

E-MUSTER

Central Coast Family History Society Inc.

August 2026 Issue 45



View of Punt Bridge East Gosford early days

***THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CENTRAL COAST
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.***

CENTRAL COAST FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.



Members of NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies Inc. (State Body)
Australian Federation of Family History Organisation (National Body)
Associate Member, Royal Australian Historical Society of NSW.

Executive:

President: Belinda Mabbott
Vice President: Rod Horton
Secretary: Robyn Gregg
Treasurer: Taia Sansom

Public Officer: Ken Clark

Committee:

Ken Clark, Brian Davies, Marlene Davidson,
Lorraine Greve, Brent Jones, Yvonne Potts,
Jacqueline Smith, Heather Yates.

RESEARCH CENTRE

Building 4, 8 Russell Drysdale Street, EAST GOSFORD NSW 2250
Phone: 4324 5164 - Email admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au
Open: Tues to Fri 9.30am-2.00pm;
Thursday evening 6.00pm-9.30pm
First Saturday of the month 9.30a.m-12noon
Research Centre Closed on Mondays for Administration

MEETINGS

First Saturday of each month from February to November
Commencing at 1.00pm – doors open 12.00 noon
Research Centre opens from 9.30am
Venue: Gosford Lions Community Hall
Rear of 8 Russell Drysdale Street, EAST GOSFORD NSW

THE E-MUSTER

August 2026 – No: 45

The **E- MUSTER** is the Official Journal of the Central Coast Family History Society Inc. **THE MUSTER** was first published in April 1983.

The **E-MUSTER** is published to our website
3 times a year - April, August, and December.

The Society does not hold itself responsible for statements made or opinions expressed by advertisers or authors of articles appearing in **E- MUSTER**.

© Central Coast Family History Society Inc. 2025



All articles to:
admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au

E- MUSTER deadlines are
March 25th
July 25th
November 25th

REGULAR FEATURES

Editorial	4
President's Piece	4
Latest News/ Research Information.....	5-6
New Members.....	6
Membership Information.....	7

Articles

Walking in the U. Kingdom. Robyn GREGG.....	8
Henry HALLORAN. Liz PARKINSON.....	9-13
Before my beginnings R.DONNELLY.....	14-18
Bernard NAUGHTON.R, BRUNTON.....	19-20
Morley Family History D & L PINSON.....	21-31
Another type of tree H YATES	32.

Assigned Duties.....	33
Transcription Agents & Advertisements.....	34
Central Coast Mobile Computers.....	35
New Era Print Solutions	35
HENMO website.....	35
Publications available for purchase.....	36

EDITORIAL

This issue of the *e-Muster* is a mix of articles. Many thanks go to those Members who have donated their items for inclusion.

Earlier this month records donated by Gosford Library including S M Herald archives were donated and are now part of our records as well as some books that include historical information about many Australian towns, from a past member of the Society. There have also been upgrades made to the interior of our Cottage which are amazing, come in and check it out!

I hope you enjoy reading the articles in this edition of the Central Coast Family History Society's **e-Muster**. **Heather YATES Member 675**

PRESIDENTS REPORT

As another year passes, I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has contributed to the continued success of our Society.

A special thank you goes to **Heather** for once again producing an excellent *Muster*. Your dedication and hard work in keeping our members informed and connected are greatly appreciated.

It has certainly been a cooler winter this year, but that hasn't slowed things down at the Cottage. As always, our Centre has been a hive of activity, and it has been wonderful to welcome several new members to our Society. To those who have recently joined us, we extend a very warm welcome and hope you enjoy becoming part of our friendly genealogical community.

I encourage all of our members to visit the Cottage and continue their family history research. Genealogy is constantly evolving, with new records and collections being added to online databases every day. Just because you couldn't find a particular ancestor or record a few years ago doesn't mean it isn't available today. It is always worth searching again, you may be pleasantly surprised by what you discover.

We have also expanded the resources available in the Cottage, with access to additional research sites including **My Heritage** and **Genealogy SA**. These join our existing collection of genealogy resources and provide even more opportunities to uncover new information about your family's story.

Our Society has always thrived on members sharing their knowledge and experience. We would love to welcome more volunteer research assistants in the Cottage. If you have a particular interest or expertise, whether it be DNA research, Irish records, land titles, military records, or any other area of genealogy, we would be delighted if you could share your skills with fellow members. Even a few hours each week can make a real difference and help others progress in their research.

Finally, thank you to our committee, volunteers, and members for your ongoing support, enthusiasm, and friendship. It is your willingness to contribute your time and knowledge that makes our Society such a welcoming and valuable resource for everyone with an interest in family history.

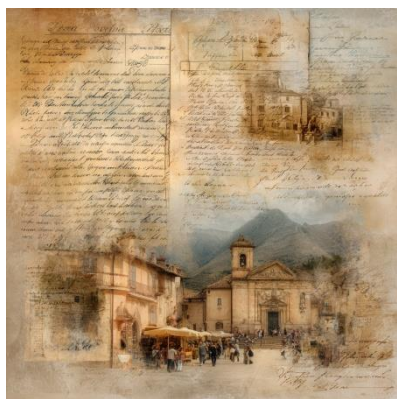
I look forward to seeing you at the Cottage in the coming months and wish you every success in discovering more of your family's story.

Belinda MABBOTT Member 1754 President CCFHS

LATEST NEWS



PAST IN PRACTICE – Commune and Chiesa: Unlocking Online Italian Town & Church Records



Commune and Chiesa: Unlocking Online Italian Town and Church Records is a four-week online course delivered in partnership by the Society of Australian Genealogists and Family History Academy, and taught by specialist researcher Barbara Bombaci, CG®. It is designed for family historians who are ready to move beyond what migration records can tell them and work directly in the sources their ancestors left behind.

Italian civil and church records can be extraordinarily rich, capturing multiple generations of family information in a single document, yet they vary considerably by region, period, and record type, and navigating what exists, where it is held, and how to use it requires both knowledge and strategy. This course addresses that directly, guiding participants through records spanning three distinct historical periods and two parallel record-keeping systems, civil and ecclesiastical, with a focus on building transferable skills rather than one-off finds. Barbara Bombaci brings specialist knowledge of Italian records, repositories, and research strategy to every session. Participants leave not just with new techniques but with a genuine understanding of the Italian archival landscape — and the confidence to keep researching long after the course ends.

Designed for experienced and professional-level family historians, ***Past in Practice*** combines expert teaching with hands-on exploration of original migration, colonial, convict, land, and immigration records.

Bookings for this Event are being taken at the Past In Practice website: For more information or to register, go to: <https://pastinpractice.au/product/commune-and-chiesa-unlocking-online-italian-town-church-records/>



Online talk

‘Most came because their fare was paid for them’: NSW assisted immigration

Join us for this webinar led by Dr Richard Reid, to get a glimpse of the treasures in the NSW State Archives Collection that illuminate the assisted emigrant journey

Friday 28 August 10.30am–11.30am



Tour

Members: Wentworth Mausoleum Tour

Enjoy a members-only walking tour of the rarely opened Wentworth Mausoleum and learn about William Charles Wentworth's extravagant 1873 state funeral

Wednesday 16 September 2pm–3.30pm
Wentworth Road, Vacluse NSW 2030

NEW MEMBERS

We wish to extend a very warm welcome to our new and returned members. We hope they have many happy researching and social hours with us. Please remember to lodge your Members' Interest form with Brian Davies for inclusion on the Website.

2300J	Angelique Paton	2306	Joanne Frazer
2300J	Yasmin Raymen	2307	Rebecca Nulty
2301J	Warren Nicol	2308	Edgar Adams
2301J	Gloria Nicol	2309	Belinda Ward
2302	Judy Bray	2310	Janet Sloane
2303	Kerry Rivelli	2311	Johan Reyneke
2304	Barbara Mileki	2312	Alison Reilly
2305	Liz Fitzsimmons	2313	Elaine Kable
2125J	P & R Flynn rejoined	2314	Christine Ahearn

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION



**The Research Centre is open Tuesday-Friday
9.30am until 2.00pm
A Day Research fee for Non-Members is \$10.**

All workshops will incur a fee of \$25 for members unless otherwise stipulated and must be paid for prior to the day.

OUR MEMBERSHIP FORM is available to download from the website. From the front page click on the ...read more information Tab under Membership on the banner and all will be revealed. Remember the website is www.centralcoastfhs.org.au

Please read the additional question on your membership form regarding a once per year donation of \$10.00 to the Equipment Maintenance Fund.

You can choose to donate to this fund to assist us in the regular Maintenance of our computer network and other equipment.

Next Issue

No. 46 December 2026 E-MUSTER

Deadline for articles for the next edition of the e-Muster
25th Nov, 2026.

ARTICLES

Walking in the United Kingdom.

Whilst I was away in the UK absent from my role as Secretary I came across some wonderful walking maps of parts of the UK. They include some of the great coastal walks. I also found the map I bought VERY useful for genealogy purposes as it includes a guide as to how long the walks would take at different paces. As some of our members do travel to the UK and walk the countryside they may like to have the assistance of these maps.

<https://www.yellowpublications.co.uk/>

The maps are plastic coated and so are waterproof.

In London I went in search of an ancestor who was a clothes dealer in Spitalfields. As I approached I walked through Petticoat Lane the home of clothes markets, on to Spitalfield markets and Brick Lane; all within a very short distance of each other.

I found no records in my search (SOG, British Library, National Archives at Kew), the church where my ancestors were baptised was a short walk from the area.

I walked the JR Tolkien Trail at Hurst Green in the Ribble Valley; it went through areas that Tolkien claimed to have been used in his imagery for The Hobbit.

I also walked the hills at Minstead, Hampshire and visited Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's gravesite. I wandered between Penzance in Cornwall, Newlyn which had a fascinating archive of all of the ships logs and fishing boats and artists of the Newlyn School of arts, their history and works of art; then on to Paul atop the hill before the descent into Mousehole.

Mousehole has an annual festival that celebrates Old Tom the fisherman who saved the town from starvation.

During a storm all roads were cut and the sea was too wild for the fishermen to go out. The village faced starvation and so old Tom went out to sea and caught a large catch of fish, the villagers lit up every window with candles and lanterns to guide old Tom back to safe harbour. The day of his return is celebrated around 11 December when the village is lit with Christmas lights and has a choral event.



Mousehole Harbour

I also stayed at the Jamaica Inn on Bodmin Moor, the subject of Daphne Du Maurier's book. From there I walked 2.5km to Dozmary Pool along an isolated lane; it's claimed to be home to the Lady of the Lake where King Arthur rowed out to the Lady to receive his sword Excalibur.

Some of my best walks I stumbled across, some of the best stays were in pubs in small villages away from popular cities.

Walking the steps of your ancestors gives a new perspective on family history.

Robyn GREGG Member 2077

HENRY FERDINAND HALLORAN – THE FORGOTTEN PIONEER OF AVOCA

Introduction

Henry Ferdinand Halloran, or HFH for short, was born in Sydney in 1869 and had once had large land holdings in today's Avoca Beach, North Avoca and Terrigal. It was when land was cheap, sparsely populated and not yet hugely desirable. His holdings totalled around 1,000 acres in these places, so consequently, he'd had much to do with their evolution. However, his role had almost been forgotten on the Central Coast until recently, when a new suburb called Halloran was named after him north of Wyong. There is a Halloran Lane at Tumbi Umbi too, hidden away, where he'd once owned some land.

The Central Coast area had originally been inhabited by Guringai and Darkinjung people prior to white settlement, with the Avoca land having been granted to a gentleman named John Moore in the 1830's. He named it after the area of Ireland he'd come from and ran cattle there.

When Halloran entered the picture in the early 1900's, the Avoca land had comprised nearly 700 acres and its development became one of his most ambitious and all-consuming projects. However, he is only remembered there occasionally for having been behind the project to plant Norfolk Island Pines along the beachfront. He also donated some of his land fronting the lagoon to the residents for a park, which was subsequently named Heazlett Park after one of his managers. Shouldn't it have been named Halloran Park? The 1979 history of the Avoca surf-club barely even mentioned him except to briefly refer to him in only one instance as "a Mr. Halloran". Despite this, he'd donated the land, building materials and some funds to the project in 1929. He was also named the club's patron. Yes, truly forgotten.

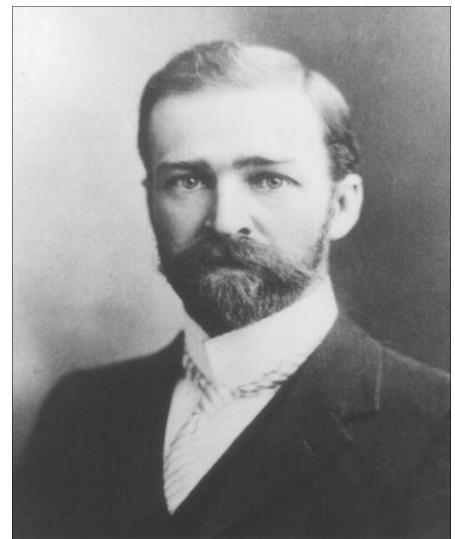
Henry's family background

The Halloran line in Australia goes back to a notorious early school-master and convict, Laurence Hynes Halloran (1765-1831) and his wife Lydia (not really his wife). Laurence had been sent out here for forgery in 1819, and when Lydia died in 1823, he was then married soon after to his niece! This was despite having a further wife still alive in England! He unsurprisingly left over 20 children. However, he was not really a school-master as he had no qualifications, but bluffed his way into positions and founded the first Sydney Grammar School, which had been attended by some of the sons of Sydney's elite! In earlier times, he'd passed himself off as a clergyman and had secured various lucrative positions in schools and on ships. He'd certainly mastered the art of the bluff!

On another line came the Reuss family, whose members comprised architects and surveyors who were primarily engaged in the subdivision of land in Sydney.

Reuss Street in Glebe (and others elsewhere) is named after them. HFH's father, Edward Roland Halloran had partnered up with his father-in-law, Ferdinand Reuss and the firm they founded was called Reuss & Halloran.

Our subject Henry was also descended from a marriage between Laurence's son, an earlier Henry Halloran, via his marriage to Elizabeth Underwood in 1841. This family had some colourful characters and innovators in the early 1800's and this branch of the family include the first-fleeter John Harris, who has gone down in history as Australia's first convict policeman.



Henry Ferdinand Halloran as a young man in the 1890's

HFH the man.

HFH was based in Sydney, but was one of those larger-than-life characters who was ahead of the times in seeing the value of acquiring land in areas further afield. His family background certainly helped him to have the confidence to strike out and be adventurous. When he began his operations in the early 1900's, the economy was recovering from the 1890's bank crash, but there were few others who were taking advantage of the cheap and abundant properties on offer. Bushrangers had ceased to be a problem, the Aborigines had been driven away and the population was growing. Things were lining up in his favour.

Early career

In 1886 HFH initially studied to become a surveyor and had become a pupil articled to an early surveyor at Ourimbah. After he gained his licence in 1890, he was involved with surveying and real-estate development for the rest of his life. Subsequently he had added to his qualifications by becoming a valuer in 1895 and a conveyancer in 1896. He then moved from Ourimbah back to Sydney and by 1897 he had set himself up in Pitt Street, Sydney as Henry F Halloran & Co. From then on, his entrepreneurial drive and development of grand schemes, made his firm highly prominent in the fields of land speculation and subdivision.

It started with Yow Yow & Kincumber

In 1907 HFH had purchased 100 acres of land at today's Davistown, which he called Yow Yow, at £6 per acre. He obviously had a sense of humour, because it is Woy Woy spelt backwards! This seemed to have led to his interest in the nearby Avoca land, which was being offered to him for only half the price of Yow Yow, at just over £3 per acre.

In 1911 the Yow Yow blocks were advertised for sale as "weekend lots on the well-known Yow Yow Estate" (but I'm not so sure that it was really that very well-known!). However, the comical name disappeared without a trace some time ago. Nowadays of course land at Avoca Beach is far more valuable than that at Davistown due to its ocean proximity and the stunning beach.

HFH had a similar amount of land at Kincumber (100 acres) which he advertised for sale in 1911 also, as model farmlets or town lots. There was a boarding-house at Kincumber where he used to stay early on, and it was probably situated on one of his blocks there. It would have been a central location so that he could supervise his land sales at Yow Yow, his farmlets at Kincumber, and his Avoca project.



Avoca and Avoca House

The establishment of *Avoca House* was one of HFH's earliest grand schemes. He had initially bought 640 sq. acres of land there for £2,000 in 1908, followed by a further 50 acres, and set about transforming it into a holiday destination.

He built it on a rise with sweeping ocean and lake views, above today's park and tennis courts. It was open for visitors by the summer of 1911.

The advertising stated that it provided

"the very essence of comfort" with well-appointed bedrooms, a telephone service, electric lights, sewerage system, hot water, card room, drawing room, smoke room & etc.

Poor roads and transport issues

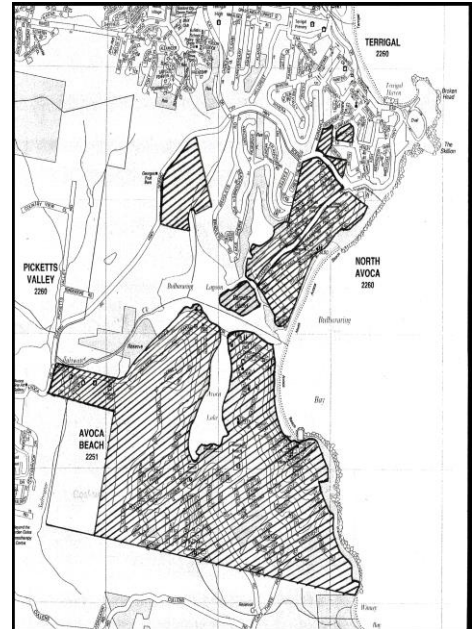
In the early 1900s the only roads in the area were formalized bullock tracks or worse, and there was very little transport around the area. There were just ferries and horse-drawn buggies or walking and riding on horseback. For HFH to go to his Avoca property initially, he would have needed to travel by train to Gosford, and then go via Kincumber as there was no road between Terrigal and Avoca Beach. Even in the early 1920s there was only a rough track there through private property as the council was trying to avoid putting in the roads.

However, Terrigal had started to go ahead at this time and the only sensible way to travel between the two places was to walk along the beach via North Avoca. By the early 1920s taxis and buses began to operate to and from Gosford, so this made it easier for visitors to move around the area from there, but not from Terrigal. Car-ownership was taking off, but this area was being left behind, as roads were not being built to cater for them. There are still not enough roads linking Terrigal to other places as the congestion is awful at times.

An early pioneer, Bill Norman, wrote the following:

In about 1911 the first motor cars arrived in the district, and then came Henry F. Halloran with a big red N.S.U. which carried guests to and from his newly established Avoca House [from Gosford].

Note: an N.S.U. was an early German car and Volkswagen was a later owner of this company.



HFH's holdings – shaded areas

A proposed road through a local island!

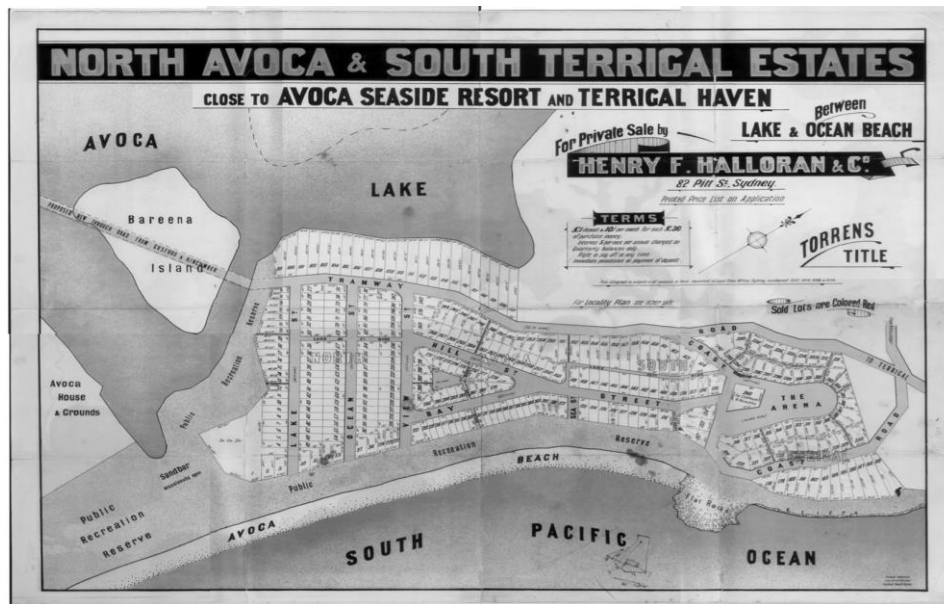
In the pre-WW1 period, HFH was gearing up his advertising for *Avoca House* and he wanted to be able to attract some of the Terrigal tourists to go there for a visit or a stay. He had already bought all the land comprising today's North Avoca in 1914 and some of Terrigal, and was growing increasingly frustrated by there being no proper road to allow people to travel freely between these places. He was not a man who was overly patient, so he hatched a grand scheme. He decided the best way would be to span the Avoca Lake via Bareena Island, so he bought the island in 1914. He would have had to construct a bridge on either side of the lake, and a road across the middle of the island for this to have worked. However, luckily this plan didn't go ahead as WW1 intervened, but the island is swampy, affected by local flooding during wet periods and vehicles would have easily become bogged.

Next, he lobbied the council into putting in the road between Avoca and Terrigal. He even addressed the councillors on one instance, and offered them an interest free loan of £1,000 if they would oblige! They refused, but eventually the road went in, but only after many others had joined in with their protests. The council then had to buy the land along the route which was still in the hands of many individual land-owners including HFH himself until the late 1920's!

Development of South Terrigal, Avoca Beach & North Avoca

HFH had proposed separate suburbs of South Terrigal and North Avoca but they have combined, and the area south of the Scenic Highway is now all just North Avoca. At one stage some of it was even called Terrigal Heights. The layout of the suburb of Avoca Beach today, is quite different from that envisaged by HFH. He had planned for holiday cottages, surf-club, camping and picnic sheds along the beachfront, but not for any shopping or service centre, which he saw as being elsewhere.

HFH had wanted all the development to revolve around his *Avoca House*, so there was no village centre, town square or public hall. North Avoca was similarly left without such amenities, which is a major criticism of his schemes in this area and also elsewhere. However, he would not have been able to envisage how much things would change in the coming years.



Subdivision plan from 1914 when HFH had bought Barena Island to link his Avoca Estate to North Avoca and Terrigal

HTH's strategies

HFH used whatever money he earned or inherited, to buy land. He was imaginative and had an artistic flair. An example of this can be seen in the re-modelling of part of his North Avoca property into the Arena, with the blocks drawn into more sensible shapes than the clunky oblong ones drawn by the surveyor to the previous owner, the CBA bank. Even the name cleverly relates to the shape of the land. For this flair, he was praised by the Town Planning Association of NSW. However, the Central Coast was just one area where he owned the land and created large subdivisions. Many other speculators in land failed when the two world wars and depression intervened but he didn't fail as others around him did. In a letter to the author on 28th March 1993, his son, Laurence Halloran said:

My old man was primarily a dealer, trader, and parlayer. He was not an administrator. His desk was always piled high with papers and he would go berserk if anything was touched. I'm sure his staff were glad whenever he was out of the office, enabling them to get at unanswered letters and the like... [he] was out of the office from time to time because whenever a sniff of a deal arose, he would be off. During the depression solicitors offered him properties for a song. Shoal Bay was one. No doubt he'd have taken more but could not find the money and would not borrow. Expansion had to be financed from sales and these were curtailed while the depression lasted. HFH's rival Arthur Rickard, who was in a bigger way because he used borrowed funds, went broke when things turned down; my old man, with no interest to pay but still up for rates, did not.

Some of his other subdivisions

1. Environa outside Canberra, in the Queanbeyan area, had been envisioned as the ideal city in the late 1920's covering hundreds of acres. It was way ahead of its time, but lapsed due to bad timing, but interestingly, some of the land is still owned by a Halloran descendant who is supposedly planning to revive the project. However, it looks like a lot of empty paddocks in current photos.
2. Jervis Bay was also the subject of a grand plan, and a few blocks were sold. However, the project did not ever get off the ground either, as no services were established. No houses could be built and thus, the council had a lot of unpaid rates to chase up!

3. Tanilba Bay, at Port Stephens still has the stone walled entry to his proposed township there.

4. & 5. Seaforth and Stanwell Park - these developments were more successful.

HFH's proposed developments have all drawn criticism for not having had roads, and other services installed before the blocks were sold. However, he was a product of his times and these things were not mandated then. He saw that as the business of the councils after he'd purchased the land, drawn up the plans for the subdivision, and set aside the areas for the roads.

Closing comments

The depression and WW2 slowed down the selling of land for holiday homes in all of HFH's subdivisions everywhere. By then he was getting old too, and some large areas were bought by other developers and they re-subdivided the land.

However, the Central Coast properties, whether still owned by the Hallorans or others, took off in both Avoca and North Avoca in the late 1940s and 50s, and they have not stopped.

HFH had seven children from two marriages but died suddenly on 22nd October 1953 aged 84 at Bellevue Hill, when travelling home from work on the bus. He had worked on his schemes right up till the end. He had left behind an amazing legacy of vast subdivisions covering many coastal areas of NSW.



Liz PARKINSON Member 278

Before My Beginnings....

By Dorothy Turner (nee Hallett)

"My Mother",

My Mother's maiden name was Floria May Jarrett, born on 1st April, 1892. She was the eldest child of a family of four children born to her parents, Edward Edmund Jarrett and Sarah May Washington.

Then came her brothers, Arthur and Cecil and her sister Gladys.

My mother never went to work, as she was not allowed to, except for a brief period of time, when she went on a holiday for six weeks, with an eccentric old lady. She used to clean the silver and set the table for meals, with satin ribbon draped across the table. The other servants did the rest of the work. Apparently she went on a few holidays to see her mother's relatives, on the north coast of New South Wales. They travelled by boat, up the north coast and they had a storm at sea, so they were taken off the boat, by a bosun's chair, near Bellingen.

She had a lot of stories to tell me, of her young life and her boyfriends. I gather she was a bit of a flirt, as they say. Her grandmother, on the Washington side, was called 'white Grandma', because of her white hair. She started the Salvation Army in Bellingen. One comment my mum told me, that this Grandma had said was, "If a girl showed her chest, she may as well show her backside". I think the old lady was a bit of a tyrant. How would 'White Grandma' cope with Byron Bay in 1995! She lived until 96 years old. After having a cup of tea, she washed the cup and saucer and replaced them on the dresser. Then she went to have a fay down and fell asleep forever!

In my Mother's era, when they went on picnics (no barbeques in those days), the girls would all wear ribbon medallions on their dresses and the boys wore them on their shirts or blazers. They dressed up for the occasion. It was on one of these picnics that Mum met my Father.

This is what I can remember of my Mum's family. Her father was a very strict person but was very good to us elder three children. We would stay with them at Ashfield. His first wife, my grandmother, died when I was about twelve months old. She was only about 45 years old. She put her hand on my head and said, "Little girl", just before she died. She also told my mother, who was pregnant with Kenneth, that she would not rear the baby she was carrying.

Then Grandfather married Beatrice. They had a lovely two storey Federation house in Ashfield. They rented out the downstairs part and lived in the two storey part at the back. It had an attic in it.

We kids loved it. We used to play up there.

Grandfather had a brother, George Jarrett, who lived at Enfield, who had two daughters and about four sons. One of the daughters was named Olive but I can't remember the boys' names.

One of them had been one of the swaggies who took some milk from our cow at Bundanoon. Swaggies were men who wandered around the countryside, looking for work, and would turn up at your door, asking for food. Most were harmless and starving, as there was very little government help, in those days.

Grandfather had three sisters, Emily who was a dressmaker, Ruby and Ann, who lived in Queensland. The two who were not married were considered rich as they had a few thousand pound saved up but where would that go today? Grandfather was a great teaser of dogs. He used to poke them with his walking stick and he was bitten by a dog one day. I can't say that I blame the dog. He later sold the home at Ashfield and bought two houses at Epping, across the road from us. He died at our home after a long illness.

Mum died at 93 years of age but she really didn't know us at the end.

"My Father"

My Dad, Charles Henry Hallett, was the baby of his family. His father, John Hallett was a sailor in the English navy before coming to Australia. He died before I was born. I believe a brother of his went to New Zealand. Grandfather married Elizabeth Lever who was one of the Lever soap family dynasty. Alf Lever shot his own son accidentally.

Dad's family were Essie, Edith, Florence, who died at 29 years of age from cancer, and Bill who died in the Middle East, in World War 1, just before the Armistice was signed. He is buried in Damascus. My brother, Ron went to his grave when he was over there during World War 11.

Essie died at Terrigal at about 60 years of age and Edith died at 74 years of age. Edith had a family of six children, Bessie, George, Alan, Bill, Ron and Dorothy.

My Dad was working at a city store, Anthony Hordens, as a counter hand, when he met and fell in love with Mum. She was the only girl that he ever had. Dad later joined the railway and eventually became a stationmaster. He stayed with it until he retired. He was a night officer. I never knew my Dad's family except Edith. Dad and Mum married on the 14th August, 1914. Their first child, Patricia, died at birth. Later there was Harold, Ron, and myself. Then came Kenneth, Reg, Marjorie and Edward, or Ted.

Mum told me of a time when Dad worked at Summer Hill station. His mate, who had just come to relieve him, had jumped down onto the rail line, to cross over, when he was hit by an express train. Dad had to go and pick up the pieces afterwards. It was one of the hazards of the job. He was only a porter then.

After the births of Harold and Ron my parents moved to Bundanoon and it was here that my life story begins.

Dad died at Quaama, down the South Coast. He was 79 years old. He just went to bed and went to sleep. He was gone in minutes, a beautiful way to die really. God bless. I loved them both so much.

Extra anecdotal information:



My Grandfather on my mother's side (her father) was Edward Edmund Jarrett who lived at Ashfield for some time and then moved to Epping. He married Sarah Ann Washington who died when I was 12 months old. The information I could gather on his family is a James Joseph Jarrett, my great grandfather, was born October 15th, 1831 at Newington, Kent, England. He married Harriet Jeanette, my great grandmother, born on 5th December, 1835 at Chatham, Kent, England. They had a son, Edward Edmund, who was my grandfather, born May 8th. 1866. He married Sarah Ann Washington on June 24th, 1891. My mother was born on 1st April, 1892. My grandfather also had a brother, Joseph who lived at Enfield but we lost touch with the family (he had two daughters. Olive who had beautiful, dark, curly hair and another older daughter, whose name I can't remember). Grandfather died at our place after a long illness.

Dorothy's Years

by Dorothy Turner (nee Hallett)

When I was five years old, in 1924, there were no cars around. Goods were transported by carts and horses and large orders were sent by goods trains. Very few people had telephones. I did not have a lot of toys. I did have a bag of marbles along with my brothers, a doll and a skipping rope. We would play hop scotch and the boys had their Billy carts and we would race them.

Our clothes were like some you see today, as fashion always comes around again with a few changes. So if you like something you have, you should keep it because in a few years it will be fashionable again, even back to the 1900s.

We had two cows when I was young, Daisy and Strawberry. We had plenty of milk and cream. My mother would make butter out of the cream. Dad had a lovely veggie garden so we always had plenty of fresh vegetables and lots of fruit from the fruit trees.. We would give eggs, veggies and fruit to our neighbours. We used to have the baker deliver the bread to our house in a basket and the milkman would deliver the milk in a can, when we no longer had the cows, and pour it into a billycan which we would leave out for him. One day a lot of wild cats knocked the billycan off the steps and had a drink of the milk.

As I grew up into my early teens we had a big Depression around the world and even if you had money in the bank, you couldn't get it as the banks closed down, so things were very tough for some people. There were very few jobs available.

During this time you could go into the grocer shop and buy a bag of broken biscuits, as biscuits used to come in large tins, not in packages like they do today. Meat and other more expensive items were given out to people on the basis of ration -tickets. Each family was only issued a certain amount of meat and this practice continued through the war years when World War 11 broke out as the Depression came to an end.

When television came to Australia, we all went up to an electrical shop, at Maroubra Junction, to watch the first show of "The Graham Kennedy Show" from Melbourne. It was a few years before we had a television ourselves.

My brothers used to make a radio out of a piece of wire and a piece of crystal.

When I was 19 years old war came to our world and we were on coupons to buy meat, vegetables and clothes. We were lucky as my Dad always had a good veggie garden and he used to buy day old chickens and rear them up until they were big enough to kill and eat. We had an ice chest to keep milk and butter cool. We couldn't freeze anything like we can today.

It was fifty years ago that I got my first washing machine. We had spirit lamps for lights when I was little, as there was no electricity and if you went outside at night, you used a hurricane lamp that had a handle on it.

They had kerosene in them so you had to be very careful but there were no street lights then. We all cooked on fuel stoves heated by wood and used irons that had to be heated on the stove and you would have to have a thick cloth over the handle to use it, as it would be too hot to hold. We are so lucky to have all the modern inventions today to help us.

75 years ago I walked over the Harbour Bridge with my school. I was 13 years old. I am very proud of that. When the Second World War was on, we had to cover our windows and doors, at night, with sheets and blankets, so no light could be seen outside. This was so no enemy planes could see us to bomb us.

R. DONNELLY Member 2224

- 1 Australia is wider than the moon.**
- 2 Switzerland prohibits the ownership of just one guinea pig.**
- 3 A shrimp's heart is in its head.**
- 4 Sloths can hold their breath longer than dolphins.**
- 5 Venus and Uranus are the only planets that spin clockwise.**
- 6 Honey never spoils.**
- 7 The longest walking distance in the world is 14,000 miles.**
- 8 A chicken once lived more than a year without a head.**
- 9 There's a planet mostly made from diamond.**
- 10 Octopuses have three hearts and blue blood.**

Bernard NAUGHTEN c1798-1876

He was born about 1798 in Strokestown, Co Roscommon, Ireland. He arrived in Sydney, New South Wales on 15 January 1840 with his family as assisted immigrants on the ship *Crusader* which had departed Dublin / Kingston, Ireland 20 September 1839.

In the early 1850s he was residing in Grafton, New South Wales and moved to Armidale sometime between 1854 and 1856 after the tragic death of his daughter Arabella.

The family has a letter written by Arabella from Sydney on 19 February 1854 to her father in Grafton. Arabella said that her "Mistress has given up the business and I am going in about one months' time to another French lady". No further references can be found for Arabella however the family have a printed copy of a poem called Arabella. The introduction states "Lines written by Henry Kendall on the death of Miss Arabella Naughten lost in the wreck of the *Isabella* between Sydney and Grafton about the year 1852". The date on the letter could be incorrect as someone has "written over" the date but no details have been found on such a shipwreck to-date.

The poem:

~~~~~ A R A B E L L A ~~~~~

She sleeps, and I see through a shadowy haze,
Where the hopes of the past and the dreams that we cherished
In the sunlight of brighter and happier days
Like the mist of the morning have faded and perished.
She has gone and will come back to bless us no more;
Her young life died out like a gleam on the river.
And the yearnings and hopes that sustained us of yore
Have fled from our bosoms for ever and ever.
We had thought in this life not to travel alone;
We had hoped for her share in our joys and our sorrows;
But the face of our darling is colder than stone,
And our path will be lonely without her to-morrow.
Beneath the dark billows, away and alone,
Our lost one hath sunk to her slumbers.
O'er her sea-girdled pillow the winter winds moan
In dirge-like and delicate numbers.
We had trusted to live in the light of her smile
When Fortune and Fame with their treasures had crowned us.
But a fate that we reeked not came over our child,
And the thorns of affliction are planted around us,
But her form in our hearts will ever remain.
Our thoughts like angels shall hover about her,
For she left us in sorrow, and darkness and pain,
And what is this world to be left in without her.

HENRY KENDALL

HENRY COURTNEY, PRINTER, RAYMOND TERRACE.

Henry Kendall's father was a teacher in Grafton – about the same time that the NAUGHTEN family lived there. It would be lovely to confirm some of the details of the shipwreck.

Bernard and Mary NAUGHTEN moved with the MURRAY family to Armidale where Mary's HUNT relatives also resided.

Bernard was publican of the *Royal Hotel* [later the *Harp of Erin* and the *Wicklow*] on the corner of Dumaresq and Marsh Streets. A small street at the rear of the hotel is called Naughten Lane.

Bernard also notoriously became mayor of Armidale on two occasions despite the fact that he supposedly could neither read nor write!

When Sir Henry Parkes, premier of New South Wales, travelled to Armidale by train, Bernard, the then mayor, insisted on being the person to greet him and make a speech welcoming him to Armidale. He relied on one of his in-laws from the HUNT family or one of his supporters, to stand behind him whispering the speech which Bernard loudly repeated. A wonderful solution to an otherwise tricky problem!

Bernard died at Bective Station on 17 July 1876.

William Bruce Gleeson was born 7 January 1912. He enlisted at Willoughby on 23rd October 1939. He was allotted the service number NX 1041 and served with 2/1st Australian Field Regiment as a Gunner.

He embarked at Sydney 10 January 1940. He served in the Middle East and went on to serve in Greece where he was captured at Kalamatta Beach on 28th April 1941.

As a Prisoner of War Number 4394 he was taken to Corinth and then Salonica before being transported to Wolfsberg Austria Stalag 18D, 18B, 18A and 18C.

He worked on farms and as a labourer during that time.

Repatriated to England at the end of the war and then returned to Australia, he arrived back in Sydney on 8 August 1945.

Robyn Brunton has worked on a special project the past few years with a gentleman from the UK Ian Brown.

Ian, along with Robyn are descendants of men from 2/1st Australian Field Regiment who spent time in Stalag 18a.

She and her grandson marched in this year's Anzac parade in Sydney, her grandson Ryan being chosen to carry the flag.

The website is impressive and the hours spent in archives and research are remarkable.



My grandson Ryan Galea leading the 2/1st on ANZAC Day 2026.

Further Prisoner of War accounts in Stalag 18 can be found at www.stalag18a.org

Robyn BRUNTON Member 943

In the last issue of the E-Muster we had an article about the Boyd Massacre, we continue the story with the following:-

Morley Family History

Dr Joseph A Morley

This is the history of the lineal descent of the first three of seven generations of Australian Morley's named Joseph, with brief references to the lateral lines of the family

It begins in Ireland and England in the middle of the eighteenth century and in Australia with the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788. It is comprised of a prologue which covers the Irish connection and three parts recording the first three generations in Australia. The Australian component begins with the arrival of two cousins - both named Joseph Morley - who are referred to as Joseph senior, who arrived in the First Fleet in 1788, and Joseph junior, who came in the Second Fleet in 1790.

Relationship of the two Josephs is established in secondary documents, evidence in court cases, by transfer of property from Joseph senior to Joseph junior and by administration of Joseph senior's estate by Joseph junior.

The thesis is the result of more than seventy-odd years of spasmodic research. Beginning with undocumented oral histories of the second generation of the family in Gundagai in south-eastern New South Wales in the nineteenth century, systematic research was undertaken in archives and libraries in New South Wales, in England and Ireland during visits in the 1960s and 1980s, by interviews with family members still alive in the 1930s and 1950s, during which the first documentary evidence was obtained, and by correspondence with archivists, librarians and research agents.

In the course of research some firmly held oral family traditions were proved mythical and discarded. One such was the tradition that Joseph senior and junior were related to aristocracy. One branch of the family based that on the fact that when in his cups, which in old age was frequent, Joseph junior would declare: 'However strange it may appear, I'm cousin to the Earl of Belvedere'. Another myth was an attempt to link the Morley's with the Parker Morley family in Devon England and their relationship to the Earl of Morley. That I attribute to the social pretensions of Mary Ann Morley, daughter of Joseph junior, who married John Martin the brother of Sir James Martin the then Premier of New South Wales in the 1860s.

PROLOGUE

The only documentary evidence discovered so far from which the genealogy of the family in Ireland and England can be positively adduced, are two letters and a slip of paper, apparently part of the fly-leaf of a book owned by a Joseph Morley. Digests of a number of Irish Prerogative Wills proved in Dublin in the eighteenth century while providing only speculative connections, give reasonable but as yet unproven links to the family in Ireland.

A George Morley of Dublin, who was possibly a Flour Factor¹ wrote the first letter, dated 20 March 1786, to his nephew, Joseph Morley senior. It is addressed to Joseph Morley on board His Majesty's Ship *Dunkirk* Plymouth, County of Devon, England².

Joseph Morley senior, received the letter while a convict on board the prison hulk HMS *Dunkirk*, moored at Plymouth. He had written to Uncle George but had not disclosed that he, Joseph, was a convict, as shown by George's words in the letter: 'You did not inform me what station you were in on Board the *Dunkirk*, which I would be Glad to know.'

The letter recorded the death of Joseph's father on 26 December 1784 and his burial in Dungarvan 'soon after'.³ It also mentioned Joseph's brother Anthony, 'all of his friends in this city', his unnamed sister, aunts Betty and Mary, and 'all your cousins.' The letter also referred to Joseph's uncle Anthony (brother of George) who George believed was living in London. Written on a margin in Joseph senior's handwriting is 'My Father departed this life 26th December 1784. My Mother Departed this Life 22nd of September 1780. Joseph Morley heard of his father's death 4th April'.⁴ Another annotation on the letter, also in Joseph senior's handwriting, reported that a George set sail for Halifax in 1786.⁵

In a number of Genealogical Abstracts of Morley wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Ireland in the eighteenth century are repetitions of family Christian names.

The second letter, from Ann Rice, (de facto widow of George and sister-in-law of the addressee) is dated Gosport (England) 23 February 1796 and addressed to 'Joseph Morley, Prospect Hill, [Joseph senior] County Cumberland, New South Wales, Secretary of State's Office '. In it she told Joseph of the death, on 21 February, of his brother George with whom Ann had lived for four years and that she was left destitute, with two children aged six and three (presumably the elder was not fathered by George).

¹The only George Morley in the Dublin Directory of 1786 is a Flour Factor at 154 James's Street (National Library of Ireland 27 October 1936).

²The writer asked that mail be addressed to him at 6 Brabazon Row, Dublin, which was presumably his home address. When visited by the author in 1963, Brabazon Row was a middle-class residential street.

³Research has so far failed to find any reference to Morleys in Dungarvan in the period.

⁴Year missing but would have been 1786.

⁵That this was Joseph's brother is disclosed in the second letter, written by Ann Rice.

She referred to Joseph's brothers and a sister from whom she had not heard for fourteen months. She apologised for addressing Joseph as "Brother", adding that George had been as dear to her 'as if he had been my husband'. She asked Joseph to assist her. A note added to the top of the letter read: 'Cdr [Commander] Buller, *Briske* 4th May 1786' refers to the Commander of HMS *Briske* on which George served as an Able Seaman.

Admiralty records show a George Morley (Joseph senior's brother) was born in Dublin, and served as an Able Seaman on the sloop HMS *Briske* as early as May 1785. On 3 April 1786, he was listed in the *Briske* Muster Book as in the Sick Quarters at Falmouth. Between leaving Falmouth and re-joining the *Briske* he was recorded as aged 22 in the Muster Books of HMS *Sampson* from which he was discharged on 23 June 1786. He again became sick while on board HMS *Briske* enroute to Halifax was hospitalised in Halifax and boarded out of the Navy on 7 May 1788.¹

The third document - the slip of paper inscribed 'Joseph Morley His Book Old Change Cheapside London 1768' - is evidence that a Joseph Morley lived in London in 1768, but gives no other clue as to its owner. Calculating by age, perhaps it may have referred to Joseph senior who would have been seven or eight years of age in 1768.

It is reasonable to assume from the references to Joseph's aunts, to his sister, to all his cousins and all his friends in the letter he received from his uncle George of Dublin, that Joseph Morley senior had lived in Dublin. Absence of any records of migration from Ireland to England in the period; and the lack of a record of him in England before his trial in Winchester in 1783, makes proof of his arrival in England and the reason for his migration impossible. Similarly, there is no evidence of the origin of Joseph Morley junior. He may have been the son of the Anthony Morley, brother of George Morley of Dublin, who referred to Anthony in his letter to Joseph senior on HMS *Dunkirk*.

PART ONE

Transported to New South Wales in the closing years of the eighteenth century, the lives of Joseph Morley senior, and Joseph junior form the history of the first generation in Australia.

Late in 1782 or early 1783, Joseph Morley senior, in company with five other men assaulted and robbed Thomas Evans 'on the King's Highway' at or near Gosport in southern England. Captured, they were lodged in Winchester County Gaol on or about 17 February 1783 and tried at the Hampshire Assizes at Winchester Castle on 3 March 1783,²

¹ADM 36/10822 - 10824, 3324, 10330, 10332.

²*Hampshire Chronicle* 24 February 1783, p3.col.3

‘ For feloniously assaulting Thomas Evans in the King’s Highway feloniously putting him in corporal fear and danger of his life in the said Highway and feloniously and violently taking from his person and against his will in the said Highway 12 yards of Muslin valued at 20s [shillings or one pound - today \$2] And other goods valued at £5 13s, The goods of the said Thomas Evans.’¹.

Sentenced to be hanged, but reprieved on 21 April to transportation for seven years, on 4 September 1783, they were put on the hulk *Censor* at Woolwich, ‘ to remain there till the shipping is provided to take them to the place of their destination’. The *Hampshire Chronicle* reported:

‘The above offenders were perhaps the most daring and atrocious villain’s ever confined in one place. Notwithstanding a military guard has been set over them, it was with the utmost difficulty that they were kept till the time of their removal ‘.²

While on the *Censor*, they worked in chains on the banks of the river.

The American war of Independence stopped transportation of British convicts to the American colonies. However, in August 1783, a number of convicts were put on board the transport *Swift*, bound for America. After a mutiny by the convicts the ship eventually arrived at Baltimore and disembarked the convicts. Encouraged by that, the *Mercury*, was commissioned to take an even larger number of convicts from the hulks to Baltimore, to Maryland and to Honduras. On 26 March 1784, Joseph senior was among the convicts transferred from the hulk *Censor* to the *Mercury*.

The *Mercury* sailed from Gravesend on 2 April 1784; but on 13 April, while still in the English Channel, the convicts overpowered the captain and officers and took charge of the ship. They sailed into Torbay on the coast of Devon and set out in small boats for the shore. A number escaped and were at large in England for some time. Joseph Morley was among a number who, having almost reached the shore, were captured by members of the crew of the British warship HMS *Helena* which had also put into Torbay and set off in pursuit of the escapees.³

By a Special Commission at Exeter Castle on 24 May 1784, presided over by Mr Justice Heath, a number of recaptured *Mercury* convicts were tried and sentenced. However, sixty, including Joseph Morley, who had been recaptured on the water by the *Helena*’s crew before reaching the shore, were held not to be at large within the kingdom and were not retried. They were committed to recommence their original sentences, which in Morley’s case was seven years transportation. In June, aged 23, he was sent to the hulk HMS *Dunkirk* at Plymouth.

¹PRO Assizes 24/26 and Assizes 23/28 *Hampshire Chronicle*, 3 March 1783 p.3 col.3.

²*Hampshire Chronicle*, 8 September 1783 p.3 col. 3.

³Mollie Gillen: ‘His Majesty’s Mercy: The Circumstances of the First Fleet.’ *The Push* No.39, 1991. Pp 47 to 109 especially 82.

There 'he was troublesome at times'.¹ On board the *Dunkirk* on 1 December 1784, he was issued with two shirts, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, a jacket and trousers, for which he signed.²

He is included in the returns of convicts on board the *Dunkirk*, between 25 September 1786 and 25 December 1786. His was 23 years of age. The Court Order was dated 24 May 1784 at Exeter.³ In the Returns for 26 December 1786 to 25 March 1787, he was recorded as discharged from the *Dunkirk* to join the First Fleet transport *Friendship* on 11 March 1787.⁴

In Ralph Clark's List of Convicts on Board *Friendship* Transport on 13 May 1787, Joseph is named Mawley, obviously a phonetic spelling as there was no Mawley on the *Friendship*. His age was given as 26 and his trade Silk Dyer. His original sentence of seven years, imposed at Winchester in 1783, and his presence on the *Mercury* were also noted but it did not record his birthplace.⁵ The Colonial Office record of 'Returns of convicts intended for Botany Bay, on board the *Friendship* Transport with their real and fictitious names - March 21st 1789', gave Joseph's name as Joseph Morley, with no fictitious name.⁶

The First Fleet, commanded by Captain Arthur Phillip, who had been appointed Governor of the penal settlement he was to establish at Botany Bay in New Holland [New South Wales], sailed from Spithead on Sunday, 13 May 1787. Phillip reached Botany Bay in the *Supply* on 18 January 1788 and was followed by the *Friendship* on January 20.

As there are no assignment records for the male First Fleet convicts, there is no evidence of what work Joseph was put to when he arrived in New South Wales. First report of him in New South Wales is dated Saturday, 27 December 1788, when, before Judge Advocate Collins, three convicts, Marlow [Morley], Mariner and Bryant, were charged with neglecting work. Bryant was also charged with being drunk. Private Brown gave evidence that on the evening of 26 December, he gave the three convicts leave to go for water and they stayed away an hour. When they returned he told them a few lashes 'would be of service to them.'

¹Mollie Gillen: *The Founders of Australia* (Sydney 1989) p.252.

²Treasury Board Papers, 1785, Nos. 240B - 324A. PRO T 1/613:Account of Clothing Issued to the Convicts on board His Majesty's ship *Dunkirk* at Hamoze near Plymouth by William Cowdrey, Owner.

³Treasury Board Papers, 1787, nos. 2 - 215. PRO T1/614 Return of convicts confined on board the *Dunkirk* Hulk in the harbour of Hamoze, Plymouth, between 25 September 1786 and 25 December 1786.

⁴Treasury Board Papers, 1787, nos. 703 - 853. PRO T1/644. Return of convicts confined on board the *Dunkirk*, between 26 December 1786 and 25 March 1787.

⁵Ralph Clark: *The Journal And Letters Of Lt. Ralph Clark 1787 - 1792* (Sydney 1981) p.2.

⁶PRO [Now the National Archives] CO 201/2 p.247.

Marlow [Morley] answered that his character was too good to get him flogged. Brown added that Mariner said nothing and that he, Brown, sent Bryant home because he was, or he thought he was, 'in liquor'.

Brown said that Marlow [Morley] and Mariner had worked with him for a considerable time and had always behaved very well. The prisoners said that the rope with which they got their water broke; and detained them. Bryant said he was very ill with a pain in his bowel. All were discharged.¹

Joseph appeared again before the Bench of Magistrates on 20 July 1789. He and three other convicts were charged with buying 'necessaries' from Private Mark Hurst who had previously been court-martialled for selling articles to convicts. Two of the accused were sentenced to 150 lashes; Joseph to 100 lashes and the fourth to 50.²

At Rose Hill (now Parramatta) on 19 December 1790, Joseph senior married Mary Gosling by Banns with permission of Governor Phillip. Joseph and Mary both signed the register. The witnesses were Thomas Barnsley and John Dawson. The Reverend Richard Johnson, the only minister of religion in the colony at that time, recorded the marriage.³ Joseph was 30 and Mary 44.

Tried at Warwick Assizes on 2 April 1788, for feloniously stealing, Mary Gosling, aged 42, was sentenced to seven years transportation.⁴ Put aboard the *Lady Juliana* transport at Woolwich on 21 May 1789,⁵ she arrived in Sydney on 6 June 1790.

Writing of the *Lady Juliana* voyage in 1789, John Nicol reported that Captain Aitken was 'an excellent humane man' and did all in his power to make the convicts comfortable. They had remained six months in the River Thames before the ship sailed and during that time

'all the jails in England were emptied to complete our cargo. There were on board 245 female convicts. Not a great many were very bad character; the greater number were [convicted] for petty crimes and a great proportion for only being disorderly, that is, street walkers; the colony at the time being in great want of women'.⁶

The Bonwick Transcripts, record Joseph as settled at Prospect Hill, four miles west of Parramatta, on 28 January 1792.⁷ On 22 February 1792, Governor Phillip signed a grant giving Joseph 50 acres at that location.

¹AO:COD 17 Bundle 23 27 December 1788.

²Bench of Magistrates AO Bundle 34 p 189.

³Marriage Register St John's Parramatta.

⁴*Aris's Gazette* 7 April 1788.

⁵PRO CO/201 4

⁶John Nicol: *The Life and Adventures of John Nicol, Mariner* (Edinburgh 1822)

⁷Bonwick Transcripts Box 88 p.2 and p.47 (Return of land in cultivation 16 October 1792)

Joseph and Mary Gosling had moved on to the land on 18 July 1791. In August 1791, Governor Phillip placed 12 convicts 'whose terms of transportation had expired', on land at the foot of Prospect Hill¹

After visiting Prospect Hill area on 3 December 1791, Watkin Tench listed Joseph Marlow [Morley] as 'Not out of his time; but allowed to work here in his leisure hours, as he has declared his intention of settling'. He added: 'The terms on which these allotments have been granted are: "That the estates shall be fully ceded for ever to all who shall continue to cultivate for five years, or more. That they shall be free of all taxes for the first ten years; but after that period to pay an annual quit-rent of one shilling."² He outlined the assistance given by the authorities, including implements for cultivation and animals to stock the farms. He reported that almost all the settlers complained that they had not received the promised aid. Houses on the grants were mostly 'wretched hovels'. Because natives had attacked the settlement and burnt one house, a corporal and two soldiers were camped in the centre for protection; but because of the distances between grants the guards were unable to give assistance when an attack occurred. Tench also reported that the settlers complained of being frequently robbed by runaway convicts 'who plunder them incessantly'.

At Government House, Sydney, on 30 November 1792, Joseph Morley senior and four other Catholics from Parramatta area (Prospect, the Ponds and Northern Boundary) presented a petition to Governor Phillip who was about to leave the colony and return to England. They asked Phillip to place before the British Government their plea for a Catholic priest to be sent to minister to them. Phillip presented their petition but no action was taken on it.³

In their report on the Prospect district in March 1798, Reverend Samuel Marsden and Surgeon Thomas Arndel wrote that it was well known that all of the people Governor Phillip had settled on grants of land in the district, 'were selected as men of general good character'. When Phillip left the colony in December 1792, all the settlers were 'in a promising way of doing well and supporting themselves and families.' However, when Phillip had gone 'a material change took place as a result of traffic in spirits among the settlers'. Of the original 20 settlers, only six [including Joseph Morley senior] remained. The rest had either sold or rented their land.⁴

Governor King's 1800 Muster of Settlers showed that Joseph Morley senior had been settled at Prospect on 2 July 1792, was on stores, with no children, had two convicts on stores, and one woman [Mary his wife] on stores.

¹ D. Collins: *An Account of the Colony of New South Wales* (Australian Edition Sydney 1975) Vol.I p.144

² W. Tench: *Sydney's First Four Years* (Sydney 1961) pp 250 - 252.

³ PRO CO 201/7 pp. 370 - 373.

⁴ *Historical Records of New South Wales* (hereafter *HRNSW*) Vol.3 p.373.

He had no claim on the Government and had 30 goats, 42 acres of wheat and 15 of maize to be sown.¹ The 1802 Muster listed Josh Morley [Joseph] as arriving in New South Wales in the *Friendship* [1788] and that Governor Phillip had given him his first grant of 50 acres in 1792. By then he had cleared 30 acres of which 23 were sown with wheat and maize. His stock had grown to 53 goats and 16 hogs. Three members of his family [himself, Mary and a convict] were off stores.²

As protection against aborigines and escaped convicts - he had been armed.³ The register of arms belonging to Individuals in New South Wales, taken at Toongabbie on 10 April 1802, listed: Jos. Morley having one gun and one pistol. The 1806 Muster recorded him as self-supporting at Prospect, owning a cow and raising goats. He still had no children, and employed a free man.

On 6 July 1806, Joseph reported the loss the previous Wednesday night between Richmond Hill and the Nepean River of a pocket book containing Bills drawn by a number of persons, including a £5 Bank of England Bill he had endorsed. A reward was offered for its return.⁴

Both Joseph senior, his cousin Joseph and 831 other 'free and principal proprietors of landed property and inhabitants of the colony of New South Wales', signed an address to Governor Bligh on 1 January 1808 (25 days before the Rum Rebellion and arrest of Bligh), in which, after extolling Bligh's regime, they begged him to 'make representations to His Majesty in Council' that he might be graciously pleased to allow such privileges to trade to their country vessels, and themselves, as other colonies have, and that the law might be administered by trial by jury of the people as in England.'⁵

An advertisement in the *Sydney Gazette* in April 1809 signed by Joseph Morley was most likely submitted by Joseph senior. It read: 'I do hereby give notice that Ralph Wilkinson my labouring servant, has absconded from his said service without my permission. I do therefore require the said Ralph Wilkinson to return immediately to my farm at Prospect or measures for apprehending him will be resorted to, and at the same time caution all settlers and others from employing my said servant.'⁶

Obviously having made a good impression, on 13 January 1810, Joseph senior was sworn in as a constable for Prospect Hill district, pending newly-arrived Governor

¹ Mitchel Library : King's Muster Book 1800 (FM 4/2405).

² Mitchell Library: Bonwick Transcripts : Series I B.T. 88

³ Colonial Secretary's In Letters: 1789-1806. Particulars of arms possessed by Morley of Toongabbie - Register of Arms. 10 April 1806. Reel 6041 p.88.

⁴ *Sydney Gazette* 6 July 1806.

⁵ *HRNSW* Vol.6 p.410 .

⁶ *Sydney Gazette* 30 April 1809.

Macquarie's approval¹ Confirmation of the appointment was reported two days later in the *Sydney Gazette*.²

Joseph senior is found in a number of records after 1809. As District Constable, he signed a Memorial of M. Hyland at Prospect Hill in January 1811.³ On 2 December 1811, he signed the Marriage Register of St Philip's Church, Sydney as a witness to the marriage of Michael Connor and Harriet Parker, both of Kissing Point.⁴ In 1812 he contributed to a subscription for enclosing the burial ground at Parramatta.⁵

In May 1813, he gave notice that 'a grey mare with a long tail and a black horse named Terry, had been impounded at Prospect Hill ' and that 'Any person proving them to be their property, may have them on application to Joseph Morley, Pound Keeper, and defraying charges.'⁶

In the 1814 Muster, Joseph senior was recorded as arriving on the *Friendship* [1788], being free, on stores and District Constable at Parramatta. Mary Gosling, his wife, who arrived by the *Lady Juliana* [1790], was also free and on stores. An unnamed child was shown as off stores. As Joseph and Mary had no children, the child recorded was presumably Eleanor Morley, daughter of Joseph's cousin, Joseph Morley junior. She most likely went to live with Joseph senior when her mother, Ann Morley, left the colony in 1809 to return to England (see below).⁷ Joseph junior was noted as arriving by *Surprise*, free, off stores and a publican in Sydney. Hannah Elton [Railton] was listed as in Sydney, arrived by the *Speke*, was off stores, had five children, and lived with Joseph Morley' [junior].

In March 1816, Joseph Morley, a landholder of Prospect Hill, subscribed to the Waterloo Subscription Fund,⁸ and in November 1817, he contributed to the Hawkesbury Flood Relief Fund.⁹

Joseph senior was reappointed as Constable and Pound Keeper for the district of Prospect in May 1820.¹⁰

¹ Colonial Secretary's In Letters 1810 Reel 2158.p.103.

² *Sydney Gazette* 15 June 1810.

³ Colonial Secretary's In Letters 1811. Reel 6043.p 205

⁴ St Philip's, Church Hill Register for 1810 - 1811. Record No.247

⁵ *Sydney Gazette* 4 January 1812.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1 May 1813

⁷ Mitchell Library: 1814 Muster: pp. 4 and 147.

⁸ *Sydney Gazette* 2 March 1816.

⁹ *Sydney Gazette* 22 November 1817

¹⁰ *Sydney Gazette* 20 May 1820

However, on 27 May, this General Order appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*:
Government House Parramatta 27th May 1820

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

‘On the Recommendation of the Magistrates at Parramatta,
His Excellency appoints George Core to be Constable in the
District of Prospect, in the room of JOSEPH MORLEY
dismissed for scandalous Drunkenness and gross neglect of
duty.

By His Excellency’s Command J.T. Campbell, Secretary ‘. ¹

The dismissal was repeated in the *Sydney Gazette* of 15 July 1820.²

That Joseph senior became ‘political’ is shown by his signing of a petition in 1818, as he had done in 1792, for a Catholic priest to be sent to New South Wales.³

In the *Bigge Report* Joseph was listed as a married resident landholder at Parramatta [Prospect] in 1819, and the 1822 Muster recorded Mary Gosling as ‘Free by Servitude’ having arrived by the *Juliana*, serving a seven year sentence and living with J. Morley at Sydney.

Second Fleeter Joseph Morley, cousin of Joseph Morley senior, arrived in Port Jackson aboard the transport *Surprise* on 26 June 1790. The ship anchored off Garden Island and was warped [dragged] into Sydney Cove on June 29. ⁴ Aged 17, and a labourer, residing in the Middlesex parish of George, Joseph was tried at the Middlesex Old Bailey on 12 December 1787 [in the Old Bailey record of the trial he is erroneously recorded as ‘James’] and convicted of larceny for having stolen a crepe gown, a cotton gown and six shirts which he was still carrying when arrested shortly after the theft. He was sentenced to seven years transportation beyond the seas, and sent to Newgate prison where he remained until 1788, when he was transferred to the Thames hulk *Stanislaus* and embarked on the *Surprise* on 16 November 1789, bound for New South Wales.

On 18 September 1795, Joseph junior left Port Jackson on the ship *Endeavour*, bound from Sydney to India, via New Zealand and Norfolk Island. Between 25 and 50 convicts had stowed away on the ship. The authorities in Sydney having learned of the escapees, hoped to capture them at Norfolk Island and sent HMS *Reliance* to the island to return the escapees to Sydney, because, ‘the loss of even one man’s labour was at this time an object of consequence’.⁵

¹ *Sydney Gazette* 20 May 1820 p.2 col 1.

² *Sydney Gazette* 15 July 1820.

³ Petition of Roman Catholics to Commissioner Bigge, Sydney 12 February 1820. Bigge

Appendix Viol. 127 pp 46276 - 46283.

⁴ Collins op. cit p. 99.

⁵ Ibid. PP 360 and 384.

King's statement that Joseph sailed on the *Endeavour* 'with permission' conflicts

Whatever the facts of the matter, Joseph junior returned to Sydney on HMS *Reliance*

¹D. Noll, *Nachrichten der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1783-1814 (Gießen, 1909), 199-214.

¹ Mitchell Library: Norfolk Island Victualling Book 1796: ML A1958 p. 41B.

¹PRO: CO 201/18 p. 57.



A Different Type of Tree.

I am a tree lover, both my genealogical family tree and also the horticultural variety. I often gaze upon particularly beautiful specimens around the Central Coast.

This e-Muster I have included:-



This spectacular Eucalyptus tree can be found in Overbury Drive, Clarence Park, South Australia. The land was owned by the Overbury family. When widow Gertrude Overbury died in 1943, her will stated that the tree could not be cut down. When the property was subdivided and the road built, the tree was retained.

From Facebook site "Nut about Gums"

I am inviting you to share a tree with us in each issue of the *E-muster*, one that has enraptured you or one that is your favourite. Please email details and a photograph to our email address and we will feature them in our Journal.

SOCIETIES MAILING LIST

The email address for our Society is admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au

You can also Like Us on Facebook!

<https://www.facebook.com/centralcoastfhs.org.au>



ASSIGNED DUTIES

The following is a list of who does what to keep the society running as smoothly as it does.

Bookstall Coordinator	Belinda Mabbott
Event Coordinator	Committee
Facebook Administrator: -	Belinda Mabbott
Grant Applications	Brian Davies
Grant Application Proofreader	Committee
Guest Speakers	Marlene Davidson
IT and Computer Network	CC Mobile Computers
Librarian/Unrelated Certificates	Jacqueline Smith
Membership Secretary	Brian Davies
DNA Special Interest	Belinda Mabbott
E MUSTER Editor	Heather Yates
Mail Chimp Newsletter	Rod Horton
Property Officer	Brent Jones
Webmaster	Rod Horton
Publicity and Advertising	Marlene Davidson
Raffles	Belinda Mabbott
Catering	Yvonne Potts
Welfare and Hospital Visits	Lorraine Greve
	Belinda Mabbott
	Jacqueline Smith

TRANSCRIPTION AGENTS

Don't forget transcriptions of birth, death and marriage records are available in NSW and only NSW. Cost - \$20 each



Email joy@joymurrin.com.au



Marilyn Rowan – marilynr@marbract.com.au



VicGUM is a not for profit organisation and offers software support to members. They are the Australian Distributors for Family Tree Maker (FTM).

The latest version is now available.

To purchase visit the website:

www.vicgum.asn.au

VicGUM members receive a 10% discount when they purchase on line.

Also available:

Reunion 12

Vicgum members receive a monthly newsletter, connection to Gumnet, members only website and ongoing technical support.

For member benefits visit the web site and join on line

email: info@vicgum.asn.au

Phone: (03) 9078 4738

Level 4, 460 Collins St Melbourne VIC 3000

PO Box 397 Collins St West VIC 8007



TURTLE CONSOLIDATED SERVICES

Laurie Turtle – www.turtleconsolidatedservices.com.au
colpitts1788@gmail.com

We do not recommend our members use commercial businesses who advertise on the internet for fast delivery. Stick with the ones you know you can trust.

Central Coast MOBILE COMPUTER SERVICES

Still going strong after 18 years

*We Come To
You!*



Service fee:

Mobile computer repairs, sales and service

\$85.00 on site including
½ hour

\$40 per ½ hour after

**Bookings and Enquiries
4388 3106**

P.O. Box 5020, Chittaway Bay, 2261

E-mail: monique@ccmcr.com.au



New Era
Print Solutions

Unit 1, 1 Fleet Close
TUGGERAH NSW 2259

E: service@neweraprint.com.au

T: 1300 639 372



Our website is securely hosted by HENMO ECOM
Many thanks to Glen Turnbull. <https://henmoecom.com/>
Central Coast Family History Society



Bookshop List

The Following Titles are available to purchase from the Central Coast Family History Society. Please contact the Society on 02 4324 5164 or use the order form on the website www.centralcoastfhs.org.au

USB price available on request

Back to Bourke, Courthouse Records	\$70.00	Manildra District Cemeteries – Including Cumnock & Yeoval	\$40.00
Brady's Gully	\$10.00	Molong Cemetery	\$40.00
Brewarrina on the Barwon River	\$50.00	Moree on the Mehi	\$50.00
Canowindra General Cemetery	\$25.00	Narrabri on the Namoi	\$50.00
Cemeteries of Gresford & surrounding Districts	\$25.00	Outback Burials	\$50.00
Cargo - Cudal	\$40.00	Paterson Cemetery	\$25.00
Clarence Town General Cemetery	\$25.00	Point Clare Cemetery – General Lawn, Sections 4 & 5	\$15.00
Come by Chance and Goangra	\$15.00	Point Clare Cemetery – Section 7	\$15.00
Coonabarabran General Cemetery	\$40.00	Point Clare Cemetery – Section 8	\$15.00
Dungog General Cemetery Vol 1. 2 nd ed	\$25.00	Point Clare Cemetery – Baptist, 7 th Day Adventist, Presbyterian, Methodist	\$20.00
Dungog General Cemetery Vol 2. 2 nd ed	\$25.00	Point Frederick Pioneer Park: Lives of the Pioneers	\$75.00
Eugowra General Cemetery	\$25.00	Publican's Licences, Brisbane Water 1839-1860	\$10.00
From the Mountains to the Marshes	\$50.00	They Stopped a While in Come By Chance, Vol 1.	\$30.00
Gosford Hotels 1841 - 1921	\$15.00	They Stopped a While in Come By Chance, Vol 2.	\$30.00
Graves of the Pioneers of the William & Paterson River Valley	\$25.00	They Stopped a While in Come By Chance, Vol 3.	\$30.00
Greengrove Cemetery (formerly Lower Mangrove Creek)	\$25.00	They Stopped a While in Come By Chance, Vol 4.	\$30.00
Holy Cross Cemetery, Kincumber South	\$20.00	Logan Funerals of Moree	\$25.00
Kincumber Remembered	\$30.00	St Thomas' Church of England, Upper Mangrove Creek	\$25.00
Lisarow Cemetery Forget Us Not – Unmarked Graves (Indexed)	\$50.00	Walgett Cemetery	\$50.00
Lisarow Cemetery Forget Us Not – Unmarked Graves (Not Indexed)	\$30.00	Warialda on the Northern Slopes	\$40.00
Lisarow Cemetery Forget Us Not – Headstones	\$50.00		

