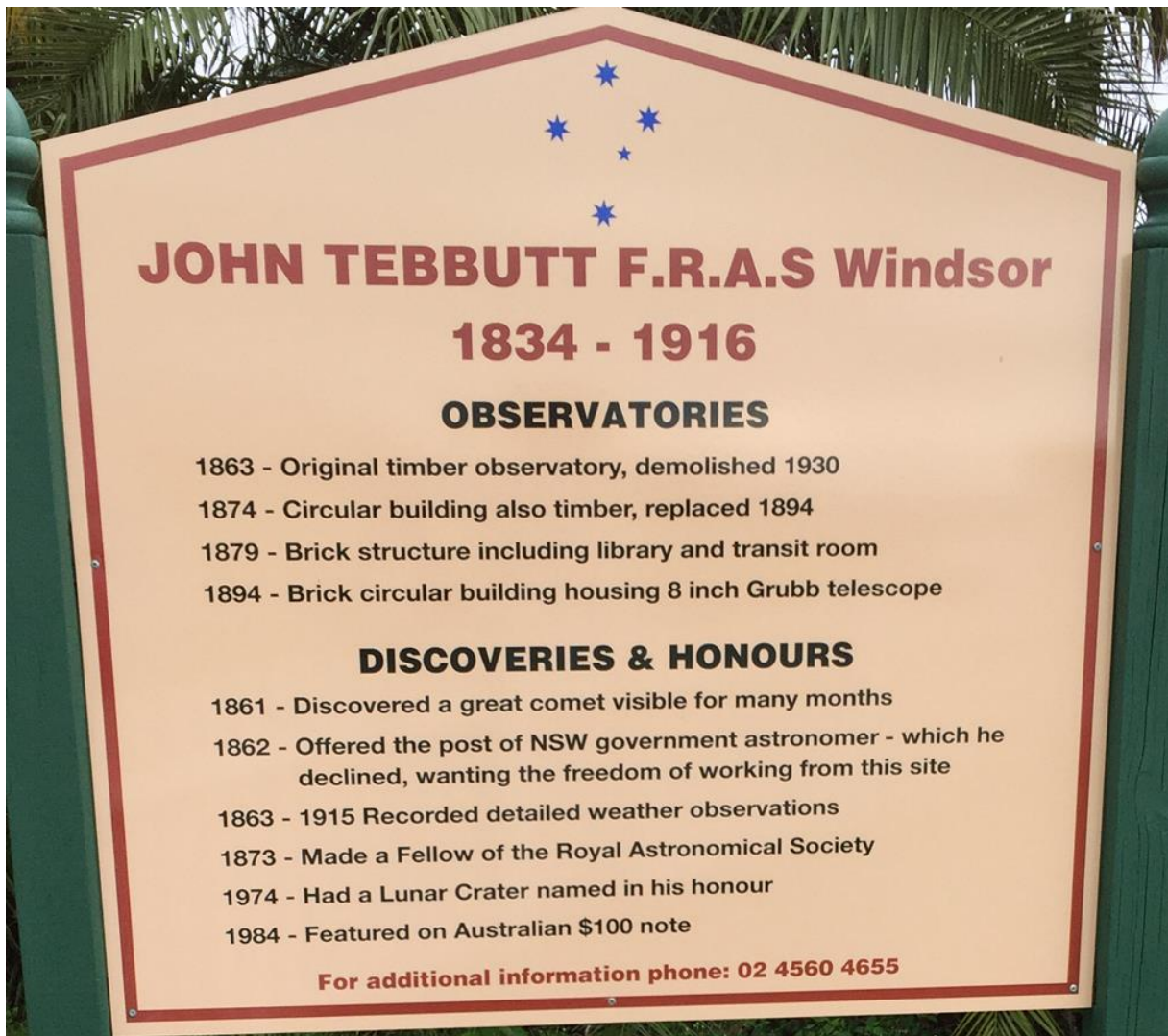
John Tebbutt, the astronomer, can be said to have put Windsor on the map, with his discoveries which are listed on the new sign.

The New Sign Board itself has been donated to the observatory by our Society, and is our 'Thank You' to the Tebbutt family for all their help. It replaces an older sign that was showing signs of age.

Sean Flavin



John Flavin and partner, Charito, pictured with the New Sign Board (Unfortunately present day, John Tebbutt, was not available for the photograph)



The Life of Humphrey Gunn Black

By Michelle Nichols

In the small Methodist cemetery at McGraths Hill is a headstone in memory of Lt Humphrey Gunn Black of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment of Foot. The Lieutenant died in 1865 and is buried with his wife and daughter. Who was Humphrey Black and what is his story?



**Black headstone, McGraths Hill Cemetery.
Photo: M. Nichols, 2022.**

Humphrey Black's story

Born in Ireland Humphrey Gunn was the son of John Black and his wife, Jane Roberts. According to the family's history, John Black was an officer with the British Army, joining in Scotland, and participated in the release of Quebec, Canada from the French. It is also possible he was originally from Scotland.

Following John's departure from the Army, it is believed he acquired a farm in Ireland, situated in County Longford, and married Jane Roberts. Humphrey was born there in 1782.

As a young man, Humphrey also joined up, enlisting in the 54th Regiment which had been established in the 1750s. He was appointed Lieutenant in 1809, serving until about 1817. He was recorded in 1817 on half pay with the 34th Regiment and remaining on half pay until he migrated to Australia. At the time the family were residing in County Down. The *London Gazette* reported in 1838 that Humphrey sold his Lieutenancy and was given permission to retire from the Army. This money possibly helped fund the family migrating to NSW.

Lieutenant Humphrey Gunn Black, upon half-pay of the 34th Regiment of Foot, has been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of a Lieutenancy, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales. Dated 25th May 1838.

***London Gazette* reported in 1838**

In 1815, Humphrey had married Jane Coates in Dublin and the couple had six children but a son (John) and daughter (Jane) died in infancy. Harriett Rebecca was

the only surviving daughter of Humphrey and Jane, born about 1821, David was born about 1828 and John Richard was born about 1832.

The Black family migrated on the 'Juliana' departing Gravesend in October 1838 with crew and 241 passengers. Tragedy struck the ship when it was wrecked off Green Point near Capetown, in perfect weather in January 1839. Luckily no lives were lost but unfortunately, they lost everything except for a few personal possessions.

The immigrants were eventually transported in various ships to their final destinations. The Black family completed the final leg of their trip onboard the 'James Moran' arriving in Sydney in February 1839.

Humphrey and Jane with their family settled in Windsor, acquiring a residence in George Street. The children were educated in Windsor. On a number of occasions, the house was flooded when the Hawkesbury River

broke its banks following excess rainfall. The worse recorded was in 1864 when the river rose 11.4m at Windsor.

Jane Black established a school in Windsor, for a number of years. At one stage the school was located in George Street near the Macquarie Arms Hotel. In the mid-1840s the subjects taught included history, spelling, English grammar, French, reading, writing and geography. In 1846 it was reported in an article that Mrs Black was assisting *"the rising generation, by her indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions."*⁽¹⁾

In 1855 a disturbance was reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* between a number of magistrates and residents. Apparently, Humphrey Black had written to the Bench of Magistrates objecting to Henry McComb getting a license. He was offended his letter did not receive *"the attention which he considered was due to it by Mr. James Ascough, J.P."* This led to Black complaining to the Colonial Secretary about Ascough withholding the letter and for being inebriated some months previous. There was heated discussion reported between the magistrates which included Dr Joseph Dowe, George Bowman, James Ascough and Stephen Tuckerman. Ascough stated the alleged charges *"were false and malicious"* made by *"vindictive persons"* and he then presented character references from notable Hawkesbury citizens such as the Rev Henry Stiles, the Rev. Dr. Hallinan, Thomas Tebbutt, Richard Coley, William Walker and others. It was also explained that the day that Ascough was supposedly drunk was a very hot day. Other than the newspaper report, the outcome of the disturbance is not known. ⁽²⁾

From their arrival in Windsor, the Black family attended St. Matthew's Anglican Church but a falling out in 1864 with Rev Henry Stiles resulted in Humphrey and his family not ever attending services there again. When Jane Black died on 24 May 1864 aged 83 years, she was buried in the Methodist Cemetery at McGraths Hill.

Just over twelve months later, Humphrey Gunn Black passed away, aged 83 years, from old age. His daughter was made joint executor, along with Joseph Sanday.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the will of Humphrey Gunn Black, late of Windsor,
in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire,
deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of
fourteen days from the date of publication hereof,
application is intended to be made to the Honorable
the Supreme Court of the said Colony, in its Ecclesi-
astical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and
testament of the abovenamed Humphrey Gunn Black,
may be granted to Harriet Rebecca Black, of Windsor
aforesaid, spinster, and Joseph Sanday, of the same place,
shoemaker, the Executrix and Executor named in and
appointed by the said will.—Dated this 11th day of July,
A.D. 1865.
W. WALKER,
Proctor for the Applicants,
George-street, Windsor.

NSW Government Gazette 14 Jul 1865 p. 1584

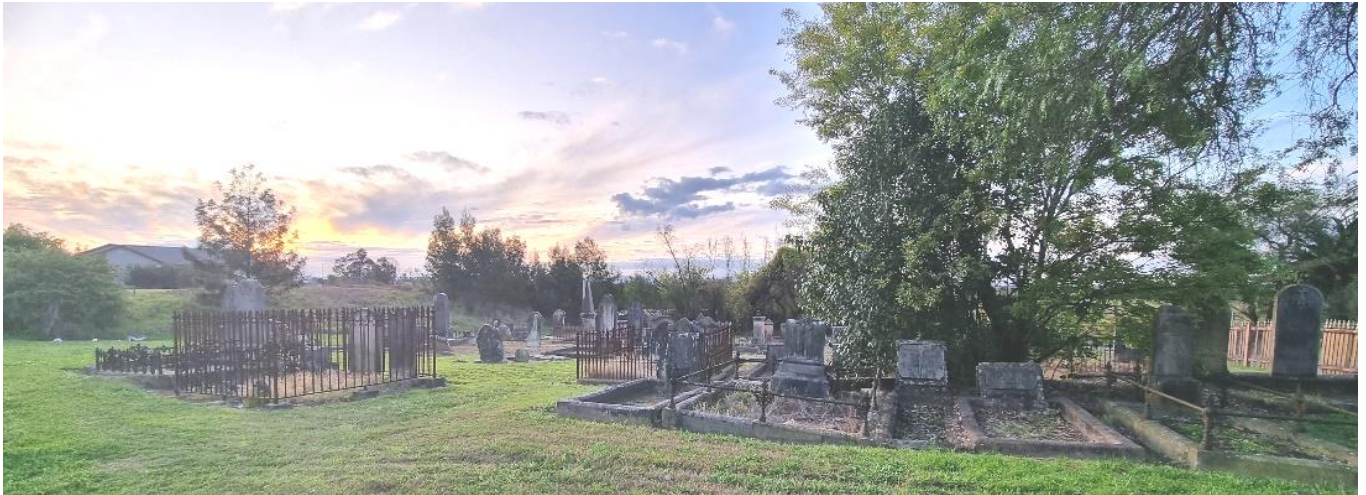
What happened to the children of Humphery and Jane?

Son James was born in 1816. He was an ordained minister teaching at the Grammar School, Kendal Westmoreland, when he died on the 4 January 1869. James was formerly of Athlone.

Harriet Rebecca Black, the only surviving daughter of Humphrey and Jane, was born in about 1822. She helped Jane operate the school. Harriet continued to run the school following her Mother's death in 1864.

Harriet never married and died on the 28 September 1877 aged 55 years. She is buried at McGraths Hill with her parents.

David was born in about 1828 but little is known of his time in the colony. John Richard was born in about 1832 and following his schooling in Windsor he travelled to Queensland to obtain experience working on the land. He managed several properties until 1862 when he partnered with Edward Lamb at Yamala at Peak Downs, north of the Darling Downs. Later he acquired a number of properties in NSW and Queensland and established the Wallangra Pastoral Company. He married Josephine Rens in 1867 and when he died in 1913, he was the patriarch of an important Australian pastoral family.



McGraths Hill Cemetery

The Cemetery is located on the corner of Charles and High Streets in McGraths Hill, pictured above. The Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery for the Windsor parish was established at McGraths Hill in the early 1850s. The Wesleyan Burial Ground Trust was established in 1850 with members from the local Methodist church appointed as trustees. A small piece of land was purchased from Mr Crew at McGraths Hill for £16. There are about 150 deaths recorded on approximately 120 headstones, however there are at least another 30 people buried in the cemetery without headstones.

This is just one of many biographies which I have prepared for a forthcoming publication on McGraths Hill Cemetery. If you have any additional information about people buried in the cemetery, please contact me on michelle_nichols@hotmail.com

References

- (1) Bell's Life in Sydney 26 Dec 1846 p. 2. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article59766281>
- (2) Sydney Morning Herald 27 Sep 1855, p. 5. Retrieved from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28637683>



Windsor and Richmond Gazette, Friday 9 September 1921 (Trove)

**A SPECIAL
THANK YOU**
to the authors of our articles and to those who have provided items for our newsletter throughout 2021/2022. Your contributions have been well received by our readers. Our next newsletter will be published in February 2023. Contributions will be appreciated.

THE HAWKESBURY WOMEN

Ann Green, Sever, Considen, Blady (Nee Cowly?)

Part 1. Voyage to Australia

By Richard Gillard

The story of Ann Cowly is a complex story of multiple relationships resulting in the birth of children out of wedlock, the loss of her children due to death whilst in prison and two children choosing to return to England with their birth father. Ann was one of only a few women to receive a land grant in the early days of the Sydney Colony.

It is extremely difficult to find any information about Ann's early days. The article on HMS Sirius about Ann Green states that she was born in 1758 on the Isle of Man.¹ No proof of this statement was provided in the article. In her trial at the Old Bailey, Ann replied to a question asked of her, "*I came to town with Mrs. Garrett's family from Ramsgate with my husband.*"² Whilst the surname *Cowly* was prevalent on the *Isle of Man* at that period of time, as the *Isle of Man* is over 600 kms from Ramsgate it is more likely that Ann was born somewhere in the vicinity of Ramsgate as travel over that distance would have been difficult in the late 1700s for a young female girl.

No record of Anne's marriage to a William Green has been found so far. Whilst we cannot be sure of the christen name of her partner Green, his name could have been William, as Ann called her son William which was a widespread practice for the first son to be called after the father's Christian name. If Ann and William did not marry, Ann took his surname to give some validity to the relationship. Anne stated at her Old Bailey Trial "*I do not know what parish he belonged to.*"³ Unfortunately, William died not long after they arrived in London, leaving her pregnant to raise their son by herself. This placed Ann in a desperate financial position and probably led to her embarking on a life of crime.

The list of female convicts aboard the *Lady Penrhyn*⁴, shows that Ann's Trade was that of a Mantua Dressmaker. A Mantua is an article of women's clothing worn in the late 17th century and 18th century. Originally a loose gown, the later mantua was an overgrown or robe typically worn over stays, stomacher and a coordinating petticoat. The mantua or manteau was a new fashion that arose in the 1680s.

The Mantua dress is made from a specially designed sewing pattern. All patterns are multi-sized, and are based on actual garments, pattern drawings, or engravings and photographs made during the time the garment was worn.

Each pattern was carefully researched and assessed, so that any garment made from a Mantua-Maker pattern will be historically accurate, but with allowance made for the changes in women's physical build between the time the garment was originally worn and modern times.

It is not known whether Ann was employed as a Mantua Dressmaker or made the dresses in her own business. The complexity of the Mantua dress demonstrates that Ann was capable of working with difficult dress patterns.



Figure 1. Model of Mantua Dress.
The Mantua-Maker Historical Sewing Patterns.
www.mantua-maker.com

Names	Age	Trade	Crime	Term of transportation
Lucy Wood alias Bran (alias means an alternate or false name)	33	Servant	Picking Pockets	7
Ann Martin	17	Servant	Shop Lifting	7
Mary Harrison	34	Silk Winder (winds silk from cocoons onto reels for spinning)	Misdemeanour (a small crime)	7
A. Sandlyn alias Lyon alias Bretton (alias means an alternate or false name)	30	Needlework	Petty Larceny (theft of something of only small value)	7 to 50
Ann Green alias Cowly (alias means an alternate or false name)	28	Mantua (a type of dress) Maker	Privately Stealing.	7

Figure 2. List of Female Convicts aboard the Lady Penrhyn (NSW.Gov.au)
https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/list_of_female_convicts_aboroad_lady_penrhyn.pdf
 Accessed 14 August 2022.

On 6 December 1786 Ann and baby William visited the shop of William Moody, which was situated on the corner of Hanway St., and Oxford St., London.

William Moody conducted a crockery restoration business in a room at the back of the shop.

Mrs. Moody found Ann in the factory with nineteen plates in her hand and a China bowl in her apron.

Despite pleas for mercy from Ann, William Moody took Ann to the Rotation Office in New Market Street to be charged with theft.

Ann along with baby were to spend the next 7 days in Newgate prison awaiting her trial at the Old Bailey. On the 13 December 1786, Ann stood trial before Mr. Recorder and the second Middlesex jury. Her trial reference number was t17861213-35, and she was charged with Theft - Grand Larceny. The following is a transcript of her trial⁵:

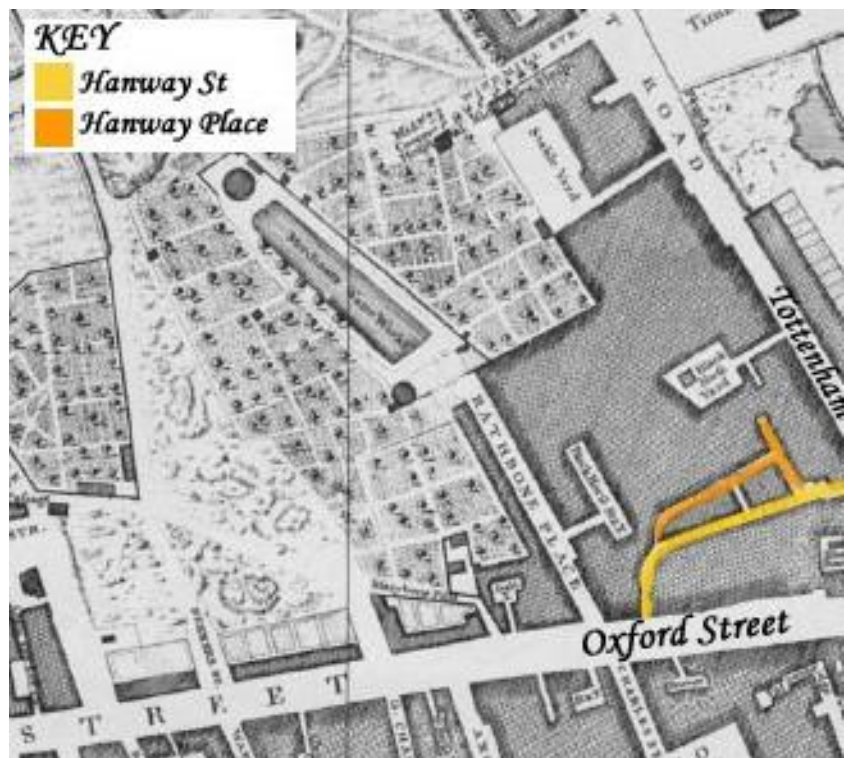


Figure 3. Map of Hanway Street, Urban 75, www.urban75.org/london/hanway_street_w1.html, accessed 17 August 2022.

36. ANN GREEN was indicted for stealing, on the 6th day of December, nineteen China plates, value 7 s. 6 d. and one China bowl, value 6 d. the property of William Moody.

WILLIAM MOODY sworn.

On the 6th of December, about six in the evening, I lost this China; I follow the China mending busi-ness, in Hanway-street, Oxford-road; the back part of my house is a workshop, where I put the China: on the 6th of December, when I came home, the prisoner with the child was pleading very hard for liberty; she talked a deal of charity and forgiveness, and that we should forgive one anothe- er; but I took her to the Rotation-office.

Mrs. MOODY sworn.

I heard a noise in the back shop a few minutes after six; when I opened the door, I saw the prisoner turning from the work-board; I was in the middle room; I caught her by the cloak; she said she had made a mistake; I told her I would see what it was; I saw the nineteen plates in her hand; I immediately secured her as well as I could; I opened her apron, and found a China bowl in her apron.

Prisoner. I only beg for mercy.

Prosecutor. I beg the Court will shew her mercy. GUILTY.

Recommended to mercy by the Jury.

Court to Prisoner. Where do you belong to? - I came to town with Mrs. Garrett's family from Rams-gate with my husband, who died suddenly three months before this child was born; I do not know what parish he belonged to; I have not a friend in the world.

Transported for seven years.

Tried by the second Middlesex Jury before Mr. RECORDER.

Old Bailey Proceedings Online (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 8.0, 17 August 2022), December 1786 (17861213).

It is most likely that Ann and young William remained housed in Newgate prison awaiting transportation to Australia. Conditions in Newgate Prison were horrific, with disease rampant throughout the prison. Unfortunately, young William succumbed to disease and passed away some three months after the trial on the 8 February 1787. This event would have caused Ann great anguish, to lose her first born child in such a cruel environment.

Ann was to remain in Newgate Prison until 3 May 1787 when she was “*Delivered for Transportation*”⁶. Along with other prisoners on the transportation list, they were transported to Plymouth by wagon to board the *Lady Penrhyn* for the journey to Australia.

The *Lady Penrhyn* was a three-masted wooden cargo vessel of 338 tons, was built in 1786 on the river Thames, by Edward Greaves of Limehouse London for Curtis & Co., London. She had a length of 103 9/10 feet and a beam of 27 5/10 feet, with a round house and quarter badges, with a woman figurehead.

The owners of the *Lady Penrhyn* were William Compton Sever, who served as ship's captain on her voyage to Australia, and by London Alderman and sea-biscuit manufacturer William Curtis.

The *Lady Penrhyn* was originally built to service the slave trade out of Africa, however, the *Lady Penrhyn* was commissioned to be part of the First Fleet to take convicts to Australia.



Figure 4. *Lady Penrhyn*. - Convict Transport. Painting by marine artist Frank Allen, www.frankallen.com.au/gallery-2/

On Sunday 13th May 1787, *The Lady Penrhyn* along with ten other small ships, under the command of Chief Arthur Phillip set sail from Portsmouth, England. The ships carried a total of 1,787 people, including approximately 775 convicts comprising 582 male convicts and 193 female convicts.

The Lady Penrhyn sailed with 101 female convicts aboard, the captain, who was part owner, William Compton Server, along with forty-three soldiers. *The Lady Penrhyn* had difficulty in her sailing abilities as this was the first time the ship had sailed on the open seas, causing her to often lag the other ships in the fleet.

Surgeon Arthur Bowe-Smyth kept a diary of the voyage, and his diary entries were latter compiled into a book entitled "*A Journal of a Voyage from Portsmouth to New South Wales and China*."⁷

I believe few...were ever better, if so well provided for as these Convicts are...I believe I may venture to say there was never a more abandon'd set of wretches collected in one place...The greater part of them are so totally abandoned & callous'd to all sense of shame & even common decency that it frequently becomes indispensably necessary to inflict Corporal punishment upon them... Their 'punishment' consisted of 'thumb Screws', 'Iron fetters' and in some cases, they were flogged 'with a Cat of 9 tails and their heads shaved. 10 December 1787.

Between November and December 1787, as it sailed through the Southern Ocean, the First Fleet was battered by the strong westerly winds known as the 'roaring forties'. On New Year's Eve 1787, Surgeon Arthur Bowes-Smyth described the uncomfortable conditions that all on board *The Lady Penrhyn* endured⁸:

'... many of the women were wash'd out of their births by the seas ... This night was a dreadful one indeed, the sea was mountains high, sometimes it seem'd as if the ship was going over. The chicken coops were on the round house & fasten'd very securely ... gave way & came with such violence against the side as to drive the goat house all in pieces & lamed the goat & kidd –'

On New Year's Day the severe weather continued⁹:

'... the sea ran so very high & we ship'd such heavy seas so often as made it absolutely necessary to clap the close hatches over the convicts otherwise the ship wd. have been in danger of being sunk ... just as we had dined, a most tremendous sea broke in at the weather Scuttle of the great Cabin & ran wt. a great stream all across the cabin, & as the door of my cabin happen'd not to be quite close shut the water half fil it; the sheets & blankets being all on a flow. ... No sleep all this night'.

Ann was saved from the worst of the conditions faced by the female convicts as she was to service Captain William Server and therefore had better food rations and accommodation. By the time *The Lady Penrhyn* sailed into Sydney Cove, Ann was pregnant to Captain William Server.

The First Fleet arrived in Botany Bay on the 18th of January 1788. Botany Bay was found to be unsuitable to establish the new colony, so a search party sailed up the coast to explore other bays and found that *Port Jackson* was an ideal spot for establishing the Colony. On the 26 January, the Fleet sailed into *Port Jackson* and the new country Australia was born.

It was not until 6 February that the convict women disembarked; they had spent a total of 13 months confined to the transport. Smyth's description of what happened next is one of the most famous, and indeed highly disputed, accounts¹⁰:

At...abt. 6 O'Clock p.m. we had the long wish'd for pleasure of seeing the last of them leave the Ship — They were dress'd in general very clean...The Men Convicts got to them very soon after they landed, & it is beyond my abilities to give a just description of the Scene of Debauchery & Riot that ensued during the night.

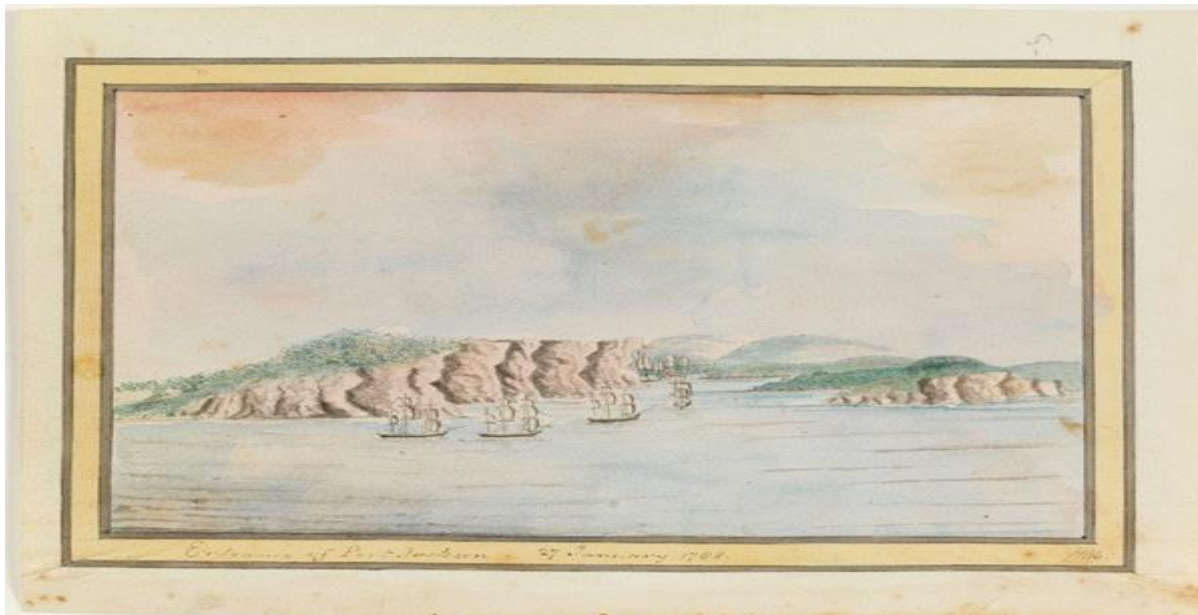


Figure 5. The First Fleet entering Port Jackson, William Bradley drawings from his journal 'A Voyage to New South Wales', ca. 1802, Mitchell library, State Library of New South Wales, accessed 18 August 2022.

Ann must have been left in a crisis as William Server sailed *The Lady Penrhyn* out of Sydney Cove on the 5 May 1788 bound for China. There is no record of any financial assistance that William left to sustain Ann during the pregnancy. Ann gave birth to a baby girl whom she named Laetitia Green. The registration papers show the father as William Server. Laetitia was baptized on the 9 November 1788 in Sydney¹¹.

Part 2 of this essay will focus on Ann's transportation to Norfolk Island, her liaison with the Surgeon Dennis Consider, her birth of two children who returned to England with their father and her return to Sydney Cove and life in the Hawkesbury region.

Endnotes

1. HMS Sirius 1786-1790, First Fleet Journals, Ann Green, Convict, Lady Penrhyn 1788, <https://hmssiri.us.com.au/female-convicts-on-1790-voyage/>, accessed 4 March 2022.
2. Old Bailey Proceedings Online, Ann Green, 13 December 1786, Reference Number t17861213-35, accessed 2 March 2022.
3. Ibid 2.
4. List of Female Convicts Aboard the Lady Penrhyn 1787 -1788, <https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/list-of-female-convicts-aboard-lady-penrhyn.pdf>, accessed 14 August 2022.
5. Ibid 2.
6. Middlesex Convicts Delivered for Transportation, London Metropolitan Archives, accessed 14 August 2022.
7. A Journal of the Voyage from Portsmouth to New South Wales and China, Project Gutenberg, <https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks20/2000051h.htm>, accessed 20 August 2022.
8. Ibid 7.
9. Ibid 7.
10. Ibid 7.
11. Ancestry.com.au, Australia, Births and Baptisms, 1792 - 1891, Laetitia Green, FHI, Film Number 993949, accessed 19 August 2022.

VICTORIA INSURANCE CO.'S
Established 1840.
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Fire Risks at Lowest Current Rates.
J. Chas. Fitzpatrick
Agent for Windsor and District.

Windsor and
 Richmond Gazette,
 Saturday 22 Julie 1893
 (Trove)



📍 Hawkesbury
 Library Service

DR ²⁰²³ **Rex Stubbs** OAM

COMMEMORATIVE HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

Saturday 4 February 2023

9.30am - 2pm

Venue: Tebbutt Room, Deerubbin Centre,
300 George Street, Windsor

This year's theme is 'The River'

Guest Speakers:

Our guest speakers will be discussing the rich history of the Hawkesbury River from three main perspectives; Geological, Aboriginal, & Colonial.

This free event will also include updates on:

- Hawkesbury Arts & Culture's new projects
- Your group's projects & activities - each group is invited to give a 5 minute update.

Light lunch is included.

Book your FREE tickets on Eventbrite:

<https://Rex2023.eventbrite.com.au>

RSVP by Monday 31 October 2022



REX STUBBS OAM



MEMORIAL ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP

W C. GAMBRILL,

GROCEER

and

PROVISION DEALER,

Corner of

GEORGE AND NEW STREETS,

WINDSOR.



Hawkesbury Library Service

Hawkesbury Chronicle and Farmers Advocate,
Saturday 16 September 1882 (Trove)

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