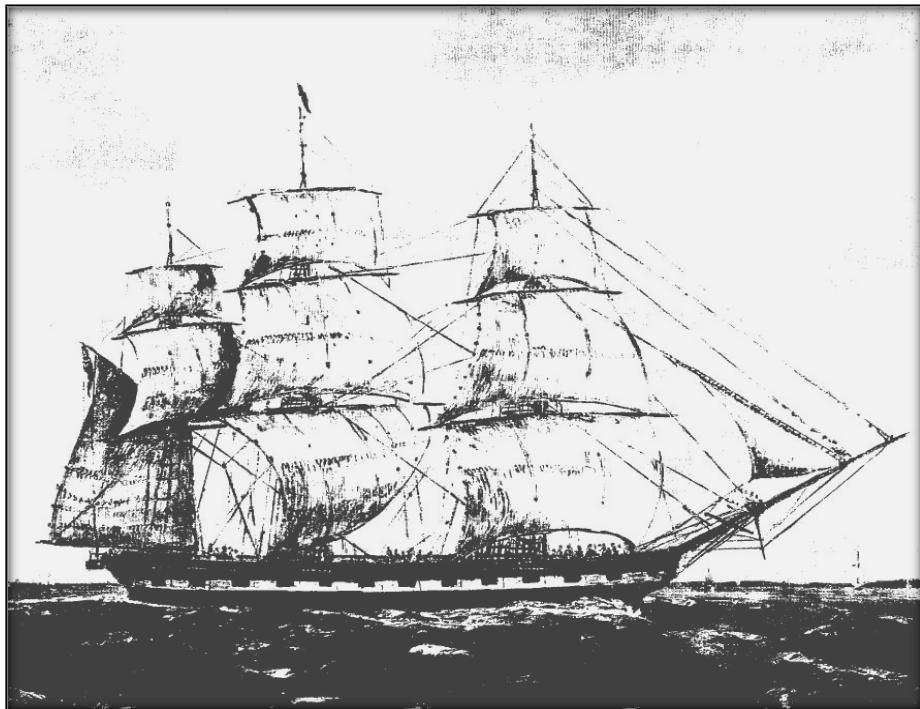


FROM ULSTER TO ULLADULLA

THE MURRAY FAMILY FROM COUNTY FERMANAGH, IRELAND



BOUNTY EMIGRANTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES
1838

By
Joan Murray Dawes
November 2014



Why do we research our Family History?

*We are the chosen.
My feeling is that in each family there is one who seems
called to find the ancestors.
To put flesh on their bones and make them live again.
To tell the family story and to feel that somehow those who went before
know and approve.
To me, doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead, breathing
life into all who have gone before.
We are the storytellers of the tribe. All tribes have one.
We have been called as if it were in our genes.
Those who have gone before cry out to us; Tell our story. So, we do.
In finding them, we somehow find ourselves.
How many graves have I stood before now and cried? I have lost count.
How many times have I told my ancestors,
"You have a wonderful family; you would be proud of us."?
How many times have I walked up to a grave and felt somehow
there was love there for me? I cannot say.
It goes beyond just documenting the facts.
It goes to who I am, and why I do the things I do.
It goes to seeing a cemetery about to be lost forever to weeds and indifference,
and saying I can't let this happen.
The bones here are bones of my bone and flesh of my flesh.
It goes to doing something about it.
It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish.
How they contributed to what we are today.
It goes to respecting their hardships and losses, their never giving in or giving up,
Their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family.
It goes to deep pride that they fought to make and keep us a nation.
It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us,
that we might be born who we are, that we might remember them.
So we do.
With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence,
because we are them and they are us.
I tell the story of my family.
It is up to that one called in the next generation, to answer the call
and take their place in the long line of family storytellers.
to step up and put flesh on the bones.*

[Author: Della M. Cumming ca 1943.]

(Cover picture from painting by W. Knell, *Mount Stewart Elphinstone* 1840,
National Maritime Museum, Greenwich).



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PART I

Chapter	Page
1. The emigrants: Fermanagh in the 1830s	1
2. Destination: Why New South Wales	9
3. Voyage of the Barque Susan: Oct 1838 - Feb 1839	15
4. Port Jackson to Garden Hill Wollongong: 1839	23
5. Immigrant workers in the Illawarra in the 1830s & 1840s	31
6. Pioneering in the Shoalhaven: Ulladulla 1850s	39

PART II

7. James Murray (1822-1899) and Annie McCauley (1827-1909). Rissmore, Conjola NSW	59
8. Philip Murray (1824-1880) and Rosina Thomas (1836-1919) Yatte Yattah NSW	89
9. Mary Murray (1827-1860) and John McCarthy (1823-1859) <i>Steam Packet Inn, Greenhills, Shoalhaven NSW</i>	105
10. Ellen Murray (1830-1881) and Andrew McLean (1825-1899) <i>Eagle View, Yatte Yattah NSW</i>	123
11. Charles Murray (1832-1921) and Elizabeth Conyngham (1837-1921) <i>Avondale, Yatte Yattah and Annandale NSW</i>	131
12. Margaret Murray (1836-1923) and Daniel Gallagher (1840-1916) Balmain and Glebe NSW	235

PART III

13. Saga of the churches - Yatte Yattah & Conjola	243
---	-----

A Final Reflection
Descendant Charts and Appendices



INTRODUCTION

A quest by my father, Neville "Dibby" Murray, also known as "Lofty" during his WWII naval service, was the catalyst that started *the searchin'* for this MURRAY family history. Growing up in Darbys Falls near Cowra NSW before initially moving to Sydney to work and later, after the war, to Canberra ACT, my father was sad that he had not been able to find the grave of his father, Francis Conyngham Murray. Neville's father (and my grandfather) died of Tuberculosis in Darbys Falls (a village near Cowra NSW) in 1909. Arriving in nearby Mount McDonald, a mining town, from Annandale NSW, Francis met and married Margaret Markham there in 1900. They lived at Mount McDonald, Nevertire and Darbys Falls with their growing family until Francis' early death. His young children - Aubrey, Nell, Neville and James - were then aged from 10 months to 8 years.

Two years before Neville died in Canberra in 1980, he made an attempt together with his brother, Aubrey, to find their dad's resting place. Being unsuccessful, he wrote to his nephew, John Cooke (son of his sister Nell), saying, "*Dad, much to the shame of his family, rests in an unmarked grave*". Neville went on to say, "*I was only two years old when he died and, this being the case, it appeared to me as a kid that Dad had never existed*". In asking John to find his father Francis' birth and death details, he suggested that might help in locating the grave. Neville said he was ensuring that when he arrives in paradise, and his dad says, '*Well, did that mob ever get around to marking my Grave? I can truthfully answer, Yes, Dad, they did.*' This task then kick-started John and my brother, Frank Murray, to do some sleuthing around the Cowra and Darbys Falls area to find out what family history they could glean from church and local history records and interviews with older family members.

Neville's older brother, our Uncle Aubrey Murray, had kept some sketchy notes that provided a limited basis to start the research. At this stage, they knew very little about the Murrays but had, previously, started gathering information about our grandmother's Markham family. Our grandmother, Margaret, eventually married again - George Harris of Bennett Springs - and gave birth to another son, George Harris Junior. George and his Murray half-siblings all grew up happily in Darbys Falls village amongst their many Markham relatives and were well schooled in "the three Rs" at the little one-roomed village school. Unfortunately, there had been little or no contact with the Murray family in Annandale, Sydney.

All that was known about Francis Conyngham's MURRAY family by Neville was that they had come from Ireland. His father had lived as a child on the NSW south coast near Milton, but at the time of Francis' death, his parents and siblings were living in the suburb of Annandale in Sydney. When Neville eventually moved, as a young adult, to Sydney to work at the Sydney GPO, he happened to meet, by chance, an uncle - Ernest Murray - who, coincidentally, also was working at the GPO. When they both answered a call to the telephone for '*Mr. Murray*', Neville's likeness to Ernest's deceased brother, Francis, prompted Ernest to approach and query Neville and, thus, establish their relationship.

With a bit more Murray genealogy available to them, cousins Frank and John carried on with the *searchin'* and John's sister Margaret Wilkinson and I got involved when Frank and John became more focussed on their demanding careers at that time. Frank was posted overseas and

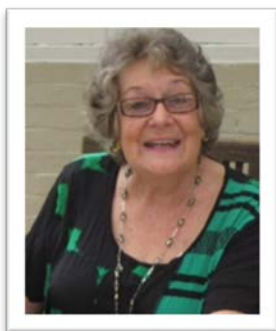
gave me his Murray files and I started trying to further our research as much as I could in the days before such things as *Ancestry.com*. After my husband, Tom Dawes, moved me and our family from Canberra to Sydney about 1976, I eventually found the Mitchell Library, the NSW State Archives in The Rocks and the SAG (Society of Australian Genealogists) in Kent Street, where I volunteered as a library assistant, gathering more family and related local history along the way and also assisting, interacting, and learning from other keen genealogists.

This, in turn, led me to studying, as a mature-aged student, for a BA (Lib Sc), graduating as a librarian in 1988 with my own very early computer, some word processing skills plus an awareness of the advantages of the '*world wide web*' for genealogy buffs. I was certainly on a journey! Whilst working as a corporate librarian for the next 12 years, I continued researching and putting together our Murray family history using genealogy charting software as well as commencing, slowly, to write it up in book form. The Bicentennial Year 1988 inspired a great interest in genealogy in Australia and many new genealogy internet sites and other resources were becoming available for research both here and overseas and, happily, for our Murray history purposes - in County Fermanagh. I must also mention TROVE for its early Australian newspapers resource online, especially for family notices and obituaries.

Before the year 2000, John Cooke had made contact with related Murray family members at Conjola NSW, via Kath (Murray) Cox, who was also enthusiastic about our project. Although there were no living descendants of Charles Murray the Younger of '*Avondale*', Yatte Yattah, (father of our Francis Conyngham Murray), still living in the district, the descendants of Charles' brother, James Murray of '*Rissmore*' Conjola, including Kath, were still living there; some still working on the original properties acquired by James Murray back in the mid-1800s. James and siblings (Phillip, Mary, Elinor, Charles and Margaret) had arrived in Sydney as emigrants from County Fermanagh, Ireland, with parents, Charles (the Elder) and Susannah Murray, on the barque *Susan* in February 1839.

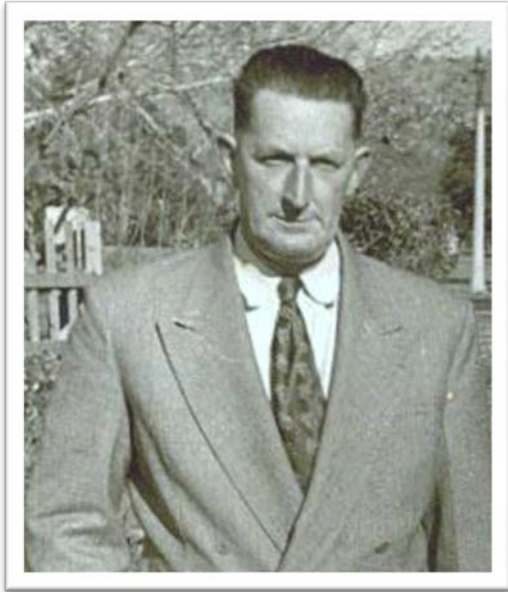
With the year 2000 approaching, it seemed a significant time to hold a Murray Family Reunion in the Ulladulla/Milton/Conjola area to celebrate the arrival of our Murray ancestors 161 years earlier. In March 2000 the Reunion, with a wonderful dinner and other events at Mollymook organised by Kath Cox, descendant of James Murray of Conjola, proved a great success. A fairly extensive family tree chart was assembled for people to pore over and add information, and also many treasured old photographs, sketches and stories were shared.

So, Dad, we found a lot more than Francis Conyngham Murray's birth and death certificates [See Chapter 11(10)]. We managed to piece together the story of your dad's Murray emigrant family from Fermanagh and what happened to the first generations born in Australia. We hope they live again for their descendants through the pages of this book.



Joan M. DAWES
November 2014

17 Glen Road, Roseville NSW 2069
Telephone (02) 9416-3634
dawesjm@gmail.com



Neville "Dibby" Murray BEM (1906-1980)

Plaque created and affixed to a plinth
in the Cowra Cemetery marked
'BURIED RC SEC. SITE UNKNOWN'



Frank Murray has pinpointed this site at left
in the Cowra Cemetery as the probable
unmarked grave of his grandfather Francis
Conyngham Murray next to the small
headstone below of his Markham nephew,
Nicholas who died, also, in the year 1909.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My brother Frank MURRAY and our cousins - John COOKE, Margaret WILKINSON and Tim MURRAY - for their contributions, encouragement, support, research and editing efforts to this narrative. Frank's excellent web page, re Murrays and other related families and topics, is at <http://www.frankmurray.com.au>

I also appreciate other family connections who generously contributed information, photos, sketches, diaries and other family details -

- Jenny (Cooke) NORINGTON for her very early editing effort and good advice re full stops and new paragraphs!
- Tom SLATTERY who arranged an oral history session for myself and Margaret Wilkinson with members of the Slattery family.
- Jean HUGHES and Laurie MURRAY, who both provided valuable oral history concerning the Murrays.
- Also Maxine DAVIDSON (Jean's daughter) who gave access to precious family diaries of Katie & Rose.
- Kath (Murray) COX and her brothers, Ken and Bede Murray, and their families for their hospitality and reunion events and for making available a cache of family photographs and information on the Conjola Murrays.
- Joanne EWIN of Milton for McMahan and other family information and photographs, and author of *'Meet the Pioneers: early families of the Milton-Ulladulla District with photographs. Milton (1991)'* [Written, published and distributed by Joanne Ewin, 'The Chase', Milton NSW 2538]
- John MURRAY, son of Louis Murray, also provided family information, sketches and photos concerning his grandfather Louis Murray's branch.
- Francine Voss/DAVIDSON of Tasmania, for McLean family information and photographs.
- Claude MURRAY - Charles HM Murray's descendant -
- Dawn and Brian TARLINTON for family information - also authors of *'The Tarlintons in Australia 1791-1991: a bicentennial history'*. Michael McGowan (ed), Sydney : Tarlinton Book Committee, 1991
- Glenda SHARPE provided photos etc. - also author of- *'Not one life: a sea voyage on the 'Calcutta' 1803 to the shores of Port Phillip, and on to Van Dieman's Land February 1804, and 200 years of descendancy for the descendants of Henry Thomas 1858-1894 and Margaret Patterson 1860-1927'*. [PO Box 189 Maclean NSW Tel: 02 6647-6459]
- Brian J. McGEE of Castle Hill NSW for Unpublished manuscript on McGee family.
- DE LANG contacts Glenda Wanless, Barbara Mannering O'Shea, Gerry O'Byrne for generously sharing family information incl. photos.
- Marie (Boyd) GOODMAN and Celia BOWEN for Boyd family information and photos.
- Patricia McDOUGALL (re Lillie (Stephen/O'Neill) - for photos and family details
- Frank McMAHON of Forestville for access to McMahan photos and portraits and information.
- Sarah McCARTHY and Bob FAHEY for help with Casino McCarthy information.
- Mollie CONDIE. Oral history interview conducted by author, Ulladulla 1985 and walking tour of site of the old *Armstrong's Forest* cemetery site.

My thanks are also due to

- Alex McANDREW's permission to use information from his very well researched and informative books - *Memoirs of Mollymook*, *Milton and Ulladulla* (1989), *Congenial Conjola* (1991) and *Tales out of School* (1990) [Written and published by Alex McAndrew, 79 Dunlop Street, Epping NSW 2121.]
- Robyn FLORANCE. *Greenhills to Greenwell Point; Explore the villages of yesteryear* [Published by Robyn Florance, 12/6 Regent Place, Bomaderry NSW 2541, 2007]
- Keith PATTERSON. '*The circus and other travelling tent shows in Shoalhaven 1855-1955*'. Nowra NSW: Shoalhaven Historical Society Inc., c2008
- John TILTON Nowra Library Family History Group
- Alan CLARK of the Shoalhaven Historical Society Inc.
- Keith McLAREN. '*Beginnings of Catholic education in Ulladulla*', Unpublished paper, April 1991, p.2.
- Frank MORGAN to author. '*Notes on 'St. Mary's at Yatte Yattah*', Milton NSW, 2004.
- also - Darren Sargent, Ann Brown, Robert Prikulis, Pat Hammond and Richard Dyball.

And thank you to my family - Tom the Dad (patience!); Bill (computer and publishing problems); Kate (Word, publishing & motivational problems plus putting this version of the whole book together (in *Adobe Acrobat XI Pro*); Mike, Murray, Tom Jr for amazing editing, and Charles, who all supported and encouraged me in various ways over the (too many) years it has taken to produce this family history.



If Murray and associated family members wish to purchase one or more copies you will find an Order Form at the final page after the appendices. Photocopy and post or email with details.

If you find any mistakes, or have additional information, or if your family bible gives different dates than those mentioned here, or you have photos or stories which are relevant to this story, I would appreciate the additional information to update any future edition.

Joan Dawes - 17 Glen Road, Roseville NSW 2069 [Australia] dawesjm@gmail.com

It is my great hope that the next generation of our families will be well informed of their roots; that they will take this baton and run with it; and will continue the research, recording and redistribution of this Murray and related family histories. A family group form is included with the indices at the end for your own family information.



As Slow Our Ship

As slow our ship her foamy track
Against the wind was cleaving,
Her trembling pennant still look'd back
To that dear isle 'twas leaving.
So loath we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts as on we rove,
To those we've left behind us.

When, round the bowl, of vanish'd years
We talk, with joyous seeming, --
With smiles that might as well be tears,
So faint, so sad their beaming;
While memory brings us back again
Each early tie that twined us,
Oh, sweet's the cup that circles then
To those we've left behind us.

And when, in other climes, we meet
Some isle, or vale enchanting,
Where all looks flowery, wild, and sweet,
And nought but love is wanting;
We think how great had been our bliss,
If Heaven had but assign'd us
To live and die in scenes like this,
With some we've left behind us!

As travellers oft look back at eve,
When eastward darkly going,
To gaze upon that light they leave
Still faint behind them glowing --
So, when the close of pleasure's day
To gloom hath near consign'd us,
We turn to catch one fading ray
Of joy that's left behind us.

Thomas Moore (1779-1852)

From Ulster to Ulladulla
The Murray Family from Feramanagh

James Murray & Elinor McGoldritch

Derinda MURRAY m John McGEE
5 orphan children arr 1855 per Hilton
See Appendix B: descendants

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON
Kesh, Co Feramanagh, N. Ireland
Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children
See Appendix A

Philip Shannon & Mary Clarke

1. Margaret SHANNON m. John HAUGHEY
Arr. 1854 per Switzerland 1854. See Appx C.
2. Mary SHANNON m. Alexander JOHNSTON
Orphaned ch arr. Chowringhee 1856. See Appx D

1. James 2. Phillip 3. Mary 4. Elinor (Ellen) 5. Charles Jr 6. Margaret

b. 1822 IRE	b. 1824 IRE	b. 1827 IRE	b. 1830 IRE	b. 1832 IRE	b. 1836 IRE
d. 1909 Conjola NSW	d. 1880 Nowra NSW	d. 1860 Sydney NSW	d. 1881 Milton NSW	d. 1921 Annandale NSW	d. 1923 Sydney NSW
m. 1855 Wollongong NSW	m. 1853. Kiama NSW	m. 1847 Sydney NSW	m. 1850 Kiama NSW	m. 1856 Sydney NSW	m. 1864 Sydney NSW
Annie McCauley	Rosina Thomas	John McCARTHY	Andrew McCLEAN	** Elizabeth Clare Conyngham	Daniel GALLAGHER
<i>issue</i>	<i>issue</i>	<i>issue</i>	<i>issue</i>	<i>issue</i>	<i>issue</i>
Charles Phillip	Mary	Charles	Mary	Edward Phillip	Charles John
Edward Thomas	Elizabeth Ann [SKEHAN]	Catherine [McGEE]	Charles	Catherine Anne	Catherine Mary [de LANGE]
Charles Mordaunt	Ellen [POIDEVIN]	Thomas	Ellen [SECCOMBE]	Francis Conyngham	William James
James Shannon	* [see ch 8]	Mary Susan [BRENNAN]	Susan	Charles Henry M	Daniel Philip
Mary Cecilia		James	Walter Andrew	Mary Magdalene [BRENNAN]	James
Annie Magdaline		* [see ch 9]	* [see ch 10]	George D'Arcy	* [see ch 12]
Bernard John				Rose Gertrude	
* [see ch 7]				Elizabeth Clare [STEPHEN/BOYD]	
				Ernest Herbert	
				William Augustine	
				Helen Mary [SLATTERY]	
				* [see ch 11]	

[NAME] in square brackets – married surname.

** Elizabeth Clare (Conyngham) McMahon were sisters (parents Edward & Mary Ann (Marshall) CONYNGHAM) Francis & Catherine McMahon were also in Ulladulla/Milton and mentioned often in this story – See Appendix H for Conyngham Descendant Report.

FROM ULSTER TO ULLADULLA

PART I

The Emigrants

Destination: Why New South Wales

Voyage of the Barque SUSAN

Port Jackson to Garden Hill, Wollongong

Illawarra immigrant workers in the 1830s and 1840s

Pioneering in the Shoalhaven: Ulladulla 1850s



CHAPTER 1

The Emigrants

On the 18th October 1838, the 557-ton Barque *Susan*¹, set sail from the port of Londonderry in Northern Ireland, bound for the far-off colony of New South Wales with Captain Horton Payne and Surgeon Superintendent Charles Kennedy. On board were 261 emigrants - men, women and children. Among the emigrants embarking on this adventure were Charles Murray and his wife Susan (Shannon) from County Fermanagh. Travelling with them were their six children - the eldest son, James (16 years of age), then Phillip (14), Mary (12), Ellinor (9), Charles (6) and Margaret (3).

The decision for Charles and Susan to pack up their sizeable family, leave behind their home and familiar life in Fermanagh would have been a major one; and then to embark on such a long and hazardous sea journey to the other side of the world. There would be little likelihood of ever returning to Ireland. The Great Famine was yet to come, but the late 1830s would see a time of increasing hardship in Ireland. Even so, it would be difficult to bid farewell to *the 'Fermanagh landscape with its fertile drumlins, heathery moors and meandering rivers and lakes*.¹² Charles Murray's family was one of many leaving at that time for distant shores and an uncertain future. To appreciate what lay behind their departure, it becomes necessary to look at conditions in Ireland at that time.



Fermanagh Lakes, N Ireland

A time of emigration

The exodus came amid the destruction of the Irish wool and linen industries, following the 1801 Act of Union, which favoured British capitalism over the commercial interests of Ireland. Crop failures and Ireland's declining economy had all led to the beginning of vast emigration. Boarding the *Susan* in October 1838, Charles rescued his family before the worst of the potato famine. Between 1841 and 1851 Fermanagh lost 40,434 or 25 per cent of its population due to the famine. By 1846, three-quarters of the potato crop failed and millions were dying of starvation. The timing was fortunate to emigrate in 1838.

The *Susans* shipping list stated Charles Murray was, '*brought out by Gov't*', a native of Fermanagh; the son of James, a farmer in same place and Elinor McGoldritch, his wife. His '*calling*' was farm labourer, able to read and write, age on embarkation 38, religion Roman Catholic and '*state of bodily health strength and probable usefulness*' - very good.

Susan³ (38 years) gave her native place as Kesh, Fermanagh; daughter of Phillip Shannon, a Blacksmith, and Mary Clarke, his wife. Susan could neither read

'Colonial authorities preferred married couples in the prime of life with older children poised to take up the slack in the job market'.¹

nor write, and the only details given for the children were their ages on embarkation. Age was an important factor for selection by the emigration authorities. The ages Charles and Susan gave are suspect. Although '*under 40*' was a key criterion, age 38 was given on their emigration applications.¹ However, the ages on their death certificates indicate that they were both born c.1792, which means they would have actually been about 46 years of age in 1838.

Naming traditions

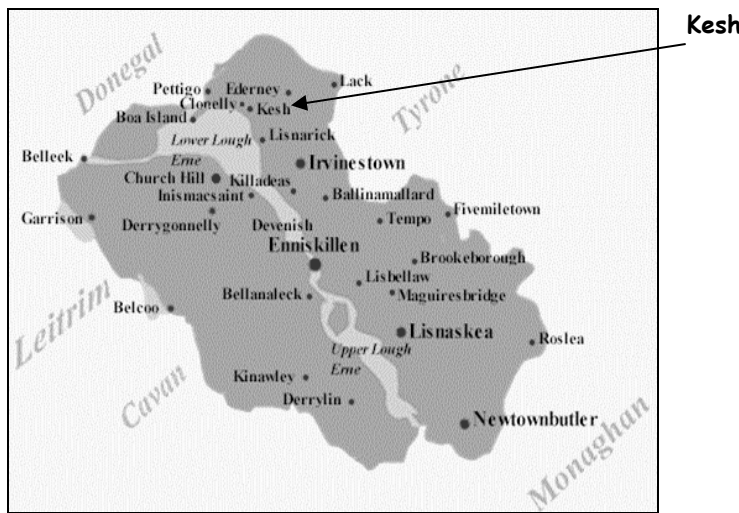
It can be seen that Charles and Susan followed the ancient naming tradition when giving christian names to their six children. The eldest son was named for his grandfather James Murray. The names of the children were, in birthdate order, James 1822, Philip 1824, Mary 1826, Ellen 1830, Charles 1832 and Margaret 1836.

First son called after the father's father [**James** Murray]
Second son called after the mother's father [**Philip** Shannon]
Third son called after the father [**Charles** Murray]
First daughter called after the mother's mother [**Mary** Clarke]
Second daughter called after the father's mother [**Ellinor** McGoldritch]
Third daughter called after the mother. [**Susan** Murray] ?

For some reason Susan Murray decided to waive the traditional naming pattern by child No. six. She named her youngest child (and third daughter) by the name of *Margaret*. [Susan's christian name appears as *Susannah* in some documents; *Susanna* being the Gaelic form of the English name, Susan]. As it was her turn to choose a name, Margaret may have been the next traditional choice - the fourth daughter was usually given the name of the mother's oldest sister.

Kesh as Native Place

Irish emigrants, generally, gave as their native place the closest post town rather than the name of the smaller hamlets or townlands in the vicinity.



From a study of *Griffiths Valuations* for that part of County Fermanagh, it would appear that Charles and Susan were living as an extended family with Murrays and Shannons on an estate in the Fermanagh townland⁴ of Aghinver. Thus, Susan (Shannon) Murray would be inclined to name 'Kesh' as her native place, rather than the tiny townland of Aghinver.

Map of County Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Adjacent to the post town of Kesh and the townland of Aghinver there was another townland called Shalloney, where lived families of Shannons. Ballyshannon, just over the border in Donegal, also means the bally or townland of the Shannon clan - Susan Murray's maiden name⁵; reasonable evidence that the families of Susan (Shannon) and Charles Murray were native to this area of County Fermanagh.

Kesh and Magheraculmoney Parish

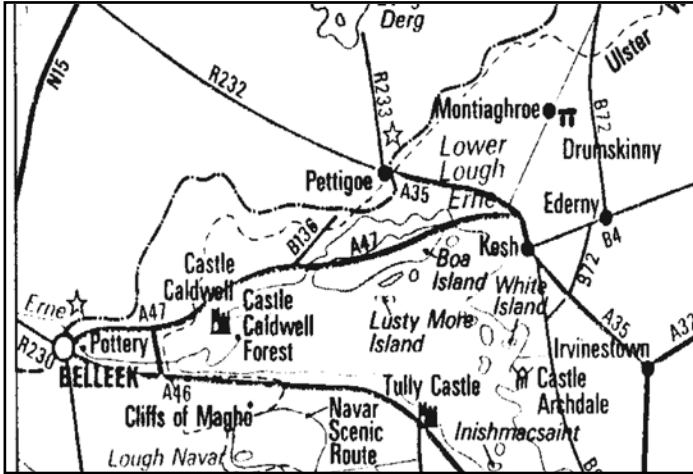
Kesh town is in the county of Fermanagh, the Barony of Lurg and the Civil Parish of Magheraculmoney. It is 4 miles from Pettigo, 4 from Irvinestown, 2 from Ederney and within ¼ mile from the lakeshore. Until 1812, when a post office was opened in Irvinestown, Kesh was the only post town between the major towns of Enniskillei



Kesh and Aghinver signposts

and Ballyshannon in the west of Fermanagh.⁶ In 1834, four years before the Murrays decided to emigrate; Kesh contained a population of about 120 souls.⁷

Aghinver - a townland of Kesh



On maps, it can be seen that Aghinver was too small to be included but the signposts above indicate that it was very close to the post town⁸ of Kesh (Susan Murray's native place) in the parish of Magheraculmoney.⁹

Another townland close to Aghinver and Kesh was Ardess.

Church of St. Mary at Ardess

St Mary's Church in Magheraculmoney Parish is located in the townland of Ardess; it was known as Templemahery on old maps, and the church has been known as being dedicated to St. Mary over a long period. There has been a church on this site since the 14th century, with historical references dating back to 1622. The pre-plantation graveyard served both Protestant and Catholic families in the district for almost three hundred years until 1903. The oldest of the 433 marked graves bears the date 1679. [See Appendix E]



St. Mary's, Ardess

There are several Murrays buried in this graveyard, as well as various spellings of Magee, Shannon and Magolrick.¹⁰ Maybe Susan's third daughter was named after 'Margaret Shanahan' buried there. As for Magee, Charles Murray later [in 1855] sponsored his sister Dorinda (Murray) McGee's orphan children to New South Wales. Of which, more later.

Some notes on Magheraculmoney Parish

The size and boundaries of Magheraculmoney Parish changed extensively over the years. Magheraculmoney Parish¹¹ was originally part of the diocese of Clogher, which dates back to the 12th Century. Its territory stretched from the

Counties Fermanagh and Monaghan, a sizeable part of County Tyrone and a tiny fraction of County Donegal from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the to the Irish Sea in the east. A Fermanagh statistical return of October 1834, [again, only four years before the Murrays emigrated in 1838] describes the boundaries of the Parish of Magheraculmoney as it was by then.

It is situated in the barony of Lurg and north east extremity of the county of Fermanagh. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Drumkeeran and Longfield West, on the east by the parish of Dromore, on the south by the parish of Derryvullan and on the west by Lough Erne ...¹²

The changes in parish and county boundaries make it difficult when searching for Murray births, deaths and marriages in the 1700s in that part of Ireland, especially as they were Roman Catholic; so far, not much success with proven connections.

Our Fermanagh Murray family folklore, persisting through several Australian branches, has it that Charles Murray's ancestors originally went from Scotland to Ireland. It is probable, then, that they were among the thousands of 'Plantation' Scots, who settled in Ulster in Northern Ireland between 1610 and 1630.

The Plantation of Ulster

The Province of Ulster contains Counties Fermanagh, Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry (also known as Derry), Tyrone, Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan. The 'Plantation of Ulster' began in the 17th century when English and Scottish Protestants settled on land confiscated from the Gaelic Irish. Gaelic Ireland was a patchwork of independent kingdoms each ruled by a chieftain and bound by a common set of legal, social and religious traditions. King James I believed that colonizing Ulster would quell rebellion and win over the 'rude and barbarous Irish' to 'civility' and Protestantism. Irish resentment at the loss of their lands was a constant factor in the Plantation of Ulster and a frequent worry in its early stages.



Map showing counties of Ulster Province

There were occasional Catholic rebellions following the Plantation, which were put down by Oliver Cromwell, once he had won the Civil War in England.

*Irishmen of every class and origin took part in these wars, some fighting for religion, some for land, some for Charles I or James II, some for the old Gaelic traditional life-mode, some for an independent native parliament, some against this minor grievance, some against that.*¹³

The Insurrection of 1641 and the Jacobite Wars came to a close with the Battle of the Boyne (1690) and the Siege of Limerick (1691). The bitter fruits of defeat were the Penal Laws.

The Penal laws

The Treaty of Limerick in 1691, following the defeat of the Catholic James II of England at the Battle of the Boyne resulted in 'the Penal Laws' under which all Catholic Bishops had to leave.¹⁴ These laws were aimed at the destruction of the Irish Catholics as a human breed. Only existing parish priests could stay and no new priests could be ordained. Catholics were in dire poverty with no churches and masses said in the open air. Catholics could not vote until 1793 and were barred from University, teaching and educating their children abroad.

Charles Murray's eldest son, James, may have benefited from the '*national schools*' system, which commenced with the establishment of a National Education Board in 1831. In later years in New South Wales, talking about his early life, he reminisced that when he was a boy in Fermanagh he had '*obtained what learning he could at the local [Fermanagh] schools*'.¹⁵

Ulster in the 1830s

As economic conditions worsened in the 1830s, it would become much harder to make a living. Land was split into smaller and smaller plots because of rent disputes with land agents who ruled the Irish (usually Catholic) tenants on behalf of Protestant landlords. By this time, the poorer Protestants were emigrating along with Catholics. During the eighteenth century in Ulster, the two-tiered society of Protestant landed gentry and oppressed Catholic peasant eventually began to merge and intermarriages were becoming more common. At any rate, when Charles and Susan Murray and their children left Fermanagh for Australia, their religion was noted as Roman Catholic.

An 1834 report on the Parish of Magheraculmoney included comments on emigration from the parish at that time.

Emigration prevails to a very great extent among the poor, particularly those of the yeomanry or better class. They immigrate during the spring and summer to Canada mostly, a few to the United States. Rare instances occur of their returning. Scarcely any of the poor go periodically to England or other parts of the kingdom for harvest or other work. If any do, they leave behind them their families who in many cases close their cabins and beg for the season, returning only for the purpose of getting in their crop of potatoes, which the owner of almost every cabin looks forward to as the means of his winter support.¹⁶

A few years later, prospective emigrant families were also starting to contemplate the longer sea voyage to far-off New South Wales. Promising reports of conditions there were starting to filter back to Ireland. It was soon apparent that New South Wales was becoming more than a prison colony. The *Kerry Evening Post*, in a July 1839 article encouraging young Irish men and women to emigrate, described New South Wales as 'the finest country on the face of the earth.'



¹ The *Susan* had already made several voyages to Sydney (as a convict ship) in record time.

² From the banks of Erne to Botany Bay' in *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review*, Vol2 No3,1987, p.74

³ Also called Susannah

⁴ A townland is the smallest administrative unit of land and varies in size from 10 acres to several thousand acres. It is the basic address used by rural Irish people. Each civil parish is made up of a number of townlands.

⁵ It is recorded on her death certificate that she and Charles were married at Kesh, County Fermanagh.

⁶ BAILLIE, Rev. F.A. *Mugheraculmoney Parish*.1984

⁷ *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland*, Parish of Magheraculmoney, County Fermanagh, Statistical return by Lieutenant Robert Boteler, October, 1834, p.105.

⁸ A post town contained a post office; a market town - a market, etc.

⁹ The Ulster Historical Foundation agrees 'that it seems a probability that this was their home' in a letter dated 12.11.86 (Ref. UHF4/86/198). Roman Catholic Church records in the area date from only 1837.

¹⁰ BAILLIE, Rev. F.A. *Mugheraculmoney Parish*, 1984.

¹¹ A Parish is an area of land and may include several hamlets, villages or towns. Parishes kept christening, marriage and burial records.

¹² *Ordnance Survey memoirs of Ireland*, Fermanagh. p.103-109

¹³ O'FAOLAIN, Sean. *The story of the Irish people*, New York:Avenel Books, 1949 (p.105)

¹⁴ DEVLIN, Bernadette. *The price of my soul*, p.54

¹⁵ MAXWELL, C.F. *Men of Mark*, 1888. Vol 2

¹⁶ *Ordnance Survey memoirs of Ireland*, Fermanagh, p.103-109

CHAPTER 2

Destination - Why New South Wales

With Ireland pushing and New South Wales pulling, it was not surprising that emigration took off. In the late 1830s and early 1840s, newspaper advertisements were appearing in Tyrone and West Fermanagh seeking immigrants for New South Wales. In spite of the image of the Australian colonies as being penal, an increasing number of free settlers began to flow from all of Ireland to Australia.

Many emigrants already had relatives in the Australian colonies. Charles and Susan Murray were only part of what was to become known as 'chain migration' from particular counties in Ireland from the late 1830's. The process was one by which a pioneer immigrant encouraged out another family member, who encouraged out a friend, who encouraged out aunts, uncles, cousins, and so on.

Many of these emigrants, once in New South Wales tended to settle close to family and friends from their original native place in Ireland. Chain migration functioned as a social mechanism, easing the immigrants' inevitable sense of exile and loss by making it possible to surround themselves with some familiar faces.¹

At right is an advertisement from the *Northern Standard* of 1840 by an immigration agent, John Harpur of Clones. Publicity encouraging emigration to Australia took a variety of forms including handbills posted in strategic places, newspaper reports, and letters. Such letters, from happy settlers in the new land, were read by recipients beyond the family circle to the whole village, and raised expectations for personal and social improvements.

PASSAGE
TO
AUSTRALIA.

PERSONS who may contemplate proceeding to the above highly-prosperous Colony, are informed that a

Line of Regular Packets,

With the best arrangements for the security and comfort of
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, AND STEER-
AGE PASSENGERS,

Are despatched, with *strict punctuality*, every Month,
ON FIXED DAYS, BY

Mr. JOHN MARSHALL,
Australian Emigration Agent, 26, Birchin Lane, Cornhill,
LONDON,

FROM LONDON AND PLYMOUTH TO
PORT PHILLIP,
AND
SYDNEY.

They are all Ships of unusually large tonnage, and of the first class; have Poops, are liberally fitted and supplied with Provisions of the very best quality, are commanded and officered by men of known character and competency, carry thoroughly qualified and experienced Surgeons, and persons engaging their Passage by them, can make their arrangements with **ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY** AS TO THE TIME OF EMBARKATION. They can join by steam at London or Plymouth, at a very small cost.

A FREE PASSAGE,

Will be granted by these Ships, to suitable married Agricultural Servants and Mechanics; and also to Single Females, when approved according to the regulations. Single Male Agricultural Servants, particularly Shepherds, and good Household Servants, from 18 to 30 years of age, will be conveyed on payment of £5 each, if approved character. In case, however, of Single Males, being accompanied by a Sister or a Single Female, unconnected by relationship, but under the care of married persons on board, they would be taken free if approved character.

Accounts recently received from the Colony represent the demand for Labour there to be GREATER THAN EVER, and all-conducted and properly qualified persons may reckon with PERFECT CERTAINTY ON IMMEDIATE AND CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT, and, in a few years, by steady perseverance, on materially improving their condition in life.

The Days on which the above Ships will be despatched during the year 1840, will be as follows:—

From London.	From Plymouth.	Destination.
February .. 16	February .. 24	Port Phillip and Sydney.
March .. 15	March .. 23	Port Phillip and Sydney.
April .. 12	April .. 20	Sydney, direct.
May .. 10	May .. 18	Sydney, direct.
June .. 7	June .. 15	Port Phillip and Sydney.
June .. 10	June .. 17	Sydney, direct.
July .. 5	July .. 13	Sydney, direct.
August .. 2	August .. 10	Port Phillip and Sydney.

As another illustration of how attractive emigration to New South Wales was portrayed, here is an encouraging advertisement from *The Londonderry Sentinel* of 25 April 1840:

<p><i>Emigration to Australia per 'Champion' James Cairns Emigration Agent at Londonderry</i></p> <p><i>The subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public that he has made arrangements with a most respectable House in Liverpool, which sails a first class, well-appointed ship every month throughout the year for the above flourishing colony, by which A FREE PASSAGE will be given to approved married mechanics, gardeners, shepherds, farm-servants, etc.</i></p>	<p><i>(Those having families will find the subscriber's terms very advantageous, and the members are not separated on board these ships, which is not the same by the regulation of other companies).</i></p> <p><i>Unmarried labourers and good household servants will receive a passage on very moderate terms ... Emigrants on their arrival in New South Wales, will be quite unrestricted, and at perfect liberty to engage themselves in any way they may consider the most for their own advantage'.²</i></p>
---	--

Alick Osborne, Immigration Agent for Australia

John and Alick Osborne, naval surgeons in the service of His Majesty George IV, had sailed to New South Wales as surgeons in charge of convict ships. They liked what they saw, and eventually settled there. With the imminent cessation of the convict free labour system in the late 1830s, there was a growing need to find agricultural labourers to work on their various Osborne farms in the Illawarra district of New South Wales.

It was timely that in 1836 the Irish Governor of New South Wales, Sir Richard Bourke, dispatched Alick Osborne back to Ireland 'to select emigrants and bring them out to this colony'. With Captain Alick Osborne RN setting himself up as an Emigration Agent³ at the port of Londonderry, the Osbornes advertised their free immigration scheme in newspapers in Tyrone and West Fermanagh. Alick had taken to himself the title of 'His Majesty's Emigration Agent for Australia, Omagh.' With advertisements in newspapers such as the *Erne Packet*, he would expect to receive many applications from West Tyrone, Fermanagh and South Donegal⁴.



Map showing proximity of Dromore and Kesh

Numerous families from the north Fermanagh area, close to Dromore, were inspired by the Osbornes to emigrate to the Illawarra in NSW with an assurance of work. Just across the border from Fermanagh, Dromore in County Tyrone was probably no more than ten miles from Kesh and Aghinver.

Assisted immigration to New South Wales

The proceeds from sale of Crown lands in Australia were used to finance the 'free passage' emigration scheme. The passage would be free, but applicants were required to pay a small deposit. Although the Government would provide bed and board gratis, the passengers were expected to provide their own clothing, both for the journey and for use in the Colony afterwards

It seems likely that Charles Murray was aware of the Osbornes' advertisements and was convinced that emigrating would offer a better life for his family. North America was, of course, an attractive alternative destination; "Ameriky," was a more familiar name and idea. Those, like Charles Murray who chose far-off Australia, perhaps had a particularly adventurous streak. However, there would be many decisions and tasks to attend to before setting off on such a journey. Even with bounty assistance, a large emigrant family needed a lot more money to travel to far-off New South Wales than to America.

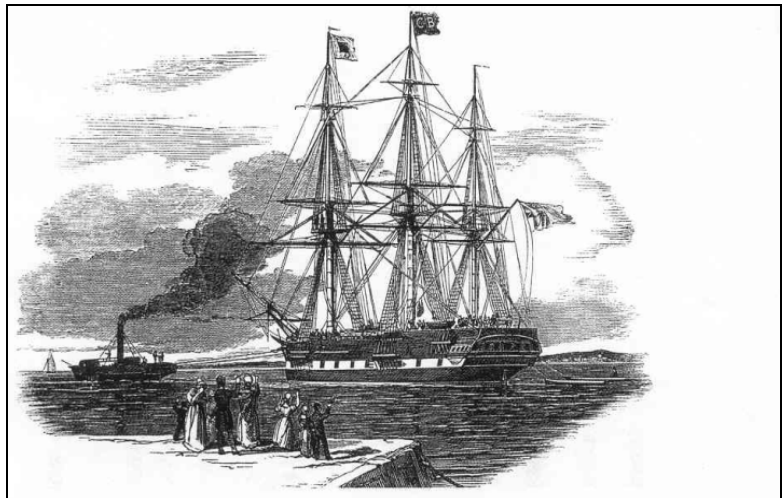
West Fermanagh tenants possessed church land that was not of high quality, being rough unproductive pasture. Many sold the tenant rights in their farms and used that towards expenses for their passage to Australia⁵; Charles

Murray of Kesh/Aghinver may have been in a similar situation. Contributions towards their fares were only part of the expense; they had also to provide themselves with a substantial sea chest of clothing appropriate to a lengthy voyage of between three to four months and on which extremes of climate were experienced.⁶

There was also the expense of fares to and accommodation at the port of embarkation, often in England. Between 1837 and 1845, some of this inconvenience was lessened somewhat for the Irish, as some of the emigrant ships sailed directly for Sydney from Irish ports. Fortunately, in 1838, Charles Murray's family had only to get themselves and their belongings as far as Londonderry; the *Susan* would sail from there on the long sea voyage to Port Jackson.

Farewelling the emigrants

There are many accounts of the tearful farewells when the emigrant ships departed Ireland's shores. It is very likely that some Murray family members accompanied them from their Fermanagh villages or townlands to the port of Londonderry, in order to say their last goodbyes. One such emigrant⁷ described the final parting. *'Shrieks and prayers, blessings and lamentations, mingled in "one great cry" from those on the quay and those on shipboard, until a band stationed in the forecastle struck up Patrick's day.'*



Cruikshank & Co's full rigged ship St. Vincent was a regular visitor to Australian ports during the 1840s to 1850s
.....Illustrated London News 13 April 1844

William Allingham⁸, Ballyshannon poet and customs officer, was present when the emigrant ships made ready to sail. In his Diary 1824-1846, he writes, *'I never heard anyone express the least fear of the dangers and hardships of the long voyage in an often tightly-packed and ill-found sailing ship; but great was the grief of leaving home and "the ould counthry", and vehemently, though not affectedly, demonstrative were the frequent parting scenes.'* Allingham illustrates this anguish in his poem, *'The Winding Banks of Erne'*. His following words surely reflected the feelings of our Fermanagh emigrant Murray family as they said their farewells to family and friends left behind when the *Susan* left Londonderry for New South Wales on 18 October 1838.

*Adieu to evening dances, when merry neighbours meet
And the fiddle says to boys and girls, 'Get up and shake your feet!'
To 'shanachus' and wise old talk of Erin's days gone by-
Who trench'd the rath on such a hill, and where the bones may lie
Of saint, or king, or warrior chief; with tales of fairy power,
And tender ditties sweetly sung to pass the twilight hour.
The mournful song of exile is now for me to learn-
Adieu, my dear companions on the winding banks of Erne!*

However, those emigrants who arranged their travel to Australia were generally better off than those who left Ireland for North America. The costs involved in shipping out to Australia were obviously much higher. Australia, therefore, attracted a significant proportion of emigrants with the resources to set themselves up in business, or on the land, in the expanding agricultural hinterland of the coastal settlements; Charles Murray did just this.

In spite of the image of the Australian colonies as being penal, an increasing number of Free Settlers began to flow from all of Ireland to Australia. It has been estimated that prior to the famine years, 1,000,000 Irish emigrated and perhaps 40 per cent were Ulstermen, and a large number of these went to New South Wales in Australia.⁹ They spent months at sea on their journey and came for many reasons - to own homes and land for the first time, to find gold, escape established class systems, poverty and overcrowding.

They were adventurous, forward thinking, hardworking and ambitious. The descendants of these Ulster emigrants were to play a significant role in the shaping of Australian society. And, in the year 1838, the Murrays of Fermanagh were on their way to New South Wales to play their part in all of this.



¹ REID, Richard. "Green threads of Kinship: aspects of Irish chain migration to New South Wales, 1820-1886", *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review*, Vol. 2, No. 3, p.47-56.

²McLAUGHLIN, Trevor. *From Shamrock to Wattle: Digging up your Irish Ancestors*, Sydney: Collins, 1985, P65-66

³ An Australian emigration agent called Ramsey was based in Derry at this time. (Ref: email from Brian Trainor 8/11/99)

⁴ McDONNELL, Pat. 'The voyage of the *Adam Lodge*', *Clogher record* 1988 (p.132-137)

⁵ TRAINOR, Brian (Dr.) Visiting Lecture at Archives Authority of NSW 1988

⁶ *The Irish Australians: the Irish emigrant*, ed. by Richard Reid and Keith Johnson, Sydney: SAG & UHF, 1984, p.29

⁷ *Ireland: Its Scenery, character, etc* by Mr and Mrs Samuel Carter Hall 1841-43.

⁸ ALLINGHAM, William, Poet, born at Ballyshannon March 19, 1824. Died London Nov 18,1889

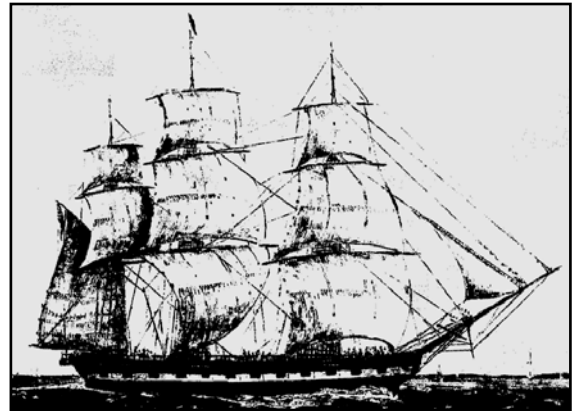
⁹ PARKHILL, Trevor, "Aspects of Ulster Emigration to Australia 1790-1860", *Familia, Ulster Genealogical Review* Vol 2, No. 3, p.57-68

CHAPTER 3

The voyage of the Barque Susan

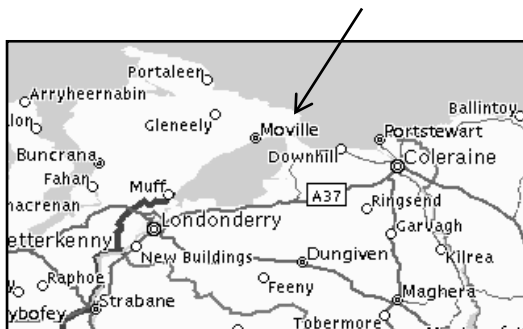
The Irish emigrants embarked at Londonderry between 10th and 13th October 1838. Bitter weather prevented the ship from clearing the harbour for another week, and virtually all the passengers were extremely seasick whilst the ship was still within sight of Londonderry.

With what sadness, mixed with excitement, the emigrants would cling to the sight of their loved ones, as the coast of Ireland receded slowly from view. Although the long delay in leaving caused by the bad weather may have necessitated many relatives returning home before the ship sailed. After leaving the Irish port of Londonderry, on 19th October¹, the *Susan* finally set sail for New South Wales. The bad weather would continue to cause problems.



Barque² of similar tonnage and built about the same time as the *Susan*

One of the passengers, James Dempsey, wrote a letter at the time to a former employer, Captain Stewart Moore. In it, he gives a picture of conditions at the time of embarkation and the frustration of waiting for the ship to depart; feelings no doubt experienced by the many emigrant families including our Murray family from Fermanagh.



"Moville October the 10th, 1838
[with original spelling]

Honourd Sir

Being conscious that you would be desirous of entertaining some information concerning us how we are situated I now inform you as it is with us at present. The Ship mooved down from Derry the Leath of Culmore on Saturday evening. And the weather being unfavorble stopped there until Thursday morning and she is now down the Leath of Movill and intends going off the first opportunity this evening.

It is serious to behold in all corners of the ship there are sick and women feanting but thank God we are all in good health as yet. The first and second day we went on board there was a great deal of complaints with the emigrants of their rashions being too small and many of them wishing to go ashore and return home but I endeavoured to please any I had any influence with nowing that it was impossible for two hundred and sixty four passengers to be all righter according to there wishes at once

The news reached Captain Ramsy's ears and he came on board at Culmore and called all the passingers on deck and gave free liberty to all that pleased to go ashore and there was one man from Newtown that went home and this is the reason I write lest the word would be carried home that we are ill-treated and if it does believe it not. For the hole passingers put into seventeen Messis and there is appointed one man head over each mess and I am appointed over one and it is there business to see the meat equally served out according to the number of the mess.

We eat our breakfast about eight o'clock of good tea and one day pork with pea soop for our dinner and the next day beef with flour pudding mixed with suet. There is also rum wine figs and reasons for those that is sick and everything appears to be carried on in a very judicious manner.

There is six men appointed with the doctor for forming Laws and if any is found pilfering from the other or giving insolence the one to the other or refusing to clean their births or scrubbing (soiling?) upper or lower decks that are reported to the doctor and their names entered in the register book and when they arrive at Sidney they will be given up to the government and punished in proportion as their crime deserves. Therefore I expect good order will be carried on...."

Stormy weather for 12 days

The ship's Surgeon, Charles Kennedy, kept a Log of the voyage which gives a picture of conditions on board. He remarked in his Log³ that, '*On the ship leaving Londonderry the weather was very stormy for twelve days, during that time the emigrants in general suffered very much from seasickness*'. However, by 4th November they must have been sailing into warmer weather. Mention is made in an entry made at midnight on 4th November of fine pleasant weather and sighting '*the island of Porto Santo*'. This is in the vicinity of the island of Madeira. There is no mention in the Log of the ship actually calling into any other port en route for New South Wales.



Porto Santo, Madeira (painted by T.G.Glover 1878)⁴

Appointment of Ship's Corporals

Surgeon Kennedy proceeded to appoint 'corporals' from the single men to maintain order during the day, and similar arrangements with heads of families for the long nights:

'I have likewise had the heads of families put into Watches for the purpose of keeping order below and to attend to the lamps placed in the hatchway ... which has been attended with a very good effect in preventing any irregularities that may have taken place. The night was divided into three Watches (8-12, 12-4, 4-7).'

Regulations, superintended by the surgeon, enforced hours of rising, dining and retiring ... Volunteer constables, chosen from among the emigrants, were also paid a gratuity on landing.
Haines, Robin (2003)

The aforementioned James Dempsey, in his letter of 10 October, referred to six men being appointed to 'form laws' with the Doctor. By the time these laws were formed, a month later, in a document dated 10th November, Charles Murray was one of nine men listed. There were 19 Rules and Regulations to be observed by the Emigrants on board the Ship 'Susan' from L'Derry to Sydney N.S.W. Rule No 19 included the name of Charles Murray who was appointed one of the ship's corporals.

19. The Master at Arms and Ships Corporals to See the above Regulations carried into effect and to report any person or persons acting Contrary to the Same.

Bernard M Cowley - Master at Arms

Chas MgLaughlin)

Chas Murray)

Henry Carey)

Ed Hutcheson)

John Campbell) Ships Corporals

Robt Watson)

Robt Howard)

Robt Kiddle)

Jas McCoy)

" Susan' at Sea 10th November 1838

(sgd) Chas. Kennedy Surgeon Superintendent

[It is likely that Bernard M Cowley, the Master at Arms, listed above was actually Bernard McCawley whose daughter, Annie, married Charles Murray's son, James when the Murray and McCawley/McCauley families were later living in Wollongong NSW.]

By all accounts at that time, conditions on most emigrant vessels were reasonably good. They had to carry on board a specified number of water closets and lifeboats, a hospital with medicines and surgical instruments, and a surgeon for more than fifty passengers⁵. The Ship's Surgeon, Charles Kennedy kept a log of day-to-day events⁶ during the voyage as well as a final summary report detailing aspects of life for the Susan's passengers during their long and sometimes difficult journey.

Stormy weather prevailed and dominated the early part of the voyage. The Surgeon commented that most of the emigrants were seasick, but that the *'officers were kind to them'*. Many became ill again during the heat of equatorial waters. When the weather permitted, bedding was rolled up and taken on deck and aired. Passengers' clothes were washed twice a week. Throughout the voyage, the ship's drinking water was in *'good condition'*. Only two barrels went bad, one of lime juice and one of molasses.

Education of the emigrant children

Education was not neglected. Usually, teachers were volunteers from among the more educated and literate emigrants. The Captain noted that many of the mothers taught their children to read during the voyage. On 14 November, the Surgeon reported that a school was opened that day, *'under the superintendence of Mr. Watson, Passenger'*. Teachers were John Connor, Wm Hart, Geo Watson and James Watson; hours 10-11 am and 3-4 pm. Books put on board were given to the scholars according to their requirements; to be taught on the quarter-deck under the awning. The Murray children would have received some schooling here.



In his *General Report*⁷ Surgeon Kennedy reported that *'Sixty children were taught under the Superintendence of Mr. Watson when the weather wd permit, and who has made himself useful as a religious instructor'*. However, it would seem that Surgeon Kennedy held doubts concerning the ages of some of the children. He commented in his final *General Report*⁸

I have thought proper to victual all boys from the age of 10 years and upwards as male souls and the girls of the same age as female souls. My reason for doing so was that I observed many of them had their ages inserted on the Nominal Return considerably below what they actually were.

Obviously, with their parents shaving years off their ages to qualify for emigration, their children's ages would need to be manipulated, also!

Murrays in the Surgeon's Sick Book

Charles' wife, Susan Murray became an early entry in the Doctor's Sick Book. Doctor Kennedy treated her, as Case No. 9, from November 14 to December 5 for *'Dyspepsia'* (indigestion). By November 19, he reported as to her condition - *'considerable debilitation and emaciation'* but, happily, she recovered and was convalescent by November 27 till she was discharged on December 5.

Charles and Susan also had to cope with two of their children falling ill during the journey. Case No. 6 was Ellen Murray aged 9 years. She was suffering from *'Fever - Synochus'* [a continued or unremitting fever]. On November 18 she *'was seized with cold shiverings followed with violent pain in her forehead, general pains and weakness, heat of skin, thirst, tongue parched, bowels confined and loss of appetite. Had exposed herself to the sunrays yesterday.....'* Maybe she was soaking up a bit too much unaccustomed sun on deck and it didn't agree with her! Her illness lasted a full week and she was discharged on November 25. Phillip Murray, age 14, was Case No. 22. The doctor diagnosed *'Pneumonia ... has exposed himself at night in sleeping on deck contrary to orders'*. He, too, recovered and by December 28 was *'convalescent'* until his discharge on January 8.⁹

Although Doctor Kennedy's ministrations helped our Murray patients to regain their health, not all his patients managed to survive the journey. Captains were required to record births, deaths and marriages happening on board the emigrant ships. Two babies were born during the *Susan's* voyage and five small children died of a bowel complaint. Emigrant children were especially prone to illness and in the period 1832-1855, 17% of them died on the long voyage to New South Wales.¹⁰ Amazingly, the youngest Murray children did not appear in the Surgeon's Sick Book at all.

Captain's Orders

The *Susan's* Captain at one stage decreed that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, *'the men will be shaved and boys and children have their heads combed and their hair cut short.'*¹¹ Men were given chores on the boat and for exercise played leapfrog! Hygiene was important; Kennedy reported that he had

'ordered the emigrants to be out of bed at six or seven o'clock. Men and boys on deck to wash themselves, women and children to do the same ... The children were washed in buckets of sea water and cheerfulness encouraged. Weather permitting, meals were taken on deck at 8 am, noon and at 4 pm, and smoking was confined to half an hour after each meal. At sunset the children were put to bed, then the adults assembled, prayers were read and then lights out.'

Religious Services during the journey.

Emigrant passenger, John Watson, was an agricultural labourer who, during the voyage, conducted the Church of England services and Bible classes for the children. The passengers were listed as all religious denominations - Wesleyan, Methodist Baptist, Protestant, C of E, and a few Catholics.¹² Most of the emigrants on the *Susan* were Protestants. Dissenting Protestants - ie. Presbyterians and others not of the established Church were now being treated in Ulster as second class subjects and debarred from civic and public life, along with the Catholics. The Surgeon noted that -

'To promote a religious disposition among the Emigrants, Divine Service every Sunday has been performed, weather permitting, in the afternoon a Sermon has been delivered by Mr. Watson Passenger and every Evening Prayers by Christians of different denominations.'

The *Susan's* Catholics would have missed the company of a priest during the long voyage. The Surgeon went on to say that *'the Catholics were not interfered with, on the forecastle they might be seen with their Officiating Ones worshipping in their own way, every night. Prayers were offered and sometimes a hymn sung'*. Maybe, special constable Charles Murray was one of the officiating ones at these meetings. Moreover, it is likely that Charles and Susan Murray and their children, as Roman Catholics, would have attended these meetings.

Christmas on the *Susan*

Christmas on 25 December 1838 was celebrated by the passengers and crew in a very different environment that year as the *Susan* headed down towards the warm southern continent. The worst of the voyage was over and in a few weeks they would be facing their new future. It is likely that some nostalgia for past Christmases was also in the air. The Surgeon's Log records that, at noon on Christmas Eve when the passengers dined, a quarter of a pint of wine was issued to each adult - *'no lemon juice served out today'*. Next day, Christmas Day, began with Divine Service and after dinner a quarter of a pint of wine again given to each adult. The nursing mothers were given porter wine! No doubt, other more appropriate festivities and refreshments were arranged for the many children on board.



Except for young Phillip Murray who was still sick at the beginning of January, there were no more reports of Murrays on the sick list for the remainder of the journey. Hopefully the next few weeks found them enjoying good health and seasickness was a thing of the past for all the emigrants.

Land ahoy!

There were, possibly, many passengers who hated the long voyage, the bouts of seasickness and the absence of privacy in the cramped quarters. The words *'Land Ho'* shouted by a sailor, when the coast was seen in the far distance, would electrify the passengers. They would now appear in their finest clothes, with mothers holding their children aloft in the hope that they would see the land where they were likely to spend the remainder of their lives.

An emigrant's view of arrival

Another emigrant, who arrived in Sydney only weeks after the Murrays on a ship also, confusingly, called *Susan*, kept a diary of his voyage and gives us a glimpse of how he viewed Sydney Harbour on reaching their journey's end. Michael Finn was a passenger on the other *Susan* which left Plymouth in December 1838¹³ and reached Sydney on 10th March 1839. He notes in his diary:

'In sight of Sydney heads early in the morning. There is nothing that strikes the eye as picturesque or sublime as the appearance of the Coast here; it has both a barren and rugged appearance from the Water; covered over with brush-wood and scrub, but was amply repaid by the splendid appearance, the smooth unruffled surface of its land locked harbour with the beautiful cottages on both sides and its numerous Inlets ...'

For another view of the same scene, we can look through the eyes of another arrival on the emigrant ship *Letitia*, also in 1839, who wrote -

*'The entrance to Port Jackson is grand in the extreme. The high, dark cliffs we had been coasting along all morning, suddenly terminate in an abrupt precipice, called the South Head, on which stand the lighthouse and signal-station. The North Head is a similar cliff, a bare bluff promontory of dark horizontal rocks; and between these grand stupendous pillars, as through a colossal gate, we entered Port Jackson. Near the North Head is the quarantine ground, off which one unlucky vessel was moored when we passed ...'*¹⁴

On 1 February 1839, Surgeon Supt C. Kennedy noted in his journal that there was a problem with 'Hooping Cough' when the Health Officer came aboard - but that this had been 'satisfactorily resolved'.¹⁵

In Fremantle in 1851 the ship *Anna Robertson* was placed in quarantine for fear that whooping cough might go ashore and infect thousands of Aborigines, who possessed no immunity.

Arrival in Sydney Harbour 1839

On a fine summer day, a Friday, as the *Susan* sailed through The Heads into view of picturesque Sydney Harbour, it is more than likely Charles and Susan Murray said a private prayer of thanks for their family's safe arrival at journey's end!

The *Shipping Column* on page 2 of the *Sydney Gazette* of Saturday 2 February, 1839, included news of the *Susans* arrival:

*Yesterday ...
From Londonderry (Ireland), same day, whence she sailed the 19th October, the barque SUSAN, Captain Hayne, with 261 Government Emigrants.
Agents A.B. Smith & Co.*

In the *English Intelligence* column on the same page, it was further reported the health problem had been cleared up:

... *The SUSAN from Londonderry is understood to bring intelligence to the 19th but, up till a late hour yesterday afternoon, it had not been ascertained whether the report of the Health Officer was such as to prevent the necessity of placing the vessel and passengers in quarantine. Since the above was written, Dr Dobie has reported favourably and the vessel has in consequence been allowed to come up the Harbour.*

The *Gazette* also noted the weather in Sydney on arrival - morning, noon and evening temperatures:

[Fahrenheit]	M	N	E	Wind	Weather
Thursday 31 [Jan]	71	84	76	NE	Hot wind
Friday 1 [Feb]	70	73	70	SE	Cloudy

Journey's end

All the *Susan* emigrants would have mixed feelings when the then small town of Sydney came into sight. There would be some trepidation at what awaited them, mixed with relief at the prospect of firm ground beneath their feet, after the endless tossing of the little ship during their long sea journey from the port of Londonderry in Ireland to Sydney, New South Wales.



¹ Not to be confused with the *Susan* which left Plymouth on 8th December 1838 and arrived at Sydney 10th March 1839 (with Capt Neatby and Surgeon Superintendent, J. E. Pattison).

² From painting of *Barque Mount Stuart Elphinstone 1840*, Artist William Adolphus KNELL. National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. [Tonnage similar - 610tons – the *Susan* was 572tons]

³ NL *Susan* - Surgeon's Log - Reel PRO3214 Also '*Doctors at sea: emigrant voyages to colonial Australia*' by Robert Haines, Basingstoke, England : Palgrave Macmillan, 1993 p.43

⁴ NLA pic-an4323619

⁵ *The Irish Australians* (1984, p29?)

⁶ NSWRS - Bounty Ships Surgeons Logs - *Susan* 1839 (held Kingswood NSW)

⁷ KENNEDY, Charles. Surgeon Superintendent. *General Report on the way in which the Emigration Ship "Susan" has been victualled and fitted out to convey Emigrants from L'Derry to Sydney New South Wales* dated 2nd February 1839 [NSWSR 4/4698.1]

⁸ KENNEDY (1839)

⁹ The Doctor's Sick Book also listed 18 year old James Blow who had a lengthy illness from Nov 20 to Jan 20 suffering from Diarrhea and Dysentery The Blow family, also from Fermanagh, would have a close association with the Murray family. They travelled on the same *Susan* voyage as the Murrays arriving at Sydney on 1 Feb 1839.

¹⁰ CHARLEWOOD, Don. *The long farewell: the perilous voyage of settlers under sail in the great migrations to Australia*, Penguin Books, 1981.

¹¹ KENNEDY (1839)

¹² NSWRS - Assisted Emigrants Passenger Lists - *Susan* 1839.

¹³ There was also a ship called *Susan* which sailed from Plymouth 8 December 1838 reaching Sydney on 10 March 1839. Records for this ship and the *Susan* - which sailed from Londonderry on 19 October 1838 arriving Sydney 1 February 1839 - are confused in the historical records.

¹⁴ Mrs. Charles Meredith. *Notes & Sketches of New South Wales during residence in the colony from 1839 to 1844*. Sydney : Ure Smith, 1973 [1844].

¹⁵ BLAINEY, Geoffrey. *Black kettle and full moon: daily life in a vanished Australia, Vic : Penguin Group, 2003*.

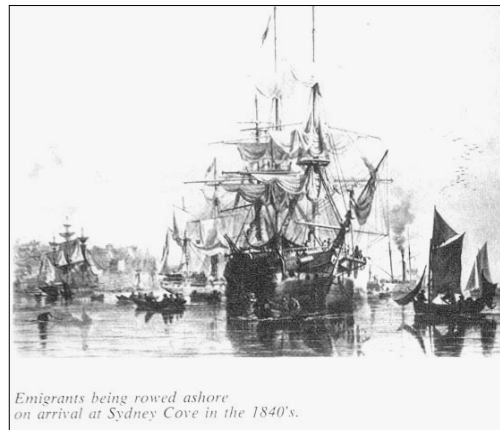
CHAPTER 4

Port Jackson to *Garden Hill*, Wollongong

There was a bustle and expansiveness about Sydney in the year 1839. Charles and Susan Murray and their children were eight of the 8,416 people who reached New South Wales in that year on assisted passages. The population was increasing rapidly from its penal roots in 1788. Its population would rise from 19,000 in 1836 to 30,000 four years later¹. Outside Sydney, another 100,000 completed the colony's European population. As well as new immigrants arriving, the transportation of felons was still swelling numbers when the Murray family arrived on the *Susan* in February 1839 as emigrants.

An emigrant ship arrives in Sydney²

It is likely that the arrival of a vessel from 'home' was greeted by swarms of little boats as local residents came out to look for relatives or friends on board. When the *Susan* passengers disembarked at Circular Quay, they were surrounded by wooded hills and an occasional building with several other sailing ships tied up at anchor in the bay.



The temperature of the Sydney area reported in the *Sydney Gazette* on that day was '76 degrees, weather clear'. In fact, the remarkable clearness of the atmosphere particularly struck new arrivals, 'so different to the diffused effect of an English landscape ...'³ James Morris (1973) draws an attractive picture of Sydney as it appeared to new arrivals a year later, in 1840.

'Sydney was surprisingly impressive, for a city that had been in existence scarcely more than half a century. As the great three-master from England sailed carefully between the headlands of Port Jackson, then as now one of the supreme moments of travel, to discover the glorious sheltered harbour within, with its islands and wooded coves sprawling languid under the sun. As the stranger approached this celebrated and notorious place, populated first by thieves, murderers, whores and paupers, he saw before him not a dismal penitentiary, but a prosperous and not unattractive seaport of some 30,000 inhabitants, set pleasantly on a green peninsula, and busy with the masts and riggings of many ships. A steam ferry puffed back and forwards across the harbour

and among the trees on the outskirts of the town, looking across the water, were isolated villas and cottages on the foreshore, like pleasure pavilions in a great water-garden'.⁴

On that clear, fine summer day in February 1839 when the *Susan* dropped anchor, the sparkling waters of the harbour under the vast blue sky, bathed in sunlight, could only gladden the emigrants' hearts. When Charles Murray and his family were able to finally disembark and venture ashore, they would explore the town itself with its busy streets, bustling with riders and carriages. The whitewashed cottages and two-story houses were spread comfortably along the streets, most with their own gardens full of colourful flowers, fruit and vegetables. However, convicts in chain gangs, dressed in their broad-arrow uniforms, were still a common sight in Sydney, as were the men from the newly built Hyde Park Barracks.

'Gangs in arrowed clothing were working on the streets as road navvies, on the new gaol, the military barracks, the dock, Dawes battery and Fort Macquarie. Others trudged down to work on the new botanic gardens on the slopes above the harbour - surely one of the most beautiful work sites in the world'.⁵

New South Wales Governors Bourke & Gipps

The previous Governor (1831-1837) of New South Wales, Dublin-born Sir Richard Bourke, had resigned in frustration in 1837 and left NSW to return to Ireland. Bourke, a paragon of Anglo-Irish liberal achievement had come up against the, then, closed society of the colonial exclusives. Bourke was a staunch supporter of the rights of Irish Catholics. He established religious equality on a just and firm basis and introduced humane reforms in the treatment of convicts, freedom of the press, trial by jury and the subsidised immigration of free settlers. He also sought to provide for all citizens with a sound and progressive system of public education.

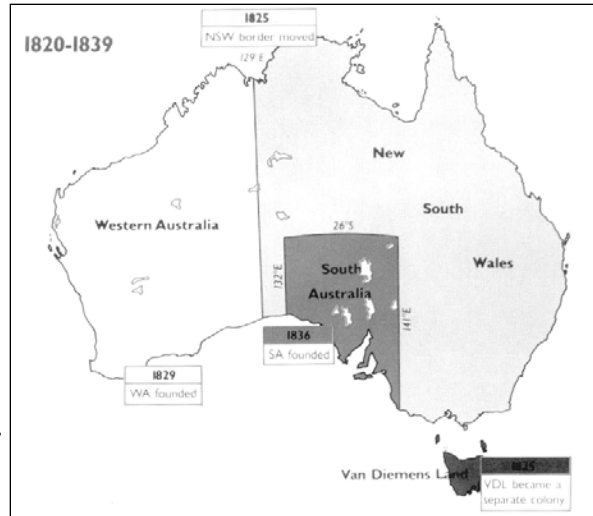
Outside the Mitchell Library in Macquarie Street, Sydney, stands the imposing bronze figure of Sir Richard Bourke. Few Sydneysiders today would realise why an adoring public, many of them Catholic and from the lower classes, would have donated so generously to erect a statue of the Irish-born lieutenant-general who was governor of NSW from 1831 to 1837.

Sir George Gipps, Bourke's successor as Governor (1838-1846), arrived in Sydney in February 1838. Although his administrative efforts were characterised by integrity, a devotion to duty and a capacity for hard work, Governor Gipps would also find, during his term, opposition from the rich and powerful in New South Wales. When he arrived, the colony of New South Wales stretched from Cape York in the north to Wilson's Promontory in the south, westwards to the border

with Western Australia, more than two thousand kilometres from Sydney, and eastwards from the shoreline so as to include 'all the Islands adjacent' and Norfolk Island.

Map of Australia in 1839¹

- 1825 - NSW border moved
- 1825 - VDL became a separate colony
- 1829 - WA founded
- 1836 - SA founded



Sponsored immigration

In the late 1830s, colonial employers' need for labour, together with the imminent loss of convict workers by 1841⁶, had induced Governor Bourke to establish the bounty system to finance immigration, particularly of mechanics, farm labourers and single females. The numbers of assisted migrants to the colony swelled immediately. The Government (or Wakefield) system operated up until 1840.⁷ Charles Murray's *Certificate of Entitlement*⁸ as a bounty immigrant stated merely that he was 'brought out by Govt'. There was no mention in the shipping documents of a sponsor's name or letter of recommendation.⁹

After the *Sydney Gazette* notice advertised the arrival of the *Susan* emigrants, it appears likely that prospective employers such as the Osbornes of Illawarra, mentioned earlier, originally from Dromore, Fermanagh, boarded the ship to choose suitable agricultural labourers, shepherds and female house servants to work for them on their various Illawarra properties.

From the reminiscences of an elderly Illawarra pioneer, we get a glimpse of what transpired when such emigrant ships as the *Susan* arrived in Sydney in the year 1839. A Mrs. Atchison of Shellharbour was one of three children of William Thomas and his wife who arrived from England on the *Westminster* in that same year. She was a little six-year old girl in 1839 when the family disembarked in Sydney, but Mrs. Atchison, interviewed in 1925, could still remember the ship's arrival.

When the Westminster arrived at Sydney, Henry Osborne was at the wharf with a view to securing men for the building of his Marshall Mount House, and the laying out of his gardens and grounds.¹⁰

The Osborne landholders of the Illawarra

Henry Osborne, who had arrived in Australia in 1829, received a grant of 640 acres in the Illawarra area, known as *Mount Marshall*. He later acquired large tracts of land at The Lakelands, Avondale and Kangaroo Valley as well as around Wollongong; including a Mount Keira property. *Mount Marshall* comprised 2,560 acres and, at that time, entitled Henry to between 20 and 30 free government labourers. The *Mount Marshall* homestead was commenced in 1839 and completed in 1841. When the *Susan* arrived from Ireland, Henry's brother John Osborne also needed labour for his *Garden Hill* property in the Illawarra.

Whether Charles Murray knew, before he left his home in County Fermanagh, that he would have the security of promised employment in the Illawarra, or whether the Osbornes chose him only after the *Susan's* arrival is not known. On arrival in Sydney families would spend a short time in the immigrant barracks then proceed to their destination which, in this case, was Wollongong. It appears that Charles Murray was initially to be employed making bricks in Wollongong as piece work¹¹ for Osborne properties.

But even a short stay in Sydney town would surely have the family strolling down George Street, the main street of Sydney in 1839, to the sight of parrots and other unfamiliar birds of exotic plumage hanging in cages exposed for sale; and fruit stalls loaded with oranges, lemons, limes, figs, grapes and stone fruits of every description. '*Men of all nations walked the streets of Sydney as well as South Sea Islanders and Maoris from New Zealand, who were sailors off the ships in the Harbour. The aboriginals no longer went about naked, but were now clothed in rags.*'¹² How long Charles Murray and his family stayed in Sydney before their next move is not known.

The journey south - travelling to the Illawarra

From Sydney town, the family had to undertake another journey with all their goods and chattels, to the Illawarra. At that time, there were two alternate methods of travel. The overland trip from Sydney to the Illawarra was, by all accounts, inconveniently arduous, but with the formation of the *Illawarra Steam Packet Company* in 1839, the trip was made much more pleasant.¹³ In fact, the Murrays may have travelled on a steamer like the Thomas family mentioned earlier. In her interview, Mrs. Atchison, recounted that, as a small child when she landed with her family at Wollongong in 1838, '*Crown Street was a bullock track through the bush*'. Upon the arrival of the little steamer *William the Fourth* at Wollongong, she described being helped ashore by one of the sailors from the steamer -

'There was no wharf or landing place, and produce had to be also carried to dry land. The bullock driver, Old Dan, was there with his team and soon they were in the dray and making through the bush to a place unknown to them ... along an apparently endless bush track, with only the bush craft of the driver to guide them on their journey. ... There was a large building back from the landing place where the convicts were housed ... Where Wollongong is today was then heavy timber, with about a dozen settlers' houses erected in the bush.



Typical Illawarra hut on a bush road¹⁴

Mrs. Atchison also recalled the fires of the blacks camped at places along the road, and described the settlers' places of abode as *'just rough huts'*.¹⁵ Charles and Susan Murray

and their family would have come upon similar scenes as they came to the end of the journey to the Illawarra and to their new life in Wollongong on John Osborne's *Garden Hill* property.

Some 1839 reminiscences in other diary entries re Illawarra

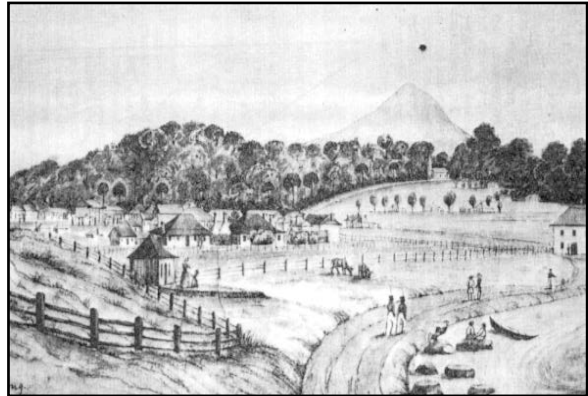
Earlier that same year, on 2 January, a few weeks before the arrival of the *Susan*, the *Earl Durham* arrived in Sydney with another group of pioneers bound for the Illawarra. One such pioneer, Margaret Menzies, kept a travel journal of her experiences. Her husband Robert Menzies had already bought a property in the Illawarra. Margaret provides another view of such a journey. After their arrival, she describes their party's two modes of travelling from Sydney to Wollongong.

Some of their party sailed from Sydney to Kiama aboard the *Alexander McLeay* with all their goods and chattels, while Margaret and Robert, themselves, went overland via Liverpool. They rode from Liverpool to Campbell Town for an overnight stay and then the next day travelled 11 miles to Appin before breakfast and another 25 miles to Wollongong, arriving at 7 o'clock in the evening. After spending the night there they continued southward, calling first at *'Dr John Osborne's at Garden Hill'* and, later in the day, at *'Mr. H. Osborne's at Marshall Mount'*.

Margaret Menzies wrote of a drought prevailing at the time of their arrival in 1839. She observes, *'Complaints were loud from all quarters of the want of water for man and beast and even in this district which is truly a paradise when compared to other parts was parched and the grass withered up'*. She later noted

that, *'everything rose tremendously in price ... First [rate] flour is now 46/- per cwt and Second [rate] ditto 43/- an immense price...'*

Yet another 1839 diary, that of Lady Jane Franklin, wife of the Tasmanian Governor, reveals conditions during a week she spent in Illawarra during the course of a six week overland journey from Port Phillip to Sydney. On 11th May, 1839, Lady Franklin wrote that she passed the house of Mr. [John] Osborne on her approach to Wollongong, and went on to describes the town itself -



Wollongong from the Stockade April 1840¹⁶

*'... we come on broad ugly streets; there are brick town houses here. Temporary wooden boarded huts for the mechanics are built on their allotments till the houses are erected ... There is a great run on Illawarra now. Every boat brings fresh emigrants ... Wollongong about three and a half years old ... The present town is a long parallelogram with the length at right angles to the sea. There are three streets.'*¹⁷

Churches

Attending church at Wollongong on the Sunday of her May 1839 visit, Lady Franklin writes, *'the present English service was performed in the Bishop's school house'*. She added that the Presbyterian service was performed in the Court House, and the Catholics had a wooden chapel at the back of *Kennedy's Inn*. As Catholics, the Murrays would likely have attended Sunday Mass at *Kennedy's Inn*.

In fact, the Murrays could take comfort in the fact that the Catholics had quite a presence in the area. The *Sydney Gazette* of 17 April 1833 reported that, *'the Rev. J.J. Therry visited Wollongong, and celebrated mass in the barrackroom there to a numerous congregation of the Roman Catholic persuasion.'* On 13th October 1840, the foundation stone of *St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral* in Wollongong was laid. It then took some nine years to complete.

Schools

Access to education for their school-age children would be a priority for Charles and Susan Murray and their fellow Irish emigrant families living in the area. In May 1839, Lady Franklin, in her dairy, notes that a school *'on the Irish plan'* was being erected in Wollongong, at a cost of £3000, calling it *'the first experiment of*

Sir George Gipps. A school building was duly erected in 1839 on a site in Crown Street under the system of education initially propounded by Gipps' predecessor, Governor Bourke¹⁸. It is likely that the younger Murray children obtained some years of education at this school after their arrival at *Garden Hill*, Wollongong. It was now up to Charles and Susan and their children to lay down the groundwork for the family's future in this new country.

Another of the *Susan's* emigrant families was also in Wollongong at the time. Bernard McCauly [sic], mentioned in the previous '*Voyage of the Susan*' chapter, penned a positive letter to the Editor of the *Londonderry Journal* dated 22 October 1839 which pertains to what was happening for the Murrays and McCauleys or other *Susan* emigrants who ended up in the Illawarra.

'AUSTRALIA

Sir. The ship Susan that sailed from Londonderry on the 19th October, 1838, performed the voyage in 104 days, and landed, all well on the 2nd February, 1839, with the exception of 4 children, who died on the passage. I wish to give for the information of my fellow-countrymen who mean to emigrate, a wholesome advice for their guidance. The class of emigrants fit to come here are unmarried people, from 14 to 34. A man with a strong full grown family would do well, with a little capital to take a farm, but I advise the aged men and women and small weak families, or any that are as they will have to encounter great difficulties from the time they leave the land of their nativity till they settle in the land of their adoption This is a fine country for the sober, industrious people, but let the drunkard stay at home (this is a drouthy climate for him)... I expect (God willing) to make an independency here in seven years for my family. I am Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant.

BERNARD McCAULY

Late Publican and Grocer,
Moville near L'Derry

Wollongong District of Illiwarra [sic] 14th April, 1839'

Many years of hard work would be ahead of the new arrivals in the Illawarra before the time when they could own and work their own land - the dream of all the immigrants from the old country. But succeed they would. Through hard work and battling the elements through good years and bad, Charles Murray and the related extended families he sponsored as emigrants from Ulster, in the years to follow, would go on to become settlers and landowners in the Shoalhaven district of New South Wales.



¹ 1841 New South Wales Census.

² Thomas Picken, *Emigrants leaving the ship, Sydney Cove, NSW, 1853*, NLA Pictures Collection.

³ Meredith. (1844), p.35.

⁴ MORRIS, James. *Heaven's command: an imperial progress*. London : Faber & Faber, 1973

⁵ *Australians 1838*, Fairfax, Syme & Walden Associates, 1987 (p.286)

⁶ Opposition to transportation commenced in the late 1830s and led to the last convict ship arriving in Sydney in December 1840.

⁷ From 1841, however, the bounty system changed and landholders in New South Wales were able to sponsor specific immigrants or families before they left Ireland.

⁸ NSWRS Reel 1307 4/4825

⁹ NSWRS Bounty Ships Certificate of Entitlement Reel 1307 - 4/4849

¹⁰ McDONALD, W.G. (Ed). *Earliest Illawarra: its explorers and pioneers*, IHP:1989. p.117.

¹¹ NSWAO Reel 2654 p.219, *The Return of the Disposal of Immigrants on the Susan*

¹² OSBORNE, A. *Notes on the present state and prospects of society in New South Wales*, London, 1833, p.278 (cited in Henderson 1983)

¹³ *A bustling place: a brief story of Wollongong*. Wollongong: Rural Bank (pamphlet held by SAG)

¹⁴ 'Kembla', Illawarra', 1840s. Georgiana Lowe, 'Album of watercolours of scenes in New South Wales 1842-1850'. Courtesy: Mitchell Library.

¹⁵ McDonald 1966, p.117

¹⁶ Artist unknown. Courtesy National Library of Australia

¹⁷ HENDERSON, K & T. *Early Illawarra: people, houses, life: an Australian monograph 1838* Canberra:ANU, 1983, p.117

¹⁸ *Commonwealth Jubilee 1951* (pamphlet held by SAG Ref. B4.500/1/PAM)

CHAPTER 5

Emigrant workers in the Illawarra in the 1830s and 1840s

A great number of the Irish who settled in the NSW Illawarra area came from the Northern Counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh. Many had connections with the Osbornes; Henry Osborne and his wife Sarah Marshall, emigrated from Tyrone. He was given a free land grant of 2,560 acres to the west of Lake Illawarra in 1829 that he named Mount Marshall. Henry's brothers John and Alick, who came to NSW during their naval careers also settled in Illawarra. Such land holders were paid bounties to sponsor emigrating married couples.

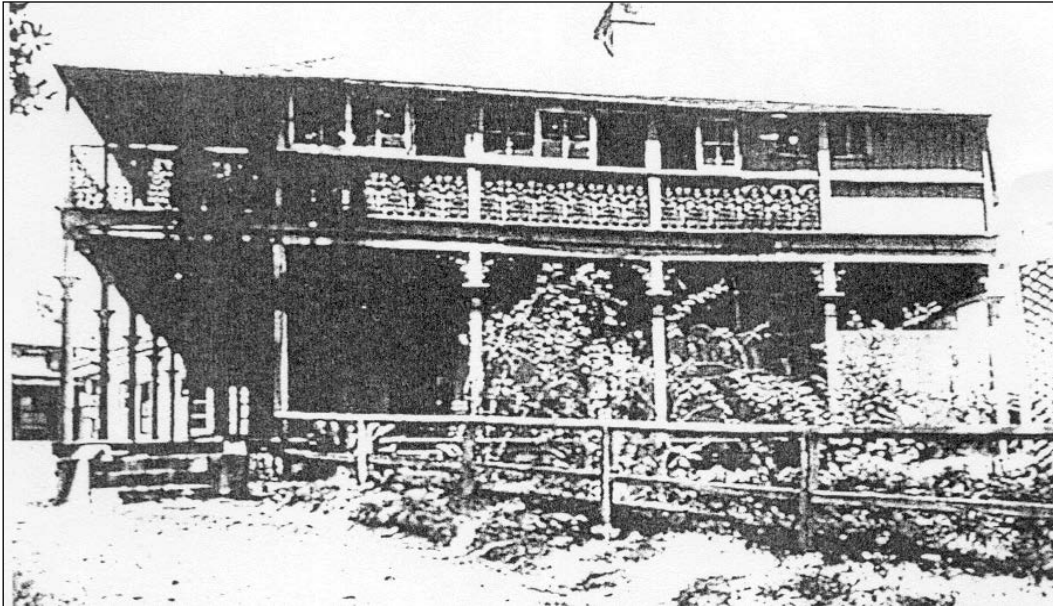
Some years before the Murrays left Fermanagh, Alick Osborne wrote a diary of his travels in the Colony, published in London in the year 1833. It included a description of conditions at that time in the Illawarra area of New South Wales, with these comments justifying the part that he and his brothers played in encouraging the Ulster emigrants to join them as pioneers in the Illawarra.

*'The admirable management of this young establishment, the healthy appearance of the children, and contented aspects of the parents (having realised to the utmost their anticipation of emigration) with their present prospect of peace and plenty, present a picture at once gratifying and delightful to every one interested in the perfect success of emigration.'*⁴

Alick Osborne was clearly the catalyst who influenced other members of the family to come to Australia. Having already made three trips to Australia and back, he obviously inspired not only Henry but John as well.² As a chain of migration, many more Irish Osborne relatives were to follow the original three to New South Wales.³

Dr John Osborne's Garden Hill

Dr John made four trips with convicts before bringing out his wife and six of their seven children on the *James Pattison* in 1836. His eldest son, Archibald, was already at *Garden Hill*, presumably managing it in John's long absences.⁴ It was originally part of a parcel of 640 acres named *Glen Gosh*, which was dated 23/9/1831. John later divided the grant into two parts, *Garden Hill* and *Mangerton*.⁵



John Osborne's *Garden Hill* Residence⁶

By 1841, on the fringe of Wollongong, one of the most densely populated estates in Illawarra was John Osborne's *Garden Hill* estate, with 159 people living on 640 acres.⁷ *Garden Hill* was variously described as 1 square mile and as 300 acres, and includes the site of the present Wollongong Hospital. John Osborne let it on clearing lease terms.

Charles Murray was a 'clearing lease' tenant employed by John Osborne at *Garden Hill*, with possibly a 7-10 year contract. Charles would have been an ideal tenant because he had adult sons to assist him in clearing the land. He also had daughters - useful for house and dairy duties.

The 1841 NSW Census

In 1841, a Census was conducted in the Colony. From this Census, Return No. 187 confirms that Charles Murray and family - a household of six - were then living at *Garden Hill*. Place of Residence is given as - *Garden Hill near Wollongong*; person in charge of house - *Charles Murray*; owner of house - *J. Osborne*. The residence is described as wood, completed, inhabited, and the number of residents and free persons - 6. Following is a detailed table.⁸ The christian names have been added by the author to match the age ranges.

Immigrant workers in the Illawarra in the 1830s and 1840s

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		TOTAL
	Married	Single	Married	Single	
Age 2 - 7				1 <i>Margaret</i>	1
7 - 14		1 <i>Charles Jr</i>		1 <i>Elinor</i>	2
14 -21		1 <i>Phillip</i>			1
21 -45	1 <i>Charles Snr</i>		1 <i>Susan</i>		2
TOTALS	1	2	1	2	6
Arr. FREE	1	2	1	2	6
RCs	1	2	1	2	6
Land Prop	1				1
Shepherds		2			2
Other			1	2	3
TOTAL	1	2	1	2	6

The 1841 NSW Census, Wollongong

In 1841, the year of the census, the ages of the Murray children would have been as follows - James (19), Phillip (17), Mary (15), Elinor (12), Charles (9) and Margaret (5). It could be that, by 1841, James and Mary were not counted as of the household. As adults, 19 year-old James and 15 year-old Mary may have been working on other Osborne properties, at this point in time.

On *Garden Hill*, John Osborne not only had a complement of 6 male convicts (as well as 2 assigned women who were domestic servants), but more importantly there were about 30 families and 20 unmarried male labourers. Of the married men, 18, including Charles Murray, were listed as '*landed proprietors*', indicating that on this property, *Garden Hill*, there was a substantial number of families working individual parcels of land with a certain degree of independence.

Illawarra Aboriginals

During her time at Kiama, Margaret Menzies, the diarist mentioned earlier, had her first encounter with the Aboriginal people of the district. In her diary, she graces them with a somewhat patronising admiration.

[One native] ... had a brass medal round his neck, which told he was William Roberts, King of Camberoo, & a piece of scarlet cloth across his forehead ... Some more blacks came up & this morning 2 or 3 women came with some cray fish & got sugar from Mrs. Smith. Roberts gave her 2/- for 1/4lb tea and 2lb of sugar and understood perfectly the quantity he should get for his 2 white monies ... They are generally ugly creatures & yet very picturesque when seated round their fires & the little children like imps running about. Some of them have a gait that would serve a duchess.⁹

Some contemporary observations re the Osbornes

The Menzies also met the families of Henry Osborne's two older brothers. After her first visit to *Garden Hill*, Margaret was not entirely impressed and observed that Dr John Osborne was, '*rather a gentlemanlike man but not so sterling as Henry & Mrs. John the most unladylike lady I have seen in a long time. The children, bah! want civilization sadly*'. It seems Margaret was a serious and gently-bred young lady with strong convictions about religion and the rules of proper conduct. One of her preoccupations when she arrived in Illawarra was to seek friends and neighbours who shared and measured up to her own views of propriety.

With a lack of any diaries or documentation concerning the lives of our Murray family after they arrived in the Illawarra, it is not easy to determine where they fell in the immigrant pecking order of the day. It appears that Margaret Menzies considered herself a cut above the other ladies.. Margaret penned some acid comments in her journal.

'There is no society here and I sometimes feel that we have left a great deal behind us. There is some chance of our becoming savages ... Intercourse with well-bred people! One! Mrs. H. Osborne is the only lady near me I expect to enjoy.'

Let us hope, in the years that followed, Margaret mellowed and relaxed her rigid standards somewhat to have a measure of social intercourse with '*Mrs. John*'. It may be that she eventually found congenial company amongst other immigrant women working to create for themselves and their families a new life, such as Charles Murray's wife, Susan, from Fermanagh.

Some other *Garden Hill* families

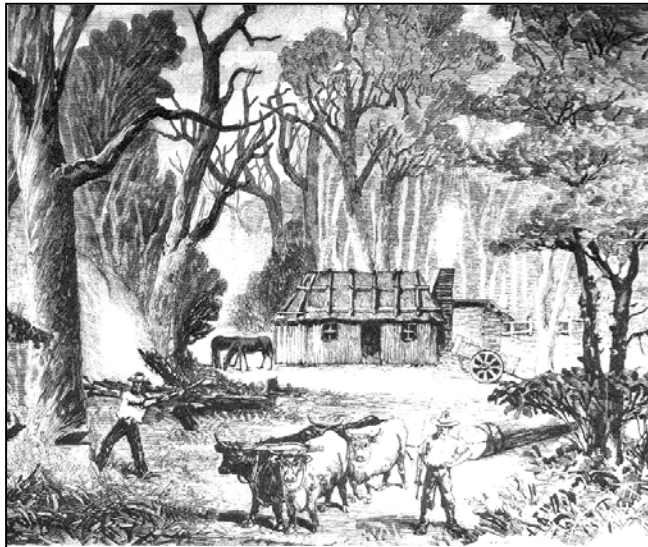
During their time at *Garden Hill* Charles and Mary Murray (aged 14 and 17 years in 1844) were the baptism sponsors of Anna Maria Cosgrove¹⁰ on 5th August 1844.¹¹ Anna's parents may have previously been acquainted with the Murray family in Fermanagh. Thomas and Maria Cosgrove and their four sons - John, James, Thomas and Patrick - had come as emigrants from Irvinestown, Fermanagh, (near Kesh) and arrived in Sydney on the *Herald* on 15th July 1841, only two years after the Murrays. Henry Osborne, had, in that year 1841, sponsored a large number of Northern Irish to work on his estates, and his brother, John Osborne, had provided character references for the Cosgroves.

Also living and working at *Garden Hill* in 1841, in a house owned by John Osborne, were fellow 1839 *Susan* immigrants from Fermanagh, John and Ann Blow with their family. The Blows moved to *Avondale*¹², another Osborne property near Dapto late in 1841.¹³

Apart from the hard work on their clearing leases, there would have been lots of happy times and shared memories for the immigrants whilst living and working with other families formerly from neighbouring parishes and counties in Fermanagh. It is very likely that the Murray, Cosgrove and Blow children became friends while living, working and playing together at *Garden Hill*.

Clearing Lease Men

As the area was heavily wooded, to cope with the clearing problem most of the larger owners resorted to the clearing-lease system. *'In this district'*, wrote Joseph Phipps Townsend, a visitor to Illawarra in the late 1840's, *'is to be found a numerous class of small settlers called "clearing-lease men".'* It seems Charles Murray was classed as one of these. Large trees had to be cleared by hand using axes and bullocks. With a small piece of uncleared land (each about thirty acres) on condition of having it rent-free for six years, they would build a shanty. There they lived while they cleared and improved their holding, replacing the shanty ultimately with a decent dwelling.



Hardy settlers cleared the inland forests¹⁴

*'They have generally got on pretty well in the world, and can afford to pay about ten pounds a-year for their now reclaimed land. Most of these men have a dairy cow and a mare, which get their own living under the mountains; and the sale of their butter and their crops, and the money they occasionally earn from the other settlers and labourers, keep the pot boiling.'*¹⁵

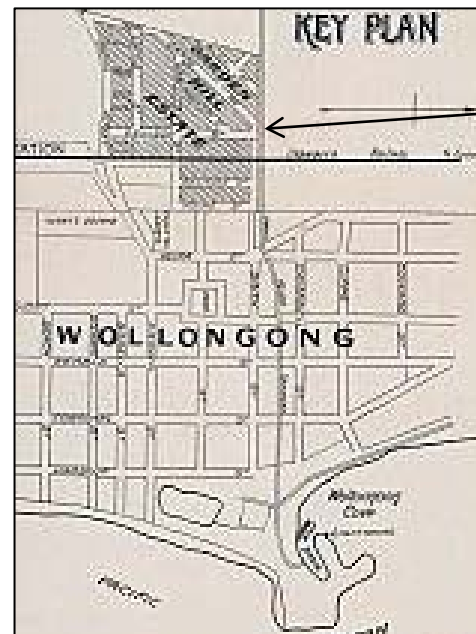
Townsend went on to suggest that a clearing-lease man must have some experience in the colony before he can commence operations, and he must have enough capital to support himself and family for one year. He concluded, however, that most of the settlers in Illawarra, *'of whatever grade were comfortable and happy.'* As clearing-lease tenants, it would have been backbreaking work for Charles

Murray and his sons. Whether they had first to improvise a shelter, or some sort of shack was provided by the Osbornes, the initial living conditions for the family would have been very simple.

Usually, slab or cabbage-tree huts were constructed, with bark or cabbage-tree roofs, earth floor and no windows. A large wooden fireplace stretched the whole width of the room, protected by stones. The fires were of great logs over which hung the pots and camp oven above, suspended from an iron cross bar. The women soon learnt to make hats from the fans of the cabbage palm - hats worn by practically every man and boy in Illawarra.¹⁶

The felling itself was very tough work. At first, the vines and undergrowth had to be removed sufficiently to secure a proper fall. The use of an axe from daylight to dark by one unused to such work meant blistered hands and hard sore muscles. As soon as a small area was burned off, it was planted with wheat, maize, potatoes and turnips. When possible, the wheat was sent to a mill, but often the settlers had to be satisfied with meal ground on the farm.

Working at *Garden Hill*, the Murrays would have earned £10-15 an acre to clear by contract and some of their older children were probably also getting wages for working on other properties. Men were getting from £25-35 a year and single girls £20-25 a year as agricultural labourers and housemaids. To the Murrays and other Irish immigrant families in Australia at that time, having secure employment and being able to earn regular and adequate wages for each adult member of the family would give them the ability to save money towards the Irish immigrants' ultimate goal - land of their own.



**AD: Garden Hill Estate, Wollongong
For auction sale at the town hall Wollongong¹⁷**

Time to move on - greener pastures

The years 1839-1847 would give the family eight years of earnings, sufficient to enable them to think about buying and clearing their own land. At the end of that time, they would then have to decide whether the Illawarra area was the place to stay and put down roots, or whether they should look further afield.

In 1841 the population of Wollongong was 841¹⁸. In the early 1840s, the Governor, Sir George Gipps, was confronting major problems in New South Wales, including growing violence between Aborigines and colonists on the frontiers of settlement, a prolonged drought and a savage economic depression. By 1843, Illawarra had prospered and was of such importance that the Governor constituted a District Council there, the first form of Local Government.¹⁹ Churches and schools, a court, gaol and business houses were established but, several years later, the local economy would go into a decline. The next few years were times of drought and economic depression in the Illawarra as in other parts of New South Wales. By 1846, Wollongong's population had fallen to 515.

In view of this downturn, perhaps Charles Murray Snr decided the family's future lay, not in the Illawarra, but further afield. It appears that the family remained at *Garden Hill* until the eldest son, James, happened upon the Ulladulla area, where desirable farming land was at this time becoming available. Travelling on horseback between the various Osborne landholdings in the Illawarra area and Kangaroo Valley may have led to him happening upon such land.

Also, by this time Charles and his adult sons may have decided that they had, between them, amassed sufficient capital to purchase some land. They would have completed their clearing lease arrangement with John Osborne. It was now time to put down permanent roots in their adopted country. With most of the six children now adults - from 12-year old Margaret to 26-year old James, another journey would soon take place, a shorter one this time - further south, down the New South Wales coast to the Shoalhaven.

There, in the lush green coastal hills and valleys and forests of the south coast of New South Wales, a new pioneering chapter was about to start for the Murray family from County Fermanagh, Ireland, with the promise of owning and working on their own land.



-
- ¹ OSBORNE, A. *Notes on the present state and prospects of society in New South Wales*, London, 1833, p.278 (cited in Henderson 1983)
- ² OSBORNE, Frank. 'Osbornes in early Illawarra', IHSB, March 1987.
- ³ See OSBORNE, Frank. 'Osbornes in Early Illawarra', IHSB, March 1987.
- ⁴ OSBORNE, Frank. Letter to J. Dawes dated 2 Jan 2000
- ⁵ OSBORNE, Frank. 'Osbornes in early Illawarra' IHSB, March 1987.
- ⁶ Former home of Dr. John Osborne RN, Photograph taken just before demolition, when house was part of Wollongong District Hospital/ Photographer Harvey. Wollongong City Library Neg No. FM2/192/6/33A
- ⁷ 1841 NSW Census
- ⁸ HENDERSON, K&T. 1983 p143
- ⁹ Ibid p.113
- ¹⁰ Anne became a farmer in her own right, calling her property at West Dapto '*Osborne House*.'
- ¹¹ RUDD, Jenny O'Neill. *The flying Cosgroves*. Sydney, 1996, p.32.
- ¹² It is believed that Alick Osborne built *Avondale* for his daughter Anne who married Robert Marshall, a relative of Henry's wife, Sarah Marshall. *Avondale* was also the name chosen by Charles Murray for his first landholding in the Shoalhaven area.
- ¹³ SWAIN, Dell. *Blow by blow: the family of John Blow*, Grose Valley NSW:D.Swain, n.d.
- ¹⁴ From *Australia 200*. Sydney : Ozwald Ziegler Enterprises. 1970. P.55.
- ¹⁵ McDONALD, W.G. *Nineteenth-Century Dapto*. Wollongong:IHS, 1976, p.30
- ¹⁶ McDONALD 1976, P.31
- ¹⁷ National Library of Australia 1892. Map Folder 197.LFSP 3112.
- ¹⁸ <http://www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au/library/onlineresources/suburbprofiles/pages/wollongong.aspx>
- ¹⁹ *Commonwealth Jubilee: Wollongong celebrations*, IHS, 1951 (pamphlet)

CHAPTER 6

Pioneering in the Shoalhaven ULLADULLA 1850s

According to the 1888 publication, *Men of Mark*, James Murray stated that he 'worked for his father until 1847, then went to Avondale, Ulladulla, and farmed there until 1857'. What influenced him to leave the Illawarra and go to Ulladulla? Other pioneering accounts of that time and place, as well as local history publications describing conditions in the Illawarra, are used to fill in those years to 1857. It becomes possible, then, to build up some sort of a scenario that may have led James to induce his father and the rest of his family to move to the lush pastures and forests of the Ulladulla area.

Osborne's Butter Track

In his book, *History of Shoalhaven*, William A. Bayley traces packhorse and bridle tracks that developed along the earliest routes in the Kangaroo Valley as well as from the *Marshall Mount property* of Henry Osborne. The best known of these was marked on various New South Wales Lands Department plans as '*Osborne's Butter Track*'. This route was used to drive young cattle to the Valley. It was also used to send butter back, in kegs balanced on packhorses at the rate of four kegs a week, along the coast tracks developed for communication between centres settled by clearing leases, and later by selectors. Transport of produce was directed to ports from which shipping developed to Sydney.¹ Farther south, at the growing dairy centre of Ulladulla, the tracks converged on Ulladulla harbour.

Boat Harbour and The Settlement

At Ulladulla, cedar drew the early settlers, the first of whom was the Reverend Thomas Kendall. He settled just north of the present township in 1828. Gradually, the rich farming land seven kilometres north of the harbour was settled and the local farmers called this '*the settlement*'. The harbour from which their produce was shipped to Sydney was known simply as the '*boat harbour*'. However, the whole area was officially known as '*Ulladulla in the County of St. Vincent*'.

The '*settlement*' was difficult to approach by land. There was every possible obstacle to prevent settlers from reaching it - rivers, lakes, swamps, creeks and gorges. Transportation was by horse and cart, packhorse, bullock-teams for the

heavy materials, and saddle horses.² James Murray may have travelled over some or all of these tracks during the course of working on the Osbornes' properties in the Illawarra.

It is not possible to pinpoint exactly when Charles Murray Senior and the other members of the family joined James in the Ulladulla area but it seems likely they made the move sometime between 1847 and 1849.

Daughter Mary Murray marries

On 12th February 1847, Charles & Susan Murray's eldest daughter, Mary, married John McCarthy in Sydney. Most likely, they become acquainted during the family's time living and working at *Garden Hill*, Wollongong. After they married, John and Mary McCarthy lived for a time in Wollongong where their first child was born. They were not part of the move down to the Ulladulla area when the rest of the Murray family moved there from *Garden Hill*, but remained behind in Wollongong, eventually moving to live in the Nowra area,

As pioneers for the second time around, there would be a lot of hard work ahead for Charles and the rest of the family, but the greatest boon of all awaited them - the opportunity to own land and work for themselves. In a Shoalhaven directory of 1849, appears an entry, '*Charles Murray Snr - Conjola - Farmer*'.³ They were on their way. It was in the early 1850s that Charles and his eldest son James started acquiring parcels of land in the adjacent Armstrong's Forest area, where they would eventually set up dairying and other farming operations. Timber (especially cedar), fruit, vegetables, wheat, cheese and butter were the main sources of income for the pioneers.

Daughter Ellinor marries

On a nearby farm, *Eagle View*, there lived a bachelor farmer, Andrew McLean, listed as '*landowner*' in an 1850 directory. After the Murrays became neighbouring farmers, it seems Andrew wasted no time but proceeded to court and marry Charles and Susan's second daughter, Ellinor, in that same year.

Land Sales

The free granting of land had been abolished in 1830, and land was now sold at a flat rate in regular public sales. Few were deterred and the speculative land fever generated by the boom in squatting soon began to affect the Ulladulla area. Charles Murray was there at the right time. By June 1851, there is documented evidence that Charles Murray and, no doubt, the remaining family members were

living on a farm in the area, and using it as their address. (Perhaps they were squatting for a time on land selected to buy when the time was right).

At a sale of land, held at Broulee on 25th June 1851, fifty acres were purchased by '*Charles Murray of Darling Forest*'.⁴ This land was in the County of St. Vincent near Ulladulla (Lot 24) and handwritten on top of the deed were the words, '*Deed prepared on farm of Charles Murray*'. The purchased land was described as follows:

Fifty acres. County of St. Vincent Parish unnamed, near Ulladulla. Commencing on the North bank of a Creek forming the Northern boundary of Kendall's 1280 Acres at the West side of a measured portion of 105 Acres and ... on the East by that land; and the Northerly continuation of the West boundary thereof, being a line bearing North 33 chains; on the North by a line bearing West 15 chains; on the West by a line bearing South 35 chains to the Creek aforesaid; and towards the South by that Creek. Easterly to the 105 acres aforesaid.

Thomas Surfleet Kendall, a son of Shoalhaven pioneer Rev Thomas Kendall, owned the farm in the area at that time called *Darling Forest*. As this land was originally promised to him by a previous Governor, Sir Ralph Darling, Kendall called it *Darling Forest* - a compliment to His Excellency. Sir George Gipps later officially made the grant on 30 June 1840. Thomas Kendall and his family were living at *Darling Forest* from 1838 until 1844, when they went to Kiama.⁵

It is suggested, as an alternative to the squatting theory, that Charles and his sons were managing this farm *Darling Forest* for the Kendalls prior to purchasing their adjacent lot. On 5th January 1852, the Crown Grant was made to Charles Murray of this first 50 acres (lot 24). This has since been identified as the landholding subsequently called, for many years, '*Avondale*' Ulladulla.

It was thought the chosen name *Avondale* may have had an Irish connection, but more likely the association was with the Osbornes. One of Henry Osborne's landholdings at Dapto in the Illawarra was also called *Avondale* and Fermanagh immigrant William Blow who had sailed on the *Susan* with Charles Murray had moved from *Garden Hill* to this Dapto estate in the 1850s.⁶ *Avondale* is presently the name of a suburb of Dapto⁷.

Adding further to his land holdings, '*Charles Murray of Ulladulla*' attended a *Sale of Lands* held this time at Wollongong on 3rd September 1851. There, he purchased 50 acres in the County of St. Vincent near Conjola Creek at the cost of 50 pounds. This land is described thus:

From Ulster to Ulladulla

Fifty acres. Parish unnamed near the head of Conjola Creek. Commencing at a point on that Creek, bearing North 41 degrees West and distant 98 chains from a marked Oak tree at the junction of the Creek forming the Southern boundary of the Village Reserve, with Conjola Creek and Bounded on the South by a line bearing West 22 chains 50 links; on the West by a line bearing North 20 chains to Conjola Creek; and towards the North and East by that Creek Easterly and Southerly to the point of commencement. Upset price 1 pounds per acre.

Six months later, on 1st March 1852, the Crown Grant of this land was made to Charles Murray of Ulladulla (Lot 14). This Conjola lot is possibly the land that eventually went to his eldest son, James.

Only two weeks later, at a sale of land held this time at Broulee on 19th March 1852, 'Charles Murray of Ulladulla' further purchased 105 acres at the cost of one hundred and five pounds in the County of St. Vincent at Big Swamp near Ulladulla described thus:

Parish unnamed at the Big Swamp near Ulladulla commencing at the North East corner of a measured Portion of One hundred Acres and Bounded on the South by that Land bearing West thirty chains to Kendall's one thousand two hundred and eighty Acres on the West by part of the East boundary of Kendall's Land and a continuation thereof being a line bearing North thirty five chains on the North by a line bearing East thirty chains and on the East by a line bearing South thirty five chains to the commencing point aforesaid. Being the Land put up to Sale as Lot 11 in pursuance of the Proclamation of 14th February 1857 and subsequently selected by the said Charles Murray under the eleventh paragraph of the Regulations of 1st March 1843.

On 18th January 1853 the Crown Grant of this 105 acres (Lot 11) was made to 'Charles Murray of Ulladulla'.

Son Phillip Murray marries

On 28th November 1853, Charles & Susan Murray's second son, Phillip, married Rosina Thomas at Kiama NSW. Charles obviously decided now to convey some of the land to his newly married son, Phillip. At the same time he proceeded to convey land to James, his eldest son, who was also soon to marry.

On 20 December 1854, Charles Snr conveyed Lot 14 (50 acres at Conjola adjoining the village reserve) to James; and Lot 11 (105 acres adjoining Kendalls at Big Swamp) to Phillip.

*20/12/1854 Indenture between Charles Murray of Ulladulla ... Settler and Susan his wife of the one part and **James** Murray of Ulladulla aforesaid settler of the other part ... absolute sale...120 pounds - 50 acres near the head of Conjola Creek - junction of creek...marked Oak Tree at the junction of the creek forming the southern boundary of the village reserve with Conjola Creek - signed by C. Murray and the mark of Susan Murray (Lot 14?)*

*20/12/1854. Conveyance between Charles Murray of Ulladulla ... and Susan ... has contracted with the said **Phillip** Murray ... absolute sale to him ...110 pounds ... paid by the said Phillip Murray ...105 acres ...unnamed at the Big Swamp near Ulladulla - the Kendalls 1,280 acres and on the west by part of the east boundary of Kendall's land...' (Lot 11?)]*

Pioneer dairyfarmers

It was dairying that became the principal form of agriculture very early in the district's history.⁸ As family stories relate that the Murrays were dairy farmers in the early days, it is likely that by this time - in the mid-1850s - they were running *Avondale* as a dairy farm. However, in those days, every farm family had cows, milked by hand, by father, mother, children or bachelor uncles. This was usually done in slab bails with dirt floors, bark or shingle roofs, wide verandahs and cobblestone yards.⁹



Sketch believed to be the *Avondale* dairy¹⁰

Sponsoring family members

Many hands were needed to clear the land, plant and harvest crops, milk the cows and all the other jobs to be done by hand in those pioneering times. It was hard work but at least they were working on their own land. According to Australian historian, Patrick O'Farrell, the '*overwhelming weight of testimony sent back to Ireland*' showed the Irish immigrants were thankful for the decision they had made, and, further, they were happy to assist relatives left behind, sending them money or sponsoring their passage to New South Wales. This would be especially so when news of the potato famine that struck Ireland in 1845 reached Ulladulla.

To this end, Charles Murray Senior sought to bring out some family members from Ireland. He may have received a letter from Ireland that his sister and husband in Fermanagh had passed away leaving their family as orphans. Not only could members of this family help on the Murray landholdings, emigrating would give them an opportunity to make a better life for themselves.

In the Shoalhaven, as in other pockets of New South Wales, Irish settlers tended to set up chain migration patterns, which rapidly increased the size of the family groups. And so it was that, on 5th October 1854, Charles Murray sponsored, as emigrants, five members of the related Magee/McGee family from Templecairn, Fermanagh. As their sponsor, he paid £22.10s towards the cost of their passages.

The McGee family

The five young McGees arrived in Sydney per *Hilton* on 2nd October 1855. It stated on their '*Certificate of Entitlement*' that they had relations in the Colony - '*an uncle - Charles Murray living at Ulladulla*', and that their parents were both dead. Their mother's name was given as Dorinda Murray - evidently a sister of Charles Murray Senior. The ages of the Magees in 1854 were stated as - James (25), Francis (22), Thomas (17), Charles (14) and Mary (12). They eventually joined their pioneering uncle and cousins at Armstrong's Forest. [*For 3-generation descendant report - See Appendix B*].

Constable Brown's Diary¹¹

During the 1850's, a diary was kept by Bernard Brown who was the local police constable between 1849 and 1862. Constable Brown roamed the Ulladulla district by horseback serving out summonses and performing other police duties in the area.¹² His comments on local people contain a wealth of information for family historians. His entries about some members of the Murray family, living at Yatte Yattah (or Armstrong's Forest) and Conjola at the time, make interesting reading, describing events in their day-to-day lives.

It seems likely, from his notes, that travellers were wont to use the Murray homestead as a lodging place or guesthouse. Brown's diary entries often contained comments to the effect that he and others slept there on their journeys around the district. Also, Charles Murray Junior, in a legal document some years later, stated that at one time he was owed money by '*lodgers*'.



Believed to be a sketch of *Avondale* homestead, Yatte Yattah¹³

The following entries are selections from Bernard Brown's diary written during the year 1855, which contain references to the Murrays and related families.

January 2: Made for Mr. Murray's place in the evening and slept there. Mrs. Jones came there on her way home and slept there.

April 7th: Slept at Mr. Murray's this night. A lot of Broulee people arrived shortly after returning from the races. Young Robert McCauley nearly got drowned in attempting to cross some river by the Pylon (?) house.

April 8th: Sunday, left Mr. Murray's this morning for Mr. Warden's

27th May: Spent the afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. P. Murray [Phillip & Rosina?] Mr. and Mrs. McLean [Andrew & Ellen ?] ...

2nd June: Mr. Murray had a large sale of cattle which sold very well, but the horses there was no sale for.

Son James Murray marries

On 12th June 1855, Charles and Susan Murray's eldest son, James, married Annie McCawley of Merville, Donegal, Ireland, at Wollongong. Constable Brown mentions the bride and family festivities in his diary notes.

16th June: Mr. and Mrs. McLean called here, came from Wandandyan this morning ...Went down as far as Adam's Wharf this afternoon to see if the Steamer is in.

23rd June: Saw James Murray at Thomas's with his wife. He fixed to dine with us and go on as far as Wandandian tomorrow, so as to reach Ulladulla on Monday.

25th June: Got back to Mr. Murray about 6 o'clock this evening. The bride and folks arrived about 10 tonight unexpectedly.

29th August: Got to Mr. Murray's about 5 o'clock, spent another merry and pleasant night as they had a tolerable party there.

30th August: Started from Ulladulla about 9 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. McCan [McLean?] and Mr. C. Murray and self - accompanied to the station by Mrs. J. Murray, Miss Murray and Mr. Tonay (?). Arrived home about 8 o'clock.

12 October: Went up to Hyam's this afternoon and on the Bank of the River met Old Murray and old Dawson. The latter returned and slept here.

Son Charles Murray Junior marries

When his youngest son married, Charles Murray Senior proceeded to convey land to him, as he had done with his two older sons. On 28th February 1856, Charles Junior married Elizabeth Clare Conyngham at Sydney. A few months after the marriage, on 27th May 1856, Charles Senior conveyed to his third son two lots (80 and 38 acres) of land. This land, originally known as the *Duck Hole*, was later named by Charles Murray Jr as *Avondale*.

27/5/1856 Conveyance (Book 45 No. 610) Charles Murray Senior to Charles Murray Junior of a parcel of land (80 ac.) '... commonly called or known by the name of the Duck Hole...bounded on the east, south and partly on the north side by Crowra [sic] Creek and on the east by land in the occupation of Phillip Murray...' , and another parcel of 38 acres or thereabout,'... lately purchased from the Crown by the said Charles Murray Senior'.¹⁴ [See Appendix F for full text]

Recreation

The numerous family weddings would have afforded happy celebrations for the pioneers and in October of that year, 1856, the first concert in the district was held in a barn at nearby Croobyar, decorated for the occasion and attended by 150 people. It is easy to imagine that among the concert-goers were Murray family members and their neighbours. From Bernard Brown's diary comments regarding festive evenings at the Murray farms, it is highly likely that one or more members of the family possessed the necessary musical talents to take a turn to perform.

Music and singing around the piano were well known diversions of the early Irish pioneers. A piano or '*fiddle*' was a prized and well-used possession in those days, as was a repertoire of items to contribute to musical evenings in their homes. Many newspaper cuttings and concert programs exist to attest to the musical and singing talents of Charles and Susan Murray's grandchildren. It is likely that these talents were nurtured as they were growing up at Armstrong's Forest and Conjola.

Picnic parties, also, were popular in those days. A photograph from the James Murray's *Conjola* family album shows an elegant group of young people, somewhat overdressed by today's standards, enjoying a picnic at the Yatte Yattah waterfall.¹⁵



From *Conjola Murray Family Album* - Agnes (Mayer) and Edward Murray at left

Another diversion mentioned by a visitor to the area in the 1850s was the manly sport of '*hunting*'. Hermann Lau, a visitor from Germany during 1854-1859, wrote a book published in Hamburg in 1860 about his four years in New South Wales, where he spent part of the time on the south coast. Lau's journey along the coast included Ulladulla. He said, '*I went to visit the Murray Family near Ulladulla - they owned several properties, where I joined the men for several days working on the land.*'

A digest of Lau's book published in English in 1991, includes, after substantial commentary on the local aborigines, the following remark -

"Lau often went hunting with members of the Murray family, who lived on several farms to the north of Ulladulla. He was with the Murrays when he found and killed a carpet snake".¹⁶

Herman Lau may have been a lodger for a while at *Avondale or Rissmore* during his visit to the area. No doubt, for the Murray men, whatever they were in the habit of hunting, rifle shooting was a much needed skill in those days and would lead to them becoming useful members of the locally formed *Ulladulla Rifles* some years later.

The land sales continue

Still in the year 1856, Charles Murray the Elder was busy added to his growing land holdings by purchasing four more lots.

- 3/11/1856 **Crown Grant to Charles Murray** of 40 acres (following sale as **Lot 42** in pursuance of Proclamation dated 23/2/1856). Land described thus:

... at Gooloo - commencing on the Gooloo Creek at a point bearing East seventy eight degrees thirty ... south and distant seventy one chains and thirty links from the South East corner of C Murray's fifty acres and bounded on the West by a line bearing South Eleven chains, on the South by a line bearing East Twenty seven chains on the East by a line bearing North twenty chains to the Conjola Lagoon and on the North by the Lagoon at the Gooloo Creek upwards to the commencing point. Being the land sold as Lot 42

- 3/11/1856 **Crown Grant to Charles Murray** of 40 acres (following sale as **Lot 43** in pursuance of Proclamation dated 23/2/1856) - *Land '... at Bunnair ... being the Land sold as Lot 43 ...'*

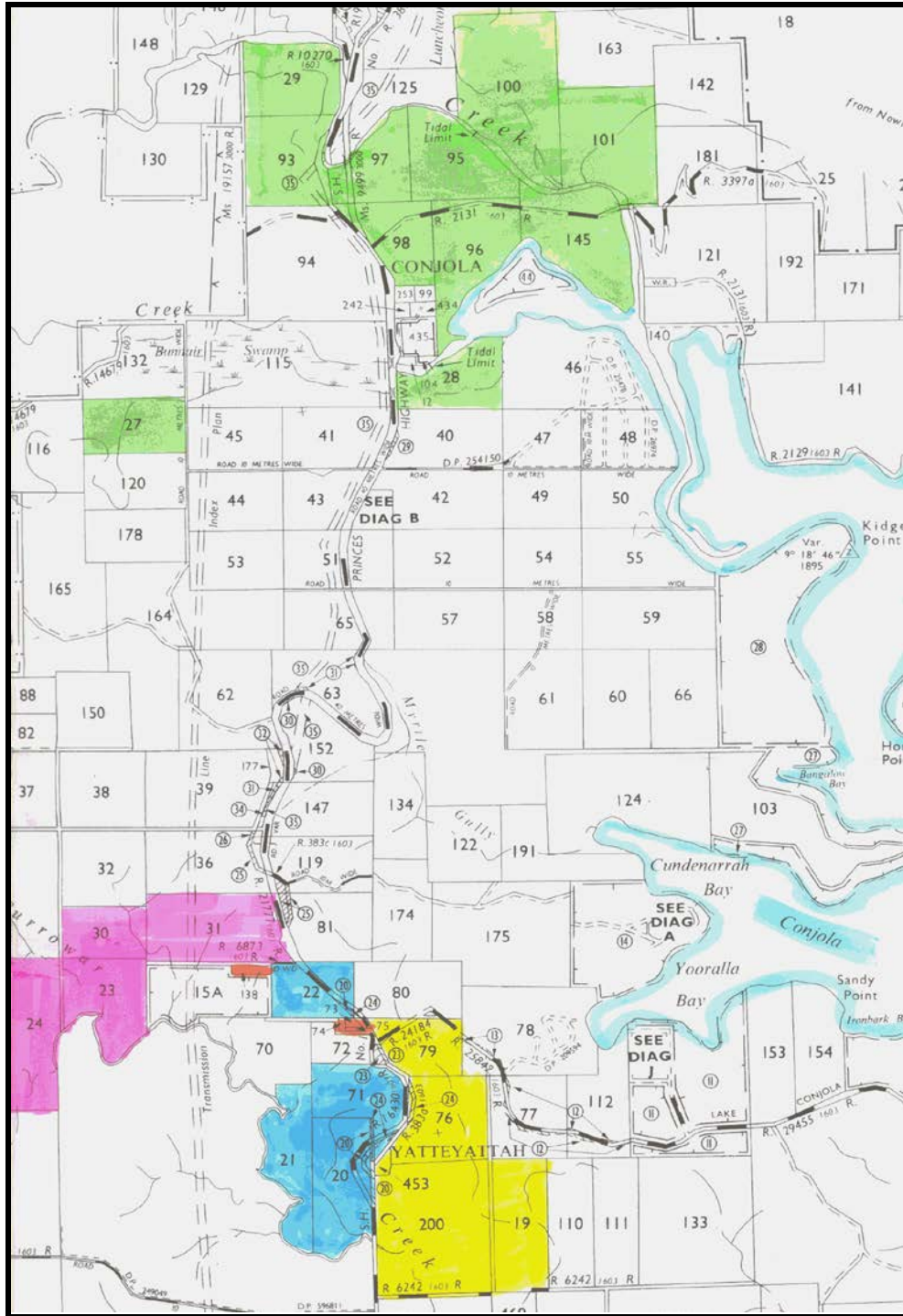
- 3/11/1856 **Crown Grants to Charles Murray** of 38 ac 1 rd and 30 ac 1 rd following sale as lots **45** and **44** respectively, in pursuance of Proclamations dated 23/2/1856)

Lot 44 described thus:

Thirty acres one rood ... near Currowar Creek ... distant Forty one chains and thirty links from the North West corner of C Murray's one hundred and five Acres ... being the Land sold as Lot 44 ...

Lot 45 described thus:

Thirty eight Acres and one rood ... on Currowar Creek - Commencing on the Currowar Creek at the South West corner of C Murray's fifty acres... and thence by that Creek downwards to the South West corner of C Murray's Fifty Acres aforesaid. Being the Land sold as Lot 45...



Original Murray landholdings - Yatteyattah & Conjola

[Blue: Charles Snr and Jnr; Yellow: Phillip; Green: James; Pink: McLeans]

Growth of The Settlement

By this time, 1856, the settlement around Armstrong's Forest and the port of Ulladulla had a total population of four hundred. There were stores and churches, and a public house, but no magistrate, or constable, or school, and the nearest doctor was fifty miles away.¹⁷ There were still no bridges, or formed roads north to Shoalhaven, or south to Broulee. The journey from the Harbour to the Settlement was via Croobyar Road. Farm produce was still being trundled along the miles of primitive tracks by packhorse, horse and cart, bullock dray and even wheelbarrow to the Harbour where rowboats ferried them to waiting ships and steamers.

Charles Murray the Elder (as he was called in the early days) was also assisting his extended family in their various business and farming enterprises. Charles and his son, Phillip, helped Mary's husband, John McCarthy, obtain a liquor licence on 21 April 1857 for the *Steam Packet Inn* at Greenhills, Shoalhaven.¹⁸ This included a reference attesting to John McCarthy's '*good fame and reputation*' by '*Charles Murray Senior and Phillip Murray of Ulladulla*' - as well as '*a recognizance in the sum of fifty pounds each.*' So Mary McCarthy's father, Charles Murray and her brother, Phillip, not only became John McCarthy's guarantors, but helped financially as well. The public house venture was a mixed blessing, as will be later shown.

The orphaned McGees were also becoming part of the extended family. Less than a month later, on 19th May 1857, 49 acres of land was let on a clearing lease agreement between Charles Murray and two of the McGee nephews he had sponsored as emigrants two years earlier -

[land] ... situated in Ulladulla bounded on the west by Phillip Murray's 105 acres of land. To the said Thomas and Francis Magee for the term or time of 10 years from the above date to fell and burn off in a clean and workmanlike manner the said 49 acres and by themselves to fence all around the whole 49 acres within 7 years from this date with a good substantial hardwood three rail fence and they are not to sublet the said land or any part thereof without the written consent of the said Charles Murray...

Maybe Charles Murray used his old Osborne *Garden Hill* clearing lease agreement as an example when drawing up this agreement with his Magee nephews. [That would give the '*10-year*' timing credence, from 1839-1849, before the Murrays moved from Wollongong to the Ulladulla area].

In 1859 there were up to 20 people living at Ulladulla town whilst nearly 200 people lived on the fertile farming lands that surrounded the Settlement and north to Conjola with 154 names on the local electoral roll.¹⁹

Post Office for Milton

The postal records of Milton commence with a petition dated 8th January, 1859, from residents of the Ulladulla district²⁰. They complained that the Post Office in the township of Ulladulla (which consisted of 20 adults] was inconvenient for the 400 adults in the Settlement of Milton, 6 miles distant, having to travel weekly a distance of forty eight miles for their letters and papers. The petition was signed by 88 people, and those names included extended family members - *A. McLean, Walter McLean, Charles Murray Sen, Charles Murray Jnr, Francis McMahan, Edward McMahan, Francis McGee, and Thomas McGee.*

1860 Disasters

The year 1860, was probably one of the worst flood years ever with serious flooding in February, May, July, August and November. The floods were bad all along the South Coast and the distress was sufficiently widespread to bring both government relief and private charity.²¹ In the *Milton Ulladulla Directory* for 1860 there were two entries for Charles Murray Senior - as a registered voter and landowner and also as a donor to the *Shoalhaven Flood Relief*.

Tragedy of a more personal kind was also to hit them. On the 29th March, 1860, Charles Senior and Susan would have been much saddened by the early death in Sydney of their eldest daughter, Mary McCarthy. She was only 32 years when she died, leaving behind four young children as orphans. Her husband John, had, also, tragically predeceased her by only a few months.

Birth of Milton town

The private township of Milton had been established by John Booth in 1860. By 1862, at Shoalhaven, some 4,000 acres had been chosen by free selectors whilst the following year, land between Conjola and Milton was also taken up. However, it appeared that nobody wanted what was considered then to be *the 'bad land between Milton and Ulladulla harbour'*. In the meantime, the desirable land near Milton must have been increasing in value for the pioneering landholders. Towards the end of 1865, Charles Murray Senior sold some of his land near Milton to a neighbour, Robert Cork. Almost 10 years after purchasing his 40-acre lot at Bunnair, a conveyance was drawn up, on 1st February 1866, between:

Charles Murray the Elder of Ulladulla and Susannah Murray his wife and Robert Cork Farmer for the price of Eighty pounds, all that piece or parcel of land ... containing by admeasurement forty acres ... at Bunnair ... being the land sold as Lot 43 ... and granted by the Crown to the said Charles Murray by Deed Poll or Grant dated the 3rd November 1856.

Daughter Margaret Murray marries

Youngest daughter, Margaret (28), living in Redfern, Sydney, married Daniel Gallagher, son of the late Mr. Patrick Gallagher of Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland on 20 October 1864 in Sydney.

Bushfires and more floods

After a particularly hot dry summer, on 24th December 1868, great bushfires swept through the district and the tradespeople of Milton had to go out to assist the farmers to fight the fires. The local press recorded that Charles Murray Senior, his nephew Thomas McGee and others suffered heavy losses. There would, no doubt, be very little celebrating done in many homes in the district that Christmas.

After years of drought, which included the horrific bushfires in 1868, the rains finally came in 1870. In fact, it was a year of devastating floods and stormy seas with record rainfalls reported all over Australia. The Milton district was seriously affected this time by the floods. In some homesteads and dairies the waters rose more than knee-deep.²² For those pioneer immigrant families, such as the Murrays from County Fermanagh, who had found their way to Ulladulla in a bid to make a new life, that life was often a struggle to come to terms with this new and often hostile environment.

The Ulladulla Volunteer Rifles

Such volunteer corps had started in the latter half of the 19th century as the result of fears of invasion by Russia and France bent on building colonial empires. Ulladulla went on to establish this voluntary militia unit which was composed of men who enthusiastically enjoyed the fellowship of drilling in uniform and of competitive rifle shooting. The names of Charles Murray's sons, Charles Jr, James and Phillip were listed regularly in the *Milton-Ulladulla Directory* from 1869-1875 as privates in the *Ulladulla Volunteer Rifles* (UVR). Many other local young men had also joined up, including their cousins *Thomas and Francis McGee*, schoolteacher *Patrick Downey* and Brother-in-law, *Charles McLean*, who became a champion rifle shot. It seems that Ulladulla had a team of crack shots!

Newspaper clipping from Trove²³

Ulladulla Tuesday In a match which took place on Monday between the No. 1 Volunteer Rifles, Sydney and Ulladulla, Sydney made 420 (Blade top score 48); Ulladulla 489 (McLean 47)
--

Death of pioneer Charles Murray the Elder

On 19th June 1872, Charles Murray the Elder died at the age of 80 years from '*cancer of the asophagus*'. He had completed his struggle with the forest and the elements. After transporting his family from one side of the world to the other, he had succeeded in leaving his children with the Irishman's dream - many acres of their own fertile land. At the end of a hard-working and productive life, he was survived by five of his six children. These children, as well as his McGee, Johnston, Haughey and other nieces and nephews²⁴, now had growing Australian-born families of their own to carry on his dream.

According to his death certificate, Charles the Elder was buried in the '*RC Section Avondale Ulladulla*'. Witnesses were Andrew McLean (his son-in-law) and Patrick Downey, who was at that time the teacher at the nearby Roman Catholic Denominational School. Children of Marriage listed on his burial details were - *Living: James 49, Phillip 47, Charles 40, Ellen 43, Margaret 37; Deceased: Mary 33.*



Believed to be Charles Murray the Elder²⁵

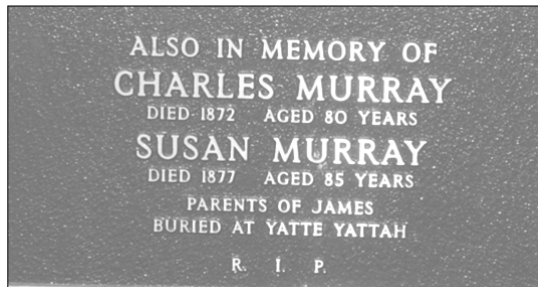
The Growth of Milton

With many farms established around the Settlement, by 1875, the township of Milton was taking off and providing the district's residents with banking services, blacksmiths, builders, general stores, Post Office, a bakery, three hotels and four churches - Roman Catholic, Church of England, Congregational, and Wesleyan/Methodist.²⁶ This historic township, established in 1860, had become the commercial centre for the entire district by 1875.

Death of Susan Murray

Charles Murray's widow, Susan ('*Susanna*' on her death certificate) survived her husband and lived for a further five years. She was probably residing, towards the end of her life, with her second son Phillip and daughter-in-law Rosina. She died at '*the residence of her son Phillip Murray, Armstrong's Forest, near Ulladulla*' - on 9th May 1877 of '*decay of nature*'. She was buried on May 11th at the '*Roman Catholic Cemetery, Armstrong's Forest, Avondale, Ulladulla*'. The burial witnesses were her son Charles Murray and nephew Charles McLean. Place of marriage was given as '*Kesh County Fermanagh, Ireland*'. Children of marriage - *Living: James 53, Phillip 51, Ellen 48, Charles 46, Margaret 44; Deceased: Mary*).

As the Armstrong's Forest / Yatte Yattah cemetery, where Charles and Susan Murray were buried, no longer exists, and their headstone has disappeared, a plaque has been affixed to his son James' Headstone at the Murray family cemetery on the *Rissmore* Conjola property where James' descendants still reside in 2014.



The plaque

The Armstrong's Forest story

Why this area was known as 'Armstrong's Forest' is an interesting story, as that place name no longer exists on any maps of the area. An illuminating letter from local man, Percy Hale Sheaffe, who signed himself as JP and described himself as Captain of the aforementioned *Ulladulla Rifles*, followed up an 1873 petition for a post office by the residents of 'Armstrong's Forest'. In his letter, he throws some light on how and when the area, which was known by this name and, thereafter, came to be changed to the name 'Yatte Yattah' and thereafter was referred to as such on maps.

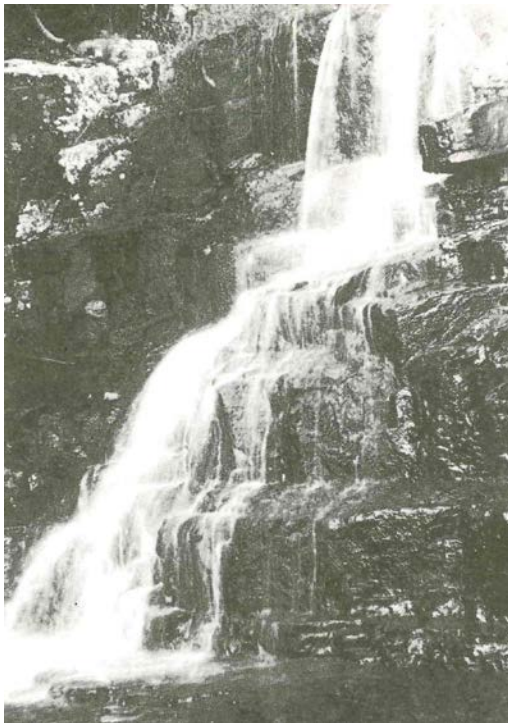


*'As a petition has been sent to you respectfully asking for the establishment of a Post Office for this vicinity, sometimes called Armstrong's Forest (from a stockman's name and the fact that years ago it was, but is no longer Forest), may I respectfully beg to suggest, in your naming the proposed Post Office, if kindly granted, the retention of the native name by which the locality is also generally known of Yatteyattah, anglice [a Latinism meaning in English] Waterfall from a picturesque cascade quite near the site of the proposed Post Office. I would beg to remark that the name Yatte Yattah of four syllables or ten letters is simpler than Armstrong's Forest which requires sixteen letters.'*²⁷

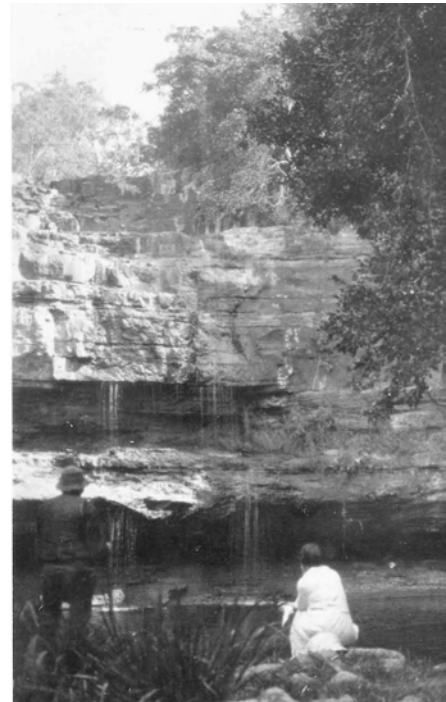
Meaning of Yatte Yattah

The aboriginal meaning of *Yatte Yattah* is generally given as 'water tumble down'. It was noted that the writer of the aforementioned follow-up petition called his property *Waterfall Farm*. The Yatte Yattah waterfalls are situated in what remains of a beautiful rainforest. Apparently, these waterfalls used to be a favourite place of interest to local people and their visitors and, in the late 1800s, Sunday picnics there were a regular thing. The celebrated poet Henry Kendall was not the only local poet. Many people over the years have been inspired by the sight of the falls, and so it was that an unknown poet of days gone by put pen to paper and left us these stanzas to celebrate the spectacle.

*Do you know those dells with wattles gay
That smell so sweet at the break of day
When the magpies pipe by the silv'ry spray
In the cool cool glades out at Yatte.*



**Yatte Yattah
Waterfall**



*Then come with me when the kookas call,
Where the fern trees wave by the waterfall,
For there's joy in the bush for one and all
In the cool cool glades of old Yatte.²⁸*



- ¹ BAYLEY, William A. *History of Shoalhaven*, Nowra : NSSC, 1965.
- ² The Milton Ulladulla & District Historical Society. *East of Pigeon House*, Milton 1981 p.3.
- ³ SKARRATT, A.C. *Milton-Ulladulla Directory*, Milton : A.C.Skarratt, 1993.
- ⁴ SRNSW Land Records 51/8424, 28Aug 1851.
- ⁵ KENDALL, 1989, p.51.
- ⁶ CRAGO, Maxwell Roy. *Residents of the Illawarra District 1855-56*, Wollongong, 1980, p.76.
- ⁷ The *Avondale* at West Dapto was originally granted to Dr. William Elyard R.N. who sold it later to Henry Osborne of *Marshall Mount*, which adjoined.
- ⁸ The Milton Ulladulla & District Historical Society. *Nulladolla*, 1988, p.35.
- ⁹ *Nulladolla*, 1988, p.35.
- ¹⁰ Original sketch held by John David Murray originally owned by his Grandfather Louis Ignatius Murray (1872-1938). [Possibly a sketch by Edward Warner (1879-1968) Australian Printmaker].
- ¹¹ Bernard Brown Diaries held by Nowra Library Family History Group and Mitchell Library
- ¹² Bernard Brown Diaries.
- ¹³ Original held by John David Murray originally owned by his Grandfather Louis Ignatius Murray. Maybe sketch by Edward Warner (1879-1968).
- ¹⁴ It is impossible to identify the 80 acre parcel by the bounds description in the conveyance – (John Cooke)
- ¹⁵ Original photo held by Kath Cox, Ulladulla, descendant of James Murray of Conjola.
- ¹⁶ “Herman Lau and his sojourns (1854-1859) in Sydney, Goulburn, Braidwood, Araluen, Moruya and Shoalhaven”, *Studies in Australian Bibliography*, No.35, Book Collectors’ Society of Sydney. A digest of the book that Hermann Lau wrote and published at his own expense in Hamburg in 1860. [*Vier jahre in Australien: selbsterlebnisse und reisebilder aus der Colonie New-South-Wales*] (Four years in Australia: personal experiences in and travel scenes from the Colony of New South Wales) p.214-215. A xeroxed copy in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.
- ¹⁷ Milton-Ulladulla & District Historical Society. *Nulladolla*, 1988 p.13-14.
- ¹⁸ SRNSW Publicans’ Licences No. 7/1508 Reel 1239 Page 284.
- ¹⁹ DUNN, Cathy. *Marlin tales: a history of hotels in Ulladulla*, Milton NSW : Cathy Dunn, 1998, p.13.
- ²⁰ *Milton PO History*, p.2-3 (copy at SAG – Pamphlet folders)
- ²¹ GIBBNEY, H.J. *Eurobodalla: history of the Moruya district*, Sydney : Library of Australian History in association with the Council of the Shire of Eurobodalla, 1980 p.29
- ²² McANDREW, Alex. *Congenial Conjola*, Epping NSW, 1991, p.78
- ²³ *The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW: 1842 - 1954), Wednesday 24 April 1878, page 5.
- ²⁴ See Appendices A-D
- ²⁵ Original photo held by Kath Cox, Ulladulla.
- ²⁶ DUNN, Cathy. (1998) p.16.
- ²⁷ McANDREW 1991, p.49.
- ²⁸ McANDREW 1991, p.49.

FROM ULSTER TO ULLADULLA

PART II



JAMES

PHILLIP

MARY

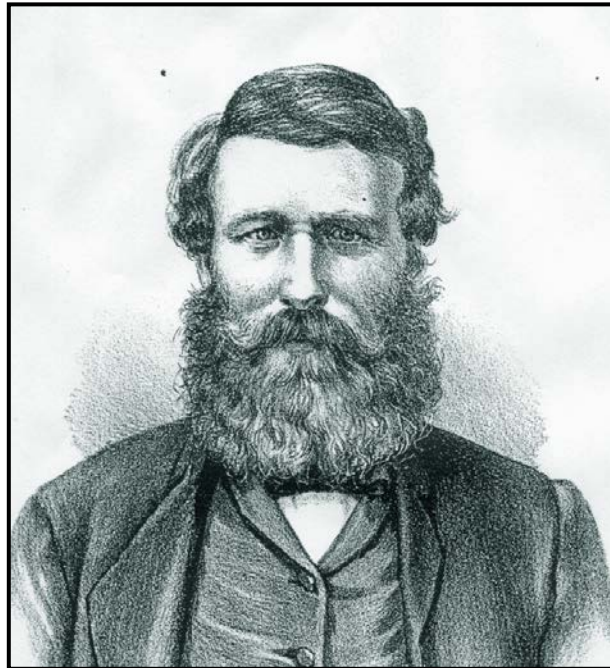
ELLEN

CHARLES

MARGARET

CHAPTER 7

James MURRAY (1822-1899)
Annie McCAULEY (1827-1909)
'Rissmore', CONJOLA



James Murray from *Men of Mark*¹

Taking up the story of James Murray, Charles & Susan's eldest son, there exists a first-hand account which was published in Volume 2 of '*Australian Men of Mark*¹ (a special commemorative work compiled to celebrate Australia's Centenary in 1888, described as a '*biographical dictionary of men of the times*'). It consisted of two-to-three page studies accompanied by a portrait drawing of the subject. Above is a flattering one of James, which possibly makes him look somewhat younger than he would have been at that time. His biography commences:

'James Murray is a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1822. For seventeen years he resided in his native land, during which time he obtained what learning he could at the local schools² and worked on his father's holding. The condition of the Irish people was such that there were no great prospects of advancement in the Green Isle. ... The religion so dear to the Irish heart was proscribed, and its adherents were kept in a position of servitude and subjection ... Influenced, like many others, by the force of circumstances, Mr. Murray left his native country, and in 1839

came to Australia with his parents, and after landing in Sydney went into the country, and for some years worked with his father on a farm until he was twenty-five years of age. In 1847 he determined to start for himself, and looking about for some time he found the district of Ulladulla fair to see, with a rich soil and all that might make a settler prosperous and happy, and having a good knowledge of farming in all its branches, he entered on a farmer's life.'

The article then goes on to say that James stayed at Ulladulla for ten years, '*during which time he was most successful*'. That would take him to the year 1857. However, in December 1854, some months before he married, James came into possession of 50 acres, conveyed to him by his father, Charles Murray Senior; referred to locally, as *Charles Murray the Elder*. Probably, James spent some time on this land, clearing it and building a suitable dwelling for his new bride, before he, himself, purchased additional acres of land in the area.

Initially, James, like the other settlers on the south coast, likely relied on the forest's resources and built himself a hut of slabs and bark with a floor of rammed earth. The materials for such a basic dwelling could be found easily enough and built using the hired labour of convicts or aboriginals.



Typical settler's hut

The biographical article in *Men of Mark* went on to laud James' pioneering exploits in the following vein:

'The returns to his labour were so great that he did not hesitate to try and improve himself, and find a better and larger scope for the exercise of his talents. Being a man of an enterprising nature, he was not one to remain in one quiet groove. By doing so, he saw that he would never increase his fortune; he therefore struck out in another direction, and leaving Ulladulla, went to Rismore [sic], situated about eight miles from Milton. This place he found so suitable for him that he has, since his first settlement there, resided in it ever since, and during the thirty years of such residence he has not had any cause to regret the change.'

If James was interviewed for *Men of Mark* about 1887, the 30 years quoted above, since leaving Ulladulla and going to live at Conjola, would confirm the 1857 timing. The fact that this biographical article appears to be the result of a first-hand interview with James Murray, towards the end of his life, lends credence to the sequence of events and feelings expressed by James through the author of *Men of Mark*.

James is described in the article as a man of great integrity and held, locally, in high esteem. His pioneering experience, as related for the book, was a valuable contribution to his descendants, some of whom still live on and work the land he bequeathed them. When James first went to 'Rismore' he says he found nothing there but the virgin bushland. He went on to clear the virgin bush and is considered to be the first settler in the Conjola district.

'Beginning from the first work of clearing and opening the land, he steadily kept on improving and cultivating, until he brought his land to a state of high cultivation.... So much may he be considered the father of the district, that he was the first to mark out the road between Milton and Wandandian, one of the oldest tracks in that district.'

It is said that he used pick and shovel, horse and dray. This made the road between Ulladulla and Shoalhaven 40 miles instead of 50, and removed all saltwater crossings³.

The *Men of Mark* article continued:

'Upon his farm, which consists of 400 acres of rich land he carries on a good dairy and agricultural business. His herd consists of 150 head of cattle, which find rich pastures in his paddocks, and the rich return of his butter he sends to the Sydney market. Like most of his countrymen, he has a keen love of sport, and has never been without some good blood stock - as witness, "Fawn, Skater, Fermanagh, and Vivian"....'

Regarded in the district as a great horse fancier. James was known as a keen breeder of bloodstock. The Murray men, descendants of James, have continued the tradition as breeders, trainers, riders and owners. Great-grandsons, Ken and Bede Murray went on to share this tract of land and carry on that heritage with their growing families.

When James' marriage in 1854 was approaching, his father, Charles Murray the Elder, began the process of conveying to his sons some of the land he had purchased, usually approaching the time of their marriage. Thus, on behalf of James, on 20th December 1854, an Indenture was drawn up between '*Charles Murray of Ulladulla. Settler and Susan his wife of the one part and James Murray of Ulladulla aforesaid settler of the other part*', as follows

Whereas the said Charles Murray being seized of the hereditaments hereinafter described and intended to be hereby released has contracted with the said James Murray for the absolute Sale to him of the same hereditaments and the fee simple and inheritance thereof in possession free from all encumbrances for the Sum of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds ... doth grant and release all that piece or parcel of Land in our said Territory containing by admeasurement Fifty Acres... situated in the County of Saint Vincent and Parish unnamed, near the head of Conjola Creek - commencing at a point on that Creek bearing North forty one degrees West, and distant ninety eight chains from a marked Oak Tree at the junction the creek forming the southern boundary of the Village Reserve with Conjola Creek ...

This document was signed by '*C. Murray*' and the mark (X) of Susan Murray (Lot 14?)

Now possessed of his own land and 32 years old, James married Annie McCauley, the daughter of Bernard and Cecilia (Duffy) McCauley of Moville, Co Donegal, Ireland⁴. Annie would have been acquainted with James as fellow passengers on the *Susan* and then in Wollongong after their 1839 arrival. Annie's father Bernard McCauley was for a time the proprietor of *the Harp Inn Hotel* in Wollongong which he purchased from Henry Osborne⁵. James and Annie were married at Wollongong on 12th June 1855.

Eleven days later, Bernard Brown, the travelling constable mentioned earlier, in a diary entry of 23rd June 1855, says that he saw, '*James Murray at Thomas's with his wife*', and two days later on 25th June notes that, '*the bride and folks arrived about 10 tonight unexpectedly*'. His entry for 30th August says that he was '*accompanied to the station by Mrs. J. Murray, Miss Murray, and others*.'⁶

James and Annie's first child, a son, Charles Philip⁷, was born in 1856 but, sadly, died in 1858⁸ at the tender age of 1 year 10 months. They had a second son, Edward Thomas, in 1857, followed by five more children, Charles Mordaunt, James Shannon, Mary Cecelia, Annie Magdaline and Bernard.

Illustrated opposite is a drawing of the original '*Rismore*' [sic] homestead drawn by Varney Parkes. The son of Sir Henry Parkes, Varney was a brilliant architect and geologist who lived at one time as a recluse on a property nearby⁹.

The steep pitch of the roof was to allow the water to drain off.

Drawing of original '*Rismore*' homestead by Varney Parkes¹⁰



At one time, the Murrays had, on their flat, a circular racetrack marked with furlongs. Tom Shields, researching his family in the area, said that he found his relatives raced horses against the MURRAYs in 1856 on Race Course Creek.¹¹ On the topic of Murray horses and race meetings, *The Illawarra Mercury* of 9th May 1859 reported:

Mr. James Murray of Conjola has sold his bay gelding Holyhock for eighty pounds at Braidwood. This is the horse that won the hurdle races here [at Ulladulla], Shoalhaven and now at Braidwood. This is another instance of Mr. Murray's superior judgment of horseflesh.

James Murray of *Rissmore* and his brothers, Charles and Philip, were renowned as keen breeders of champion bloodstock.

Some Early burials

On 19th March 1858, when the early death occurred, of James and Annie's eldest little son, Charles Phillip, his place of burial on 24th March was given as, '*Duckhole Ulladulla, Church of Rome*'.¹² *The Duckhole* was the locally-known early name of the property at Armstrong's Forest, later called *Avondale* and originally owned by Charles Murray Senior and then Junior.

It is difficult to imagine the event of impending childbirth and infant death in the homes of the early settlers. Of course, in those pioneering days, the mortality rate of both infants and mothers was high. Midwives from neighbouring families assisted with the delivery of babies. Murray family lore also has it that some aboriginal women in the early days assisted the pioneer immigrant women with their deliveries.

There were reports of outbreaks of diphtheria in 1875 and scarlet fever in 1876, with the resultant deaths of many children in the district. We can only imagine the stress suffered by their parents with sick children and sad infant burials in these early times; all those tiny graves to tend. The first doctor for years in Ulladulla was Doctor Riley, who arrived in January 1876 and set up his practice. His advent was received with joyousness by the little settlement.¹³

Schools

The Milton Ulladulla Directory of 1874 lists James Murray of Conjola, Farmer - Member of [Armstrong's Forest] School Committee. Francis McMahon notified the COE in a letter dated 28th May 1875 that William Egan, member of the RC School Board, Armstrong's Forest, had died and recommended Mr. Thomas Mitchell, storekeeper, Milton, and Mr. James Murray, farmer, as members of the Board.¹⁴ In the 1875 Milton Ulladulla directory, James is listed as a member of the School Board.

It would appear that James Murray's children also attended the Armstrong's Forest RC School until, in 1877, when the new Yatte Yattah Public School commenced operation on the land donated by his brother Phillip.

A public school for Conjola

As far back as 1874 local Conjola farmers headed by James Murray had started to push for the establishment of a school at Conjola. In those days schools were not easily won unless the locals were prepared to provide the school building and the furniture to go with it, whereas the State would undertake to provide the teacher as well as the teaching and learning materials. For a provisional school, a minimum number of fifteen children was required initially and then an average of at least ten in attendance daily. If the average fell below ten, the teacher would be transferred and the school closed. The Conjola school petition was successful.

However, it seems there was a temporary school set-up at Conjola. This did duty whilst a decision was made as to where to erect the permanent Conjola public school building. The Provisional Conjola School commenced in August 1874 in makeshift buildings. However, on January 26, 1876, James Murray had advised the Council of Education in Sydney that the building, where the school had been kept on a temporary basis, had been burned down, that all the furniture had been saved, and another building had been offered.

School building commenced

On June 18, 1878, John Connelly agreed, for the sum of £24 to stump and clear the two acres set aside for the new school. The timber for the building had been cut by a local man, James Pantlin, who on 12 August 1878 wrote a disgruntled letter direct to the Council of Education in Sydney. He was asking to be paid for his work, and stated that Mr. Murray had accepted the account and said he would pay it, '*when the money came down but no money has come down,*' even though the school had been open some time. He must have eventually been paid, but there seems to have been more problems with the teachers' accommodation.

The first three teachers at the Conjola School were Miss Spann, Miss M. Maloney and Miss Bates. In November 1878, Miss Bates, obviously of the protestant persuasion, asked for a transfer complaining, '*There is no place convenient to the school to stop at except one which is Connolly's roadside Wine Shop and Lodging House where there is a good deal of drinking carried on at present. The people are all Roman Catholics and some are saying that they would rather one of their own persuasion.*' Subsequently, changing her mind, Miss Bates withdrew her transfer application, stating that she was now living quite happily there.

A Post Office for Conjola

In 1878, there were 11 families resident in Conjola and many more in the surrounding area.¹⁵ However, it appears likely that prolific petitioner, James Murray, was one of over 70 people who signed their names to a petition of September 1878 for the establishment of a local Post Office. It was successful and the Conjola Post Office duly commenced operation on 1 June 1879. Up till then, the closest post office was at Yatte Yattah where James' brother, Phillip Murray, had been appointed its first postmaster.

The school closes and re-opens

On 22 June 1880, the aforementioned teacher, Miss Bates, was sent to a training school and not replaced. This meant the closing of the school and the cause of much ire on the part of the parents. James Murray sent off yet another letter to the authorities on July 14, 1880, threatening that, *'if the school is not opened soon the parents will send their children to the nearest school which is the Denominational School at Armstrong's Forest'*.

The letter had the desired effect. In response, a teacher was duly provided and the school re-opened. James was not one to be intimidated by the school authorities. The provisional school at Conjola was replaced by a proper Public School which operated as a full-time school from August 1880-1893.

Conjola Evening School

The public school appears to have been used, also in the evenings, for further education classes for local adult students. James Murray's sons, Edward (23), James (22) and Charles (20), as well as cousins Francis (22) and Matthew (23) McMahon and Alexander (19) and James (19) Johnston were enrolled for, *'evening school at Conjola'*, in 1882. Of course, such a love of learning may have had something to do with the attractions of the young lady teacher. The teacher appointed in 1881 was a Miss Phillips, and it is recorded that, when she first went to Conjola, some of the inhabitants suddenly developed a great appetite for education. As many as eighteen working youths applied for the opening of an evening school with Miss Phillips as the teacher!¹⁶

In 1883, it appears there was still a problem with the mainly Catholic pupils attending the Conjola School and with their schoolteacher being another Protestant. Mr. Turnbull, the then teacher, was asking for removal because attendances were unusually poor.

Five or six pupils, though enrolled at Conjola, are walking three and a half to five miles to attend the school at Yatte Yattah. In fact, they are walking past Conjola School on their way. No complaints have been made to me by parents. Therefore I do not know of any cause for their removal, unless it is that I am a Protestant. Mr. Ryan the teacher at Yatte Yattah is a Roman Catholic and nearly all those enrolled at Conjola with the exception of five pupils are Roman Catholics.¹⁷

It is not known if the Murray children (Annie then 13 and Bernard 12) were part of this exodus, but it is possible they preferred to go to school with their Murray, McGee and McMahon cousins at Yatte Yattah.

The Irish settlers

It seems Conjola was '*truly an Irish town*' - as later described by a resident who went there in the early days with her family from Scotland. In her reminiscences quoted in *Congenial Conjola*, she said that '*Those were times of some bigotry*', and that she was then the only non-Catholic in the school and that at first the other children used to tease her because of this. She went on to say that, despite the family's difficult beginnings, the families in Conjola, '*the McGees, the Duffys, the Murrays and so on, were truly wonderful to us*'.¹⁸

When attendance at the Conjola school thinned dramatically in 1893, Conjola lost its status as a Public School, but the remaining pupils still retained some education. As a half-time school, an itinerant teacher, usually male, travelled from school to school, on horseback and spent half the week at Conjola.

In June 1918, the school finally closed for want of sufficient numbers, though there were fourteen families living in Conjola. However, James' community-minded son, Charles Mordaunt Murray, Clyde Shire Councillor and member of the Local School Board and nearest neighbour to the school continued to keep an eye on the property.

Rissmore, Conjola, 1885

In the *Milton Ulladulla Directory* of holdings for 1885, there is an entry for *Rissmore* owned by James Murray with 444 acres, 15 horses, 94 cattle, 1 sheep and 40 pigs. Maybe that one lonely sheep kept the grass down around the *Rissmore* homestead.



Rissmore homestead¹⁹ with James and family c.1885.

L to R: Edward Thomas Murray, James Murray Snr., Mary Cecilia, Mrs. James Murray (nee McCauley), Annie Mary, Charles Mordaunt Murray (Boy unknown)

The directories for 1890 to 1893 also show the Murray Family at Conjola - 'Rissmore' farmer. A butter factory was planned at Conjola from 1892. Members of the Murray family were involved with this development, as with most events in the district. The factory was completed and Mrs. James Murray opened the buildings on November 12, 1895.²⁰

Deaths of James and Annie of Rissmore

The death of James Murray of Rissmore at 77 years of age, occurred on 22nd July 1899. His death record states that he was buried in Conjola Private Cemetery. This appears to be the earliest burial recorded in the private Murray burial ground at Rissmore. An announcement concerning his death appeared in the local newspaper:

*'Mr. James Murray, of Rissmore, Conjola, a resident of the Ulladulla district for 55 years, and one of the best known men in the South Coast district, passed away on Saturday afternoon last at his residence, at the age of 75 years. The deceased was one of the earliest pioneers and was universally respected.'*²¹

Another report dated Wednesday, August 2, 1899, stated

'He had lived in the district for 55 years, and was buried on his property, "Rissmore", in a commanding position visible from the entrance gate, and between the avenue and the local schoolhouse. Born in 1821 at Kesh in the Irish County of Fermanagh, Murray migrated with his family in 1839 and firstly settled in the Wollongong area. When he reached the Ulladulla district, "the white families could be counted upon the fingers of one's hands, whilst the aborigines were numerous and fierce'.

James Murray's wife, Annie, then lived on for another 10 years. On 1st September 1902, she played hostess to the Most Rev. Dr W. Kelly, Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, who was visiting the Conjola area. He had lunch at *Rissmore* and blessed the private family cemetery of the Murray family there, before visiting the RC cemetery and 'prettily decorated' RC Church a mile away at Yatte Yattah.



Annie Murray died on 25 January 1909, aged 82 years. She was also buried in the *Rissmore* private burial ground with her husband, James. Her death is recorded on the same headstone with the words:

*'In Loving Memory of
Our Dear Mother ANNIE
Wife of Above'*

There are several other members of the Murray family buried in this private cemetery in the *Murray Rissmore* property quite close to the highway, reached by Murray's Road.

**James & Annie's headstone in *Rissmore* Cemetery,
With Mathieu Dawes, a small 5th generation Australian twig of the
Fermanagh Murray family tree.**

Annie Murray's Obituary

The *Shoalhaven News and South Coast Districts Advertiser* printed the following obituary on 30 January 1909:

Mrs. Murray, relict of the late James Murray, died at Rissmore, Conjola, on Monday. She was born at Londonderry, Ireland, 83 years ago, and came to NSW with her parents at an early age. Her father, Bernard McCauley, was a well-known and highly esteemed South Coast pioneer, of a sturdy class which is now rapidly disappearing. The late Mrs. Murray has a very large number of friends, many of whom have happy recollections of good times spent at the hospitable home of the Murrys in years gone by. The deceased lady was the mother of Mr. Charles M. Murray, a councillor of the Clyde Shire.

All these years later, (2014) - 157 years after clearing and settling on his land at Conjola, the original property *Rissmore* is still owned and worked by descendants of Conjola pioneer James Murray from County Fermanagh, Ireland. The next part of this chapter concerns the 1st generation Fermanagh born children of James and Annie Murray of *Rissmore* and their lives in the Shoalhaven.



-
- ¹ *Men of Mark* was published in Sydney in 1889-1890 under the editorship of Everard Digby.
- ² Clogher records record a school in Kesh, Rosscolban, in 1821 beside the schoolmaster's house. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kesh>, County Fermanagh. James wrote excellent letters as an adult.
- ³ *Nulladolla*, Milton, Ulladulla & District Historical Society : Dec 1972, p.37
- ⁴ According to Death Reg. No 2261/1909 her parents were named as James and Annie but she arrived in Australia on the 'Susan' in February 1939 with her parents Bernard and Cecelia (Duffy) McCawley/McCauley. – [grandparents James McCawley of Carrickmacross, Monaghan and Catherine Kinlan of Moville, Donegal].
- ⁵ *Freeman's Journal*. Sydney, Thursday 12 August 1920. 'Nelligan. Death of a pioneer.'
- ⁶ BROWN, (Constable) Bernard - Diary
- ⁷ *Illawarra Mercury* BDM Index 1856-1900, p.109 (Phillip birth 26.04.1856)
- ⁸ *Illawarra Mercury* BDM index 1856-1900, p.109 (Charles Phillip, death 19.03.1858, 1 year 10 months)
- ⁹ Varney Parkes (1859-1935) married Mary Cameron Murray on 21 March 1883. She died five months later, and on 24 December 1884 he married her elder sister Isabella. No connection known to the Conjola Murrays. He retired to Conjola after 1926 where he lived as a recluse, collecting fossils, sketching geological landforms, lecturing on evolution and teaching drawing. [ADB Online Edition].
- ¹⁰ Original picture held by Ken Murray g-grandson of James, at *Alan Brae* Conjola NSW
- ¹¹ Kath Cox, Ulladulla, descendant of James Murray – Interview by author, 1998
- ¹² [His name is not on the list of known burials at 'Armstrong's Forest Cemetery' or 'Yatte Yattah', which was not then consecrated]
- ¹³ ANTILL, R.G. *Settlement in the south*. Kiama : Weston Co. Publishers Pty Ltd., 1982, p126
- ¹⁴ McLAREN, Dr Keith. *Beginnings of Catholic education in Ulladulla*, April 1991, p.11 (unpublished manuscript with info from Letters to Council of Education 1874, Vol 251 NSW Archives Shelf No. 1/979.)
- ¹⁵ McANDREW, Alex. *Congenial Conjola*, Epping NSW: McAndrew, 1991, p.15.
- ¹⁶ Ibid p.20.
- ¹⁷ Ibid p.18.
- ¹⁸ Ibid p.27.
- ¹⁹ *Rissmore* homestead with James and family (Photo – Kath Cox, Ulladulla)
- ²⁰ BAYLEY, W.A. *Diamond Jubilee: Nowra Co-Op Dairy Co. Ltd., 1902-1962*. Nowra : NSSC, 1975, p.155
- ²¹ *Illawarra Mercury*, 27.7.1899. in 'The scrap album' column.

**Children of James and Annie (McCauley) MURRAY
of "Rissmore", Conjola NSW**

1. Charles Phillip MURRAY b: 9 Apr 1856 Ulladulla NSW.
d: 19 Mar 1858 Ulladulla NSW. Died as infant.

2. Edward Thomas MURRAY b: 16 Sep 1857 Ulladulla NSW.
d: 6 Mar 1921 Conjola NSW
+ m Agnes MAYER: 24 Nov 1896 in Burwood NSW.
b: 1860 England d: 18 Sep 1942 Conjola NSW.

3. Charles Mordaunt MURRAY b: 14 May 1859 Ulladulla NSW.
d: 20 Oct 1949 Conjola NSW
+m Madge FRIZE: 1915 Redfern NSW.
b. 1868 Morpeth NSW? d: 1942 Petersham NSW?

4. James Shannon MURRAY b: 1861 Ulladulla NSW.
d. 20 Aug 1949 Conjola NSW. Not married.

5. Mary Cecilia MURRAY b: 17 May 1863 Ulladulla NSW.
d: 1943 Sydney NSW.
+m William Joseph TARLINTON: 1892 in Milton NSW
b: 23 Oct 1862 Eden NSW d: 19 Mar 1914 Murwillumbah NSW

6. Annie Magdaline MURRAY b: 1865 Ulladulla NSW
d: 7 Sep 1943 Conjola NSW. Not married.

7. Bernard John MURRAY b: 1867 Ulladulla NSW.
d: New Zealand?
m+Isabella McGEE m: 1890 in Waterloo NSW
b: 1868 Ulladulla NSW d:New Zealand?

1. Charles Phillip MURRAY (1856-1858)

There would have been quite a celebration when, in the *Illawarra Mercury* of 5 May 1856, the birth on, 26 April, was proudly announced of James and Annie Murray's first child, Charles Phillip Murray. Their eldest son was obviously named after his grandfather Charles Murray Snr and his Uncle Phillip Murray.

*On the 26th ultimo, at her residence,
Rossmore [sic] Ulladulla,
Mrs. James Murray of a son.*

Sadly, almost two years later on, 5 April 1858, the same newspaper carried a death notice.

*On the 19th instant, at his father's
residence, Rissmore, near
Ulladulla, Charles Phillip, eldest
son of Mr. James Murray; aged
one year and ten months.*

The cause of death is not known, but it would have been a time of much distress for James and Annie, to lose their eldest son so soon.



Charles Phillip and Edward Thomas Murray 1858

According to his death certificate, Charles Phillip was buried on 24th March 1858 at 'Duckhole', Ulladulla, Church of Rome.¹ The property known as 'Duckhole' was later called 'Avondale' when it became the property of James' father, Charles Murray Snr, and later his brother Charles Murray Jr.

This early burial place may have been the start of what would later become the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Armstrong's Forest, adjacent to the pioneer RC St. Mary's Chapel. [See Chapter 13 - The Saga of the Churches]



¹ Burial information from Cathy Dunn, Local historian, Milton

2. Edward Thomas MURRAY (1857-1921)



Edward and Agnes Murray

Edward & Agnes (seated centre front) with their wedding party, 1896 - tall Charles Mordaunt Murray at right back



Known locally as the '*Murray brothers*', Edward and his brothers, James and Charles, were successful breeders and trainers of bloodstock as well as conducting popular race meetings in the district.

Edward and Agnes had two children, their daughter, Doris Annie Kathleen was born in 1898 and a son, William James Kenderdine, was born in 1900.



William James Kenderdine Murray
(1900-1975)



Doris Annie Kathleen Murray
(1898-1993)

²*Sydney Morning Herald*, 12 December 1896, p.1

Edward died on 8th March 1921 aged 63 years and was buried in the '*private cemetery at Rissmore*'. In his Will,³ Edward Thomas Murray of *Allanbrae Conjola* left '*to brothers Charles Mordaunt Murray and James Shannon Murray equal shares as tenants in common absolutely*'. He left his '*real and personal property ... to my dear wife Agnes Murray*'. Agnes, continued to live at *Rissmore*, playing her part in the community, surrounded by her adult children and growing family of grandchildren for another 21 years.

The *Conjola* Murrays continued to play an important role in the local community. An elderly resident, Alma Cole, who married Frank McGee (related to the Murrays) in 1929 and went to live at *Conjola* said, in her reminiscences, that each year, on the Anniversary weekend in January, the Murrays would hold a big sports and picnic day on their flat by *Gooloo Creek*. '*It was the event of the year. All Conjola turned out for the fun*'. On this community picnic day, all the *Conjola* families would get together for competitive and novelty sports, horseracing and sheaf tossing. Alma said they also enjoyed many dances and card nights in the old school and the various homesteads.



Haymaking at *Rissmore*⁴



William James Kenderdine Murray & Mary McDonald on their wedding day, 19 April 1927

Agnes Murray died on 18th September 1942, aged 82 years, and was laid to rest with Edward in the family cemetery at *Rissmore*.

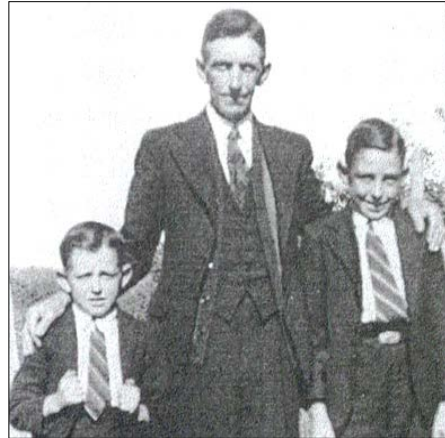
Today, in the year 2014, the *Rissmore* and adjoining *Allan Brae* properties are still held and worked by members of the pioneer James Murray family; descendants of Edward's son, William James Kenderdine Murray.

³ NSW Will No. 106376

⁴ Photos held by Kath (Murray) Cox of Ulladulla

William and Mary's son, Bede Murray of *Rissmore* Conjola trains racehorses on the property today, while children of his brother, Ken, run the dairy farm on adjoining *Allan Brae*. These two farms make up the 500 acres acquired by their great grandfather, James, 140 years ago.

The present generations living on the original properties comprise the families of Bede and his wife Edith (Howes) and Ken and his wife, Vaudine (Freeman).



William Murray and schoolboy sons Bede and Ken

William's son, Ken, in a lively speech at a Murray Family Reunion held at Mollymook in March 2000, contributed the following anecdote:

'Our father was the last Murray in that generation [descended from James Murray]. Uncle Jim and Uncle Charlie had no descendants -they both died in 1949 as old men. So our parents really wanted some sons to carry on the Murray name. First they had their daughter, Kath, who helped organise this reunion, then Clare, then Joan. All surrounded here tonight with kids and grandkids. Then when their first son, Bede, arrived - great celebrations! And then I arrived! Well they already had one, but here was another one. Anyway there are now twelve Murray males - all here tonight - descendants of James. Bede is training racehorses on the original property with his sons and I am there on the other property [Allan Brae] with two of my three sons'



Obituaries of William and Mary Murray⁵

Passing of William Murray

It is with regret we report the passing of William James Kenderdine Murray, late of "Allan Brae", Conjola on August 2, aged 75 years.

Mr. Murray became ill while staying with his daughter, Mrs. W. Andriske of Ulladulla and passed away at her home after a week's illness during which time he was cared for by his daughters, Kath, Clare and Joan.

Mr. Murray was the only son of Agnes and Edward Murray, and the third generation to pursue farming on the family properties known as "Allan Brae" and "Rissmore" Conjola, his great grandparents settling in Conjola in 1858.

Mr. Murray was educated at St. Patrick's College, Goulburn. In 1927 he married Mary McDonald, daughter of the late Patrick McDonald of "Woodstock", Milton.

Mary predeceased William on August 19, 1965, aged 63 years.

⁵ Local newspaper cuttings held by Kath Cox of Ulladulla

He was a man keenly interested in all sport, being a supporter of local league with grandsons playing in both the senior and junior teams.

He followed horse racing and when a young man he bred, trained and rode his own entries in the local picnic race meetings held in those days on Narrawally flats, also the Australia Day sports event held on the race course at Conjola.

He was a life member of the A&H Society and a familiar figure in the ring on show days. A member of the St. Vincent de Paul and the Milton-Ulladulla Bowling Club.

A Requiem Mass was offered at "Star of the Sea" Catholic Church, Milton, on August 5 followed by internment at the family private cemetery, "Rissmore", Conjola. Father Da officiated.

Left to mourn their loss are one sister Doris (Mrs. O'Connor, Molong), daughters Kath (Mrs. Cox, Nowra), Clare (Mrs. Egan, Ulladulla), Joan (Mrs. Andriske, Ulladulla), sons Bede and Ken of Conjola, and their families.

Sad passing of well known Milton woman

Residents of Milton district and many friends in the Shire of Shoalhaven, learned with deep sorrow of the death on Thursday morning of Mrs. Mary Murray, beloved wife of William J. Murray at her home, 'Allan-Brae.' Conjola.

The late Mrs. Murray had entered the Mater Misericordia Hospital some months ago, and afterwards was nursed in her own home by her daughter (Mrs. J. Cox of Nowra) and members of her family.

Mrs Murray had lived all her life in the Milton district, a daughter of the late Patrick and Kate McDonald, one of a family of 11 children and daughter of pioneering folk.

Her life in this community was an example of quiet service and charitable deeds. She made her main interests her family and her church, and always interested herself in rural matters.

Present at St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic Church, Milton, and attending her funeral at the family cemetery on Friday, August 20, was a gathering that bore testimony to the love and respect in which the deceased was held.....

The property 'Allan Brae'

Colin Ogilvie, who came as a young boy, in 1925, to work on William Murray's property *Allan Brae*, penned the following words when he was overseas during the Second World War. In a trench, he sat down one starlit night and wrote this poem and sent it in a letter to his brother Chris. It evokes wonderful images of the



Aussie bush around Conjola and the Murray property *Allan Brae* Colin knew as a youth. The famous Poet, Henry Kendall, was not the only talented bush poet produced by the pioneer families of Armstrong's Forest and Conjola.

IN OLD CONJOLA

(By Colin Ogilvie)

*Sometimes I watch the dawning light dim the stars that lit the night,
And fill the day with sundrenched glow and fresh clean air I used to know
In old Conjola.*

*I see again the rich green flat, the drowsy beasts so sleek and fat,
With udders full of creamy milk and glistening coats as smooth as silk
In old Conjola*

*I well remember an ironbark tree blanched in naked majesty,
Stripped by lightning's blast one day, it stands there still in Alan Brae
In old Conjola*

*A saline arm from distant lake flows with foam flecked tidal wake,
Through lovely gums of mottled grey that line the banks at Alan Brae
In old Conjola*

*From dawn to dusk I toiled away on the lush green farm called Alan Brae
Milking, fencing husking corn and tending calves just newly born
In old Conjola*

*With horse and plough I gouged the furrows
While greedy rabbits watched from burrows
Waiting for the miracle birth of tender green to shoot from earth
In old Conjola*

*I spent my youth at Alan Brae, with broth Chris not far away,
Up on a farm just o'er the hill, with cows to milk and soil to till
In old Conjola*

*Yet I did leave this wondrous place where life moved on at steady pace,
To sweat and toil in grit-filled air that never finds its way down there
In old Conjola*

*Perhaps one day I'll find a way to settle down near Alan Brae
and stroll down cool and shady dells and wade through hosts of Christmas Bells
In old Conjola.*

*I'd hear the southern summer breeze a-singing through the swamp and trees,
And maybe then I'd cease to run, for there I'd be till day is done
In old Conjola⁶*

⁶ McANDREW, Alex. *Congenial Conjola* Epping 1991 p.40-41



View over *Rissmore*, Conjola



Rissmore Stables 2000

The "Rissmore" property, originally a dairy farm, was turned into a racing complex in 1962. Bede and Ken Murray's *Rissmore* Jersey and Friesian Stud is well known - founded on sound lines by William James Murray, their father. In addition, they follow the Murray tradition of breeding and training thoroughbred horses. In partnership with local men interested in the turf, they established a stud and training stables with Bede as chief trainer and studmaster.

In 1994 Bede expanded his operations to set up a training complex at *Kembla Grange*. In 2014, he had over 100 horses in his care and employs over 20 people, including his sons Paul and Graeme, both qualified trainers themselves.⁷



Bede Murray with *Hussar's Command* at Melbourne Cup 1984, Flemington⁸

⁷ See <http://murrayracing.com.au/>

⁸ Sydney Morning Herald, 2.11.1984

With information from - McAndrew, Alex. *Congenial Conjola: one of the great lake districts of the Milton-Ulladulla Area. Epping NSW: Alex McAndrew, 1991.*

Children of Edward Thomas & Agnes (Mayer) MURRAY

1 Edward Thomas MURRAY b: 16 Sep 1857 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 06 Mar 1921 in Conjola NSW
... + Agnes MAYER b: 1860 in England, m: 24 Nov 1896 in Burwood NSW, d: 18 Sep 1942 in
Conjola NSW

.....2 Doris Annie Kathleen MURRAY b: 1898 in Milton NSW, d: 20 Feb 1993 in Leura NSW
..... + John Joseph O'CONNOR b: 1889 in Uralla NSW m: 1919 in Molong NSW d: 12 Apr 1950
in Molong, New South Wales, Australia;

.....3 John William Geoffrey (Geoff) O'CONNOR b: Abt. 1920 in Nowra NSW d: 01 Sep 2001
in Molong NSW

..... + Gladys OATES b: 1920

.....3 Lois Therese Agnes O'CONNOR b: 1923, d: Abt. 2000 in Annandale NSW

.....3 Shirley Margaret O'CONNOR b: 02 Sep 1925 in Molong NSW d: 30 Aug 2006 in
Gosford, New South Wales, Australia;

..... + Cecil Ernest GALVIN b: 1914, d: 1994

.....2 William James Kenderdine MURRAY b: 06 Mar 1900 in Sydney NSW, d: 02 Aug 1975

..... + Mary MCDONALD b: 1901, m: 19 Apr 1927 in Milton NSW, d: 19 Aug 1965

.....3 Kathleen Agnes MURRAY b: 1928 in Milton NSW

..... + Jack COX b: 1924, m: 28 Nov 1953 in Nowra NSW

.....3 Mary Clare (Clare) MURRAY b: 1930 in Milton NSW, d: 24 Jan 2008

..... + Clarence EGAN b: 1908, m: 1957, d: 1985

..... + Alex BARKER m: 1994, d: 14 Dec 2008

.....3 Theresa Joan (Joan) MURRAY b: 1933 in Milton NSW

..... + William (Bill) ANDRISKE b: 25 May 1930, m: 1951, d: 13 Feb 2006 in Ulladulla NSW

.....3 Edward Bede (Bede) MURRAY b: 1935 in Milton NSW

..... + Edith HOWES m: 29 Nov 1958

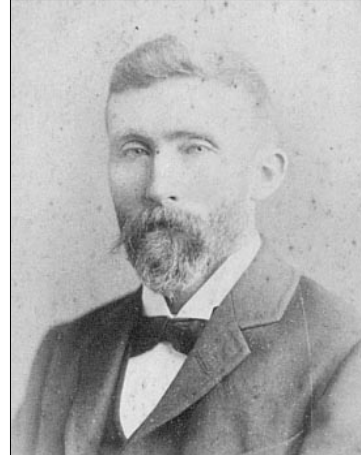
.....3 James Kenderdine (Ken) MURRAY b: 1938 in Milton NSW, d: 10 Jul 2006 Milton NSW

..... + Vaudine FREEMAN m: 15 Sep 1962



3. Charles Mordaunt MURRAY (1859-1949)

Charles was born on 14th May 1859, Ulladulla NSW. The name, Charles, was given again to son number three as the first Charles had died the year before. He grew up at Conjola and was very active in local affairs. In the 1893 local directory, Charles Mordaunt Murray is listed as an Alderman with the Municipal Council. Two years later in 1895, he, as honorary secretary together with his brothers, James and William, were instrumental in establishing the Conjola butter factory.



Charles Mordaunt Murray

Charles Mordaunt Murray was the first President of Clyde Shire Council, when it was formed in 1907; he served subsequent terms as President in 1910 and 1914.

In 1915, Charles was married, late in life at the age of 54, to Madge Frize, who was a teacher at the Milton Public School. The marriage did not last long and Madge is not buried in the Murray private cemetery on *Rissmore*. After the marriage broke down, Charles continued to live at *Rissmore* with his brother James and sister Annie, neither of whom married.

During the year 1920, the Prince of Wales was in Australia on a tour and in June paid a visit to the south coast town of Jervis Bay and was entertained at tea by the officers of the Naval College there. As President of Clyde Shire, Charles Mordaunt Murray undertook to provide horses and gear for the Prince of Wales and Lord Mountbatten to use whilst at Jervis Bay, and was also an invited guest at the function. The *Ulladulla & Milton Times* of 19 June 1920 reported:

'President Murray, on behalf of the people of Clyde Shire, extended to the Prince a warm welcome and assured him of their loyalty to the throne and Empire. The Prince thanked President Murray for the welcome, and for providing horses for himself and his staff while there.'

Charles not only entertained the Prince of Wales on his landing at Jervis Bay but also served as his guide on an excursion into the adjoining country. He and his brothers had very generously provided three horses, including *Smart*, which horse the Prince chose to try out first. Three other owners also provided one horse each.

Charles served as President of the Clyde Shire Council again in 1920-24 and 1929 as well as serving on the Conjola Co-op Creamery Board. He was on the 1927 Committee which erected the *Walter Hood* Memorial. Many years earlier, the loss of the clipper *Walter Hood* off Wreck Bay during massive storms in 1870 made a dramatic impact on the small community. In 1927, Charles Murray was active in helping to erect a monument to those 11 passengers and crew who drowned.



Charles Mordaunt Murray with riding crop at gates of *Rissmore*, Conjola

Charles M. Murray and his brothers were well known to have been keen breeders of thoroughbred horses, and Charles, a known supporter of the turf, was asked to judge at the Brisbane Royal Show.

In a 1926 publication, entitled '*The book of Shoalhaven, as it was and as it is*', Charles Mordaunt Murray gets a mention. He was appraised as being, '*identified with the principal movements on the Coast on behalf of the farming interests and, since the introduction of the local government, has been one of the leading workers for the Clyde Shire of which he was President for several terms*.' Charles Murray presided over the Clyde Council for a period of 12 years between 1906-1929, looked after the interests of the Conjola school for decades, witnessed signatures and wrote letters for people without education. '*In brief, it was Charles to whom local people in trouble turned for help and guidance*'.⁹

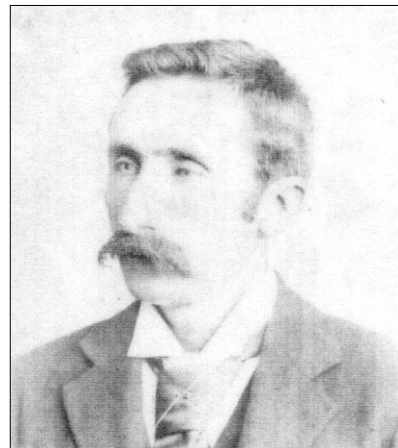
Charles Mordaunt Murray died on 20th October 1949 aged 90 years and lies with three generations of Murrays in the private graveyard on the hill of their beloved *Rissmore*, overlooking the fertile hills and valleys of Conjola.



⁹ McAndrew 1991:14

4. James Shannon (Jimmy) MURRAY (1861-1949)

James was born in 1861 at Conjola NSW. He grew up at Conjola and never married; but remained living and working on the family property *Rissmore* at Conjola, much involved in the family's horse-racing pursuits. He would have been only 14 years of age when, during 1870, a time of devastating floods and stormy seas, the *Walter Hood* - was wrecked between Ulladulla and Jervis Bay, with a loss of many lives.



James Shannon Murray

James and his brother Charles were instrumental in the institution of the Conjola Butter factory in 1895.¹⁰ A revival of interest in the wreck of the *Walter Hood* occurred in 1925 when the graves of the drowned were uncovered by heavy seas. Local people, headed by the Murrays¹¹, decided there should be a new grave site marked by an inscribed Memorial. James Murray became the Head of this Committee and, with several others, organised the whole thing.

James died 20th August 1949 at the age of 88 years He was described as 'retired farmer' and had been ill for 8 days. He was buried in the family burial ground at *Rissmore*. It would be a mere two months later that his brother Charles Mordaunt passed away and was buried beside him in the family plot.

Extract from obituary:

Another pioneer passes – James Murray dead.

One of the finest sportsmen and horse riders this district ever knew passed away on Sunday morning last in the person of Mr. James Murray, popularly known as "Jimmy" at the ripe old age of 88 years, the death taking place in Milton Hospital. Mr. Murray, who was a son of the late Mr. And Mrs. James Murray, who were among the pioneers of the Conjola district, was also a great cricketer, many tales being told of his prowess with bat and ball in the days when this district was full of fine cricketers.

With his brother, Mr. Charlie Murray, who survives him, they bred some fine thoroughbreds out at Conjola, being interested in breeding, or owning a good horse right up until a few years ago, when advancing years compelled them to take life easier.

Their horses won races all over the country and also in Sydney and Melbourne, and they bred them to stay as well as sprint including Silent Gundy, the 13-year-old horse which won races over the past 12 months on the coast and tablelands, including the last Bega and Moruya Cup



¹⁰ McAndrew 1991, p.13

¹¹ McAndrew 1991, p.83

5. Mary Cecilia MURRAY (1863-1943)

Mary Cecilia was born on 17th May 1863, Ulladulla NSW. In 1892, she married William Joseph Tarlinton, the eldest son of William Duggan Tarlinton of *Tarlintonville* Cobargo NSW and Catherine (Heffernan) from County Tipperary, Ireland. William and Mary Murray built their first home just over the hill from the original Tarlinton homestead, *Tarlintonville* called 'The Ville', on a part of the old property.



Mary's first cousin, Charles Henry Marshall Murray, son of Charles Jr and Elizabeth Clare (Conyngham) Murray of *Avondale*, Yatte Yattah, married William's sister, Catherine Tarlinton, in 1895. This made two Murray marriage connections with the Tarlinton family. There would be more in the next generation. (See Chapter 11(4) on Charles Murray)

William & Mary (Murray) Tarlinton

As the Tarlinton clan grew, many of the younger families headed north where there was land for new settlers to run cattle or farm bananas. William and his family left Quaama in 1902 and took up a property at The Pocket, near Mullumbimby.

William built a small temporary dwelling that later became the kitchen and storeroom for the '*big house*'. For the latter, he felled and split all the timber himself, including the cedar and rosewood, which lines the interior. William found the virgin North Coast land perfect for dairy farming and, true to family tradition, won many show ribbons with the stock he bred.

While visiting Queensland to look over some land, William caught dengue fever and returned to die in 1914. Mary moved to Sydney living at Waverley until her health failed and she went to live with her son Neville Tarlinton, dying in 1943. William and Mary had five children, Lance, William Neville, Sadie, Rex and Gregory.¹²

¹² Michael McGOWAN (Ed.). *The Tarlinton in Australia 1791-1991: a bicentennial history*. The Tarlinton Book Committee: Sydney, 1991, p.49-50.

Extract from Obituary - *Mullumbimby Star*, 26.3.1914.

Mr. Tarlinton was born at Double Creek, near Bega, 51 years ago, and was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. Tarlinton. His mother resides in Sydney. Deceased leaves a widow and four sons and one daughter to mourn his loss....

The deceased was enthusiastic in everything he took up. He had been brought up a farmer and he was a good farmer, his farm at the Pocket being a model to the district. In cricket, which was his favourite sport, he always took an active part and helped to win the premiership this year for Billinudgel. On the Agricultural Society he was one of the workers, and was re-elected to the committee a week or two ago.

The *Bega Star*, in another report, says:

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Tarlinton of "Tarlintonville", Quaama, and was almost in the prime of life. He was one of the smartest young fellows of his day in this district, and ever since living up North he had played cricket regularly. He also took a prominent part in public matters up there, and owned one of the finest properties in that district. A widow (formerly Miss Murray of Milton) and young family are left and they will have the sympathy of host of friends down here in their irreparable loss....

Children of William J & Mary C (Tarlinton) MURRAY

- 1 Mary Cecilia MURRAY b: 17 May 1863 Ulladulla NSW d: 1944
 - +William Joseph TARLINTON m: 1892 in Milton NSW b: 23 Oct 1862 Eden NSW d: 19 Mar 1914 Murwillumbah
- 2 Lancelot TARLINTON b: 1893 d: 1952
 - +Marjorie CHAMBERLAIN
- 2 William Neville Clarence TARLINTON b: 24 May 1895 d: 23 May 1964
 - +Mary Agnes WITHERS m: 1924 b: 15 Aug 1905 d: 9 Dec 1969
- 2 Sadie Lenore TARLINTON b: 1896 d: 22 Apr 1965
 - +Edwin (Horace) **WATTS** m: 1925 b: 10 Mar 1900 d: 1959
 - *2nd Husband of Sadie Lenore TARLINTON:
 - +D **DUNN** m: Abt. 1960
- 2 Rex Aubrey Francis TARLINTON b: 9 Dec 1898 d: 11 Nov 1979
 - +Phyllis CARROLL m: 25 Mar 1944 b: 1908
- 2 James Greg TARLINTON b: 20 Oct 1907 d: 4 Mar 1978
 - +Gladys Isabel JACKSON m: 2 Jun 1934 d: 1968
 - *2nd Wife of James Greg TARLINTON:
 - +Rose PORTHOUSE m: Sep 1951 d: 18 Jun 1960



6. Annie Magdaline MURRAY (1865-1943)

Annie was born in 1865 in Conjola NSW. She grew up at *Rissmore* Conjola and never married. Her presence at home would have provided great companionship and comfort for her mother, also Annie, a widow for her last ten years, who lived to the age of 82 years, dying at Conjola in the year 1909.



Annie Murray with her 20 year old daughter Annie at *Rissmore*, Conjola c.1885

Annie would have been 24 years of age when her father died in 1899. James Murray's '*Shoalhaven Telegraph*' obituary pays tribute to his daughter. - '*Miss Annie Murray, who did all that loving heart and devoted hands could do to ease the closing hours of her honoured parent.*'¹³ It appears that, in the years ahead, Annie continued to be a devoted daughter to her mother - and sister to some of her brothers, as well as some maintenance duties, as reported below, at the Conjola RC Church. At the age of 57 years, Annie's occupation was listed in a 1922 local directory as - '*domestic duties, Conjola*'. Some of Annie's brothers who remained living at *Rissmore* as unmarried adults received the benefit of her housekeeping and cooking for many years. And thereby hangs a tale!

The case of the poisoned Pepper Pot

According to the reminiscences of Chris Ogilvie recorded in the publication *Congenial Conjola*, a rather bizarre event occurred in the Conjola district in 1930, concerning the Murrays, when the police became involved and proceeded to question everyone in the district. 'You see', he recalled, '*there was quite a flurry on the Murray farm. In fact it was the sensation of the district.*'¹⁴ *Rissmore* was the unlikely setting for an investigation by the CIB.

On their farm at Conjola were living at that time Annie at 64 years and her brothers, 71-year old Charles and 69-year old James. They became very ill and were

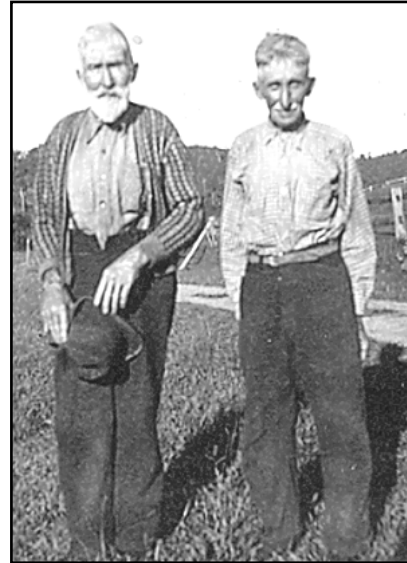
¹³ See Appendix I [*The Shoalhaven Telegraph* Wednesday 2 August 1899]

¹⁴ McANDREW, Alex. *Congenial Conjola* Epping 1991 p:38

rushed into hospital with arsenic poisoning. The affair made news in the Sydney press and the story was being retold in newspapers and magazines more than a decade after the actual incident.

All three showed exactly the same symptoms, though the degree of poisoning was far greater for Charles than for the others. Questioning of the community by those investigating the situation established that the Murrays were upright, highly respected citizens with no known enemies.

It appears that, after much questioning of suspects, intense investigation and scientific analysis of certain breakfast sausages, it was finally discovered that the culprit was an aluminium pepper pot. This pot had been used as a container by Annie to sprinkle around poison on the timbers of the church to get rid of invading white ants. In it was a mixture of 90% arsenic plus borax, sugar and sawdust! A pretty lethal seasoning indeed!



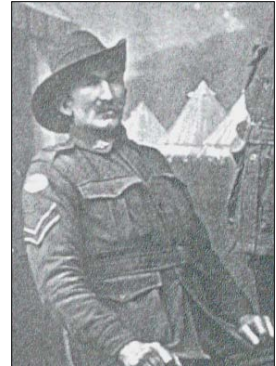
Charles & James Murray at Rissmore

Annie had been confined to bed for two months with a nervous condition. During this time, Charles had been preparing meals for all of them. He found the container, and presuming it contained pepper, he used it generously, especially for himself. Fortunately, the mystery was solved in time and the victims all eventually recovered.

Annie lived on for another 13 years and died on 7th September 1943 aged 78 years. She was buried in the *Rissmore* family burial ground with her parents and other family members.

7. Bernard John MURRAY (1871- ?)

Bernard married Isabella McGee in 1890 at Waterloo NSW. Isabella was the daughter of Francis McGee and Eliza Headcroft of Conjola. Francis was one of the McGees sponsored in 1854 as emigrants to New South Wales by their uncle Charles Murray (the Elder) of Yatte Yattah. The marriage of Bernard and Isabella was one of several Murray/McGee marriages that occurred in different branches of the family.



Bernard Murray
AIF No. 1657 (1915-1917)

Bernard and Isabella had three children registered at Redfern in Sydney NSW - Marie and Nita in 1890 and Eileen in 1897. He was referred to in his father James Murray's 1899 obituary as 'a station inspector of the banks'.¹⁵ Bernard saw war service with the AIF in the First World War, 1914-1918. He joined up on 24 February 1915 and returned from overseas service per HMAT *Rakana* on 25th October 1917. He was discharged from the AIF on 29 November 1917 due to 'medical unfitness'.



Bernard and Isabella Murray - four generations

¹⁵ See Appendix I [*The Shoalhaven Telegraph* Wednesday 2 August 1899 – last para]

The family eventually went to live in New Zealand - [Residence - January 1922 at 29 Falkland Street, Wanganui East, Wanganui, New Zealand]. It is believed that they continued to live in New Zealand and did not return to Australia. Maybe a descendant can add to this story.

Children of Bernard John & Isabella (McGee) MURRAY

1 Bernard John MURRAY b: 26 Sep 1867 at *Rissmore*, Ulladulla, New South Wales, d: New Zealand

+ Isabella McGEE b: 1868 in Ulladulla NSW, m: 1890 in Waterloo NSW, d: New Zealand

.....2 **Marie N MURRAY** b: 1890 in Redfern NSW

.....2 **Nita MURRAY** b: 1890 in Redfern NSW

.....2 **Eileen MURRAY** b: 1897 in Redfern NSW



From Ulster to Ulladulla

Descendants of James and Annie (McCauley) MURRAY

- 1 James MURRAY b: 14 Sep 1822 in Kesh, Fermanagh, Ireland, d: 22 Jul 1899 in 'Rissmore', Conjola NSW
... + Anne (Annie) McCAULEY b: 20 Apr 1825 in Ireland, m: 12 Jun 1855 in St.Francis Xavier's RC Church, Wollongong NSW, d: 25 Jan 1909 in Conjola NSW
..2 Charles Phillip MURRAY b: 09 Apr 1856 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 24 Mar 1858 in Ulladulla NSW
..2 Edward Thomas MURRAY b: 16 Sep 1857 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 06 Mar 1921 in Conjola NSW
..... + Agnes MAYER b: 1860 in England, m: 24 Nov 1896 in Burwood NSW, d: 18 Sep 1942 in Conjola NSW
.....3 Doris Annie Kathleen MURRAY b: 1898 in Milton NSW, d: 20 Feb 1993 in Leura, New South Wales, Australia; Death Age: 95
..... + John Joseph O'CONNOR b: 1889 in Uralla, New South Wales, Australia; 31453/1889, m: 1919 in Molong, New South Wales, Australia; d: 12 Apr 1950 in Molong, New South Wales, Australia;
.....4 John William Geoffrey (Geoff) O'CONNOR b: Abt. 1920 in Nowra, New South Wales, Australia, d: 01 Sep 2001 in Molong, New South Wales, Australia;
..... + Gladys OATES b: 1920
.....4 Lois Therese Agnes O'CONNOR b: 1923, d: Abt. 2000 in Annandale, New South Wales, Australia
.....4 Shirley Margaret O'CONNOR b: 02 Sep 1925 in Molong, New South Wales, Australia, d: 30 Aug 2006 in Gosford, New South Wales, Australia;
..... + Cecil Ernest GALVIN b: 1914, d: 1994
.....3 William James Kenderdine MURRAY b: 06 Mar 1900 in Sydney NSW, d: 02 Aug 1975
..... + Mary McDONALD b: 1901; BDM Milton, NSW 33394, m: 19 Apr 1927 in Milton NSW, d: 19 Aug 1965
.....4 Kathleen Agnes MURRAY b: 1928 in Milton NSW
..... + Jack COX b: 1924, m: 28 Nov 1953 in Nowra NSW
.....4 Mary Clare (Clare) MURRAY b: 1930 in Milton NSW, d: 24 Jan 2008
..... + Clarence EGAN b: 1908, m: 1957, d: 1985
..... + Alex BARKER m: 1994, d: 14 Dec 2008
.....4 Theresa Joan (Joan) MURRAY b: 1933 in Milton NSW
..... + William (Bill) ANDRISKE b: 25 May 1930, m: 1951, d: 13 Feb 2006 in Ulladulla NSW
.....4 Edward Bede (Bede) MURRAY b: 1935 in Milton NSW
..... + Edith HOWES m: 29 Nov 1958
.....4 James Kenderdine (Ken) MURRAY b: 1938 in Milton NSW, d: 10 Jul 2006 in Milton NSW
..... + Vaudine FREEMAN m: 15 Sep 1962
.....2 Charles Mordaunt MURRAY b: 14 May 1859 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 20 Oct 1949 in Conjola NSW
..... + Margaret (Madge) FRIZE b: 1868 Morpeth NSW m: 1915 in Redfern NSW, d: 1942 in Petersham NSW
.....2 James Shannon MURRAY b: 1861 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 20 Aug 1949 in Conjola NSW
.....2 Mary Cecilia MURRAY b: 17 May 1863 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 1943 in Sydney NSW
..... + William Joseph TARLINTON b: 23 Oct 1862 in Eden NSW, m: 1892 in Milton NSW, d: 19 Mar 1914 in Murwillumbah NSW
.....3 Lancelot TARLINTON b: 1893, d: 1952
..... + Marjorie CHAMBERLAIN
.....3 William Neville Clarence TARLINTON b: 24 May 1895 in Bega NSW, d: 23 May 1964 in Sydney NSW
..... + Mary Agnes WITHERS b: 15 Aug 1905, m: 1927 in Byron Bay NSW, d: 09 Dec 1969
.....4 Rosemary TARLINTON

Children of James Murray (born 1856-1867)

.....4 William Neville TARLINTON b: 1927
4 Mary Joan TARLINTON b: 1929
4 Patricia Anne TARLINTON b: 1935
4 Barry John TARLINTON b: 1.....4 Charles Joseph TARLINTON b: 1939
4 Brian Lancelot TARLINTON b: 1941
 + Dawn Yvonne BUTLER b: 22 Mar 1941, m: 03 Dec 1968
4 Michael Peter TARLINTON b: 1946
 + Helen Dorothy MORRIS m: 1955 in Sydney NSW
3 Sadie Lenore TARLINTON b: 1896 in Bega NSW, d: 22 Apr 1965
 + Edwin (Horace) **WATTS** b: 10 Mar 1900, m: 1925 in Marrickville NSW, d: 1959
4 Cecelia Mary (Celie) WATTS b: 09 Feb 1926, d: 28 Jul 1990
 + Donald Howard **MARTIN** b: 06 Apr 1925, m: 01 Sep 1950, d: 11 Mar 1979
4 Joseph William WATTS b: Mar 1928, d: 08 Sep 1966
4 Gregory John WATTS b: 30 Oct 1929
 + Joan Frances CARROLL b: 03 Apr 1929, m: 1955
4 Rex Patrick WATTS b: 1931
 + Carmen HERBERT m: 1958
4 Horace Murray Francis WATTS b: May 1932
 + Janette Louise BURNS m: Jun 1960
4 John Anthony (Tony) WATTS b: 1933, d: 26 Aug 1973
 + Vera HENDERSON m: 13 Jun 1958
4 Brian James WATTS b: 09 Jul 1936
 + Lola Joan MORRISSEY b: 12 May 1938, m: 03 Apr 1961
4 Bridget Lenore WATTS b: 1940
 + David Ronald **DUNN** m: 1969
4 Catherine Sadie WATTS b: 1941
 + Kevin Douglas LONGFORD m: 19 Dec 1964
4 Eileen Veronica WATTS b: 1946
 + Robert William **AULSEBROOK** m: 1966
 + D Dunn m: Abt. 1960
3 Rex Aubrey Francis TARLINTON b: 09 Dec 1898 in Bega NSW, d: 11 Nov 1979
 + Eva Phyllis CARROLL b: 1908, m: 25 Mar 1944 in Cessnock NSW
4 Marie CARROLL b: 1927
 + David **DALTON** m: 1950
4 John CARROLL b: 1929
 + Mary Sue HILL m: 1964
3 James Greg TARLINTON b: 20 Oct 1907 in Murwillumbah NSW, d: 04 Mar 1978
 + Gladys Isabel JACKSON m: 02 Jun 1934 in Sydney NSW, d: 1968
4 Yvonne Fay TARLINTON b: 1936
 + John Harold Bruce **FIELDEN** b: 1937, m: 05 Dec 1959
4 Coral Isabel TARLINTON b: 1944
 + ? GORGHY
 + Rose PORTHOUSE m: Sep 1951, d: 18 Jun 1960
 ..2 Annie Magdaline MURRAY b: 1865 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 07 Sep 1943 in Conjola NSW
 ..2 Bernard John MURRAY b: 26 Sep 1867 in "Rissmore", Ulladulla NSW, d: New Zealand
 + Isabella McGEE b: 1868 in Ulladulla NSW, m: 1890 in Waterloo NSW, d: New Zealand
3 Marie N MURRAY b: 1890 in Redfern NSW
3 Nita MURRAY b: 1890 in Redfern NSW
3 Eileen MURRAY b: 1897 in Redfern NSW

CHAPTER 8

Phillip MURRAY (1824-1880)
Rosina THOMAS (1836-1919)
Armstrong's Forest, Ulladulla

Phillip, the second son of Charles and Susan Murray, married Rosina Thomas in 1853 at Greenhills, Shoalhaven. They were actually married twice on the same day - at Greenhills by a Presbyterian Minister and also at Kiama by a Catholic Priest.¹ Rosina's parents were Henry Charles Thomas and Rosina (Smith) and according to her death certificate, she was born in Hobart Tasmania in 1835. However, her father's name was originally Hangan.² She was baptised Rosina Hangan on 31st May 1835; the occupation of her father Charles, is recorded as *'Baker'*.



Rosina & Phillip Murray

It seems that, in 1836, Charles and Rosina Hangan changed their names to Henry and Rosina Thomas and moved, with three children, from Tasmania to Anvil Creek, Glendenbrook, near Maitland NSW. Another son, John Thomas, was born there to Henry and Rosina Thomas on 28 June 1839. Records show the Thomas family then moved to Bateman's Bay between 1840 and 1842, where Henry Thomas was described as a *'farmer'*. The family, including Rosina who was now one of five children, later moved to Greenhills, near Terara NSW, where Henry Thomas became the Proprietor of the *Royal Victoria Hotel* - believed to be the second hotel licensed in the district. They eventually had nine children.³

Phillip Murray's sister and brother-in-law, Mary (Murray) and John McCarthy were also living at Greenhills at this time, where John became Proprietor of the *Steam Packet Inn*. Phillip had been involved with this McCarthy undertaking and would have become acquainted with Rosina and her Thomas family when visiting his sister, Mary, in Greenhills.

Phillip was the first of the Murray sons to marry, and it was no doubt at this stage that his father decided to divide up his landholdings and convey portions to the newly married Phillip and soon-to-be-married eldest son, James. On 20th December 1854, there were two conveyances drawn up, one to Phillip and one to James.

Phillip's land

An Indenture was drawn up between Charles Murray of Ulladulla and Susan on the one part, to the effect that they had contracted with the said Phillip Murray -
... absolute sale to him...110 £ ...paid by the said Phillip Murray ...105 acres...more or less situated in the County of St. Vincent and Parish unnamed at the Big Swamp near Ulladulla commencing at the North East corner of a measured portion of one hundred acres and bounded on the South by that land bearing west thirty chains to Kendalls 1,280 acres and on the west by part of the east boundary of Kendall's land and a continuation thereof being a line bearing north thirty five chains on the north by a line bearing East thirty chains and on the East by a line bearing South thirty five chains to the commencing point aforesaid. ... (Lot 11?)]

A new local newspaper aimed at Illawarra and surrounding districts, the *Illawarra Mercury*, was established by Thomas Garrett and W. F. Cahill in 1855. Its March 1857 issue carried the following notice:

'ULLADULLA. Mr Phillip Murray is Agent for the "Illawarra Mercury" and is authorised to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements.'

Phillip became involved with this newspaper as the local Ulladulla representative.

By 1859, Phillip and Rosina were living in their own home and played host to Phillip's cousin, Mary McGee when she married - as it turned out - another cousin - Ralph Johnson/Johnston. The marriage was held on 13 July 1859 at *'The residence of Phillip Murray, Ulladulla.'*⁴ Ralph's parents were Alexander Johnson and Mary Shannon⁵ of Fermanagh. Witnesses were Phillip Murray and his niece, Margaret Murray.

A Post Office for Milton

When the 1859 petition of 88 residents of the Ulladulla district was drawn up for the Post office at the Ulladulla township (established on 1st August 1842) to be moved to the faster growing settlement of Milton, it was accompanied by a short note, which stated:
*'Resolved - That this meeting views with regret the inconvenience which the inhabitants are subject to, by the Post Office being kept in the township of Ulladulla distant from the settlement on an average of six miles; and this meeting is of opinion that the Post Master should be petitioned to remove the same to a central part of the settlement. Proposed by Thomas McGee and seconded by Mr. Phillip Murray carried unanimously Ulladulla January 8th, 1859. R. Seccombe Chairman.'*⁶

Concerning the resulting new Milton Post Office, the *Illawarra Mercury* of 29 Dec 1859 says

The Postmaster-General has at length set at rest all conjecture as to where the new post office should be located, by establishing it at Milton, and appointing Mr. George Knight to be the Master of the same. There has been a deal of contention and enmity exhibited on this occasion with regard to the above office and, as this matter has ended satisfactorily to the majority of the inhabitants of Ulladulla, I trust that all this enmity and ill feeling will be buried in oblivion ... While on postal matters I may as well state that the new contract for the extra mail per week,

from here to Shoalhaven, has been taken by Mr. Phillip Murray, of Glenmore⁷, and there can be no doubt but that it will be performed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It would be some 25 years later that Phillip and others would lobby for an even more convenient post office for the residents of Armstrong's Forest and Conjola.

Sadly for Rosina, her father, Henry Thomas, died on 14th September 1858 at the age of 49 years. His family and all who knew him were deeply shocked. There was a large turn-out for his funeral. Five days after his death, an article appeared in the newspaper:

'Death of Mr. THOMAS - I am sorry to announce the death of Mr. Thomas, the spirited proprietor of the Victoria Hotel. He has been ill for a month and died on Tuesday morning. It is meant for high praise when I say, that I firmly believe he has left no enemy in the district. His cheerful voice and energetic manner will be much missed at our public meetings. He was buried on Thursday, at Worrigea, close to the tomb of the lamented Surveyor Begg. Nearly two hundred people followed the body to its last resting place'.⁸

Strangely, it was many years before Phillip and Rosina became parents. Their first recorded child was born eighteen years after their 1853 marriage, in 1871 - a daughter, Mary. Maybe there were miscarriages during those years. The name 'Phillip Murray' was listed in the 1872 *Greville's Post Office Directory* as 'labourer - Ulladulla'.

After such a long wait for their first child, they would be delighted when two more daughters followed on fairly rapidly - Elizabeth Anne in 1874 and Ellen in 1878. But before the arrival of their second daughter, Rosina was working for some time as a sewing teacher.

Rosina as sewing teacher

In March 1873, a new teacher, David Cleary, had been appointed to the [Ulladulla] denominational school at Armstrong's Forest. He recommended that 'Mrs. Phillip Murray' be appointed to teach sewing. She was 'about the most suitable person that can be found. She is willing, and resides close to the school ... there are 22 girls at the school, many of them fit to learn sewing'. Cleary enclosed a letter from Francis McMahon.

In that letter supporting Mrs. Murray's nomination, Francis McMahon wrote that Rosina was 'a woman of excellent character, very intelligent, mild in her manner and in every way well adapted to perform this work'. Rosina followed this up with a formal application from herself, 'Rosina Murray, wife of Phillip Murray of Armstrong's Forest'. D.S. Hicks, Inspector of the Goulburn District, vetted Rosina's application, and recommended -

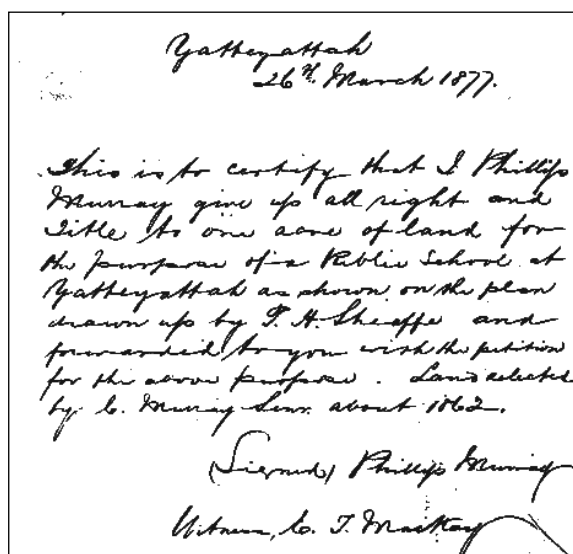
'... a salary not exceeding £10 p.a., provided she works at least 4 hours per week; the Local Board certifies monthly that she performs the services required of her; that she enters in a Time Book ... time of her arrival and departure from the school each day when she attends for the purpose of giving instructions'.

Phillip as Postmaster 1874

By the year 1873, it appears that Phillip was busy doing a spot of lobbying among the neighbouring farms for a proper post office. On 1st November 1873, a petition was forwarded by the inhabitants of 'Armstrong's Forest' for a Post Office to be established on the mail route. The signatories included everybody in the district, claiming that Milton or Wandandian were too far away for their convenience. It was recommended that the Post Office, if approved, be placed on premises occupied by Phillip Murray [Yatte Yattah] and that he be appointed Postmaster. The petition was successful; Phillip Murray was duly appointed Postmaster and the office opened on 2 February 1874.

Rosina vs Schoolteacher Hanrahan

By November 1874 William Ignatius Hanrahan had replaced David Cleary as teacher at the denominational school and Rosina was to lose her needlework teaching position there. Hanrahan lost no time in advising the COE on 3rd November that his own wife would henceforth teach needlework, instead of Mrs. Murray. It is likely that the birth of Rosina's second daughter in 1874 was behind this changeover. COE file notations on Hanrahan's letter noted he should *'be informed that his request cannot be acceded to until Mrs. Murray resigns, and he forwards his marriage certificate'*, and finally that *'Mrs. Murray has tendered her resignation, to take effect from 31 October ultimo.'* It appears that Rosina was not willing to be hurried off, but managed to stay on the job till the end of October 1874.



Yatteyattah
26th March 1877.

This is to certify that I Phillip Murray give up all right and title to one acre of land for the purpose of a Public School at Yatteyattah as shown on the plan drawn up by F. H. Sheaffe and forwarded to you with the petition for the above purpose. Land selected by G. Murray here about 1862.

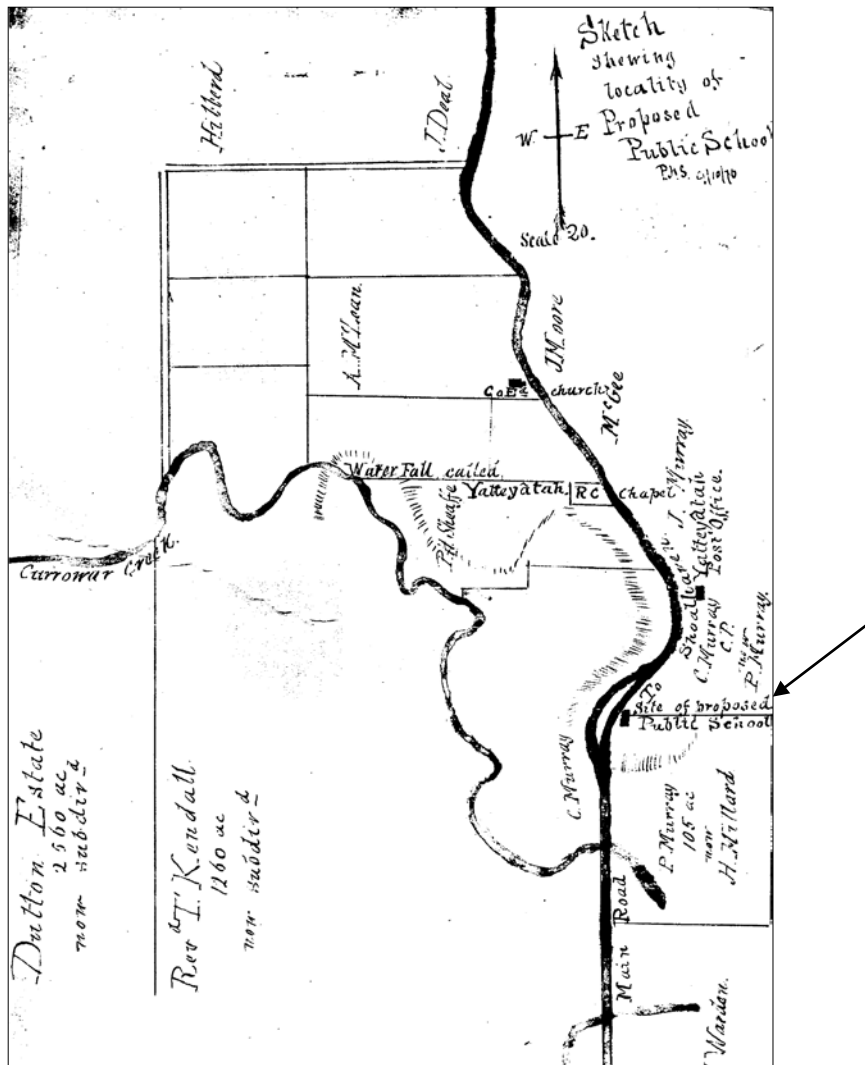
Signed, Phillip Murray
Witness, G. J. Mackay

By 1876 Phillip's eldest daughter, Mary, would now be old enough for her schooling to commence. It appears that at this point, Phillip, like his brothers, was becoming involved in the Armstrong's Forest/Yatte Yattah school issues. The establishment of a new public school was petitioned for in October 1876 by A. McLean, Charles Murray, H. McGee and others. Phillip Murray generously provided a portion of his land together with some from Henry Millard for this school. In a letter dated 26th March 1877, he stated:

'This is to certify that

I, Phillip Murray, give up all right and title to one acre of land for the purpose of a public school at Yatteyattah as shown on the plan drawn up by P.H. Sheaffe and forwarded to you with the petition for the above purpose. Land selected by C. Murray Snr about 1862.¹⁹

Sketch of site of proposed public school



Phillip and Rosina's third daughter, Ellen, was born in 1878. This would have been a stressful time for Rosina; it is likely that Phillip's health was deteriorating about that time. Early in 1879, her old position of needlework teacher was vacant again at the RC Denominational School at Yatte Yattah/Armstrong's Forest. With a third child to support the wages would come in handy.

Thomas Henry Arkins, the then teacher, in a letter to the CEO, applied for the appointment of a teacher of needlework and recommended 'Mrs. P. Murray, who was a sewing teacher from the opening of the school till a few years ago, when the wife of the late teacher Mr. Hanrahan, took charge.'

So, it appears Rosina had been teaching needlework at the school for many years - possibly ever since it commenced. It would be very convenient for her - as she was only a short walk from the school. When the new public school was eventually built on part of her land, it was even closer. However, this caused some problems for Rosina with the schoolchildren on the school side of her fence, as will be seen later.

It took some time, however, before the new Yatte Yattah Public School, together with a teacher's residence, was actually constructed and ready for pupils. Brothers, C & H Moore, were the successful tenderers with a price of £880. By 5th July 1879, Phillip had completed his contract for felling and burning off the ten acres of school grounds at Yatteyattah at a cost of £12. Eventually, the new public school and grounds were completed and the school commenced operation in July 1879. The parents paid the sum of ninepence per week for one child and an extra sixpence for every other.

The first teacher at the new Yatte Yattah Public School, L. Tierney, had a large family and petitioned for extensions. Some pupils were taught on the verandah and others in a room of the teacher's residence. Phillip Murray's name was included in support of this petition, as well as Charles Murray, Henry Millard and G. Kendall.

Phillip Murray's death

It was surely another distressing time for Rosina and her daughters, then 10, 7 and 3 years of age, when, on 3rd December 1880, at the age of 56, Phillip Murray died of cancer. His death certificate stated he died of a '*malignant tumour*' and had been ailing for 5 months. He was buried in the '*Roman Catholic Burial Ground Ulladulla*'.¹⁰ The informant was '*Thomas McGee, Auctioneer, cousin to deceased, of Lake View Ulladulla*'; witnesses Thomas McGee and brother-in-law, Andrew McLean.

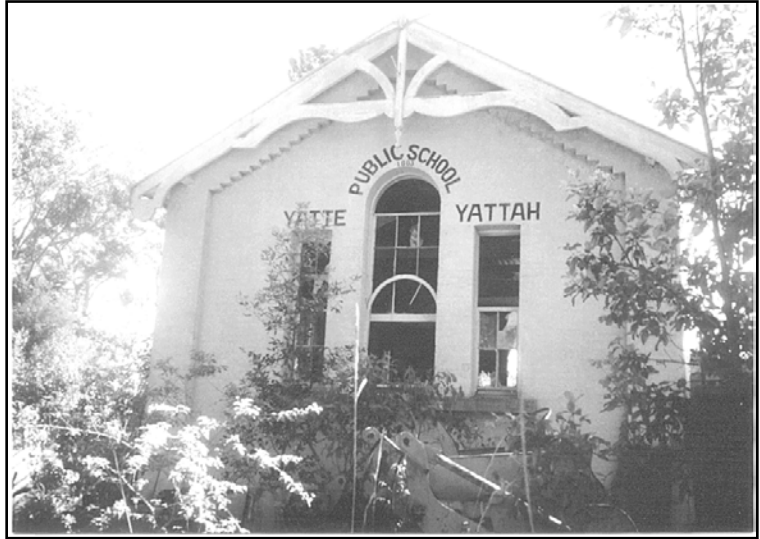
Rosina as postmistress 1881

Rosina MURRAY¹¹

Phillip's widow, Rosina, thereupon applied for Phillip's old position - to be appointed Armstrong's Forest Postmistress. She was appointed in her husband's place with a salary of £18 per annum. If Phillip was in ill-health before his death from cancer, this probably influenced her decision to again apply to become sewing mistress at the RC denominational school. But it looked as though the days were numbered by then for the little RC school on the hill. It closed its doors and ceased operation in 1883.



With the new Public School situated even closer to where she lived, Rosina wrote to the NSW Education Department on 20th February 1882 requesting she be appointed as sewing mistress at "Yatteyattah" Public School. [The name Yattayattah eventually became two words - Yatte Yattah]. Her application, this time, did not succeed. Miss Millard was duly appointed to the position.¹² In 1883, there were 97 children enrolled and instructed in a building 26 x 17 feet. Things had become very tight because of the sudden influx of 38 new pupils after the Roman Catholic School half a mile away had closed down.¹³



Yatte Yattah Public School on Murray's Hill

Murray's Hill

This hill on which the old Yatte Yattah Public School and teacher's residence still stand was so called because pioneer Charles Murray owned the land on either side of the present highway (Portions 20, 21, 200 and 19). In former times prominent landmarks were labelled according to natural characteristics or the names of the residents or their properties.¹⁴

Rosina marries again in 1883

After spending a couple of years as a widow, Rosina maybe tired of widowhood. In 1883, she married Phillip's cousin, Charles McGee¹⁵. By the next year, in *Sands Country Directory of NSW 1884-85*, Charles McGee was listed as the Postmaster at Yatte Yattah. This obviously did not pay all that well for the family, because during 1884, he was recorded on school files as being late in paying the school fees for Rosina's daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Ellen, at the Yatte Yattah [sic] Public School.¹⁶

It was not all smooth sailing at the public school for the new Mrs. McGee. A parent, Edward McPhillamy Senior, made complaints about ill treatment of his son, also Edward, and an inquiry was conducted. An incident occurred on 13th April involving Rosina, whose property adjoined the school, and Edward McPhillamy Junior, a pupil at the school. He was accused of catching and trying to kill one of her fowls. Twelve months later, in April 1884, the same Edward McPhillamy Jr and Rosina, now Mrs. McGee, were warring once more. This time, he was accused of killing her calf.

Also at the school at this time, as a pupil teacher, was her new husband's nephew John McGee and his brother or cousin, Phillip McGee (a pupil), as well as her niece Kate, Murray, another pupil teacher. Mrs. McPhillamy complained that John McGee had '*cruelly beaten*' her son through Mrs. McGee's influence over him. She accused Rosina, '*It is Mrs. McGee who is the cause of it all!*' It was somewhat unfortunate for the alleged victim to be surrounded at school by McGees and Murrays, who were all related.

It appears that Rosina, after her marriage to Charles McGee, had managed to secure for herself the sewing mistress job at the *Yatte Yattah Public School* and was, once more, working as a sewing teacher to the local school children. By 1888, her eldest daughter Mary, at 16-17 years of age, was possibly now old enough to help out with the family finances. Mary Murray was the next member of the family to be appointed on 11th July that year as a pupil teacher at *Yatte Yattah Public School*.

Pupil-Teachers in NSW

In New South Wales, until the reforms of the first years of the twentieth century, the teaching service depended on the institution of the pupil-teacher. Most teachers entered the service by becoming pupil-teachers at thirteen or fourteen years of age. After four years teaching, while learning from instruction given by the headmaster and sitting for annual examinations, some of them were admitted to the training college. After one, two or three years there, they were classified 3A, 3B or 3C on the basis of their teaching skill and examination results. There were also allowances for some special positions, e.g. for the work of a teacher's wife in taking needlework classes. The last pupil-teachers were appointed in 1906 so that by 1911 they had disappeared from the service.¹⁷ Whether Kate and Rose, pupil-teachers who later became governesses, went to the training college is not known.

Phillip and Rosina Murray's daughter, Mary, went on to spend many years as a teacher, and may have been a talented pianist as family tradition informs that she was also a popular piano teacher for local music pupils.

Death of Rosina's mother

It is likely that Rosina's mother, Rosina Thomas, had left Terara sometime after her husband's death in 1858, when there was a migration of the Thomas families up to the NSW North Coast. She then spent some years with family members on the Far North Coast. Rosina would have missed her mother and her family. On 2nd December, 1889, having reached the age of 87 years, old Mrs. Rosina Thomas passed away.

Milton 1902

In the Milton Catholic Church register, among names of parishioners of Milton in 1902, appear the following names of Phillip Murray's family:

- Mrs. McGee (64)
- Lizzy Murray (27)
- Mary Murray (29)
- Ellen Murray (24).



Ellen Murray



Richard and Ellen Poidevin's Wedding

Ellen marries Richard Thomas Poidevin 1908

Phillip and Rosina's youngest daughter, Ellen Murray at the age of 28, married Richard Thomas Poidevin (1880-1951), son of William Hobson Poidevin and Elizabeth Jane McCauley, in the Catholic Church at Milton, on 23rd September 1908. The witnesses were Edward Poidevin¹⁸ and Elizabeth Murray. Richard and Ellen Poidevin later made their home at Wollongong.

As a member of a local tennis club, Ellen's fellow members presented her with a beautiful silver coffee jug with a bone handle (pictured) as a wedding present. It was inscribed as follows, and is a treasured heirloom for her descendants.

*"PRESENTED TO
MISS E MURRAY
ON THE EVE OF HER MARRIAGE FROM
THE YATTEYATTAH TENNIS CLUB
19TH SEPT 1908"*



Sometime between the years 1902 and 1909, Rosina reverted to using the surname of Murray. In 1909, Rosina 'MURRAY' [not McGee any more]¹⁹ was operating as the Postmistress at the *Yatte Yattah Post Office* at a salary of £41 a year, '*£4 more than the revenue*'. This was described as a small post-office in a room of the old farmhouse.²⁰

Phillip and Rosina's granddaughters



A happy time for Rosina would come with the news of the births of her two granddaughters in the next couple of years - Mary Elizabeth Poidevin in 1909 and Ellen Elizabeth Poidevin in 1911, followed by the marriage of her daughter Elizabeth during the following year.

Rosina with her daughters Elizabeth & Ellen and grand-daughters Ellen & Mary Poidevin

Elizabeth marries Michael Skehan 1912

In 1912, the family would all celebrate the marriage of Phillip and Rosina's second daughter, Elizabeth (*Lizzy*) at 38 years of age to Michael Skehan. In a letter to the Archbishop dated 15th July 1912, Fr. Thos. Vaughan of Milton wrote a letter asking for permission for his absence from a conference to enable him to attend her wedding, saying:

'On that date [of the conference] Miss Murray of Yatte is to be married. She has been a most exemplary Catholic and her marriage has been already postponed on account of the death of her intended husband's father.'

On 27th December 1915, a local newspaper reported on the laying of the foundation stone for a new convent in Milton. A list of subscribers included the names of *Mrs McGee, M Murray, W Skehan, Mr T Poidevin and Mr. N Murray.*

Death of Rosina 1919

Rosina Murray/McGee died at the age of 84 years on 6th April 1919 and was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Conjola. The witnesses to the burial were Phillip's nephew, C.M. [*Charles Mordaunt*] Murray and P.P. Egan. In her will dated 13th November 1918, Rosina left -

... To eldest daughter Mary MURRAY all livestock and poultry of which I am possessed and to her and my other two daughters Elizabeth SKEHAN and Ellen POIDEVEN in equal shares to be mutually arranged between them everything of which I am possessed. To my ward Ellen DUFFY who has been very kind to me each of my daughters must pay to her in cash within 6 months from my death the sum of £10. Signed Rosina Rogers - witnesses C.M. Murray, J.R. Evans - Estate sworn £60 net.

The Ellen Duffy²¹ mentioned in her Will was an adopted daughter. One of a large family of children orphaned by the death of their parents, families in the district took in a Duffy child each to raise as their own. She was a much loved daughter to Rosina and sister to her other daughters.²² There was no mention of Rosina's second husband, Charles McGee, in the Will and it is not known why she signed it as '*Rosina Rogers*'. However, Rosina's gravestone at Conjola cemetery names her, finally, as '*Rosina McGee*'.

Rosina's daughter takes over as Postmistress

Rosina's eldest daughter Mary, who had not married, was now the Postmistress at Yatte Yattah in the little post office in their home. According to the *Yatte Yattah Post Office* records²³ at the time, the following 1919-1922 entries give some relevant dates:

Date of Doc	From	Subject
14.4.19	DG Goulburn	P.M. died on 6/4/19 Daughter acting pending appt
17.4.19	Miss Murray	Applying for PMship - Petition also from residents for her
13.5.19	DG Goulburn	Recomdg appt of Miss M. Murray as PM vice Mrs. R. McGee deceased from 6/4/19 (Approved)
1.6.20	Public Trustee	Asking as to disposal of amt payable to late PM to date of her death 6.4.19
13.1.21	DG Goulburn	Re PM resigning - for latest figures
8.3.21	" "	Recomdg appt of R.T. Poidevin as PM vice Miss Murray from 8/3/21
7.4.22	DG Cooma	Re PM resigning - for reference to acct & for file
8.5.22	" "	L. McDonald apptd PM vice R.T. Poidevin from 6/5/22

Besides her few years as Post Mistress, Mary was remembered locally as a competent schoolteacher. Her nieces also recall her being gifted at needlework and crochet. Her sewing skills would be a legacy of many hours spent under the tutelage of her mother, Rosina, the experienced sewing mistress of many years to the local girls.



Mary Murray

Rosina's grandson 1920



It was sad that Rosina did not live long enough to welcome her grandson. Thomas Murray Poidevin was born on 23rd May 1920, to Ellen and Thomas. He was delivered in the old post office at Yatte Yattah with the aid of a midwife.²⁴ Tragically, his mother Ellen was to die when he was only eight years of age.

Thomas Poidevin with his mother Ellen

Post Office Hand-over 1922

In 1922, the McDonalds bought out the Poidevins, and took possession of their farm and the post-office. '*The [McDonald] father was then the Postmaster assisted by his daughters, Annie and Joyce. Joyce later became Postmistress*²⁵.' It appears likely that, if the Poidevins were still living then at Yatte Yattah, it was at this time that Ellen and Thomas and their family of three may have moved to live in Wollongong.

Rosina's second husband Charles McGee dies 1924

There seems to be some mystery as to the whereabouts of Rosina's second husband, Charles McGee, for some years. He died on 28th April 1924 at the age of 83. His death certificate said he was '*late of Darlinghurst NSW*', but he died at the *Little Sisters of the Poor Home, Randwick*. His father's name and occupation were given as John McGee, stone mason, and his mother as Dorothy [sic] Murray. He was buried on 30th April at the Roman Catholic Cemetery Rookwood NSW. The cause of death was given as senility and cardiac failure.

DEATH REGISTRATION TRANSCRIPTION REF NO 192416421

NAME - CHARLES MCGEE

DATE OF DEATH	-28/4/1924		
PLACE	-Little Sisters of the Poor Home, Randwick Municipality (Late Of Darlinghurst) NSW		
OCCUPATION	-LABORER	SEX	-MALE
AGE	-83		
PLACE OF BIRTH	-FERMANAGH IRELAND		
TIME IN AUST COLONIES	-68 YEARS IN NSW		
FATHER	-JOHN MCGEE		
OCCUPATION	-STONE MASON		
MOTHER	-DOROTHY MURRAY		
PLACE OF MARRIAGE	-MILTON, SOUTH COAST, NSW		
AGE AT MARRIAGE	-40		
NAME OF SPOUSE	-ROSINA THOMAS		
CHILDREN OF MARRIAGE	-NO ISSUE		
INFORMANT	-JOHANNA KEANEY, Secretary, Little Sisters Of The Poor Home Randwick		
CAUSE OF DEATH	-1. SENILITY	2. CARDIAC FAILURE	
LENGTH OF ILLNESS	-1. 5 YEARS	2. 21 DAYS	
MEDICAL ATTENDANT	-A P WALL	DATE LAST SEEN	-23/4/1924
DATE OF BURIAL	-30/4/1924		
PLACE OF BURIAL	-ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY ROOKWOOD		
MINISTER & RELIGION	-B M CLANCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC		
REGISTERED	-29/4/1924 RANDWICK		

Influenza Epidemic in Wollongong

Winter in the year 1929 would have been a time of great sorrow for Phillip and Rosina's daughter, Mary Murray, as well as the extended family. Wollongong was undergoing a serious flu epidemic in that year and, unfortunately, both her married sisters Lizzie and Ellen died after contracting the disease. Lizzie Skehan had no children, but Ellen Poidevin left a son and two small daughters.

The *Freeman's Journal* of 1 August 1929²⁶ printed the following combined obituary for the two sisters –

Wollongong

DEATH OF RESPECTED CITIZENS

Much sorrow was manifest in Wollongong recently when the news of the death was announced of Mrs. Michael Skehan and Mrs. Thomas Poidevin, sisters, who died within a few days of each other. The deceased ladies were valued members of the parish, beloved by priest and sisters for their untiring work, their zealous activities in the cause of religion and of education for some years past. Prominent in every parochial movement Mrs. Skehan and Mrs. Poidevin were never happy unless they were doing good for others. The cause of distress and the call of the needy were never left unheeded by them and their death means a loss, to the parish and to all religious movements.

Mrs. Skehan and Mrs. Poidevin were daughters of a well-known and highly respected family of Yatteyattah, near Milton, where for more than a generation their parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Murray were, held in respect and veneration. Another sister is Miss Mary Murray of Wollongong, to whom much sympathy has been shown. Mrs. Poidevin leaves a husband and three children and Mrs. Skehan, a husband to mourn their loss. For many years the name of the Murray family was held in the highest esteem down the South Coast and the departure of the daughters after the death of their mother for Wollongong was viewed with regret by all sections of community. In the South Coast town they were held in the highest regard and the sudden news of the death of Mrs. Skehan and Mrs. Poidevin caused profound sorrow as it was on a previous Sunday they assisted at the laying of the foundation stones of the new Convent.'

This refers to St. Mary's Convent, Wollongong. The foundation stone was laid on Sunday, June 23, 1929.

Mary would no doubt play an important role as aunt in the lives of her nieces, Mary (Ena) and Ellen (Nell) and her nephew, Thomas Poidevin, in the years to follow. Mary lived to the age of 85 years and for the last ten years of her life, when she became blind with glaucoma, she lived at the home of one of her nieces at 309 Blaxcell St., Granville. A regular visitor was her adopted sister, Ellen Duffy.

Mary Murray died on 20th July 1956, *'loved sister of the late Ellen Poidevin and Elizabeth Skehan'*.²⁷



Mary Murray with her niece Mary Elizabeth Poidevin



Children of Phillip MURRAY and Rosina (Thomas)

- 1 Phillip MURRAY b: 11 Jun 1824 in Fermanagh IRE, d: 03 Dec 1880 in Yatte Yattah NSW, Arr Australia: 01 Feb 1839 in per emigrant ship 'Susan'
- ... + Rosina THOMAS b: 26 Apr 1834 in Hobart TAS, m: 28 Nov 1853 in Kiama NSW, d: 06 Apr
-2 **Mary MURRAY** b: 13 Feb 1871 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 20 Jul 1956 in Granville NSW
-2 **Elizabeth Ann (Lizzy) MURRAY** b: 18 Feb 1874 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 09 Jul 1929 in Wollongong NSW
- + Michael SKEHAN b: Bef. 1897, m: 1912 in Milton NSW, d: Aft. 1912
-2 **Ellen MURRAY** b: 27 Jan 1878 in Ulladulla NSW, d: Jul 1929 in Wollongong NSW
- + Richard Thomas POIDEVIN b: 19 Oct 1880 in Goulburn NSW, m: 23 Sep 1908 in NSW, d: 05 May 1951 in Goulburn NSW
-3 **Mary Enabeth (Ena) POIDEVIN** b: 16 Aug 1909 Milton NSW, d: 24 Apr 1984 Gosford NSW
- + Albert John (Jack) SANDS b: 06 Oct 1902 in Boulder WA, m: 15 Jul 1933 in Queenscliffe VIC, d: 20 Jul 1974 in Concord NSW
-4 **Mary Ellen SANDS** b: 24 Jul 1937 in Sydney NSW, d: 22 Jul 2000 in Gosford NSW
- + Roland NIELSEN b: 22 Dec 1935 in NSW
-4 **Kathleen Anne SANDS** b: 22 Apr 1944 in Mosman. N.S.W
- + John Raymond CORNEY b: 04 Dec 1942 in Lithgow. N.S.W, m: 1961 in Parramatta .N.S.W.
- + Joseph Patrick MacMANAMON b: 15 Dec 1939 in Balmullet. IRELAND, m: 06 Apr 1985 in Tamworth
-4 **Clifford John SANDS** b: 1947
- + Sabina NETTER b: 28 Jul 1949 in Hamburg. GERMANY
-5 **Fiona Bernadette SANDS** b: 09 Mar 1970 in Auburn. New South Wales
- + Andrew WATTS
-3 **Ellen Elizabeth (Nell) POIDEVIN** b: 16 Nov 1911, d: 1989
- + Richard Vosper NICHOLLS b: 1908, d: 1991
-4 **Richard NICHOLLS** b: 1945
- + Kerrie Margaret HARTIGAN b: 1945
-3 **Thomas Murray POIDEVIN** b: 23 May 1920 in Goulburn NSW, d: 29 OCT 2008; Berry NSW
- + Rita Mary WHEELER b: 19 May 1915 in Orange NSW, m: 10 Jun 1949 in St Mary's Cathedral Sydney NSW, d: 26 Nov 2008 in Sussex Inlet, New South Wales, Australia
- 4 **Jacqueline Mary POIDEVIN** b: 15 Aug 1950 in Sydney. N.S.W.
- + Roland Harold JONES b: 16 Apr 1944 in perth WA
-4 **Rodney Thomas POIDEVIN** b: 09 Apr 1953 in Sydney. N.S.W.
- + Carmen GARCIA b: 24 May 1956
-4 **Janette Clare POIDEVIN** b: 1960

¹ Mary Nielsen, a descendant, has original Kiama RC wedding certificate and contributed this information about the weddings. (Oct 1999)

² SHARPE, Glenda. *Not one life: a sea voyage on the 'Calcutta' 1803 to the shores of Port Phillip, and on to Van Diemen's Land February 1804, and 200 years of descendancy for the descendants of Henry Thomas 1858-1894 and Margaret Patterson 1860-1927*. Thomas family information supplied by Glenda Sharpe in a manuscript dated May 2001. [PO Box 189 Maclean NSW Tel: 02 6647-6459]

³ SHARPE, Glenda. 2001

⁴ NSW Marriage 60800/1959

⁵ Charles Murray Sr.'s wife Susan's maiden name was SHANNON.

⁶ Milton Post Office History (SAG B4.538 Pamphlet)

⁷ *Glenmore* could be the name of Phillip Murray's property at Armstrong's Forest. (Now a Plant Nursery)

⁸ SHARPE, Glenda, 2001

⁹ NSW Archives 5/18262-4 - 77.6735 (attaching map of area with building and document signed by P H Sheaffe)

¹⁰ This was obviously Armstrong's Forest RC Cemetery. Because the words Armstrong's Forest or Yatte Yattah did not appear on his death certificate, his name was not included in the compiled list earlier mentioned.

¹¹ SHARPE, Glenda 2001

¹² NSWSR School Files (Yatte Yattah Public School)

¹³ McANDREW, Alex. *Tales out of School: in the Milton-Ulladulla District from Conjola to Kioloa*, Epping 1990, pp. 102-108.

¹⁴ McANDREW, Alex. *Congenial Conjola*, Epping, 1991, p.48

¹⁵ who had been sponsored as an orphan child emigrant many years before by his uncle Charles Murray 'the Elder'

¹⁶ NSWSR School Files (Yatte Yattah Public School)

¹⁷ MITCHELL, Bruce. *Teachers, education and politics*, St. Lucia Qld : UQP, 1975 (p.2-3)

¹⁸ William's parents were Pierre le Poidevan and Rebecca Sheridan, Innkeepers of Collector NSW.

¹⁹ Why was she now reverting to the name Murray? Family members don't remember him being spoken about.

²⁰ McANDREW 1991

²¹ Possibly Ellen Duffy b. 1887 Milton (34696/1887) - (one of 10 children) - Parents John William and Ellen (Harding) Duffy. Mother died Feb 1896. Ellen's age abt 32 when Rosina died in 1919.

²² Telephone interview with Mary Nielsen 29 Oct 1999.

²³ Post Office File C3629/2, National Archives of Australia

²⁴ As related to author by Thomas Poidevin, Dec. 1999

²⁵ McANDREW 1991:51

²⁶ TROVE - The *Freeman's Journal* (Sydney, NSW : 1850 - 1932) Thursday 1 August 1929

²⁷ Newspaper clipping, SAG Index Room

CHAPTER 9

Mary MURRAY (1827-1860)
John McCARTHY (1823-1859)
Steam Packet Inn, Greenhills NSW

Mary Murray was born 20 December 1827¹ in County Fermanagh, Ireland. She was eleven years of age when she arrived in Sydney on the *Susan* in February 1839 with her emigrant parents and her five brothers and sisters. As seen in an earlier chapter, at the time of the 1841 NSW Census, aged 14-15, she was not living with the family at Wollongong, so may have been employed elsewhere.

At the age of 19, she married John McCarthy (24) at St. Mary's RC Church Sydney on 12 February 1847. John was the son of Patrick and Catherine McCarthy from County Clare, Ireland, and was about 14 years of age when he arrived in Australia, according to his death details.² The witnesses to the marriage were Patrick McCarthy of Yass and Jane (or Anne) Rea of Sydney. As the marriage record³ gave Sydney then as Mary's '*usual place of residence*,'⁴ she may have been working for a family in Sydney before her marriage.

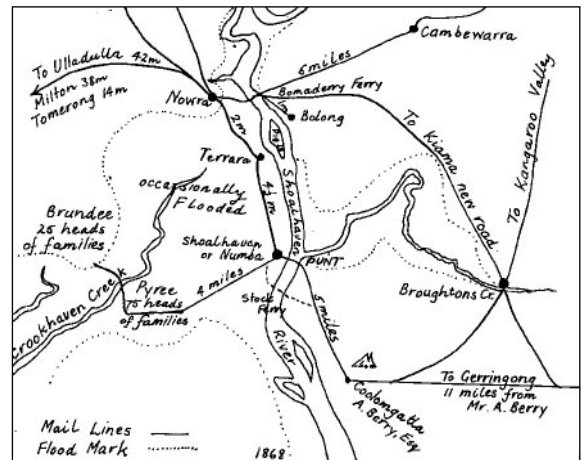
It appears that Mary and John then made their home in Wollongong, as their first child, a son Charles, was born on 23 March 1848 and baptised by Father Peter Young in the Parish of Wollongong⁵ on 16 April 1848. A daughter Catherine was born in Yass NSW⁶ in 1849 but no birth or baptism certificate has been found.⁷ On 26 November 1850, another daughter, Mary Susan, was born to John and Mary McCarthy.⁸ Known as Susan, she was baptised on 16 January 1851 by Father E. Luckie. Mary and John (profession farmer) were then living at Shoalhaven, A second son, James, was born on 2 July 1852. He was baptised on 10 August 1852, again by Father E. Luckie, with the family still living in the Shoalhaven area. Sponsors were James and William McGrath.

Some time after their son Charles was born in Wollongong (March 1848), and before the birth of their daughter Mary (Nov 1850), John and family moved to the Shoalhaven area near Nowra. If John was a farmer (for himself or others) from January 1851 to 1853 in the Shoalhaven area, after 1853 he had become the proprietor and licensee of a public house called the '*Steam Packet Inn*' located at Greenhills, next to the township of Terara [later spelling Terrara]. The publication - *Hotels of Illawarra & Shoalhaven 1828-1999*⁹ - includes on its list of early public houses - '*Steam Packet Hotel - Greenhills - 1853-1860*'.

Sometime prior to 1854¹⁰, Henry Thomas '*leased some land from the owners of the Greenhills estate in close proximity to the Terara estate and thereon built a public house*'. The building was constructed of slabs and covered with stringy bark

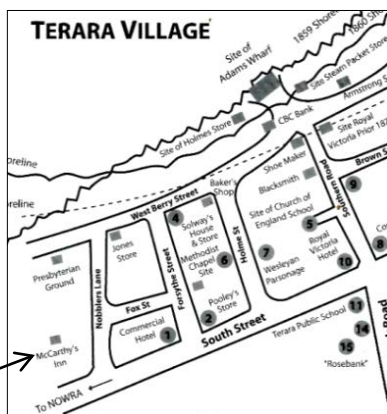
for a roof. 'There was no time to waste in getting shingles¹¹.' Thomas sold out shortly after opening to John McCarthy, 'who did well before selling out to Mr. Ryan.' It is interesting to note that, about this time, a daughter of this Henry Thomas - Rosina - married Philip Murray, Mary McCarthy's brother - in November 1853.

Terrara developed with its own wharf (1854), flourmill (1856), steam mill (1856), stores and its usual fair share of pubs! The Church of England opened on 26 July 1856. Terrara was the main centre in the district until the devastating floods of 1860 and 1870 led to its decline and the growth of Nowra as the commercial and main residential area of Shoal-haven.¹²



Map showing Nowra and Terrara [sic] 1868¹³

Soon after the *Illawarra Mercury* was established in 1856 and commenced publication, an advertisement was placed by 'J McCarthy', on 4 February 1856, for the *Steam Packet Inn*. Another Shoalhaven advertisement on 19 May for a 'public dinner' advised tickets at 12s6d each could be had at 'Mr. McCarthy's, Steam Packet Inn'. Some weeks later, on 30 June 1856, the *Mercury* printed an article by a W.G. Williams concerning his travels in the area in which he commented very favourably on his stay at McCarthy's Inn.



McCarthy's Inn on edge of village¹⁵

'I started for Shoalhaven, distance from Onedendian¹⁴ [sic] 25 miles, at which place I arrived at one o'clock p.m. As I had to remain in Shoalhaven for a few days, I made enquiries for a respectable place to reside. I was directed by a gentleman to put up at Mr. John McCarthy's Steam Packet Inn, at which place I remained for nine days. Here I met with the greatest kindness and civility, both from Mr. McCarthy and his wife. I must say for McCarthy, that he kept as decent and orderly a house as ever I put at during my sojourn in this colony.'

That the McCarthys and their Inn were well regarded locally by this time appears to be the case from another public notice which appeared in the *Illawarra Mercury* a week later, on 7 July 1856:

'To the inhabitants of Shoalhaven, Mr. Ashton begs most sincerely and respectfully to return his heartfelt thanks to the inhabitants of Shoalhaven, for the kind and liberal support received by him at their hands, and more especially to Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy and family for the charitable feeling evinced by them to Mongo Mongo during his illness, and in his funeral attendance.'

Mongo Mongo, also known as 'Little Alick', was one of a troupe of aborigines with the pioneering Ashton's Circus which first visited Greenhills in 1855¹⁶. On its second visit in 1856, it arrived in Terara on Friday 27 June and erected the tent and fixtures in



readiness for the first performance that night. The venue was Greenhills at 'Michael John McCarthy's hotel, the Steam Packet Inn'¹⁷. A native of Tamworth, Mongo Mongo was a natural on horseback and performed many skilful and daring feats; though he did not perform on this tour, having been ill for some months. The McCarthys took him into their care for the duration of his stay, but suffering from tuberculosis, the 20-year-old Mongo Mongo, sadly,

died at the *Steam Packet Inn* on the day of the final circus performance. The above picture of Mongo Mongo leaping over a stretched canvas appeared in *The Illustrated Sydney News*, 23 June 1855.

Mine Host McCarthy was doing well. A letter to the Editor of the *Illawarra Mercury* on Monday 27 October 1856 from a resident of the district since 1849 'since which time I have known John McCarthy, and have always found him a person of irreproachable character', went on to say, 'As regards the manner in which his house is conducted, I must give it as my most decided opinion that a better conducted house than his there is not in the district of Illawarra.' High praise indeed, in light of what happened a few years later.

It appears the *Steam Packet Inn* served as a venue for functions such as St. Patrick's Day Dinners. The *Illawarra Mercury* of 9 March 1857 announced, "In celebration of the above festival, there will be a dinner on the 17th March at the Steam Packet Inn, which it is hoped, all TRUE SONS OF ERIN, and all other friendly to national feeling, will attend ..." The Committee included Dr Alley, Messrs M Ryan, J Murray and C Murray &c.

A *Publican's Licence* was issued to John McCarthy for the *Steam Packet Inn*, Greenhills, District of Shoalhaven on 6 May 1856¹⁸. The next was dated 21 April 1857. A *Certificate by Justices to authorise the granting of a License*¹⁹ [Publican's] was drawn up for John McCarthy of Greenhills 'for the Steam Packet Inn, situate at Greenhills, Shoalhaven.' The certificate, as follows, includes a reference attesting to McCarthy's 'good fame and reputation' by Charles Murray Senior of Ulladulla and Phillip Murray of Ulladulla plus 'a recognizance in the sum of fifty pounds each.'

So it would seem that John McCarthy's father-in-law and brother-in-law acted as guarantors and thus paid the licence fees for Mary's husband, John McCarthy, to operate the *Steam Packet Inn* and to sell spirituous liquors. As later events reveal, this may have not been in John and Mary's best interests.

CERTIFICATE BY JUSTICES TO AUTHORISE THE GRANTING OF A LICENSE.

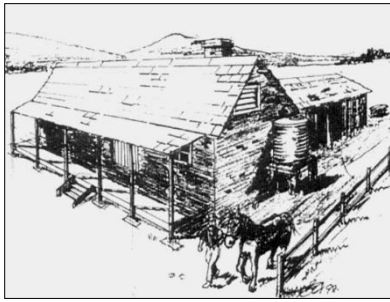
NEW SOUTH WALES,
Shoalhaven }
TO WIT.

A^T the Annual Licensing Meeting
of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the District
of Shoalhaven, holden at Mumbra
on the twenty first day of April, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, pursuant to the Act of the Governor and
Council passed in the thirteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria,
intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Licensing of Public Houses,
"and to regulate the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors in New South Wales," for the
purpose of considering applications made to us for licenses, pursuant to the said Act, ^{we}
being the majority of the Justices assembled
at the said Meeting
(and notice as required by the said Act, and the requisite notices of application for a ^{General}
Publican's License having been proved before us to have been duly served
and posted) do, in virtue of the power vested in us hereby authorise § the
Honorable the Colonial Treasurer to issue
to John Mc Carthy
of Greenhills, the license in the said Act called
a General Publican's License, for || the Steam Packet
Inn, situate at Greenhills Shoalhaven
1858
until the first day of July next; and we do hereby certify that we are satisfied that the
said John Mc Carthy is a person of
good fame and reputation, and fit and proper to be licensed as aforesaid; and also that we
have taken from the said John Mc Carthy
and his sureties Charles Murray Senior
of Ulladulla, and Philip
Murray of Ulladulla
a recognizance in the sum of fifty pounds each, according to the form prescribed in the said Act
of the Governor and Council.

GIVEN under our hand and seal, the twenty first
day of April 1857 at the place aforesaid.
New Macskuru J.P. [L.S.]

The *Steam Packet Inn* was popular with the local citizenry. Another notice in the *Illawarra Mercury* announced a Regatta Meeting at 'Mr. McCarthy's inn to make arrangements for the annual regatta to come off on New Year's Day' 1858. Seems the Regatta / New Year's night celebrations at the Inn were pretty lively - the following week, in the Shoalhaven Court of Petty Sessions concerning an altercation on New Year's Eve, Constable Brown²⁰ charged a gentleman named Goodwin with 'striking him from behind whilst in the course of closing McCarthy's public house'.²¹ The following month, on 8 February, John McCarthy appeared in Court again accused by one, McManus, with defamation.²² This was reportedly 'settled outside' and advised to the Court. It was to be another four months before his name appeared in the *Illawarra Mercury* again - a case of *McCarthy v Hughes* for assault.²³

On 6 September 1858, this time in the *Shoalhaven Court of Requests*, it was *McCarthy v Richards* concerning non-payment of a bill.²⁴



Numba Court House²⁷

Back in the *Court of Petty Sessions*²⁵ two months later, on 8 December, Constable Brown was accusing McCarthy, publican, of 'having in his possession certain banknotes reasonably supposed to be stolen'. A guest at the Inn had lost a wallet containing banknotes. He suspected the landlord, denied vehemently by McCarthy. Happily for McCarthy, the case was then dismissed for lack of evidence.²⁶

On a more positive note, the *Shoalhaven Telegraph* of 17 Nov 1858 lists John McCarthy contributing the sum of 'ten shillings and sixpence' to the *Donegal Relief Fund*.²⁸ In November 1858, the *Fund* was set up in Sydney with the purpose of bringing out to Australia people from the village of *Derryveagh, Co. Donegal, Ireland*, who had been evicted and their homes destroyed. News of the *Fund* spread quickly around NSW and a collection was taken up in the Shoalhaven District

Donegal Ireland

Emigration to New South Wales from Donegal. A free passage to New South Wales has been obtained for 150 persons lately evicted from their holdings at Derryveagh County Donegal. Fifty men and 100 women between the ages of 15 and 40, married or single provided they are healthy and strong for their age. Each must have two suits of clothes, but new bedding and cooking utensils will be provided on board and will be given to the emigrant on landing if well conducted during the voyage. Such is the tenor of a notice extensively circulated by the secretary of the Donegal Relief *Yass Courier* 22.1.1862.

Back again in the Shoalhaven Court of Petty Sessions, two weeks before Christmas 1858, another case - *Henstead v McCarthy* for assault.²⁹ In those early innkeeping days, it appears likely mine host occasionally needed a handy pair of fists to keep the peace. It also seems that John now kept a keen eye on his goods and chattels and light-fingered patrons. On 28 February 1859 he graced the Shoalhaven Court yet again, this time accusing one, James Barker, with being 'illegally on the premises of John McCarthy' and stealing two tumblers.³⁰ The next court appearance involved a J. Schadel who wanted John McCarthy to pay him for a 'seat in the Catholic Chapel' a sum of 4 pounds 10 shillings. McCarthy had commissioned Schadel to make the seat which, when placed in the chapel, was removed by the priest citing 'poor workmanship'. According to McCarthy, the seat was badly made and ugly and thus he declined to pay up.³¹

An *Illawarra Mercury* column dated 30 May 1859 on the Shoalhaven commented on a survey of the township of Terara as rapidly progressing. 'The place, already town-like in appearance, will in a year or two attain sufficient strength to become the centre of a Municipality'. However, in the year 1859, a great many residents living outside the Berry estates in the Shoalhaven petitioned for Nowra to be proclaimed a municipality. Among the listed petitioners were two McCarthys - John McCarthy, Innkeeper, and Patrick McCarthy, Landholder.

The *Steam Packet Inn* closes down

By the end of May, 1859, matters at the Inn were going downhill; this was likely due to the proprietor's ill health because, on 30 May, a notice was placed in the *Illawarra Mercury* announcing the sale of the lease for the *Steam Packet Inn*.³² A month later a further notice advised that the *Steam Packet Inn* had closed.³³ It would appear the Magistrate was not prepared to transfer the licence.

The next applicant, Patrick Ryan, was initially refused. The *Illawarra Gazette* reported the result of the application hearing at the *Court of Petty Sessions* held at Numba on 6th September.

*Patrick Ryan applied for a publican's licence for the house lately occupied by McCarthy. The majority of the bench decided the house was not required and refused the application.*³⁴

It appears likely that John and Mary McCarthy and their family left the *Steam Packet Inn* at Greenhills sometime in October 1859 and moved to a house in the newly proclaimed township of Nowra. The McCarthys then opened a store in Nowra. The *Illawarra Mercury* of 13 October 1859 announced -

NOWRA.

SHOALHAVEN.

John McCARTHY, late of the Steam Packet Hotel, begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him in his late establishment, and to inform them that he has now opened a store in Nowra for the sale of spirits, &c., in quantities of two gallons and upwards, and he trusts that by strict attention to business, quality of liquor, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Death of John McCarthy

It was then only three months before the first tragedy struck the McCarthy family. The *Illawarra Mercury* carried a notice announcing the death of John on 6 December 1859:

'Sudden death .

*I have to record the death of Mr. John McCarthy, late landlord of the Steam Packet Inn, Greenhills, which took place about 2 o'clock this afternoon, at his residence, Nowra, after a few hours illness and from what cause is not as yet known. I expect there will be an inquest held on the body tomorrow.'*³⁵

The result of the inquest³⁶ was reported a few days later with the information that,

'... from the evidence adduced, the jury returned a verdict... [McCarthy] ... died of excessive use of ardent spirits', [i.e. strong distilled liquors]

followed on 15 Dec by another news item:

*'We were all much surprised to hear, a few days since, of the decease of Mr. John McCarthy, late landlord of the Steam Packet Hotel, Green Hills. An investigation was held as to the cause of his death, the verdict being "died from the use of ardent spirits". Another victim in the catalogue of suicides.'*³⁷

It seems there may have been a difference of opinion as to the official cause of death. The same day, Illawarra Mercury included the following notice:

'DIED. At Nowra, Shoalhaven, aged 36 years, JOHN McCARTHY, Spirit Merchant, leaving a wife and four children to deplore his loss. His body was followed to the grave by a great number of the deceased's relatives and friends'.³⁸

On his death certificate³⁹ it states that John McCarthy died at Nowra on 6 December 1859 at the age of 36. His occupation was given as '*Spirit Dealer*', religion '*RC*', born in *Co. Clare, Ireland*', in Australia 22 years. The informant was Mary, his wife. The cause of death - '*Delirium tremens*⁴⁰ (*verdict of coroner's jury*)'. He was buried at Old Nowra RC Cemetery. It would be a sad Christmas in 1859 for Mary and her four young children.

Probate - John McCarthy

Letters of Administration - Probate (John McCarthy)

1. L/A 24/1/1860 - granted to Mary McCarthy

No. 4581

24 January 1860 This day upon Petition Administration of all and singular the goods chattels, credits and effects of **John McCARTHY** deceased and granted to Mary McCarthy the widow of the deceased Intestate. Intestate died 6th December 1859. Goods sworn at 2,500 pounds

Administration dated the same day as granted

Death of Mary McCarthy

Mary was widowed for only a few months, before her family's next tragedy - her own equally untimely death. Constable Bernard Brown in his diary entry dated 1 April 1860, noted:

'Heard of Mrs. McCarthy last night by Captain Sayers who just returned from Sydney. She died at Elyelts [sic] Hotel in Sydney, where she went on Monday last. Died on Thursday (29th March) and buried on Friday'.⁴¹

In the *Illawarra Mercury* of 12th September 1859, an advertisement for *Elliots Family Hotel*, Sydney, appears to give the same address as Mary's brother Charles Murray's hotel which was known as *Murray's Hotel* in 1858. Formerly called '*the Saracen's Head*, cnr King & Sussex Sts'⁴², it changed hands quite a lot over the years. (See Chapter 11 on Charles Murray Jnr)

The gaoler's son, Alexander Elliott died in 1879 aged 72 years. He lived for years in Wollongong. Kept Elliott's Hotel Wollongong, Elliott's Hotel King and Sussex Streets, Sydney and Elliott's Hotel in Park St. Francis McCaffrey Collection, University of Wollongong Archives D92, p.106.

Strangely, Mary was only 32 when she died a mere three months after her husband, John. Her place of death is given on her death certificate as '*Sussex Street*'. The length of illness and cause of death is stated to be two months of '*dis. [disease] of liver*', and place of burial as '*Sydney 30/3/1860*'. Her children - '*2 boys and 2 girls*' - are not named, Parents Charles Murray, farmer, and Susan Shannon. [Witnesses: James Kearney and John Earle; Informant: '*Thomas McCaffrey, friend, Sussex Street*'].

McCaffery Connection

It seems likely Thomas McCaffery was related to Irishman Charles McCaffrey [sic] who, with his family, became the first white family to settle in Kangaroo Valley in 1846.

'... in 1846 came Charles McCaffrey who laid the foundations of the butter industry [in the Shoalhaven]. When he had arrived from Ireland, reaching Wollongong in 1841, he was picked up at the harbour by Henry Osborne and engaged to work at Marshall Mount ... [Later] In the [Kangaroo Valley] he settled down to raise young cattle and his wife followed him to live with her five children in the valley where John McCaffrey, the sixth child was born ... Stores of food had to be carried over the ranges into the valley on packhorses and Charles McCaffrey soon found that the horses on the return journey could carry a keg of butter balanced on each side. Thus he began the new industry of butter making in the valley, sending out the first kegs in 1850 to Marshall Mount.'

As this McCaffrey family was employed by the Osbornes at *Marshall Mount* at the same time as the Murray family at another Osborne property, *Garden Hill*, it appears fairly likely that Mary's friend in Sydney may have been part of this family. In the 1861 SANDS Sydney Directory there was a Thomas McCaffrey living at 94 Sussex Street. *Elliott's Family Hotel*, in Sydney, was on the corner of Sussex and King Streets - the East Side - 106 Sussex Street.

The name of the hotel at 106 Sussex Street in the 1858/59 *Sands Directory* was *Murray's Family Hotel* (Prop. Charles Murray]. So whether Mary died at *Elliott's Family Hotel* or *Murray's Family Hotel*, it was the same address and, obviously, the same establishment at 106 Sussex Street, with Thomas McCaffrey living nearby.

Summary of Mary McCarthy's Will⁴³ (See full text of Will at end of chapter)

Mary McCarthy's Will (1/3/1860) appoints James Murray and Andrew McLean as executors and as guardians of her '*... several children during their respective minorities*' and devises -

- premises at Nowra to son Charles
- 10 pounds to mother in law via Parish Priest
- if mother in law predeceases her, then 5 pounds to Masses for both their souls and 5 pounds to relatives of mother in law at the Parish Priest's discretion.
- gold watch and chain to son Charles
- household furniture to sister Margaret '*... as she may think proper to retain*'.

rest, residue, remainder of estate to executors towards maintenance and education of '*...my four children namely Charles, James, Catherine and Susan during their minorities - then to be divided equally at age 21 or marriage*'.

Further, we find that Andrew McLean was appointed to succeed the deceased administrator (Mary McCarthy) to complete administration of the estate of John McCarthy during the minority of his children. It is possible (probable?) that John McCarthy had already appointed Andrew McLean as guardian of his children before Mary died, and that Mary included her brother James when making her own Will. Perhaps John realised the poor state of Mary's health and appointed a guardian while not bothering, himself, with a Will.

John McCarthy's Letter of Administration

2. L/A 6/12/1862 - Probate (John McCarthy) granted to Andrew McLean '..the duly constituted guardian of the infant children' of John McCarthy the deceased intestate.
No. 5538

6th December 1862. This day upon Petition administration de bonis non⁴⁴ duran of minontate? of the goods chattels and effects of John McCarthy deceased was granted to Andrew McLean the duly consttuted guardian of the infant children of the said deceased Intestate Administration limited for the use and benefit of the said children until one of them shall attain the age of twenty one years. Intestate died the 6th day of December 1859. Goods sworn at 350 pounds. Letters of Administration dated the same day as granted.

The McCarthy children

It seems likely that the orphaned McCarthy children were living at Armstrong Forest/Yatte Yattah after Mary McCarthy's death, either with their Murray or McLean cousins (maybe both) because we find that, 3-4 years after the 1862 ruling above:

Re Kate and Susan

- Catherine (known as *Kate*) McCarthy, at the age of 16 married her cousin Thomas McGee of Yatte Yattah (aged 31) in 1865.⁴⁵
- Mary Susan (known as *Susan*) McCarthy, at the age of 16 years married the Armstrong Forest Denominational School teacher Timothy Brennan on 27th September 1866.

Re Charles and James

If the McCarthy girls were living with their Murray and McLean relatives at Yatte Yattah, their brothers were also living with them or with other relatives close by; quite likely with their Uncle Phillip and Rosina Murray. In September 1866, Charles, then 18 years old, was a witness at his sister Susan's marriage registered in 'Ulladulla' (as the Milton/Yatte Yattah/Conjola area was then known). Four years later, in 1870, 22-year old Charles was employed by a Mr. Richards in his tannery at Charcoal Creek⁴⁶, now called Unanderra near Wollongong, where he worked for three years before joining the Police Force for a period of two years

Charles and James McCarthy go north to Richmond River area

How, then, did Charles and James McCarthy come to be in the Northern Rivers area of New South Wales in the early 1870s? An explanation seems to lie in the history of cedar logging in New South Wales at that time; and particularly around the area where the Rev Thomas Kendall started cedar cutting at Narrawallee Creek as early as 1828. It is reasonable to suggest that many of the local young lads would have been employed in the timber industry that evolved in the Milton/Ulladulla/Conjola area in the years that followed. By 1850, little workable cedar was left and the cedar getters moved to the forests of northern NSW.⁴⁷

Was it the red cedar that took the McCarthy brothers, Charles and James as adults all the way from their south coast home - north, to the Richmond River area of New South Wales? The rush for red cedar (red gold!) spread from the Sydney Region to the Hawkesbury, then to the Illawarra, the Hunter, the Shoalhaven and Kangaroo Valley, then to the Northern rivers and into Queensland, no doubt taking many adventurous young men with it. Although the Richmond River area around Casino had been opened up by 1840 and settlements were already established along the rivers, the *Big Scrub*, as the area was called, remained, for the most part, uninhabited prior to 1861.

The Big Scrub

It was not until 1865, under the Conditional Purchase provisions of the *Robertson Land Act of 1862*, that settlement of the *Big Scrub* commenced in earnest. An article '*North to the Big Scrub: Migration from the Illawarra, Shoalhaven and Southern Highlands to the Richmond River 1861-1914*',⁴⁸ notes that many of the early settlers in the *Big Scrub*, particularly the pioneers of dairying, came from the South Coast of NSW. Charles and James McCarthy may have followed the cedar loggers up the coast to the Richmond River or they may have been part of the mass movement to the area looking for newly released land, following the opening up of land around *Cassino*⁴⁹ [sic].

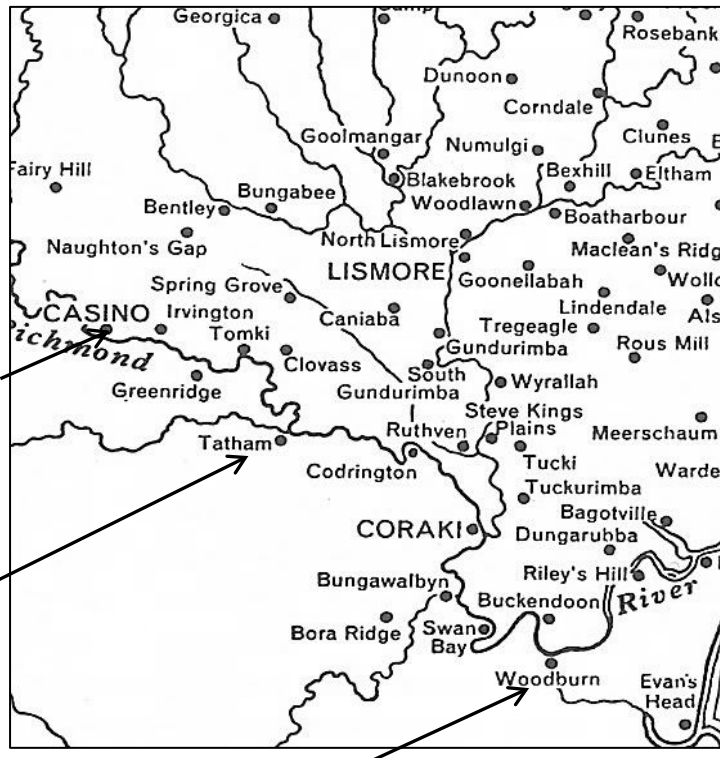
It is possible they were influenced by their Aunt Rosina Murray's Thomas relations who had emigrated from the south coast to the Northern Rivers and were established there by 1871. There was a strong connection with the Thomas family, who had been also living in Terara as the McCarthys were growing up there. Rosina's father Henry Thomas, after selling his earlier Inn to John McCarthy in 1854, had then become the Licensee of the *Royal Victoria Hotel* located opposite Adam's Wharf in Terara on the banks of the Shoalhaven River.

Rosina Murray's siblings, John and Mary and their families and other Thomas family members left Terara and joined earlier Thomas settlers in the Coraki/Woodburn area about 1875. Charles McCarthy (and maybe James McCarthy either then or later) arrived on the Richmond River about the same time, 1875. Charles went on to become a cedar getter and also a dealer in cedar, supplying large quantities of timber to the

Sydney Market⁵⁰. The 1870s marked the heyday of the timber trade on the lower river. By 1875 there were four timber mills in operation and it seemed that every other man was a timber dealer, a sawyer, a rafter, or a mill-worker, or that he had some connection with the timber industry.⁵¹

Charles and James McCarthy were at the right place at the right time to become pioneers of the Casino area; they could see a future for themselves there. The brothers set down their roots and proceeded to court two local girls - sisters.

Elizabeth and Mary Duffy were the daughters of James and Mary (Madden) Duffy of *Cassino* [sic]⁵². Elizabeth and Mary's father, James Duffy, described as a ploughman/mailman/farmer, was a true pioneer arriving in the Casino area during the early 1850s. The younger McCarthy brother, James, was the first to marry - Elizabeth Duffy in 1876⁵³. Two years later, in 1878, Charles McCarthy married Elizabeth's sister, Mary Duffy.



See Casino Tatham Lismore Woodburn

In 1882, Charles McCarthy, like his Terara NSW inn-keeper father before him, became a hotelier at South Casino. During the following three years he established a sawmill at North Casino, which he worked after leaving the hotel business about 1885; he then returned to the hotel business when he erected the *Royal Hotel* (containing 20 bedrooms, billiard room, cellar and stabling). In 1887, he was the licensee of the *Tatham Hotel*, serving as an Alderman of the Casino Municipal Council during the 1890s.⁵⁴

Children of Charles and Mary (Duffy) McCarthy

1 Charles McCARTHY b: 23 Mar 1848 in Wollongong, NSW, Australia, d: 02 Oct 1921 in Lismore, NSW,

+ Mary Ann Duffy b: 1853 in Casino Richmond River NSW Australia, m: 1879 in Casino NSW d: 1941 in Lismore NSW Australia

.....2 John Francis McCarthy b: 1881 in Richmond River, NSW, Australia, d: 1931 in Lismore, New South Wales, Australia.

Children of James and Elizabeth (Duffy) McCarthy

- 1 James McCARTHY b: 02 Jul 1852 in Shoalhaven River, NSW d: 08 Apr 1901 in Casino, NSW,
+ Elizabeth Regina Felicitas DUFFY b: 03 Jun 1857 in Armidale NSW, m: 17 May 1876 in Richmond
River NSW, d: 17 May 1930 in Casino NSW
-2 **Mary Maud McCARTHY** b: 1877 in Richmond River NSW, d: 1966 in Sydney, NSW
+ Richard GRAYDON b: 1875 in Woollahra, d: 1950 in Paddington NSW
-2 **James Ernest McCARTHY** b: Abt. 1879 in Richmond River NSW d: 1944 in Waverley NSW
+ Catherine (Katy) FLOOD b: Abt. 1891, m: 1922 in Randwick NSW, d: 26 Sep 1956 in Maroubra
NSW?
-2 **John Richmond McCARTHY** b: 1880 in Richmond River NSW d: 1949 in Paddington NSW
-2 **Charles Oswell McCARTHY** b: 1883 in Casino d: 04 Oct 1968 in Mt Isa NSW
+ Gertrude Mary (Kate) MOLLOY m: 1909 in Sydney NSW
+ Mary (Gertie) LAING m: Mt. Isa QLD
-2 **Florence Kathleen McCarthy** b: 1885 in Casino NSW, d: 05 Nov 1955 in Darlinghurst NSW
+ Francis (Frank) REA b: 1885 in Armidale NSW, m: 1914 in Newcastle NSW, d: 1916 in Sydney
NSW
-2 **Arthur Edward McCARTHY** b: 1887 in Casino NSW, d: 03 Mar 1926 in Grafton NSW
-2 **Justin Ambrose McCARTHY** b: 1889 in Casino NSW, d: 29 Jul 1952 in Casino NSW
+ Lucy Mabel FAHEY b: 23 Apr 1880 in Casino NSW, m: 16 Jul 1918 in Casino NSW, d: 10 Jun
1967 in Casino NSW
-2 **Austin Joseph McCARTHY** b: 28 Mar 1892 in Casino NSW, d: 08 Dec 1966 in Sandgate,
Brisbane QLD
-2 **Darcy Clement McCARTHY** b: 1895 in Casino NSW d: 26 Aug 1916 in France - KIA WWI
-2 **Huntley Duffy Francis McCARTHY** b: 01 Jun 1898 in Casino NSW d: 22 Dec 1968 in Casino, NSW,
+ Kathleen Clare DWYER b: 30 Dec 1901 in Springfield, North Casino NSW, m: 1927 in Casino
NSW, d: 13 Mar 1952 in Casino NSW

Mary Susan (Susan) McCarthy and Timothy Brennan

Susan's husband, Timothy Brennan, from Co. Sligo, Ireland had commenced teaching at the Roman Catholic Denominational School at Armstrong's Forest on 1 August 1866. Archdeacon McEnroe proposed the appointment. Susan and Timothy were married about six weeks later, in September. Susan's brother, Charles McCarthy and their cousin Mary McLean acted as Witnesses. A February 1867 report by visiting School Inspector Huffer noted that Timothy Brennan was the son of a National Teacher in Ireland and had himself been trained there as a teacher for nearly seven years. In March 1867 Brennan applied for a joint salary, claiming his wife was teaching sewing at the school in the evenings.

However, it appeared that Brennan's teaching skills were found wanting and, after nine months, his removal was requested by the ever vigilant Francis McMahan in a letter written in April 1867. McMahan complained that Brennan was not giving satisfaction and requested that the CEO *'be good enough to send a teacher immediately'*. Brennan submitted his resignation on 1st May, giving as his reason that his salary was not enough to maintain him and his family. This must have been rather

embarrassing all round, as Brennan was now the husband of Charles Murray's niece, Susan McCarthy, the daughter of his daughter Mary (Murray) McCarthy.

Susan was only 15 or 16 when she married Timothy Brennan, as it states on the birth record of her daughter (Margaret Ellen) born on 6 March 1868⁵⁵ and registered at Concord NSW, that Susan was 17 years of age at that time. It was also noted, interestingly, that she had given birth - '*previous issue 1 female living*' before then. Looking at the time frame, methinks the first baby must have come in a bit of a hurry! [However, the fact that no birth or baptism information has been found - maybe the '*informant*' made an error and listed the new baby as '*previous issue*' by mistake?] The occupation of Timothy, was given as '*Gentleman*' and, at that time, in March 1868, they were living at 364 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

Three years later another child, a son, was born to Susan and Timothy Brennan in early 1870, but sadly he died at the age of only six years and 15 days on 29 February 1876 at '*the residence of Philip Murray, Armstrongs Forest Ulladulla NSW*'⁵⁶. His cause of death is given as '*sore throat*' with the length of his illness 12 days. He was buried on 1 March 1876 in the '*RC Cemetery, Armstrongs Forest*', witnesses Phillip Murray (his Uncle) and Thomas McGee (Susan's brother-in-law). Timothy Brennan's occupation was given now as '*Schoolmaster*', so he may have been teaching once again, in Sydney.

Children of Timothy & Susan (McCarthy) Brennan

- 1 Mary Susan Susannah McCARTHY b: 26 Nov 1850 in Shoalhaven NSW, d: Bef. 1897 in Margaret's 1897 marriage cert 'deceased'
+ Timothy **BRENNAN** b: Abt. 1843 in Co Sligo, Ireland, Arr Australia:?? Maybe per Sirocco (2) 1864 with Edward Brennan (21)??, m: 27 Sep 1866 in RC Church, Milton Ulladulla NSW, d: Bef. 1897 in Margaret's 1897 marriage cert 'deceased'
.....2 **Daughter BRENNAN** b: 1867, d: Unknown [was this an Error??]
.....2 **Margaret Ellen Lillias BRENNAN** b: 06 Mar 1868 in Burwood NSW, d: 28 Apr 1935 in Manly NSW
+ Richard Crozier **WILSON** b: 03 Mar 1867 in Enniskellan, Fermanagh, Ireland, m: 02 Jun 1897 in St. Michael's CofE, Flinders St, Surry Hills NSW, d: 02 Jun 1945 in Manly NSW
.....2 **Valentine William Charles BRENNAN** b: Mar 1870, d: 29 Feb 1876 in Ulladulla NSW

Catherine (Kate) McCarthy and Husband 1. Thomas McGee

Kate was born in 1849 in Yass NSW. She married Thomas McGee on 16 November 1865 at Redfern, Sydney. It appears likely that she was living in Sydney with her Aunt Margaret (Murray) Gallagher whose husband Daniel Gallagher was a witness at Kate's marriage. As she was only 16-17 years old, approval for the marriage was provided by Kate's guardian, Andrew McLean. The Groom, Thomas McGee, (27) was born in Templecairn, Co Fermanagh, Ireland and was 17 years old on arrival in Australia in 1855 with his four brothers and sister. As the orphaned children of Charles Murray Snr's sister Dorinda (Murray) McGee who had died back in Ireland, they had been

sponsored by Charles Snr for emigration to Australia, and to his care at Ulladulla. Thomas McGee was, thus, related to Kate.

Thomas and Kate lived in the Shoalhaven district and went on to produce a large family of eleven children. In 1868 both Thomas and his brother Francis McGee were farming with their families at Conjola. They suffered heavily in the bush fires of Christmas Eve 1868. Thomas included auctioneering among his skills and was elected to the Ulladulla Council in 1877. Sadly, he was killed by a rolling log at Little Forest near Milton on 19 May 1884 some four months after the birth of his eleventh child, Percy Ambrose McGee. His age is shown as 50 on his death certificate, but he was 46 according to his birth date⁵⁷. He left a grieving Kate with a daunting task to care for and bring up such a large family on her own.

Children of Kate (McCarthy) McGEE/MOORE

1 Catherine (Kate) McCARTHY b: 1849 in Yass NSW, d: 10 Jun 1910 in 334 Riley St, Sydney NSW

+m. 1. Thomas **McGEE** b: 1838 in Templecairn, Co Fermanagh, IRE, Arr Australia: 02 Oct 1855 in per 'Hilton' from IRE, m: 16 Nov 1865 in Redfern NSW, d: 19 May 1884 in Yatte Yattah NSW

.....2 **Mary McGEE** b: 09 Jan 1866 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 24 Feb 1876 in Ulladulla NSW

.....2 **John McGEE** b: 1867 in Milton NSW, d: 08 Apr 1916 in Casino NSW

.....2 **Thomas James McGEE** b: 18 Mar 1869 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 07 Jun 1906 in Cobar NSW
+ Elizabeth J WALKER m: Abt. 1899

.....2 **Phillip McGEE** b: 15 Feb 1871 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 22 Mar 1917 in Goodooga NSW
+ Nora MEAGHER m: Abt. 1895 in Temora NSW

.....2 **Catherine Maud McGEE** b: 23 Apr 1873 in Ulladulla NSW, d: Bet. 1940-1949
+ Harold Archibald **ARNOLD** m: Abt. 1903 in Sydney NSW

.....2 **Charles Ernest McGEE** b: 1874, d: 1947 in Randwick NSW
+ Josephine M Virginnette STAFFORD m: Abt. 1912 in Lithgow NSW

.....2 **Herbert Francis McGEE** b: 16 Aug 1877 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 05 Sep 1941 in Randwick NSW
+ Anna Charlotte ROSTECK m: 1919 in Waverley NSW, d: 1922 in Hurstville NSW
+ Else SUTTOR b: 28 Jun 1888, m: 1936 in Sydney NSW, d: 1988

.....2 **Arthur Oswell McGEE** b: 27 May 1879 in Milton NSW, d: 09 Jun 1925 in Randwick NSW
+ Louise M STAFFORD m: 1909 in Redfern NSW

.....2 **Reuben D'Arcy McGEE** b: 30 Jun 1881 in Ulladulla NSW, d: Aft. 1910
+ Lucy Lurline SMITH b: 1881, m: 23 Oct 1902 in Wollongong NSW

.....2 **Harold McGEE** b: 01 Nov 1882 in Nr Yatteyattah NSW, d: 06 May 1954 in North Sydney NSW

.....2 **Percy Ambrose McGEE** b: 18 Jan 1884 in Milton NSW, d: 08 Apr 1950 in Marrickville NSW
+ Elizabeth May (Jude) HASTIE b: 24 Apr 1892 in Forbes NSW, m: 1920 in Annandale NSW, d: 12 Mar 1953 in Petersham NSW

+ m. 2. William James **MOORE** b: 1868 in Ulladulla NSW, m: 07 Jun 1892 in Milton NSW

.....2 **William M C MOORE** b: 1893

Catherine (Kate) McCarthy and Husband 2. William James MOORE

Surprisingly, eight years later, on 7 June 1892, notwithstanding all those children and her age (42), Kate married, for a second time. She married a 24 year old man, William James Moore, and had another son, her twelfth child, William Moore Jnr. She died on 10 June 1910 at the age of 61 years, at 334 Riley Street, Sydney. This was the address of her son Percy Ambrose McGee who was the witness on her death certificate. It was certainly wise of Kate to acquire the support of a new husband as there would have been much sadness over the following years. Some of Kate and former husband Thomas's McGee's children died early from *Huntington's disease*⁵⁸, a serious genetic degenerative disorder. [Did they inherit it from John McCarthy? It could be that he was sadly misdiagnosed; symptoms of *Huntington's* could certainly look very similar to 'delirium tremens!']

Huntington's disease - according to Wikipedia:

"The exact way HD affects an individual varies and can differ even between members of the same family, but the symptoms progress predictably for most individuals. The earliest symptoms are a general lack of coordination with an unsteady gait. As the disease advances, uncoordinated, jerky ungainly movements become even more apparent, along with a decline in mental abilities and behavioral and psychiatric problems." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huntington's_disease



Mary McCarthy's Will No. 4665 (Series 1 - 1/3/1860)

This is the last Will and Testament of me Mary McCARTHY of Nowra in the district of Shoalhaven in the County of Saint Vincent, Widow. I nominate and appoint my brother James Murray and my brother-in-law Andrew McLean Executors of this my Will and guardians of my several children during their respective minorities. I direct that all my just debts funeral and testamentary expenses be fully paid with all convenient speed after my decease. I desire that my son Charles be left in the quiet and peaceable possession of the house and premises at Nowra aforesaid to which he is entitled as heir at law of my late husband John McCarthy of Nowra aforesaid Spirit Merchant. I give and bequeath to the mother of my late husband John McCarthy the sum of Ten pounds if she shall be living at the time of my decease and I direct that the said sum of Ten pounds shall be paid by my Executors beforenamed to my said Mother in Law through the Parish Priest, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same. But in case my mother in law shall have departed this life before my decease I direct that Five pounds being a moiety of the before mentioned sum of Ten Pounds be paid for masses for the benefit and repose of both our souls and the remaining moiety or half part of the said sum of Ten pounds be paid by the said Priest to such relatives of my said mother in law as he might consider in need. I give and bequeath to my son Charles McCarthy my gold watch and chain. I give and bequeath to my sister Margaret Murray such articles of my household furniture as she may think proper to retain. All the rest residue and remainder of my real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever not otherwise disposed of by this my Will. I give and bequeath unto James Murray and Andrew McLean / the Executors before appointed / their executors and administrators upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes hereinafter declared and expressed of and concerning the same upon trust as soon as conveniently may be after my decease to make sale dispose of and convert into money in such manner as they may deem most eligible such parts of my real and personal estate as shall not consist of money or securities for money and to receive recover and get in the remainder thereof but with power to allow the continuance at discretion of mortgage securities and to stand possessed of the same upon trust to invest the same on mortgage securities at interest or otherwise with power at discretion to vary the securities for others of the like nature and to apply and pay the whole or a competent part of such monies towards the maintenance and education of my four children namely Charles, James, Catherine and Susan during their respective minorities and upon Trust as to the said monies and securities for money. That my said executors shall divide the same in equal shares and proportions between my said four children such share to be paid to them on their respectively, attaining the age of twenty-one years or marriage. The share or shares of her or him so dying to be divided between the surviving child, or children, and lastly revoking all former Wills, I declare this to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof, I have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand and seal this first day of March In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty - Mary McCarthy /LS/ (same writing as will?)

Signed sealed and delivered by the said Mary McCarthy the Testatrix as her last Will and Testament in the presence of us being present at the same time who at her request in her presence and in the presence of each other subscribe our names as Witnesses Mackenzie - T. Marton Richards 3rd May 1860. This day upon Petition Probate of the last Will and Testament of Mary McCarthy. Widow deceased was granted to James Murray and Andrew McLean the Executors in the said Will named. Testator died 29th March 1860 Goods sworn at 250 pounds. Probate dated the same day as granted.

- ¹ Shipping Indent 4/4849 Reel 1307 shows age 12 on 20 Dec 1838
- ² Nowra LHG 1859 death record for John shows '22 years in Australia'
- ³ NSW Marriage Vol 131-642/1847
- ⁴ Maybe she was the one missing from the *Garden Hill* census in 1841
- ⁵ NSW Birth V18481992 65/1848
- ⁶ NSW Death 1910/4267 – Age 61, born Yass NSW
- ⁷ McGEE, Brian. Unpublished manuscript on McGee family. 'Thomas [McGee] at age 27 married 16 year old Catherine (Kate) McCarthy after approval as given by her guardian, Andrew McLean, on 16th November, 1865' [NSW Marriage Ref 1205/1865]
- ⁸ NSW Birth V18521772 121A/1852
- ⁹ <http://www.michaelorgan.org.au/hotels.htm>
- ¹⁰ "Old Time Notes" from the *Nowra Leader*, 12 June 1914.
- ¹¹ Ditto. [also interesting in the *Old Time Notes* it was sold to "Mr. M.J. McCarthy" - Michael John?]
- ¹² TILTON, John. (Nowra LFHG) research in letter 21/7/99
- ¹³ *Greenhills*. Pamphlet held by Society of Australian Genealogists.
- ¹⁴ Wandandian, near Milton NSW
- ¹⁵ FLORANCE Robin. *Heritage Drive: Greenhills to Greenwell Point*, Bomaderry NSW, 2007[map p.10]
- ¹⁶ PATERSON, Keith. *The circus and other travelling tent shows in Shoalhaven 1855-1955*. Nowra NSW:Shoalhaven Historical Society Inc., c2008, p7.
- ¹⁷ Only evidence that he had a middle name, 'Michael'
- ¹⁸ Publicans' Licences NRS14403 No. 7/1504 Reel 1237
- ¹⁹ Publicans' Licences NRS 14403 No. 7/1508 Reel 1239
- ²⁰ Bernard Brown, local police constable between 1849-1862 kept a diary; held at Nowra Family History Group and Mitchell Library, Sydney..
- ²¹ *Illawarra Mercury*, 11.1.1858, p.2
- ²² *Illawarra Mercury*, 8.2.1858 p.2
- ²³ *Illawarra Mercury*, 14.6.1858 p.2
- ²⁴ *Illawarra Mercury*, 6.9.1858 p.2
- ²⁵ Erected 1851. Court of Petty Sessions transferred here in 1852. Demolished 1930.
- ²⁶ *Illawarra Mercury*, 8.11.1858, p.2
- ²⁷ *Numba Court House* drawn by Eric Armstrong, in Florance, Robyn. *Greenhills to Greenwell Point*, Bomaderry NSW, 2007.
- ²⁸ *Time Traveller*, Journal of Shoalhaven Genealogical Society, No. 9, June 1988, p.14.
- ²⁹ *Illawarra Mercury*, 13.12.1858. p.2
- ³⁰ *Illawarra Mercury*, 28.2.1859 p.2
- ³¹ *Illawarra Mercury*, 9.5.1859. p.2
- ³² *Illawarra Mercury*, 30.5.1859, p.3
- ³³ *Illawarra Mercury*, 4.7.1859, p.2
- ³⁴ *Illawarra Mercury*, 12.9.1859, p.2
- ³⁵ *Illawarra Mercury*, 12.12.1859, p.4
- ³⁶ Maybe the jury were biased because of his occupation!
- ³⁷ *Illawarra Mercury* 15.12.1859
- ³⁸ *Illawarra Mercury* 15.12.1859 p.2
- ³⁹ NSW Death Ref No 1859/5014
- ⁴⁰ Latin for *shaking frenzy* – DTs – usually caused by withdrawal from alcohol first described in 1813.
- ⁴¹ Constable Bernard Brown diaries
- ⁴² *Sydney Truth* 'Old Sydney by Old Chum'
- ⁴³ No 4665 (Series 1 – 1/3/1860) – see attachment
- ⁴⁴ *Wikipedia*. De bonis non administratis, Latin for "of goods not administered," is a legal term for assets remaining in an estate after the death or removal of the estate administrator. The second administrator is called the administrator *de bonis non* and distributes the remaining assets. In the Uniform Probate Code, these titles have been replaced by successor personal representative.^[1]
- ⁴⁵ NSW Marriage 1205/1865
- ⁴⁶ *Casino & District Pioneers-pre 1900*, published by the Casino & District Family History Group, p119.
- ⁴⁷ http://home.exte;.com.au/tomerong/history2/index_files/Page360.htm
- ⁴⁸ ALEXANDER,K.&GRAHAM,J. *North to the Big Scrub: Migration from the Illawarra, Shoalhaven and South Highlands to the Richmond River 1861-1914*. www.northtothebigscrub.org

⁴⁹ Casino developed from a safe crossing over the Richmond River, discovered by the early settlers who travelled overland from the Clarence and established a huge cattle station named "Cassino." A misspelling by an early surveyor left the town with its current name.

⁵⁰ *Casino & District Pioneers- pre 1900* published by the Casino & District Family History Group, p119

⁵¹ *ibid*, p.118

⁵² NSW Marriage Reg No V1852792 38C/1952

⁵³ NSW Marriage Reg No **4077/1876**

⁵⁴ *Casino & District Pioneers, p119*

⁵⁵ NSW Birth Ref. 1868/4340

⁵⁶ NSW Death Ref. 1876/10352

⁵⁷ McGee family information supplied by Brian J. McGee of Castle Hill NSW with letter dated 11 December 2002.

⁵⁸ The Late Brian J McGee who contributed much McGee family information collected the Cause of Death information and obviously researched the prevalence of *Huntingdon's Disease*.

[CLARK, Alan of the Shoalhaven Historical Society Inc. also contributed many references re McCarthy's *Steam Packet Inn* and is in the process of writing a book about the early hotels of the South Coast as at Feb 2014 email: www.alanwclark@yahoo.com]

CHAPTER 10

Ellen MURRAY (1830-1881)
Andrew McLEAN (1825-1899)
Eagle View, Yatte Yattah



Ellen McLean 1830-1881

Charles and Susan Murray's second daughter, Ellinor (known as Ellen) married neighbouring landowner, Andrew McLean, in 1850 at Kiama NSW. Andrew was the son of Walter Hunter McLean (1795-1875) from Roxburghshire, Scotland, and Mary Morne (1794-1875) of Thurles, Tipperary, Ireland. The McLeans arrived in New South Wales on the ship 'Champion' on 5 October 1840. They were accompanied by their son, Andrew (16) and two daughters Catherine (20) and Mary (19).

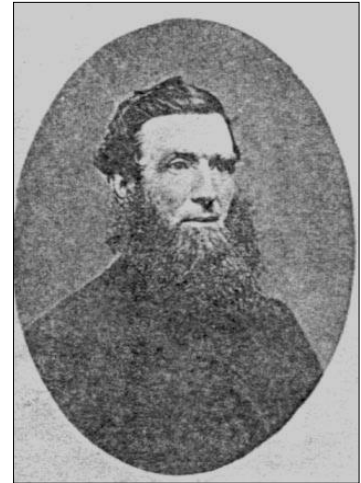
Andrew McLean was one of the first grantees or purchasers in the area then known as *Armstrong's Forest*, the earliest settlements being on the fertile flats on either side of Yackungarra Creek and south of Currowar creek and, also, on the more elevated area on the northern side of Currowar Creek. Andrew purchased his land north of Currowar Creek. This Crown Grant was called *Eagle View Farm* and adjoined the first grant to the pioneer Reverend Thomas Kendall. Other early grantees and neighbours included Thomas Surfleet Kendall and Charles Murray, Ellen's father.

In the Milton-Ulladulla directories from the year 1850, Andrew McLean is listed as of '*Milton, Eagle View - Landowner*'.¹ Ellen and Andrew would have met at neighbourly gatherings either when the Murray family was living at *Darling Forest* or when they acquired the 160 acre '*Duckhole*' property near '*Kendall Dale*' which

Charles Murray then gave the name of 'Avondale' and, at the time of Ellen's marriage, Andrew's sister Catherine McLean was the wife of John Kendall of nearby 'Kendall Dale'.

In descendant Marjorie Kendall's book on the Kendall family history, she states that, "*Catherine's parents lived in a slab house two hundred yards away [from Kendall Dale] and her brother, Andrew McLean, and wife Ellen Murray were a mile and a half away at 'Eagle View'.*" The famous Australian poet, Henry Kendall, was the son of another brother of John, Basil Kendall. The book also notes that Catherine and John Kendall were married in 1842 at the home of John's brother - '*Thomas Surfleet Kendall's "Darling Forest"*'.

A few years later, Charles Murray Senior may have been managing the Kendall farm, as Charles and members of his family were indeed living there by 1851. "*Deed prepared on farm of Charles Murray*" was the handwritten notation on Charles' first land application in 1851, with the purchaser named as "*Charles Murray of Darling Forest*". As the marriage of Ellen and Andrew McLean took place in 1850 - they may have been neighbours from the late 1840s.



Andrew McLean

Now, married to Andrew McLean and living at *Eagle View*, Ellen Murray gave birth in 1851 to her first child, a daughter, Mary, followed two years later in 1853 by a son, Charles. Then followed two more daughters - Ellen in 1854 and Susan in 1856.

By the year 1859, it was agreed by settlers living in the area, that a post office was needed. Petitions were a good way to get things moving in those days, and when the petition was organised to agitate for a Yatte Yattah post office in 1859, Andrew McLean was one of the names on the list of signatures. The petition was successful and they eventually obtained their post office nearby on land donated by Ellen's brother, Phillip Murray, who also became the resident Postmaster.

The year 1874 saw the final addition to the McLean family with the birth of a second son, Walter Andrew McLean to Andrew and Ellen. The education of their children would now become important. Two years later, another successful petition, in October 1876, lists Andrew McLean together with Charles Murray and fourteen other neighbouring patriarchs agitating for a new public school to be established in the Conjola/Yatte Yattah area for their children. Apparently, by this time, the little Roman Catholic denominational school at Yatte Yattah, attended by all denominations for the previous ten years or so, had reached its use-by date.

The chapels at Armstrong's Forest

In 1866, this Roman Catholic chapel and school had been established on Charles Murray's 'Avondale' land and two years later, in 1868, a cemetery was created adjacent to the chapel. It was divided into separate Roman Catholic and Church of England sections. Apart from separating the graves, the various denominations appeared to live happily enough together, without any religious dissension. In fact, it was accepted that the Church of England held their services in the Roman Catholic chapel at Armstrong's Forest, before they decided to build a Church of England chapel of their own² in 1876.

Andrew and Ellen, in fact, had a '*mixed marriage*', as Ellen was Roman Catholic and Andrew was Church of England. In those pioneering days, marriage patterns were generally narrow. Most people married within the district and few moved outside their own religious community. However, as in this case, intermarriage between Catholic and Protestant was not unknown.

With the Murrays and their other, mainly Catholic, neighbours having their own chapel, Andrew would have felt it was time, some years later, for a church to cater to those of the Protestant persuasion. A Church of England chapel was built by voluntary labour on "*land portion 15a (41 acres) donated by Mr. A. McLean*" and was opened on Sunday, 23 April, 1876. The occasion was rare in that the parishioners did not have to pay for their seats. The usual practice in those days was for the Church to ask people to donate so much money towards the cost of the pews.

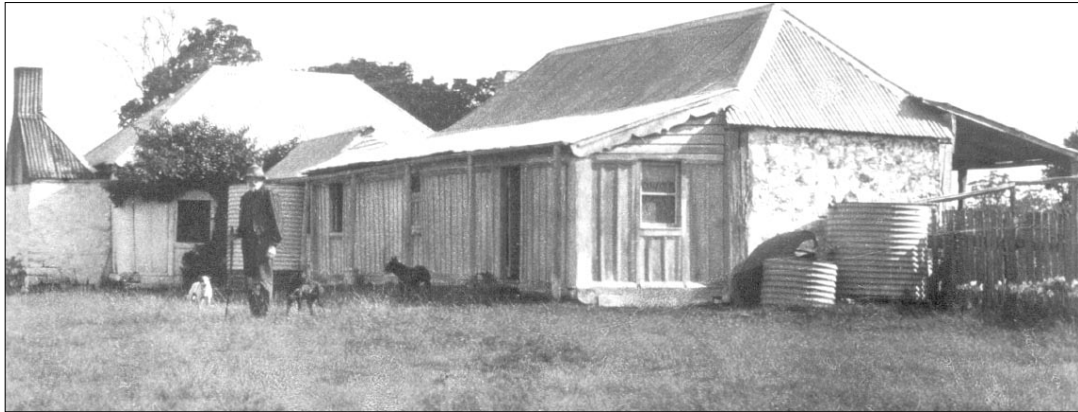
Though the building no longer exists, there are still a couple of pine trees that fairly mark the site. In 1967 this land was notified by government as reserved for Public Recreation and the preservation of native flora and fauna.³

In the electoral roll of persons qualified to vote for the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly in the year 1874-75 for the electoral district of Shoalhaven, the following three McLeans were listed :

McLean, Andrew	Ulladulla	freehold
McLean, Charles	Ulladulla	residence
McLean, Walter	Ulladulla	freehold ⁴

Andrew McLean was then being referred to in the Milton-Ulladulla directories as '*Magistrate*' of Ulladulla. Another magistrate listed at the same time was family member, Francis McMahan, married to Catherine Conyngham, the sister of Susan Murray of 'Avondale'. In the directory for 1878 Andrew is also listed as -

*"Andrew McLean - Eagle View - Holdings : 240 acres, 10 horses,
100 cattle, 20 pigs"*⁵



'Eagle View', Yatte Yattah, c.1880 - with Andrew⁶ McLean standing in front.

Death of Ellen

Ellen's elderly mother, Susan Murray of nearby *Avondale*, died in 1877, and it was only three years later that the death occurred at 53 years of age of Ellen McLean herself, who died on 5 August 1881. She was buried at *Eagle View* private cemetery.

In the 1885-89 directories, Andrew was still referred to as a magistrate as well as '*Farmer - Eagle View - 240 acres*'. In 1890, he donated some of his land at Yatte Yattah to be used as a recreation reserve. The area was a popular picnic destination around the turn of the century. Visitors tethered their horses in yards nearby and walked to waterfalls on Currowar Creek and its main tributary. A walkway was formed by local volunteers, built up with rocks.⁷

Andrew lived for a further 18 years after the death of his wife, Ellen, and died on 17 July 1899 at '*Eagle View*' aged 74 years. He was also buried at the *Eagle View* private cemetery and these lonely headstones still exist close to where the original McLean homestead was built, down in the valley, well off the main road. A newer *Eagle View* house fronting the highway was built much later.

In Andrew's 1899 Will, his children were listed as - Mary McLean (Spinster), Charles McLean (Farmer), Ellen McLean (Spinster), Susan Elizabeth McLean (Spinster), Walter Andrew McLean (Farmer).



Charles McLean
as a young man

Children of Andrew and Ellen McLEAN

Mary McLEAN .

Mary was born in 1851⁸. She lived all her life at '*Eagle View*' and never married. Mary was a music teacher and to reach her students' houses, it is said she rode her pony, side-saddle, holding aloft her parasol. She carried her sheet music in a saddle bag. Mary died in 1907⁹ at Rockdale, Sydney NSW.

Charles McLEAN.

Charles was born on 8 January 1853. In later life, he became a champion rifle shot. He won the Queen's Prize in 1884, the greatest prize of all at that time for a rifle man, while he was a member of the Ulladulla Volunteer Rifle Corps. His name is recorded on the Honour Roll at Jamieson House, Anzac Range, Malabar. When his father died in 1899, Charles took over the management of *Eagle View*. He never married. In 1922 he was still listed in the Milton-Ulladulla directory as *Farmer - Eagle View*.

Charles managed the property until his death, and then left it to his sister Susan Elizabeth McLean for her life. At Susan's death *Eagle View* was to go to his brother, Walter Andrew McLean of North Sydney. Charles died at Milton on 13 November 1933 at the age of 81.



Charles McLean milking at *Eagle View*

Ellen McLEAN.

Ellen was born in 1854¹⁰. She married, at the age of 46, a widower, Edwin SECCOMBE, on 10 Jul 1901 in Yatteyattah Congregational¹¹. Edwin was the father of seven children, whose mother died in 1896. Ellen was, herself, made a widow when Edwin died in 1915 in Rockdale NSW. Her date and place of death are unknown. Her grand-niece, Francine Murden, recalled visiting Seccombe relatives in Wagga Wagga, including an 'uncle' Austin Seccombe, who was the youngest of Edwin's children.



Austin Horace Seccombe(1891-1974)
in WWI uniform¹²

Susan Elizabeth McLEAN.

Susan Elizabeth was born in Ulladulla in 1856¹³. She did not marry and died in 1945¹⁴ in North Sydney.

Walter Andrew McLEAN.

Walter Andrew was born 16 January 1874¹⁵ in Ulladulla. He married Ethel Cork, third daughter of Henry J. Cork, at Christ Church, Sydney on 14 August 1909. Walter had worked in a bank and was living in North Sydney when he inherited *Eagle View*. He chose not to return and manage the farm but instead leased it to Frank Hewitt. Walter died in 1943 at North Sydney.

Walter and Ethel had one daughter, Jean (1911-1967) who married, in 1937, orchardist, Jack Murden. The Murdens were living in Leeton NSW when Jean's



father, Walter McLean, died. However, when Jean inherited *Eagle View*, the Murdens returned to Yatte Yattah to manage the dairy farm and thereupon built a new house there. Jean and Jack Murden had two daughters, Jennifer Jean born in 1944 at Leeton, and then, three years later after their return to the district, Francine May was born in 1946 at Milton.

Jean (McLean) Murden died suddenly at home at '*Eagle View*' in 1967. Jean's husband, Jack Murden, died eight years later in 1975 at Milton, and is interred in Mollymook Cemetery with Jean.

Jean (McLean) MURDEN 1911-1967¹⁶



Children of Andrew and Ellen (MURRAY) McLEAN

1 Ellen/Elinor MURRAY b: 1830 in Kesh, County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, d: 05 Aug 1881 in Milton NSW, Arrival: 01 Feb 1839 per "Susan"

... + Andrew **McLEAN** m: 1850 CofE Shoalhaven NSW, b: 31 Mar 1825 in Ireland, d: 17 Jul 1899 in Milton NSW, Arrival: 05 Oct 1840 per "Champion"

.....2 **Mary McLEAN** b: 1851 Shoalhaven NSW, d: 1907 Rockdale, Unmarried.

.....2 **Charles McLEAN** b: 1853 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 13 Nov 1933 in Milton NSW; unmarried

.....2 **Ellen McLEAN** b: 1854 Presbyt. South Counties, NSW, d: Unknown in NSW

..... + Edwin **SECCOMBE** m: 10 Jul 1901 in Yatteyattah Congregational, b: 1851 CofE Jamberoo area, NSW, d: 1915 in Rockdale NSW

.....2 **Susan Elizabeth McLEAN** b: 1856 Shoalhaven, NSW d: 1945 North Sydney, NSW unmarried.

.....2 **Walter Andrew McLEAN** b: 16 Jan 1874 ; Ulladulla, NSW d: 1943 North Sydney, NSW

..... + Ethel Elizabeth **CORK** m: 14 Aug 1909 in St. Leonards NSW, b: 1880 in Ulladulla, NSW, d: 1947 in North Sydney, NSW

.....3 **Jean McLEAN** b: 1911 St Leonards NSW, d: 02 Dec 1967 in Milton NSW;

..... + Jack **MURDEN** m: 30 Oct 1937 in Leeton NSW, b: 1901 in Sydney NSW, d: 17 Nov 1975 in Milton NSW

.....4 Jennifer Jean (Jenny) **MURDEN** b: 22 Oct 1944 in Leeton NSW

..... + Roy Unton **TYLER** m: 15 Jan 1966 in Enmore NSW, b: 03 Mar 1942

.....5 Denise Faith **TYLER** b: 09 Mar 1968

.....5 Heather Suzanne **TYLER** b: 22 Aug 1972

.....4 Francine **MURDEN** b: 27 Sep 1946 in Milton NSW

..... +1 Peter Robert **VOSS** m: 06 Jan 1968 in Milton NSW, b: 05 Aug 1941

.....5 Belinda Jane **VOSS** b: 02 Jan 1971

.....5 Rebecca Jean **VOSS** b: 01 Dec 1972

.....5 Janelle Anne **VOSS** b: 26 Dec 1974

..... +2 Tom **DAVIDSON** m: Aft. 1999

¹ *Milton-Ulladulla directory*, 1993

² HUGHES, Jean. Ellen (Murray) McLean's grand-niece, oral history interview.

³ McANDREW, Alex. *Congenial Conjola*. Epping, 1989

⁴ *Ulladulla*, 1988. Ulladulla : Milton-Ulladulla & District Historical Society, 1988, p.75.

⁵ *Milton-Ulladulla directory*, 1993

⁶ As it is the figure of an elderly man, it is likely Andrew rather than Charles McLean

⁷ NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service *Yatheyattah Nature Reserve Plan of Management*, Sept 2002.

⁸ CofE Jamberoo Kiama Shoalhaven NSW V1851 1923 37A

⁹ NSW Death 11037/1907

¹⁰ Presbyt. South Counties NSW V1854 275 42A

¹¹ NSW Marriage 1901/7006

¹² EWIN, Joanne. *Meet the Pioneers*. Milton NSW : Joanne Ewin, 1971, p.191

¹³ NSW Birth 7756/1856

¹⁴ NSW Death 19425/1945

¹⁵ NSW Birth 20244/1874

¹⁶ Original photo held by Jean (McLean) Murden's daughter, Francine Davidson, Tasmania.

Chapter 11

**Charles Michael MURRAY (1832-1921)
Elizabeth Clare CONYNGHAM (1837-1921)
'Avondale', Yatte Yattah and Annandale NSW**



Charles Murray the Younger of 'Avondale'

Charles Murray (a middle name, Michael, found on some of his children's birth certificates) may have met his future wife Elizabeth Clare Conyngham while working in the hotel industry in Sydney in the mid-1800s. Elizabeth was the second daughter of Edward Conyngham, a Sydney Innkeeper, who arrived free from Dublin on the *Brig Ann* in 1829, and Mary Ann Marshall. The Conynghams inherited *The Beehive Inn*, originally established by Elizabeth's grandfather, George Marshall (1783-1828) and situated in Campbell Street in the Haymarket area, when George's widow, Mary Marshall, died in 1844.

Whether Charles and Elizabeth (known as *Lizzie*) had met earlier, it seems they were both present at the *Mayor of Sydney's Fancy Dress Ball* in July 1853.¹ The Ball was described in the *Sydney Morning Herald* as having '... far outlived any previous assembly of the same character in Sydney!' Those attending numbered eight or nine hundred and included the Colonial Secretary, foreign consuls in Sydney, officers of the garrison, members of the Legislative Council, of the Bench and the Bar as well as the leading merchants and traders of the city and port.

Also appearing further down on this illustrious list were, 'Miss Conyngham as *Bessy Belle*, Mrs. F. McMahon as *Emily Bury*, Mr. Francis McMahon, as an *Irish Peasant*', as well as a 'Mr.' and a 'Miss Murray'. If Mrs. F. McMahon was, indeed, Catherine

(Conyngham) McMahon, then *Miss Conyngham* was obviously Catherine's only sister, Elizabeth Clare Conyngham, aged 16. [Mr] Charles Murray Jr (21) and his sister [Miss] Margaret Murray (17) were both single and fancy-free in 1853. This glamorous event was written up in several local newspapers in glowing terms. At any rate, a Murray / Conyngham courtship commenced in due course.

On 28th February 1856, the marriage was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral Sydney of Charles Murray to Elizabeth Clare Conyngham; married by pioneer priest, Father John Joseph Therry. Charles was 'of Ulladulla' and Elizabeth 'of Sydney', and their witnesses were George Laurence Fuller² and Catherine McMahon (Elizabeth's sister) both of Sydney.

After their marriage in 1856, Charles and Elizabeth were to produce, in the years ahead, a large family - twelve children in all. The first child, Edward Phillip, was born in 1857 at 'Shoalhaven Ulladulla NSW' and the following eleven, including the youngest Helen Mary, in 1881 at 'Avondale, Ulladulla NSW'.

Elizabeth Clare 'Lizzie'
(Conyngham) MURRAY³



However, back in 1856 in Ulladulla, three months after the wedding, on 27 May, 1856, as was done with his two older sons, Charles Murray Senior conveyed some of the land, earlier purchased by him, to his youngest son. Charles Jr was given the property comprising Portions 20, 21 and 22 in Parish Conjola, Co St. Vincent by a *Deed of Gift*. Portions 20 and 21 were known as *The Duckhole* and Portion 22 as *Armstrong's Forest*.

Edward, the first child of the marriage, was born on 17 March 1857, 'at the residence of Mrs. Charles Murray at Ulladulla'. However, Charles was not down on the farm when he was awarded the transfer of the licence of the "Family Hotel" in Sussex Street, Sydney, on 24 September 1857. On 1 October 1857 a large notice appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* [see next page], followed on 23 January 1858 by a notice addressed to 'Musicians, Professionals, and others'

'TO LET one of the Largest Rooms in the City, sixty-six feet long by twenty-five feet, well lighted and ventilated, with gas meter and gas fittings all complete together with an excellent residence, refreshment rooms etc. water laid on. It is one of the best situations for a dancing academy in the whole city. Good front entrance by large hall, and spacious staircase. For terms apply to Mr. CHARLES MURRAY, Murray's Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets.'

Murray's Family Hotel.

Corner of King and Sussex-streets, formerly the Saracen's Head.

CHARLES MURRAY has great satisfaction in announcing to his friends and the public generally, (more particularly to those with whom he has been so long acquainted in the Illawarra, Ulladulla, and Shoalhaven Districts,) that he has now opened the above-named Hotel and intends to conduct it in a style which he trusts, from his experience, may combine

COMFORT, REGULARITY, CIVILITY, AND ECONOMY.

This house being situated in the immediate vicinity of the Wharves from where the whole of the steamers ply, will be found a great convenience to those who may visit the metropolis by such conveyances for their supplies.

E. M. has great pleasure in assuring those parties who may favor him with a call, that he has stored his cellarage with first-rate brands of

WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, &c.

The Sleeping Apartments are spacious and well ventilated, and the

FAMILY HOTEL

will be found to comprise all the advantages of a Fashionable Boarding House, combined with the comfort of a private dwelling.

Every attention will be paid to the

CUISINE,

which will be supplied with every delicacy of the season.

EXCELLENT STABLING

is attached to the Family Hotel, and in addition to this there is now in course of preparation, a large and convenient

BILLIARD ROOM,

which the proprietor trusts will meet the wishes of his visitors.

Gentlemen and families from the country are respectfully invited to test the arrangements which have been made for their comfort, and C. M. begs to assure them that no effort will be wanting to secure their approbation.

Murray's Family Hotel, Corner of King and Sussex-streets.

October 1st, 1857.

1109

On 19 May 1858, the *Sydney Morning Herald* listed those licences approved for one year from 1 July 1858. This list included the names of both Charles Murray and his father-in-law Edward Conyngham:

172 Charles Murray, *Murray's Family Hotel, Sussex and King Streets*

41 Edward Conyngham, *Dublin Tavern, George and Liverpool Streets*

However, a mere 4 months later, the short-lived *Murray's Family Hotel* licence was transferred from Charles to John Robertson at the September 1858 Quarterly Licensing Meeting.⁴ The hotel was known for a short time as *Murray's Hotel* and later as *Elliott's Hotel, The Saracen's Head*, then *Kerr's Hotel* and, even later, *The Tarragon*.

The Saracen's Head cnr King & Sussex Sts was known as such up to and, no doubt, beyond the year 1850, when Samuel Allen Wood kept it. In the mid fifties the house was known as The Sir Richard Bourke kept by Thomas Miles. In 1858 it was kept by Charles Murray and known as Murray's Hotel.¹ From "Old Sydney by Old Chum", *Truth* Newspaper about Sydney in the 1850s.

Elizabeth's Murray's sister, Catherine Mary (Kate) Conyngham, was the wife of



Francis McMahon who was a Sydney businessman with a grocery warehouse and stables on Brickfield Hill. Francis McMahon sold out and moved his family to Milton around 1857⁵. Charles Murray and his brother-in-law Francis McMahon and their wives - sisters Lizzie and Kate - were to enjoy, over the years, a very close friendship, both at Ulladulla and later in their retirement years, living as neighbours in the Sydney suburb of Annandale.

Catherine Mary 'Kate' (Conyngham) McMAHON and daughter Rose⁶

In the years ahead, Francis McMahon and Charles Murray Jr would confuse their descendants somewhat by entering into some rather complicated financial arrangements. What is clear is that Charles seemed to be in some sort of financial trouble by 1858, possibly due to his involvement in the aforementioned Sydney hotel industry. Charles Jr was declared bankrupt on 4 October 1858 and subsequently, on 2 December 1858, he provided a statement which included the following:

'... about two or three months before my sequestration I had 120 acres of land at Ulladulla. I sold it for 300 pounds. I was paid by a cheque on Joint Stock Bank. I sold the land to Francis McMahon, my Brother in Law. I [considered] that the fair value of the land. I paid this money owing to various parties. I paid some to Mr. Billyard and some to the Taylors and I paid 50 pounds to McMahon which... I swear that this was a bona fide sale. I was not in [poor] circumstances when I sold the land but I was pressed for money after I sold the land. I was ... off by Mr. Waddell. I think it was 50 pounds I paid Billyard but I am not certain. There is no understanding between McMahon and myself as to his returning the land to me. I know of no losses I sustained to the extent of 50 pounds between the sale of the land to McMahon and my sequestration. I lost some money by Lodgers⁷.'

Interestingly, even though it appeared he had sold his land to Francis McMahon, Charles and his family were still living at *Avondale*, Ulladulla. It may be that the management of the hotel business was not assisted by regular conjugal visits to *Avondale*. The births of the remainder of their 12 children also occurred at *Avondale* between 1861 and 1881. One of the grand-daughters of Charles and Lizzie related that her grandmother often had aboriginal midwives to assist in her deliveries; also, interestingly, that her grandfather Charles Jr could actually speak the aboriginal dialect and converse with the local aboriginals.⁸



Sketch believed to be of Avondale Homestead⁹

The 1858-1859 *Sands Sydney Directory* includes the entry - 'Charles Murray, *Murray's Family Hotel*, No. 106 Sussex Street (cnr of George Street)'. However, a couple of years later, in the 1861 *Sands Sydney Directory*, No. 106 Sussex Street was listed, then, as *Elliott's Family Hotel* (prop. Edward Elliott). There was an earlier *Elliott's Family Hotel* built in 1839 in Wollongong - described as a two-storey building with verandahs and lace railing. It was owned and operated by Alexander Elliott; it appears the Murrays, McMahons and Elliotts were closely connected. Charles Murray (21) and Margaret Murray (17) were godparents to Alexander's 6th child, Christiana Elliott, in 1853 in Wollongong and Francis and Catherine McMahon were godparents to Christiana's sister, Eliza Alice Elliott, in Wollongong in 1856¹⁰.

Death of Edward Conyngham

The father of Elizabeth Murray and Catherine McMahon, Edward Conyngham, died in October 1858, *'at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Francis McMahon, at Howson's Farm, Milton, Ulladulla'*.¹¹ Their father, Edward, had been licensee of the *Bee Hive Inn* in Campbell Street, Sydney, between 1835 and 1844. This connection may have inspired Charles to branch out from the farm in Armstrong's Forest and become a hotelkeeper in Sydney, with his *'Murray's Family Hotel'*, not to mention the involvement of his sister Mary McCarthy and brother Phillip Murray with McCarthy's *'Steam Packet Inn'* at Terara.

However, back in Ulladulla, despite this supposed *Avondale* sale to McMahon, and despite Charles' statement in a later statutory declaration that he occupied the property from February 26, 1856 until the sale to McMahon *'... who went into possession soon after'*, the Murrays' occupation of the property continued uninterrupted by anything other than the adoption of the name *'Avondale'* instead of the somewhat less elegant *'Duckhole'*.

A 1990 publication of the Shoalhaven Tourist Board describes Avondale as 160 acres at Milton owned in the last century by Charles Murray

On 10 May 1861, Charles Murray was, happily, discharged from bankruptcy.¹² This was surely a great relief all round. Charles Jr then went on to purchase Portion 71, which adjoined Portions 20 and 21, from the Crown in June 1862, thereby increasing the holding to almost 160 acres (actually 157 ac 3 rd.). It appears that, from then on, he and his growing family were still living at their dairy farm, *Avondale* at Yatte Yattah, until 1889-90. This was when they moved to the suburb of Annandale in Sydney, although family lore indicates that, for some time, family members were living part of the time at Yatte Yattah and part of the time at Annandale, before all moving permanently to Annandale

Charles was branching out in other directions, too. An 1866 issue of the Catholic newspaper the *Freeman's Journal* of Sydney cites 'Charles Murray Jr' as its Milton agent.

*Established in 1850, The Freeman's Journal was printed on an old hand-turned "mangle" in the gallery of St Mary's Seminary, in a building adjacent to the first St Mary's Cathedral. The Freeman's Journal was not an "official organ" of the Church, but a general newspaper with a focus on Catholic and Irish affairs with an unashamedly Australian outlook. It was able to draw on the best minds of the day to become an eminently intelligent source, one that was never out of touch with what was happening in the local community.*¹³

By this time, in the year 1866, Charles and Susan already had a family of five children. The two eldest children - Edward Phillip (*Eddie*) at nine and Catherine Anne (*Katie*) at seven years of age, and possibly also Francis Conyngham (*Frank*) at five - would be of school age. There was a Church of England school, which had been operating in nearby Milton since 1856. However, it appears there was already a school of sorts operating nearer to hand at Armstrong's Forest, and that matters were proceeding to have this school officially accredited as an RC denominational school. [More about this in '*Saga of the Churches*' - Chapter 13].

If Milton and Armstrong's Forest were suffering hardship at this time, Ulladulla (the harbour township) seems to have been in the doldrums for many years, as most development was still occurring in Milton (called *the Settlement*). Settlement inhabitants tended to regard the township as little more than a place for the shipment of produce. To make matters worse, the great bushfires of Christmas Eve 1868 were a further heavy blow. Trade in Milton came to a standstill as the people closed their doors and went out to help to check the progress of the flames. Charles Murray Senior, nephew Thomas McGee and many other landholders experienced great losses.

Greville's Post Office Directory for 1872 lists the following names:

Murray, Charles	farmer - Ulladulla
Murray, Charles jun.	farmer - Ulladulla
Murray, James	farmer - Ulladulla
Murray, Philip	labourer - Ulladulla

In *Greville's NSW Directory 1873* the following names again appeared for Milton:

Murray, C.	Farmer, Armstrongs Forest
Murray, Charles Jr.	Farmer, <i>Avondale</i>
Murray, James,	Farmer, ArmstrongsForest
Murray, Philip,	Farmer, Armstrongs Forest

Petitions

When the 1873 petition was drawn up for the Post Office at Yatte Yattah, it included Charles Murray's signature. There were many other petitioners, including his brother, Phillip, who was subsequently appointed Postmaster.

The growing numbers of children in the area by this time may have become somewhat overwhelming for the little RC denominational school. Charles and Lizzie's family had now grown to 10 children. By October 1876 moves were afoot to build another school in the area - a public school. To this end, Charles Murray signed his name, again, together with fourteen others (including his brother-in-law Andrew McLean), to yet another well worded petition, this time¹⁴ for a Yatte Yattah Public School.

To the Council of Education, Sydney

The Humble Petition of the Parents and guardians of the children whose names appear on the Form herewith attached Respectfully Shewith

1st That we most respectfully beg to apply that you will be pleased to grant a Public School at Yatteyatah, this place is distant from the nearest Public School upwards of five (5) miles by the road and four and a half (4 1/2) miles from the proposed Public School at Milton.

2nd That the district of Yatteyatah, (generally known as the forest) has a considerable Population and fast increasing as the land is being taken up many of the children are deprived from the benefits of School instruction in consequence of the distance being too far to send the children.

3rd That the site we propose for the school has been granted by Mr. Phillip Murray and Mr. Henry Millard one acre as per plan herewith enclosed, and is in our opinion most centrally situated and has a very fine commanding view of a large portion of the district.

4th We therefore earnestly Pray that you will be pleased to grant our request, and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever Pray.

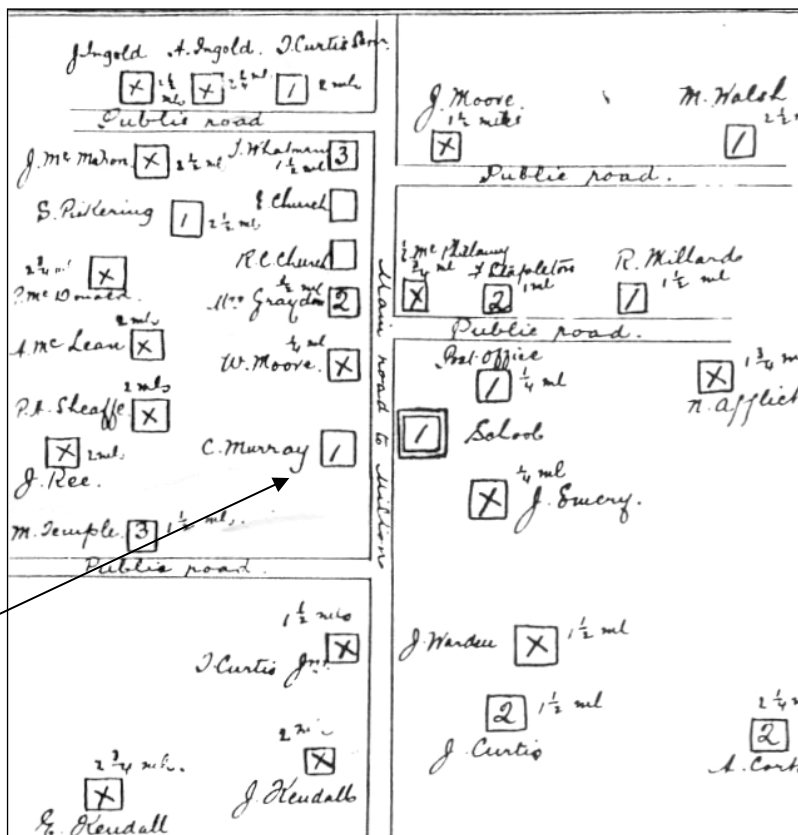
Yatte Yattah Public School

It seems the outcome of this petition was positive. Early the following year, on 26 March 1877, Phillip Murray donated his acre of land (together with that of Henry Millard) for the purpose of erecting the proposed '*Yatteyattah [sic] Public School*'. No doubt they could see that, if the CEO accepted the offer, the school would be very close for their school-age children to walk from their farms including *Avondale* and *Eagle View*. Ultimately, when they finished their schooling, some of their older children would find it convenient to be employed there as pupil-teachers.

An undated map was found in the NSW State Records school files for Yatte Yattah Public School which may have been attached to the application for the new school about 1876/77. Written in the margin beside the map¹⁵ were the following words:

"Yatteyattah. The measurements denote the distance of farms from the School. The figures in red ink denote the no. of children between 6 and 14 years of age residing at each farm. The red crosses denote those farms where there are no children of school age."

'C. Murray's' farm shows 1 child between 6-14 years of age? In 1876 - there would have been Charles 13, Lena 11, George 9, Rose 7, Louis 6. Maybe, the older children were at boarding school somewhere, or the map was a later date.



In October 1880, Charles' daughter, Mary Magdalene (*Lena*), now 15 years of age, followed the example of her older sister Kate, and passed the examination to become a pupil teacher. A month later, on 3rd December 1880, Charles and the family would be saddened by the death of his older brother Phillip, who died of cancer. A happier event the following year, Charles and Lizzie's last child, a daughter, Helen Mary Murray was born at *Avondale* Ulladulla on 13 June 1881. The baby of the family, she was thereafter known as *'Nellie'*.

By the year 1883 there were two Charles Murrays - cousins, listed in the *Milton Ulladulla Directory* -

- Charles MURRAY - Yatte Yattah - Farmer
- Charles Morduant MURRAY - Yatte Yattah - Farmer¹⁶

Charles Morduant was the son of Charles' brother, James Murray of Conjola.

By June 1883, Milton township was fast becoming a settlement of note. It then boasted *'more pulpits than pubs'*¹⁷. There was the Roman Catholic Chapel at Yatte Yattah, the Episcopal, Wesleyan and Congregational Churches at Milton and a Church/Sunday School building at Croobyar.

There was a six-times weekly mail coach service between Nowra, Tomerong, Wandandian, Conjola, Yatteyattah, Milton and Ulladulla.



Recreation

With the first Australian generations of the settlers now growing into adulthood, as well as obvious social events such as weddings and christenings, it appears they managed to find other ways of getting together for recreational and fund-raising activities; organising musical evenings, picnics, concerts and balls, etc. In Milton, a novel fund-raising effort was started with the formation of the 'Milton Crochety Quavers'. The objectives being to help raise funds for any charitable 'and other laudable causes' by improving the rendering of vocal and instrumental music.¹⁸ The following newspaper account of a local ball was found pasted in a journal kept by Charles Jr's daughter Rose Gertrude Murray. The article was undated but other cuttings pasted into the journal were dated between 1879-1884.

Ulladulla Bachelors

Mr. Frank McMahon of Woodburn was the recipient of a compliment from the gentlemen of the district, which took the form of a ball on October 26, and whereas great enjoyment was experienced for several hours. Mrs. Hynes (Nee M McMahon) was belle and wore ruby velvet and pink satin. Mrs. F. McMahon donned crushed strawberry satin, and looked charming. Her sister mixed sea-green satin with the same colour. Miss Lena Murray, in pale blue satin; Miss M. Murray in cream and blue satin; and Miss A. Murray in cardinal and pink velvet were everything nice. Mrs. Bennett, Misses Davis, Bice, Mitchell, Garrad, and C. Secombe, dressed tastefully, and received as reward no small share of attention. An excellent M.C. was Mr. Bennett, and to him in a great measure may be attributed the success of the affair.

Cricket was also a popular pastime played by the young men of the district. Mentions of local leagues, senior and junior teams, winning the premiership and the days when the district was full of 'fine cricketers' crop up in the obituaries of the Yatteyattah and Conjola Murray pioneers. Being members of the local Agricultural Society and competing in the Milton Show also was a common activity with the early settler families, not to mention horse-racing and game hunting.

Meat and the family butcher

Feeding his growing family would have been a challenge for Charles Murray Jr at *Avondale*. Meat constituted a large part of the diet in those days and it appears that the large family living at *Avondale* on what was called '*Murray's Hill*' consumed a considerable amount of meat. From customer accounts in the Daybook of Milton Butcher, T.G. Garrad, in 1883, the following Murray meat orders may seem enormous by today's standards. In times of no refrigeration, visits to the butcher were fairly frequent and salted corned beef was obviously a big seller.

CHARLES MURRAY¹⁹			[£ s d]
October	1	14 lbs corned beef (3d) suet	3- 8 ¼
	5	8 1/2 lbs steak (3 1/2)	7-10
	13	15 1/2 lbs steak 1 leg 2 suet	9- 3 ¾
	22	20 corned beef	5- 0
	27	6 steak 24 corned beef	8- 0
		TOTAL	£2-1-8
November 3 1883		8 steak 20 corned beef	4-10
	10	8 steak 57 corned beef	16-11
	17	16 steak 1 suet	5- 0 ½
	19	11 corned beef	2- 9
	24	35 1/2 roast suet	12- 4 ¾
	27	6 1/2 steak	1-10 ¾
		TOTAL	£2-3-10
[Note farthings still in existence]			

The poet Vincent Buckley, writing of families who escaped the mid-century famine in Ireland by emigrating to Australia, learned that fresh meat was one of their 'welcomes'. Here, he wrote, it was their fate, *'to forget the saints' wells and music, and to learn the full taste of meat'*²⁰. To know the 'full taste of meat' was to be an Australian! The average Australian was eating a third of a kilo of meat a day.

In the world they left behind, most meals of farm labourers and their large families consisted mainly of bread and potatoes. When their families grew up, and there were fewer mouths to feed, *'they had a little money for an occasional meal of meat'*.²¹ In this context, it is easy to understand the triumph of the Murray meat order for the family at *Avondale*. Maybe they recalled an old Scots saying, *'Some hae meat and cannae eat, and some wad eat that want it, But we hae meat and we can eat, And Sae the Lord be thankit.'*

It appears the Murray daughters did not all go to the same boarding schools for their later education. Francis McMahon, in a letter recommending Kate's appointment as a sewing mistress, referred to the fact that she had gone to *Maitland Convent*. It is not known if Lena went away to school from Armstrong's Forest, but family stories indicate that some of Charles Murray Jr's younger daughters went to the *Sacred Heart Convent*, Rose Bay in Sydney.

MacRory cousins from Ireland?

According to family lore, Charles was believed to be a cousin of Mother Margaret MacRory of Rose Bay Convent and her brother, who was the Primate of Ireland²². Research at Rose Bay Convent Archives revealed that not all the early enrolment information still exists. It was not possible to verify any family relationship, but some of Francis McMahon's grand-daughters did, in fact, appear on some of the

Convent's surviving attendance rolls. It is quite likely, then, that some of their older female Murray cousins also attended there in the earliest days of the convent..

According to a book written on the history of the *Sacred Heart Convent* at Rose Bay, Sydney -

*Mother Margaret MacRory came to Australia with Mother Salomon on the Liguria in 1885. ... Margaret MacRory was a young religious of 23, tall and slim, with high colouring, intensely blue Irish eyes, a touch of the brogue, and an animated manner and smile that were to endear her to countless parents, children and nuns in the years to come.*²³

She became Mistress General of the Convent in 1910 and had a distinguished career in the following years both there until 1922 and as the first Superior and Principal in 1923 of *Sancta Sophia* the Catholic Women's College within Sydney University. She died in 1931 at *Sancta Sophia* [death registered at Annandale; parents Francis and Rose²⁴]. Mother Margaret's brother Joseph MacRory (1861-1945), who was ordained a priest in Ireland in 1885, eventually went on to become Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland.

In the 1885 *Milton-Ulladulla Directory* entry, Charles' 20 year-old daughter, Mary Magdalene (*Lena*), is listed as a 'pupil teacher' at Yatte Yattah. Other related names in the 1885 directory include -

Charles McGEE - Conjola - Farmer (120 acres)

Kate McGEER [sic] - Avondale - Landowner

Mary MURRAY - Yatte Yattah - pupil teacher

Charles Morduant MURRAY - Milton 'Avondale' - Farmer - 160 acres

James MURRAY - 'Rissmore' - farmer - 444 acres

Andrew McLEAN, - Milton - Magistrate 'Eagle View' farmer - 240 acres

There was no entry for Charles Murray (Jr) in 1885. Two years later, the land holdings for the Milton-Ulladulla area in 1887 included two entries for *Avondale*

No. 4 Avondale Milton Kate McGee 2 ac 1 horse 1 cattle

No. 4 Avondale Milton C. Murray 160ac 8 horses 80 cattle

It follows, then, that the '*C. Murray*' refers to Charles Mordaunt Murray, son of James Murray of Conjola.

Charles Jr as model for statue of T.S. Mort

Charles, with or without Lizzie and their ever expanding family, spent a large portion of his time in Sydney, as more family lore tells us that Charles Jr was the model for a statue of Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, who died in 1878. The statue was erected in 1883. Charles, who was said to resemble Mort, was an extremely tall and striking looking man and always wore a black frock coat and top hat as he strode about the streets of Sydney; and was thus approached to model for the statue.

Sculpted by P.F. Connelly, it stands in front of the old Lands Department building in



Macquarie Place and was the first such monument to be erected to a private citizen in Australia. It is certainly a statue of a big man; family stories tell us that Charles Jr and his brothers were all extremely tall and '*could not fit through ordinary doors!*'²⁵

The move to Annandale

However, in the next few years, whether to do with business concerns there or for the purpose of further education and career prospects of his children, Charles and Lizzie Murray and their large family seemed to complete the process of moving their home permanently to Annandale in Sydney. When their daughter Catherine (Katie) Murray died there in November 1892, and was buried at Rookwood Cemetery, Charles Murray's address is given as '*51 View Street, North Annandale, Leichhardt*', and his occupation as '*Independent Means*'.



There in the years that followed, in the suburb of Annandale, they would have, as neighbours, many of Lizzie's Conyngham relatives as well as her sister Kate and brother-in-law Francis McMahon. Many of Francis' McMahon relatives were also residing in nearby streets in Annandale.

Charles Murray and Francis McMahon playing chess at Annandale in 1890s

Annandale, part of an original grant to Captain George Johnston, was subdivided in the 1870s-1880s. With a land boom in the eighties, subdivision began in earnest. The land was then sold in allotments. In April 1884, Francis McMahon had purchased a number of these allotments on which houses were built and on August 14, 1885, he transferred five of them, in View Street, to Charles Marshall Murray and H.M. Makinson stating that he had purchased the properties with moneys belonging to them. These monies were apparently held in a trust account maintained on behalf of Elisabeth Murray.

It seems likely that Charles and Lizzie Murray later lived at different times at No. 51 and No. 55 View Street. In 1889, their teacher daughter, Mary Magdalene (*Lena*) Murray, married Charles Brennan at Annandale. Back in Ulladulla, the Yatte Yattah electoral rolls from 1894 to 1898 have no Charles Murray [Jr.] listed.

During 1891 and for the next few years the whole of the Ulladulla district was in severe drought, '*the people having a hard time!*'²⁶ In light of this, it is easy to understand why Charles and Lizzie may have decided to make the permanent move to Annandale at this time.

McMahons leave Milton for Annandale

Francis and Catherine McMahon and family also made the move from Milton to Annandale in July 1891. A farewell banquet was held in the Milton Town Hall where a rousing speech was made by 'Mr. C.M. Murray' (Charles Mordaunt?) proposing a toast to both Francis McMahon Snr. and his son Francis Jr who was also leaving for Sydney - the event reported in detail in the *Freeman's Journal* of Saturday 11 July 1891.

Death of Brother-in-law Francis McMahon

Charles Murray's brother-in-law, great friend and neighbour, Francis McMahon, died at his home *Glencairn*, Johnstone Street, Annandale, on 22nd May 1897. *Sands 1898 Sydney Directory* lists the following related persons as residents of Annandale at this time.

Mrs. W. Smail, 82 Albion St. Annandale

W. Murray, 26 View St., Annandale

Chas MURRAY, 51 View St. Annandale

Mrs. A. McMahon, 104 Windsor St, Petersham

Mrs. C. McMahon, Johnston St., Annandale

M F. McMahon, 84 Albion St., Annandale

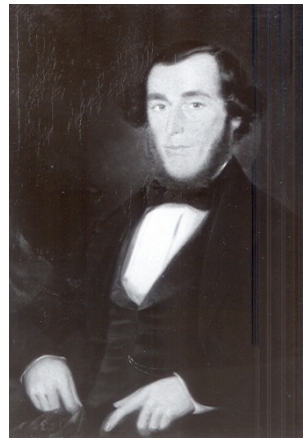
Gerald McMahon, 238 Young St., Annandale

J. McMahon, 147 Annandale St., Annandale

Mrs. W. Smail was a Conyngham stepsister of Elizabeth Murray and Catherine McMahon. Elizabeth and Catherine were daughters of Edward Conyngham's first marriage to Mary Ann Marshall. When Edward's first wife died, he married a second wife, Mary Ann Greenwood, and had more children, including Mary (Conyngham) Smail.

Catherine (Conyngham) McMahon dies

It must have been a sad loss for Lizzie Murray when her beloved sister Kate, widow of Francis McMahon, died less than 12 months after her husband, Francis McMahon, on 10th April 1898, at the McMahon home, *Glencairn*, Johnstone Street, Annandale.



Portraits of Francis and Catherine McMahon by Joseph Backler²⁷

Ownership of 'The Duckhole' / 'Avondale'

In May 1897, less than 3 weeks before he died, Francis McMahon mortgaged the property he had purchased from Charles Murray in 1858 (Portions 20, 21 and 22) to Mutual Life Association of Australia (MLA) for £750. This transaction was accompanied by a Surveyor's Certificate dated May 3 1897 certifying that the land, which comprised parcels of 50ac 1rd and 38ac 1rd "*is The Duckhole, Mr. Murray's*" and that the homestead etc. was within the boundaries of the 50ac parcel (Portion 20). This suggests that while the family may have called the property '*Avondale*', it was still known locally as '*The Duckhole*' and remained occupied by the Murrays.

On January 31, 1898, Catherine McMahon conveyed this same land to Charles Murray, subject to the mortgage to MLA, and for a consideration of 5 shillings, reciting that she and Francis McMahon held the land on trust for Charles Murray. In March, 1898, Charles and Elizabeth executed a Deed of Settlement whereby they and their solicitor, H M Makinson, were appointed trustees in relation to the four portions (20, 21, 22 and 71) for the benefit of Charles and Elizabeth for their respective lives and thence for their children -

Edward, Francis, Magdalen (Brennan), Charles Marshall, Rose Gertrude, Louis Aloysius, George D'Arcy, Elizabeth Clare, Ernest Herbert, William Austin and Ellen Mary - in equal shares.

In October 1913, MLA exercised power of sale upon default under the mortgage and conveyed portions 20, 21 and 22 to John Evans. Charles Murray had previously disposed of portion 71, later acquired by MLA and conveyed to John Evans at the same time. This formally severed the link between the family of Charles Murray Jr and the Ulladulla district.

Federation Celebrations in Sydney 1901

The proclamation of Federation would be a time of celebration in the Murray household in Annandale, as in many others. Australia became an independent nation on 1 January 1901. The British Parliament passed legislation allowing the six Australian colonies to govern in their own right as part of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Daily Telegraph, January 2, 1901 "Sydney has reason to be proud of its Commonwealth Inauguration. The scenes in the city yesterday with the procession passed through the streets, at the Centennial Park when the Governor-General was sworn in and the Commonwealth proclaimed, and in the evening when a blaze of illuminations transformed night into day, will not lightly pass from the memories of those who witnessed them".

One would expect that Murray family members living in Annandale and other suburbs at this time joined in the Federation celebrations.

It is noted in the 1901 Sydney Directory that the name of Charles Murray's house at 51 View Street, Annandale, was *Cungerong*.²⁸ Charles' son Ernest Murray told his children that his father had a large cedar dining table in the house at Annandale and always carved the joint for Sunday dinner. He also had a brougham cab pick him up once a week and take him to the hotel, where he bought a bottle of whisky for the week.

Death of the Matriarch Lizzie

Elizabeth Clare (Lizzie) Murray died at 55 View Street, Annandale, on 11 July 1921, predeceasing her husband Charles by only two weeks. She had been in failing health and contracted an attack of bronchial pneumonia, from which she never rallied. She was buried on 15th July at the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Rookwood.

Elizabeth Clare (Conyngham) Murray in later life



Death of Charles Murray

It is ironic to note that Charles had been told, as a young man, after surviving a couple of nasty accidents [ie. a bad fall from his horse and being speared by an aboriginal causing removal of a lung!] that he was not likely to '*make old bones*'.²⁹ But, he confounded them all and lived to the grand old age of 90 years.

Charles' son Louis, together with his wife, Vena, had moved into the house in 55 View Street to look after the ailing old couple, and remained after Lizzie's death to care for Charles. When Charles' beloved Lizzie at the age of 84, and 6 years younger than him, died from pneumonia they heard him say to Lizzie, '*I'll be with you soon Lizzie*'. No doubt, he never expected she would die before him. They felt that Charles then willed himself to die and, in fact, it was not very long at all before he did join her. On his death certificate, his occupation was described as '*Gentleman*'.

Elizabeth Clare Murray's death certificate gave the ages of her '*living*' children in 1921 as - Edward 64, George 54, Rose 52, Louis 49, Elizabeth 47, Ernest 45, William 42, Helen 39, with 2 males and 2 females deceased. There would be much sorrow for Charles and Lizzie over the years when four of their adult children died of TB long before they, themselves, passed away. Growing up on a dairy farm in those early days with

unpasteurised milk may have contributed to these deaths. Milk, hailed as the liquid of life and health, was also the carrier of disease. Many cows suffered from tuberculosis and other ailments, and the bacteria were carried in their milk.³⁰

<p><i>Kate died 1892</i> <i>Lena died 1905</i> <i>Frank died 1909</i> <i>Charles H M died 1912</i></p>
--

Obituary for both Charles and Lizzie Murray July 1921

It would appear that Charles and Elizabeth Murray were held in high esteem as pioneer Catholic identities in St. Brendan's RC parish, Annandale. After St. Brendan's Church was completed in 1898, Charles Murray and Frank McMahon [Jr] were noted, in a newspaper article, amongst the illustrious personages on the official platform at its inauguration in July 1898.³¹ An obituary published in the *Freeman's Journal*, reports that, 'Quite a gloom was cast over the district of Annandale when the sad news of the death of Mrs. Murray of View-street became known ... for over 30 years the deceased couple had resided in Annandale and had been parishioners of St. Brendan's since its formation'. With their deaths occurring so close to each other, the *Catholic Press* of 4th August 1921 also published the following combined obituary for them:



St. Brendan's Church Annandale

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murray.

The death occurred on July 11 of Mrs. Murray, View-street, Annandale, at the age of 84 years. For some time the deceased lady had been in failing health, and contracting an attack of bronchial pneumonia, from which she never rallied, she passed peacefully away to her heavenly reward, surrounded by the sorrowing members of her family, fortified and consoled by all the consolations of Holy Church. The Rev. Father Rohan was constantly in attendance, and administered the Last Sacraments.

Little more than a fortnight later she was followed to the grave by her husband, Charles Murray. He had attained the grand old age of 91 years, and, so great was the shock he received at the death of his wife, that he gradually failed, and, also surrounded by his sorrowing family and fortified by the Last Sacraments, he quietly breathed his last on July 30.

Their holy deaths were typical of their exemplary lives. For over 30 years the deceased couple had resided in Annandale, and had been parishioners of St. Brendan's since its formation. By their kindly and genial personalities, they made for themselves many friends, and their loss will be keenly felt. The Rev. Father Rohan at the Masses on Sunday, in beautiful and touching words, made references to their holy lives and deaths. Besides a large family of sons and daughters, there are many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. -R.I.P

Following the deaths of Charles' son, Charles Marshall Murray, in 1912 and Solicitor H.M. Makinson in 1913, the View Street Annandale properties were transferred to Elizabeth Clare O'Neill and Helen Mary Slattery (daughters of Charles and Elizabeth) '... at the request of and by the direction of Elizabeth Murray' and, consistently with a deed of settlement. Charles and Elizabeth Murray lived in one of the View Street houses, No. 55, until their respective deaths within a fortnight of each other, in 1921.

Charles Michael Murray, who arrived in Australia as a 6-year old child with his family from Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, had lived a long and eventful life, establishing a large Australian born family in this new land. His twelve first-generation Australian born children presented him with 34 grandchildren which, in time, grew to 54 great-grandchildren and 120+ great-great-grandchildren, of which I am one. We are now producing children and grandchildren of our own. He may not have left a fortune in land and assets but he and his beloved wife, Lizzie, left many descendants to live full and rewarding lives in Australia and other parts of the world.

However, their family roots in Ireland were not forgotten. In the years that followed, many of their Irish Australian descendants would make the long voyage by sea, and later by air, to visit the '*ould country*'. There, they would travel to County Fermanagh in Northern Ireland and see for themselves the beautiful countryside where their Murray forefathers had lived in days long gone, by the winding banks of Loch Erne.



¹ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 July 1853.

² George Lawrence Fuller (1832-1917), who became a successful businessman, lived in Wollongong as a child from 1839 when Charles Murray was also living there. *Kiama Library Newsletter* 2003. Fuller's eldest son George Warburton Fuller, born 1861 was to become the Hon Sir George Warburton Fuller, Premier of New South Wales.

³ Original photo held by Frank McMahon of Belrose NSW, descendant of Francis McMahon of Milton.

⁴ *Sydney Morning Herald* 15 September 1858, p.3

⁵ Francis McMahon's bankruptcy 1855-56 may have had something to do with this move. [See Attachment]

⁶ Original photo held by Frank McMahon of Belrose NSW.

⁷ Constable Bernard Brown mentioned that, on his travels along the coast, he and others 'slept at Murray's, dined at Murray's etc' as if Charles ran a lodging house.

⁸ Hughes, Jean, daughter of Ernest Herbert Murray (1875-1942). Oral history interview by author.

⁹ Original held by John Murray, grandson of Louis Murray. [Sketch by Edward Warner (1872-1938) Australian Printmaker]

¹⁰ NUNAN, Wendy. *Wollongong old Roman Catholic Burial Ground*. Wollongong, April 2005.

¹¹ Death Certificate of Edward Conyngham No. 6770/1868

¹² *Sydney Morning Herald* 11 May 1861, p.6

¹³ <http://www.catholicweekly.com.au/aboutus.php>

¹⁴ SNR.NSW: School files, Yatteyattah Public School, 5/18262.4

¹⁵ SNR.NSW: School files, Yatteyattah Public School, 5/18263.1

¹⁶ SKARRATT, A.C. (Ed.) *Milton-Ulladulla Directory*, Milton NSW, 1993

¹⁷ ANTILL, R.G. *Settlement in the south*, Kiama:Weston & Co Publishers Pty Ltd, 1982, p.129.

¹⁸ ANTILL 1982, p.126

¹⁹ McANDREW, Alex. *Memoirs of Mollymook, Milton & Ulladulla*, Epping, 1990, p.84.

²⁰ <http://www.poetrylibrary.edu.au/poets/buckley-vincent/springfield-0586017>

²¹ BLAINEY, Geoffrey. *Black kettle and full moon: daily life in a vanished Australia*. Camberwell Vic:Penguin Group, 2003, p.200

²² Interview with Jean Hughes and Laurie Murray, daughters of Ernest Herbert Murray

²³ BARLOW, Leila. *Living stones: Convent of the Sacred Heart, Rose Bay 1882-1982*, Sydney : Kincoppal-Rose Bay School, 1982, p.65-7

²⁴ Margaret's death certificate No. 1931/5555. Both names prominent in Charles Murray Jr's family.

²⁵ Interview with Jean Hughes & Laurie Murray, daughters of Ernest Herbert Murray.

²⁶ *Catholic Church*, 1989, p.82

²⁷ Twin portraits attributed to Joseph Backler at Dixon Galleries, Macquarie Street, Sydney [Call Nos. ML929 and ML930]

²⁸ Maybe, it should be spelt *Cungurong* which is an area near Conjola – Cunjurong Point.

²⁹ Hughes, Jean. and Laurie Murray, daughters of Ernest Herbert Murray.

³⁰ BLAINEY, Geoffrey. *Black kettle and full moon: daily life in a vanished Australia*. Camberwell Vic:Penguin Group, 2003, p.253

**Children of Charles Michael and Elizabeth Clare (Conyngham) MURRAY
of 'Avondale', Yatte Yattah and Annandale NSW**

1. Edward Philip (Eddie) MURRAY (1857 - 1939)
2. Catherine Anne (Katie) MURRAY (1859 - 1892)
3. Francis Conyngham (Frank) MURRAY (1861 - 1909)
+ Margaret C (Mag) MARKHAM (1877 - 1957) m: 1900 in Mt. McDonald NSW
4. Charles Henry Marshall MURRAY (1863 - 1912)
+ Catherine (Kate) TARLINTON (1866 - c1956) m: 21 Jan 1895 in Cobargo NSW
5. Mary Magdalene (Lena) MURRAY (1865 - 1905)
+ Martin Charles **BRENNAN** (1855 - 1930) m: 13 Feb 1889 in RC School Leichhardt NSW
6. George D'Ancy MURRAY (1867 - 1946)
7. Rose Gertrude MURRAY (1869 - 1935)
+ Robert Alexander **BOYD** (1868 - 1930) m: 02 May 1900 in Teddington, Kingston on
Thames, Co Middlesex, ENG
8. Louis Ignatius MURRAY (1871 - 1938)
+ Amy Isobel SOUTER (1878 - 1962) m: 27 Mar 1901, Petersham NSW
9. Elizabeth Clare (Lillie) MURRAY (1873 - 1929)
+1 Percival Hamilton **STEPHEN** (1873 - 1902) m: 1901 in RC Annandale NSW
+2 Laurence John **O'NEILL** (1867 - 1940) m: 1911 in Annandale NSW
10. Ernest Herbert MURRAY (1875 - 1942)
+ Mary Lavinia (Vena) GOLDSTRAW (1884 -) m: 1907 in Sydney NSW
11. William Augustine (Bill) MURRAY (1879 - 1949)
+ Mary Teresa CUMMINS (1877 -) m: 06 Jul 1904 in Dubbo NSW
12. Helen Mary (Nellie) MURRAY (1881 - 1958)
+ John Nagle **SLATTERY** (1880 - 1964) m: 14 Aug 1905 in Annandale NSW

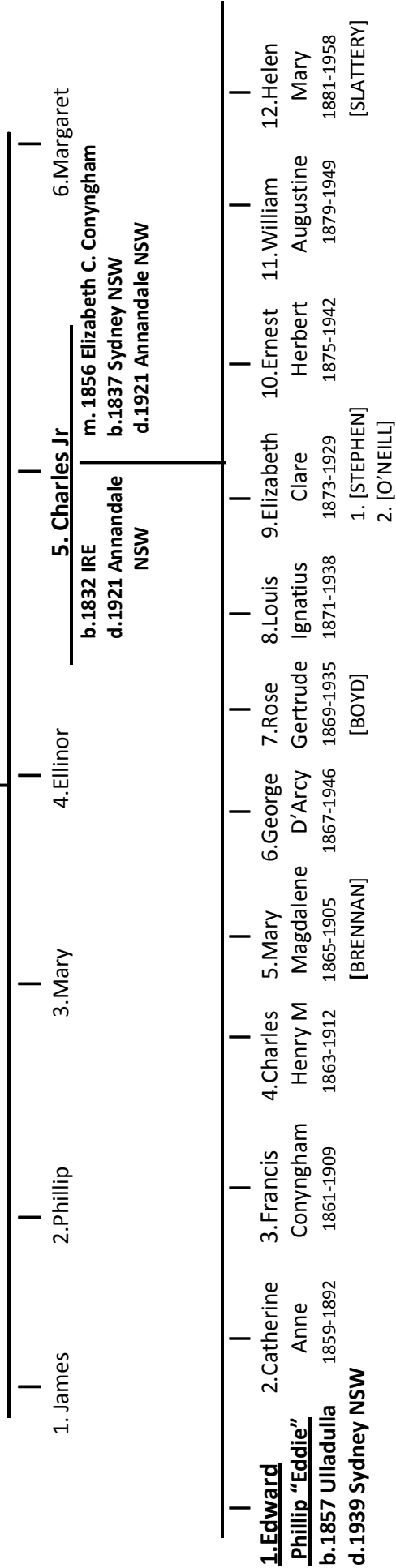


1. Edward Phillip MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON

Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



1. Edward Philip (Eddie) MURRAY (1857-1939)

Edward Philip was born at 'Ulladulla, Shoalhaven' on 7 March 1857¹, the first of Charles and Lizzie's family of twelve children. Very little is known about Eddie. He would have been about 33 years of age when the family finally moved up to the Sydney suburb of Annandale in the 1890s. It is not known if he was still at *Avondale* at that time, but it is likely that he was already working in Sydney.

Eddie never married, and lived at home with his parents in Annandale until they died in 1921². Family lore, according to his niece, Jean (Murray) Hughes (daughter of Ernest Murray), is that Eddie was employed as a surveyor with the NSW Water Board and 'surveyed all the coast' and that later surveyors were amazed at the accuracy of his work. However, in the *NSW Electoral Rolls* of 1930 and 1936 Eddie is referred to as follows:

*'MURRAY, Edward Philip,
5 Lower Fort Street, Chainman'*

It is not known when he retired from this work. Whether he was, in fact, a surveyor or a chainman - on his death certificate, his occupation is given as 'surveyor, old age pensioner'. One definition of a chainman³ seems to cover both occupations:

- *"chainman Also: ~-carrier*
- *•a surveyor or surveyor's helper (=From the use of a surveyor's chain in measuring lengths; A Gunter or U.S. Survey chain is 66 feet long and has 100 links; One chain= 22 yards, or 4 rods; There are 10 chains per furlong, and 80 chains per mile; Invented by Edmund Gunter [1581-1626]. A Ramden chain, 100 feet long with 100 links, is used in engineering.)*
- *•one of two persons holding the ends of a surveyor's chain."*

At any rate, he certainly impressed his niece, at least, as being very competent or accurate, whether he was working as a chainman or surveyor!



Land Surveyor's original heavy old link measuring link chain⁴

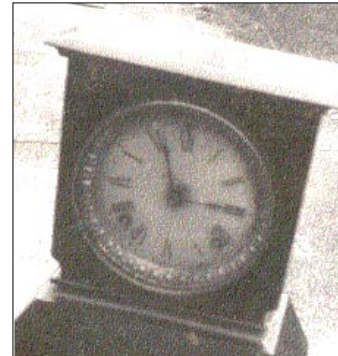
Their surveyor's equipment - the theodolite, chain and staff - enabled accurate geometric calculations of the angles of elevation. The surveyor operated

the theodolite, a kind of telescope, and the chain-man carried a chain made of links of a particular length that measured the horizontal distance, and held the

staff that helped to determine the elevation. This enabled the surveyor to measure the height of hills and contours of the land very accurately and to determine the best route for building roads and bridges.

The chainman worked as a member of a field survey party under the guidance of a survey party chief. Duties may include assisting the survey party chief with setting of precise locations and measurement of construction control lines, elevations, areas and contours for construction, topography, map making, land division and land titles uses. Subtropical heat, intermittent rain and insects, bush camp living and travel by horse was the survey field party's continuous experience, when surveying land boundaries along the NSW coast.

Eddie died at the age of 82, on 12th April 1939⁵. It is understood that he experienced a nasty fall, breaking his leg, followed by pneumonia, and died in Sydney Hospital. His home address was given as 5 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point NSW, where he was boarding. Eddie may have owed some rent when he died, as Jean Hughes understood that Eddie's landlady claimed everything he owned except his mantle clock, which nephew, Aubrey Murray, (son of Francis Conyngham Murray) collected from Eddie's lodgings. It is believed that this clock was originally from the Annandale home of Eddie's parents.



Eddie's Clock

Eddie was buried on 15th April 1939 in the Church of England Cemetery Rookwood. It is interesting to note that he was not buried in the Catholic Portion of the Cemetery, where other members of the Murray family lie. His mother's name on the death certificate was given as *'Elizabeth Conoghat* [sic]. Witnesses were T. Bartlett and Frederick Gray. It is not known if surviving members of his family attended his funeral, but first-born Eddie certainly outlived many of his younger siblings; only four of his eleven siblings survived him.

Eddie's clock was passed on by Aubrey Murray to his brother, Neville. Neville's eldest son, Francis Conyngham Murray, now has possession of the heirloom clock (as at 2014). It is a pity Eddie's landlady failed to hand over any photographs or papers with the clock to round out the story of his life.



¹ NSW Birth 11177/1857

² Tom Slattery, nephew' interview 9/2/1984 – 'George & Eddie lived at home and didn't marry'

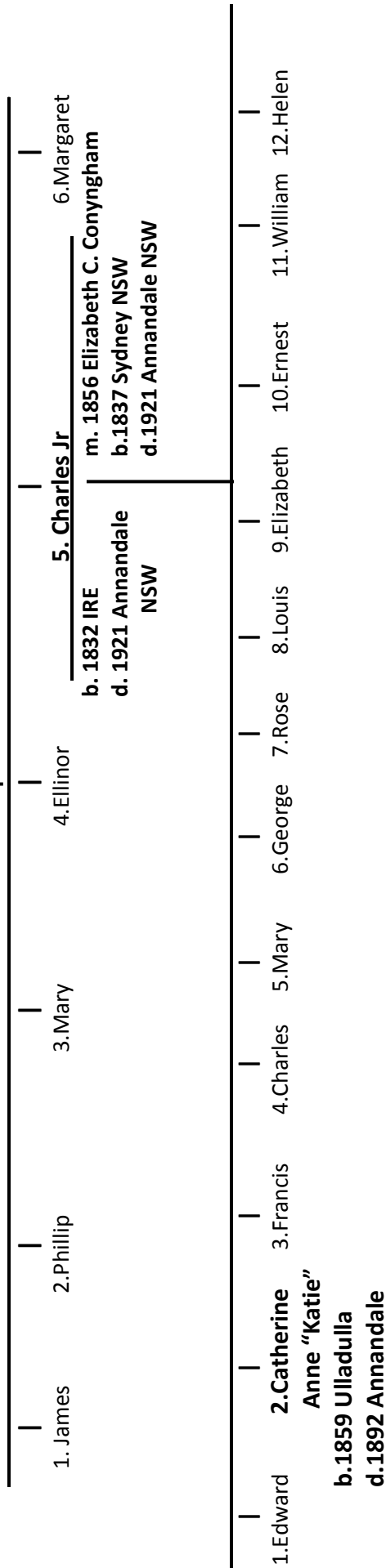
³ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~dav4is/Sources/Occ.C.htm>

⁴ With permission from Robert Prikulis' web site - www.surveyor.coorabell.com

⁵ NSW Death 6939/1939

2. Catherine Anne MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON
 Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland
 Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



2. Catherine Anne (Katie) MURRAY (1859-1892)

Katie was born on 21 March 1859 at *Avondale*, Ulladulla. She was the second child and eldest daughter of Charles Jr and Elizabeth Clare (Conyngnam) Murray. Apart from her early schooling at the local RC denominational school at Armstrong's Forest, she would have had much practice in looking after children. With one older and, progressively, ten younger siblings, life on *Avondale*, a busy dairy farm, would not be easy. However, Katie left *Avondale* and travelled quite a long journey to Maitland NSW for some of her later education in the 1870s.

St. Mary's School for boarders and day pupils in Maitland was opened in 1867 by eight Dominican Sisters - cultured well-educated women, who had made the journey by sailing boat from Ireland at the invitation of Bishop James Murray of the Maitland Diocese¹. Less than five months later they opened St. Mary's School for boarders and day pupils. Was there a connection with Bishop Murray or was the school advertised widely in the newspapers of the day? The above extract and some old photos, such as the following, are held by the Dominican Archives.²

DOMINICAN CONVENT OF ST. MARY
AND ST. LAURENCE O'TOOLE,
MAITLAND.
THE SISTERS of this Convent, lately arrived from Ireland, will be prepared on MONDAY, 23rd instant, to OPEN, ON MODERATE TERMS, A DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, whom they undertake to instruct in the English, French, Italian, and German Languages; History, Geography, and the use of the Globes; Writing, Arithmetic, Needlework (plain and ornamental), Music (vocal and instrumental), Drawing. They will also be prepared to take a limited number of Boarders.
Applications to be made to the Superioress of the Convent, Albert street, West Maitland, to his lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, or to the clergy of the district.

Katie kept a journal which included poetry and pasted-in newspaper cuttings. One of her earliest poems was titled '*Adieu to Friends*' and signed '*Avondale 8/12/77*'. Another '*Adieu to School.. Fare thee well dear Convent Walls, adieu to you old covered halls...*'



Her Uncle Francis McMahon's recommendation that Katie was a '*very nice-mannered young girl, fairly educated - who had spent some time in Maitland Convent School*' supported her 1879 sewing teacher application to the new Yatte Yattah public school. This Dominican Archives photograph of Maitland Convent students in 1882 gives an idea of how they might have looked in the late 1870s when Katie was there, maybe one of the older young ladies at the back.

Apart from that, all that is known of Katie's life is contained in two journals penned while she was working as a governess in various parts of western New South Wales.

A journal entry by Katie for the year 1880 states that 'she *went with Rose and Miss St. Julian to Exhibition 19th April*'. Her younger sister Rose would have been 11 years old. Family lore relates that a family of St. Julians from the Boorowa area was related to the Murrays. The journal entry includes the comments, '*came to Sydney 15th January - came to Dawes Point 8th April. Exhibition closed 20th April*'. A great 'International Exhibition' was held in Sydney at the 'Garden Palace' between 17 Sept 1879 and 20 April 1880. It is easy to imagine Katie, Rose and Miss St. Julian strolling through the Sydney Botanic Gardens with crowds of people and marvelling at the exhibits and the amazing sight of the Garden Palace³.

The Garden Palace. From 1879 –1883 the grandest building in Australia stretched through the Botanic Gardens. It was designed by James Barnet for the Sydney Exhibition of 1879-80, putting world technology on display for 185 days, and attracting 1.1 million visitors. It burned down in 1883.
NSW Parliament History Bulletin 7



One address in Katie's book was, '*c/- Captain Hixson, Dawes Point, Sydney*'; a later entry, '*Left Mrs. Hixson Monday 24th January 1881*'. Captain Francis Hixson was married to Sarah Lord, the daughter of the Hon. Francis Lord. He was a Naval Officer and president of the Marine Board and was largely responsible for Sydney's harbour development over 40 years. He and Mrs. Hixson had a large family of four sons and three daughters, who would, no doubt, keep their governess, Katie Murray, rather busy. The experience of growing up as an older sister in a large family would stand her in good stead.

Katie seems to have had governess or teaching positions in quite a few districts in western New South Wales. She was surely an adventurous young lady for her time. Other addresses for her in the journal - '*c/- F.J. Egan Esq., Wilga, Mount Harris, Macquarie, via Warren NSW*'. The date on one of 23-year-old Katie's poems was '*18 April 1882 at Mount Harris*'.

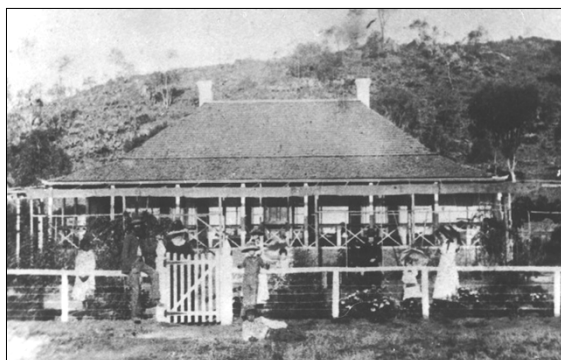
Greville's 1872 P.O. Directory for *Mount Harris* lists three Egans:

EGAN, John, JP Grazier Mount Harris, Warren

EGAN, Bryan Grazier Mount Harris

EGAN, Thomas Grazier Mount Harris

The Egan family were pioneers in the Warren district, Bryan Egan taking up *Mount Harris* in 1839. John (b.1842) and Thomas (b.1849) were his sons. It seems that Katie was governess to the children of Thomas and Frances (Dee) Egan.



Early Mount Harris Homestead⁴

Katie listed the children's birthdays in her journal - *Mabel 10 Feb, Charlie 15 Sep, Florrie 30 May, Frances 11 Apr and Mrs. Egan 9 Mar.*

Sometime, after 1883, it appears from a journal entry that Katie left Mount Harris for Summer Vale. There was a large sheep and cattle station called 'Summer Vale' near Nyngan NSW, which was 56 kms SE of Mount Harris. After spending three weeks there she then made her way via Dubbo and Sydney to Wallendbeen. She sketched out her itinerary in her journal -

'Left Mount Harris in buggy with Mick Arrived at Summer Vale⁵ with Mr. Thorn, Thursday 5, leaving 22 June 1883. Then mail man on Saturday June 25 1883. Arrived Warren about 4 o'clock stayed at Club House Hotel until Tuesday night June 28. Left Tuesday night by Cobb & Co Coach 9 o'clock arrived Dubbo Wednesday evening 5 o'clock - left Dubbo 5½ arrived Sydney 7 o'clock Thursday morning at 6 o'clock left Sydney for ... Wallendbeen Tuesday night 8½. Arrived Wallendbeen Wednesday morning 7 o'clock met by Harry West with buggy - did not commence school until Monday'.

One address in Katie's journal was for 'Nubba Station, Wallendbeen NSW'. Wallendbeen is situated midway between Young and Cootamundra NSW.



Old Nubba Schoolhouse at Wallendbeen⁶

Some 18 months later, Katie was on the move again - '*Arrived at Mrs. Montgomery on Friday 23rd January 1885*'. Whether or not Katie was working as a governess at Cooma for this Mrs. Montgomery - at the age of 25-26, in 1884-1885, she was now living in the Cooma district.

The writing in her journals looked to be very hastily scribbled and was difficult to read, but there are various poems signed 'Kate Murray' and 'KM'. A passionate young lady, some of these poems suggest that Katie suffered, at times, a broken heart. A few examples follow -

*Where should I look for constant Love
To answer unto mine.
Others had many kindred hearts
But I had only thine.
To see him to another give
The love that's all the world to me.
I calmly wish him joy and live
This, this indeed were agony*

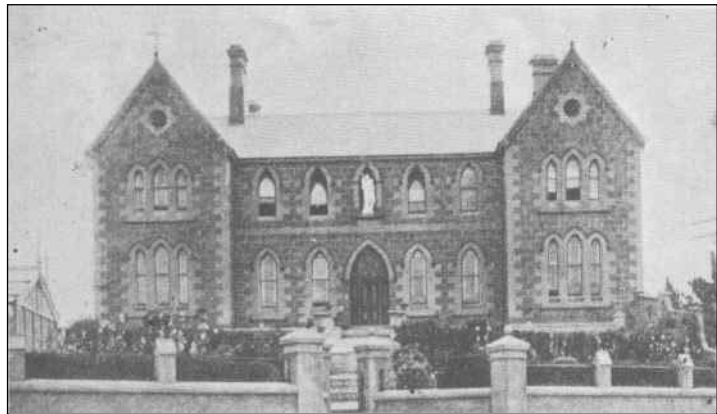
Katie may have composed some of the poetry in the journal but the following verses, found on the internet in the *London Literary Gazette and Journal of Belles*

Lettres, Arts, Sciences, Etc. had the initials I.E.L. under it. Maybe, reflecting her thoughts at the time, she copied it out by hand into her journal.

*My heart is filled with bitter thoughts
My eyes with bitter tears;
I have been thinking on the past,
And upon future years.
Years past, how sad they all have been
And how too long they seem
And years that are as yet to come
Of them I dare not dream
The past is as a battle field
Where many a hope lies dead.*

*Haunted by ghosts of pleasure past
And feelings long since fled.
The future is a desert waste
Unknown and dark and drear
Where my thoughts know not what they dread
They only know they fear.
Are there not stars whose evil light
Is given but for ill.
One such is mine - go where I may
That star shines o'er me still.*

During the time Katie was living in Cooma, a new convent⁷ was being built, originally intended for the Sisters of Mercy, to be called *Holy Cross Convent*. The Catholics of Cooma would have been involved in much fundraising for the convent, and it seems Katie did her bit. However when the building was completed in December 1887, the Brigidine order of Sisters who wished to establish a foundation in Cooma became the new inhabitants. The name later changed to St. Brigid's Convent.



Pasted into Katie's journal, about 1884/85, was an intriguing newspaper cutting which may or may not refer to a relationship she may have had with a *Dr. Stokes* who is mentioned later.

*"In Future: A doctor from the metropolis is going to rob
the squire of Avondale, Milton, of his popular daughter."*

An old 1884 Cooma concert programme, found in the pages of Katie's journal includes, amongst the many performers, 'Miss Murray' and a 'Dr. Stokes'. Dr Stokes sang "Oh Fair Dove, Oh, Fond Dove" and another song not named, while Miss Murray rendered the songs "To-Morrow" and "Whispering Hope". Katie's earlier studies in the Maitland convent no doubt included the subject "music (vocal)".

**Cooma Concert
Programme 1884**

Handwritten by Katie? on the reverse of the programme was the following very playfully worded promotion of a local contest; with the reward being a 'Murray Prize' -

GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
COOMA CONVENT

Conductor—The Rev. FATHER PATTERSON, M.A.

Thursday Evening, June the 26th, 1884.

—PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

OVERTURE	The Band.
GLEE—"See Our Oars"	Choir
BALLAD—"Dream Faces"	Mrs J. Harnett
SONG—"Oh, Fair Dove, Oh, Fond Dove"	Dr Stokes
BALLAD—"The Last Rose of Summer"	Miss Morton
SONG—Comic	Mr Shepherd
BALLAD—"Sweet Home"	Mrs Rolfe
SONG—"The Dear Little Shamrock"	Mr Byrnes
BALLAD—"Juanita"	Miss Eccleston
VIOLIN SOLO—"The Harp that Once"	Mr Mason
SONG—"Come Back to Erin"	Miss Shea
SONG—"Wait till the Clouds Roll By"	Miss McAuffe
BALLAD—"To-Morrow"	Miss Murray
SONG—Comic	Mr Bradley
RECITATION	Dr Burdett

Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

VALSE—"Mathilda"	The Band
SONG—"Off in the Stilly Night"	Mrs J. Harnett
SONG—	Dr Stokes
SONG—"Ehren on the Rhine"	Miss Morton
SONG—"Where the Grass Grows Green"	Mr Byrnes
BALLAD—"In the Gloaming"	Miss Eccleston
SONG—Comic	Mr Shepherd
BALLAD—"Believe Me"	Mrs Rolfe
VIOLIN SOLO—"Home, Sweet Home"	Mr Mason
SONG—"Teer My Park"	Miss Scanes
SONG—"Eileen lamah"	Miss Morton and Choir
SONG—"Don't Forget to Write"	Mr Mason and Choir
BALLAD—"The Blue Alsatian Mountains"	Mrs J. Harnett
SONG—"Whispering Hope"	Miss Murray
RECITATION—	Dr. Burdett
MARCH—"Belphegor"	The Band
FINALE—"God Save the Queen"	The Band

NO ENCORES.

'A great feminine contest is now open to all the masculine beauties in and around the district of Monaro, to be termed the "Murray Prize" open to all comers, heathen, jew or gentile. Non-acceptance held over. The following have pressed themselves forward for nomination

<i>The Angel Gabriel</i>	<i>Referee</i>
<i>St. John the Baptist</i>	<i>The Holy Father</i>
<i>St. Arthur de Globian [?]</i>	<i>Medical Adviser</i>
<i>St. Joseph Benedict</i>	<i>Dr Stokes</i>

It is rumoured the Angel Gabriel will carry the prize off under his right wing leaving the others weeping and wailing to the utmost despair to the unfathomable tombs of Wynyard Square and should it fall to John the Baptists lot he will do likewise only choosing the Ahi'ah for the destination.'

On a loose page in her journal Katie has penned another poem *The Dying Soldier* with the date 'Murrumbidgee 2/2/85 ... Written by K.M.' Ten months later, the following event affected Katie enough to write it up in her journal: 'Henry G. Stokes died 1st November 1885 at Cohen's Hotel. N.I. Cohen, Cooma Hotel.' NSW Death Reg. No. 1885/11824 gives Henry's age as only 27 years. Katie, herself, would have been 26 at the time.

Katie's whereabouts are unknown, even a bit of a mystery, for the following few years but by 1890, wherever she was, it is likely that her health was in decline. Only two years later, Katie died at her parents' Annandale home on 20 November 1892. Funeral notice of 21/11/1892:

'The Friends of Mr. Charles MURRAY are kindly informed that the Funeral of his dearly beloved DAUGHTER, Catherine, will leave his residence No. 51 View-street Annandale THIS Monday AFTERNOON at a quarter-past 1 o'clock for Newtown Station, thence to Necropolis'.

Katie's younger brother, Louis Murray, was the informant for her death registration and, curiously, for 'Place of Marriage' the words, 'Unknown, said to be married' are followed by a notation '(nothing further recorded)' in brackets. Her occupation is given as 'ex-governess'; the cause of death "Phthisis Pulmonalis" (a term used for tuberculosis), length of illness - two years. Three of her siblings would also, later, die of TB. It is noted also that Louis, wrongly, gave Katie's age as '29'. She was born in 1859; therefore her age in 1892 would have been 33. Maybe ladies over 30 were, even then, in the habit of fibbing about their age!

It would have been a sad day for the whole family when she was buried on 21 November 1892 in [Rookwood] Necropolis R.C. Portion; an interesting and courageous life, for those times, cut short at such a young age. The adjacent inscription appears on a substantial headstone at Rookwood amongst the death details of Katie's parents and other Murray family members. And a final poem⁸ found in Katie's journal. It is not known what year or why it was written, but somehow it seems fitting.

*MURRAY, Katie,
Daughter of Charles &
Elizabeth MURRAY
b. 11 Mar 1859 –
d. 20 Nov 1892 (33)*

Forget Me Not

*Farewell! Forget me not when others gaze
Enamoured on thee with the looks of praise
When weary leagues before my view are cast
And each dull hour seems heavier than the last
Forget me not. May joy they steps attend
And Mayst thou find in every form a friend;
with care unsullied by they every thought.
And in my dreams of home, forget me not.*



¹ <http://maitism.mn.catholic.edu.au/HistoryFrameset.html>

² <http://www.opeast.org.au/archives.htm>

³ Photograph of Sydney Exhibition in :-

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garden_Palace#mediaviewer/File:Garden_Palace_Sydney_1879.jpg

⁴ From BRENNAN, R.M. *Across the black soil plains: a history of the Warren district*. Warren Shire Production, 1975, p.142. (With permission from Warren Shire Council)

⁵ “*Summervale*” was the name of the main cattle station near Nyngan NSW

⁶ Cootamundra Shire Council: *About Cootamundra: Wallendbeen*. The first school was opened in Wallendbeen in a rented room in 1881. [Now a B&B.]

⁷ Known first as Holy Cross Convent and then St Brigid’s Convent, the building was given the name, *Brigidine* in 1933. <http://stpatcooma.nsw.edu.au/aboutus/history.html>

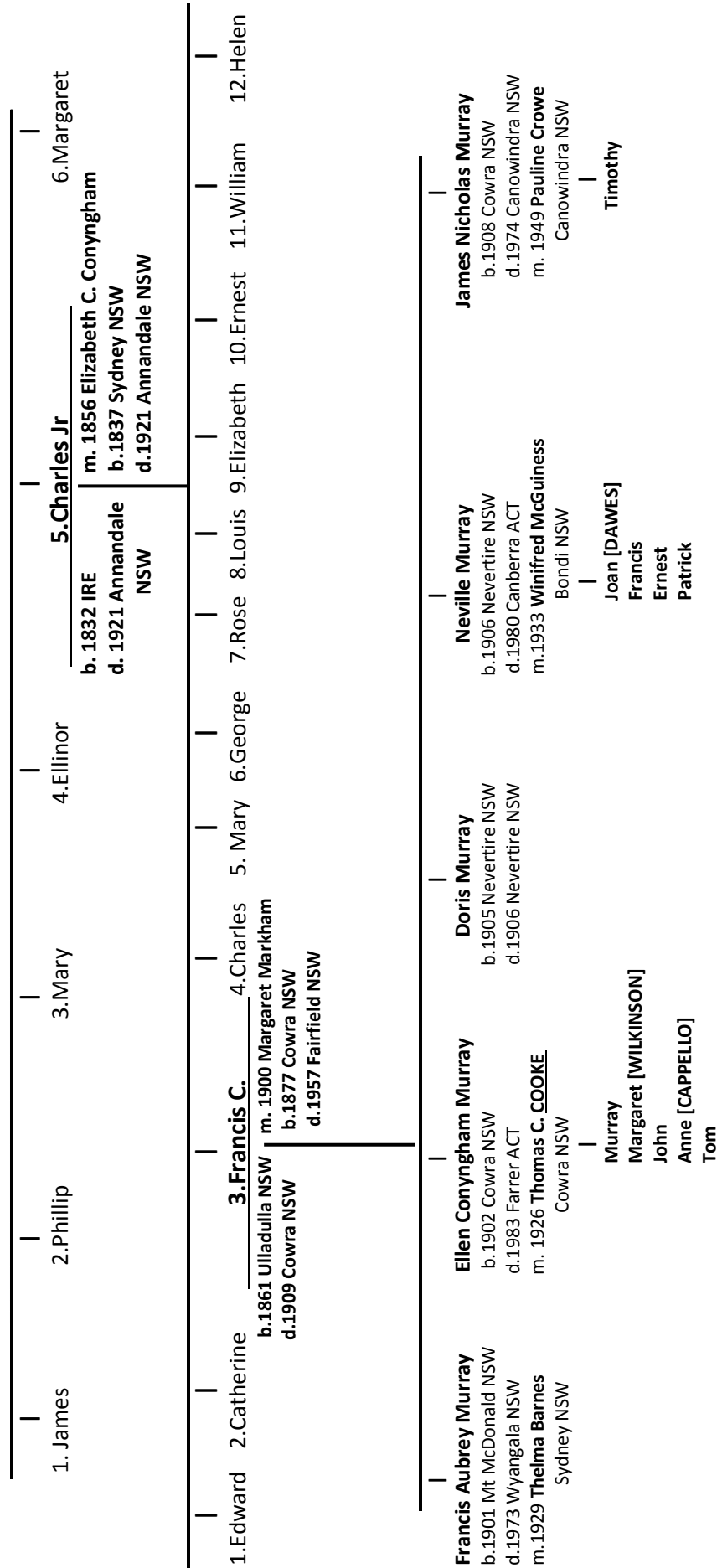
⁸ This poem by Robert C SANDS was also found on the internet in *The Poets and Poetry of America: With an Historical introduction* (edited by Rufus Wilmot Griswold)

3. Francis Conyngham MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON

Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland

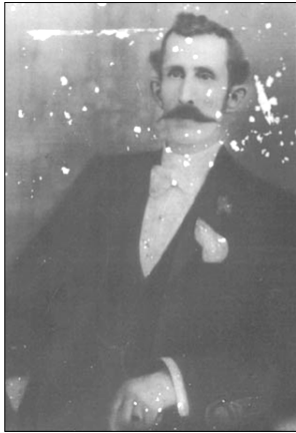
Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



Square brackets [] Married surnames

3. Francis Conyngham (Frank) MURRAY (1861-1909)

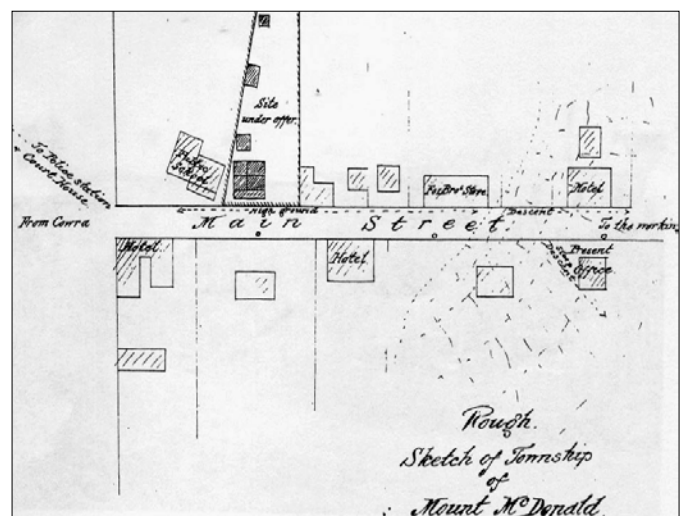
Francis Conyngham, known as Frank, was born on 30th June 1861¹ at *Avondale*, Ulladulla, New South Wales. Frank grew up with his steadily increasing family of brothers and sisters at Yatte Yattah near Milton NSW. It is likely that he moved to Sydney in the 1880s to work and was living for a time with other family members in View Street, Annandale. His niece (Ernest's daughter) Laurie Murray remembers as a child seeing the house in Annandale. She understood the Murrays also owned other houses in View Street. She said, *'It was a little house, free standing, not a semi'*. She particularly remembered the backyard with a big tree, and a line of bedrooms along the back used by family members who used to come up [from Yatte Yattah] and stay there.²



Francis Conyngham Murray (c.1900)

The signature '*Frank Murray*' appears on an illuminated address to Quong Tart dated March 1881.³ A g-grandson⁴ of Charles Murray Jr's brother-in-law, Francis McMahon (1815-1897)* - also named Frank McMahon (b.1931) - has in his possession a hand-written letter from his own father (Francis John McMahon (1853-1935)) referring to the grandfather*. The letter contains the following - *'He and Quong Tart, a wealthy Chinese Mandarin, were great friends and being a tea merchant contrived with Quong Tart to initiate afternoon tea shops in Sydney. Do not know details'*⁵. By the year 1881, Frank Murray would be 20 years of age and had probably moved to Sydney around this time to work. The tea connection may be relevant as family lore says that, in his early working years, Frank was a *'tea salesman'* and travelled around NSW in this capacity.

Whatever he was doing, sometime before 1897-1898, Frank was in central western New South Wales, living in Mount McDonald, where he *'worked as assistant to Mr. Fox, Store keeper and subsequently held a similar position in various parts of the country'*.⁶ Albert Fox ran one of two general stores in the town. In the vicinity of Cowra NSW, Mount McDonald was a gold mining village located on the edge of the *Milburn Creek Gold Field*.



A sketch of Mount McDonald in 1884 by the Postal Inspector shows the Fox Bros Store in Main Street.⁷

Reef-mining started there in 1891. By then, there were banks, hotels, stores, butchers, a main street and a couple of thousand people. At the end of the nineteenth century, it was a thriving community. By 1898, Frank was spending some time in the company of a certain Margaret Markham, a music teacher at Mount McDonald. In fact, Frank and Margaret enjoyed a somewhat musical courtship judging from various newspaper reports in the *Cowra Free Press* (CFP) of the time.

In its heyday, Mount McDonald's young people had a lively social life - playing tennis, attending banquets, performing in concerts, arranging picnics, etc., many of these events faithfully reported in the *Cowra Free Press* (CFP). Moreover, the community was politically active. For example, in July 1898 the CFP listed 45 local men as members of a Mt. McDonald committee supporting the election of T. Waddell as the member for Cowra in the 1898 NSW elections; Waddell was successful and subsequently went on to become NSW Premier.

Frank Murray was an active and leading participant in all these activities, his name being among those on the Waddell committee. He was also a committee member of the local Progress Association and Vice President of the Tennis Club. Apart from local politics and sport, the CFP extracts below demonstrate his regular involvement in musical events, the press reporting on one occasion that '*F.C. Murray, the local tenor held the audience spellbound*'.

As members of the Mt. McDonald Tennis Club, Frank and Margaret were reported to be both present at a '*scratch match*' followed by a banquet to celebrate the opening of a new court on 10th February 1899. Toasts were proposed, including one from Mr. F.A. Booth JP, to the success of the mining firms of J. D. Humphreys and Co. and the Great Eastern Gold-mining Co. The toast of '*the ladies*' was proposed in a '*humorous*' speech by F.C. Murray (Vice President). What a pity the text of the speech did not survive! After the Toasts, according to the correspondent's report, an adjournment was made to the drawing-room, where the remainder of the evening was spent in songs, recitations, etc. The report continued:

*'Mr. F.C. Murray who was in splendid voice sang 'Queen of the Hearth' ... the duet 'Life's dream is o'er' was beautifully rendered by Miss Markham⁸ and Mr. F.C. Murray ... A duet 'Flow in thou shining river' by Miss Bennett and Mr. F.C. Murray concluded the musical programme. Miss K. Russell and Miss M. Markham ably accompanied the singers.'*⁹

Several weeks later, another concert at Mount McDonald was held to raise funds to assist the Wesleyan Church. Frank was, again, in fine voice! The ladies were still taking turns to perform a duet with him. The correspondent wrote:

*'... the duet 'Life's dream is o'er' by Miss Bennett and Mr. Murray. was listened to with wrapt attention by the vast audience and, at the conclusion, handkerchiefs were much in evidence ... Mr. F.C. Murray the local tenor held the audience spellbound by the unusually spirited manner in which he warbled to his 'Queen of the Hearth'.*¹⁰

Yet another concert was arranged in April 1899, held in Mr. J. Mullins' hall, which was reported by the Mt. McDonald correspondent to be '*a decided success from every possible point of view, the hall being crowded, and the entertainment of an exceptionally high order for a country town.*' The first part of the programme was given over to '*minstrelry*' and performers included, amongst others, the Misses Markham and Frank Murray. Miss Markham's sympathetic rendering of '*Don't be angry with me Jack*' and other singers including Frank were '*highly successful in their songs*' and were '*highly appreciated by the audience*'¹¹.



Jim Rogers
Mrs. Al Jeffries
Florrie Reynolds
Jack Madden
? Oglethorpe
Will Dominish
May Farrier
Margaret Markham
(in black)
Gert Williams
George Jenkins
Frank Murray
(droopy moustache)
Herb Jeffries
Jane Munster
Jack Cash
Emma Elliott

A group of young people at a Mount McDonald Picnic with Frank Murray and Margaret Markham enjoying a day out.

April 1899 was another busy month, socially, at Mount McDonald! An article was written up by an enthusiastic Mount McDonald correspondent in the Cowra Free Press of 20 April 1899 describing a Ball held in Mr. E.J. Fox's hall '*under exceptionally favourable, and, I might say, brilliant auspices.*' It went on:

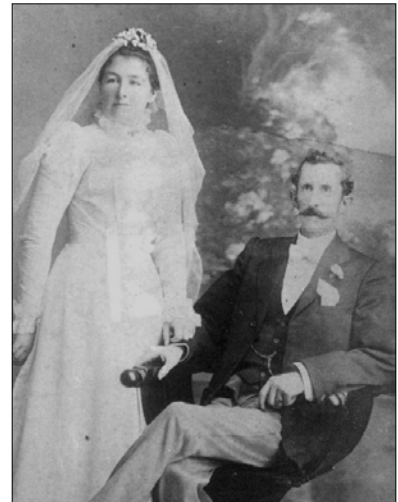
'The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, ferns, indigenous foliage, and a number of gaily coloured Chinese lanterns. ... Dancing was commenced at about 8 o'clock, and by about 10 o'clock upwards of 60 couples had assembled and were enjoying themselves to their fullest bent tripping the light fantastic to really excellent music. The scene at this hour was particularly animated, the elegant costumes of the ladies forming a striking contrast to the more sombre apparel of the sterner sex ... the music supplied by Misses Markham and Burnbury could be scarcely excelled.'

In a brief description of the dresses worn by '*the fair ones*', Miss Markham was arrayed in '*blue and black*'. No description of what Frank Murray was wearing but it is likely he was also present at the Ball. He was certainly present a few days later at a public meeting on 24 April to form a Progress Committee in the town; was duly nominated and was one of nine elected to office.¹² A Grand Fancy Dress Ball at Mount McDonald on 20 October 1899, referred to in the Cowra Free Press as '*the greatest*

dancing event of the year', noted that Miss Markham attended, dressed as a 'Mammoth Sunflower, and Mr. F Murray as a 'Naval Brigade Bandsman'.¹³

Frank Murray and Margaret Markham¹⁴ were married at Mount McDonald NSW on 5 November 1900. Margaret, known to her nieces and nephews in later years as 'Auntie Mag', was the youngest daughter of James and Ellen (Walsh¹⁵) Markham of 'Woolgongah', Milburn Creek, near Mount McDonald. Her grandfather was Edmund Markham who was one of the first settlers on the Lachlan River where he had taken up land at its junction with Milburn Creek in the early 1830s. She was the youngest of ten children, all of whom remained in the district, and in particular at Darbys Falls, which was laid out and developed by her brother Nicholas Markham.

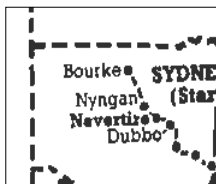
Frank and Margaret on their Wedding Day



The marriage certificate reveals that Frank shaved a few years off his age, as will be seen later. Born 30th June 1861 and, at age 39 in 1900, Frank was actually 16 years older than his 23 year-old bride. *The Cowra Free Press* of 15 Nov 1900 reported -

Connubial. A very pretty wedding took place at Mt McDonald on Nov 5th when Miss M. Markham, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas Markham, of Woolgongah, Mt. McDonald, was married to Mr. F.C. Murray, second son of Mr. C Murray of Cunjerong, Annandale. The Rev D.O'Kennedy officiated. We join with their many friends in wishing Mr. and Mrs Murray a happy and prosperous future.'

In the 1901 NSW Census¹⁶, Frank and Margaret were living at Wood St., Mt. McDonald. Their first child, a son Francis Aubrey, known as *Aubrey*, was born in 1901 at Mount McDonald; followed in 1902 by the birth of a daughter Ellen at Cowra. They may have been living in Darbys Falls by 1902.



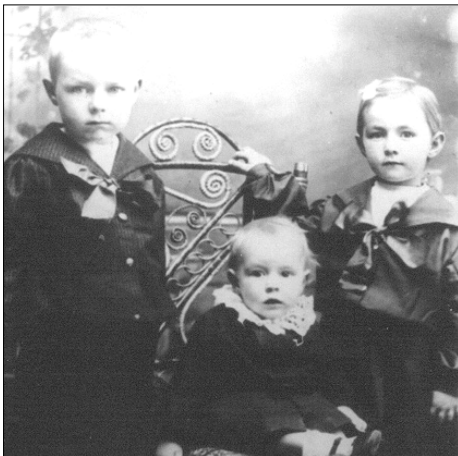
When the gold ran out at Mt. McDonald, the miners moved away to more lucrative fields, and the various businesses closed down as the population decreased. Sometime between the years 1902 and 1905, Frank and Margaret had left Mt. McDonald and moved to Nevertire in the Dubbo region of NSW. It is understood Frank was working there as a grocer; the NSW PO Directory for 1889-90 lists two Shopkeepers - 'Wright Heaton Co Ltd - forwarding agent' and 'Campbell, Dugald - Store'.



Their next two children were born at Nevertire, Doris in 1905 and Neville in 1906. Nevertire was a little one-pub railway town, located on the Mitchell Highway 526km north-west of Sydney between Narromine and Bourke. It is also at the western end of the Oxley Highway, 19km south-west of Warren.

Frank's older sister, Catherine Anne (Katie) Murray, had written a '*Mount Brown, Warreel*' address into her journal in 1882. It is not known if this address was a family contact and/or whether she was working there as a governess. There would have been some good reason for Frank to take his family all the way out west to Nevertire to live.

During Nevertire's Empire Day celebrations in June 1905, a local newspaper correspondent reported that '*Mrs. F.C. Murray & Mrs. Almond supplied the music, which was of the order, free of charge*'.¹⁷ So, Margaret was still playing the piano for social functions. Four months later would be a time of great sadness. In October, Frank and Margaret's baby daughter Doris contracted *Scarlet Fever* and passed away.¹⁸ She was buried in the Nevertire cemetery, where a headstone still exists, as illustrated. Monuments at the Nevertire Cemetery date from 1891, a year before the railway arrived in town, when the single pub was a Cobb & Co. coach stop.



Around 1907-1908, when Frank would surely already be in ill health, he and Margaret decided it was time to leave Nevertire and make the journey back with their family to Darbys Falls. There, they would be close to Margaret's Markham relations, where their fifth child was born on 17th April 1908; their third son and last child, James Nicholas Murray.

LtoR: Aubrey, Neville and Ellen (*Nell*) - Nevertire c.1907¹⁹

Frank's niece, Jean (Murray) Hughes recalled that one of Frank's brothers, probably Eddie Murray, who travelled around the country with survey parties, called in to Darbys Falls occasionally and visited Frank and his family there. These visits would have occurred during the time Frank was in declining health after returning from Nevertire. When he was dying, Frank insisted on living in isolation from his young family as it was, rightly, believed that TB was a very infectious disease. To this end, a tent was erected to house him.

Frank Murray died on 14 February, 1909, at the relatively young age of 48, and was buried in the Cowra cemetery. His death certificate states that he died aged 43 years of '*pulmonary tuberculosis exhaustion*'; occupation '*Grocer*', married at age 35 at Mt. McDonald NSW. The *Cowra Free Press* posted the following obituary with some errors.

COWRA FREE PRESS
 18 February 1909
 The Late Mr. F.C. MURRAY

On Sunday last Mr. Frank Connaughton [sic] Murray breathed his last at his residence, Darbys Falls. After an illness extending over 18 months, from the effects of pulmonary tuberculosis, at the comparatively early age of 43 [sic] years. He was son of Mr. Charles Murray, of Milton, Shoalhaven district, where he was born. He came to Mount McDonald many years back as assistant to Mr. Fox, Storekeeper, and subsequently held a similar position in various parts of the country. Eight years ago he married Miss Elizabeth [sic] Markham at Mount McDonald, by whom he leaves issue four children, the eldest of whom is seven.

The remains were followed to their last resting place in the Cowra cemetery on Monday afternoon by a large concourse of mourners and sympathising friends. The Rev. Father O'Kennedy officiated at the grave²⁰, and the funeral arrangements were carried out by Mr. W.W. McLeod, undertaker. Very general sympathy is with the afflicted widow and young family in their bitter hour of mourning.

[Note: His birth certificate shows that Frank was born in 1861, so he was actually 48 when he died and 39 when he married Margaret.]

(1) <i>Michael</i> (2) <i>June 1867</i> (3) <i>Arundell</i> (4) <i>Ulladulla</i>	(1) <i>Francis</i> (2) <i>Cunningham</i> (3) <i>Not present</i>	(1) <i>Charles Murray</i> (2) <i>James</i> (3) <i>28 years</i> (4) <i>Ireland</i>	(1) <i>1865</i> (2) <i>Edward</i> (3) <i>Philip</i> (4) <i>Thomas</i>	(1) <i>Charles Murray</i> (2) <i>James</i> (3) <i>23 years</i> (4) <i>Sydney</i> (5) <i>Arundell</i> (6) <i>Ulladulla</i>	(1) <i>None</i> (2) <i>Mary</i> (3) <i>Elizabeth</i> (4) <i>Charles Murray</i>	(1) <i>John Done</i> (2) <i>Francis</i> (3) <i>July 1861</i> (4) <i>Ulladulla</i>
---	---	--	--	--	---	--

Thus, Frank's widow, Margaret, was left with four children under the age of seven to bring up on her own. Fortunately she had the support (emotional if not very financial) of her Markham family living around her at Darbys Falls. She took over the Darbys Falls Post Office in 1910 and remained Postmistress until 1953. She used her musical skills to augment her income, playing for dances and balls in the surrounding district and on the goldfields. She also played the organ each Sunday at the small Catholic Church on the hill overlooking the village.



Darbys Falls General Store and Post Office

Frank and Margaret's daughter, Nell (Murray) Cooke, remembered²¹ that when she was about six years of age, in the year 1908, she travelled to Sydney from Darbys Falls with her Ward cousins, 'to see the [American] fleet come in'. Newspaper

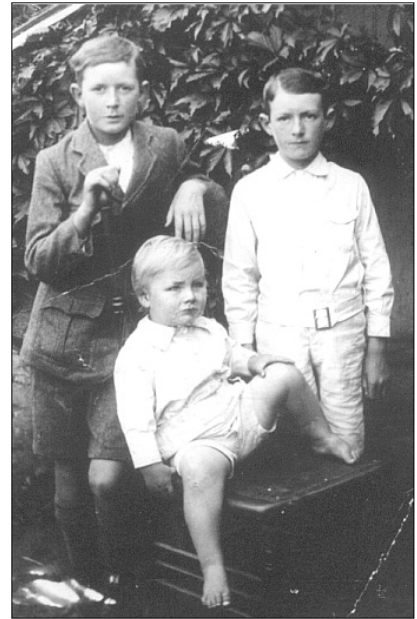
accounts of the day said that half the city's population was out before dawn on August 20 to make sure they didn't miss the first glimpse of it coming to Sydney!

*'The largest public event in Australia since Federation commenced on 20 August 1908. Sixteen American battle-ships with seven auxiliary ships bearing over 14,000 officers and men steamed into Sydney Harbour. Sydney turned out en masse to watch the fleet's arrival ... Special public events occurred, such as illumination displays, a 'Grand Fete and Display of Fireworks', a 'Grand Pyrotechnic Display', a Venetian Carnival on Sydney Harbour, a torchlight procession and display by local fire brigades.'*²²

During the visit in Sydney, six year-old Nell recalled visiting her father Frank's parents, Charles and Elizabeth Murray, who lived in View Street, Annandale, as well as her Uncles George and Edward Murray, who were also living at their parents' home. On another occasion, Nell stayed with another Uncle Louis, who was married and lived at Hurlstone Park, as well as visiting her Aunt Helen (Nellie) Slattery, at Mosman.

Frank's widow, Margaret, married again in 1913, carried on as Darbys Falls Postmistress and ran the adjacent general store with her second husband, George (Sonny) Harris, originally from Bennett's Springs. She and George Harris had a son, George Junior, in 1915.

Neville and Jim Murray with George Harris, Darbys Falls, 1916



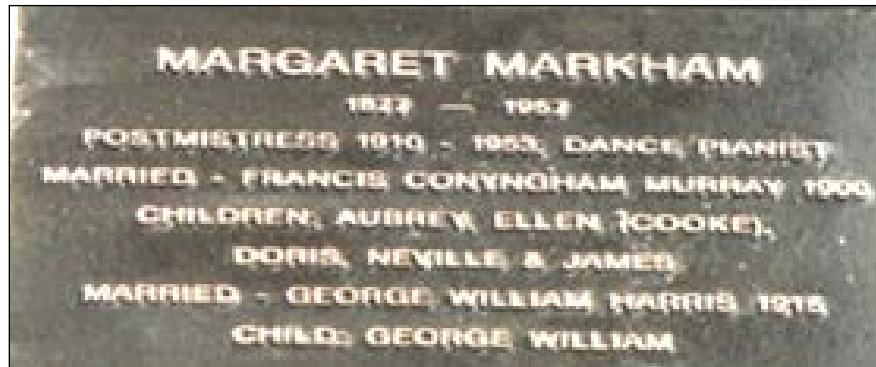
Young 'Georgie' was a much loved half-brother of Aubrey, Nell, Neville (Dibby) and Jim. Their stepfather, George Harris Senior, died in 1941, thus making their mother a widow for a second time. However, Margaret lived for another 16 years in Darbys Falls, except for the last couple of years. On 19th September 1955, she left Darbys Falls to live with her daughter, Nell (Murray) Cooke, in Fairfield NSW. Margaret Murray lived out her final years with Nell and her Cooke grandchildren, and died there on 5th June 1957.



Neville Murray (1906-1980), Frank's second son, was bequeathed a beautiful silver teapot inscribed 'F.C. Murray' which may have been a trophy from Frank's community involvement in Mount McDonald. This was passed on to Neville's eldest son, also named Francis Conyngham Murray after his grandfather, together with a silver flint box inscribed 'F.C. Murray from F.A. Booth'. Neville believed his father, Frank, was employed by F.A. Booth²³ in Mt. McDonald. With the flint box was Neville's note:

'This was a match holder belonging to Francis Conyngham Murray b. 1864 d. 1908 aged 44 - father of Francis Aubrey, Ellen Conyngham, Neville, Doris, and James Nicholas. Handed to his grandson and namesake 16 December 1973.'

A few years before his own death in 1980, Frank's son Neville Murray was concerned at the lack of a headstone to locate the grave of his father in the Cowra Cemetery. If originally there had been a headstone or marker, it was long gone. To commemorate his death, Frank's Murray, Harris and Cooke grandchildren, some years later, subscribed to a plaque to be added to the grave of their grandmother Margaret (Markham) Murray, inscribed with the names of both her first and second husbands - Francis Conyngham Murray and George William Harris.



This plaque was affixed to Margaret's grave adjacent to the imposing Markham Monument in the Darbys Falls Cemetery, and links Francis Conyngham Murray and his children, not only with Frank's Murray pioneer family of Milton/Ulladulla, but also with his wife Margaret's Markham pioneering history in the Lachlan area of NSW.



Markham monument Darbys Falls Cemetery

After establishing that Francis was actually buried in Cowra Cemetery but without the actual site recognised, a plaque was also affixed to a plinth in the cemetery with the words "BURIED RC SEC. SITE UNKNOWN" close to where he would have been buried.



Plaque Cowra Cemetery

Children of Francis Conyngham MURRAY & Margaret Markham

1 Francis Conyngham (*Frank*) MURRAY b: 30 Jun 1861 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 14 Feb 1909 in Cowra, NSW

+ Margaret C (*Mag*) MARKHAM b: 01 Jun 1877 in Cowra NSW, m: 1900 in Mt. McDonald NSW, d: 05 Jun 1957 in Fairfield NSW

.....2 Francis Aubrey (*Aub*) MURRAY b: 29 Apr 1901 in Mount McDonald NSW, d: 1973 in Wyangala, NSW

+ Thelma Clara BARNES b: 1900 in Newtown NSW, m: 1929 in Sydney NSW, d: 28 Jun 1986 in Coogee NSW

.....2 Ellen Conyngham (*Nellie*) MURRAY b: 30 Oct 1902 in Cowra NSW, d: 09 Oct 1983 in Farrer, Australian Capital Territory, Australia; 9 Dookie St, Farrer,

+ Thomas Charles (*Charlie*) **COOKE** b: 29 Jul 1897 in Snowball nr Braidwood NSW, m: 1926 in Cowra, New South Wales, Australia, d: 04 Dec 1949 in Concord NSW
(see descendants chart on following pages)

.....2 Doris MURRAY b: 1905 in Nevertire NSW, d: 1906 in Nevertire NSW

.....2 Neville (*Dibbie*) MURRAY b: 25 Apr 1906 in Nevertire NSW, d: 03 Jun 1980 in Canberra ACT

+ Winifred (*Win*) McGUINNESS b: 29 Jan 1909 in Trangie NSW, m: 24 Jun 1933 in Bondi (RC) NSW, d: 16 Sep 1992 in Canberra ACT
(see descendants chart on following pages)

.....2 James Nicholas (*Jim*) MURRAY b: 1908 in Cowra NSW, d: 08 Aug 1974 in Canowindra NSW

+ Pauline Marjory (*Marj*) CROWE b: 17 Oct 1917 in Canowindra NSW, m: 09 Sep 1949 in Canowindra (RC) NSW, d: 27 Aug 2009 in Canowindra NSW
(see descendants chart on following pages)

From Ulster to Ulladulla

Ellen Conyngham (Nellie) MURRAY

b: 30 Oct 1902 in Cowra NSW, d: 09 Oct 1983 in Farrer, ACT,;

+ Thomas Charles (Charlie) COOKE b: 29 Jul 1897 in Snowball nr Braidwood NSW, m: 1926 in Darbys Falls NSW
d: 04 Dec 1949 in Concord NSW

.....3 **Francis Murray (Murray) COOKE** b: 10 Apr 1927 in Cowra, NSW
d: Apr 1994 in Wollongong, NSW

+ Margaret KELLY m: 1955 in Concord NSW

.....4 *Peter Francis COOKE* b: 1963

.....4 *Mary Louise COOKE* b: 1968

+ David LEE m: Sep 1999

.....5 Dawson Edwin LEE b: 1999 in Canberra ACT

.....5 Amara Ellen LEE b: 16 Oct 2002

+ Wayne BARRETT

.....5 Drewe Francis BARRETT b: 03 Jan 2005 in Wollongong NSW

+ Andrew QUINN

.....5 Anderson Wayne BARRETT b:2007 in Wollongong NSW

.....3 **Margaret Elizabeth COOKE** b: 1929 in Cowra NSW

+ John Jeffrey (Jack) WILKINSON b: 1917 Lithgow NSW m: 1955 in Fairfield NSW, d: 1999 Westmead NSW

.....4 *Anthony John (Tony) WILKINSON* b: 1960 in Sydney NSW

+ Leonie MUDGE

.....5 Claire Patricia WILKINSON b: 1982 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Sarah Ellen WILKINSON b: 1984 in Sydney NSW

.....4 *Anne Maree WILKINSON* b: 1963 in Sydney NSW

+ Tony BAGALA

.....3 **Anne Conyngham COOKE** b: 1931 in Boorowa NSW

+ Glen CAPPELLO m: 1969 in Fairfield NSW

.....4 *Marisa Veronica CAPPELLO* b: 1969 in Canberra ACT

+ Jason BREITKOPF m: 1993 in Canberra ACT

.....5 Jayme Louise BREITKOPF b: 1995 in Canberra ACT

.....5 Andrew Glen BREITKOPF b: 1997 in Canberra ACT

.....5 Timothy Peter BREITKOPF b: 2002 in Canberra ACT

.....4 *Bernadette Mary CAPPELLO* b: 1971 in Canberra ACT

.....3 **John Charles COOKE** b: 1934 in Boorowa NSW

..... + Margaret FELD b: 1934 in Drummoyne NSW, m: 1959 in Kensington NSW

.....4 *Jennifer Margaret (Jenny) COOKE* b: 1960 in Sydney NSW

..... + Bradley Stewart NORINGTON m: 20 Nov 1999 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Alexis Anna NORINGTON b: 10 Feb 1999 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Max Stewart NORINGTON b: Mar 2002 in Sydney NSW

.....4 *Maureen Catherine COOKE* b: 1961 in Sydney NSW

+ Kim PRESS

.....5 Crystal Jane COOKE b: 1983

.....4 *James Murray (Jim) COOKE* b: 1965

+ Michelle ENGLISH m: 1996 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Patrick John COOKE b: 1997 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Murray Joseph COOKE b: 1998 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Gemma Catherine COOKE b: 2000 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Jacqueline Louise COOKE b:2006 in Sydney NSW

.....4 *Helen Maree COOKE* b: 1970 in Sydney NSW

+ Raymond PLUMRIDGE b: England, m: 1993 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Rebekah Catherine PLUMRIDGE b: 1994 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Micaela Anne PLUMRIDGE b: 1995 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Kaitlyn Elizabeth PLUMRIDGE b: 2000 in Sydney NSW

.....3 **Thomas Michael COOKE** b: 1936 in Cowra NSW

Neville (Dibbie) MURRAY

b: 25 Apr 1906 in Nevertire NSW, d: 03 Jun 1980 in Canberra ACT

+ Winifred (Win) McGUINNESS b: 29 Jan 1909 in Trangie NSW, m: 24 Jun 1933 in Bondi (RC) NSW, d: 16 Sep 1992 in Canberra ACT

.....3 **Joan Mary MURRAY** b: 22 Mar 1934 in Sydney NSW

.....4 **Charles Etienne HUMBLET** b: 16 Jan 1960 in Wellington, NZ

+ Leah ESTACIO b: 29 Oct 1969 in Manila, Philippines, m: 20 Mar 1990 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Lawrence Etienne HUMBLET b: 21 Mar 1991 in Sydney NSW

+ William Thomas (Tom) **DAWES** b: 23 Feb 1937 in Queanbeyan NSW, m: 26 Jan 1963 in Canberra ACT

.....4 **William John (Bill) DAWES** b: 26 Nov 1963 in Canberra ACT

+ Sharon TROMP b: 09 May 1965 in Sydney NSW, m: 28 Jun 1986, Hunters Hill NSW

.....5 William Michael (Will) DAWES b: 30 Jun 1992 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Ruebena Ellen (Ruby) DAWES b: 01 Apr 1997 in Sydney NSW

.....4 **Michael Joseph DAWES** b: 30 Apr 1965 in Canberra ACT d: 11 Oct 1991 in Sydney NSW

.....4 **Thomas Franklin DAWES** b: 08 Dec 1966 in Canberra ACT

+ Nathaele Sylvie THIESSARD b: 20 May 1968 in Paris, m: 1993 in France

.....5 Mathieu Thomas DAWES b: 21 Aug 1998 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Benjamin Emile DAWES b: 08 Mar 2001 in Sydney NSW

.....4 **Kathleen Marie (Kate) DAWES** b: 20 Oct 1969 in Canberra ACT

.....4 **Murray Peter DAWES** b: 27 Aug 1971 in Canberra ACT

+ Marlene PAKIDKO

5 Daniel Adam DAWES b. 25 Sep 2014 Randwick NSW

.....3 **Francis Conyngham MURRAY** b: 27 Jul 1935 in Sydney NSW

+ Caroline Sarah Wendy DIXON b: 22 Mar 1932 in UK, m: 05 Mar 1960 in Singapore

.....4 **John Francis Conyngham MURRAY** b: 09 Sep 1961 in Cirencester UK

+ Yuko SASANO b: 16 Mar 1968 in Tokyo, Japan, m: 31 Oct 1998 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Emma Frances Sakato MURRAY b: 13 May 2003 in Sydney NSW

.....5 Erica Annabel Sarah MURRAY b: 16 Nov 2007 in Sydney NSW

.....4 **Andrew Ernest Neville MURRAY** b: 01 Jan 1965 in Cirencester UK

+ Nicola Jane BRIGER b: 18 Mar 1966 in Sydney NSW, m: 13 Nov 1999 in NSW

.....5 Maxwell Andrew MURRAY b: 27 Aug 2004

.....5 Alexandra (Lexie) MURRAY b: 8 Feb 2007

.....3 **Ernest William MURRAY** b: 12 May 1937 in Cowra NSW

+ Jane Mary YELVERTON b: 31 Mar 1942 in Angaston SA, m: 21 Dec 1963 in Canberra ACT

.....4 **Patrick Francis MURRAY** b: 24 Oct 1970 in Sydney ACT

+ Lianne CALETTI b: Gosford NSW, m: Dec 1996 in Gosford NSW

.....5 Mikala Jane MURRAY b: Dec 1997 in Canberra ACT

.....5 Tegan Allysha MURRAY b: 20 Aug 1999 in Gosford NSW

.....5 Joshua Patrick MURRAY b: 04 Jun 2003 in Gosford NSW

.....4 **Kathryn Jane (Katie) MURRAY** b: 27 Apr 1973 in Canberra ACT,

+ Joe **DAVIS**

.....5 Ahlia Jane DAVIS b: 05 May 2013 in Bright VIC

.....3 **Patrick Neville MURRAY** b: 08 Apr 1947 in Canberra ACT

+ Anita Christine CASTRISSION b: 12 Jul 1947 in Gundagai NSW, m: 08 Apr 1972 Gundagai NSW

.....4 **Alison MURRAY** b: 30 Sep 1974 in Canberra ACT

+ Daniel Francis **SENTI** b: 22 May 1974 in Sydney NSW, m: 25 Jan 2003 Canberra ACT

.....5 Sebastian Murray SENTI b: 03 Jun 2004 in Canberra ACT

.....5 Allegra Lillian SENTI b: 15 Jun 2006 in Canberra ACT

.....4 **James MURRAY** b: 22 Mar 1976 in Canberra ACT

+ Amanda Lee KING b: 17 Dec 1975 Upper Ferntree Gully VIC, m: 06 Mar 2004 in Bittern VIC

.....5 Olivia Grace MURRAY b: 10 Jan 2004 in Frankston VIC

.....5 Liam James MURRAY b: 11 Feb 2006 in Canberra ACT

.....4 **Lauren MURRAY** b: 13 Apr 1981 in Canberra ACT

James Nicholas (Jim) MURRAY

b: 1908 in Cowra NSW, d: 08 Aug 1974 in Canowindra NSW

+ Pauline Marjory (Marj) CROWE b: 17 Oct 1917 in Canowindra NSW, m: 09 Sep 1949 in Canowindra (RC) NSW, d: 27 Aug 2009 in Canowindra NSW

.....3 **Jonathon MURRAY** b: 1950 in Paddington NSW, d: 1950 in Paddington NSW

.....3 **Timothy Aubrey (Tim) MURRAY** b: 22 Jul 1952 in Parkes NSW

+ Stephanie RUMLEY m: 1996 in Sydney NSW

.....4 **Alison Elizabeth MURRAY** b: 30 Nov 1996 in Sydney NSW

.....4 **Elise MURRAY** b: Mar 2000 in Sydney NSW

.....3 **Frances Margaret MURRAY** b: 1953 in Parkes NSW, d: 1953 in Parkes NS



The newest twig on Francis Conyngham Murray's branch
of the Murray Family Tree

Daniel Adam Dawes

Born 25 September 2014 at Randwick NSW
To Murray Dawes and Marlene Pakidko



The newest grandson of Joan and Tom Dawes and
great grandson for Neville Murray

Daniel's other grandfather was from **Belorus**. In this age of multiculturalism and DNA it is interesting to note the new DNA in the generations since Neville and World War II. As well as mainly **Irish** ancestry - we now have living family members with the blood also of ancestors from **England, Greece, Russia, Japan, The Phillipines, France, Sicily, Heligoland, Switzerland, Italy, the Channel Islands and Holland**.

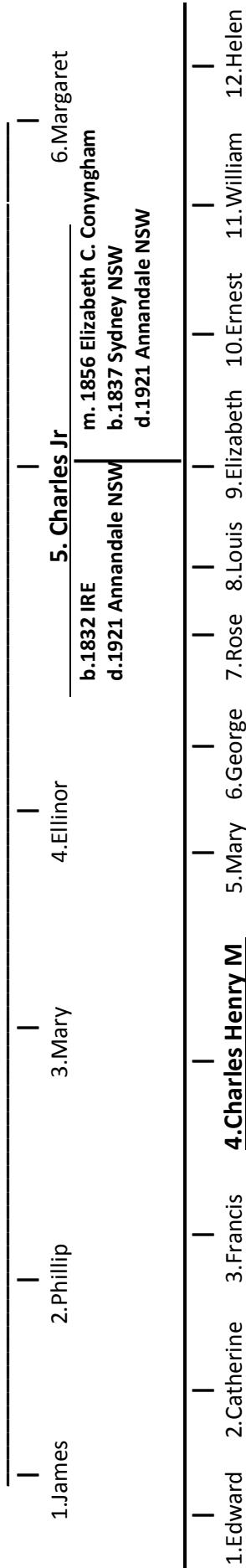
-
- ¹ NSWRBDM Birth Reg. No.N13614/1861
- ² Murray, Laurie, Frank Murray's niece, oral history March 2000. May have been No. 47 View St.
- ³ Held by NSW Society of Genealogists.
- ⁴ Frank McMahon of Forestville NSW - descendant – interview with author, 1985.
- ⁵ Have been unable to confirm this.
- ⁶ Obituary in Cowra Free Press, 18 Feb 1909.
- ⁷ Australia Post Archives and National Archives of Australia
- ⁸ This may have been Margaret's sister, Bridget Markham.
- ⁹ *Cowra Free Press*, 'Mount McDonald' (from a Correspondent), 20 Feb 1899.
- ¹⁰ *Cowra Free Press*, 'Mount McDonald' (from our own correspondent) 30 March 1899
- ¹¹ *Cowra Free Press*, 'Mount McDonald' (From our own Correspondent), 13 Apr 1899.
- ¹² *Cowra Free Press* 27 April 1899 'Mt. McDonald'
- ¹³ *Cowra Free Press*, "Mount McDonald – Grand Fancy Dress Ball" October 31, 1899.
- ¹⁴ Daughter Nell Cooke said although christened Margaret Markham, she added *Clare* as a Confirmation name.
- ¹⁵ James & Ellen's g-granddaughter Margaret Wilkinson has produced a book *From 'Castle Erkin' to Cowra: The Walsh Family*, Sydney September 2003[includes the Markham story. see <http://www.frankmurray.com.au>
- ¹⁶ NSWSR Microfiche No. 1037 G
- ¹⁷ Note in *Nevertire* local history file, Warren Library.
- ¹⁸ It is understood she died of *Scarlet Fever*.
- ¹⁹ Photo taken by *Kirkham's Photo Studio*. Trangie NSW
- ²⁰ A possible site has been pinpointed near another Markham grave from 1904
- ²¹ As told to her daughter Margaret (Cooke) Wilkinson
- ²² *NLA NEWS* August 2004 Volume XIV Number 11
- ²³ Francis Atherden BOOTH appointed J.P. on 23rd November 1903 in Rockhampton Qld. Spent a period between 1896-1900 in Mt. McDonald. Also acted as Magistrate.

4. Charles Henry Marshall MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. **SUSAN SHANNON**

Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



Claude Charles Tarlinton Murray (1896 - 1963)

m. 1. Bertha Annie Clark (1893-1929) m. 2. Mary G. Fitzgibbon m. 3. Greta Carroll
 1923 Summer Hill NSW 1939 Annandale NSW

1. John Charles

m. 1. Yvonne Agnes Smith m. 2. Maryanne Cebish

Thomas

2. Elva Kathleen m. **Gerald Scott MELVAINE**

Trina Ann

Lynette Yvonne
 Susan Linda
 Shirley Ann
 John Francis
 Patricia Gai

Claude Charles T
 Amy Elizabeth
 Jonathon Clark T
 Tamie Louise

Gladys Mary Catherine (1899-1988)

m. Thomas **BEVAN** (1899-1988)

4. Charles Henry Marshall MURRAY (1863-1912)

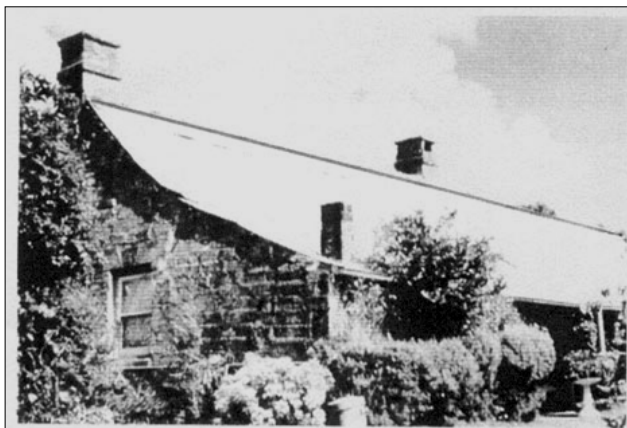
Charles was born at *Avondale*, Ulladulla, on 24th June 1863. The name of the informant on his birth certificate appears to be '*Hannah*' Conyngham, Aunt, Croobyar, Ulladulla.¹ He grew up at *Avondale* and remained in the Ulladulla district after the rest of his family moved to Annandale in Sydney about 1888-1890. Charles married, in 1895, Catherine (Kate) Tarlinton, the eldest daughter of William and Catherine (Heffernan) Tarlinton of *Tarlintonville*, known as *The Ville*, Cobargo NSW. '*Mary Tarlinton, sister of the bride and Lillie Murray, sister of the groom, were the attendant maids of honour*'.²

There were two children of the marriage, a son Claude Charles b. 1896 and a daughter Gladys Mary b. 1899. Their births were both registered at Milton NSW. From the death notice³ of Kate's father William Tarlinton who died in October 1899, Kate and Charles were noted to be living at Yatte Yattah at that time.



Charles Murray & Catherine (Kate) Tarlinton 1895

In 1900 Charles and his family moved to Minto near Campbelltown, NSW, and took over part of the subdivided land which was the former *Campbell Fields* estate. This portion included the original homestead which the Murrays renamed *Buena Vista* - 'Beautiful View'. This property remained in the hands of the Murray family until 1969. The homestead was built by convict labour in the colony's early days, the original owner of the *Campbell Fields* estate being Dr William Redfern, the distinguished early colonial surgeon and emancipist, who arrived in NSW on the '*Minorca*' in 1801. In 1818, Redfern was granted 1300



Old *Buena Vista* Homestead⁴

acres (526 ha) in the Airs district. This he called *Campbell Fields* in honour of Mrs Macquarie, and it was praised by Commissioner Bigge as one of the best developed properties in the colony. The property is now the site of a large K-Mart complex; the old homestead still standing today, on the hill above Minto Mall.

Kate Murray's niece, Norma Catherine Miller (Sister Agnes Francis), remembered, as a young girl in early 1920, visiting her 'Aunty and Uncle's' home at Minto (Kate and Charles); the family attended Sunday Mass at *St. John's* Campbelltown where her Grandmother (Kate's mother) slipped and fell down the stairs. Catherine Tarlinton broke her hip and died six weeks later, in March 1920.

Apart from Charles and Kate (Tarlinton) Murray, there was another Tarlinton-Murray marriage. Charles' cousin, Mary Cecilia Murray (daughter of James Murray of *Rissmore*, Conjola) married Kate's brother, William Tarlinton, in 1892. There were nine Tarlinton children from that marriage. [See Chapter 7 on James Murray].

As did his elder brother Frank, Charles Henry Marshall Murray died too early, at the age of 49 in 1912. His widow, Kate, and the two children were left to work the property at Minto. There is a listing in *Sands NSW Directory* of 1919 for 'Murray, C.C.T. Dairyman, Minto'. Claude was 23 years of age.

Four years later, Claude married Bertha Annie Clark on 7 April 1923 at Summer Hill NSW and they had two children, John (*Jack*) (b.1925) and Elva (b.1929). Bertha died in March 1929, aged only 36, following childbirth when Elva was born. The children, Jack and Elva, both attended Minto Public School.⁵

Sands NSW Directory for 1931 lists 'Murray, C. T. Dairyman Minto'. Claude married twice more - Gertrude Fitzgibbon and Greta Carroll, but there were no more children. He became Mayor of the municipality of Ingleburn⁶ from 1934 to 1938, and again in 1948; and was a very successful exhibitor of Ayrshire cattle in the Royal Easter Show. He was, also, a foundation member of the Cumberland County Council and a president of the Cattlemen's Association. Claude continued to work *Buena Vista* until his death in 1963.

Prior to 1963, the author Frank Clune was in the process of writing '*Bound for Botany Bay*' (published 1964). In it, Clune refers to the house and Claude.

'Since I began to write this story, I visited Campbell Fields, where Claude Murray, the present owner, made me welcome. Claude Murray, born at Milton on the South Coast, has been living here since his father acquired the property in 1900 ... The original home appears to be the same as when built by Dr Redfern in the 1820s, except that the wooden roof shingles have been replaced by galvanized iron. The sandstone walls are twenty inches thick, and the cedar doors of the 1820s are as new. The cellar is as dry as a bone ... My commendations to Claude Murray for his interest in preserving the homestead, as far as possible, as it was when it was erected over 140 years ago.'

Claude's son Jack Murray

Claude and Bertha's son John Charles (Jack) Murray worked as a car dealer in Maitland NSW. He married twice and had nine children in all before he was killed in a car accident in 1981. Known as '*Milko Jack*', as a rally driver he



competed in all the round-Australia REDEX Trials in the 1950s as well as three London to-Australia rallies. He became good friends with the legendary '*Gelignite*' Jack Murray, who unbeknown to him was a cousin⁷. His death was reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

John Charles (Jack) Murray (1925-1981)

Rally driver dies in smash [10 Feb 1981]

One of Australia's best-known rally drivers, Mr. Jack (Milko) Murray was killed this week in a collision on the New England Highway north of Singleton.

Mr. Murray, frequently confused with Sydney's '*Gelignite*' Jack Murray, was the outright victor in the 1958 round-Australia Ampol trial, and in his career scored 38 first-class wins. Mr. Murray drove a Holden in the first London-to-Sydney marathon in 1968 and competed in the last one in Sydney in 1978 in a Peugeot. He won the Total Oil Economy Run in 1975.

Mr. Murray was a well-known car dealer in Maitland and ran a new Toyota showroom in Singleton.

He is survived by his wife and nine children - four from his present marriage and five from a previous marriage, aged from two to 34. He was 55.

Another long lost cousin

Jack Murray and another unrecognised cousin, Thomas (Tom) Cooke, were both descendants of Charles Murray and Elizabeth Clare Conyngham; Tom's grandfather was Francis Conyngham Murray, brother of Charles Henry Marshall Murray. Tom Cooke met Jack in 1960 and played squash with him and some other dairy farmers from Minto. As friends, he played with Jack for a few years at Ashfield and Liverpool - adjourning to the Liverpool RSL for a few beers afterwards. Jack was working, then, at McGrath Motors opposite the Liverpool RSL and Tom purchased his first new car from him. In fact, Jack actually visited Tom's home at Fairfield and met Tom's mother, Ellen (Murray) Cooke but they all had no idea they were related⁸. Small world indeed!

Claude's daughter Elva (Murray) Melvaine

Claude and Bertha's daughter, Elva, married Gerald Scott MELVAINE on 24 Oct 1953. They had one child, a daughter, Trina Ann.



Elva (Murray) Melvaine (1929-1999)

Claude's sister Gladys (Murray) BEVAN



Charles and Kate Murray's daughter (Claude's sister) Gladys, married Thomas Ewart Bevan in 1924 at Glebe NSW and they went to live in Napier New Zealand, where Thomas became Harbourmaster. There was one child of this marriage, a son, Thomas. Gladys and Thomas both died in 1988 within a month of one another and were buried in Wharerangi Cemetery.

Gladys Mary (Murray) Bevan (1899-1988)



⁹Wharerangi Cemetery Area Beam, Sec 106, Plot 13

Charles Murray's widow, Kate (Tarlinton), survived her husband by many years and lived to the age of 90. In her later years, when she became blind, she went to New Zealand to live with her daughter. Gladys Bevan¹⁰ Kate's newspaper death notice follows -

*Catherine TARLINTON - April 9, 1956, at Napier NZ.
Beloved wife of the late Charles Marshall MURRAY, 'Buena Vista' MINTO, loved
mother of Claude & Gladys (Mrs. T.E. BEVAN, Napier, NZ), eldest daughter of
the late William and Catherine TARLINTON,
'Tarlintonville', COBARGO.¹¹*

Children of Charles Henry Marshall MURRAY

1 Charles Henry Marshall MURRAY b: 24 Jun 1863 Avondale, Ulladulla NSW d: 21 May 1912 Campbelltown NSW

+Catherine (Kate) TARLINTON m: 21 Jan 1895 in Cobargo NSW b: 9 Jul 1866 Eden NSW d: Abt. 1956 Napier, NewZealand

..... **2 Claude Charles Tarlinton MURRAY** b: 19 Oct 1896 Milton NSW d: 28 Feb 1963 Campbelltown NSW

+ 1st Wife - Bertha Annie CLARKE m: 7 Apr 1923 in St Andrews Summer Hill b: Abt. 1893 d: 11 Mar 1929 Campbelltown NSW

..... **3 John Charles (Jack) MURRAY** b: 9 Jan 1925 Camden/Liverpool NSW d: 10 Feb 1981 Maitland NSW

+Yvonne Agnes SMITH m: 22 Jun 1944 b: 15 Jul 1925 Scone NSW

..... 4 Lynette Yvonne Agnes MURRAY b: 1945

..... 4 Susan Linda MURRAY b: 1946

..... 4 Shirley Ann MURRAY b: 1948

..... 4 John Francis MURRAY b: 1951

..... 4 Patricia Gai MURRAY b: 1953

*2nd Wife of *John Charles (Jack) MURRAY*:

+Maryanne CEBISH m: Abt. 1970

..... 4 Claude Charles T MURRAY b: 1972

..... 4 Amy Elizabeth MURRAY b: 1975

..... 4 Jonathon Clark T MURRAY b: 1977

..... 4 Tamie Louise MURRAY b: 1983

..... **3 Elva Kathleen Alice MURRAY** b: 19 Feb 1929 Campbelltown NSW d: 27 Mar 1999 Leppington NSW

+Gerald Scott **MELVAINE** m: 24 Oct 1953 b: 27 Oct 1925

..... 4 Trina Ann MELVAINE

*2nd Wife of **Claude Charles Tarlinton MURRAY**:

+Mary Gertrude FITZGIBBON/SHERACK? m: 1939 in Annandale NSW

*3rd Wife of **Claude Charles Tarlinton MURRAY**:

+Greta CARROLL

..... **2 Gladys Mary Catherine MURRAY** b: 25 Sep 1899 Milton NSW d: 9 Feb 1988 NZ

+Thomas **BEVAN** m: 6 Apr 1924, Glebe NSW, b: 12 Jul 1899; d: 30 Mar 1988 NZ

..... 3 Thomas BEVAN b: 14 Feb 1925, Glebe? d: Jun 1964 NZ?



¹ Edward Conyngham died 1868 at his daughter Elizabeth McMahan's home at Ulladulla. Anna Conyngham was the eldest daughter of his second marriage and may have spent time there also. She was 18 in 1863. It is understood that the children of Edward's two marriages were very close.

² TROVE, Saturday 16 February 1895.

³ *Cobargo Chronicle*, October 27th, 1899.

⁴ Originally *Campbell Fields* homestead (photographed in 1964) (Courtesy Campbelltown City Library – Local Studies)

⁵ 1935 School photos appear in *Minto Public School Centenary* booklet held at Willoughby Library LOC HIST.

⁶ A sub-division of the Campbellfield estate formed the township of Ingleburn.

⁷ Quoted from *The Tarlinton in Australia 1791-1991*,

⁸ Oral history from Thomas Michael Cooke (b.1936), 7/8/2008.

⁹ Napier Cemetery Database (Napier, New Zealand) 1988/39947

¹⁰ For Tarlinton family history - See *The Tarlinton in Australia 1791-1991: a bicentennial history*, (ed. Michael McGowan), Sydney: Tarlinton Book Committee, 1991, [p.60-61 re Murray connection, which was used for this section] For a copy of the book contact Dawn Tarlinton, Manning Point Rd. 1478 Mitchell Island NSW 2430 Ph: (02) 6553-2619.

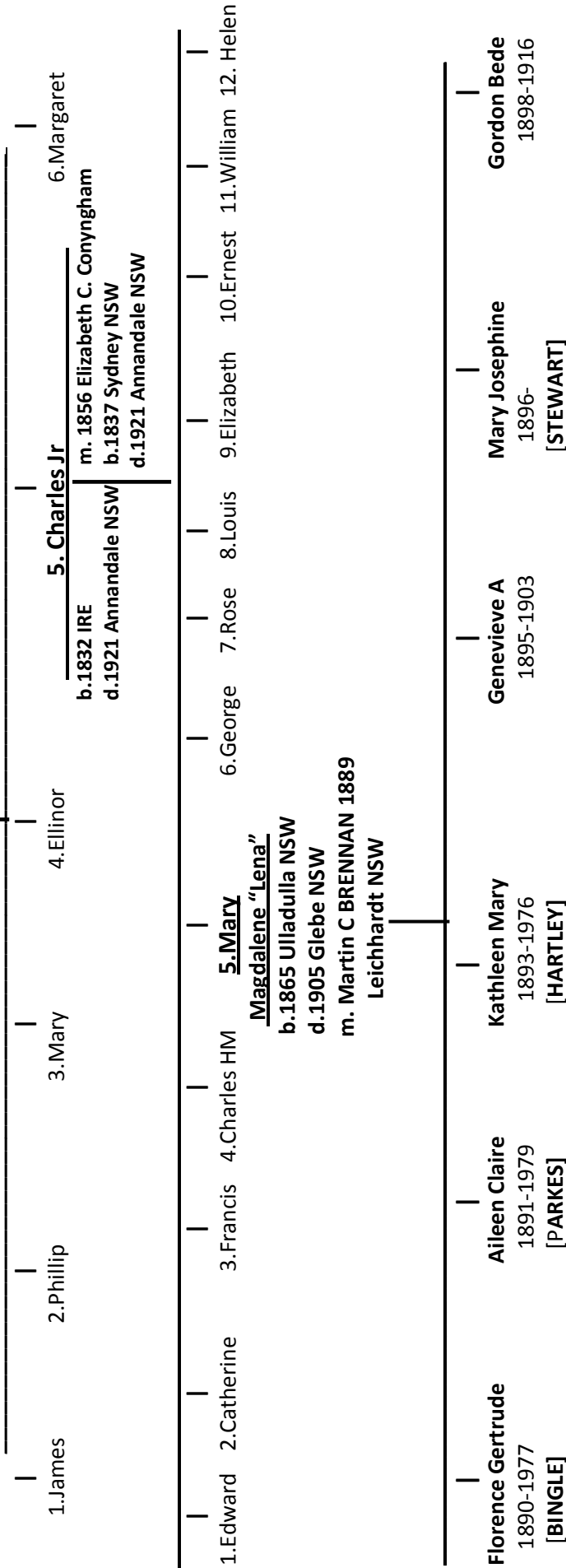
¹¹ Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney. Australian Index Room -original card index

5. Mary Magdalene MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON

Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



Square brackets [] Married surnames

5. Mary Magdalene (Lena) MURRAY (1865-1905)

Mary Magdalene, known as 'Lend', was born on 24 February 1865 at *Avondale*, Ulladulla, the fifth child of Charles Michael and Elizabeth Clare Murray. In October 1880 Lena, at 15 years of age, followed the example of her older sister Kate, and passed an examination to be employed as a pupil teacher. However, Lena was to be frustrated in her efforts to get appointed to a local school for another two years. In July 1882, she was appointed as a part-time pupil teacher at the Milton Public School. Lena was on an 1883 staff list for the Milton Public School¹ : *Miss Catherine WINN and Miss Lena MURRAY (P. T.)'*

The Milton School building was constructed in 1877 and opened in 1878, with 155 students. Prior to this, children attended Croobyar School and other private schools on the outlying farms surrounding the Milton Township², including the small denominational RC School at Armstrong's Forest/Yatte Yattah

Milton Public School Teaching Staff		
Public School April 1878 - December 1943		
1882 - 1883	Frank McGEE	Pupil Teacher
1883	Lena MURRAY	Pupil Teacher
1883	Catherine WINN	Teacher

However, after teaching for three months at the Milton school, Lena was transferred to the Yatte Yattah Public School in October 1883. Whatever the reason, for her, this would be conveniently closer to her home at *Avondale*.

Towards the end of 1884, it seems that Lena, now 19, was in danger of losing this long awaited teaching post. On 26 November her father, Charles Murray Jr, penned a somewhat indignant letter in her support. His childhood Wollongong schooling during the family's time at *Garden Hill*, Wollongong, was surely more than adequate; his writing skills evident in the following letter he wrote directly to the Education Minister:³

In re discontinuance of his daughters services

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst. addressed to my daughter Lena, Pupil [teacher] of the Public School, Yatteyattah, and stating that owing to repeated failure, her services will be discontinued at the close of this current year. While thanking the Minister for the offer to her of a small school, I decree it is duly incumbent upon me to bring under his notice some particulars accounting in a great measure for her lack of success at examination.

In October '80 my daughter passed an examination for employment as Pupil Teacher but received no employment for two years thereafter (July '82), when she was appointed to the Milton Public School.

In Oct. '83 she was transferred to the Yatteyattah Public School. She was therefore under instruction only 16 months in her present position after an absence from school of two years. The failure on the two occasions upon which she presented herself for examination was owing no doubt to her absence from school for the period immediately preceding her appointment to Milton Oct. 11th '80.

In view of the earnest efforts she has been making for months past to advance herself in her studies, the keenness with which she feels the Minister's letter dispensing with her services and the favourable manner in which the Teacher in reply to my enquiries speaks of her painstaking labours and success with the many children under her tuition, I entertain the hope that the Minister will in common fairness reconsider his decision and give her a further trial.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

[Sgd.] Charles Murray

Some months later on 14 April 1885 Lena, herself, wrote to the Education Department informing them that her salary as a pupil-teacher for the quarter ending 31 March had not yet been received. Two and a half months later, on 15 June, a note on the school file says that Lena Murray received a poor mark in her exam. But, happily, by the end of that year she had improved sufficiently to keep her job. In the 1885 *Milton-Ulladulla Directory* entry Lena was listed as 'pupil teacher' at Yatte Yattah.

On 22 October 1886, Lena now 21 years was a sponsor at the baptism of Emma Florence McMahon, daughter of her cousin, Francis McMahon Jr and his wife, Emma Lee (Ewin) McMahon. The sponsors were recorded as Magdalen [sic] Murray and Arthur Ewin.

Sometime in the next few years, Lena moved away from Yatte Yattah possibly, like her sisters, to work as a governess. Whilst, maybe, governessing in the Yass area, she met and later married, at 24 years of age, Charles Joseph Brennan, the eldest son of Yass Police Inspector Patrick Charles Brennan and Catherine [Burke]. The marriage was performed on 13 February 1889⁴ in the 'Roman Catholic Leichhardt School Church'. [St. Brendan's Catholic Church at Annandale, where Lena's sister, Lily Murray, one of her witnesses, would later marry, had not at that stage been built].

Lena's husband, Charles Brennan⁵, was a bank manager and after their marriage, he and Lena lived in Canowindra and then Parkes NSW. The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney opened a branch in Canowindra in June 1888, leasing land for a single storied brick building with attached residence under a separate roof behind. 'C.J. Brennan' was the first manager, followed by Vivian Blatchford in 1901.⁶

Charles and Lena had six children, the last, a son, born in 1898. They were obviously living in Canowindra in 1903 when their daughter *Genevieve*, sadly, died there of scarlet fever at the age of eight years. This would be a distressing time as Lena was already in poor health. The family left Parkes and moved to Sydney.



Old CBC Bank Canowindra NSW

Lena was only 40 years of age when she died in 1905 and, according to her death certificate, had been in ill health for the previous four years. She died, as did three of her Murray siblings, of TB. Place of death was given as 14 Forsyth Street, *Glebe*, where the Brennan family were living at the time. On her death certificate, her husband's name is given as Charles Joseph Brennan and duration of illness '*about 4 years*'.

Children of marriage - living:

'Gertrude F. 15 Mary J. 8
Aileen C. 14 Gordon B. 6
Kathleen M. 12'

After their mother Lena passed away, daughters Florence (15), Aileen (14), Kathleen (13) and Molly (9), were sent to board at Rosebank College on Parramatta Road c.1903/4?. Their father's cousin, Sarah Octavia Brennan, was a teacher and nun at the school - a Catholic convent boarding school. Their brother, Gordon, was sent to Holy Cross College, Ryde NSW where he also became a boarder.⁷



Sarah Octavia Brennan (1867-1928)⁸

When World War I commenced in 1914, their brother Gordon Bede Brennan would have been 16-17 years; finishing his schooling at Holy Cross College. He enlisted in the army on 19 November 1915. Four months later, on 11 March 1916, his Unit embarked from Sydney on board *HMAT A67 Orsova*, age at embarkation 18. Sadly, Gordon, Charles and Lena's youngest child and only son was *killed in action* on 14 November 1916 at Flers, France, fighting on The Somme. He was only 18 years and 8 months of age.

Gordon's niece, Anne Brown⁹, recalled that her grandmother and great aunts did not talk about Mary Magdalene a lot, but when they did they referred to her as "Ma Ma". Anne remembered her [great] Aunt Molly (Mary Josephine Brennan) saying to her sister Kathleen Mary: 'Ma Ma would have been broken hearted if she had been alive when Gordon was killed'. He was Molly and Kathleen's only brother and youngest sibling.



Pte Gordon Bede Brennan 1898-1916¹⁰
19th Battalion Australian Infantry
(Regimental No. 4063).

[Cemetery and Memorial Details: France 385 Warlencourt British Cemetery (Memorial Panel 88, Plot II, Row A, Grave No. 5).

On Gordon's army papers, his father's name and address in 1916 was given as 'Charles Joseph Brennan, of Buena Vista, Cook St., Mascot, NSW'. Charles Brennan survived his wife, Mary Magdalene, by 25 years and died in 1930 at Bombala NSW

Children of Mary Magdalene (MURRAY) & Martin Charles BRENNAN

1 Mary Magdalene (*Lena*) MURRAY b: 24 Feb 1865 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 29 Jun 1905 in 14 Forsyth St., Glebe NSW

... + Martin Charles BRENNAN b: 28 Jan 1855 in Gunning NSW, m: 13 Feb 1889 in RC School Leichhardt NSW, d: 1930 in Bombala NSW

...2 Florence Gertrude BRENNAN b: 1890 in Cowra NSW, d: 04 Sep 1977 in NSW

..... + William John BINGLE b: 01 Jan 1884 in Sydney NSW, m: 1909 in Redfern NSW, d: 1957 in Sydney NSW

.....3 Mary A (*Daphne*) BINGLE b: 1910 in Redfern NSW, d: 09 Mar 1991

..... + Clifford H FACER m: 1935 in Redfern NSW

.....3 William Charles Brennan BINGLE b: 01 Jan 1911 in Petersham, d: 05 Jun 1982

..... + Gwendoline GILLEN b: 01 Jan 1916, m: 19 Dec 1936 in RC Church Kensington NSW

.....3 Charles R BINGLE b: 1917 in Redfern NSW

...2 Aileen Claire BRENNAN b: 05 Jan 1891 in Canowindra NSW, d: 1979

..... + John Andrew (Jack) PARKES b: 15 Feb 1888 in Little Plain, Bombala NSW, m: 1912 in Sydney NSW, d: 03 Nov 1956 in Bombala NSW

.....3 Kathleen Mary PARKES b: 10 Oct 1914 in Bombala NSW, d: 01 Aug 1987 in Sydney NSW

..... + Cecil Lance BROWN b: 19 Nov 1906 in Surrey Hills NSW, m: 08 Nov 1941 in St Peter's NSW, d: 19 Jan 1985 in Westmead NSW

.....3 Keith (*Jimmy*) PARKES b: 31 Oct 1915 in Bombala NSW, d: 16 Feb 1978 in Bombala NSW

..... + Dorothy Jean NIVEN m: 1940 in Bombala NSW

.....3 Gordon Francis PARKES b: 11 Apr 1918 in Bombala NSW, d: 1975 in Bombala NSW

.....³ *Laurence PARKES* b: 10 Jun 1921 in Bombala NSW, d: 1962 in Bombala NSW
..... + *Elsie STRETTON* m: 1946 in Hurstville NSW, d: 1973 in Wyong NSW
.....³ *John PARKES* b: 02 Sep 1926 in Bombala NSW, d: 1980 in Sydney NSW

...² **Kathleen Mary BRENNAN** b: 23 Dec 1893 in Canowindra NSW, d: 1976 in Liverpool NSW
..... + *Clarence George HARTLEY* b: 1886 in Camperdown NSW, m: 1918 in Liverpool RC Church
NSW, d: 16 May 1951 in Liverpool NSW

.....³ *Patricia Mary HARTLEY* b: 13 May 1919 in Canley Vale NSW

..... + *William S GRAHAM* b: 11 Jan 1914 in Fairfield NSW, m: 28 Jan 1937 in Sacred
Heart RC Church, Cabramatta NSW, d: 21 Aug 1943 in Three Springs WA (war
service)

..... + *Charles W HAMMOND* b: 18 Mar 1923 in West Wyong NSW, m: 1951 in Sacred Heart
RC Church, Cabramatta NSW, d: 01 Aug in Windsor NSW

.....³ *Clarence William Charles (Boy) HARTLEY* b: 22 Feb 1922 in Canley Vale NSW, d: 07 Jan
2004 in Blacktown NSW

.....³ *Gordon Bede HARTLEY* b: 09 May 1930

..... + *Kathleen P MASON* m: 1958 in Paramatta NSW

...² **Genevieve A BRENNAN** b: 1895 in Canowindra NSW, d: 1903 in Canowindra NSW

...² **Mary Josephine (Molly) BRENNAN** b: 1896 in Parkes NSW

..... + *Roy STEWART* b: 1895 in Bombala NSW, m: 1920 in Bombala NSW

.....³ *John Bede STEWART?* d: 1970 in Burwood NSW

.....³ *Gordon Brennan J STEWART?* d: 1973 in Newtown NSW

... ² **Gordon Bede BRENNAN** b: 15 Mar 1898 in Parkes NSW, d: 14 Nov 1916 in Somme, France (KIA)



¹ KENDALL, Marjorie I (Ed.) *Milton Public School: the first hundred years*. Milton : Milton, Ulladulla and District Historical Society, 1978.

² DUNN, Cathy. *Teaching staff of Milton Public School*, www.ulladulla.info/mps125/staff.html

³ NSWRS School Files 5/18262-4

⁴ NSW Marriate 1889/1975. Lena's occupation - 'Private Life'.

⁵ Also known as Martin Charles Brennan in some documents

⁶ BALCOMB, Dorothy *Canowindra In Sketches*. Canowindra Historical Society.

⁷ Info from Pat Hammond (formerly Graham, nee Hartley) daughter of Kathleen Brennan (per Richard Dyball in email of 5.12.09 to Joan Dawes:

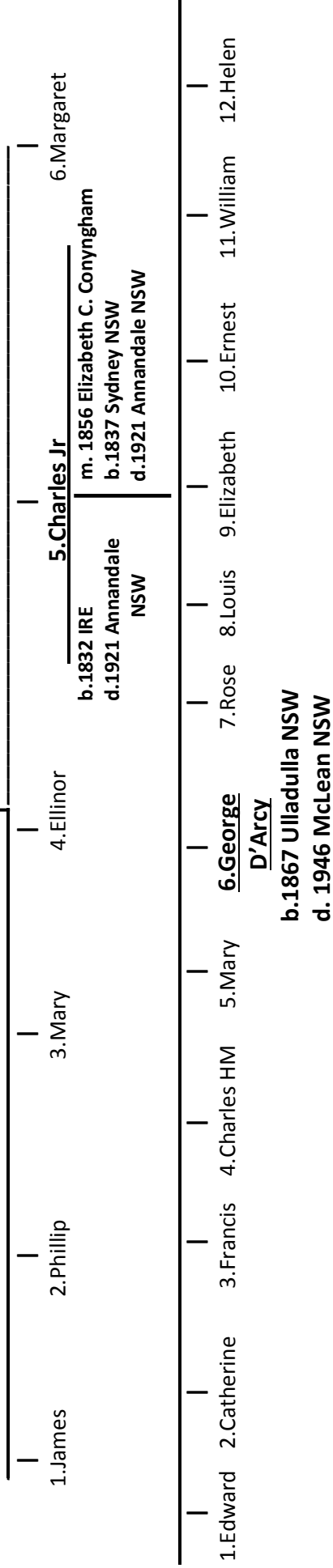
⁸ Daughter of Martin Brennan (1839-1912). First woman graduate of Sydney University.

⁹ Email dated 5/10/05 from Anne Brown, granddaughter of Aileen Claire (Brennan) Parkes to Joan Dawes

¹⁰ Australian Army No. 4063, Private, 19th Bn Australian Inf.

6. George D'Arcy MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON
 Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland
Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



6. George D'Arcy MURRAY (1867- 1946)

George was born on 22nd April 1867¹ at *Avondale*, Ulladulla. Father's name is given as '*Charles Michael Murray, farmer*'. George would have grown up with his siblings at *Avondale* and cousins at *Rissmore*, helping on the dairy farm and going to the local denominational school. Aged 24 years, George was still living there in October 1891 when he had an altercation with a horse.

The NSW Police Gazette reported, '*Herbert Arnheim, George Murray and Henry Seccombe charged with having maliciously wounded a horse, the property of Winter Warden, J.P., at Milton, on the 21st August last ... Bail allowed, - two sureties in £40 each and one surety in £80.*² His father Charles would, surely, not be too happy about that. Seems George had a bit of a problem with handling horses! Or, maybe, horses had a problem with George's handling.

According to a story related by his niece, Jean (Murray) Hughes, Ernest Murray's daughter, when George was young he had become engaged to a girl who lived in Boorowa. As the Murrays had relatives there, he probably met her on a visit. He got as far as the day of his wedding, then got "*cold feet*" and, on the wedding morning, George "*cleared out*"! He was subsequently charged with 'Breach of Promise'. George's story was that his horse kept turning its head and refusing to go forward - so he took it as an omen that he was not meant to marry

Breach of promise - Until the early 20th century, a man's promise of engagement to marry a woman was considered, in many jurisdictions, a legally binding contract. If the man were to subsequently change his mind, he would be said to be in "breach" of this promise and subject to litigation for damages.
(From Wikipedia)



In fact, George never married at all and lived at home at *Avondale* and then, when the family moved from Ulladulla to Annandale in Sydney, continued living with his parents in View Street, Annandale, until they died in 1921³. His brother Edward Phillip (Eddie) also lived with them at Annandale. According to Jean Hughes, George, who worked for the '*NSW Water Board* [sic], and Eddie adored their mother and were quite happy living there as part of the extended household.

When George was aged about 36, he would have provided some excitement in the household when he arrived home from work one day in 1905 with the news that he had rescued an abandoned baby! The following notice, again concerning George, appeared in a 1905 *NSW Police Gazette*:⁴

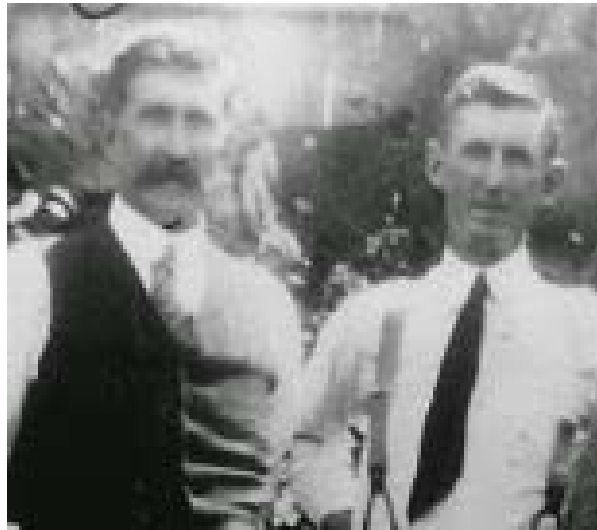
"Child found Abandoned

Ultimo.-About 9.20 p.m. the 5th instant, a male child, about 4 months old, was found inside the entrance gate of the low-level pumping station, William Henry Street, Ultimo, by George D'Arcy Murray, the night-officer in charge of station, residing at 55 View Street, Annandale. The child appears healthy and well-nourished.; it was clothed in a pink flannelette dress, a white flannelette petticoat, and wrapped in an old flannel petticoat and a white woollen knitted shawl and had a silk handkerchief tied round its head. The clothing was of poor material and bore no marks. A description of a woman who, about the time stated, was seen near where the child was found - 16 or 17 years of age. 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, hair done up on top of head, dressed in a white blouse, short black skirt, and large black hat. Identification doubtful. The child is now in the Benevolent Asylum."

Sewage Pumping Station No.1 (SP0001), 290 William Henry Street Ultimo, was part of an original network of twenty sewage pumping stations constructed in Sydney at the end of the 19th century. As a key component of this network, it was the largest and controlling station for the performance of the other first generation stations. This network was handed over to the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage in 1904. SP0001 was the controlling station from which 17 of the other stations were manually controlled, although this function ceased about 1918⁵.

Therefore, in 1905 George was working for the MBWSS. The 2013 Sydney Water Archives was able to provide staff lists that show George D'A Murray's first appointment with MBWSS was on 1 July 1904 at age 35 as Station Attendant at 8 shillings per day with 3s.10d. per day *bicycle allowance*. It could be that he was working in the pumping stations prior to the 1904 takeover. In 1910, he was a Switch Attendant on 10s per day. He was still employed in the low level pumping stations in the year 1928 as an Oiler on £5.5s a week. It was not clear when George exited the MBWSS after 1928.

Sometime after his parents died in 1921, George went to live with his brother, Ernest and wife Lavinia (Vena) in Vacluse. According to the Australian Electoral Roll of 1930, at the age of 63, George was living at 15 Towns Road, Vacluse. His occupation is given as '*Oiler*'⁶. Also on the electoral roll living there was another brother William Augustine (Bill) Murray, civil servant, and Alice [Murray] Myers, saleswoman - Ernest's daughter.



George and Bill Murray in garden of brother Ernest's home, 15 Towns Road Vaucluse in 1930s

The 1933 electoral roll included all the above names, except William Augustine Murray. It is not known when or why, after 1933, George went to live at Maclean, NSW, where he died 14 years later.

George Murray died on 8th January 1946. His place of death was given as *'Harmill, near Maclean, Harwood Shire NSW.'*⁷ The informant on his death certificate was *'J.D. Kerr, no relation, McNaughton Place Maclean'*, and his age is given as 78, with place of burial - Roman Catholic Cemetery Maclean.



¹ NSW Birth Ref No. 1867/16

² NSW Police Gazette 14 October 1891.(per Ancestry.com)

³ Information from niece Jean Hughes and nephew Thomas Slattery in 1884 oral history interviews.

⁴ Ancestry.com. NSW,Australia, Police Gazettes, 1854-1930 {database online}, 2010

⁵ Graham Brooks & Associates Pty Ltd. *Sydney Water Heritage Study*, 1996., Sydney Water. www.sydneywater.com.au

⁶ **Definition of Oiler:** *Oils and greases moving parts of friction surfaces of mechanical equipment, such as shaft and motor bearings, sprockets, drive chains, gears, and pulleys, according to specified procedures and verbal instructions*

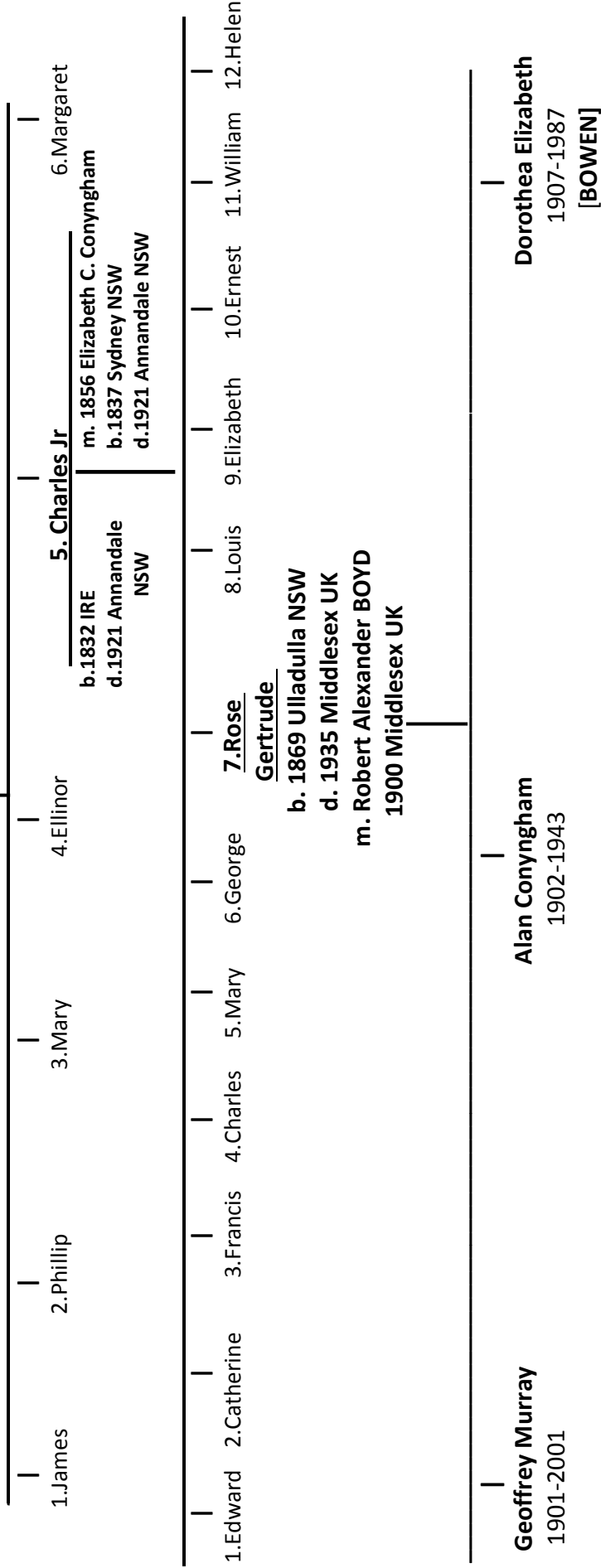
⁷ NSW Death Ref No 1945/3472. On 1 January 1957, Harwood Shire ceased to exist when the Shire's council was dissolved and its responsibilities and liabilities were transferred to the Newly formed Shire of Maclean.(8)

7. Rose Gertrude MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON

Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



Square brackets [] Married surnames

7. Rose Gertrude MURRAY (1869-1925)

Rose was born at *Avondale*, Ulladulla, on 4 June 1869; the seventh child of Charles and Elizabeth Clare (Lizzy) Murray and was their third daughter. Rose grew up at *Avondale* and would have gone to school locally - at the denominational school or the public school at Yatte Yattah. It is believed that Rose received some of her later education at *Sacred Heart Rose Bay Convent School*¹ in Sydney; two of her sisters, Lily and Nellie Murray, also went to *Rose Bay*, according to their niece, Jean (Murray) Hughes. Rose would have been about 17-18 years old when the family finally moved from Yatte Yattah to live in the Sydney suburb of Annandale in the mid-1880s.

As was a popular pastime in those earlier times, Rose kept a diary/journal, as did her older sister, Katie Murray². Rose's handwriting³ was much clearer and easier to read than her sister's untidy scrawl. It seems her education fitted her for a governess position, as her niece Jean (Murray) Hughes said, "*Rose went down to Nowra as a governess - took a job and got two guineas*". Some of Rose's neatly recorded diary entries follow for 1885. "*Montgomery's*" seems to be the destination of her journey, which may have been to the home of her new employer.

Left home for Montgomery's on Friday 16 January 1885. Lena, Mary White, Arthur Ewin and Fred Seecombe came to steamer with me, arrived Bateman's Bay Saturday morning 8 o'clock. Took coach for Moruya, arrived there 2 o'clock met by Jack White, stayed at White's till Monday 1 ½ o'clock. On Sunday Jack, Maggie Katie and myself went for a drive to Moruya Heads. Left Moruya Monday stay Eurobodalla that night.

Left Eurobodalla Tuesday morn at 6 o'clock - dinner at Cobargo. Arrived Bega Tuesday night 9 o'clock. Wed went for walk with David. Lost earring got another pair.

Left Bega on Wednesday 4 o'clock. Arrived Candelo 6 o'clock. In the evening stayed at Corcoran Royal Hotel until Friday morning 8 ½ o'clock, when I left for mountain, where I was met by Charlie Sharpe and Abbey Montgomery with buggy.



Royal Hotel Candelo⁴

In the year 1888, Australia was celebrating 100 years since the First Fleet arrived. Many festivities were planned for the 26th January and it could be that Rose planned an *anniversary picnic* for that day. In Rose's journal is a neat list of bachelors and spinsters who were to attend a picnic, most likely in Sydney. Gertie and Maud Rogers were step-cousins, living in the suburb of Annandale - (from Edward Conyngham's second marriage). Also living in Annandale by this time were their McMahon cousins. In 1888 Rose would have been 19 years of age,

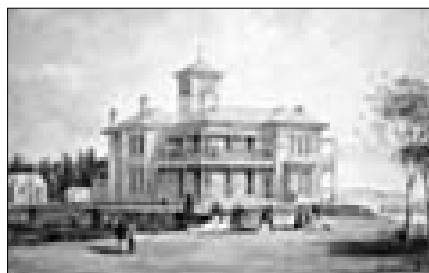
Lily 16 and their brother Louis 17. Cousin Mary Murray was 17, Austin McMahon 19, Gertie Rogers 17 and Maud Rogers 18.

Anniversary Picnic⁵

Ladies	Gents
Gertie Rogers	Austie McMahon
Maud Rogers	Louis Murray
Fannie & Amy Taylor	John Finn
Marion & Gussie Hedges ⁶	Bob Wilson
Rose & Lily Murray	Hector Melville & B. Garrad
Mary Murray	Dick Burton
Nellie O'Regan	Charlie Lazelle
Olive Taylor	Mr. T.A. Murray [crossed out]

Rose and her sisters

Rose's niece, Jean (Murray) Hughes, recalled family stories about her aunts being invited to stylish Balls at Government House in Sydney - with roped off sections for different classes of guests. Maybe there was an *A List* even then! Whatever list they were on, the Murray girls were obviously in the Sydney social swim. A card found in the pages of Rose's journal was a printed invitation to another festivity -



Retford Hall in its heyday

'Mrs. Anthony Hordern and Mrs. Colin Stephen⁷ are organising a dance to be held at Retford Hall.'

Retford Hall, Darling Point, an imposing Italianate mansion, was built for the successful Sydney merchant Anthony Hordern by the former Colonial Architect Edmund Blackett in 1865/6. It was here that Hordern's young family was brought up. Previously, they had lived in their George Street shop premises which were opposite Rose's Uncle Francis McMahon's grocery store. Francis' wife, Catherine (Conyngham) McMahon, was Rose's aunt.

Family stories establish that the Murrays and McMahons were friends of the Horderns, who had been in business in Sydney since 1828. The name of the co-hostess, Mrs. Colin Stephen, is also relevant; a nephew of Colin Stephen, Percival Hamilton (*Percy*) Stephen, son of John Stephen⁸ married Rose's younger sister - Elizabeth Clare (Lillie) Murray - and he was also a Witness to the marriage of their brother, Louis Ignatius Murray.

At a family tea party, in about 1899, Percy Stephen, together with Nelly Murray (later Slattery) and other relatives⁹, penned their signatures on the white tea-tablecloth; these were then permanently embroidered onto the cloth. This heirloom is in the possession of the Slattery family of Mosman. Tom Slattery¹⁰ (son of Helen (Nelly) Murray) thought that his mother's sister, Rose,

'went to America' He also said that, years later, Rose's Australian niece, Molly O'Neill¹¹, 'went on a trip to America and met up with members of Rose's family there'. [This would be her cousin, Rose's son Geoffrey Murray Boyd and his family, who made several sea voyages between New York and England between 1939 and 1942. They spent some years living in New York].

Murrumburrah NSW

By late 1890, it seems that Rose was working as a governess in the Murrumburrah district of NSW. She would then have been 21 years old. In one of her journals, on the reverse of the cover, she has signed - "*Rose G. Murray "Collingwood" Murrumburrah 15.10.90*"; another poem was signed "*Woodford, Nubba Siding*". Murrumburrah is a town 225 miles south of Sydney.

Darren Sargent, Curator, Harden Murrumburrah Historical Society, advised that, '*Both "Woodford" and "Collingwood" to my knowledge both exist as properties on the south western side of Murrumburrah, accessible [2010] (and in 1890) off the Jugiong road. "Woodford" being 11km from town and "Collingwood" being 15km from town (different roads but as the crow flies; the property boundaries as close as 1.5km). These properties sit between the Cullinga, Beggan, Nimby local areas. All three having local school houses predating 1880.*¹²

It would seem that the property *Collingwood* was owned during Rose's time there by Edward Murphy and his wife Johanna (Hanna) nee O'Dwyer. Married in 1880 in Boorowa, the Murphys had a large family of eight children born at *Collingwood* Murrumburrah between 1881 and 1898- a formidable task for any governess, even if Rose was only teaching the older children.

The writings in her journal reveal that Rose loved poetry. Maybe some she composed herself but she also copied verses out that she fancied, or that reflected her feelings at the time, as did her older sister Katie. Her schooling had evidently resulted in a good command or love of the English language. This would stand her in good stead later in her life as a governess to her own children and others.

'Gone for Ever

Two hands that meet, and stay awhile,
Good Bye is lightly spoken,
Two faces wear a careless smile,
But one proud heart is broken
That love should change
And faith should fail
And tenderness decay
What are such tokens but a tale
Of every passing day
R.G.M. "Collingwood" 19.10.90'

It seems obvious from such melancholy versifying that Rose suffered some 'sorrowful partings'. However, one of her poems describing 'Brungle'¹³ seems to be addressed to her younger sister, Elizabeth Clare (Lily) Murray; Rose may have been working as a teacher at Brungle for a time. The poem does not seem to be describing a mission reserve but there does exist a *Brungle Creek* not far from Brungle.¹⁴ However the next poem copied into her journal, titled *Farewell*, needs to be attributed to Lord Byron.¹⁵

<p><u>Farewell</u></p> <p>Farewell! If ever fondest prayed For others weal availed on high Mine will not all be lost in air But waft they name beyond the sky</p> <p>'Twere vain to weep, to speak, to sigh. Ah! More than tears of blood can tell When wrung from guilt's expiring eye Are in that word - farewell! Farewell!</p> <p>My soul ne'er deigns nor dares complain Tho grief and passion there rebel I only know I loved in vain I only feel - farewell; farewell!</p> <p>Take back take back those promises Those vows and all that's thine Hereafter they may help to bless Some loving heart like mine</p> <p>Some heart that loves as mine has done Yet sees not on they brow The symptoms of a setting sun Which coldly greet me now</p> <p>Take one, take all and when again They meet thine altered eye Let past embrace or present pain Cause not a single sigh.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R.G.M. "Collingwood" 19.10.90</p>	<p><u>"We meet no more"</u></p> <p>We meet no more as once we met When hope's sweet star shone bright above That star whose light long since has set Upon the ashes of our love Each throbbing heart that could not hide The love that faded all too soon Now pulses calmly as the tide That ebbs and flows beneath the moon</p> <p>We meet no more as those should meet Whose vows were pledged in days gone by We seek no more the love glance sweet But pass with cold averted eye And yet perchance some by-gone dream Some cherished hope time could not quell Still haunts us with the mocking gleam Of memory's most maddening spell!</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Collingwood 12.9.90</p> <p><u>To</u></p> <p>Oh, love, my love, come to my heart Mine, only mine while life is given The last to bless when death shall part The first to greet my soul in heaven If not on earth in Paradise Sooner or later come it will. When looking in each others eyes We know that we are faithful still Sooner or later, sooner or later We shall love once more As we n'er have loved before Sooner or later love shall live again Live for evermore!</p>
--	---

<p><u>A Brief Description of Brungle"</u></p> <p>You have asked me to give you, dear Lily I'm just going to try if I can A description of Beautiful Brungle 'Tis a place most amazingly grand</p> <p>The houses all here are the strangest Built up without mortar or mud Well jointed and fastened together With pitch and long pieces of wood</p> <p>They've got elegant doors and staircases And windows both airy and high And their roofs so majestic and splendid Scarce five minutes' walk from the sky</p> <p>There's a beautiful stream of contentment Flows down thro this district so sweet With its waters so cool and refreshing The people here call it the Creek.</p> <p>But our feet don't get wet when we're crossing Its elegant ridges of foam For there's nice gravel paths all across it We used to call bridges at home</p> <p>The streets are all lighted with candles The ignorant folk call it gas For to save them from wind & cold weather They've closed in with a house made of glass.</p> <p>The people here, with one exception Are an ignorant, gossiping class They are always back-biting their neighbours Or depriving poor folk of their "grass"</p> <p>As time rolls on, and we grow old Dear - let it ne'er be told That a friendship which in youth we cherished In after years unhappily perished.</p>	<p><u>Poetry</u></p> <p>Pardon me if I seem hasty Pardon me if I seem rude But I have an object worthy That I thus myself intrude 'Tis this, and tell me truly Is that noble heart of thine Part o parcel of another Or can I call it wholly mine.</p> <p>'Tis said that absence conquers love But Oh! Believe it not I've tried alas its power to prove But thou art not forgot Oh! Do not think tho far away Thou are forgot by me Believe me there's not a day But I remember thee My silence then pray do not blame Nor think unkind of me And though I may be far away I still remember thee</p> <p>I love you 'tis the simple way The thing I feel to tell Yet if I told you all the day You'd never guess how well You are my comfort and my light My very life you seem I think of you all day, all night 'Tis but of you I dream</p> <p><u>Parting</u></p> <p>When from the friends we dearly love Fate bids us we must part By speech we can but feebly prove The anguish of the heart But no soft words howe'er sincere Can half so much imply As that suppressed though trembling tear Which drowns the words "<u>Good Bye</u>" R.Murray "Collingwood"</p>
--	---

Brungle¹⁶ is a very small village of less than 200 people located in a rural area on the road between Gundagai and Tumut, NSW. Rose's sister Elizabeth Claire was called Lillie or Lily as a nickname. As she signed her portrait as "*Lillie*" it would seem she regarded that as her favourite way of spelling it, but others used "*Lily*" at times.

As a governess, Rose was well organised. She had the following teaching schedule worked out for her students and copied neatly into her journal:

"Programme of School Lessons

Willie and Liza 1st Class

Mon and Wednesdays: Catechism Arithmetic
Writing Afternoons - Reading, dictation, Geography
Tuesdays & Thursdays: Forenoon - Catechism, Grammar
Tables afternoon: reading, spelling, Arithmetic
Fridays forenoon: Catechism, Geography Grammar
Afternoon: Reading, writing, arithmetic tables

Tom Murphy: 2nd Class

Mon & Thursdays. Catechism, reading, spelling, tables
Afternoon: writing, arithmetic tables
Tuesday & Thursday forenoon: Catechism, writing, reading, spelling
Afternoon: arithmetic, tables, general knowledge or dictation
Fridays: Repetition

Ernie and Cissie 3rd Class

Everyday forenoon: Reading, spelling, writing, Catechism
Afternoon: Arithmetic tables, dictation & writing."

Rose was instructing five children at the one time, in three classes - Ernie and Cissie, Tom Murphy, Willie and Liza. Murray family stories indicate there were many relatives living around the Boorowa, NSW area - genealogy research has found the related family names of Haughey, McGrory, Dillon, Murphy, Johnston as far as Murrumburrah. Travelling to this area, far from the south coast, makes it is likely Rose was governessing for one or more of these families.

More poetry by Rose - what a passionate young lady, and so adventurous! To sail, in the late 1890s to the other side of the world to marry, knowing she may never return to Australia, was a risky undertaking. It seems to be a bit too early to be eulogising her future husband but she was still governessing or teaching at Nubba school and writing (or copying¹⁷ out) her poetry in the year 1891.

*'When your lip has met mine in abandonment sweet
Have we felt as if virtue forbid it?
Have we felt as if heaven denied them to meet
No rather t'was Heaven that did it!
So innocent, love, is the pleasure we sip
So little of guilt is there in it
That I wish all my errors were lodged on your lip
And I'd kiss them away in a minute*

**Rose G. Murray, Woodford
Nubba Siding, Murrumburrah'.^{18.}**

On the last page of this journal she has signed off:

'Rose G Murray "Collingwood" Murrumburrah 21.5.91'

Rose's beau from Northern Ireland

Sometime after that last May 1991 journal entry, a young man destined to be Rose's future husband, Robert Alexander Boyd, made the lengthy sea voyage from England to Australia. It is likely that he was accompanied by his older brother, Louis Patrick Boyd.¹⁹ They were both born in Armagh, Northern Ireland. After their travels in New South Wales, Louis spent the remainder of his life in Australia but Robert, after meeting and forming an attachment with Rose and her family, returned to England early in 1898 when his mother was dying. A poignant letter was sent to Rose's mother dated 7th November 1899 from Robert, addressed from *Hazelville*, Bloomfield, Belfast, asking her to facilitate Rose travelling to England to join him. He writes, "*As you know when I came home, I fully intended returning to Sydney but then my poor mother was dying and asked not to go while she lived. We all thought that that could not possibly be more than a few months otherwise I would not have promised to stay, but as it was I stayed and found that I had a better chance of getting on than I ever had before....*"

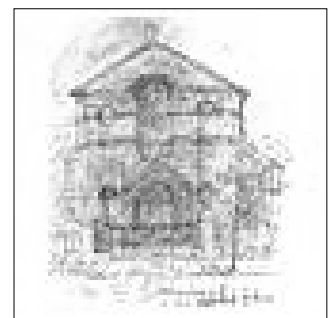
Robert went on to say, "*... I am in a good enough position to ask Rosie to join me and I know well that though she is well fitted to adorn any society still she can equally well put up with a more humble home and work up with me gradually to a better position. I need not tell you dear Mrs. Murray how much she is to me that fact that our love has stood the test of long absence and almost every discouragement possible and that since we have known each other we have never had a disagreement is proof enough of that and I think too may be taken as proof that when we are married we shall live happily together.*"

Rose travels to England

Robert suggested Rose would find the '*2nd Class on the Orient boats very comfortable and be among a nice class of people*', and that she should avoid the winter and leave Sydney about the middle of February [1900] and arrive '*home*' six weeks later²⁰. He said he would meet the boat at London and his grandmother would '*put Rosie up*' till



they were married. He also assured her, '*as I arranged with Mr. Murray and yourself long ago, it shall be by the rites of the Catholic Church*'. Rose Gertrude Murray and Robert Alexander Boyd, civil engineer, were married in Kingston-upon-Thames on 2nd May 1900²¹. Their separate residences at the time of marriage were noted as Teddington - Robert in Clarence Road and Rose in Teddington Park Road. They were married in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Teddington, Middlesex (pictured),



According to Rose's niece Jean (Murray) Hughes, Robert's work took the family overseas, living for a time in France, and then to South America, where Robert was involved in the building of a railway over the Andes.²² A 1929 Boorowa newspaper obituary for Rose's sister, Elizabeth Clare (*Lillie*) O'Neill²³, stated that the deceased was survived by her sister '*Mrs. Boyd of Los Angeles*'. This is all that was known of Rose's whereabouts by her Australian family for many decades until a search of the internet yielded, in early 2010, Rose and Robert's marriage on a UK marriage index.

After posting off requests for descendants on various genealogy websites, the first to respond was Celia Bowen, married to Rose's grandson, and then Rose's g-g-grand-daughter Marie (Boyd) Goodman, both in England, got in touch. Their considerable contribution to Rose's story follows. I have used extracts from letters scanned and emailed to me by Marie as well as photographs and information from Marie and Celia, interspersed with entries from *findmypast.co.uk* outgoing passenger lists to piece together their life after Rose travelled to England to marry Robert.

Rose and Robert Alexander Boyd



Was this a photograph²⁴ of Rose, done as a studio portrait for Robert? It is likely she would have sent him one during the time they were apart.

After their marriage, Rose and Robert were living in Bangor, Down, near Belfast in Northern Ireland. Their three children were born there - two sons, Geoffrey Murray Boyd in 1901, Alan Conyngham Boyd in 1902 and a daughter, Dorothea Pringle Boyd in 1907. In December 1905, Rose would have been happy to receive a letter from Australia from her brother-in-law Louis Patrick Boyd. Robert and Louis had obviously travelled around parts of New South Wales together. Louis mentions the Warrembungle Mountains, Coonabarabran, Cobborah, Jalgogun, Nariah, Coonapan, Narradan [sic] and refers to Bob and himself as former '*bush wanderers ... the hardest work was never too hard nor the longest day too long.*'

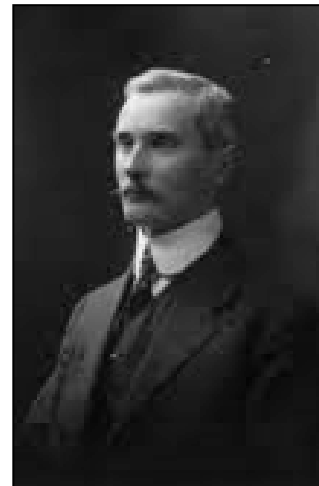
It is not known how long Robert and Louis spent on such travels but a shipping index on *findmypast.co.uk* shows two Boyds - *L Boyd* and *R Boyd* leaving England for Australia in 1895. It would seem that Robert returned to England before May 1898. Louis stayed in Australia, married Ann Brown in 1898²⁵ and lived in Tamworth NSW, proprietor of the *Club House Hotel*, Tamworth. He died on 9 Aug 1922, at Peakhurst NSW.

Louis' 1905 letter included the following account of a visit to Rose's parents' home in Annandale NSW:

Letter dated 10 Dec 1905 from Club Hotel, Tamworth sgd. Louis P Boyd:
Was in Sydney last Easter and went out to the old home - just the same as ever. Nellie²⁶ came to the door and looked at me for a while, I asked her if she did not know me and then she said oh yes - you are Bob's brother. The boys²⁷ knew me, and when your Dad²⁸ came in I stood up but never spoke. I could see he was puzzled and then Nellie said - it's Mr. Boyd - he said Good God Almighty so it is - and nearly shook me to pieces with both hands. We had a very pleasant evening and I was sorry to come away. They all look wonderfully well - your mother²⁹ especially - and the old home is just as you went out of it - you can close your eyes and be back in it again. The piano in the same place and the sofa - I suppose you know the corner it still occupies.

The 1911 Irish Census³⁰ lists the Boyd family, with Robert (42) Rose (40) Geoffrey (10) Alan (9) and Dorothea (4) living at 35 Clifton Street, Bangor, Down. Geoffrey, about that time, actually watched the *RMS Titanic* being built at the nearby shipyards. The *Titanic*, constructed at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast, was the largest passenger steamship in the world when she set off on her fateful maiden voyage on 10 April 1912 from Southampton, England.

Robert Alexander Boyd



It was after this time, [maybe 1914/15] that Robert took his family to Argentina to live. Family stories from her English descendants relate that Dorothea used to tell stories about living in a railway carriage in Argentina. It appears that Rose's earlier governessing skills in Australia were put to great use during this period as the children did not go to school in the early days but were taught by their mother as they moved around to different parts of Argentina on railway business. Bedtime stories were about the different train crashes and lines being washed away that her father had travelled to investigate. However, it seems that, when Geoffrey did go to school there, he quickly mastered Spanish.

Whether or not the family was able to travel back and forth from England to Argentina during the war years (1914-1918), at the age of 18 in 1919, Rose's son, Geoffrey Boyd, listed as 'Student', travelled on the ship *Highland Glen* from La Plata (Buenos Aires) to London arriving on 18th September. Back in Argentina, in the mid-1920s, Geoffrey married Gladys Deason in Buenos Aires after she sailed to join him from the UK. They had one son, Peter Murray Boyd born in Argentina in 1926. In early 1927 a family photograph was taken in Argentina of Rose with her husband Robert Boyd and family, at a time when they were all together, including the newest member, the baby Peter.



Back row: Dorothea Elizabeth Pringle BOYD, Alan Conyngham BOYD
Front row: Geoffrey Murray BOYD, Gladys (Deason) BOYD holding Peter Murray BOYD, Rose Gertrude (Murray) BOYD, Robert Alexander BOYD,
early 1927, Argentina

A year later, maybe home leave again, travelling once more per the ship *Highland Glen*, Robert (Engineer), Rose (Home Duties) and Dorothy Elizabeth [sic] (21) arrived at Southampton on 11 April 1928 from River Plate (Buenos Aires) via Las Palmas, bound for London.

Death of Robert Alexander Boyd (1868-1930) in Argentina.

It would be a time of great sadness, less than two years later, when Rose's husband, Robert, died, apparently quite suddenly, on 3 February 1930 at the age of 62 at his home in Argentina. In the words of his brother William (Willie) in a letter of condolence dated 9 March 1930 to Rose in Argentina, "*What a dreadful shock it must have been for you all for him to come home & die. It was a mercy he was at home & not far away & that his last moments were with those he loved, for Rose dear he did love you most dearly, one could see it all the time. It's nice to think that Dear Old Bob was so well thought of by all who knew him*". Willie also comments on the heat Rose was experiencing and that she would miss Thea greatly, and with a hope that Thea would be going to live, '*out there near you*'.

At some stage, in Argentina, Dorothea (*Thea*) had met her future husband, Herbert Charles Bowen, where he was also, like her father, working as a railway engineer. Dorothea and Herbert returned to England to marry in 1930 in Kensington, Middlesex. They had four children, one of whom was Celia's husband³¹.



Another letter from Willie to Rose from Oakley, Holywood, Co. Down dated 7 September 1930 reports on the wedding:

"Well, the wedding went off very nicely & Thea looked very sweet & charming. She was a lovely bride, dressed in a long white dress with a lovely Irish lace veil & a bunch of Madonna lilies. She looked very self-possessed & happy."

Col Herbert C and Dorothea (Boyd) Bowen
Wedding 1930 Kensington, UK³²

Obviously, Rose did not travel from Argentina to attend the wedding. She was still grieving for Robert. Willie went on to say, *"I hope Dear that you are feeling better & becoming more reconciled, & while you have only memories to live on you will find them blessed & happier as the days go on.....You spoke of coming to England when you get affairs settled up...."*

Death of Rose Gertrude (Murray) Boyd (1868-1934)

Rose did eventually return to England to live near her daughter, Dorothea, in Sunbury on Thames and died there on 8th March 1934. If she was ailing for a time, it is likely that her daughter-in-law and her grandson Peter travelled from Argentina to visit her in England at this time and, maybe spend Christmas with her.

Arr Liverpool 1 Dec 1933 from Buenos Aires on 'Lalande' Gladys Boyd, 36, 'Temperley', Braemar Crescent, Leigh-on-Sea, Peter Boyd, 7, Scholar,

Geoffrey Murray BOYD

Early in Geoffrey's career, he worked in the shipyards, becoming a shipyard manager and then went on to become a naval architect and structural engineer. Maybe returning after visiting his parents or going 'home' on leave, Geoffrey (27 Engineer), Gladys (31 Housewife) and Peter (1) arrived by ship in Southampton on 11 April 1928. Their address in London was given as 'Stevens Road'. A somewhat exotic journey, they had travelled from Surabaya, Indonesia, via Marseilles, Tangier and Rotterdam on the ship 'Asturia'.

In the year 1935 Geoffrey was working in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as a structural engineer for the *British Structural Steel Company*. [See box below]. However, it seems there were journeys home on leave or for Peter's schooling.

Arr Liverpool 29 January 1937 on 'Marina'. Geoffrey Murray Boyd 36 Engineer, Gladys Murray Boyd 30, married, Peter Murray Boyd 10, 'Temperley', Braemar Crescent, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex

It was sometime between 1935 and 1939 that Geoffrey and his family returned to live in England. In 1939, it seems they were living in Kent. That year, Geoffrey patented a system for making steel beams much stronger without having to use any more steel; known as the *Boyd Beam* and eventually referred to as *castellated beams*, now an important engineering component.

Fifty years ago, on 4 January 1939, British Patent number 498281 was granted to **Geoffrey Murray Boyd**, at that time living at 11 Burwood Avenue, Hayes, Kent, for a specification related to improvements in built-up structural member 'of the kind comprising two parts with pairs of projections extending towards one another and welded along a line of sinuous or toothed nature;. The rather involved phraseology of the specification refers, in fact, to what is now known as a castellated steel section, although at the time of the patent application it was called *the Boyd beam*'.
The basis of the beam's method of construction, described by a writer in *The Shipbuilder* as "both simple and ingenious", had occurred to Boyd in 1935 when he was working in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as a structural engineer for the British Structural Steel Company, the South American subsidiary of **Dorman Long**³³.
Knowles p.522

It is likely that Geoffrey and his family were living for some time then in the USA and the following shipping notices seem to imply that he is returning to England after a period of permanent residence living and working in the USA.³⁴

- Arr Southampton 29 March 1939 on 'Queen Mary' from New York Geoffrey M Boyd age 38, 9 Billiter Square, London, Engineer
- Arr Belfast 17 Sep 1942 Geoffrey Murray Boyd on 'Tai Shan' from New York to Belfast Engineer. Adult not accompanied, 18 Hampton Road, Streatham, London SW16. **Permanent residence USA**. Country of future intended permanent residence – England

Shortly after World War II, c1946-47?, Geoffrey invented a storage and retrieval system using 'body punch' and 'edge punch' cards which were in use long after computers became commonplace. Shortly after his retirement he was awarded an O.B.E. from the Queen for his services to shipping. By this time, he and Gladys were living in Northam in Sussex England.

Geoffrey's son, Peter, married Aileen Wells in 1947. They had two sons, Alan and Christopher, who both also became civil engineers. They lived in Africa for many years, involving even more sea journeys travelling between Lagos and Liverpool such as noted in the following shipping notice -

Arr Liverpool 26 Jan 1959 from Lagos on 'Aureol' via Takoradi and Freetown, Peter Murray Boyd 32, Married. Cotts Beck Rd., Scunthorpe, Executive Engineer, Citizenship UK/England. Intended duration of stay – 4 ½ months.

Alan and Christopher Boyd, sons of Geoffrey Murray Boyd.

- Alan Boyd married in April 1976 Leslie French and shortly after they moved from Kent in the UK to Abidjan Ivory Coast where Alan was working for 'TATE N LYLE' the sugar company. He returned to England in 1980.
- Christopher Boyd married Frances in 1983. They had two children, Judith and Paul.

Alan Conyngham BOYD (1902-1943)

According to Celia Bowen, family lore has it Alan was quite a character! He was a very popular likeable person who never married and died during his time in the Army in the Second World War. Like his father, he also worked in Argentina - on the telegraph lines - and left Argentina around the beginning of the War (c1939?) to escape various gambling debts and girlfriends³⁵. He worked his way back to England on a ship and went to stay with his sister Dorothea Elizabeth.

Alan then volunteered for the British Army and was immediately promoted to an officer in the Royal Signals, due to his knowledge of the German telegraph systems that he had been installing in Argentina. He died at El Alamein 1943, apparently, of a heart attack brought about by helping to push a truck that had been stuck in the sand. The Army notified his sister, Dorothea, of his death and, to her dismay, enclosed a large "Mess Bill" that he had run up together with some gambling debts which she refused to pay!³⁶ According to *Commonwealth War Graves Commission CWGC* : Alan Conyngham BOYD, 41, Captain, Royal Corps of Signals, died 15/08/1943, Grave Ref 5.A.19, Tripoli War Cemetery.

Children of Rose Gertrude (MURRAY) and Robert Alexander BOYD

1 Rose Gertrude MURRAY b: 04 Jun 1869 in 'Avondale', Ulladulla NSW, d: 08 Mar 1935 in Sunbury-on-Thames, Staines, Middlesex UK

+ Robert Alexander BOYD b: 17 Dec 1870 in Armagh, Ireland, m: 02 May 1900 in Teddington, Kingston on Thames, Co Middlesex, ENG, d: 03 Feb 1930 in South America

.....2 **Geoffrey Murray BOYD** b: 22 Feb 1901 in Dublin, Dublin, Ireland, d: 2001 in Northam, Sussex, England

+ Gladys DEASON b: 09 Sep 1897, m: 16 Jun 1919 in Argentina, d: Jul 1989 in Hastings and Rother, East Sussex, England

.....2 **Alan Conyngham (Capt.) BOYD** b: 10 Jun 1902 in Bangor Down, nr Belfast, N Ireland, d: 15 Aug 1943 in El Alamein, Tripoli

.....2 **Dorothea Elizabeth BOYD** b: 22 Mar 1907 in Bangor Down, Belfast, N Ireland, d: Oct 1987 in Andover, Hampshire, England

+ Herbert Charles **BOWEN** b: 1904 in India, m: Jul 1930 in Kensington, Middlesex, England, d: 30 Nov 1983 in Thorpe, Nr. Egham, Surrey



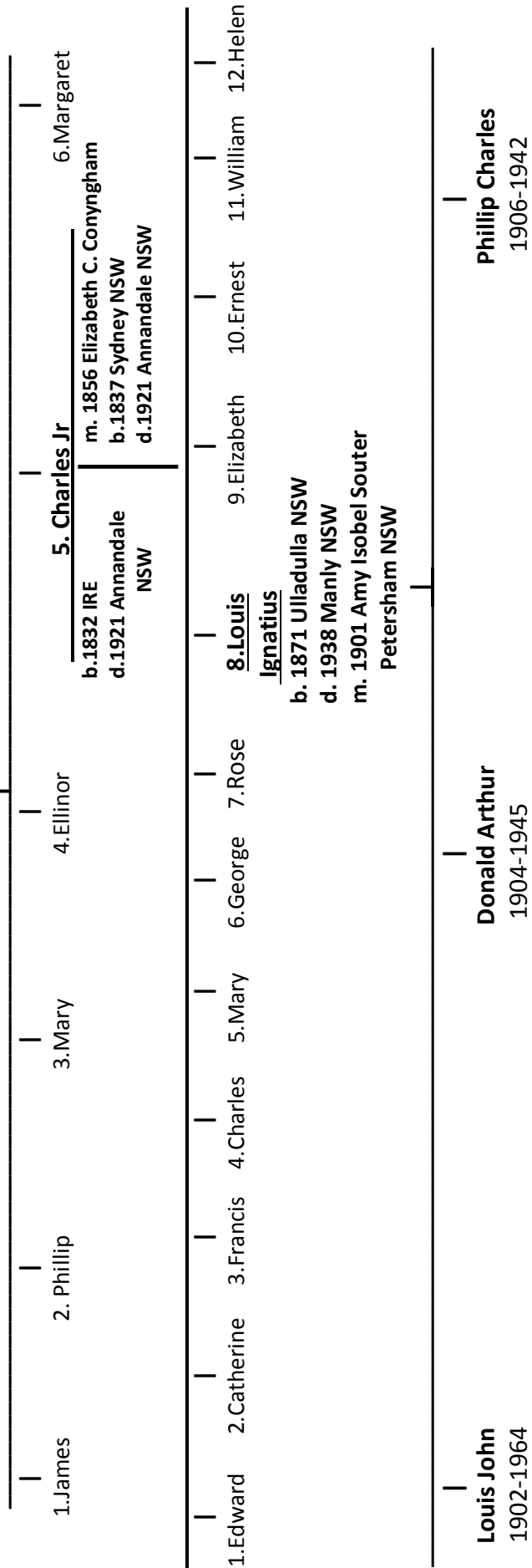
-
- ¹ The Principal, Mother Margaret MacRory was said to be related (see earlier chapter)
- ² These original journals are in the possession of Jean Hughes' daughter, Maxine Davidson of Oatlands NSW
- ³ Which made it easier to transcribe her handwritten poetry.
- ⁴ <http://thebegavalley.org.au/2168.html>
- ⁵ Until the middle of the 20th Century, *Australia Day* was called *Anniversary Day*, so the picnic could have been held on any January 26. 1890-91 seems to be the time frame of the journals.
- ⁶ A Marian Hedges married Oscar Jex in 1895 so the function could have been before then..
- ⁷ Dorothy (Knox) Stephen (1879-1935) m. Colin Campbell STEPHEN 1899 Woollahra NSW
- ⁸ Brother of Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice of NSW from 1844 to 1873
- ⁹ This tablecloth was in the possession of Helen (Nelly) Slattery's son, Tom Slattery and was shown to the author in 1984. Tom has since died.
- ¹⁰ Tom Slattery – interview with author, 9 Feb 1984.
- ¹¹ Daughter of Rose's sister, Lily (Murray) O'Neill of Boorowa NSW
- ¹² Darren Sargent, email to Frank Murray 19 April 2010.
- ¹³ Brungle, then an aboriginal reserve in a pretty setting on the Tumut River, now a very small village of less than 200 people located in a rural area on the road between Gundagai and Tumut NSW. Brungle Mission Station and school was established in 1888 by the Aborigines Protection Board.
- ¹⁴ <http://www.allanfizzell.com/archives/brunglecreek.html>
- ¹⁵ Found on the internet from *The London Literary Gazette and Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, Etc.*
- ¹⁶ BRUNGLE was the site of an early aboriginal mission.
- ¹⁷ This poem found on the internet – from *The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore: including His Melodies, Ballads, Etc.* by Thomas Moore..
- ¹⁸ *Woodford* and *Collingwood* exist as properties on the south western side of Murrumburrah, accessible off the Jugiong road
- ¹⁹ L Boyd and R Boyd left London for Sydney 1895 - from www.findmypast.co.uk passenger search
- ²⁰ Author spent 7 weeks travelling to England in 1954 on the *Largs Bay*!
- ²¹ Marriage Certificate TJ915838 1900 Kingston on Thames, Co of Middlesex UK.
- ²² Possibly "*The train to the clouds*" which is one of the most sought after train journeys in the world from Salta in Argentina, over the Andes and into Chile. The engineering work was directed by Richard Fontain Maury and commenced in 1918.
- ²³ Elizabeth Clare (Lily) Murray married 1. Percy Stephen and 2. Laurie O'Neill of Boorowa NSW.
- ²⁴ Photo given to Marie (Boyd) Goodman by her father, Alan Conyngham Boyd, June 2011.
- ²⁵ NSW Marriage 9 May 1898 Ref 1898/2514 Sydney NSW (no mention of Robert as witness)
- ²⁶ Helen (Nellie) Murray, Rose's sister
- ²⁷ Rose's brothers.
- ²⁸ Rose's father Charles Michael Murray
- ²⁹ Rose's mother Elizabeth Clare (Conyngham) Murray
- ³⁰ http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/1911/Down/Bangor/Clifton_Street/261685/
- ³¹ Email correspondence with Celia Bowen, England, 2010. Celia is daughter-in-law of Dorothea (Boyd) Bowen.
- ³² Photograph held by Marie (Boyd) Goodman
- ³³ **Dorman Long** was the firm of Engineers on the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The family story passed on by Rose's niece, Jean (Murray) Hughes, was that Rose had met Robert Boyd when he was in Australia working for Dorman Long? Research did find a Robert James Boyd³³ working on the Harbour Bridge, a civil engineer –[so was there a connection?]
- ³⁴ This would be when Molly O'Neill visited '*members of Rose's family in America*'.
- ³⁵ Sounds a bit like his uncle in Australia, Rose's brother, George D'Arcy Murray who left his new bride at the altar because his horse wouldn't take him to the church, seeing it as an omen that he should not marry – and he never did! Family lore suggests he was sued for *Breach of Promise*.

8. Louis Ignatius MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON

Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



8. Louis Ignatius MURRAY (1871-1938)

Louis was born on 31 July 1871 at *Avondale*, Ulladulla, and spent his childhood on the family property at Yatte Yattah near Milton NSW, before the family moved gradually to Annandale in Sydney.

By the year 1892, at 21 years, Louis was living at 51 View Street, Annandale¹, with his parents, where he probably lived for the next nine years prior to his marriage. He possibly commenced working for *Anthony Hordern and Sons'* department store before 1892.²

Louis Murray



Louis married Amy Isabel Souter, on 27 March 1901 at *All Saints Church* (Church of England), Petersham NSW. Amy was the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Handel) Souter. Louis was still living at home at Annandale and Amy was living at Petersham in 1901 when he and Amy married. With Amy being a non-Catholic, family stories indicate that there was some dissension at the time on religious grounds by Louis' [RC] parents, Charles and Elizabeth Murray.

On their marriage certificate, Louis' occupation is given as '*Mercer*', his father's occupation as '*Property owner*' and father-in-law's occupation as '*Building Engineer*'. The witnesses at their wedding were Helen Murray (Louis's youngest sister) and Percy H. Stephen, who married Louis' sister Elizabeth Clare (*Lillie*) four years later in 1905. According to John Murray (Louis and Amy's grandson), he was told that his grandmother, Amy, was quite a beauty in her teens/twenties and that Louis had red hair.

Louis and Amy had three sons - the aforesaid John Murray's father - Louis John (1902), Donald Arthur (1904) and Phillip Charles (1906). Louis and Amy and their family lived at '*Avondale*', 11 Delmar Parade, Dee Why. In the front hall of the house, there hung a framed sketch of a rural homestead believed by Louis' family to be the original '*Avondale*' at Yatte Yattah, near Milton NSW.³

An interest in his mother's Marshall connection to Campbell Street may have been behind a letter to the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald* on Thursday 15 March 1934. It seems reasonable to assume, in light of a later 1938 article about '*The Old Haymarket*' (in an early Anthony Hordern newsletter), which included information contributed by Louis, that Louis, himself, was the actual '*correspondent*' of the letter.

CAMPBELL STREET:

A correspondent, writing to the Editor of the "Herald" objects to a proposal to change the name of Campbell-street city. He says the people who propose the change have no regard for ancient landmarks and historical names, which are the records of the track blazed by early pioneers. If the name of the street must be changed, it should be changed to Marshall-street, as George Marshall, a successful tanner, at one time owned the whole of the land on the northern side of the street.'

In the article about "The Old Haymarket" in Anthony Hordern & Sons Ltd staff magazine, *The Hordernian Monthly* of May 1938, Louis Murray is mentioned as the source of some local history of the Brickfield Hill area. Some extracts of Louis' story follow -

"...in 1856, Anthony Hordern the second built a commodious shop of three storeys at 756 George Street, Haymarket, and for some years Mr. And Mrs. Anthony resided there until Retford Hall at Darling Point was built ... In Campbell Street, between George and Pitt Streets, there were no fewer than five hotels - the Packhorse, the Irish Harp, the Beehive⁴, the Picton Arms, and the Peacock Inn ...

To go back to Campbell Street, the writer has elicited the interesting fact that Mr. Louis Murray, the Buyer of the Mercery department, and an "old colonial," is descended on his mother's side from George Marshall, who lived in Campbell Street up to the time of his death in 1828 ...

George Marshall owned all the land on the northern side of Campbell Street, between George and Elizabeth Streets ...



... his daughter married Edward Conyngham...the children of this marriage were Elizabeth, who married Charles Murray, the father of Louis Murray, and Kate, who married Francis McMahon who was a grocer at 209 George Street, Brickfield Hill, in premises opposite the old Hordern shop, and who is mentioned in an incident related in the History of Anthony Hordern & Sons"⁵

Louis Murray Centre Front in Anthony Hordern's group photo captioned 'Buyers 1932'

Only four months after the article appeared, Louis died on 10 September 1938, at the age of 67 years, in St. Ronan's Private Hospital, Manly, of '*acute lobar pneumonia*'.

Sadly, two of Louis' sons - Don and Phillip - did not survive their father by very many years. They fought in World War II, became prisoners of the Japanese and perished while in captivity. Don died in Borneo only days before the end of the Pacific War, on the infamous death march from Sandakan to Ranau. His name appears on the *Labuan Memorial* in the Labuan War Cemetery -

MURRAY, Sgt. Donald Arthur, NX.69389. AIF 2/3 Motor Amb. Coy., Australian Army Service Corps. 25th March, 1945. Age 40. Son of Louis and Amy Isobel Murray; husband of Patrice Dorothy Sydney Murray, of Roseville, New South Wales. Panel 20



Donald Arthur Murray⁶

Don was one of over 2000 Allied prisoners of war (POW) held in the Sandakan POW camp in north Borneo, having been transferred there from Singapore as a part of B Force. The 1494 POW's that made up B Force, were transported from Changi on 7 July 1942 on board the tramp ship *Ubi Maru*, arriving in Sandakan Harbour on 18 July 1942⁷

Don's brother, Phillip, is buried in Kranji War Memorial Cemetery, Singapore -

MURRAY, Sgt Phillip Charles, NX.34248. AIF 2/20 Bn. Australian Infantry. 10th February, 1942. Age 35. Son of Louis and Amy Murray; husband of Edna Leon Murray, of Rose Bay, New South Wales, Australia. Sp. Mem. "C". 32. D. 12.

Louis' widow, Amy Isabelle Murray, and her eldest son Louis John Murray would have been saddened, after the War ended, to then learn of the deaths of her two younger sons, Don and Phillip. However, Amy survived her husband, Louis, by 24 years and died on 25th August 1962 at Masonic Homes, Glenfield. Her usual residence was still given as 11 Delmar Parade, Dee Why.

Children of Louis Ignatius & Amy Isobel (Souter) MURRAY

- 1 Louis Ignatius MURRAY b: 31 Jul 1871 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 10 Sep 1938 in Sydney NSW
... + Amy Isobel SOUTER b: 03 Aug 1878, m: 27 Mar 1901, d: 25 Aug 1962
- ... 2 **Louis John MURRAY** b: 1902 in Petersham, New South Wales, d: 15 Nov 1964 in Sydney NSW
..... + Doris Lilian Ayers PARR b: 12 Apr 1904 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, m: 1930, d: 1998 in Sydney NSW
- 3 *John David MURRAY* b: 20 Mar 1932
..... + Betty Margaret STEELE m: 03 Dec 1983
..... + Janice PEACH m: 1956
..... 4 Stephen MURRAY b: 1960
..... + Deborah WRIGHT b: 1956
..... 4 Joanne MURRAY b: 1962
..... + James QUINLAN b: 1960
..... 4 Simon MURRAY b: 1965
..... + Tracey ALLEN b: 1969
..... 4 James MURRAY b: 1968
..... + Lolita MADEX b: 1978
- 3 *Peter Stuart MURRAY* b: 05 Dec 1933
..... + Fay E ROGERS b: 1934, m: 1957
..... 4 Malcolm D MURRAY b: 1958
..... + Jacqueline EZZY b: 1960
..... 4 Karen MURRAY b: 1960
..... + James SARKIS b: 1956
- 3 *Geoffrey Malcolm MURRAY* b: 14 Apr 1937 in Manly, New South Wales, Australia, d: 15 Dec 1995 in Kogarah, New South Wales, Australia
..... + Kay SHOEBERT b: 21 Oct 1938 in Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia, m: 05 Oct 1963, d: 22 Jun 2005 in Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia
..... 4 Elizabeth J MURRAY b: 1966
..... + Stewart JOYCE b: 1964
..... 4 Nicholas MURRAY b: 1973
- ... 2 **Donald Arthur MURRAY** b: 23 Jul 1904, d: 25 Mar 1945 in Borneo POW Camp
..... + Patrice Dorothy Sydney WYATT b: 19 Feb 1908, m: 15 Oct 1931 in St. Stephen's Sydney, d: 16 Aug 1947
- 3 *Patrice Rosalie MURRAY* b: 21 Feb 1933
..... + Ralph Bruce SILLAR b: 30 May 1928, m: 12 Mar 1933 in St. Alban's, Lindfield NSW
..... 4 Andrew Bruce SILLAR b: 22 Mar 1956
..... + Helen Marion PRITCHARD b: 20 Jul 1953, m: 04 Jan 1980 West Lindfield NSW
..... 4 Robert Barclay SILLAR b: 19 Aug 1959
..... + Julie Ann STOCK b: 16 Jul 1964, m: 11 Sep 1993 in St. James Church, Wyong NSW
..... 4 Donald Mark SILLAR b: 16 Apr 1962
..... + Jenny Elizabeth CRATCHLEY b: 18 Jul 1967, m: 19 Jan 1991 in St. Swithin's, Pymble NSW
- 3 Eleanor Dorothy MURRAY b: 20 Nov 1937, d: 12 Mar 1993 in Brisbane, Qld
- ... 2 **Philip Charles MURRAY** b: 1906, d: Feb 1942
..... + Edna L BURGE m: 1934 in Sydney NSW



Photograph taken at "Avondale", Delmar Parade, Dee Why about 1935.
Patrice Dorothy Murray, Donald Arthur Murray, Louis Ignatius Murray, Phillip Charles Murray,
Doris Lilian Murray, Amy Isabel Murray, Edna Murray, John David Murray,
Patrice Rosalie Murray, Peter Stuart Murray.



¹ According to the death certificate of his sister Catherine (Katie) Murray who died in 1892. As informant, Louis gave his address.

² Caption in group Anthony Horderns' staff photo of staff who served the company for 40-50 years [1937] in *Hordernian Monthly*, January 1938, p.148.

³[Possibly by Edward WARNER, Australian Printmaker (1879-1968)]

⁴ *The Beehive Inn* in Campbell Street was kept by Edward Conyngham (father of Elizabeth Clare Murray)

⁵ REDMOND, J.J. 1938, *The history of Anthony Hordern and Sons Limited*, Sydney, 155 pp.

⁶ Paybook photograph taken on enlistment. AWM Collection Record: P02467.872

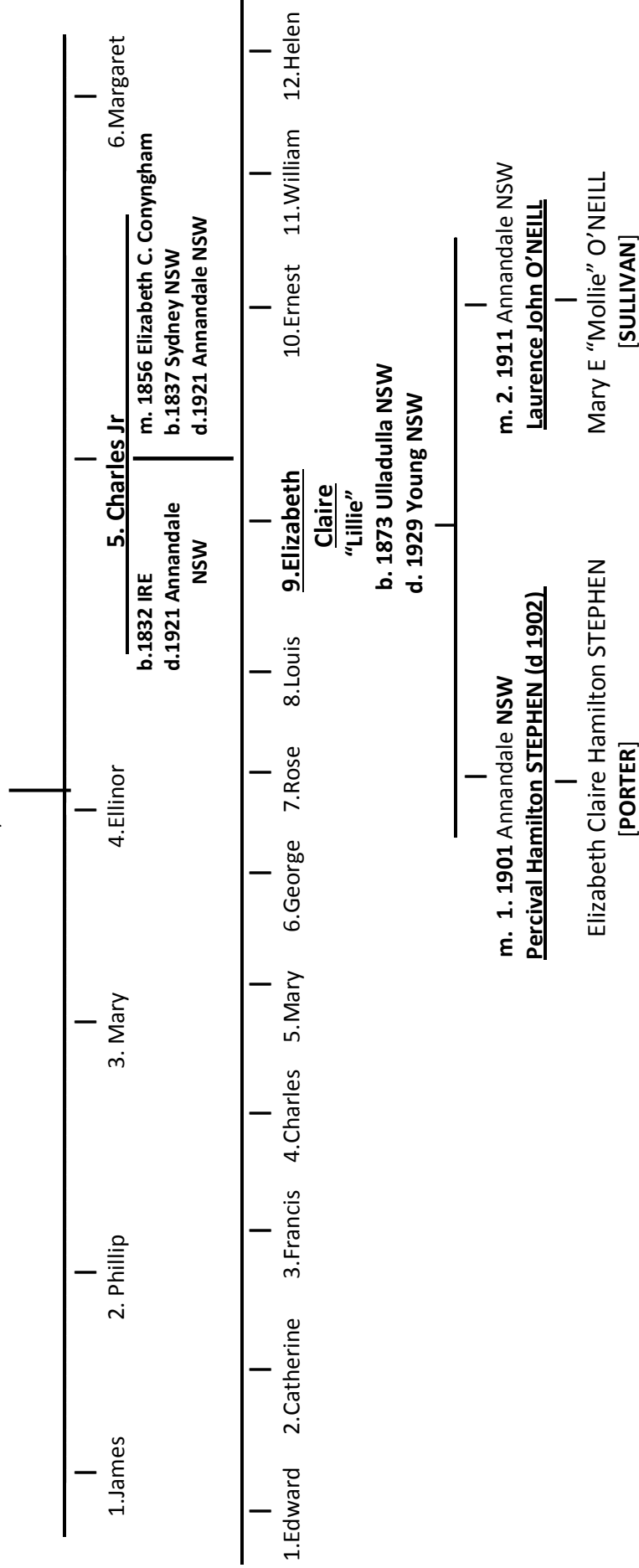
⁷ AWM Collection Record: P02467.872

9. Elizabeth Claire MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON

Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland

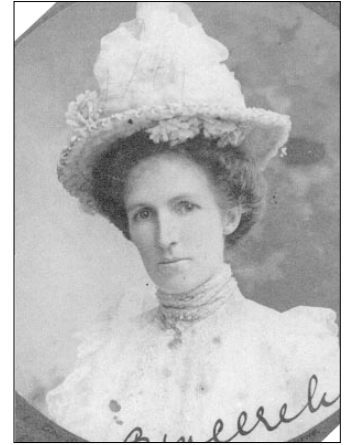
Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



Square brackets [] Married surnames

9. Elizabeth Claire (Lillie) MURRAY (1873-1929)

Elizabeth (*Lillie*) was born on 11 August 1873 at *Avondale*, Ulladulla NSW, where she spent her early years with her family. It is believed she went to boarding school when she was older. At the age of 22, in the year 1895, she was present at the wedding of her brother Charles Henry Marshall Murray in Cobargo NSW. It was held in *Tarlintonville*, Quaama, where Charles married Catherine Tarlinton. A newspaper report of 16 February 1895 reported that, '*Miss Lillie Murray wore cream silk voile with buttercup silk and lace trimmings, the hat to match and bouquet of cream roses and buttercups*', and that she wore a gift of the bridegroom, a gold bangle with name engraved.¹



Lillie Murray

Lillie married Percival Hamilton (*Percy*) Stephen at Annandale in 1901. Percy was the son of Virginius Alfred and Eliza (Sawyer) Stephen of Adelong NSW. The Stephens belonged to a distinguished pioneering legal family, the most notable of whom was Sir Alfred Stephen, who served as Chief Justice and Lieutenant Governor of New South Wales.

At the time of their marriage, Percy Stephen was working for the Commercial Bank. Sadly, he had an unfortunate accident after he and Lillie had been married for only a short time. He suffered a fall from his horse, sustaining fatal injuries, and died aged only 28 on 14 June 1902. His death notice follows.

STEPHEN.—June 14, at his residence, 28 Carrington-Street, Summer Hill, Percival Hamilton, son of the late Virginius W.B. Stephen, beloved husband of Lillie Stephen, aged 28 years.²

A daughter, Elizabeth Claire Hamilton, had been born to Lillie and Percy on 10 January 1902 in Sydney and was only five months old when her father died. She was known in the family as '*Doodie*'. Thus, Lillie was a widow at 29 years of age.



Lillie and Doodie with mother Lizzie Murray



Elizabeth Claire (*Doodie*) Stephen

A second marriage

It would be nine years before Lillie married again. In 1911, she married Laurence John (*Larry*) O'Neill at Annandale. Larry was the son of Storekeeper, David Joseph and Mary (Ryan) O'Neill of Boorowa NSW. As a local solicitor, he handled much of the legal business of the 'Castle' Ryans³ and practised in Boorowa from 1893 until 1929. In 1913, the birth of a second child for Lillie with her second husband - another daughter, Mary O'Neill (known as '*Mollie*'), would be a happy event.

Lillie died on 31 May 1929 at the age of 56 from heart failure, in the Sacred Heart Hospital, Young NSW. At the time, her daughter *Doodie* was 27, married to Thomas Porter, and daughter *Mollie* was 15 years of age. An obituary was printed in the local newspaper.

Death of Mrs. L.J. O'Neill

In our last issue, we briefly referred to the death of Mrs. O'Neill, wife of our well-known solicitor, Mr. L.J. O'Neill, which took place in the Sacred Heart Hospital, Young, just a week ago. Mrs. O'Neill had been in indifferent health for the past two years, but it did not affect her genial disposition, which she retained until about a month ago, when she was stricken down with a paralytic stroke from which she never rallied. The news of her death was received with considerable regret by our residents, as she enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a large circle of friends, who were grieved at her passing away.

In many public matters she took a keen interest, and was one of the foundation members of the local branch of the Country Women's Association, besides assisting all charitable and laudable objects. In patriotic movements during the War, she also played her part, and was an enthusiastic worker in the interests of the Red Cross Society, which did so much towards the comfort of our soldiers.

Mrs. O'Neill was possessed of a kind and generous [disposition ... was previously] married to the late Mr. Percival Stephen of the Commercial Bank, and there was one child by the marriage, Elizabeth Clare, now Mrs. Porter, of Sydney. Eighteen years ago, the late Mrs. O'Neill was married to Mr. L.J. O'Neill, of Boorowa, who is left with one daughter, Mollie, to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

The deceased is also survived by two sisters: Mrs. J.M. Slattery of Mosman and Mrs. Boyd of Los Angeles, America, and four brothers, Edward, Louis, George and Ernest, all of Sydney. The remains were brought to Burrowa on Saturday last, and taken to the Convent Chapel, where they remained until the afternoon, when the funeral left for the Galong cemetery, and was very largely attended.

Father McDonnell, of Boorowa, officiated at the graveside, and was assisted by Father Bugler, of Boorowa, Dean Hennessy, of Young, and three priests from the Redemptorist Monastery. The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs. J.J. Patterson and Son, of Young. [followed by names of wreath givers]

Lillie's second husband, Larry O'Neill, survived his wife by nine years and died at Boorowa on 19 December 1940. The Boorowa Newspaper printed the following funeral notice for him.⁴



Molly O'Neill (1913-1970)

O'NEILL. - At Boorowa, on December 19, 1940, Laurence John (Larry), dearly beloved father of Mollie, and step-father of Clare Porter. Dearly beloved brother of Ina (deceased), Mothers Borgia and Justinian (deceased), David and Matthew. Requiescat in pace. Funeral at Galong Cemetery, 3 p.m. Friday December 20, 1940.

Children of Elizabeth Claire (Lillie) MURRAY

1 Elizabeth Claire (Lillie) MURRAY b: 11 Aug 1873 Avondale, Ulladulla NSW d: 31 May 1929 Young NSW

+Percival Hamilton STEPHEN m: 1901 in Annandale (RC) b: 1874 Adelong NSW d: 14 Jun 1902 28 Carrington St., Summer Hill NSW

..... 2 Elizabeth Claire Hamilton (Doodie) STEPHEN b: 10 Jan 1902, Glebe Pt., Sydney NSW

+Thomas PORTER m: 24 Jun 1926 in Sydney NSW

*2nd Husband of Elizabeth Claire Hamilton (Doodie) STEPHEN:

+? SCRIVENER

*2nd Husband of Elizabeth Clare (Lillie) MURRAY:

. +Laurence John (Larry) O'NEILL m: 1911 in Annandale NSW b: 1867 Binalong NSW d: 19 Dec 1940 Boorowa NSW

..... 2 Mary E (Mollie) O'NEILL b: 1913 Boorowa NSW d: 1970 Sydney NSW

+John SULLIVAN



¹ TROVE 16 Feb 1895.

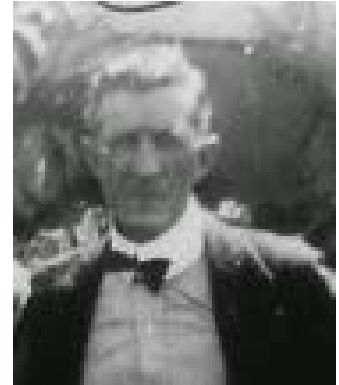
² Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842-1954) Monday 16 June 1902

³ Larry's mother was a niece of Edward (Ned) Ryan (1786-1871) who established himself in the Lachlan district of NSW particularly around Boorowa and Galong. His substantial home became known as 'Galong Castle'. These Ryans were locally referred to as the 'Castle Ryans'.

⁴ Obituary cuttings held by author.

10. Ernest Herbert (*Ern*) MURRAY (1875-1942)

Ernest was born on 7 November 1875 at *Avondale* Ulladulla. After his early education at local schools, his daughters, Jean and Lorraine, in an oral interview, said Ernest was later educated by the Brothers¹. They went on to say that he and his brothers and sisters were all well-educated and were all very tall; as an adult, he was the least tall of his brothers at 6 feet, with their father Charles about '6ft 7in'. Some-time after the family moved to Annandale, Ernest commenced work at the Sydney GPO, delivering telegrams by horseback. He became a telegraphist and later was Senior Overseer. Norman Gilroy also worked at the GPO with him before entering the priesthood. They became friends and Norman eventually became Sydney's Roman Catholic Cardinal Norman Thomas Gilroy.²



Ern Murray

In 1907, Ernest married Lavinia (Vena) Goldstraw in Sydney. They lived for a time in the Sydney suburb of Bexley. They had three daughters, Alice (1907), Jean (1912) and Lorraine (Laurie) (1918). Jean had memories of her father being good looking and possessing a great personality. He could play the piano by ear, dance and sing and loved entertaining the young people with stories and conjuring tricks. In fact, '*Uncle Ern*' was very popular with nephews Neville (*Dibbie*) and Jimmy Murray from Darbys Falls, and they used to love visiting him and his family when they lived, later, in Rose Bay, especially to partake of the '*Sunday roast*'.

Ern's daughters said that he told them they had numerous relations around Boorowa - including '*Julians and Gearins*'. There was a Richard Julian mentioned in the book '*King of Galong Castle*' who worked for Faithfulls and Gibsons at Goulburn. Ernest's brother, William Murray, was also said to be friendly with the Faithfulls of Goulburn, and often stayed with them on their property near Goulburn NSW.

When his parents, Charles and Lizzie Murray, became very ill, Ernest and Vena sold their house at Bexley where they were living and moved in with their daughters to 55 View Street, Annandale, to look after the old couple. They were there only a short time - about 6 months, when Ernest's mother Lizzie and then, shortly after, his father Charles died. Ernest and Vena then acquired a house at 15 Towns Road, Rose Bay, in 1922 and made that their home.

Ernest's nephew, Neville (*Dibby*) Murray, had come up from the country (Darby's Falls near Cowra NSW) in the late 1920s to work at the GPO in Sydney and it was there that he met his Uncle Ernest Murray for the first time. They were both telegraphists [Morse code operators] and both stood up to answer a call to the telephone for '*Murray*' - and because of a family resemblance, a conversation ensued. It was then established, to their delight, that Neville's father was actually Ernest's

brother. Neville's father, Francis Conyngham (*Frank*) Murray had died in Darby's Falls of TB in 1909, and there had been little or no contact since that time with the Sydney Murray relations.

Ern's daughters, Jean and Alice Murray, later enjoyed family holidays in Darbys Falls and met their other country cousins including Nell and Aubrey Murray. Some years later, Ern's daughter, Alice, became godmother to Neville's daughter, Joan Murray, and Jean was godmother to Nell's daughter, Margaret Cooke.



Third from the left - Neville Murray (Frank's son)
with his father's brothers George, Bill and Ernest Murray in the 1930s

Ernest retired from the GPO on his 65th birthday in 1940. He suffered a stroke and was paralysed for over two years until he died in 1942. When Ernest became ill, his daughters remembered that his old friend and workmate, Sydney's then Archbishop [later Cardinal] Norman Thomas Gilroy, came several times to visit him at his Rose Bay home.

Ernest's eldest daughter Alice, who worked at *David Jones* department store in the city in charge of the silverwear department, was 46 years old when she married Edward Leigh Myers in 1953. Jean married Donald Keith Hughes in 1938, and Laurie never married. During the war Laurie joined the Air Force, but after 12 months she had to resign to look after her mother and her sister, Jean, who was ill for a time. Laurie eventually retired down the South Coast to live by the sea at Headland Drive, Gerroa NSW

Ernest's daughter Jean (1912-1984) was interviewed by Neville's daughter and niece before she died, and was a fount of information and family lore about the Murrays mentioned through this narrative. Her sister Laurie added to this at the Murray Reunion held at Mollymook in the year 2000.

Children of Ernest Herbert & Mary Lavinia (Goldstraw) MURRAY

1 Ernest Herbert MURRAY b: 07 Nov 1875 in 'Avondale' Ulladulla NSW, d: 1942 in Woollahra NSW
... + Mary Lavinia (Vena) GOLDSTRAW b: 10 Aug 1884 in New Norfolk, Tasmania, Australia, m: 1907 in
Sydney NSW, d: Sydney NSW Australia

.....**2 Alice Myra MURRAY** b: 1907 in Annandale NSW, d: 1980 in Pennant Hills NSW

..... + Edward Leigh MYERS m: 1953 in Paddington NSW, d: Abt. 1969 in St Kilda Park? VIC

.....**2 Jean Phillomene MURRAY** b: 21 Mar 1912 in Rockdale NSW, d: 1984 in Sydney NSW

..... + Donald Keith HUGHES b: 06 Jan 1915 in Sydney NSW, m: 1938 in Kingsford NSW, d: 1976

.....**3 Robert Murray HUGHES** b: 14 Aug 1939 in Waverley NSW, d: 19 Oct 2012 in NSW

..... . + Dawn Beryl BUCKSATH b: 20 Oct 1935 in Brisbane Qld, m: 11 Nov 1960 in Dover Heights,
Sydney NSW, d: 09 Jun 1998 in Ipswich Qld

..... .4 Jan-Maree HUGHES b: 09 May 1961 in Sydney NSW

..... + Gary Gordon MARTIN m: 1981, d: Bef. 2013

..... .4 Murray Andrew HUGHES b: 11 Feb 1963 in Sydney NSW

..... + Doris MICALEFF m: 15 Apr 2000

..... .4 Annette Kimberley HUGHES b: 24 Aug 1964 in Sydney NSW

..... .4 Jeannine Leonie HUGHES b: 28 Dec 1967 in Miranda NSW

..... + Charles PROSSER m: Sep 1996

.....**3 Maxine HUGHES** b: 08 Apr 1941

..... +1. Mark de HAVILLAND

..... .4 Quentin Mark de HAVILLAND b: 1962

..... + Kyle SWENNEY b: 08 Aug 1966

..... .4 Scott Matthew de HAVILLAND b: 05 Jul 1963 in Sydney NSW

..... + Anna Helena COOK b: 29 Dec 1965 in La Oroya, PERU, m: 04 Sep 1993

..... 4 Cathryn Jane de HAVILLAND b: 1966

..... + Leslie CLARKE

..... 4 Donna Maxine de HAVILLAND b: 1972

..... +2 David Royce GREGORY b: 23 May 1948 in Sydney NSW

.....**2 Lorraine I (Laurie) MURRAY** b: 1918 in Rockdale NSW, d Abt 2003 Gerroa NSW



¹ His daughters said they were *De La Salle Brothers* but must be mistaken as they arrived in Sydney on 6th January 1906. Ernest, by then, was 31 years of age.

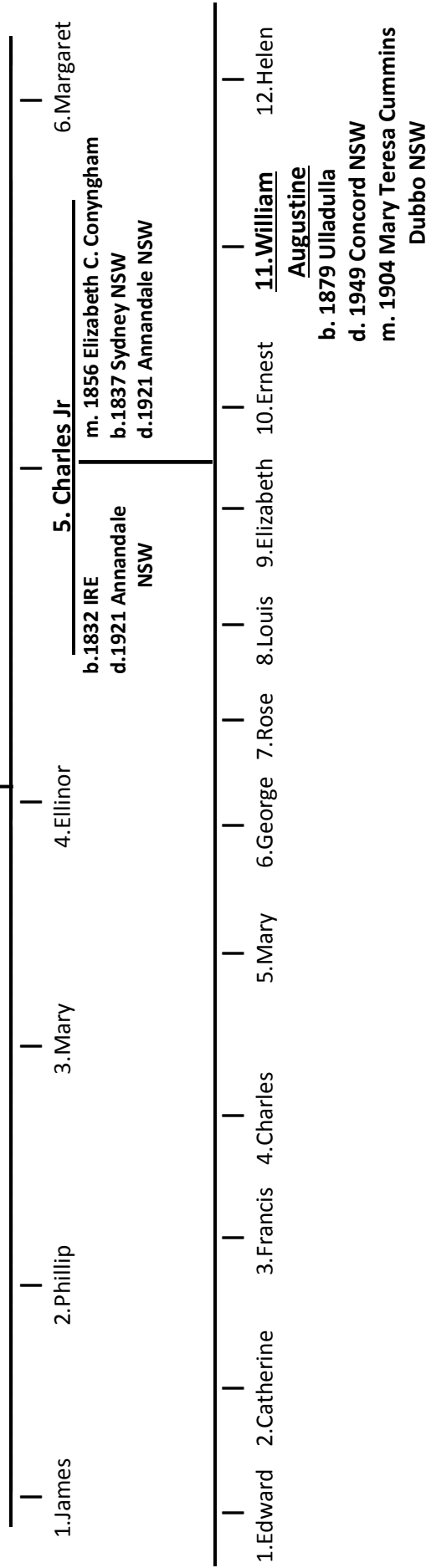
² From interview with his daughters Jean (Murray) Hughes (1987) and Laurie Murray (2000). Norman (later Cardinal) Gilroy was ordained a Catholic Priest 24.12.1923, after attending the Seminary at Springwood NSW.

11. William Augustine MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON

Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



11. William Augustine (Bill) MURRAY (1879-1949)

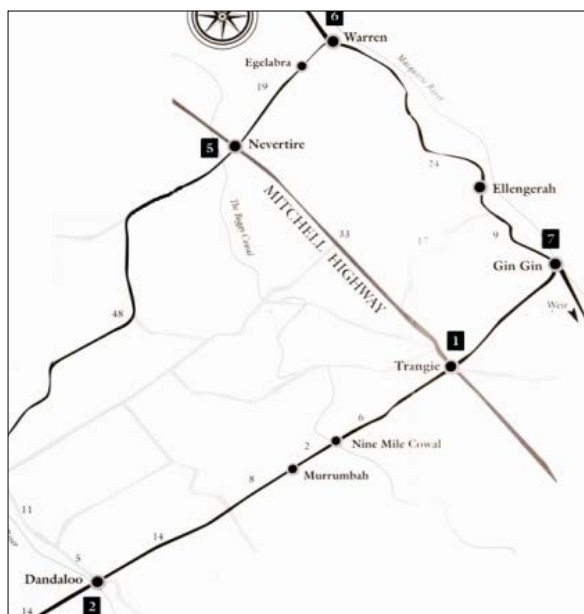
Bill was born on 27th July 1879 at *Avondale* Ulladulla. He would have grown up on the family property '*Avondale*' at Yatte Yattah and moved to the Sydney suburb of Annandale with the family about 1890. He lived in one of the houses his father, Charles Murray, owned in View Street. *Sands 1898 Sydney Directory* lists "W. Murray, 26 View St., Annandale'.



At the age of 20 years, on 18 Dec 1899, Bill joined the NSW Police Force as a probationary constable. His previous calling on his application was given as '*Clerk*'. A year later, on 18 Dec 1900, he was promoted to *Ordinary Constable*. It would be another ten years before he was promoted in 1910 to *1st Class Constable*.¹

Bill Murray in brother Ernest's garden at Towns Road, Rose Bay

Sometime before 1904, Bill was transferred to Dandaloo NSW. Dandaloo was a coach stop and settlement on the road from Peak Hill to outback Nyngan and Cobar. The town boasted two hotels, a store, racecourse, post office, police station and Cobb & Co. changing station. When the railway line extended to Trangie in 1882, Dandaloo like so many, other coaching towns faded. The road from Trangie to Dandaloo follows the tracks of Cobb & Co². Located 33 km west of Narrromine on the Mitchell Highway, Trangie as well as the nearby towns and localities of Warren, Nevertire and Dandaloo are part of the Cobb & Co. history.



Dandaloo Trangie Nevertire map

It is interesting to note that it was about this time, between 1902-1904, that Bill's older brother, Francis Conyngham (Frank) Murray and his wife and then family moved all the way from Mount McDonald in central western NSW to Nevertire. Bill may have encouraged their relocation there after the Mount McDonald mining boom ended.

According to Bill's niece, Jean (Murray) Hughes³, Bill was at one time a policeman at Cumnock NSW in charge of the Police Station there. At the age of 25 years, Bill married Mary Teresa (Polly) Cummins in 1904 in Dubbo NSW.⁴ She was the daughter of William and Ellen (Fairs) Cummins of Barrabadeen near Dubbo NSW. The marriage was not successful and it was believed that they later divorced (or separated) after he returned from overseas service in World War I. There were no children of the marriage.

Bill's niece, Jean, recalled that her sister Alice Murray (b. 1907) spent two weeks at Cumnock with Bill and his wife, 'Aunty Polly,' as a child, and that they had wanted to keep Alice with them for longer. (Jean and Alice were Ernest Murray's daughters). It was also known that Bill was very friendly with the pioneer Faithfull family at Goulburn NSW and stayed with them for holidays at times on their property. As it turns out, his later relationship with one of the Faithfull girls may have led to his marriage problems.

When Bill enlisted in the AIF at Forbes NSW in 1916, his marriage may have already been in trouble. His age was 37 years 7 months and his trade or occupation was given as *'Police Constable, 17 years in NSW Mounted Police'*. Next of kin was Mary Murray, wife, *'Leona , Kia-Ora Road, Double Bay, Sydney NSW'*. On the form, he agreed to allot one-fifth of his pay to her. The printed words *'Wife'* and *'3/5'* were crossed out and *'Sep allce 1/5'* substituted. Instead of his wife's home address, he gave his postal address as *'Police Station, Forbes NSW'*. He described himself as having *'fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair'*.

The newly enlisted Bill was appointed to *'53^d Reinf Battalion, Bathurst'* on 2nd May 1916. William Augustine Murray, Service No. 2449, embarked with C. Coy on 14 Sept 1916 on the troop-ship *Mashobra* and disembarked at Plymouth UK on 2 Oct 1916.⁵

According to his service record, Bill was appointed Acting Corporal, 5th Australian Div Base Depot, Etaples, France, on 16 Dec 1916, and proceeded overseas to France per S.S. *Princess Henrietta* - *'to reinforce the Unit'*. After serving in France for less than 12 months, on 26/9/1917, he was wounded in action at Ypres - a severe gunshot wound to the shoulder - and invalided to England. After spending some time in hospital there, his papers were marked *'returned to Australia per D.8. for Discharge'* dated 12.5.18. He disembarked from *H.M.A.S. Ruahine* at Sydney on 5 July 1918 and was discharged from the A.I.F. on 12 Jan 1919 at Sydney as Medically Unfit. Disability - *'G.S.W. left Shoulder'*. [Gun Shot Wound?]



'MURRAY, W.A.' is one of the names listed of those who served in the First World War - on the *Yatte Yattah Community Honour Roll 1914-1918* at the Milton NSW RSL Club.

Interestingly, still among the papers in Bill's army service record was a letter from a Miss Alma T... of Bunbury WA dated July 22nd 1918 requesting information as to whether Bill had yet returned to Australia and asking for his address. A copy of the reply from the Army, dated 30 July 1918, gave her Bill's official next-of-kin address of '*Leona, Kiora Road, Double Bay, Sydney NSW*'. His estranged wife, Polly, may not have taken too kindly to Alma turning up on her doorstep after Bill's war.

Bill spent some time in Randwick hospital when he returned from overseas in July 1918. According to his niece, Jean, he then worked for a time as a '*police or customs officer*'. However, by 1925 it seems divorce proceedings were under way with Bill forced to pay maintenance to his estranged wife, Mary.

A *Sydney Morning Herald* report of 16 November 1927 finds '*William Augustine Murray, Investigation officer of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department*', instituting proceedings at the Central Summons Court against a pilot, Edgar Whitley Percival, who had allegedly flown an aeroplane not certified as airworthy. In the 1930 Electoral Roll, William was living at his brother Ernest's house at 15 Towns Road, Vaucluse; his occupation *civil servant*. Also living there at the time with Ernest and his wife Lavinia (Vena) was his brother George D'Arcy Murray and Ernest's daughter, Alice.

However, on 9 June 1931 Bill was in jail for non-compliance of a maintenance order; his occupation - '*Retired CIS*'. In his defence in court, he said he had retired from his employment because of a nervous breakdown, which was brought on by domestic trouble and war wounds and that he had lost two stone in weight. The 1933 Electoral Roll indicated that he had left his Towns Road, Vaucluse, address. It is not known what Bill was doing from 1931 until his death in 1949, but his niece Jean Hughes said she believed he then went to live with a woman and the family never heard of him again!

The final notation on Bill's army service record is that he died on 4 May 1949 due to war service '*IWG List 19.7.49*'. Bill's death certificate⁶ states that he died on 4th May 1949 at the *Repatriation General Hospital Concord*, aged 70. His late residence is given as 401C Housing Settlement, Herne Bay, Municipality of Canterbury and his occupation, '*Investigation Officer*'.

The informant was R. F. Stafford, Clerk, Repatriation General Hospital Concord. However, a mystery lingers, in that Stafford entered Bill's conjugal status as - *'married'* - with name of his [supposedly] estranged spouse - *'Mary Teresa Cummin'*. William Augustine (Bill) Murray was buried at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Rookwood NSW.



¹ SRNSW Reel 3043 [8/3253} Police-Register of Police Appointments (c.1862-1913)

² Cobb & Co Heritage Trail – Trangie Trail. <http://www.cobbandco.net.au/html/trangie.html>

³ Daughter of Ernest Murray, Bill's brother.

⁴ NSW Marriage Ref 6419/1904

⁵ Australian Archives World War I Personnel Records – William Augustine Murray Service No. 2449

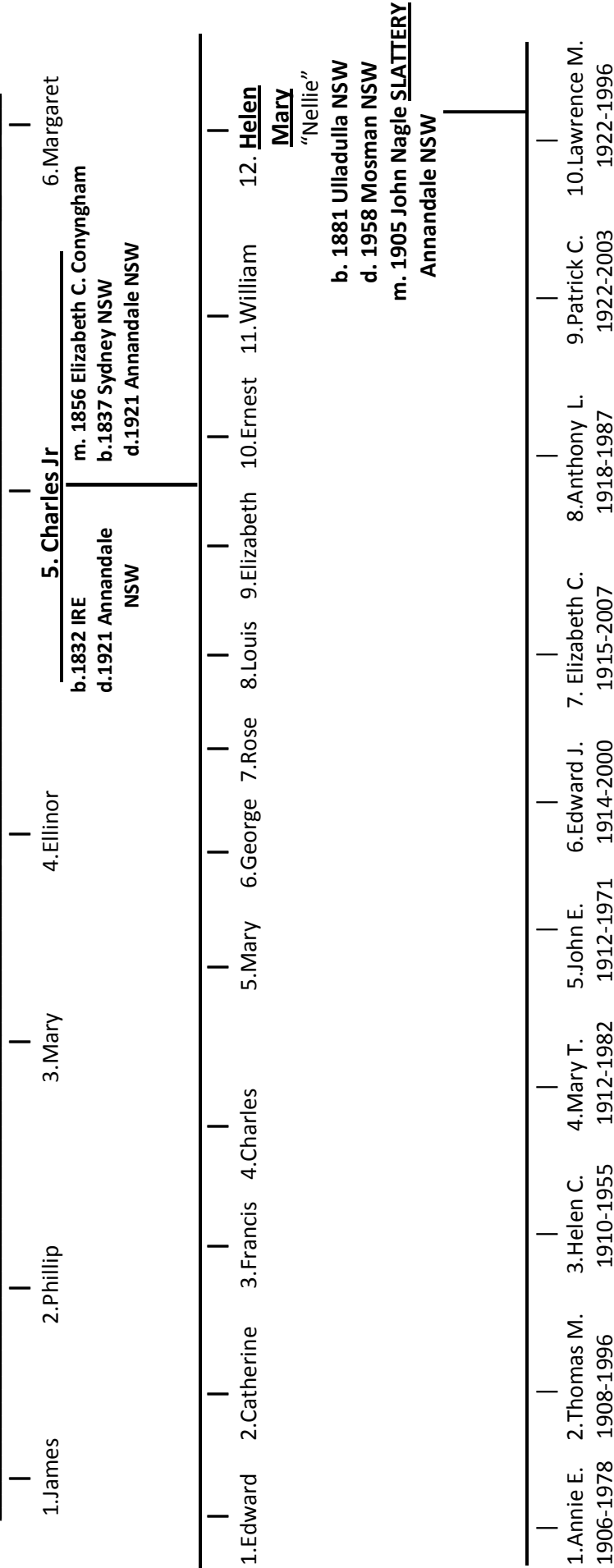
⁶ NSW Death Ref No. 194

12. Helen Mary MURRAY

CHARLES MURRAY m. SUSAN SHANNON

Kesh, Co Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Arr. Australia 1839 per "SUSAN" with six children



[TOMS]

Square brackets [] Married surnames

12. Helen Mary (Nellie) MURRAY (1881-1958)

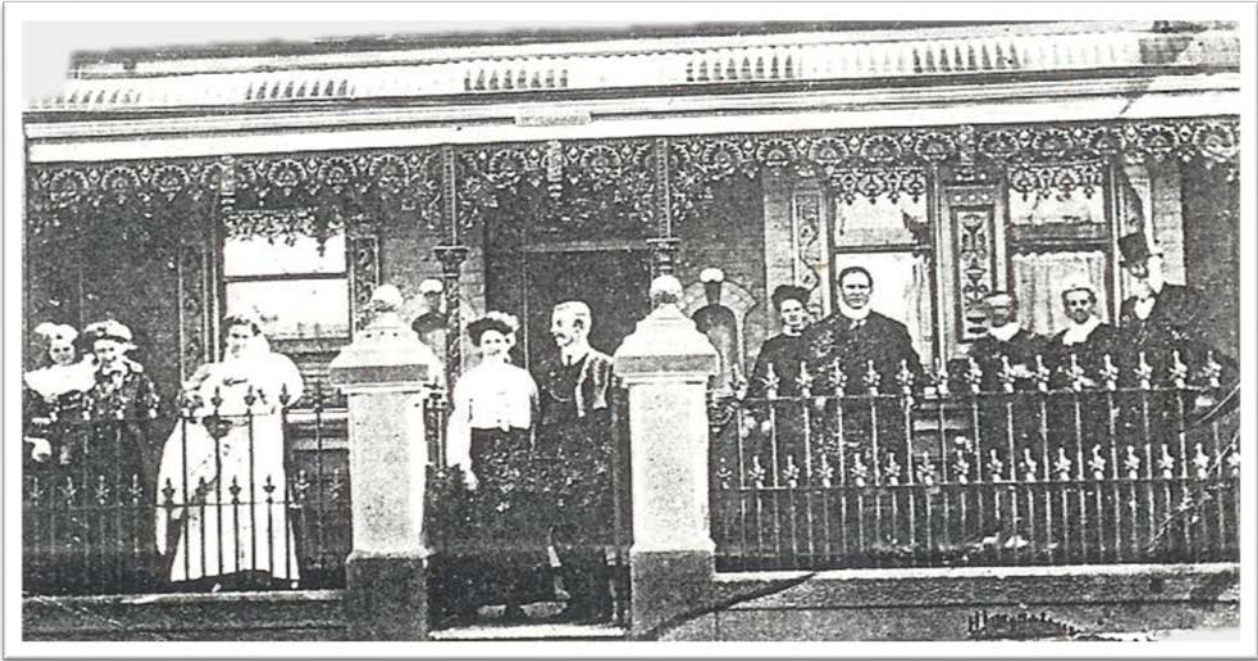
The 12th and youngest child of Charles and Elizabeth Murray, Helen (known as *Nellie*) was born on 14 August 1881, at *Avondale*, Ulladulla. According to daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary (Voss) Slattery¹, wife of Helen's son, Patrick Conyngham Slattery, Helen did not remember much about her older brothers and sisters as she was sent away to boarding school - '*a convent at Moss Vale*'². In January 1891, the Dominican nuns had bought "*Elm Court*" from Hon. A Campbell and they proposed to open a school there in the February. The school was known as *Mount St Mary's* and was opened by Cardinal Moran on the 9th of March 1891.



Helen would have been only ten years of age in 1891. She would have had her early schooling at Yatte Yattah before being sent off to boarding school when she was older. Helen's memories of her father (Charles Murray Jr) were that he was a very harsh man - '*used to lock his children out [if they misbehaved] and their mother had to let them in again*'. Helen also told her children that most of her brothers and sisters were '*delivered by a black gin*'. Another thing Helen remembered was that her mother, Elizabeth Clare (Conyngham) Murray, told them that she had property at Brickfield Hill and '*was taken down by her solicitor*'. This property comprised the land and *Bee Hive Inn* property in Campbell Street, Sydney, bequeathed to her mother, Mary Ann (Marshall) Conyngham by her father, George Marshall. The solicitor apparently told Elizabeth that the property would never be worth anything and to get rid of it. Helen's mother took his advice and the solicitor bought the property himself! He did well!

Helen's son, Thomas Michael Slattery³, also said that his mother did not recall much about life in Ulladulla as, by the time she left school, the family was settled in the suburb of Annandale in Sydney. On 14 August 1905, at *St. Brendan's Catholic Church*, Annandale, Helen married John Nagle Slattery, son of Thomas Michael and Annie Genevieve (O'Connor) Slattery. Thomas Michael Slattery, originally from Tipperary, Ireland, was a solicitor and MLA (Member of the Legislative Assembly) for Boorowa NSW from 1880 to 1895, and MLC (Member of the Legislative Council) 1900-1905, serving in various ministerial positions. Helen and John lived for a time in a house in Annandale before moving to Mosman. They produced a large family of ten children.

When the family moved from Annandale to Mosman, Tom Slattery remembered going with his mother from their home in Mosman to visit the Murray grandparents and uncles in Annandale. Uncles George and Edward (*Eddie*) lived at home and never married.



Nellie and husband John Nagle Slattery at entrance to house, Annandale, with Charles Murray Jr tall man in top hat at far right and other family members⁴

Tom recalled *George* as a big man and his mother, *Helen*, saying that only one of her brothers was less than six feet in height. He recalled that his grandfather, *Charles Jr*, was very big and very tall - maybe 6'6", and was a great walker. Tom remembers going for walks with him and having to run to keep up; in fact, apart from his early encounter with a native spear, Tom believed *Charles Jr* had never again seen a doctor before he died - at the age of 90. When *Charles'* wife *Lizzie* [*Elizabeth Clare*] - Tom's grandmother - died, Tom recalled that his grandfather '*fretted and died shortly afterwards*'.

Tom also remembered going to stay with his Aunt *Lillie* (*Elizabeth Claire O'Neill*) at *Boorowa*, and that *Lillie's* daughter, *Molly O'Neill*, went on a trip to America and met up with members of her Aunt *Rose* (*Murray*) *Boyd's* family in America.

A sad occasion for the *Slattery* family in 1955 would be the death of daughter, *Helen Clare Slattery*, at the age of 44. She never married and died on 11 April 1955 at home, 76 Belmont Street, *Mosman*, '*dearly loved daughter of John and Helen, and loving sister of Nan, Tom, Jack, Mary, Ted, Betty, Tony, Pat and Larry*'.⁵

Three years later, their mother, *Helen Mary* (*Murray*) *Slattery*, died on 19 August 1958 at home, 76 Belmont Rd., *Mosman*. *John Nagle Slattery* survived his wife by six years and died on 14 June 1964 at *Mosman*. *Helen's* son, *Tom Slattery*, gave to the author the (now yellowed) lace mob cap, which had belonged to his grandmother *Elizabeth Clare* (*Lizzie*) *Murray* and which had been in the *Slattery* family since *Lizzie* died. In the photograph above, it appears she is wearing the lace mob cap, standing next to *Charles Jr* at the far right.

Children of Helen Mary (MURRAY) & John Nagle SLATTERY

1 Helen Mary (Nellie) MURRAY b: 14 Aug 1881 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 19 Aug 1958 in Mosman NSW
... + John Nagle **SLATTERY** b: 30 Nov 1880 in Sydney NSW, m: 14 Aug 1905 in St Brendan's RC Church,
Annandale NSW, d: 14 Jun 1964 in Mosman NSW

.....2 **Annie Elizabeth (Nan) SLATTERY** b: 07 Jul 1906 in Annandale NSW, d: 31 Oct 1978 in Sydney NSW
..... + Victor Ernest **TOMS** b: 1900 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, d: 13 Dec 1972 in Sydney, NSW,
.....3 *Victor Valentine TOMS* b: 14 Feb 1928 in Sydney, NSW, d: 06 Oct 2007 in Sydney, NSW

.....2 **Thomas Michael SLATTERY** b: 29 Mar 1908, d: 27 Dec 1996 in Sydney NSW
..... + Beatrice Monica (Mona) ANSCHAU m: 30 Jan 1954

.....2 **Helen Clare (Clare) SLATTERY** b: 19 Oct 1910, d: 11 Apr 1955 in Mosman NSW

.....2 **Mary Theresa SLATTERY** b: 12 Mar 1912, d: 26 Apr 1982 in Sydney NSW

.....2 **John Edward (Jack) SLATTERY** b: 12 Mar 1912, d: 18 Mar 1971 in Canberra ACT
..... + Enid KEARNEY m: 1943

.....2 **Edward James (Ted) SLATTERY** b: 07 Feb 1914, d: 29 Mar 2000 in Mosman NSW

..... + Margaret O'CONNOR m: 07 Apr 1951 in Sydney NSW

.....3 *Robert SLATTERY*

.....3 *Mary SLATTERY*

.....3 *Paul SLATTERY*

.....3 *Bernard SLATTERY*

.....3 *Peter SLATTERY*

.....2 **Elizabeth Clare (Betty) SLATTERY** b: 08 Jun 1915, d: 01 Jul 2007 in Sydney NSW,

.....2 **Anthony Lawrence (Tony) SLATTERY** b: 24 Aug 1918 in Sydney NSW, d: 24 Jul 1987 Canberra ACT,

..... + Norah Veronica MAHER b: 24 Aug 1924 in Braidwood NSW, m: Apr 1946 St Bede's Church -
Braidwood, d: 06 Sep 2004 in Goulburn NSW

.....3 *William John SLATTERY*

.....3 *Private SLATTERY*

.....3 *Private SLATTERY*

.....2 **Patrick Conyngham SLATTERY** b: 04 Jun 1922 Sydney NSW, d: 10 Sep 2003 in Sydney NSW

..... + Mary Eileen VOSS m: 13 Aug 1953 in Burwood NSW

.....3 *Jennifer SLATTERY*

.....3 *Cathy SLATTERY*

.....3 *Clare SLATTERY*

.....2 **Lawrence Murray (Larry) SLATTERY** b: 04 Jun 1922 in Mosman NSW, d: 03 Jul 1996 Sydney NSW

..... + June Patricia KAIN m: 10 Apr 1948 Mosman NSW

.....3 *John Joseph SLATTERY*

.....+ Pamela Veronica BRENTNALL

.....3 *Susan Patricia SLATTERY*

.....+ William Edward **SCOTT**

.....3 *Michael Lawrence SLATTERY*

..... + Meredith BOLTON:



From Ulster to Ulladulla

¹ Author : Oral interview with Mrs. Mary (Voss) Slattery, September 1981.

² According to Tom Slattery, his mother went to school at a '*Dominican Convent in Mittagong*'.

³ Author : Oral interview with Tom Slattery, 9 February 1984.

⁴ Original photo was held by Tom Slattery

⁵ FamilySearch Collection. Australia, NSW, alphabetical index to newspaper cuttings 1841-1987.

CHAPTER 12

Margaret Ann MURRAY (1836-1923) Daniel GALLAGHER (c.1840-1916) Balmain/Glebe NSW

Margaret was the youngest child and third daughter of Charles and Susan Murray, born in 1836 in County Fermanagh. She would have no memories of Ireland as she was only about two years of age when the family emigrated to Australia in late 1838. She sailed from Londonderry on the Barque '*Susan*' with her parents and her five older siblings, James, Phillip, Mary, Ellinor and Charles Murray Jr, arriving in Sydney on 1 February 1839.

The 1841 NSW Census finds five-year old Margaret living with the family on John Osborne's '*Garden Hill*' property at the pioneer settlement of Wollongong in the Illawarra. The family later moved down the coast from Wollongong to the Ulladulla area where they proceeded to buy land and became pioneer dairy farmers and horse breeders in what was later called Yatte Yattah and Conjola near Milton.

At the age of 17, Margaret and her brother, Charles Murray (then 21), acted as Godparents to Christiana Elliott at St. Francis Xavier's RC Church, Wollongong, on 6 September 1853. Christiana was born on 18 August 1853 to Alexander and Frances (Cullen) Elliott. Alexander was the proprietor of *Elliott's Family Hotel* in Wollongong. Members of the Elliott family were also connected to another *Elliott's Family Hotel* (also for a time, known as Charles Murray's '*Murray Family Hotel*') in Sussex Street, Sydney. [See p133]

On 13 July 1859, Margaret and her brother, Phillip Murray, were witnesses to the marriage of their cousin, Mary McGee, to Ralph Johnston at '*the residence of Phillip Murray, Ulladulla*'. Mary was one of the orphaned McGee family sponsored by their Uncle Charles Murray (Senior) to emigrate to Australia from Fermanagh, arriving in Port Jackson, New South Wales, with her brothers on the '*Hilton*' in 1854; and, thence, to Wollongong and Ulladulla.

When Margaret's sister, Mary (Murray) McCarthy, died in Nowra in 1860, Mary's Will made her sister, Margaret, a beneficiary, as follows:
"I give and bequeath to my sister Margaret Murray such articles of my household furniture as she may think proper to retain".

Possibly, Margaret was tending to her sister Mary McCarthy and the McCarthy children during Mary's illness and before Mary's untimely death at the age of 33 years. It was another four years before Margaret, herself, married at the age of 28 years. She was described as 'Housekeeper' on her marriage certificate. She may have been working as a housekeeper in Sydney for a time, as her marriage took place there. Her 'usual residence' was given, at the time, as 'Redfern'.

Margaret married Daniel GALLAGHER on 20 October 1864 in St. Mary's RC Cathedral, Sydney¹. The marriage registration stated that Daniel was 23 years of age, the son of Patrick, Civil Clerk, and Catherine Travis. His usual residence was given as "The Glebe". (Now the Sydney suburb of *Glebe*, the name derives from the fact that the land on which it was developed was a glebe, originally owned by the Anglican Church). A notice appeared in The Sydney Morning Herald of 27 October 1864:



'On the 20th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev Father Cooke, Daniel, youngest son of the late Mr. Patrick Gallagher, Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Murray, senior, Ulladulla.'

**St Mary's Cathedral before 1865 -
when it was destroyed by fire.**

On the marriage certificate, Margaret's parents were named as 'Charles Murray, farmer, and Susan Shannon'. Witnesses were Margaret's cousins James McGee and Margaret Johnston. The Johnstons were related to Margaret's mother, Susan (Shannon) Murray. Charles Murray Snr had also sponsored members of the Johnston family to emigrate to New South Wales. As a result of their chain migration from Ireland, the related Murrays, McGees and Johnstons and others were all living in close proximity. in the Ulladulla area of the NSW south coast around Milton, Conjola and Yatte Yattah. [See Appendices A-D]

On 16 November 1865, Margaret's husband Daniel Gallagher and a John Brown were witnesses at the marriage of Thomas McGee, farmer of Ulladulla, to Catherine (Kate) McCarthy. Kate was the daughter of Margaret's older sister Mary McCarthy, mentioned earlier, who died when Kate was a child. The marriage took place at the Church of St. Paul, Chippendale, Sydney. [The name *John Brown* appears as a witness at Daniel's funeral some 50 years later.]

Five children were born to Daniel and Margaret Gallagher between 1865 and 1874 - Charles John (1865), Catherine Mary (1867), William James (1869), Daniel Phillip (1872) and James (1874). James was born in 'Parramatta Road, Glebe NSW'. Situated in Parramatta Road was an Inn known as 'The Old Hurlers' Arms'. An advertisement appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald on Saturday 13 March 1875.

PARRAMATTA ROAD

Two-story brick premises, Camperdown, opposite the Council Chambers, and known as The Old Hurlers' Arms, a few yards west of the Missenden Road, and now in the occupation of the proprietor.

Richardson AND Wrench HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE PROPRIETOR, Mr. Daniel GALLAGHER to sell by public auction, at the Dome, Pitt Street, on Friday, 19 March, at 11 o'clock.

ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND, having 25 feet frontage to PARRAMATTA ROAD and 25 feet frontage to ELIZABETH STREET, with a depth of about 200 feet, upon which fronting PARRAMATTA-STREET are erected those two-story brick premises known as THE OLD HURLERS' ARMS, comprising 6 rooms and kitchen, with large yard, water laid on, etc., at the rear. The above are well situated on the main Parramatta Road, and being surrounded with a dense population they are admirably adapted as an hotel, or for other business premises.

Terms at sale

Could it be that mine host, the proprietor, was Daniel Gallagher, husband of Margaret Murray? Murrays and hotels seemed to go together! However, there was another Daniel Gallagher associated with various hotels or inns in Sydney back in the 1840s which can be somewhat confusing. Nothing is known of Daniel and Margaret's life in the years that followed, except for the fact that Daniel, may, at some stage, have suffered an accident that injured his spine. Whether it happened two years before his death, say, 1914 or earlier, is not known. It seems he spent some time in Rookwood Asylum, in the Lidcombe Municipality before his death.

Deaths of Daniel and Margaret Ann Gallagher

Daniel James Gallagher died at *Rookwood Asylum* on 28th February 1916². Cause of death is given as *fracture of spinal column* and length of illness '*over 2 years*'. John Brown was a witness at his funeral together with E.P. O'Connor³. On his death certificate, Daniel's occupation was given as, '*labourer, age 45*'. Lidcombe Hospital was established in 1893 as the *Rookwood Asylum for the Aged and Infirm* to ease overcrowding at other State institutions. Subsequently, in 1896, the Government decided it should be developed as the '*main institution for the State's aged male poor*'⁴. At 45 years of age, one would hardly be described as '*aged*' and infirm. Was his handwritten age, say 75, transcribed incorrectly to read 45? Daniel's 1864 marriage certificate gives his age then as 23 (i.e. born c1840).

Margaret Ann (Murray) Gallagher died on 14 October 1923 at 110 Fitzroy Street, Sydney NSW⁵. The informant on her death certificate was named as '*Edward Flanagan, no relation, 110 Fitzroy Street*'⁶; possibly a boarding establishment. Although the Certificate recorded her as 94 years old and described her as an '*old age pensioner*', she was only 87. [another error?] There was no indication whether husband Daniel was still living or not. On Margaret Gallagher's 1923 death certificate, her children are listed as: '*Catherine and William, living, three males deceased.*' Those three deceased males would, therefore, be - Daniel d. 1873, James d. 1915 and Charles d. 1921.

Gallagher Descendants

1. **Charles John Gallagher** married Mary Cullen at Balmain NSW in 1898⁷. They had three children, Charles M(urray?) b.1900, Daniel 1905 and Jane 1911. A sad time for the family when, in 1921, Charles may have been ill for a time and, at the age of 55 years, died from TB at the Waterfall Sanatorium, Sutherland. He was a *Tally Clerk*⁸ and his usual place of residence at the time was given as Aston Street, Granville NSW.⁹
2. **Catherine Mary (Kate) Gallagher** (22) married John De Lange in Brisbane Queensland in 1889. John was the son of Herman and Gezienna de Lange of Groningen, The Netherlands, who emigrated with their family to Queensland from York, England, only two years earlier, in June 1887¹⁰. It is not known how Catherine came to be in Brisbane in 1889, but it was likely, soon after they wed, that Catherine, with husband John, moved back to NSW and set up house in Balmain; their three children were born there - Herman Vincent in 1891, Daniel Joseph in 1894 and Mary Catherine in 1897.
3. **William James Gallagher** was born 1869 Reg. Paddington and never married. He died at the age of 66 at No. 242 Darling Street, Balmain North NSW. On his 1936 death certificate his occupation is given as '*Dock Labourer*'. The informant was his nephew, Herman de Lange of Auburn NSW. Witnesses Francis Kelly and George Whalan.¹¹
4. **Daniel Philip Gallagher** was born 1872 Reg. Sydney and died as an infant in 1873¹². The death was registered in Glebe NSW.
5. **James Gallagher** was born on 1 April 1874 when the family was living in Parramatta Road, Glebe. He never married and died aged only 41 in 1915¹³ at the Balmain Hospital, '*late of Adolphus Street, Balmain North NSW*'. The informant was his brother Charles John Gallagher of Aston Street, Granville.

Notes on Catherine and John De LANGE's family

John and Catherine De Lange had three children whose births were registered at Balmain, NSW - Herman Vincent 1891, Daniel Joseph 1894 and Mary Catherine 1897. It was about 1901¹⁴ that John de Lange deserted his family and went to live in New Zealand. Did he die there in 1951? A John de Lange was buried in 1951 at Hawae NZ (S04.06), but the details on the death certificate don't seem to fit.

Catherine Mary (Gallagher) De Lange died 21 July 1953¹⁵, place of death 10 Wallace Street, Woollahra. However, Catherine was living at 25 Napier Street, Paddington before her death, and may have moved there when she became ill. Her death certificate indicated that she was by then a widow; '*children of marriage Herman V 61, Mary C 55, living; 1 male deceased*'. (Catherine de Lange being a widow in 1953 makes John de Lange's 1951 death feasible?)

According to his grand-daughter, Glenese Wanless, Herman Vincent De Lange served in both WWI and WWII in the British Navy and then with the Royal Australian Navy. During WWI he was in England long enough to meet Glenese's grandmother, Rosina Mary Mannering, daughter of George and Olive (Phillips) Mannering. Herman and Rosina married in England before embarking on the sea voyage to Australia, and a pregnant Rosina arrived in Australia with Herman as a '*war bride*' in November 1919. Their baby, Glenda's mother, Rosina Mary (Rose) de Lange, was born soon after.

Daniel Joseph de Lange married Minnie [surname unknown]. There were no children of the marriage. Daniel died in Sydney in 1950.¹⁶

Mary Catherine de Lange married twice - her first husband was John Condon. They married in 1926 in Sydney. On 5th August 1933, she married William Young at Fullerton Presbyterian Church, Crown St., Sydney. [Date of death unknown - possibly 1952 Sydney]¹⁷



Children of Margaret Ann (MURRAY) and Daniel GALLAGHER

- 1 Margaret Ann MURRAY b: 27 May 1836 in Co Fermanagh IRE, d: 14 Oct 1923 in 110 Fitzroy St, Sydney NSW
... + Daniel GALLAGHER b: Abt. 1840 in Ballyshannon, Donegal, Ireland, m: 20 Oct 1864 in St. Mary's, Sydney NSW, d: 20 Feb 1916 in Granville NSW
.....2 Charles John GALLAGHER b: 1865 in Sydney NSW, d: 18 Feb 1921 in Waterfall TB Sanatorium, Sutherland NSW
..... + Maria (Mary) CULLEN b: 1866 in Balmain NSW, m: 1898 in Balmain North NSW, d: 1944 Auburn NSW
.....3 Charles M(urray?) GALLAGHER b: 1900 Balmain North NSW
.....3 Daniel GALLAGHER b: 1905 Waterloo NSW
.....3 Jane V GALLAGHER b: 1911 Waterloo NSW
..... + Edward J ATHERTON m: 1923 Petersham NSW??

.....2 Catherine Mary (Kate) GALLAGHER b: 1867 Sydney NSW, d: 21 Jul 1953 Woollahra NSW
..... + John de LANGE b: 1866 in London, Middlesex, England, m: 14 Jan 1891 Brisbane Qld, d: 1951 Hawae, New Zealand??
.....3 Herman Vincent (Ern) De LANGE b: 25 Nov 1891 Balmain NSW, d: 07 Jul 1964 Concord NSW
..... + Rosina Mary MANNERING b: 14 Apr 1899 England, m: 15 Mar 1919 Strood, Kent UK, d: 29 Jul 1971 Ramsgate, Kogarah NSW
..... .. 4 Rosina Mary (Rose) DE LANGE b: 16 Nov 1919 in Sydney NSW
..... .. + John Charles (Jack) DALY b: 10 Aug 1913, m: 01 Nov 1947, d: 10 Dec 1999
..... .. + Stanley Edward PETTETT b: 08 Jun 1916 in Carlton, Sydney, NSW, Australia, m: 14 Jun 1941 Kogarah NSW, d: 05 Aug 1970 in Inverell NSW
..... .. 4 Olive Catherine DE LANGE b: 16 Jan 1921
..... .. + Reginald Leonard (Reg) JONES m: 02 Aug 1944 Kogarah NSW, d: 28 May 1999
..... .. 4 Daphne Gertrude (Daph) DE LANGE b: 05 Oct 1923, d: 10 Nov 2004
..... .. + John Leslie Huon (Jack) CURRAN m: 1943 Kogarah NSW, d: 1992
..... .. + Vincent (Vince) STOICESCU b: 02 Mar 1923, m: 26 Nov 1960, d: 31 Mar 1997
..... .. + Stanley Frederick (Stan) BURGIN b: 1917, m: 29 Apr 2001, d: 2004
..... .. 4 Zena Irene DE LANGE b: 10 Sep 1928, d: 30 Dec 2005
..... .. + John Donald LUKE b: 07 Jan 1920, m: 04 Feb 1950, d: 15 Aug 2004
..... .. 4 Beryl Gladys DE LANGE b: 27 Sep 1930, d: 14 Oct 1999
..... .. + Norman Henry WOOLLEY b: 17 Jul 1927, m: 05 Aug 1950, d: 21 Jun 1994
.....3 Daniel Joseph (Dan) De LANGE b: 1894 Balmain NSW, d: 1950 Sydney NSW
..... + Minnie De-LANGE#
.....3 Mary Catherine (Molly) De LANGE b: 1897 Balmain NSW, d: 04 Oct 1969 Kingsgrove, Campsie NSW
..... + John CONDON m: 1926 in Sydney NSW
..... .. + Isaac William (William) YOUNG b: Abt. 1894 Warrington UK m: 1933 Sydney NSW d: 16 May 1980
..... .. 4 William YOUNG

.....2 William James GALLAGHER b: 1869 Balmain NSW, d: 06 Jul 1936 Balmain North NSW
....2 Daniel Phillip GALLAGHER b: 19 Apr 1872 Sydney NSW, d: 1873 Glebe NSW
....2 James GALLAGHER b: 01 Apr 1874 Glebe NSW, d: 05 Dec 1915 Balmain NSW

¹ NSW Marriage Ref 1864/873

² NSW Death Ref 1916/2157

³ O'Connor is a family name related to Margaret's Murray family in Ulladulla.

⁴ http://www.medfac.usyd.edu.au/museum/mwmuseum/index.php/Lidcombe_Hospital

⁵ NSW Death Ref 1923/15924

⁶ City of Sydney Archives Rates Notices for Flinders Ward, **1921** p.18, lists 110 Fitzroy Street as a two-story house with 5 rooms – person rated **Edward Flanagan**, name of owner or landlord James Griffin. **Edward Flanagan** and Susan Hogan were witnesses at the marriage of Mary Catherine DE LANGE on 5th August 1933.

⁷ 1916/2157 Age 45, 37 yrs in NSW, Father Patrick Gallagher, bricklayer, mother unknown – not married,

⁸ Definition: one who keeps a tally of quantity or weight of goods produced or shipped or received.

⁹ NSW Death Ref 1921/643

¹⁰ National Archives of Australia Naturalization item 33804 A1/15

¹¹ NSW Death Ref 1936/15701

¹² NSW Death Ref 1873/1985

¹³ NSW Death Ref 1915/15995

¹⁴ Family told he had died when Herman was 10 – (c.1901)

¹⁵ NSW Death Ref 1953/15510

¹⁶ NSW Death Ref 1950/25512

¹⁷ NSW Death Ref 25112/1950

FROM ULSTER TO ULLADULLA

PART III



SAGA OF THE CHURCHES -

YATTE YATTAH

&

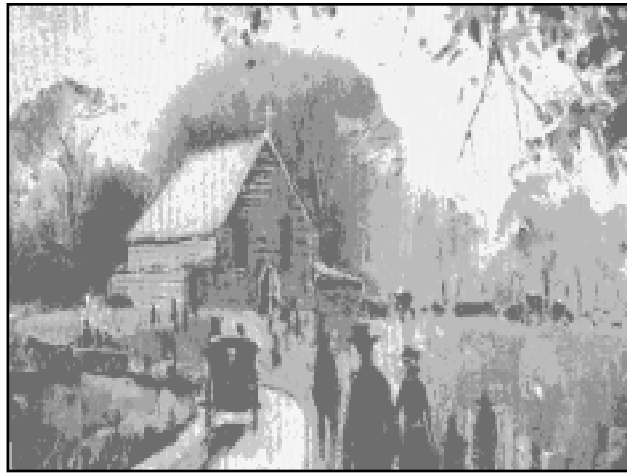
CONJOLA

Chapter 13

Saga of the early Roman Catholic mission at Yatteyattah, Conjola and Milton, NSW, and its connection with the local pioneer Murray family from Fermanagh, Ireland

St. Mary's RC Chapel and School at Yatte Yattah -

The hand of Charles Murray the Elder is evident in the provision of a place for the pioneer Catholics in the 'Settlement' [Milton] area to nurture their Catholic faith, celebrate the Mass and educate their children. The first such centre in the area was a chapel at Armstrong's Forest believed to have been built about 1859¹. Built by Charles Murray either on or adjacent to his then landholding *Duckhole/Avondale*, near where the RC cemetery was later established, the chapel was named *St. Mary's*.



'The Church upon the Hill' ²

The Catholic Parish of Wollongong then extended over a long stretch of the South Coast, including the district of Ulladulla. Father John Rigney was the first priest and travelled this immense parish on horseback, visiting the small chapels that were established near the centres of population. *'One of these early chapels was on the highway at Yatte Yattah, serving those parishioners living between Boat Harbour and Conjola.'*

Father Rigney was one of that group of young Irish secular priests whose story was told in a book, *The Men of '38* by John O'Brien (Fr. Hartigan), whose poems in *Around the Boree Log* have been loved by so many Australians. These bush priests took their simple Irish faith, with its emphasis on the sacraments and the rosary, all over the land. They said Mass anywhere from barns to slab huts, traveling great distances and bedding down where they could, even under a gum tree.³

In later correspondence with the RC authorities in Sydney, concerning much needed refurbishment of the old chapel at Yatte Yattah, Charles Murray Snr's granddaughter (his son Phillip's daughter) stated, in a 1909 letter, that the church

had been 'built by my grandfather' 45 years previously.' Her cousin, Charles Mordaunt Murray (James' son), wrote also in 1909 that the old wooden church had 'done duty for the past 50 years'. It would appear that an old alter stone, consecrated on 1st June 1859 by Archbishop John Bede Polding, may have originally been in the *St. Mary's* Chapel at Yatte Yattah. When this building was demolished, it is reasonable to accept that it was moved to the new Catholic Church at Conjola in 1913 and found its way, eventually, to Sussex Inlet when the Conjola Church building was moved there in 1972. The Alter Stone is now attached to the wall of that church at Sussex Inlet. And, thus, we come to the saga of the churches.

The first Murray burial

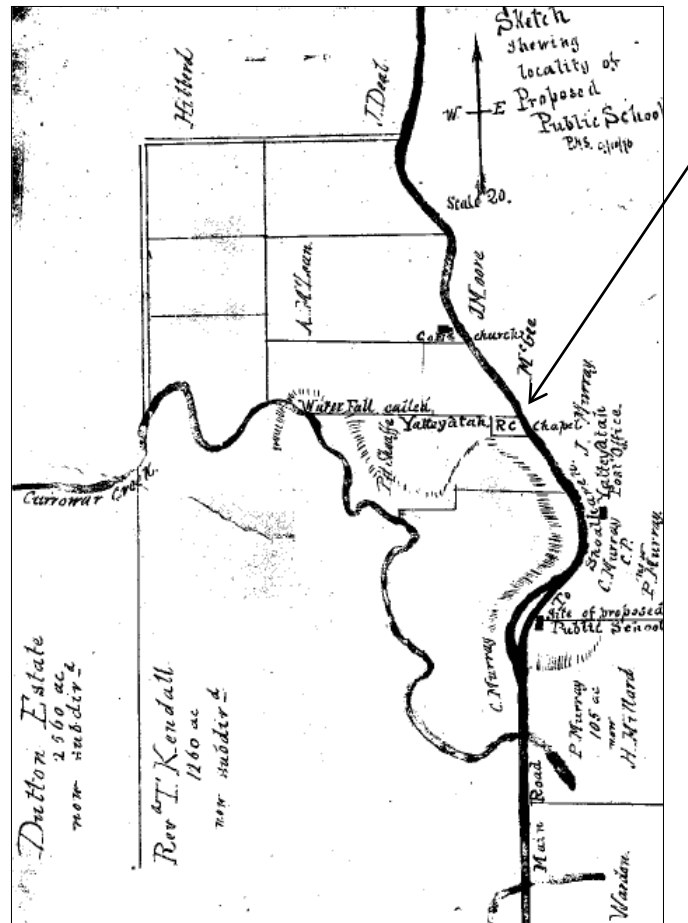
Fifty years before 1909 brings us back to c1859. At that time, the Murray property *Avondale* was still known locally as *The Duckhole*. James and Annie Murray's first child, a son Charles Phillip Murray, was born on 9 April 1856 and, sadly, died two years later. He was buried on 24 March 1858 at '*Duckhole Ulladulla*'. Therefore, it seems that a burial ground (which was not officially dedicated as a cemetery until 1869) may have been used, unofficially, as early as 1858 by Murray family members, and possibly others in the then Armstrong's Forest area.

A school established

A school for children of local families was established about the same time, about 1859, (but it was not until 1866 that it was accredited as an official denominational school).

Situation of Yatteyattah RC chapel on old map

This school was situated on land owned by or adjacent to Charles Murray's property *Avondale* at Armstrong's Forest (later called Yatte Yattah) on what became known as '*Murray's Hill*'. The adjacent block had been originally passed in at auction as being impassable and they may have built the church (and/or school) there for that reason.



Up to this time, Ulladulla was still the name of the district from Boat Harbour to Conjola, and the population was concentrated in two places, one around Narrawallee and Croobyar Creeks and the Milton ridge (e.g. Yatte Yattah etc.) the other at the port of entry by Ulladulla Harbour.

An old copy of part of the Parish Map for the Parish of Conjola shows Portions 73, 74 and 75⁴ being dedicated on the 5th May 1865 for a Roman Catholic Church, Presbytery and School respectively. The total area of this land was two acres. The adjoining lands were Portion 22 (Charles Murray grantee) on the north, the main road from Nowra to Milton on the east and a road separating the land from Portion 72 (P.H. Sheaffe grantee) on the south and west.⁵

The publication - *Milton-Ulladulla pioneer records - Roman Catholic Marriages 1865-1880* compiled by Cathy Dunn - records the following marriage:

Name	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Spouse
DOHERTY Mary	16 Apr 1866	RC Rites Charles Murray Jnr Conjola	POGSON, Edwin

This was, most likely, the chapel/church building adjoining Charles Murray 's *Avondale* land, near the Lake Conjola Road intersection with the road to Nowra. The chapel was formally dedicated as a Roman Catholic Church on the 5th May 1865⁶.

Accreditation of the RC school

On 9th March 1866, Rev Fr. J. McAuliffe PP of Shoalhaven applied to the Denominational School Board (DSB) for establishment of a denominational school at Ulladulla [Armstrong's Forest]. He stated that there was *'already a school building 20 ft by 60 ft plaster boarded and quite new with 20 pupils (15 boys and 5 girls)'*. He concluded by saying the school was very much wanted in the locality.⁷

For several years, there was great deal of confusion over the name applied to this RC school, whether it should be called 'Ulladulla' or 'Armstrong's Forest' or 'Yatte Yattah'. In their correspondence, the DSB, until it was abolished in 1867, then the Council of Education [COE] insisted on calling it the 'Ulladulla School' (the name by which the whole district was officially known), even though it was located at Armstrong's Forest or '*the forest*' as shortened by the locals.. The children's parents and teachers still referred to it as the 'Armstrong's Forest school.'⁸

Pre 1866 - teacher of existing school

William Brohan from Clonmel, Tipperary, was conducting the existing school. In a letter to the DSB dated 11th May, 1866, Brohan applied for a position as a teacher in a Catholic School, and stated that he was '*presently conducting a new school with 33 pupils at Ulladulla, under the auspices of Rev. J. McAuliffe*'. His application was not successful. The next teacher appointed was Mr. Timothy Brennan,⁹ commencing on 1st August 1866 on a salary of £60 a year. Unhappy with Brennan, Francis McMahon JP of Milton wasted no time requesting his removal. Local Catholics then proceeded to form a school board; two other members being Charles Murray Jr and Wm Egan both '*farmers of Ulladulla*'. Charles Murray reported that Brennan left in bad grace, refusing to cooperate with the Board, and quarrelling with them about his salary.

Patrick Downey, the next teacher appointed to the denominational school advised the COE, on 22nd July, that he believed it should be possible to maintain, '*an average attendance of 30 children, of whom the majority would be Roman Catholics*,' and asked for vital equipment for the school. Francis McMahon was supportive, and on 23rd July wrote to the COE backing up Downey's request and explaining the state of things at the denominational school at '*Armstrong's Forest*', as he called it. He noted that, although the school was nominally [Roman Catholic] denominational, the pupils were of mixed denominations and the books required should reflect this, '*so that no form of offence should be given to any child*'.¹⁰

From 1867, in the annual *Milton-Ulladulla Directory*, Patrick Downey is listed as at '*Armstrong's Forest - RC teacher*'. On 25th June, 1868, in a routine COE examination of teacher Downey, Inspector Huffer was sufficiently impressed with his competence to promote him from Class 3 Section C, to Class 3 Section A. The School Board members could thus relax, as it would seem the little denominational school at Armstrong's Forest was now in capable hands.

'The Settlement' now known as Milton

Around November 1868, while visiting the Shoalhaven area, the much traveled RC Bishop Polding took a brief trip to Milton and Boat Harbour. He noted that the '*Settlement*' had now acquired a name.

*There is a pretty little township called Milton, and four miles on, the Boat Harbour. A very large number of free selectors are clearing the deep forest; so in some years it will require a priest resident; at present it is served from Shoalhaven.*¹¹

Apart from the laying of the 1859 altar stone, there is evidence that Bishop Polding had a another meeting with members of the Murray family. An account of this 1868 journey includes a comment that, some 12 miles from Ulladulla on the Shoalhaven road, His Grace was met by a large number of Catholics on horseback. Amongst them, Polding told a travelling companion, were '*...old Mr. Murray ...and his son James, whom, you may recollect, you got out of some scraps, meddling with a horse not his own.*'⁴² Ironically, James went on to become a much respected local horse breeder and trainer.

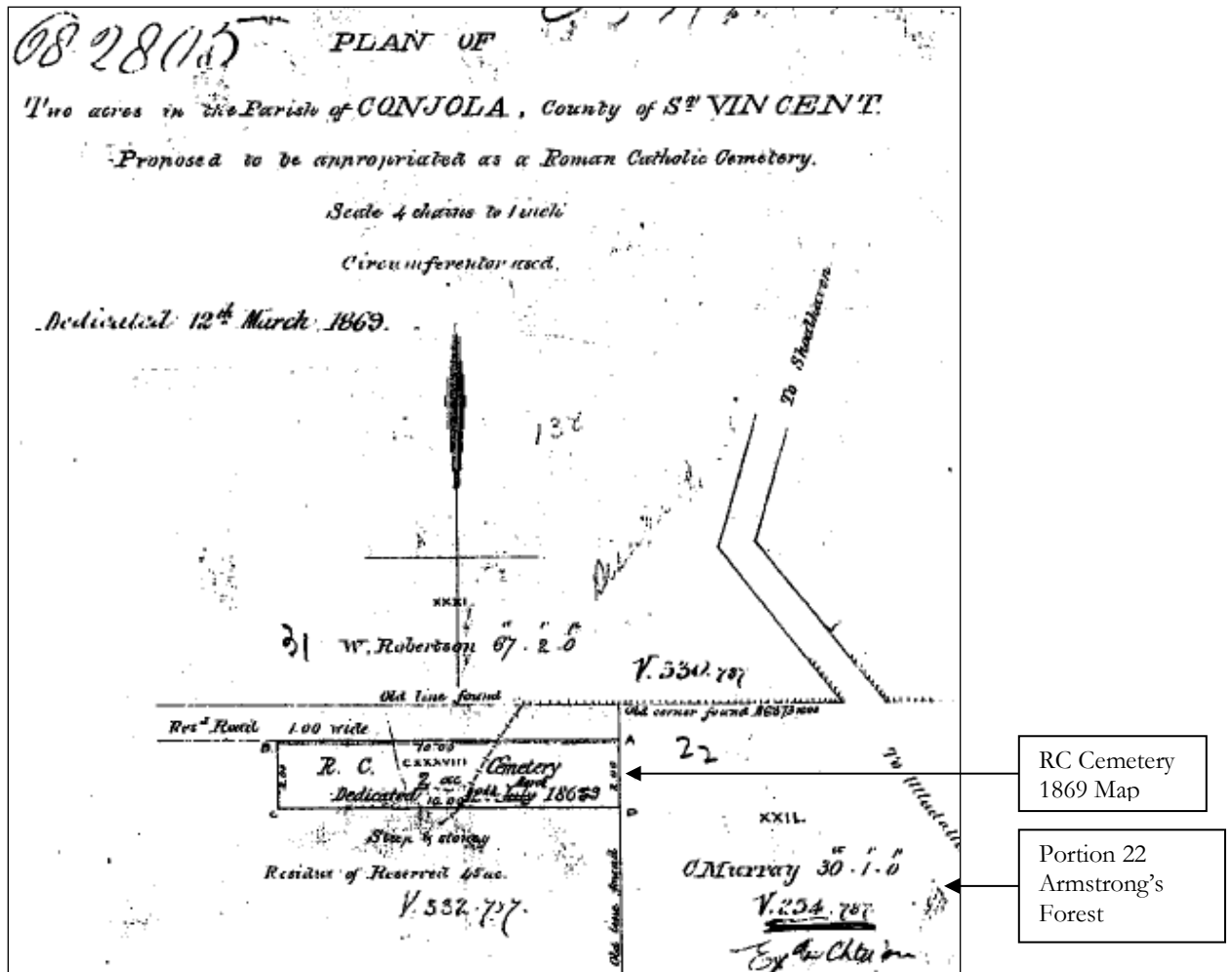
Life was still a struggle for some in the area during the late 1860s. On 19th August, 1868, Inspector Huffer reported that at the Ulladulla RC School, four '*free scholars*' had been admitted by the teacher, by order of the School Board because of the poverty of the parents. Huffer also described the teacher's residence as being, '*a bark hut of the roughest description. It is tolerably clean. It stands in an uncleared piece of land, and is not fenced off except from the road.*' He said it was built of slabs with a boarded floor and a bark roof and consisted of two rooms, sufficient only for a single teacher.

As a country teacher in those early days, Teacher Downy's life could not have been easy. However, he married two years later and brought his bride, Agnes Berry, to join him at Armstrong's Forest.¹³ Hopefully, some improvements had been made to the teacher's residence by this time, and Agnes was able to transform it into a comfortable home.

Dedication of Armstrong's Forest Cemetery

On 12 March 1869, a Roman Catholic cemetery was officially *dedicated 'on stoney land a little to the north of Charles Murray's Avondale'*. This was called *Armstrong's Forest Cemetery*, but unfortunately the grave markers or headstones no longer exist, and there was thought to be no record of the graves of the early local settlers. The local Milton Council has since installed a plaque on a tree in the area where the headstones had earlier existed, dedicated to the pioneers who were buried there. An old resident, Mollie Condie, showed the author where she had played amongst the headstones as a child; which had since been ploughed into the field. Australian poet, J.B. "Banjo" Patterson, penned a verse which reflects this -

*Oh ye that sleep in lonely graves, by distant ridge and plain
We drink to you in silence now, as Christmas comes again
To you who fought the wilderness, through rough, unsettled years
The founders of our nation's life, the brave old pioneers*



RC Cemetery Plan Armstrong's Forest¹⁴

List of Burials

A useful but not necessarily complete list, however, did turn up with the heading 'RC Burials at Armstrong Forest and Yatte Yattah' with names and dates, as follows.¹⁵ It is likely that this list was compiled, not from headstones, but from local Council burial records and/or death certificates. It is suggested that there were many other Yatte Yattah pioneers buried there. Only those death certificates with Armstrong's Forest or Yatte Yattah appear on the list. Where a death certificate gave place of burial only as *Avondale* or *Ulladulla*, certificates with these names were obviously not included. There were 51 names on this list. Another two were added by the author - Charles Murray [Snr] and his second son, Phillip Murray.

Saga of the churches - Yatte Yattah & Conjola

RC BURIALS at ARMSTRONG FOREST and YATTEH YATTAH			
Sarah McMAHON	6.10.67	John GUTHRIE	28.10.80
Edward CONNINGHAM	28.10.68	Mary RYAN	25. 5.81
Margaret HAUGHEY	6.10.69	Lawrence M McGRANE	29. 5.81
Margaret WILLET	14. 3.70	Francis McGEE	10. 1.82
Ann FRY	24. 4.70	Sylvester McMAHON	30.12.82
Joseph MASON	16. 3.71	Elizabeth LIVINGSTONE	22. 3.83
Edmond SHEA	3. 5.72	John DOYLE	5. 1.84
Mary WARD	28. 4.72	William NUGENT	11. 8.84
Mary BYRON	12.11.72	Terence BOYLE	22. 8.84
Charles MARSHALL	21. 3.74	James CARROLL	10.11.85
Gerald KELLY	5. 7.75	William E HUNT	13. 6.88
Robert MURRAY	22. 9.75	Bridget EGAN	25. 4.89
William HUNT	15.10.75	Hannah M Sheaffe	20. 8.89
Charles McGEE	20. 2.76	Bryan SMITH	27. 3.90
Mary McGEE	24. 2.76	Catherine McMAHON	12. 5.90
Valentine BRENNAN	9. 2.76	Ann MURPHY	1. 7.90
Mary E SHEA	7. 4.76	Phoebe THISTLETON	7. 9.90
Margaret JOYCE	11. 7.76	Jeremiah SULLIVAN	16. 6.91
Fanny WARD	22.12.76	Mary CURTIS	29.10.91
Susanna MURRAY*	9. 5.77	John T DUFFY	11.12.91
Hugh McPHILLAMY	30. 5.77	Bridget O'DONOHUE	28. 4.92
Richard BYRON	13.10.77	Florence M BUSHBY	27. 1.94
Peter CASEY	1. 3.78	John GUTHRIE	31. 7.94
Francis H BOYLE	28. 6.79	Elizabeth EGAN	24.10.96
Margaret KILMARTIN	? . 8.79	Ann BOYLE	28. 7.97
		Thomas CURTIS	30. 3.99
Author's addition 1.		Author's addition 2.	
* Charles MURRAY (husband) d.cert. stated buried 'RC Section Avondale Ulladulla	19.6.1872	*Phillip MURRAY (son) d.cert. stated buried 'Roman Catholic Burial Ground Ulladulla'	3.12.1880

Source: Nowra Library (Family History Section)

The YATTE YATTAH RC Chapel was established 1866 (Land Portion No. 70)

The RC Cemetery was established 1868 (Land Portion No. 138) Dedicated 12/3/1869

[Note: Charles Philip MURRAY buried 24.3.1858 'Duckhole Ulladulla'.

By 1859 the name was *Avondale*]

According to a September 2002 report by NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, *Yatteyattah [sic] Nature Reserve Plan of Management*, a total of 76 people were buried here. They placed the old RC Cemetery just outside the reserve, adjacent to the north eastern corner, and state that the cemetery reserve has been fenced in conjunction with fencing of the nature reserve.

Catholic Rites of Passage

Archbishop Polding, during one of his visitations in 1868 along the South Coast, to the Shoalhaven district, was accompanied by two Sisters of the Good Samaritan who prepared children for the sacraments in readiness for Polding's visit. *'On this occasion they went to Kiama via Wollongong, and visited Gerringong, Nowra, Milton, Ulladulla and many other small schools on the south coast.'*¹⁶ Polding wrote a letter en route to Mother M. Scholastica Gibbons (Sisters of the Good Samaritan) on 17th November 1868 with the following report -

*'We came hither ... on our way to Ulladulla which, though 80 miles we shall reach this evening ... We had a grand cavalcade leaving Kiama, but on our approach to this side of the Shoalhaven River we were surprised to find a much larger crowd expecting us. The Sisters will have plenty to do. There are two schools. Saturday and the next two days will be given to preparation for Confirmation and Holy Communion. We should like a longer time for instruction ... we have had hot days and the heat here - I presume on account of the sea-air - seems very relaxing. On Tuesday, Confirmation being given, we shall turn our faces homeward.'*¹⁷

Surely, the little denominational school and *St. Mary's Chapel* at Armstrong's Forest were part of these religious rites of passage; children from surrounding farms being busily prepared for their First Communion or Confirmation, with all the community festivities these occasions would have generated for the Catholic families involved.

Three years on, Father Patrick O'Reilly's Mission Report of 1872 listed the Ulladulla Church/Chapel as in a *'fair state of repair, with Mass being held there monthly'*. The school by this time had 50 children, so Patrick Downey, the teacher, would have been kept busy. In the same year, 1872, Downey made a successful application for a transfer to a school at Petersham, and at the end of the school year he handed over to the local Board. He left the school well stocked with equipment and teaching aids, which were duly listed in a meticulously compiled inventory, counter-signed by Board members Charles Murray Jr and Francis McMahon.¹⁸

Teachers at Armstrong's Forest School

The next teacher at the RC denominational school was David Cleary, followed by William Ignatius Hanrahan, who was appointed in November 1874. The growing numbers of children in the area by this time may have become somewhat overwhelming for the little RC denominational school, because by October 1876 moves were afoot to have another school built in the area - a public school. . *The Freeman's Journal* of 23 September 1876 ran a very long article entitled *'Public*

School Meeting, Ulladulla', where the correspondent reported in great detail the heated discussion that ensued for and against the project. Charles and James Murray and their brother in law Andrew McLean were all for it but Francis McMahon, who had apparently not been invited to the meeting but turned up nonetheless, was vehemently against the public school project. Charles Murray, his brother in law Andrew Mclean and 13 others signed the petition¹⁹ for this new school. Philip Murray and Henry Millard were donating the land for the public school building.

Teacher Hanrahan resigned from the denominational school at the end of the 1878 school year to be replaced by Thomas Henry Arkins. By January 1879, Arkins needed a sewing teacher for the school and recommended that, *'Mrs. P. Murray'*, [Phillip Murray's wife, Rosina] be appointed. However, confusingly, on 20th January, Charles Jr's daughter, Kate Murray, also applied for the position of sewing mistress in the *'Yattheyattah Denominational School'*.

About this time, in the late 1870's, the Armstrong's Forest area was being called *'Yattheyattah'*. The CEO's reply to Kate's letter was that, *'Mrs [sic] Murray be informed there is no Denominational School at Yattheyattah. Ask if she means Ulladulla RC School?'* Kate humbly replied on 15th February, 1879, explaining that she had meant the *'certified denominational school at Ulladulla'*. There was always some confusion about the correct title of the RC school in their area. The area referred to as Armstrong's Forest, the Forest and Yattheyattah a still came under the CEO umbrella of *'Ulladulla'*.

Supporting Kate, on 23rd January Francis McMahon advised that the School Board sought the appointment of *'Miss Kate Murray'*, to be Sewing Mistress. *'She was a very nice-mannered young girl (19 years), fairly educated ... who had spent some time in Maitland Convent School'*, and recommended her as *'the most suitable person in this district'*.²⁰

In Rosina Murray's application of 17th February, she wrote that she had *'held the position for many years previous to the marriage of the late teacher [Hanrahan], when the post was occupied by that gentleman's wife.'* She referred to their letter addressed to *'Mrs. Kate Murray'*, told them they had made a mistake. She wrote, *'There is no such person in the district ... [however] ...there is a 'Miss' Kate Murray, but she is very young, so I concluded it cannot be for her. Hoping you put the mistake to rights.'* This time the CEO's confusion was over the applications by both Mrs. Rosina Murray [Phillip's wife] and Miss Kate Murray [Charles Jr's daughter].

With the newly built Yatte Yattah Public School open in July 1879, the Rosina v Kate sewing mistress issue and other school rivalry problems all seemed to be too much for Thomas Henry Arkins. On 14th July 1879 writing from '*Ulladulla RC School*', he applied for removal from Ulladulla as, '*this would prevent any antagonism between the above school and the new Public School, Yatteyattah*'. Arkins handed over to Board Member Charles Murray on 30th July and Mr. B. Carroll of Milton was appointed to take temporary charge.

Sewing classes continued to be a controversial matter at the school. Kate Murray kept the issue alive, by applying for the position again, in October 1879. The matter was referred to Inspector G. O'Byrne at Goulburn, who said that while he had no objection to the appointment of Miss Murray, '*I do not think her services required, as I am of the opinion it will be...necessary to withdraw the Certificate from the school shortly*'. Kate's application was declined, the reason given that the number of pupils [at the denominational school] was not sufficient to warrant such appointment. Kate, thereupon, seems to have lost interest or, perhaps, was satisfied to accept a pupil-teacher position at the rival Yatte Yattah Public School

When Francis McMahon took up the case again on 13th October, he recommended the appointment of '*Mrs. Philip Murray ... who filled the position before, to the satisfaction of all concerned*'. School file notes show that Inspector O'Byrne maintained '*attendance barely 30; I scarcely think sewing mistress needed, but if one is to be appointed, Mrs. Murray is a very suitable person*'. Rosina was thus duly appointed as Sewing Mistress at the denominational school.²¹ Hopefully, she retained this position for the next year or two.

RC School used also as Mass Centre

In Fr. Michael D'Arcy's Mission Report for Shoalhaven, in 1880, he recorded that only one school was church property, namely that at '*Ulladulla*'. The building, made of weatherboard, was also used as a '*Mass Centre*'. There were forty pupils, and the headmaster was Mr. Bernard Carroll, who received an annual salary of £84. In the entire district there were 200 Catholic children aged between 7 and 14 years, and 100 of these attended Sunday schools at the various centres.²²

The '*Ulladulla*' mentioned in Fr. Darcy's report was obviously the area now called Yatte Yattah. Headmaster Bernard Carroll's mother, Ann (McMahon) from Annamullen, Co. Monaghan, Ireland, was related to school board member Francis McMahon²³. According to Molly Condie, an old resident of the district and a cousin of Bernard (Barney) Carroll, '*Barney used to teach school at Yatte Yattah*'. Molly said, further, that his aunt, Catherine (McMahon) Keenan, who died in 1912, '*lived in a house next to the RC church at Yatte Yattah and looked after the church*'.²⁴

The Armstrong's Forest RC school closes

By 1882, the little RC denominational school on Murray's Hill ceased operation and the pupils transferred to the new Yatte Yattah Public School over the road, which had opened in 1879. One acre of his own land was donated by Phillip Murray for the new Public School.²⁵

McMahon Land for church at Milton

Research by Frank Morgan of Milton before the 150th anniversary of the land grant shows that Francis McMahon of Milton gave to Patrick Francis Moran (Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney), John Joseph Carroll (Vicar General) Timothy Harnett (of Nowra) (Parish Priest) and the said Francis McMahon, as Trustees, a one acre and two perches parcel of land for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church²⁶. It was assumed that this was the site of the present Catholic Church in Milton. That the church was actually built on McMahon's original donated land has since been disproved.

A new RC Mission for Milton

The Freeman's Journal of 23 October 1886 reported:

'One of the results of a recent visitation by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop to the South Coast district is the establishment of a new mission in Milton, and the appointment of Rev. Fr. O'Doherty as Parish Priest.'

Fr. O'Doherty, who resided in a rented cottage in Watson street, Milton, for the rental of 10/- a week, apparently set up a small chapel there where he carried out some weddings and baptisms; but, *'for the most part, ceremonies were held at Yatte-Yattah in the little church four and a half miles north of Milton, always travelling on horseback'*.

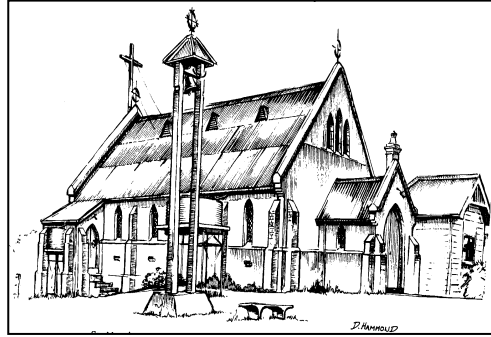
The original McMahon-donated Milton church site was later considered unsuitable and the Trustees purchased, on 2nd March 1888, one acre of land²⁷ as the site for the erection of the church, again from Francis McMahon, for one hundred and twenty pounds.

1888-1891 - Erection of a new church for Milton

A list of Catholic churches/chapels was included in the Church Year Book *ORDO* between 1888-1891:

1888 - 45. MILTON-Rev. James O'Donerty, **Watta Watta** [sic], **St. Mary's**.
New Church also in course of erection at Milton - *St. Mary's Star of the Sea*. (p.68)
The **1889** Year Book entry was similar and
The **1891** entry (p.60) reads MILTON-*Star of the Sea*, **YATTA YATTA** [sic]-*St. Mary's*. Rev. John O'Carroll

So, by 1891, there were the two churches - the old *St. Mary's Chapel* at Yatte Yattah and the lovely new *St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church* about four miles away at Milton. The new church was opened and consecrated on Sunday 19th January 1891 by Bishop Higgens. It was built of brick in Gothic design.



Sketch of *Our Lady Star of the Sea* RC Church in Milton²⁸ from *Nulladolla*

Meanwhile, the little old chapel at Yatte Yattah was still battling along, doing duty for Catholics parishioners in the vicinity. But moves were afoot to petition the Church authorities to have the old building repaired or, alternatively, rebuilt completely at Yatte Yattah or Conjola.

Yatte Yattah v. Conjola

For some years prior to a new church being built at Conjola in 1913, there appears to have been some spirited rivalry between Conjola and Yatte Yattah parishioners in the church stakes. Research conducted in Sydney at St. Mary's Cathedral Archives in the 1980s found some relevant correspondence - which also may explain an apparent rift between the Conjola and Yatte Yattah Murray families in the early 1900s.

Letter from P.J. Baugh, The Presbytery Milton, July 16th 1900

'My Lord Cardinal,

I beg to inform your Eminence, it is no longer safe except on calm Sundays to celebrate or assist at Mass in the old weatherboard Church at Yatteyattah, and that the Catholics who go there desire with your permission to erect a new one. But though they all agree a new Church is necessary, they are not by any means unanimous on the question of the site. The Yatteyattah people want to have the new Church erected on the site of the old one, and Conjola people wish to have it erected at Conjola. However, they refer the matter of dispute to your Eminence and will cheerfully obey your decision.

To help your Eminence to decide upon the site I think it well to place before you the following particulars. Yatteyattah is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Milton, and has 14 Catholic families! Conjola is 9 miles from Milton with 17 C. families. Jerrewongla is 16 miles from Milton with 13 C. families; and Wandandian which is 19 miles from Milton has 5 Catholic families. I added Jerrewongla and Wandandian, for in the event of the new Church being built at Conjola it will be possible for the poor Catholics of those districts to assist at Mass at least on the 11 o'clock Mass Sunday. I commend them to your Eminence for special consideration when determining the site, for they are the most saintly of my flock.'

Apparently, the church was still in use when it was visited on 1 Sep 1902 by Most Rev Dr W Kelly, Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney. After lunching with the [Rissmore] Conjola Murrays, he visits the Yatte Yattah Church [St. Mary's] *which was prettily decorated and examined the confirmation candidates there before proceeding to the Milton Church*²⁹. Six years on, a 1908 baptism in the St Mary's chapel was found for an Alfred Kevin Temple:

Alfred Kevin Temple b. 15 Oct 1908 Yatte Yattah NSW. Bap: 16 Nov 1908, YATTE YATTAH CHAPEL RC rites NSW.

Which indicates it was still being used for such ceremonies as late as 1908.

However, the old Yatte Yattah St. Mary's RC chapel would really be showing its age by the year 1909. The question of retaining it was again taken up in a letter by Phillip Murray's daughter, Elizabeth (known as 'Lizzie'). In it, she entreats the Church authorities to repair the old 'Yattheyatah church'.

Letter from [Miss] L. Murray, Post Office, Yattheyatah, 5th May 1909 to the Very Rev Monsignor O'Hara

'Most Rev & Holy Father

By this mail I am writing to his Eminence on behalf of Yattheyatah residents to be allowed to retain the Yattheyatah Church. I want you dear Rev Father to intercede on our behalf and ask his Eminence to allow us to repair our dear old Church and still have Holy Mass in it. Father Ryan is quite willing to celebrate Mass there as well as in Conjola & Milton. It is impossible for most of the people to go either to Milton & Conjola as some of them have no conveniences and others have large families of little children & could not take them. The Yatta Church has been here forty-five years built by my Grandfather & you can imagine we would like to keep it as long as we can. I think my Uncle Charles Murray went to see you a little while ago about the same thing. I sincerely hope dear Rev Father that you will soon be able to write me good news that we may keep our dear old Yattheyatah Church.

Very Respectfully Yours

L. Murray'

A file notation dated 15/5/1909 made on top of her letter stated that a reply was sent, 'confirming 'Cardinal's decision by letter that YattaYattah remain - be put in repair and that new structure be erected at Conjola if necessary'. However, such 'confirmation' was later withdrawn in favour of building, instead, a completely new church at Conjola - on land donated by James Murray's sons.

Conjola church

About two weeks later, James Murray's son, Charles Mordaunt Murray weighs into the argument for a new church building at Conjola by penning a rather long and impassioned missive:

**Letter from *Rissmore* Conjola dated 31st May 1909 from Chas M. Murray,³⁰
'Hon Sec Church E. Movt'.**

'Very Rev Sir, As Hon. Secretary of the Church erection Committee at Conjola, in the Milton Parish, I desire, most respectfully, to approach you, and through you, His Eminence the Cardinal, with reference to the matter. I will be as brief as circumstances will allow.

*The old wooden church situated at Yatteyattah, four miles from Milton, which has done duty for the past **fifty years** is falling into decay, and is absolutely beyond repair. It therefore devolves upon the Roman Catholics interested to erect a new Church. Our most esteemed Parish Priest being fully aware of the fact, that the bulk of the congregation attending the old church came from Conjola favoured the erection of the Church there. He called the people together. The outcome of this was that he approached Archbishop Kelly, knowing that he was conversant with the surroundings of the case. The Archbishop, no doubt under instructions from His Eminence, wrote to Father Ryan to proceed with the erection of a church not on the old site, but on a new one promised at Conjola. I may say here in passing that Father Ryan, good Priest that he is put his own personal interests aside in choosing Conjola, for it meant four miles more travelling, and hence greater [inconvenience]*

*Father Ryan after receiving Bishop Kelly's letter proceeded in a legitimate way, formed a Committee, and had canvassers appointed. The canvassers got to work immediately, and has support beyond their expectations, but in a short time they found that other canvassers were at work seeking subscriptions to erect a church at Yatteyattah, upon the site of the **Old Church**. Of course questions were at once asked, why self-appointed canvassers representing a small minority were out behind the backs of the Priest and Committee. The answer was 'that Authority had been obtained from His Eminence, through Dr. No letters to that effect could be seen by the Committee but it appears that they are in existence.*

The whole thing is a painful spectacle to Roman Catholics, and is food for amusement for their enemies. Have not some strange and utterly groundless misrepresentations been made to His Eminence? The answer must certainly be yes. Otherwise this small minority could never have received the sanction they did. The canvassers were placed in a painful position. People were astounded to think that a handful of Catholics contemplated erecting two churches for their requirements, where one would meet the case. And so it is and so it must be for there is not the slightest hope of building this. One only can be built, and that one should be at

Conjola as the most central place for those requiring a church. There can be no two questions about that.

Then the people of Yatteyattah would have the choice of two churches, Milton, and Conjola, each within four miles from the most distant of them, while some of the people coming to Conjola would have up to six and seven miles and those, regular attendants too. We can well understand the feeling and sentiment associated with the old Church at Yatteyattah with its marriages, christenings, and long years of worship within its hallowed walls.

In all this sentiment none more fully shares than the people of Conjola for they find most of the money to keep it going; but will sentiment shorten the long miles to its site or build the church? To say the least of it the minority are looking at the question from neither a point of justice or Christian Charity. If His Eminence decides - which I very much question - that the new Church - one only can be built - should be erected at Yatteyattah he can scarcely blame the Conjola people if they refuse to subscribe one single penny towards its erection. It can be easily understood why the Yatta people are fighting so hard to have the new church on the site of the old, within a stone's throw of their homes, but what of those - the large majority favouring a new site? Have they not to be considered? Is the injustice under which they have been labouring for years through the old church not being in a central position to be perpetuated? It is to be hoped not.

Taking what I have written, Very Revd Sir as coming from the Hon Secretary of the Movement on behalf of the people I feel sure that you will, at once, place the matter before His Eminence who will, I am sure give consideration to what I have written which may be put in a nutshell thus: -

- 1. A new Church should be erected, but not two.*
- 2. That it is entirely out of the question to build two Churches.*
- 3. That a new Church should be erected on a site promised, and suitable, at Conjola, as it would best suit the requirements of the majority of the Catholics requiring a Church*
- 4. That if any other site is deemed preferable by his Eminence then the whole matter has been placed in a sorry light to him, and that in the interests of justice and fair play, copies of all letters or petitions should be placed before the people*
- 5. That to place the matter beyond all doubt His Eminence ought to send a representative to meet the people and have the whole thing placed upon a fair and equitable footing.'*

Charles Mordaunt Murray's statement, in his letter, that the church at Yatte Yattah was there for 50 years before 1909, could take its possible establishment back another five years to the year **1859**.

The church situation c1912

How things were progressing for the next three years re the church situation in Yatte Yattah and Conjola is not known but, seemingly, it was still not yet resolved. In the meantime, a new Parish Priest had been appointed, Father Thomas Vaughan. He did no better with the Conjola Murrays and the church issue than his predecessor, Father Ryan. On 15th October 1912, Father Vaughan wrote to the Archbishop from the Presbytery at Milton, saying,

There is an old spleen between the residents of Yatte and Conjola. For that reason the Conjola people have a dread that when they start their new church, the people of Yatte will also start to rebuild the old church. I have told the people of both those two districts what was Your Grace's wish. However, that does not seem to be sufficient for the Murrays of Conjola. They seem to frighten the people into the belief that when they start a church in Conjola, the Yatte people will also start to rebuild. The Murrays as your Grace is already aware are the leaders of public opinion in Conjola. They can talk well and the poor people seem to look up to them and are frightened to undertake anything without their co-operation. ...

At a meeting last week the people of Conjola in the absence of the Murrays agreed to build a wooden Church which will cost between three and four hundred pounds. They absolutely refused to build with brick on account of the expense. The intention of the Conjola people was made known to the Murrays and they have now consented to give ample space for the new church building.

Some of the good Catholics of Conjola are anxious and fearful lest the people of Yatte might start to collect as they have done in the past, when they know Conjola is in earnest this time. For that reason they would be grateful to your Grace if you expressed the wish that Yatte Church is not to be repaired or rebuilt during the erection or for some time after the building of the Church at Conjola.

The good Catholic churchgoers, including the Murrays of Yatte Yattah, obviously lost their battle to rebuild a new church on the site of the old one. In future, they would need to travel the four miles to Milton to attend Mass on Sundays.

A church for Conjola

Eventually, James Murray's sons, Charles and James, donated some of their land at Conjola to the Catholic parish, on which was built a pretty little wooden church. So that by 1913, happily for the Catholic residents of Conjola and thereabouts, the new *St. Patrick's Catholic Church* at Conjola was ready for business.



Old St Patrick's RC Church,
Conjola NSW³¹

The Conjola Murrays also donated land on which a community hall was built in 1936. Dances were held there, and part-time school conducted. The building was then moved to Ulladulla to become the St. Vincent de Paul centre in 1970. The land then reverted to the Conjola Murrays. The Conjola St. Patrick's church was used until 1972. It was then moved to Sussex Inlet after being closed for several years. There, an altar stone is now attached to the wall of the Sussex Inlet church. A notice above the stone states:

*" The Altar-stone beneath was that used in the Conjola altar.
It was consecrated on 1st June, 1859 by
Archbishop John Bede Polding, OSB." -
Patrick KENNA, 8th December, 1976.*

As the Conjola church was not built until 1913, it is reasonable to assume that this altar stone was originally located at Armstrong's Forest/Yatte Yattah's original pioneer *St. Mary's Church*³² which Charles Mordaunt Murray avowed was built by his Fermanagh grandfather, Charles Murray the Elder about the year 1859.



¹ Charles Mordaunt Murray in 1909 letter said ‘*the old wooden church has done duty for the past 50 years*’. Another 1909 letter from his niece L. Murray said it was ‘*built by my grandfather 45 years ago*’..

² Portion of painting ‘*The Church upon the Hill*’ by Sydney artist Patrick Carroll.

³ This paragraph re Fr. Rigney is from RUDD, Jenny O’Neill. *The Flying Cosgroves*, Sydney NSW. Jenny is a descendant of Thomas Cosgrove who was employed by John Osborne at *Garden Hill* at the same time as Charles Murray and his family. Charles and Mary Murray were sponsors at the baptism of their daughter Anne Cosgrove.

⁴ According to Keith McLaren of Beverley Hills, Portions 73, 74 and 75 were sold on 21st October 1946 to Bill Egan (or his family).

⁵ MORGAN, Frank. Notes on ‘*St. Mary’s at Yatte Yattah*’, Milton NSW, 2004.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ McLAREN, Keith. *Beginnings of Catholic education in Ulladulla, Unpublished paper, April 1991, p.2.*

⁸ Later, the name *Ulladulla* was restricted to the area originally known as the *Boat Harbour*

⁹ See Chapter 9 on Mary (Murray) McCarthy.

¹⁰ McLAREN. April 1991 p.6

¹¹ *The Catholic Church in the Illawarra: 150 years, 1838-1988* / a project by the Illawarra Catholic Sesquicentenary Committee, Co-ordinated by P.J. Flaherty and M.A. O’Keefe. Wollongong, N.S.W. : The Committee, 1989.

¹² Benedictine Union of Australasia. *Tjurunga: the journal of the Benedictines in Australia*, West Pennant Hills NSW : Benedictine Convent. 1977.

¹³ McLAREN, 1991 p.8

¹⁴ NSWRS Plan 68-2805: Two acres in the Parish of Conjola, County of St. Vincent. Proposed to be appropriated as a Roman Catholic Cemetery - dedicated 12/3/1869

¹⁵ List held at Nowra Library *Family History Group*

¹⁶ <http://www.stmarys.nsw.edu.au/>

¹⁷ *The Wheeling Years : The Sisters of the Good Samaritan, 1857-1957*, Sydney 1956

¹⁸ McLAREN 1991 p.9

¹⁹ SRNSW School Files. *Yatteyattah Public School. 5/18262.4*

²⁰ McLAREN, 1991 p.13

²¹ Ibid. p.14

²² Ibid.

²³ (who had paid a deposit on 15th November 1862 towards the passages of Ann and husband James Carroll and their three children, Bernard, Margaret and Patrick)²³.

²⁴ Condie, Molly. Oral history interview conducted by author, Ulladulla 1985

²⁵ See Chapter 8 on Phillip Murray (1824-1880).

²⁶ NSW Dept of Lands. Conveyance Book 1083 Number 149.

²⁷ Ibid Book 382 Number 928.

²⁸ Illustration in *Nulladolla 1988*, Milton-Ulladulla & District Historical Society, 1988.

²⁹ MORGAN, Frank. Notes on ‘*St. Mary’s at Yatte Yattah*’, Milton NSW, 2004.

³⁰ St. Mary’s Cathedral Sydney Archives – research by author 1988

³¹ Original held by Edith Murray of “Rissmore”, Conjola.

³² St. Mary’s Cathedral Sydney Archives – research by author 1988.



MOLLYMOOK S.L.S.C.

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

TREASURER

CLUB CAPTAIN

CHIEF INSTRUCTOR

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

TREASURER

CLUB CAPTAIN

CHIEF INSTRUCTOR

Murray Family Reunion Mollymook 2000

A FINAL REFLECTION

My daughter Kate, who managed to put all these pages together - 13 chapters and sundry charts and appendices etc. - almost 300 pages in all - (thus, actually turning it all into a book!) - wanted me to write a *conclusion* to the narrative. But where to start? Let's say it all started with a momentous decision! My courageous great-great-grandparents, Charles and Susan (Shannon) Murray, made the decision to emigrate with their six children from County Fermanagh, Ireland, and sail 12,000 miles to an unknown future in New South Wales. The 1838 timing for this venture was good - they managed to miss the Irish potato famine! Their numerous descendants in this country would no doubt applaud that decision. The family moved immediately to the then small village of Wollongong, south of Sydney, They were accommodated and Charles was employed by John Osborne, one of the early pioneer Osborne brothers, at the landholding called *Garden Hill*, on the outskirts. They were still there at the time of the 1841 Census.

Six years later, after having worked for his father, James moved to take up undeveloped land near Ulladulla/Milton, some 78 miles further south, his descendants still being on the same land some 175 years later. Over the next few years, his father Charles and the remaining members of his family moved to the area and took up additional land. Tribes of Aborigines were living in the area, according to an obituary for James Murray, which describes the aborigines, then, as '*numerous and fierce*'. His brother, Charles, sustained a native spear in a lung from which he, fortunately, recovered. James obviously managed to gain their trust and was said to be regarded as a '*Chief*' by the tribe of aborigines that lived near his land at Conjola.

Chain Migration - Irish town in Ulladulla

Later, some of Charles and Susan's siblings and their children, as well as orphaned children of other relatives sponsored by Charles, also found their way to Ulladulla and eventually took up land in the area. Thus, an '*Irish town*' as described by one settler seemed to be happening around the Milton, Yatteyattah and Conjola area - with lots of related Murrays, McGees, Johnstons, McMahons and others from Ulster in Northern Ireland. They worked hard clearing land and building bush huts, then proper houses and dairies and stables. They suffered floods, droughts and bushfires and came to the aid of each other and their neighbours in bad times. They grieved when some of their babies and young children died and they had the sad task of burying them in pioneer cemeteries.

Family lore tells us that Aboriginal midwives or '*black gins*' assisted many of the Murray and possibly other women with their births. When it happened, as it often did in those days, that mothers died in childbirth with large families left behind, relatives or neighbours took children into their homes to nurture and bring them up. How did the women cope with so many children? Little or no medical help and no well equipped kitchen inside their homes - but outside water to be carted in and open-fires for cooking. After they were established, the Murray related pioneers donated land and money, built churches and schools and found teachers to educate their children. Religion played an important role - with churches springing up for the various denominations and the rites of passage this entailed for their congregations. The

Yatte Yattah v Conjola Murray contest for a refurbished or new church seemed to cause a bit of a family feud at the time, not to mention some consternation by the Roman Catholic clergy. But people also found ways of enjoying themselves - such as family picnics, sport, agricultural shows, hunting, shooting, boating, cricket and horse races, not to mention weddings and other family gatherings. In fact, there were several marriages to be untangled between various members of the Murray related family trees. Not so much a tree as a forest; with also a sprinkling of bachelors and spinsters from those large families remaining at home caring for their elderly parents and each other. In those days, the unmarried daughters would bear the brunt of that.

What of the descendants?

The original Murray and related pioneer settlers may not have left their children any great fortunes, although some did manage to acquire and retain their original land holdings, but they left a legacy of competent and talented children and grandchildren, to continue the journey they began. These would spread with their own families into many parts of Sydney and rural New South Wales and further afield and, by their various endeavours, contribute to the growth of this still new nation. It is amazing to note the extremely varied and challenging occupations and careers of some of these Murray descendants. These are the ones of which we are aware - there would be plenty more that could be added to the following list -

- Head of a NSW Government Department; Australian Ambassador / High Commissioner to a number of countries; NSW Magistrate. Chief Clerks of Wollongong and Mudgee Councils in NSW; Mayor of Ingleburn; President of the Clyde Shire Council
- University graduates in law, economics, commerce, business, engineering, construction, library science, journalism, pharmacy, arts and Australian history
- War service in Gallipoli, France, Asia and Pacific in WW1 & WW11, including those killed on active service and who lie buried in France, Singapore and Malaysia.
- Awards recipients of the Order of Australia (OA) and the British Empire Medal (BEM)
- Inventor of Boyd's Beam (castellated beams) - naval architect awarded OBE for services to shipping.
- Authors and journalists; incl. winner of *Eureka Science Book Prize* (on Creutzfeldt Jacob disease); author of books on the practice of law and court procedures; book, journal and web-page authors on family and local history, electronic image and data technology, Journalism awards for writings on legal, medical, science and Asian issues; Winners of secondary and tertiary education scholarships;
- Also those who contributed in the past and now contributing to Australia in occupations such as inn-keeper, horse breeder/trainer/ rider; farmer; timber-getter; mechanic; governess; surveyor/chainman; saw-miller; car dealer; rally driver (winner of 1958 round-Australia AMPOL trial); hotel proprietor, builder; librarian; musician; actor; schoolteacher; headmaster; banker; stockbroker, police officer; nurse; paramedic, pharmacist; lawyer; engineer; company director; magazine editor; film director; public servant; tradesman and - last but not least - genealogist!

Joan M Dawes
November 2014

A P P E N D I C E S

- A. **MURRAY SHANNON** Descendant Report
Related names: McCauley, Tarlinton, Skehan, Poidevin, McGee, Brennan, McLean, Seccombe, Conyngham, Brennan, Boyd, Stephen, O'Neill, Slattery, Gallagher, de Lange
- B. **McGEE MURRAY** Descendant Report
Related names: Keating, Blake, Silver, Geary, Johnston, Webb, Turnbull, Gerrey, McCarthy, Arnold,
- C. **HAUGHEY SHANNON** Descendant Report
Related names: Dillon, Edwards, McGrory, Haines, Frost, Bassett
- D. **JOHNSTON SHANNON** Descendant Report
Related names: McGrath, New, White, Knight, Webb, Turnbull, Gerrey, Scarvell
- E. Notes on **MAGHERACULMONEY** and **ARDESS** Cemetery
- F. Charles **MURRAY** the Younger - Land Conveyance from Charles Murray the Elder
- G. Frank Murray's notes on **MURRAY** Chain Migration to NSW
- H. Edward **CONYNGHAM**'s Descendant Report
Related names: McMahon, Murray, Brennan, Boyd, Stephen, O'Neill, Slattery.
- I. **James MURRAY** Obituary 1889

Blank family group sheet

Book Order Form

**3 generation Outline Descendant Report for
Charles & Susan (SHANNON) MURRAY of Fermanagh**

- 1 Charles MURRAY b: 10 Nov 1792 in Co Fermanagh IRE, d: 19 Jun 1872 in Yatte Yattah NSW
 ... + Susan SHANNON b: Dec 1792 in Co Fermanagh IRE, m: 1814 in Kesh Fermanagh IRE, d: 09 May 1877 in Yatte Yattah NSW
-2 James MURRAY b: 14 Sep 1822 in Kesh, Fermanagh, Ireland, d: 22 Jul 1899 in 'Rissmore', Conjola NSW
 + Anne (Annie) McCAULEY b: 20 Apr 1825 in Ireland, m: 12 Jun 1855 in St.Francis Xaviers RC Church, Wollongong NSW, d: 25 Jan 1909 in Conjola NSW
-3 Charles Phillip MURRAY b: 09 Apr 1856 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 24 Mar 1858 in Ulladulla NSW
-3 Edward Thomas MURRAY b: 16 Sep 1857 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 06 Mar 1921 in Conjola NSW
- + Agnes MAYER b: 1860 in England, m: 24 Nov 1896 in Burwood NSW, d: 18 Sep 1942 in Conjola NSW
-3 Charles Mordaunt MURRAY b: 14 May 1859 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 20 Oct 1949 in Conjola NSW
- + Margaret (Madge) FRIZE b: 1868 in ?; ? BDM Morpeth, NSW 12393 Par. John/Catherine ?, m: 1915 in Redfern NSW, d: 1942 in Petersham NSW BDM 21586 Par John Catherine
-3 James Shannon MURRAY b: 1861 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 20 Aug 1949 in Conjola NSW
-3 Mary Cecilia MURRAY b: 17 May 1863 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 1943 in Sydney NSW
- + William Joseph TARLINTON b: 23 Oct 1862 in Eden NSW, m: 1892 in Milton NSW, d: 19 Mar 1914 in Murwillumbah NSW
-3 Annie Magdaline MURRAY b: 1865 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 07 Sep 1943 in Conjola NSW
-3 Bernard John MURRAY b: 26 Sep 1867 in Rissmore, Ulladulla, New South Wales, d: New Zealand
- + Isabella McGEE b: 1868 in Ulladulla NSW, m: 1890 in Waterloo NSW, d: New Zealand
-2 Philip MURRAY b: 11 Jun 1824 in Fermanagh IRE, d: 03 Dec 1880 in Yatte Yattah NSW
 + Rosina (Rosanna) THOMAS b: 26 Apr 1834 in Hobart TAS, m: 28 Nov 1853 in Kiama NSW, d: 06 Apr 1919 in Yatteyattah, Nth Milton, NSW
-3 Mary MURRAY b: 13 Feb 1871 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 20 Jul 1956 in Granville NSW
-3 Elizabeth Ann (Lizzy) MURRAY b: 18 Feb 1874 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 09 Jul 1929 in Wollongong NSW
- + Michael SKEHAN b: Bef. 1897, m: 1912 in Milton NSW, d: Aft. 1912
-3 Ellen MURRAY b: 27 Jan 1878 in Ulladulla NSW, d: Jul 1929 in Wollongong NSW
- + Richard Thomas POIDEVIN b: 19 Oct 1880 in Goulburn NSW, m: 23 Sep 1908 in NSW, d: 05 May 1951 in Goulburn NSW
-2 Mary Anne MURRAY b: 20 Dec 1827 in Co Fermanagh IRE, d: 23 Mar 1860 in Sussex St. Sydney NSW (*Elliott's Hotel*)
 + John McCARTHY b: 1823 in Co Clare IRE, m: 12 Feb 1847 in St. Mary's Church Sydney, d: 06 Dec 1859 in Nowra NSW
-3 Charles McCARTHY b: 23 Mar 1848 in Wollongong, NSW, Australia, d: 02 Oct 1921 in Lismore, NSW, Australia
- + Mary Ann DUFFY b: 1853 in Casino Richmond River NSW Australia, m: 1879 in Casino Richmond River NSW Australia, d: 1941 in Lismore NSW Australia
-3 Catherine (Kate) McCARTHY b: 1850 in Yass, New South Wales, d: 10 Jun 1910 in 334 Riley St, Sydney NSW
- + Thomas McGEE b: 1838 in Templecainn, Co Fermanagh, IRE, m: 16 Nov 1865 in Redfern NSW, d: 19 May 1884 in Yatte Yattah NSW
- + William James MOORE b: 1868 in Ulladulla NSW, m: 07 Jun 1892 in Milton NSW

.....3 *Mary Susan/Susannah McCARTHY* b: 26 Nov 1850 in Shoalhaven NSW, d: Bef. 1897 in Margaret's 1897 marriage cert 'deceased'

..... + Timothy *BRENNAN* b: Abt. 1843 in Co Sligo, Ireland, m: 27 Sep 1866 in RC Church, Milton Ulladulla NSW, d: Bef. 1897 in Margaret's 1897 marriage cert 'deceased'

.....3 *James McCARTHY* b: 02 Jul 1852 in Shoalhaven River, NSW, Australia, d: 08 Apr 1901 in Casino, NSW, Australia

..... + Elizabeth Regina Felicitas DUFFY b: 03 Jun 1857 in Armidale NSW, m: 17 May 1876 in Richmond River NSW, d: 17 May 1930 in Casino, New South Wales, Australia

.....2 **Ellen/Elinor MURRAY b: 1830 in Kesh, County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, d: 05 Aug 1881 in Milton NSW; BDM Ulladulla, NSW 10609 Par. Charles/Susan**

..... + **Andrew McLEAN b: 31 Mar 1825 in Ireland, m: 1850 ; BDM CofE Jamberoo;Kiama;Shoalhaven, NSW, d: 17 Jul 1899 in Milton NSW; BDM Milton, NSW 9962**

.....3 *Mary McLEAN* b: 1851 ; BDM CofE Jamberoo;Kiama;Shoalhaven NSW 1923 d: 1907 Rockdale, Sydney, NSW, Unmarried.

.....3 *Charles McLEAN* b: 1853 in Ulladulla NSW; BDM CofE Jamberoo;Kiama;Shoalhaven NSW, d: 13 Nov 1933 in Milton NSW; unmarried

.....3 *Ellen McLEAN* b: 1854 ; BDM Presbyt. South Counties, NSW V1854 275 42A, d: Unknown in NSW

..... + Edwin *SECCOMBE* b: 1851 ; BDM CofE Jamberoo area, NSW, m: 10 Jul 1901 in Yattayattah Congregational, d: 1915 in Rockdale NSW; NSW

.....3 *Susan Elizabeth McLEAN* b: 1856 ; Shoalhaven, NSW d: 1945 ; North Sydney, NSW unmarried.

.....3 *Walter Andrew McLEAN* b: 16 Jan 1874 ; Ulladulla, NSW d: 1943 North Sydney, NSW

..... + Ethel Elizabeth CORK b: 1880 in Ulladulla, NSW, m: 14 Aug 1909 in St. Leonards NSW, d: 1947 in North Sydney, NSW

.....2 **Charles Michael MURRAY b: 02 Jul 1832 in Co Fermanagh IRE, d: 30 Jul 1921 in Annandale NSW**

..... + **Elizabeth Clare CONYNGHAM b: 11 Apr 1837 in Sydney NSW, m: 28 Feb 1856 in St Mary's RC Sydney, d: 14 Jul 1921 in Annandale NSW**

.....3 *Edward Philip (Eddie) MURRAY* b: 17 Mar 1857 in Shoalhaven, Ulladulla NSW, d: 12 Apr 1939 in Sydney Hospital NSW

.....3 *Catherine Anne (Katie) MURRAY* b: 21 Mar 1859 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 20 Nov 1892 in Leichhardt NSW

.....3 *Francis Conyngham (Frank) MURRAY* b: 30 Jun 1861 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 14 Feb 1909 in Cowra, NSW

..... + Margaret C (Mag) MARKHAM b: 01 Jun 1877 in Cowra NSW, m: 1900 in Mt. McDonald NSW, d: 05 Jun 1957 in Fairfield NSW

.....3 *Charles Henry Marshall MURRAY* b: 24 Jun 1863 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 21 May 1912 in Minto NSW

..... + Catherine (Kate) TARLINTON b: 09 Jul 1866 in Eden NSW, m: 21 Jan 1895 in Cobargo NSW, d: Abt. 1956 in Napier, New Zealand

.....3 *Mary Magdalene (Lena) MURRAY* b: 24 Feb 1865 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 29 Jun 1905 in 14 Forsyth St., Glebe NSW

..... + Martin Charles *BRENNAN* b: 28 Jan 1855 in Gunning NSW, m: 13 Feb 1889 in RC School Leichhardt NSW, d: 1930 in Bombala NSW

.....3 *George D'Arcy MURRAY* b: 22 Apr 1867 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 08 Jan 1946 in Harmill, nr Maclean NSW

.....3 *Rose Gertrude MURRAY* b: 04 Jun 1869 in 'Avondale', Ulladulla NSW, d: 08 Mar 1935 in Sunbury-on-Thames, Staines, Middlesex UK

..... + Robert Alexander *BOYD* b: 17 Dec 1868 in Co Armagh, Ireland, m: 02 May 1900 in Teddington, Kingston on Thames, Co Middlesex, ENG, d: 03 Feb 1930 in Argentina, South America?

.....3 *Louis Ignatius MURRAY* b: 31 Jul 1871 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 10 Sep 1938 in Sydney NSW
 + Amy Isobel SOUTER b: 03 Aug 1878, m: 27 Mar 1901, d: 25 Aug 1962
3 *Elizabeth Clare (Lillie) MURRAY* b: 11 Aug 1873 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 31 May 1929 in Young NSW
 + Percival Hamilton STEPHEN b: 1873 in Adelong NSW, m: 1901 in RC Annandale NSW, d: 14 Jun 1902 in 28 Carrington St Summer Hill NSW
 + Laurence John O'NEILL b: 1867 in Binalong NSW, m: 1911 in Annandale NSW, d: 19 Dec 1940 in Booroowa NSW
3 *Ernest Herbert MURRAY* b: 07 Nov 1875 in 'Avondale' Ulladulla NSW, d: 1942 in Woollahra NSW.....
 + Mary Lavinia (Vena) GOLDSTRAW b: 10 Aug 1884 in New Norfolk, Tasmania, Australia, m: 1907 in Sydney NSW, d: Sydney NSW Australia
3 *William Augustine (Bill) MURRAY* b: 27 Jul 1879 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 04 May 1949 in RPHH Concord NSW
 + Mary Teresa CUMMINS b: 1877 in Windsor NSW, m: 06 Jul 1904 in RC Church, Dubbo NSW
3 *Helen Mary (Nellie) MURRAY* b: 14 Aug 1881 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 19 Aug 1958 in Mosman NSW
 + John Nagle SLATTERY b: 30 Nov 1880 in Sydney NSW, m: 14 Aug 1905 in St Brendan's RC Church, Annandale NSW, d: 14 Jun 1964 in Mosman NSW

.....2 **Margaret Ann MURRAY b: 27 May 1836 in Co Fermanagh IRE, d: 14 Oct 1923 in 110 Fitzroy St, Sydney NSW**
 + Daniel GALLAGHER b: Abt. 1840 in Ballyshannon, Donegal, Ireland, m: 20 Oct 1864 in St. Mary's, Sydney NSW, d: 20 Feb 1916 in Granville NSW
3 *Charles John GALLAGHER* b: 1865 in Sydney NSW, d: 18 Feb 1921 in Waterfall TB Sanatorium, Sutherland NSW
 + Maria (Mary) CULLEN b: 1866 in Balmain NSW, m: 1898 in Balmain North NSW, d: 1944 in Auburn NSW
3 *Catherine Mary (Kate) GALLAGHER* b: 1867 in Sydney NSW, d: 21 Jul 1953 in 10 Wallace St., Woollahra NSW
 + John de LANGE b: 1866 in London, Middlesex, England, m: 14 Jan 1891 in Brisbane Qld, d: 1951 in Hawae, New Zealand??
3 *William James GALLAGHER* b: 1869 in Balmain, Sydney NSW, d: 06 Jul 1936 in 242 Darling St, Balmain North NSW
3 *Daniel Phillip GALLAGHER* b: 19 Apr 1872 in Sydney NSW, d: 1873 in Glebe NSW
3 *James GALLAGHER* b: 01 Apr 1874 in Parramatta Road, Glebe NSW, d: 05 Dec 1915 in Balmain NSW

Prepared by:	Joan Mary DAWES	Address:	17 Glen Road ROSEVILLE NSW 2069
Phone:	02 9416-3634		Additions, corrections welcomed,
Email:	dawesjm@gmail.com		[# maiden name unknown]

**3 generation Outline Descendant Report for John and
Derinda (MURRAY) MCGEE**

- 1 Derinda MURRAY b: Abt. 1792 in Ireland, d: 1854 in Ireland; Pre 1855 as per NSW Assisted immigrants for sons travel
 ... + John MCGEE b: Ireland, d: Bef. 1854 in Ireland
-2 James MCGEE b: 1830 in Templecairn, Fermanagh, Ireland, d: 30 May 1880 in Windmill St., Millers Point NSW
 + Margaret KEATING b: 1844 in Kilrush, Co Clare, Ireland, m: 06 Nov 1863 in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney NSW, d: 15 Dec 1888 in Sydney NSW Australia
-3 Dorinda MCGEE b: 11 Aug 1864 in Chippendale NSW, d: 29 May 1909 in 11 Merriman St., Millers Point NSW
 + James Albert BLAKE b: 24 Mar 1863 in New Norfolk, TAS, m: 17 Feb 1885 in St Michael's Church, Dawes Point NSW, d: 01 Jun 1905 in Hospice, Victoria St, Sydney NSW
-3 Margaret Ann MCGEE b: 1870 in Sydney NSW, d: 1940 in Sydney Australia
 + James SILVER b: Abt. 1867 in London, England, m: 12 Nov 1892 in Sydney NSW, d: 1901 in Sydney NSW
-3 Isabella MCGEE b: 1874 in Sydney NSW, d: 1875 in Sydney NSW
3 Mary E M MCGEE b: 1875 in Paddington NSW, d: Unknown
-2 Francis MCGEE b: 1833 in Templecairn, Fermanagh, IRE, d: 01 Oct 1882 in Conjola NSW
 + Eliza Inesia Teresa ADCROFT b: 01 Jul 1847 in Ulladulla NSW; m: 26 Jul 1864 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 16 Mar 1922 in Sydney NSW
-3 John Joseph (Jack) MCGEE b: 1864 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 16 Feb 1937 in Milton NSW
 + Catherine Mary MORRISON b: 15 Dec 1867 in Springbank, Australian Capital Territory, Australia, m: 1900 in Queanbeyan NSW, d: 11 Feb 1932 in North Sydney NSW
-3 Francis Joseph (Frank) MCGEE b: 08 Jul 1866 in Milton NSW, d: 13 Feb 1950 in Conjola NSW
 + Mary Anne MORRISON b: 12 Jun 1864 in 'Springbank', Tuggeranong ACT, m: 11 Jan 1893 in Bulga Creek NSW, d: 12 Sep 1946 in North Sydney, NSW, Australia
-3 Isabella MCGEE b: 1868 in Ulladulla NSW, d: New Zealand
 + Bernard John MURRAY b: 26 Sep 1867 in Rissmore, Ulladulla, New South Wales, m: 1890 in Waterloo NSW, d: New Zealand
-3 Rosina G (Rosie) MCGEE b: 1870 in Ulladulla NSW
 + Alfred GEARY m: 1903 in Paddington NSW
-3 Charles MCGEE b: 1872 in Milton NSW, d: 20 Feb 1876 in Conjola NSW
3 James Stanley MCGEE b: 1875 in Conjola NSW, d: 1959 in Sydney NSW
3 Lila B MCGEE b: 1878 in Conjola NSW
3 Thomas William MCGEE b: 1881 in Milton NSW, d: 1943 in North Sydney NSW
-2 Mary MCGEE b: 1838 in Templecairn, Co Fermanagh, IRE, d: 24 Nov 1880 in Ulladulla NSW
 + Ralph JOHNSTON b: 1834 in Kesh, Fermanagh, IRE, m: 1858 Milton NSW, d: 14 May 1921 in Bomaderry, Berry Municipality NSW
-3 Dorinda May JOHNSTON b: 09 Nov 1860 in Conjola NSW, d: 31 Jul 1943 in Nowra NSW
 + Henry Edward KNIGHT b: 1863 in Braidwood NSW, m: 27 Dec 1885 in Cambewarra via Nowra NSW, d: 1931 in Berry NSW
-3 Alexander JOHNSTON b: 1861 in Conjola NSW, d: Aft. 1921 in Kiama NSW
3 James Joseph JOHNSTON b: 1864 in Conjola NSW, d: 1939 in Redhead NSW
3 John JOHNSTON b: 1866 in Conjola NSW, d: 1952 in Moruya NSW
 + Bridget Ann RYAN b: 1859 in Deua River, m: 1907 in Moruya NSW, d: 1939 in Moruya NSW
-3 Charles JOHNSTON b: 1867 in Conjola NSW, d: 1882 in Conjola NSW

.....3 *Ellen JOHNSTON* b: 1870 in Conjola NSW, d: 1953 in Rose Bay NSW
 + Robert W WEBB m: 1908 in Sydney NSW
 + George TURNBULL m: 1932 in Sydney NSW

.....3 *Rose (Rosina) JOHNSTON* b: 1872 in Conjola NSW, d: 1950 in Nowra NSW
 + James M GERREY m: 1900 in Nowra NSW

.....3 *Thomas JOHNSTON* b: 1873 in Conjola NSW, d: 1947 in Yatte Yattah NSW
3 *Ralph JOHNSTON* b: 23 Mar 1874 in Conjola NSW, d: 1945 in Lismore NSW
3 *Annie JOHNSTON* b: 1877 in Conjola NSW, d: 1938 in Nowra NSW
3 *Frank JOHNSTON* b: 1878 in Conjola NSW, d: 1969 in Lismore NSW
3 *Christopher Robert JOHNSTON* b: 18 Jan 1880 in Conjola NSW, d: 17 Oct 1971 in Milton, NSW,
 Australia
 + Susannah Josephine CONNOLLY b: 08 Dec 1879 in Conjola NSW, m: 1906 in Yatte Yattah NSW, d:
 24 Aug 1951 in Yatte Yattah NSW

.....2 **Thomas McGEE b: 1838 in Templecainr, Co Fermanagh, IRE, d: 19 May 1884 in Yatte
 Yattah NSW**
 + **Catherine (Kate) McCARTHY b: 1850 in Yass, New South Wales, m: 16 Nov 1865
 in Redfern NSW, d: 10 Jun 1910 in 334 Riley St, Sydney NSW**

.....3 *Mary McGEE* b: 09 Jan 1866 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 24 Feb 1876 in Ulladulla NSW
3 *John McGEE* b: 1867 in Milton NSW, d: 08 Apr 1916 in Casino NSW
3 *Thomas James McGEE* b: 18 Mar 1869 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 07 Jun 1906 in Cobar NSW
 + Elizabeth J WALKER m: Abt. 1899
3 *Phillip McGEE* b: 15 Feb 1871 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 22 Mar 1917 in Goodooga NSW
 + Nora MEAGHER m: Abt. 1895 in Temora NSW
3 *Catherine Maud McGEE* b: 23 Apr 1873 in Ulladulla NSW, d: Bet. 1940-1949
 + Harold Archibald ARNOLD m: Abt. 1903 in Sydney NSW
3 *Charles Ernest McGEE* b: 1874, d: 1947 in Randwick NSW
 + Josephine M Virginnette STAFFORD m: Abt. 1912 in Lithgow NSW
3 *Herbert Francis McGEE* b: 16 Aug 1877 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 05 Sep 1941 in Randwick NSW
 + Anna Charlotte ROSTECK m: 1919 in Waverley NSW, d: 1922 in Hurstville NSW
 + Else SUTTOR b: 28 Jun 1888, m: 1936 in Sydney NSW, d: 1988
3 *Arthur Oswald McGEE* b: 27 May 1879 in Milton NSW, d: 09 Jun 1925 in Randwick NSW
 + Louise M STAFFORD m: 1909 in Redfern NSW
3 *Reuben D'Arcy McGEE* b: 30 Jun 1881 in Ulladulla NSW, d: Aft. 1910
 + Lucy Lurline SMITH b: 1881 ; ? BDM Central Cumberland, NSW 1882/14411 Par.
 Thomas/Elizabeth ?, m: 23 Oct 1902 in Wollongong NSW, d: Unknown in New South Wales,
 Australia;
3 *Harold McGEE* b: 01 Nov 1882 in Nr Yatteyattah NSW, d: 06 May 1954 in North Sydney NSW
3 *Percy Ambrose McGEE* b: 18 Jan 1884 in Milton NSW, d: 08 Apr 1950 in Marrickville NSW
 + Elizabeth May (Jude) HASTIE b: 24 Apr 1892 in Forbes NSW, m: 1920 in Annandale NSW, d: 12 Mar
 1953 in Petersham NSW

.....2 **Charles McGEE b: 1841 in Templecainr, Fermanagh, Ireland, d: 28 Apr 1924 in Randwick NSW**
 + **Rosina (Rosanna) THOMAS b: 26 Apr 1834 in Hobart TAS, m: 1883 in Milton NSW,
 d: 06 Apr 1919 in Yatteyattah, Nth Milton, NSW**
(Rosina's first husband was Phillip MURRAY, first cousin of Charles McGEE)

Prepared by:	Joan Mary DAWES	Address:	17 Glen Road ROSEVILLE NSW 2069
Phone:	02 9416-3634		Additions, corrections welcomed,
Email:	dawesjm@gmail.com		[# maiden name unknown]

**3 generation Outline Descendant Report for
John and Margaret (SHANNON) HAUGHEY**

- 1 John HAUGHEY b: Abt. 1814 in Ireland, d: NSW, Australia
 ... + Margaret SHANNON b: Abt. 1816 in Kesh, Fermanagh, Ireland, d: 06 Oct 1869 in Ulladulla, New South
 Wales, Australia
-2 Rose Anne HAUGHEY b: Abt. 1834 in Kesh, Co Fermanagh, Ireland, d: 10 Apr 1919 in
 'Moonah', 22 N-Head Road, Darling Point, Sydney NSW
 + John Bernard DILLON b: 1828 in Castlergh, Co Roscommon, Ireland, m: Abt. 1854 in
 Ederney, Fermanagh, Ireland; RC, d: 18 Apr 1884 in Binalong NSW
-3 Thomas R DILLON b: 1858 in Binalong NSW
3 Catherine DILLON b: 1860 in Binalong NSW
3 Rose Anne DILLON b: 01 Oct 1864 in Binalong NSW, d: 1919 in Woollahra, Sydney NSW
 + Osman Adams EDWARDS b: 1861 in Bideford, Devon, England, m: 1890 in Murrumburrah NSW, d: 1949
 in Hornsby Hospital, Sydney NSW
3 Francis Bernard Patrick DILLON b: 1873 in Young
-2 Thomas HAUGHEY b: Abt. 1835 in Ireland, d: 1883 in Murrumburrah NSW
 + Ellen McGRORY b: 1839 in Letterboy, Fermanagh, Ireland, m: 1857 in Wollongong NSW,
 d: 24 Jul 1916 in Randwick NSW
-3 John H HAUGHEY b: 1860 in Wollongong NSW, d: 1891 in Murrumburrah NSW
 + Eliza BURNES m: 1886 in Murrumburrah NSW
3 Thomas James HAUGHEY b: 1862 in Binalong NSW, d: 26 Nov 1926 in Darlinghurst NSW
 + ? HAUGHEY#
-3 Margaret A HAUGHEY b: 1864 in Binalong NSW
 + John HAINES m: 1884 in Cootamundra NSW
3 Rose Mary Ellen Haughey b: 1871 in Yass NSW, d: 04 Apr 1951 in Sydney, New South Wales
 + Thomas William FROST b: 1865 in Ryde NSW, m: 1892 in Sydney NSW, d: 05 Jun 1952 in Chatswood
 NSW; in hospital
-3 Francis Alexander HAUGHEY b: 1872 in Yass NSW
3 Charles Bernard HAUGHEY b: 1874 in Yass NSW
3 Edwin HAUGHEY b: 1875 in Yass NSW, d: 1883 in Murrumburrah NSW
3 Phillip HAUGHEY?? b: ??, d: 1926 in Manly NSW??
 + Ellen PREST b: 1871 in Young NSW?, m: 1897 in Murrumburrah NSW, d: 1959 in Manly NSW
-2 John HAUGHEY b: Abt. 1840 in Ireland, d: 1899 in Murrumburrah NSW
 + Selina Letitia McGRORY b: 12 Jun 1855 in Keelogue, Mt Keira NSW, m: 1883 in
 Cootamundra NSW, d: 1908 in Sydney NSW
-3 Hinda M HAUGHEY b: 1884 in Murrumburrah NSW
 + Harry G BASSETT m: 1908 in Sydney NSW
3 Rose M E HAUGHEY b: 1886 in Murrumburrah NSW
3 John I A HAUGHEY b: 1889 in Murrumburrah NSW
3 Marie K HAUGHEY b: 1891 in Murrumburrah NSW
3 Thomas Hugh Joseph HAUGHEY b: 1895 in Murrumburrah NSW, d: 14 Nov 1916 in France - KIA WWII

Prepared by:	Joan Mary DAWES	Address:	17 Glen Road ROSEVILLE NSW 2069
Phone:	02 9416-3634		Additions, corrections welcomed,
Email:	dawesjm@gmail.com		[# maiden name unknown]

3 generation Outline Descendant Report for Alexander & Mary (SHANNON) JOHNSTON

1 Alexander JOHNSTON b: Unknown, d: Bef. 1855 in Co Fermanagh, IRE?
 ... + Mary SHANNON b: Unknown in Co Fermanagh IRE?, d: Bef. 1855 in Co Fermanagh, IRE?

.....2 Francis JOHNSTON b: 1830 in Ireland

..... + Mary McGRATH b: 1833 in Lotherstown, Ireland, m: 1854 in Glasgow, Scotland
3 Charles JOHNSTON b: Ireland?
3 Mary Ann JOHNSTON b: 1858 in Kiama NSW, d: 1933 in Mudgee NSW
 + George William NEW b: 1860, m: 21 Jun 1878 in 'Redbank", Gulgong NSW, d: 1923 in Waverley NSW
3 Alicia JOHNSTON b: 1859 in Kiama NSW
3 Margaret JOHNSTON b: 1861 in Kiama NSW, d: 18 Jun 1952 in Cowra NSW
 + George Halloran WHITE b: 1873 in Carcoar NSW, m: 19 Jul 1893 in Blayney Manse NSW, d: 1953 in Cowra NSW
3 Francis JOHNSTON b: 1871 in Braidwood NSW, d: 1943 in Dunedoo NSW

.....2 Ralph JOHNSTON b: 1834 in Kesh, Co Fermanagh, IRE, d: 14 May 1921 in Bomaderry, Berry Municipality NSW

..... + Mary McGEE b: 1838 in Templecairn, Co Fermanagh, IRE, m: 1858 in Milton NSW, d: 24 Nov 1880 in Ulladulla NSW
3 Dorinda May JOHNSTON b: 09 Nov 1860 in Conjola NSW, d: 31 Jul 1943 in Nowra NSW
 + Henry Edward KNIGHT b: 1863 in Braidwood NSW, m: 27 Dec 1885 in Cambewarra via Nowra NSW, d: 1931 in Berry NSW
3 Alexander JOHNSTON b: 1861 in Conjola NSW, d: Aft. 1921 in Kiama NSW
3 James Joseph JOHNSTON b: 1864 in Conjola NSW, d: 1939 in Redhead NSW
3 John JOHNSTON b: 1866 in Conjola NSW, d: 1952 in Moruya NSW
 + Bridget Ann RYAN b: 1859 in Deua River, m: 1907 in Moruya NSW, d: 1939 in Moruya NSW
3 Charles JOHNSTON b: 1867 in Conjola NSW, d: 1882 in Conjola NSW
3 Ellen JOHNSTON b: 1870 in Conjola NSW, d: 1953 in Rose Bay NSW
 + Robert W WEBB m: 1908 in Sydney NSW
 + George TURNBULL m: 1932 in Sydney NSW
3 Rose (Rosina) JOHNSTON b: 1872 in Conjola NSW, d: 1950 in Nowra NSW
 + James M GERREY m: 1900 in Nowra NSW
3 Thomas JOHNSTON b: 1873 in Conjola NSW, d: 1947 in Yatte Yattah NSW
3 Ralph JOHNSTON b: 23 Mar 1874 in Conjola NSW, d: 1945 in Lismore NSW
3 Annie JOHNSTON b: 1877 in Conjola NSW, d: 1938 in Nowra NSW
3 Frank JOHNSTON b: 1878 in Conjola NSW, d: 1969 in Lismore NSW
3 Christopher Robert JOHNSTON b: 18 Jan 1880 in Conjola NSW, d: 17 Oct 1971 in Milton, NSW, Australia
 + Susannah Josephine CONNOLLY b: 08 Dec 1879 in Conjola NSW, m: 1906 in Yatte Yattah NSW, d: 24 Aug 1951 in Yatte Yattah NSW
2 John JOHNSTON b: 1837 in Ireland, d: 1912 in Uralla?
2 George JOHNSTON b: 1844 in Ireland
2 Margaret JOHNSTON b: 1845 in Ireland, d: 15 Dec 1916 in 8 Cowper St., Waverley NSW
 + George William SCARVELL m: Abt. 1874
3 William G SCARVELL b: 1876
3 Ada M SCARVELL b: 1878
3 Jessie SCARVELL b: 1884
3 Female SCARVELL d: Bef. 1916
3 Female SCARVELL d: Bef. 1916
2 William JOHNSTON b: 1846 in Ireland

Prepared by:	Joan Mary DAWES	Address:	17 Glen Road ROSEVILLE NSW 2069
Phone:	02 9416-3634		Additions, corrections welcomed,
Email:	dawesjm@gmail.com		[# maiden name unknown]

APPENDIX E

**SOME HISTORY OF MAGHERACULMONEY PARISH
CLOGHER,
BARONY OF LURG,
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH**

In the year 1110 A.D. the Diocese that became known as Clogher (of which Magheraculmoney Parish is a part) was given territory which covered most of Counties Fermanagh and Monaghan, a sizeable part of Co. Tyrone and a tiny fraction of County Donegal. Some place names (townlands) in the parish of Clogher, lying in the Barony of Lurg and County of Fermanagh at the time relevant to our story, were Lisnarick, Ederney, Ardverney, Ardess, Kiltierney, Templecaine, Dernasek, Aghinver, Coolmoney (or Culmaine). At one time, the parish embraced 213 townlands and about twenty islands, covering an area of thirty eight thousand, seven hundred and forty four acres.

It was too large to administer, and was divided into two in 1793. The *General Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland Report* of 1862 shows the shrinkage. It reports the parish of Magheraculmoney comprising some ninety townlands and fifteen islands. By the year 1984, the Diocesan boundaries contained an area of approximately 3,500 square miles, with a Church of Ireland Population of about 17,000 souls¹

The baronies, 327 in all, correspond to divisions of great antiquity based on the gaelic clan and family holdings. The barony can spread across two counties, and is then a half-barony in each county. The barony occurs in older records but now it has little administrative significance. The various valuations of Ireland carried out in the 19th century were organised and published by barony. It ceased to be used in 1898 when the poor law union was used for local government administration.



**Graveyard of St. Mary's
Ardess, Co Fermanagh.**

¹ Baillie, Rev. F.A. *Magheraculmoney Parish*, Lurgan : LM Press, 1984

**ST. MARY'S - ARDESS - HEADSTONES -
GRAVEYARD CONTAINING MURRAYS (AND OTHER NAMES
SIMILAR TO ULLADULLA MURRAYS)**

In the vicinity of Kesh and Aghinver, around the church of St. Mary at nearby Ardess, there was an ancient pre-plantation graveyard, and until 1903, according to local history many Roman Catholic families buried their dead here. In 1903 the RC parish in Ederney then consecrated its own burying ground. (There is evidence the church of St. Mary is built on an ancient Christian place of worship) - Ardess was known as Templemahery on old maps, and the church has been known as being dedicated to St. Mary over a long period. (If one has an interest in Templar history - there are some interesting carvings in churchyards in the area!). Amongst gravestone incriptions at St. Mary at Ardess, the following names could relate to the Murrays, McGees and Shannons who emigrated from the area from 1838 and settled in Ulladulla :

John MAGEE & daughter May MAGEE, Robert MAGEE, Art SHANON,
Nancy MAGEE, Henry MAGEE, Manus MAGOLRICK, An MURRAY, Henry
MURRAY, George MURRAY, James MURRAY, Paterick SHANON,
Torlough McGHEE, Bernard MAGEE, Ann MAGEE & son Hugh MAGEE,
Alex MAGEE & wife Susanna MAGEE, Margaret SHANAN, Henry
MURRY, Charles MURR., Ann MAGOLRICK, Margaret SHANAN

Henry MURRY's headstone must have been a considerable size.

Here lies Henry Murry
chief of all whose greatest virtues shall be in record.
Inferior to none forty seven years.
And left his mourners in condoling tears.
Seventeen hundred ninety and eight years.
Only saviours hand juley appears.
In month of June exit on the sixth day.
He entered rest most blest hope to see.

Putting the MURRAY/MURRY dates on these gravestones in some sort of context - with dates of death and using the age to count back - birth dates would be about:

c1746 George MURRAY (d. 1804 - 58 yrs)
c1751 Henry MURRY (d. 1798 - 47 yrs)
c1763 An MURRAY (d 1767 - 4 yrs)
c1772 Charles MURR.. (d 1774 - 2 yrs)
c1806 James MURRAY (d 1817 - 11 yrs)

[Note: All these christian names- George, Henry, Ann, Charles and James - feature prominently in the Ulladulla Murray families].

Some notes on Murray and Shannon - Aghinver - Griffiths Valuation 1860

Charles (1792 - 1872) was the son of James Murray and Ellinor McGoldrick. On Charles' immigration papers, his father is recorded as being "...a farmer in Fermanagh, with his wife Ellinor".

If parents were dead, the Colonial immigration officers usually noted the fact, so this suggests both James and Ellinor Murray were still alive when their son Charles and his family left Londonderry in 1838. Indeed, it appears that at least James was still alive in 1860.

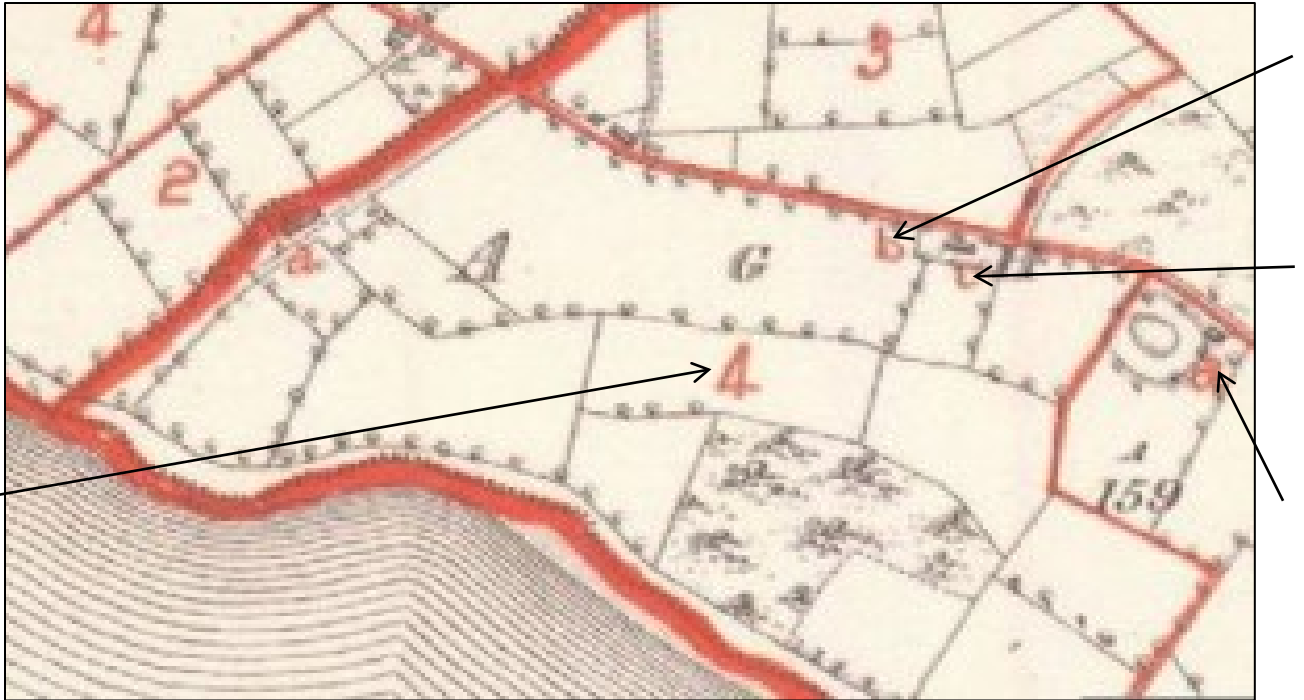
Aghinver

Aghinver is a townland close to the post town of Kesh where Charles and Susan (Shannon) Murray were married.

		AGHINVER (Ord. S. 10.)		1860
1	a	Capel St. George,	Rev. Henry L. St. George,	House, office, and land,
2	b	James Coyle,	Capel St. George,	House,
	c	James Dixon,	Same,	House,
3	a	James Scollan,	Same,	House, office, and land,
	b	James Murray,	Same,	House, office, and land,
4	b	Unoccupied,	James Murray,	House,
	c	John Shannon,	Same,	House,
5		Christopher Crozier,	Capel St. George,	House, office, and land,

Griffiths Valuation 1860 - Aghinver

The *Griffiths Valuations map (1860)* below shows the location of James Murray (marked as 'a' in red) in the Townland of Aghinver (marked as '4' in red), Parish Magerheraculmoney, on Lough Erne near Kesh. He leased a house and land totalling 25 acres, and owned two houses adjacent. The immigration report of Charles' arrival states merely that [his father] James was "... a native of Fermanagh"..



1860s Griffiths Valuations Map Aghinver Townland

The Aghinver conclusion is reinforced by the fact that a John Shannon resided on the same Townland block in a house owned by James Murray. (His location marked as a red 'c' - the other Murray owned house 'b' was unoccupied).

James' wife was Susan Shannon (1792-1877), a native of Kesh), daughter of Phillip Shannon (blacksmith) and Mary Clarke. Is a John Shannon rental of a James Murray property a coincidence, or is there a family connection to Phillip Shannon?

Irish BDM Certificates

To find marriage and birth details of our Murray emigrants from Fermanagh before 1838 has been impossible. They left just before registration was introduced to include Roman Catholics., So, this is as close as it was possible to pinpoint - in the vicinity of Kesh (the post town where Charles and Susan Murray were married) - where they actually lived before they emigrated from Fermanagh.

APPENDIX F

The conveyance document is so long and complicated, the only way to read it all and make any sense of it was to reproduce it in full. It gives a whole new meaning to the expression, 'Be sure to read the fine print'

Charles Murray Senior...farmer...to Charles Murray Junior 'witnesseth that for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which he the said Charles Murray Senior hath and beareth towards his son the said Charles Murray Junior with whom he hath lived and resided for many years, and also for the better maintenance support livelihood and preferment of him the said Charles Murray Junior and also in consideration of the sum of Ten Shillings to him the said Charles Murray Senior in hand also paid by the said Charles Murray Junior at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. He the said Charles Murray Senior HATH given granted and bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents DOTH give grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Charles Murray Junior and his heirs ALL that piece or parcel of land commonly called or known by the name of the Duck Hole situate lying and being at Ulladulla in the County of Saint Vincent in the colony of New South Wales containing by admeasurement eighty acres¹ or thereabouts be the same more or less bounded on the east, south and partly on the north side by Crowra [sic]Creek and on the east by land in the occupation of Phillip Murray. ALSO ALL that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Armstrong forest in Ulladulla aforesaid containing by admeasurement thirty eight acres or thereabouts, which said pieces of parcels of land were lately purchased from the Crown by the said Charles Murray Senior. TOGETHER with all and singular houses, edifices buildings barns stables lands tenements pastures feedings woods underwoods common of pasture ways waters watercourses easments profits commodities advantages hereditements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said pieces of land hereditaments and premises hereby given granted and released unto the Charles Murray Junior or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining or with any part thereof usually held occupied or enjoyed or accepted REPUTED taken or known as part parcel or member thereof. Together with all deeds relating thereto And the reversions remainder and remainders yearly and other rents issues and profits of the same premises and every part thereof. And all the estate right title and interest use trust claim and demand whatsoever both at Law and in Equity of him the said Charles Murray Senior of and in the said pieces and parcels of land TO HAVE and TO HOLD the said pieces or parcels of land hereditaments and all and singular other the premises hereby

granted and released or mentioned or intended so to be with its appurtenances until the said Charles Murray Junior his heirs and assigns. To the only proper use and behoof(?) of the said Charles Murray Junior his heirs and assigns for ever AND the said Charles Murray Senior doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said Charles Murray Junior his heirs and assigns from time to time and at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly to enter into and upon and to have hold occupy profess and enjoy the said pieces or parcels of land hereditaments and premises hereby granted and released or intended so to be. And to receive and take the rents issues and profits thereof and of every part and parcel thereof to and for his and their own use and benefit without any let suit trouble denial eviction ejection interruption claim and demand whatsoever of from or by the said Charles Murray Senior or his heirs or by any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming or to claim by from through or under or in trust for him them or any of them or any of his ancestors AND that free and clear and freely and clearly and absolutely acquitted exonerated and discharged or otherwise by him the said Charles Murray Senior his heirs executors or administrators well and sufficiently defended kept harmless and indemnified of from and against all the all manner of former and other estates titles troubles charges and encumbrances whatsoever either already had made done committed executed occasioned or suffered or hereafter to be had made done committed executed occasioned or suffered by the said Charles Murray Senior or his heirs or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming to claim by from through under or intrust for him them or any of them or any of his ancestors AND the said Charles Murray Junior doth hereby declare that the wife of him the said Charles Murray Junior shall be entitled to dower out of or in the said hereditaments. WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have subscribed and set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written. ^{ci}

ⁱ Cooke, John. Research into Murray land at Lands Dept. (It is impossible to identify the 80 acre parcel by the bounds description in the conveyance)

ⁱⁱNSW Lands Department - Conveyance Book 45 No. 610

Chain Migration from Ireland [by Frank Murray]

"By the 1850s, most of the Irish coming to Australia were freeborn. There were increasing numbers of Irish coming out by chain migration i.e. brought out by others. They came as labourers and domestics mostly. Also many Scottish Irish came under these schemes."

My g g grandparents, Charles **Murray** (1792-1872) and Susan (Shannon) Murray (1792-1877) brought 17 children to New South Wales. Consequently they were directly or indirectly responsible for 84 Australian "grandchildren", plus more if John, George and/or William Johnston had children, and many in later generations. See more information under the individual names in the web page index. [<http://www.frankmurray.com.au>]

The children were:-

- Six of their own in 1839 "Susan",
 - James 16, Phillip 14, Mary 12, Ellinor 9, Charles 6 and Margaret 3;
- Six orphaned children of Mary (Shannon) Johnston, Susan Murray's deceased sister, in 1855 "Chowringhee"; Ben Nevis "1856";
 - Francis 26 (and the married Francis' child), Ralph 21, John 16, George 12, Margaret and William 10; and
- Five orphaned children of Dorinda McGee, Charles Murray's deceased sister in 1855 "Hilton",
 - James 25, Francis 22, Mary 17, Thomas 17, Charles 14.
- Margaret (Shannon) Haughey (1816-1869), another sister of Susan (Shannon) Murray, emigrated with her husband John Haughey (1814-) and family on the "Switzerland" in 1854. They brought three children and a male grandchild, born on the voyage:-
 - Rose Anne (Haughey) Dillon 20, Thomas 19, and John 14. Rose's husband John Bernard Dillon came on the "Bee" in 1856.

Consistent with the chain migration principles, John Bernard Dillon's sponsor was Richard Morrow of Gerringong, "SARAH" 1843. Both were from around or near Kesh, Co Fermanagh. Morrow's mother was Mary Ann **Johnston**, also from Co Fermanagh, which suggests a possible family connection to the Johnston family above.

There were very many 19C immigrants from Co Fermanagh in the area south of Wollongong, particularly in the Kiama area. These included several Murray and Johnston families, who may or may not be connected to the Ulladulla/Milton Murrays.

One particular family currently being studied is the Collins family who arrived from Pettigo, near Kesh, Co Fermanagh, on the "Broom" in 1842. Mary (Murray) **Collins** from Pettigo, age 32, daughter of a deceased James Murray is of an age, and with her father's name, which fits with a possibility, extremely weak and doubtful at present, that she was the sister of Charles Murray above:- "Broom" Arr. Sydney 13 February 1842. James Collins age 31. Native of Coolmanagh (sic), Co Fermanagh. Mary Collins 31. Parents James and Bridget Murray. Father dead. Native of Pettigo, Co Fermanagh. Male child James age 16 months.

Another connection could be with a **McGrory** family, whose name appears among the early marriages. The never ending genealogical search may throw up answers in the future.

Outline Descendant Report for Edward & Mary Ann (Marshall) CONYNGHAM

1 Edward CONYNGHAM b: Abt. 1806 in Dublin, Ireland, d: 28 Oct 1868 in Howsons Farm, Ulladulla NSW
 ... + Mary Ann MARSHALL b: 26 Mar 1815 in Sydney NSW, d: 02 Jul 1844 in Sydney NSW

.....2 Catherine Mary CONYNGHAM b: 07 Nov 1830 in Sydney NSW, d: 1898 in

'Glencairn', 16 Johnston St. Annandale NSW

..... + Francis McMAHON b: Abt. 1815 in Ballybay, Co Monahan, Ireland, m: 02 Aug 1849 in
 St. Mary's RC, Sydney NSW, d: 22 May 1897 in 'Glencairn' 16 Johnston St. Annandale NSW

.....3 Matthew Bernard McMAHON b: 08 May 1850 in Brickfield Hill, Sydney NSW, d: 28 Jun 1901 in
 Woollahra NSW

..... + May PHILLIPS m: 14 Apr 1880 in St Matthias Church, Paddington NSW, d: 1882 in Milton NSW

.....3 Mary Ann McMAHON b: 13 Apr 1852 in Brickfield Hill, Sydney NSW

.....3 Francis John McMAHON b: 27 Dec 1853 ; George St, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, d: 1935
 in Manly, New South Wales, Australia

..... + Emma Lee EWIN b: 1864, m: 07 Aug 1882 in Milton NSW; 'Woodstock', Milton BDM Ulladulla 6512,
 d: 10 Feb 1912 in Lewisham NSW

.....3 Elizabeth C McMAHON b: 1855

.....3 Rose Clare McMAHON b: 1856 in Sydney NSW, d: Unknown

..... + John MELLIDAY b: Unknown, m: 05 Feb 1877 in Ulladulla NSW, d: 1923 in Randwick NSW

.....3 Edward McMAHON b: 1858 in Sydney NSW, d: 1884

.....3 Augustine (Austin) John McMAHON b: 1869 in Ulladulla NSW

.....2 Elizabeth Clare CONYNGHAM b: 11 Apr 1837 in Sydney NSW, d: 14 Jul 1921 in Annandale NSW

..... + Charles Michael MURRAY b: 02 Jul 1832 in Co Fermanagh IRE, m: 28 Feb 1856 in St
 Mary's RC Sydney, d: 30 Jul 1921 in Annandale NSW

.....3 Edward Philip (Eddie) MURRAY b: 17 Mar 1857 in Shoalhaven, Ulladulla NSW, d: 12 Apr 1939 in
 Sydney Hospital NSW

.....3 Catherine Anne (Katie) MURRAY b: 21 Mar 1859 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 20 Nov 1892 in
 Leichhardt NSW

.....3 Francis Conyngham (Frank) MURRAY b: 30 Jun 1861 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 14 Feb 1909 in
 Cowra, NSW

..... + Margaret C (Mag) MARKHAM b: 01 Jun 1877 in Cowra NSW, m: 1900 in Mt. McDonald NSW, d: 05
 Jun 1957 in Fairfield NSW

.....3 Charles Henry Marshall MURRAY b: 24 Jun 1863 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 21 May 1912 in Minto
 NSW

..... + Catherine (Kate) TARLINTON b: 09 Jul 1866 in Eden NSW, m: 21 Jan 1895 in Cobargo NSW, d: Abt.
 1956 in Napier, New Zealand

.....3 Mary Magdalene (Lena) MURRAY b: 24 Feb 1865 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 29 Jun 1905 in 14
 Forsyth St., Glebe NSW

..... + Martin Charles BRENNAN b: 28 Jan 1855 in Gunning NSW, m: 13 Feb 1889 in RC School
 Leichhardt NSW, d: 1930 in Bombala NSW

.....3 George D'Arcy MURRAY b: 22 Apr 1867 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 08 Jan 1946 in Harmill, nr
 Maclean NSW

.....3 Rose Gertrude MURRAY b: 04 Jun 1869 in 'Avondale', Ulladulla NSW, d: 08 Mar 1935 in
 Sunbury-on-Thames, Staines, Middlesex UK

..... + Robert Alexander BOYD b: 17 Dec 1868 in Co Armagh, Ireland, m: 02 May 1900 in Teddington,
 Kingston on Thames, Co Middlesex, ENG, d: 03 Feb 1930 in Argentina, South America?

.....3 *Louis Ignatius MURRAY* b: 31 Jul 1871 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 10 Sep 1938 in Sydney NSW
 + Amy Isobel SOUTER b: 03 Aug 1878, m: 27 Mar 1901, d: 25 Aug 1962
3 *Elizabeth Clare (Lillie) MURRAY* b: 11 Aug 1873 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 31 May 1929 in Young NSW
 + Percival Hamilton STEPHEN b: 1873 in Adelong NSW, m: 1901 in RC Annandale NSW, d: 14 Jun 1902 in 28 Carrington St Summer Hill NSW
 + Laurence John O'NEILL b: 1867 in Binalong NSW, m: 1911 in Annandale NSW, d: 19 Dec 1940 in Boorowa NSW
3 Ernest Herbert MURRAY b: 07 Nov 1875 in 'Avondale' Ulladulla NSW, d: 1942 in Woollahra NSW
 + Mary Lavinia (Vena) GOLDSTRAW b: 10 Aug 1884 in New Norfolk, Tasmania, Australia, m: 1907 in Sydney NSW, d: Sydney NSW Australia
3 *William Augustine (Bill) MURRAY* b: 27 Jul 1879 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 04 May 1949 in RPHG Concord NSW
 + Mary Teresa CUMMINS b: 1877 in Windsor NSW, m: 06 Jul 1904 in RC Church, Dubbo NSW
3 *Helen Mary (Nellie) MURRAY* b: 14 Aug 1881 in Avondale, Ulladulla NSW, d: 19 Aug 1958 in Mosman NSW
 + John Nagle SLATTERY b: 30 Nov 1880 in Sydney NSW, m: 14 Aug 1905 in St Brendan's RC Church, Annandale NSW, d: 14 Jun 1964 in Mosman NSW

.....2 **George Mathias CONYNGHAM** b: 25 Feb 1833 in Sydney NSW, d: 10 Nov 1852 in Melbourne Vic (on board "TWINS")

.....2 **Edward CONYNGHAM** b: 1839 in Sydney NSW, d: 1857 in Sydney NSW

Prepared by:	Joan Mary DAWES	Address:	17 Glen Road ROSEVILLE NSW 2069
Phone:	02 9416-3634		Additions, corrections welcomed,
Email:	dawesjm@gmail.com		[# maiden name unknown]



The Shoalhaven Telegraph (NSW : 1879 - 1937) Wednesday 2 August 1899

The Late Mr James Murray.

This week it is our painful duty to record the death of Mr James Murray, sen, of "*Rissmore*," Conjola. The deceased gentleman had been in failing health for a couple of months, the trouble being senile decay, and on Saturday afternoon last, about half-past 4 o'clock, he quietly, calmly, and peacefully breathed his last. It was really the wonderful spirit of a one-time vigorous manhood that enabled him to defy death so long, and the and was just the flickering away of mortal breath and the return of the spirit to Him who gave it. Deceased had reached the patriarchal age of nearly 78 years, 55 of which had been spent in the Milton district. The mortal remains were interred on the following Sunday afternoon on his own estate, a beautiful site for the sepulture having been selected in a commanding position a few hundred yards from the entrance gate to "*Rissmore*," and between the avenue and the Conjola schoolhouse. A large number of people from all parts of the district attended, and paid their last tribute of respect to the dead. The Rev. Father Baugh officiated at the grave.

The late Mr Murray was born in the town of Kesh, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1821. When he had finished his education in his native town, which he did when he had reached the age of 17, his family decided on emigrating to this colony. They landed here in the beginning of the year 1839, over 60 years ago. The family first went to reside in the Wollongong district, which at that time was now country. On reaching man's estate, James set out for the Milton district, which was then being explored by cedar- getters and other venturesome spirits like himself who were on the lookout for suitable land on which to establish themselves. It is now 55 years since Mr Murray first set foot in Ulladulla, and at that early period the resident white families of Ulladulla could be counted upon the fingers of one's hands, whilst the aborigines were numerous and fierce. The genial bonhommie that always characterised Mr Murray gained for him the confidence of the blacks in the Conjola neighbourhood, and he was looked up to with veneration, and regarded as a chief by the tribe whose headquarters were near his home. (The dusky inhabitants have long since become defunct).

When the adventurous young pioneer had established himself and saw a prospect before him he returned on a flying trip to Wollongong, to put an important question to "*The girl he left behind him*" (who, it might be stated, was a shipmate of his own). The answer to that question having been in the affirmative, Miss Anne McCauley became Mrs James Murray, and the worthy couple entered upon a union that was blessed to them both, and that has proved a blessing to the four sons and two daughters who have been the issue of it. Mrs Murray, though well advanced in years, survives her husband, and their children are all worthily filling their places in the world, a credit to themselves, and to the training of their honoured parents. Mr Murray, many years back, purchased the property then known as the "Heifer Station," and since more widely known as "*Rissmore*." This fine property of 500 acres he highly improved, and transformed into an ideal home. Here dairy farming and horse breeding were carried on with a large measure of success. The "*Squire of Rissmore*" loved a good horse, and he never strode a bad one. Amongst the horses that he bred were some that gained a high reputation. These included the Wild Irish Girl, a jumping mare of some

celebrity, which, after he sold her for £150, won the Grand National Steeplechase in Melbourne, whereupon her owner then refused £1000 for her; *Rissmore* and *Fermanagh*, which raced in Mr Murray's own colors a score or more years ago, and frequently carried the colors to victory at Wollongong, Shoalhaven, and local-meetings; and *Moslem*, who more than once paid his oats bill and something to spare in prize winnings, and who still does duty at the farm stud. Mr Murray was one of those gentlemen who raced for the love of the sport. He was too honest and high-minded to make a game of the thing like the professional horse owner. A little narrative will show the sterling character of the man. Something like a dozen years ago, when one of the big race meetings which were easily promoted in the "good days" was being negotiated, *Moslem* distinguished himself by winning a treble. Needless to say that for the last race the public fairly tumbled over each other to get their money on *Moslem*, and the "books" stood to win or lose a "pot." The owner of the horse was approached to "sell" the race, and though he was offered five times the amount of the prize money to "go down" he indignantly refused the bribe, and declared that his horse would win if he could, and to make sure that the animal would not be tampered with, he put his own son James in the saddle, and the gallant equine demonstrated that the confidence of his owner and the public was not misplaced. Few racing men of the present school would be found to send their horses for the public when it would suit their pockets better to run "stiff."

Some five years ago a thoroughbred horse which Mr Murray was riding on the Main Road to Milton ran away with him, and in swerving into the bush the animal killed itself, and the old gentleman had his leg broken and sustained such a shaking that he never quite recovered from the effects. Mr Murray was one of the most hospitable of men, and visitors to "*Rissmore*," no matter who they were, were certain to be treated in courteous, generous fashion. In this respect Mr Murray was "a real old Irish gentleman," his hospitality being unbounded as it was warmly offered. He was a highly intelligent man, and versed in most of the current literature and politics of the day, and was an entertaining narrator of the early history of the district. He it was who laid out the first road towards Nowra, and he was one of the trustees in whose hands was placed the expenditure of the early grants for the opening and maintainance of the main road. In all public matters he took an active and intelligent interest. Though a loyal and liberal supporter of his own Church, he was broad minded and tolerant in regard to all other denominations, and frequently entertained visiting prelates and clergymen of the Anglican Church, while it was his proud boast that he had contributed of his means towards the erection of every place of worship in the settlement.

He had more than an ordinary field for usefulness; he played his part on the stage of life in difficult times; but he did his duty as a man, a citizen, a husband, and father—and that is the highest honor we can pay him. He leaves behind him the aged, dearly-loved partner of the joys and sorrows and struggles and successes of his early and middle life, who is comfortably provided for; his sons, Edward, Charles (a magistrate of the territory), and James, well established at Conjola, and Bernard, a station inspector of the banks; and daughters Mrs W. J. Tarlinton, of Cobargo, and Miss Annie Murray (who did all that loving heart and devoted hands could do to ease the closing hours of her honored parent). To the sorrowing family we extend our deepest sympathy in this the hour of their bereavement. —

Abridged from the Milton Times.

Family Group Record



Prepared By: _____ Relationship to Preparer: _____

Address: _____ Date: _____ Ancestral Chart #: _____ Family Unit #: _____

Husband

		Date—Day, Month, Year	Occupation(s)		City		County	State or Country		Religion
Born										
Christened									Name of Church	
Married									Name of Church	
Died									Cause of Death	
Buried									Date Will Written/Proved	
Father			Cem./Place		Other Wives					
Mother			Other Husbands							

Wife maiden name

		Occupation(s)								
Born										
Christened										
Died										
Buried		Cem./Place								
Father		Other Husbands								
Mother										

•	Sex MF	Children Given Names	Birth		Birthplace		Date of first marriage/ Name of Spouse	Date of Death/Cause		Computer I.D. #
			Day	Month	Year	City		County	St./Chy.	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										

Prepared By _____ Relationship to Preparer _____ Date _____ Ancestral Chart # _____ Family Unit # _____
 Address _____

Husband		Occupation(s)		City		County		State or Country		Religion	
Date—Day, Month, Year											
Born											
Christened										Name of Church	
Married										Name of Church	
Died										Cause of Death	
Buried										Date Will Written/Proved	
Father											
Mother											

Wife maiden name		Occupation(s)		City		County		State or Country		Religion	
Date—Day, Month, Year											
Born											
Christened										Name of Church	
Died										Cause of Death	
Buried										Date Will Written/Proved	
Father											
Mother											

• Sex MF	Children Given Names	Birth		Birthplace		Date of first marriage/Place Name of Spouse	Date of Death/Cause		Computer I.D. #
		Day	Month	Year	City		County	City	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

ORDER FORM

FROM ULSTER TO ULLADULLA
THE MURRAY FAMILY OF COUNTY FERMANAGH
EMIGRANTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES 1838

By Joan M Dawes dawesjm@gmail.com Tel (02)9416-3634
17 Glen Road, Roseville NSW 2069

Name:

Address:

City/State:Postcode

Phone: Email:

Books ordered: X \$30 ea = \$.....

Paid by (please tick)

- Cash
- Cheque
- Bank transfer to Joan Mary Dawes A/c Westpac
BSB: 732-086 A/c No: 545821

.....
ORDER FORM

FROM ULSTER TO ULLADULLA
THE MURRAY FAMILY OF COUNTY FERMANAGH
EMIGRANTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES 1838

By Joan M Dawes dawesjm@gmail.com Tel (02)9416-3634
17 Glen Road, Roseville NSW 2069

Name:

Address:

City/State:Postcode

Phone: Email:

Books ordered: X \$30 ea = \$.....

Paid by (please tick)

- Cash
- Cheque
- Bank transfer to Joan Mary Dawes A/c Westpac
BSB: 732-086 A/c No: 545821

