

The Hamiltons

1762 - 1862



by
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The Hamiltons 1762-1862

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The Hamiltons

WHEN I first decided to write something of the story of the Hamilton family I had gathered little more than two or three pages of the basic facts and figures relating to my own line of descent from Richard Hamilton of Dover, Kent. Those few pages were originally part of a much broader family history covering many other lines of my ancestry. But gradually those few pages grew into what is presented here.

Collecting some family history information can be relatively easy - perhaps like picking out all the straight edge pieces of a jigsaw puzzle before starting the really hard work of filling in the centre of the puzzle. But I wanted to know what was in the centre. Who *was* Richard Hamilton? Where did he live? Why did he come to South Australia? I wanted more than just a list of dates and places.

Finding the pieces to the family history puzzle and putting them in their right place is something like trying to complete a jigsaw puzzle that has been scattered over the floor and under the furniture. Some pieces will be easily found and will easily fall into place. Some will be discovered, after much searching, in the most obscure and unlikely places. But the task is complicated by having the pieces of other, unrelated puzzles, scattered on the floor as well. A piece which at first appears to belong to our own puzzle often turns out to belong to a completely different one.

And so, gradually, we piece the picture together. Some parts become clear. Other parts have gaping holes in them, perhaps never to be filled because time and circumstance have destroyed those pieces and we can only guess at what fills the gap.

As usual, a task like this is often made much easier by having several people working on the puzzle at the same time, and I thank everybody who helped even to find just one piece. But time gets away, the puzzle remains incomplete, and people want to see what I have done. So what I present here is the progress so far.

There are certainly gaping holes. There are times when pieces of the wrong puzzle may have been inserted. But where there are holes in the Hamilton story I have tried to fill them with stories from other people who may have experienced something similar - such as in the accounts of the voyage to South Australia, or the journey overland to the gold fields. Where I believe some pieces may really belong to somebody else's puzzle - as with the stories about James Hamilton - I have indicated that I am not yet certain that the piece really fits.

The piecing together of the puzzle will continue. Of course, in some ways it will never be complete. This story may be written and rewritten many times. At one end of the time scale we may gradually find out more about the distant ancestors of Richard Hamilton and Ann Holmes. At the other end there will certainly be many more additions to their descendants.

Perhaps, in a somewhat Biblical manner, we might say that the Hamiltons came down from Scotland and God said "Go forth and multiply", and so they went forth to South Australia. And truly they did multiply. But this book makes no attempt to follow those multitudes and the many branches of the family. I have concentrated upon the early generations until the nine children of Richard and Ann Hamilton were settled either in south Australia or Victoria - and that was around the late 1850s. Beyond that time? That is up to others to follow.

Douglas Wilkie

October 1997

JAMES HAMILTON

IN MARCH 1745 the twenty five year old William, Duke of Cumberland, second son of King George the Second, became commander of the British Army. Two months later he led an allied army of 50,000 British, Austrian and Dutch troops against the French near the village of Fontenoy¹. The French were in a superior position on rising ground, flanked by two strong forts. Cumberland's plan was for the Dutch and Austrians to attack the left flank and centre. The Dutch would go on to occupy Fortenoy. The British were to attack both the centre and fortress on the right flank.

Cumberland's plans came unstuck when the Dutch force, mainly poorly trained German mercenaries, halted and retreated, and, at the same time, the British force attacking the right fortification made no headway. This left Cumberland exposed in the centre with the French able to attack him from both sides.

The East Surrey Regiment

Cumberland had placed the *31st Regiment of Foot*, also known as the *East Surrey Regiment*, and six other foot regiments, in the front line of his advancing troops. One of the officers with the 31st was Captain-Lieutenant James Hamilton².

James Hamilton had joined the regiment on 21 February 1736³. By 1740, when the *31st Regiment of Foot* was under the command of Colonel William Handasyd and was based in Surrey, he had achieved the rank of Ensign⁴. An Ensign was the lowest combatant rank of the commissioned officers in the army - its name deriving from the original duty of carrying the regimental colours into battle and protecting them at all costs. Most gentlemen who purchased commissions in the army began at the rank of Ensign and subsequently left after a socially suitable period of service, or purchased higher ranks as they became available.

By the time of the campaign in Flanders he had achieved the rank of Captain-Lieutenant⁵. But more of James Hamilton later. For the moment, back to the assault on Fontenoy.

Forward tramped the ranks of scarlet, silent and stately as if on parade. Full half a mile of ground was to be traversed before they could close with the invisible enemy that awaited them in the entrenchments over the crest of the slope, and the way was marked clearly by the red flashes and white smoke that leaped from Fortenoy, and the Redoubt d'Eu on either flank. The shot plunged fiercely and more fiercely into the serried lines as they advanced into the murderous cross-fire, but the gaping ranks were quietly closed, the perfect order was never lost, and the stately step never hurried...

Silent and inexorable the scarlet lines strode on. They came abreast of the village and redoubt, and the shot which had hitherto swept away files now swept away ranks. Then the first line passed beyond the redoubt and village, and the French cannon took it in reverse. The gaps grew wider and more frequent, the front grew narrower as men closed up, but still the proud battalions advanced, strewing the sward behind them with scarlet...

¹ Langley, Michael, *The East Surrey Regiment - The 31st and 70th Regiments of Foot*, Leo Cooper, London, 1972, p.13

² Pearse, Colonel Hugh W., *History of the 31st Foot Huntingdonshire Regiment and 70th Foot Surrey Regiment. Subsequently 1st & 2nd Battalions the East Surrey Regiment*, 3 Vols, Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., London 1916, Vol.1, p.22.

³ Pearse, Vol.1, p.20

⁴ Pearse, Vol.1, p.20

⁵ Pearse, Vol.1, p.22

At last the crest of the ridge was gained and the ranks of the French battalions came suddenly into view little more than a hundred yards distant...Closer and closer came the British, still with arms shouldered, always silent, always with the same slow, measured tread, till they had advanced to within fifty yards of the French...

"For what we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful," murmured an English Guardsman as he looked down the barrels of the French muskets, but before his comrades around him had done laughing the French Guards had fired...and now the British muskets, so long shouldered, were levelled, and with crash upon crash the volleys rang out from end to end of the line...a ceaseless, rolling, infernal fire...¹.

Such was eighteenth century warfare.

The British managed to breach the French lines, inflicting considerable casualties. French action on the flanks forced the British into something of a square. Cumberland sent for reinforcements. But the reinforcements never came. In fact it was the French who received help from exiled supporters of the House of Stuart from England and Scotland. After four hours the British had no alternative but to retreat. Of 15,000 English and Hanoverian troops 4,000 English and 6,000 Hanoverian were killed that day. The French suffered similar losses². The *31st Regiment* had received some of the heaviest casualties with over 130 killed and 144 wounded³.

Cumberland was determined not to be beaten. He fell back to defend Brussels against the French and at the same time sent some 4,000 troops, including the remains of the *31st Regiment*, under Brigadier-General Bligh, to retrieve his equipment and stores from the town of Ghent. The French blocked their route with 15,000 men. Bligh's task was impossible and, after attempting to reach his goal and losing 294 men near the town of Melle, 165 of whom were from the 31st, he was forced to give up⁴.

After suffering such humiliating defeats against the French in Flanders, by October most of Cumberland's army had returned to England where there was alarm at Prince Charles Edward Stuart's return to Scotland from Paris and his march southwards towards London.

Cumberland headed north with an army to halt the advance of the Stuarts. The *31st Regiment of Foot* was initially part of that army but, because of its massive casualties at Fortenoy and Melle, it was soon sent back home to Surrey where it became part of the garrison defending London⁵. The *31st Regiment* was thus relieved from taking any part in the battle at Culloden and the brutal excesses which followed.

In 1749 the 31st was sent to the island of Minorca, where it remained until 1752. In 1754 the regiment was sent to Scotland, mainly being stationed at Glasgow, and remained there until 1762⁶.

In the meantime the French in Canada had established a strong line of forts facing British territory - an act which the British saw as being an extreme provocation. A threatened attack on the island of Minorca in 1756 was the last straw and the British declared war against France on 18 May 1756. Thus began the *Seven Years War*. Following the fall of Minorca in June 1756 it was clear that the army must be increased

¹ Fortescue, J.W., *A History of the British Army*, Macmillan, London, 1910, Vol.ii, pp.114-117

² Fortescue, p.119

³ Langley, pp.14-15

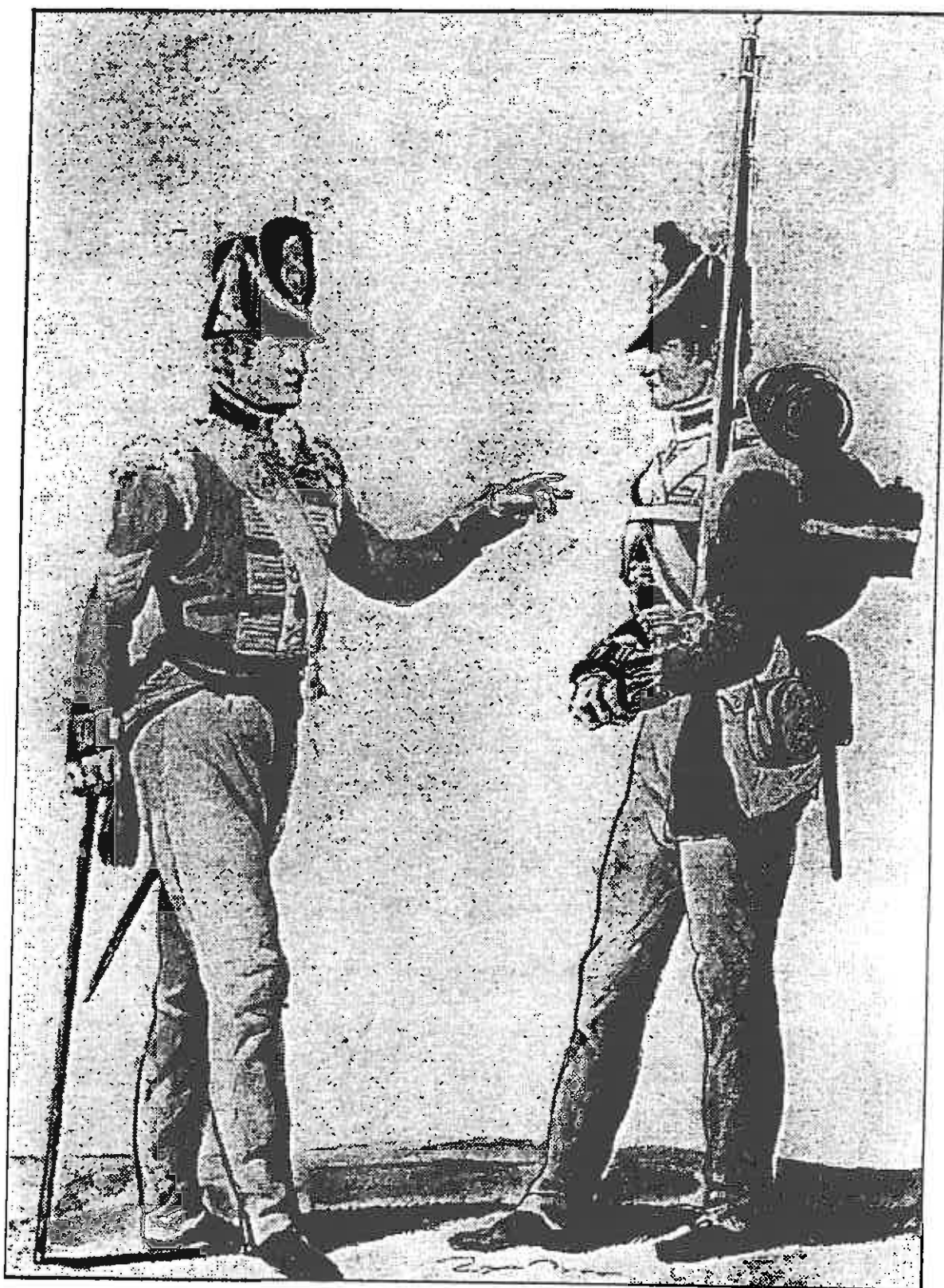
⁴ Langley, pp.15-16

⁵ Langley, p.17; Pearse, Vol.1, p.40

⁶ Pearse, Vol.1, pp.41-43

1 st	Edward Arnesby, a Soldier	16 th
5 th	Wm. & Grace Correy	29 th
15 th	—	—
25 th	William Ball, a Soldier	26 th
25 th	of this Parish by Wm. Ball	October 26 th
15 th	Henry Casey, of the Parish of S. Mary Northgate	—
15 th	and Ann Barrett of this Parish, by Licence, Nov ^r 3 rd	—
15 th	James Lerdant, Bachelor and Mary Flower	—
22 nd	Widow, both of this Parish, by Licence Dec ^r 28 th	—
22 nd	—	—
20 th	James Hamilton, a Soldier of the 40 th Reg ^t of Foot	—
27 th	Wm. & Elizabeth Taylor, Spinster, both of this Parish, by Licence Jan ^y 12 th	—
31 st	Archibald Stalker, a Soldier and Dennis Taylor	—
31 st	both of this Parish, by Licence Feb ^r 25 th	—
19 th	Thomas Nehead, a Soldier and Elizabeth MacLornac	—
21 st	both of this Parish, by Licence March 28 th	—
1 st	William Fox & Margaret Watson, both of	—

Parish Register, St Paul, Canterbury, Marriage of James Hamilton and Elizabeth Taylor, 12 January 1762



Soldiers of the 70th Regiment of Foot around 1760

in size. An order authorising fifteen regiments to raise second battalions was signed on 25 August 1756¹.

The *31st Regiment of Foot* became well known in Scotland, especially in the west around Glasgow, and service in the British Army was popular, at least among those who didn't hold the events of Culloden to heart. By early 1757 the *31st Regiment of Foot*, stationed in Glasgow, had doubled its establishment of officers and easily enlisted a large number of local recruits to form the second battalion².

The Second Battalion took its officers entirely from the First Battalion, the subaltern ranks were made up of gentlemen, and nearly all of the officers and men were Scots by birth.

What happened to James Hamilton? He is not listed among the officers of the *31st Regiment* for 1757³. Perhaps he did not go to Glasgow. Perhaps he transferred to the 70th for there was later a James Hamilton with the 70th⁴. There was a Daniel Hamilton who was a Captain with the 31st in 1757 who subsequently became a Captain with the newly formed *70th Regiment* in 1758⁵.

The Glasgow Lowland Regiment

In June 1758 the new battalions were given their own regimental identity⁶. The *70th Regiment of Foot* was created from the Second Battalion of the *31st Regiment*. The *70th Regiment of Foot* was also later known as the *Glasgow Lowland Regiment* or the *Glasgow Greys* because of the grey facings on the uniforms⁷.

The first Colonel of the *70th Regiment of Foot* was Lieutenant-Colonel John Parslow, a long serving officer. He was succeeded after a brief period by Major Charles Vignoles of the 31st. Among the other original officers of the 70th was a Captain Daniel Hamilton⁸.

In 1759 the *70th Regiment of Foot* was transferred to Canterbury, Kent, and then, in 1760, to Dover, where it remained for the duration of the *Seven Years War*⁹, that is, until 1763. While in Dover the regiment consisted of a Grenadier company and eight other companies, making a total of 802 men, not including the officers.

In April 1760 four companies of the 70th were ordered to proceed to Bombay in India on board two of the East India Company's ships. They were joined by the Grenadier company - thus reducing the total strength of the regiment left at Dover to less than 400¹⁰. These companies were transferred to become part of the *96th Regiment* in early 1761 and were based at Madras in India¹¹.

¹ Pearse, Vol.1, p.41, p.239; Fortescue, Vol.ii, pp.305-306

² Pearse, Vol.1, p.239

³ Pearse, Vol.1, pp.42-43

⁴ IGI lists James Hamilton, a soldier with the 70th Regiment of Foot, as marrying Elizabeth Taylor at the church of St Paul, Canterbury, on 12 January 1862 - IGI M0165411 942.23/C1 V26CT; also Canterbury Church Records, *St Paul*, Archdeacon's Transcripts - IGI Film #1751627 provided by Joan Maguire

⁵ Pearse, Vol.1, p.240

⁶ Lawson, Cecil, *A History of the Uniforms of the British Army*, VolIII, p.94

⁷ Pearse, Vol.1, p.240

⁸ Pearse, Vol.1, pp.240-241

⁹ Pearse, Vol.1, p.241

¹⁰ Pearse, Vol.1, p.242

¹¹ Pearse, Vol.1, p.243

James Hamilton and Elizabeth Taylor

Elizabeth Taylor was baptised at *St Paul's* in Canterbury on 16 November 1837. Her parents were Thomas and Elizabeth Taylor¹.

On 12 January 1762 James Hamilton, a soldier with the *70th Regiment of Foot* married Elizabeth Taylor at the church of *St Paul*, Canterbury, Kent². Four weeks later, on 7 February 1762, a girl named Susannah Hamilton was baptised at the same church. Her parents were listed as being James and Elizabeth Hamilton³. We might speculate about the sequence of events that led to the marriage and the baptism only weeks apart. Did James Hamilton meet Elizabeth Taylor when the regiment was in Canterbury during 1759? Did he keep in touch with Elizabeth after the regiment moved on to Dover? Was marriage the only acceptable option after the child was born, or about to be born? Susannah died as an infant and was buried at *St Paul's* on 24 February 1763⁴.

Another child of James and Elizabeth, named Thomas Hamilton, probably after Elizabeth's father, was baptised at the church of *St Paul* in Canterbury on 24 January 1768⁵.

What were James and Elizabeth doing between 1763 and 1768? What was the *70th Regiment of Foot* doing during those years?

We will recall that, after being sent to Dover in 1760, parts of the *70th Regiment of Foot* were sent to India and attached to the *96th Regiment*. When peace with France was declared in 1763 the *96th Regiment* was disbanded, its officers placed on half pay and its foot soldiers either discharged or transferred to other units⁶.

Did James Hamilton go to India in 1760? Probably not as he was in Canterbury to marry Elizabeth Taylor on 12 January 1762.

While several of its companies were in India the remainder of the *70th Regiment*, back at Dover, managed to build its numbers back to just over 630 but was placed on a reduced establishment at the end of the war in 1763. During the same year it was transferred to Ireland then, in 1764, was ordered to the Caribbean island of Grenada where it remained for a further ten years⁷.

Service in the West Indies was regarded as being the equivalent of a death sentence - sanitation and the prevalence of yellow fever virtually ensured the decimation of any regiment that was sent there. In peace time most officers with any influence were very quick to arrange transfers to more desirable postings. Those who were brave enough to go were generally guaranteed rapid promotion as a reward⁸.

After being on Grenada for eight years a detachment of the *70th Regiment* was ordered to the nearby island of St Vincent where a rebellious group of indigenous people known as the Black Caribs, who were described as being "warlike and ferocious", were causing

¹ IGI Source 942.23/C1 V26CT

² An early IGI entry - M016451/2623 listed James Hamilton marrying Jane Taylor at *St Paul*, Canterbury on 12 January 1862; However the 1994 IGI lists James Hamilton as marrying Elizabeth Taylor at the same church on the same date - IGI M0165411 942.23/C1 V26CT; also Canterbury Church Records, *St Paul*, Archdeacon's Transcripts - IGI Film #1751627 provided by Joan Maguire

³ IGI Source 942.23/C1 V26CT; also Canterbury Church Records, *St Paul*, Archdeacon's Transcripts - IGI Film #1751627. The father, James Hamilton, is listed as a Soldier.

⁴ Canterbury Church Records, *St Paul*, Archdeacon's Transcripts - IGI Film #1751627. The father is listed as James Hamilton.

⁵ IGI Source 942.23/C1 V26CT; also Canterbury Church Records, *St Paul*, Archdeacon's Transcripts - IGI Film #1751627

⁶ Pearse, Vol.1, p.243

⁷ Pearse, Vol.1, p.244

⁸ Pearse, Vol.1, pp.244-245

problems¹. The Caribs were supported by escaped Negro slaves and were being encouraged to subversion by Spanish Jesuit missionaries. In 1771 they had captured a British survey party and its forty-man escort. In April 1772 the British decided that the rebels had to be brought into line. By late 1772 two thousand five hundred soldiers had been sent to the island - including six whole battalions and detachments from several others, including the *70th Regiment of Foot* under the command of Major-General Dalrymple².

By 27 February 1773 the rebels had been suppressed - but not until 150 soldiers had been killed and wounded, another 100 dead from sickness, and 400 in hospital "from which doubtless the majority were carried to their graves"³.

Was James Hamilton involved with any of these adventures? It would be tempting to say that he was - the transfer to Ireland in 1763 corresponds to an apparent break in the children being baptised. But what of Thomas, baptised in 1768? Baptism dates do not necessarily relate to birth dates and Thomas may well have been born many years earlier, perhaps just before or after the *70th Regiment* went to Ireland in 1763, or perhaps just before or after the regiment departed for the West Indies in 1764.

On the other hand, James Hamilton may have been discharged from the army after the 1763 peace and remained in Dover.

James Hamilton and Jane

A James Hamilton reappears at Dover by 1765 as the father of John Hamilton, baptised on 17 March 1765 at the church of *St Mary the Virgin*⁴. This James Hamilton was the father of at least four more children baptised at that church over the next eight years⁵. In each case the mother's name is given as Jane.

James and Jane's children at Dover, apart from John in 1765, included Richard, baptised on 7 June 1767, William, born on 11 July 1770, but not baptised until 4 November 1776, and finally, Ann, who was baptised on 20 January 1773⁶. All of these children were baptised at *St Mary the Virgin*. It is possible that another son, Adam, was born around 1769⁷.

Elizabeth and Jane

Was the James Hamilton of the *70th Regiment of Foot* the same James Hamilton who fathered the five children baptised at *St Mary the Virgin* in Dover? Was Elizabeth Taylor also known as Jane? And did James and Elizabeth, or Jane, move from Canterbury to Dover after their marriage in 1762? It is possible that, with mother and daughter having the same name, Elizabeth was called by a second name to avoid confusion - was it Jane?

¹ Fortescue, Vol.iii, pp.41-43

² Pearse, Vol.1, p.246

³ Fortescue, Vol.iii, pp.41-43

⁴ IGI Films #355633 and #355634

⁵ All listed in the *St Mary the Virgin* Parish Register of Baptisms, IGI Films #355633, and #355634

⁶ These names and dates are also listed in Hamilton, Sydney H., *Recollections of Sydney Holmes Hamilton 1898-1987*, Ed. Alison Dolling, 1992, p.11, Limited Edition of 200 copies December 1992, Dianna Ramsey, 31 Brunswick Street, Walkerville, S.A. 5081; IGI Film #355633 confirms the dates and parents.

⁷ Adam Hamilton and his wife Ann had two sons James bp.3 February 1793, and Joseph bp.19 May 1797 at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover (IGI Film #355633). James later became an apprentice cordwainer and was sponsored by his uncle Richard Hamilton. The IGI Films #355633 and 355634 has no record of Adam Hamilton's baptism at Dover.

To confuse things, there was also a burial registered for an Elizabeth Hamilton at *St Paul's* on 18 May 1789¹. Was this James Hamilton's wife? Was it Jane Hamilton who remarried in 1775 to Robert Lowther²? Robert Lowther, died an invalid in 1784 at Dover³. Did Jane then revert back to the surname of her first husband?

What of Thomas, the son of James and Elizabeth baptised in Canterbury in January 1768? Was he another member of this family? There is certainly a gap between the baptism of Richard in mid 1767 and the birth of William in 1770. Perhaps they went back to Canterbury during that year.

Many years later, on 10 September 1799, another child, Jane, was taken to be baptised at the same church. The parents were listed as being James and Jane Hamilton. At first glance the twenty three year gap from the previous child suggests that the 1799 couple may have been a different James and Jane. However there was a six year gap between the birth of William in 1770 and his baptism in 1776 and it is possible that the 1799 Jane may have been born many years earlier. Nevertheless, shortly after her baptism was registered an infant named Jane Hamilton died and was buried in *St Mary's* burial ground on 26 September 1799⁴.

James Hamilton was buried at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, on 20 July 1773⁵. At the time of his death he was a *stay maker* - but was he making stays for the rigging of ships, or corsets? There appear to be no marriage records for James Hamilton and Jane at *St Mary the Virgin* between 1730 and 1770, but then Jane may have been the Elizabeth who married James Hamilton at Canterbury in 1762.

James Hamilton - Scotland or Surrey?

Some family legend states that the Hamiltons came from Scotland. If James Hamilton of the *70th Regiment of Foot* was recruited at the time the regiment was formed in Glasgow in 1756 and 1757 then it is almost certain that he did come from Scotland, and in particular from the area near to Glasgow.

But he may not have been a new recruit. He may already have been serving with the *31st Regiment of Foot* which, we should recall, was also known as the *East Surrey Regiment*.

James Hamilton and Sarah Buckwell

It may be beyond coincidence that a James Hamilton married Sarah Buckwell at the village of Ewell in Surrey on 22 November 1757. They had a son, James, baptised at Ewell on 27 August 1758⁶. However, there are no further references to this James and Sarah Hamilton.

One might speculate as to whether this James Hamilton is the same person who married Elizabeth Taylor just over four years later at Canterbury. Did Sarah Buckwell die, perhaps giving birth to James, and did James, the father, move to Canterbury with the regiment and remarry? The *31st Regiment of Foot* was in Glasgow in 1757, but did James Hamilton return to Surrey at that time and marry Sarah Buckwell?

¹ Canterbury Church Records, *St Paul*, Archdeacon's Transcripts - IGI Film #1751627

² Parish Register of Marriages, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover; IGI Film #355634

³ Parish Register of Burials, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, IGI Film #1836142, provided by Joan Maguire

⁴ Parish Register of Burials, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, IGI Film #355634

⁵ Parish Register of Burials, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, IGI Film #1836142, provided by Joan Maguire. Parish Register of Marriages, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, IGI Films #355633 and #355634

⁶ Both listed in IGI 097137; The Parish Register for Ewell contains no further details about this James Hamilton

If James Hamilton did spend time in Ewell, Surrey, is this the origin of the name of the *Ewell Vineyards* established in South Australia by his great grandson Henry Hamilton¹?

But that is not all! There is yet another possibility.

Ensign Hamilton

Remember Ensign James Hamilton with the *31st Regiment of Foot* in 1740? At first it may appear that this person would be far too old to be the James who had five or six children at Dover during the late 1760s, but it was possible for a boy as young as twelve to join the army.

He could have progressed to the rank of Ensign by 1840 and to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant by the time of the campaigns in Flanders².

If this James Hamilton was twelve at the time of joining the army in 1736 he could have been an Ensign at the age of 16 in 1740. At the time of the marriage to Sarah Buckwell in 1757 he would have been thirty three, and thirty eight at the time of the marriage to Elizabeth Taylor in 1762. The last of the children, Ann, was baptised in 1773, by which time James would have been forty eight or nine.

One of the problems with this is that the *31st Regiment* was stationed in Glasgow in 1757 at the time that the marriage to Sarah Buckwell took place³. It was sent back home in 1762 and remained there until early in 1765 when it was sent to Pensacola in Florida and remained there until 1774⁴.

Many things are possible, but at this stage, most are pure speculation. It is, of course, quite possible that the James Hamiltons of Canterbury, Dover and Ewell were entirely separate people. But what they *were* the same person?

Was James Hamilton part of the detachment that was sent to the St Vincent? Probably not as the Regiment went there in 1764 and James and Jane were still having children in Dover for several more years. Was he transferred to another unit? Or was he discharged from the unit while still at Dover after the 1763 peace? This seems quite possible given the number of children baptised at Dover during mid to late 1760s.

What eventually happened to James Hamilton?

Whether he was with the *70th Regiment* or not, James Hamilton took up the occupation of *stay maker*, which may have been an occupation involved with the making of stays for the rigging of ships, rather than making corsets for wearing, although the occupations of his son and grandson, both named Richard, as Tailors suggests that James may have been on the apparel trade as well.

He died at Dover in July 1773 and was buried at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, on 20 July⁵.

His daughter Ann was baptised at *St Mary the Virgin* on 20 January 1773 but she could have been born some years earlier. Her brother, William was born in 1770 and not baptised until 1776 - on the same day that Jane Hamilton married Robert Lowther⁶. Was the Jane Hamilton baptised in 1799 also their child, very belatedly baptised?

¹ Henry Hamilton and the *Ewell Vineyard* is discussed later at page 77.

² Pearse, Vol.1, p.22. Handasyd had been promoted to Brigadier-General. There was also a Lieutenant George Dalrymple with the regiment. Dalrymple died on 30 March 1742.

³ Pearse, Vol.1, p.41

⁴ Pearse, Vol.1, p.43

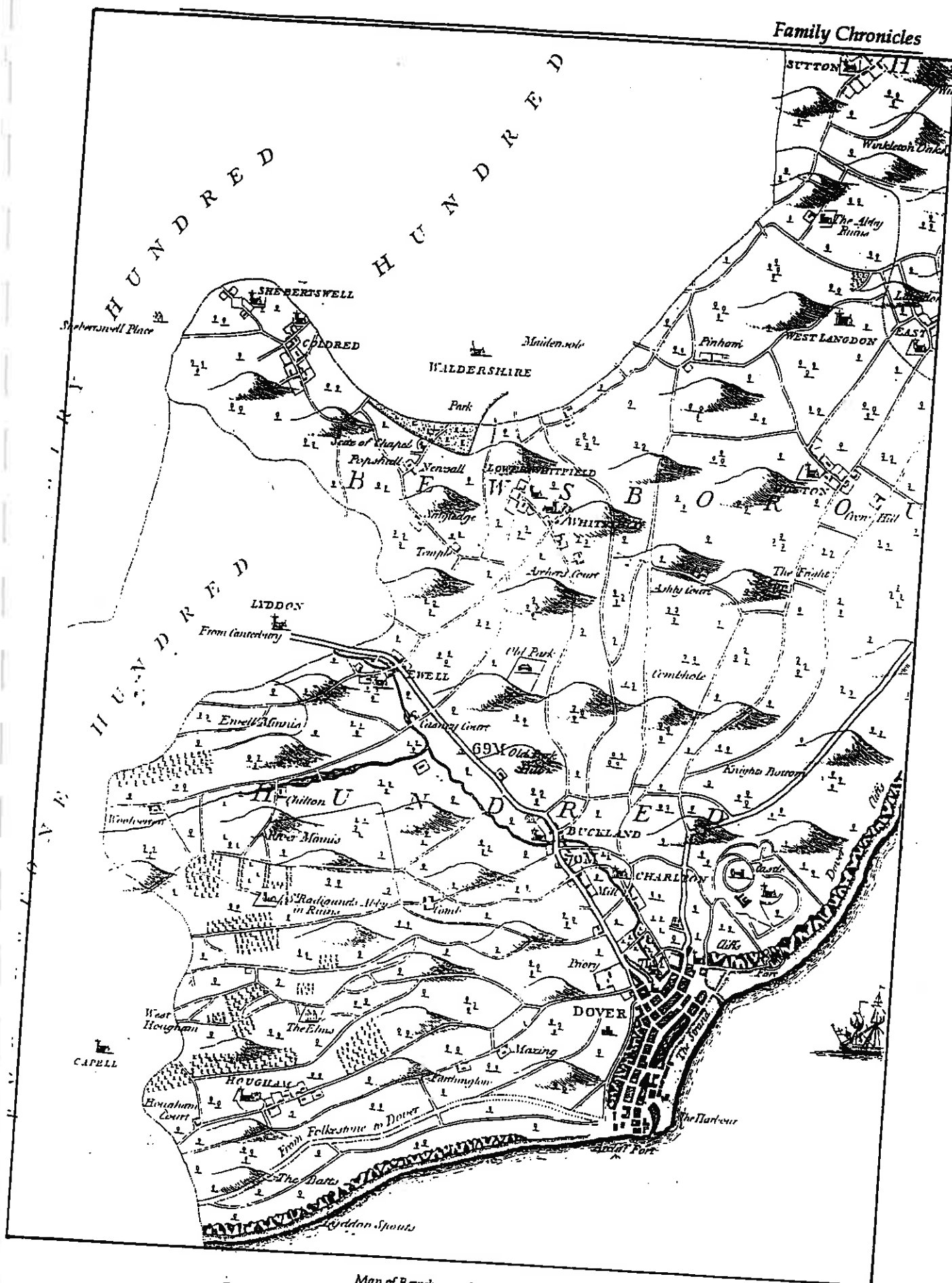
⁵ Parish Register of Burials, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, IGI Film #1836142, provided by Joan Maguire

⁶ Parish Register of Marriages, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover; IGI Film #355634. There is a second marriage entry for Jane Hamilton and Robert Lowther dated 4 February 1777 at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, on the same film.

The mystery of the origins of the family of James and Jane Hamilton remains just that - a mystery. One can only speculate as to the origins and potential family connections.

But speculation does not become fact until proven by evidence and the research done so far has not revealed the evidence.

This story of the Hamiltons must, therefore, begin with the children of James and Jane Hamilton - the eldest of whom was John Hamilton.



Map of Bewsborough Hundred, Kent
From Edward Hasted, A History and Topography of Kent, 2nd Edn, 1801, Vol. IX

JOHN HAMILTON

The eldest son of James and Jane Hamilton was John Hamilton, baptised at the church of *St Mary the Virgin* at Dover on 17 March 1765.

John Bavington Jones, once the Honorary Librarian of the Corporation of Dover, in a work titled *Dover*, published in 1907, stated that

Sir John Hamilton was one of our sea warriors of the 18th Century. He Commanded the *Active* on Oct.11th 1797 when Admiral Duncan, with sixteen sail of the line, attacked and captured the Dutch Fleet under Admiral de Winter off Camperdown. For that victory, Duncan was elevated to the Peerage and Hamilton was knighted¹.

This story has been repeated several times by subsequent writers of Hamilton family histories².

The story, as written, gives the impression that the *Active* was a warship and that John Hamilton, a *sea warrior*, was an officer of the Royal Navy. It would seem that, if he was knighted for his part in the battle, he must have taken a major role in the event. However, *The Times* of October 1797 carried comprehensive reports of the Battle of Camperdown - Kamperduin being a locality on the Dutch coast - and listed all of the warships involved and their officers. The *Active* is not listed among the warships and Hamilton is not listed as a Captain³.

There were in fact several ships named the *Active* towards the end of the eighteenth century. The first, a frigate of 28 guns, was built in 1758 and was captured on 1 September 1778. The second, a 12 gun cutter, was lost on 18 August 1779. The third, a 14 gun sloop, was lost on 10 April 1780. The fourth, a 32 gun, fifth rate frigate, was built in 1780 and wrecked 13 July 1796. In all cases, ships named *Active* carried the motto *Festina Lente - Hasten Slowly*⁴. None of these Royal Navy ships was still sailing at the time of the Battle of Camperdown⁵.

What of John Hamilton then? *James' Naval History*⁶ lists a John Hamilton as a Captain in its *Index of Naval Officers*, it gives no indication that he was ever knighted or was in command of the *Active*. This John Hamilton is listed as having been in command of a merchant vessel named the *Bombay Castle* and engaged by the East India Company. This John Hamilton certainly did get involved in a number of exciting adventures which are worth reading about.

Syrett's list of *Commissioned Officers with the Royal Navy* between 1660 and 1815 shows four John Hamiltons⁷. One died in 1708 - far too early. The second died in 1755. The third was knighted in 1776 and died in 1784. The fourth retired in 1861 and died in 1881 - rather too late as our John Hamilton was born in 1765.

The answer to the mystery of the *Active* and John Hamilton lies in the fact that the ship was not a warship and John Hamilton was not a regular commissioned officer of the Navy.

¹ Jones, J. Bavington, *Dover*, The Dover Express, 1907

² Eckert, p.1; Hamilton, S.H., p.11

³ *The Times*, London, 12-16 October 1797

⁴ Thomas, David A., *A Companion to the Royal Navy*, Harrap, London, 1988, p.56

⁵ Hepper, David J., *British Warship Losses in the Age of Sail 1650-1859*, Jean Boudroit, East Sussex, 1994, p.183

⁶ James, William, *The Naval History of Great Britain...*, R.Bentley, London, 1847

⁷ Syrett, David, *The Commissioned Officers of the Royal Navy 1660-1815*, Scholars Press for the Navy Records Society, London, 1994, p.197

There was a tiny cutter built in 1794, seventy one feet long and armed with ten guns. It was named the *Active* and its Master was John Hamilton¹. It was this cutter which was with Admiral Duncan at the Nore Mutiny and the Battle of Camperdown. The ship and its Master had been hired for service with the Navy². A letter written by Admiral Duncan to the British Admiralty, and published in *The Times* on 17 October 1797, lists all of the ships involved at Camperdown. At the end of the list, in very small type, are the support ships - the cutters, sloops and luggers. Among these is listed the cutter *Active*.

The Blockade of the Texel and the Naval Mutinies

Since 1795 Holland and France had been at war with England and the English North Sea Fleet under Admiral Adam Duncan had been blockading the Texel, the entrance to the main Dutch harbours, in an attempt to prevent the Dutch and French navies forming an alliance that would severely stretch the resources of the Royal Navy.

In April 1897 a significant number of ships of the English Channel Fleet mutinied at Spithead, near Portsmouth. The immediate causes of the mutiny at Spithead included the appalling conditions in relation to food, pay and discipline. The sailors' grievances were justified, their behaviour orderly and the mutiny was peacefully brought to an end with most of the complaints being addressed to the satisfaction of the mutineers.

But, despite the satisfactory end of the Spithead Mutiny, the men of the North Sea Fleet, based at the Nore were not satisfied. They took matters much further and took more drastic action, which has raised speculation that there was some anti-government Jacobin influence in promoting discontent at the Nore.

The *Jacobins* - not to be confused with the *Jacobites*, who were supporters of the House of Stuart after the 1688 revolution in Great Britain, and were associated with attempts to restore Prince Charles to the throne - were originally members of a political group in France who were responsible for some of the excesses of the later French Revolution and the subsequent Reign of Terror. In England, anybody who seemed to have extreme revolutionary ideas, including those who called for the reform of parliament, were referred to as Jacobins.

During the previous year, 1796, Jacobin supporters John Gale Jones and John Binns had toured a number of naval towns, including Portsmouth, and several in Kent, and had actively promoted revolutionary sentiments³. Both were arrested at Birmingham a short time later.

Another Jacobin, John Thelwell, spoke against the government at Yarmouth and he and his audience were attacked by "ninety sailors armed with cutlasses and bludgeons, who had been sent for this purpose from a frigate lying in the harbour"⁴.

One of the leaders of the Nore mutiny, Richard Parker, who later became known as the *Admiral of the Floating Republic*, was a typical *quota-man*, both educated and familiar with Tom Paine's publication *Rights of Man*, which had been banned by the government but not before it had been read by hundreds of thousands across the country and was still widely circulated⁵.

On Wednesday 31 May 1797 *The Times* reported that

¹ Hepper, David J., pp.96, 201

² Thomas, David A., *A Companion to the Royal Navy*, Harrap, London, 1988, p.56, p.326

³ Thompson, E.P., *The Making of the English Working Class*, Penguin, 1968, p.183

⁴ Thompson, p.162

⁵ Thompson, p.183

some delegates had left *Sheernefs* to go round to Yarmouth, and endeavour to breed a revolt in Admiral Duncan's fleet. The mutineers seized upon the *Cygnets* floop of war at the Nore, to carry them round; which reached *Yarmouth Roads* as Admiral Duncan was leaving them. The Admiral very properly took the Delegates on board his own ship and ordered the Cutter to attend him to sea.

Two or three ships of the Admiral's fleet shewed symptoms of mutiny on the signal to fail, but obedience was soon restored. The *Lion*, of 64 guns, and one of the frigates actually refused to weigh anchor, which being noticed by Captain Trollope of the *Glanton*, he, at the desire of his ship's company, offered his services to the Admiral to compel these ships to fail, and they declared at the same time that they would have nothing to do with the *Delegates* or *Lawyers*. This spirited conduct had the desired effect. The *Montague* was another refractory ship, and so was the *Naffau*, but the latter ship was only dissatisfied on the men having 18 months wages due to them. The *Naffau* was left behind until the men are paid¹.

Within a few days more of Duncan's ships had hoisted the Red Flag of Defiance - the *Lion*, *Standard*, *Belliqueux*, *Comet*, *Agamemnon* and others².

In the meantime Duncan took what ships he had and sailed for the Texel, fearful that the Dutch fleet might take advantage of the situation and sail to join the French. By the time he reached sight of the Dutch coast he was left only with his own ship, the *Venerable*, the *Adamant*, and two smaller ships, the *Trent* and *Circe*. The others had, one by one, hoisted the red flag and turned back to Yarmouth³. It would appear that Captain John Hamilton and his cutter, the *Active*, remained loyal to Duncan throughout the episode. Many of the smaller ships, such as the *Active*, are not mentioned in the accounts of the mutinies - the large warships attract most of the attention.

One warship, the *San Fiorenzo*, which wanted to remain with Duncan, had been hemmed into port by the mutinous *Sandwich*, Richard Parker's ship, and others. A chance came to escape and the *San Fiorenzo* was fired on by the others in an attempt to stop her. Considerable damage and loss of life was reported⁴.

The mutineers sailed south towards London and for a week the Thames was blockaded, but despite talk of taking the fleet to France, most of the mutineers remained respectful to their officers and loyal to the King.

While the mutineers had just cause in wanting to be paid, some ship's crews being owed two year's back pay, in wanting revision of unjustly harsh disciplinary measures, and in wanting the appalling conditions on many ships to be addressed, the introduction of violence and threats of political revolution immediately turned both the government and public against many of the leaders of the Nore mutiny.

By June it was over and the long process of trying and punishing the ringleaders began⁵. Many, including Parker, were subsequently executed although the sailors were offered a Royal pardon.

Despite the loss of most of his fleet Admiral Duncan maintained the blockade by deluding the Dutch with imaginary signals to ships which were supposedly over the horizon⁶. It was a remarkable game of bluff as the Dutch had well over twenty ships in harbour, while Duncan had four, plus a few tiny support vessels. Every day one of the small boats looked in to the Texel and reported on the state of the Dutch ships. The

¹ *The Times*, London, Wednesday, 31 May 1797

² *The Times*, London, Wednesday, 31 May; 1 June 1797

³ Manwaring, G.E., & Dobree, B., *The Floating Republic*, Penguin, London, 1935, pp.173-183

⁴ *The Times*, London, 1 June 1797

⁵ Von Pivka, Otto, *Navies of the Napoleonic Era*, David and Charles, London, 1980, p.54; It is not known whether John Hamilton and the *Active* were involved with the mutiny or whether he remained with Duncan. It might be assumed that, as he was not an official member of the Navy, he was not involved.

⁶ Manwaring, p.180

small boats included the *Active* and *Rose*, cutters, *Black Joke*, *Spider*, *Espiegle* and *Speculator*, luggers, and *Circe*, a frigate. It is reported that "all were honourably distinguished and prominent in this service"¹.

Once the mutiny ended Duncan regained most of his fleet again, but soon, having been at sea for so long, it was necessary for him to take most of his ships back to Great Yarmouth for stores and refit². He did this on 1 October 1797 and reported to the Admiralty in London that "I have left the *Circe*, the *Vestal* and two cutters to watch the Texel"³. These ships, which included the *Active*, were later joined by others under the command of Captain Henry Trollope of the 74 gun Frigate *Russell*.⁴

The Battle of Camperdown

On 7 October 1797 the Dutch learned of Duncan's return to Yarmouth to refit. Sixteen Dutch warships under Admiral de Winter were ordered to sea⁵.

The Dutch intention was possibly to sail south along the channel to join the French at Brest in readiness to invade Ireland. That this was their intention has never been confirmed, although it would appear that Admiral de Winter was opposed to the fleet sailing in the first place⁶.

On the morning of Saturday 7 October, the *Active* and a number of the smaller boats were on lookout duty near the Texel and saw that the Dutch had left port. Captain Henry Hall on the *Speculator* made a note that the Dutch had been seen preparing to leave at six o'clock in the morning. At six thirty Captain Hackett of the *Circe* dispatched the *Speculator* to Yarmouth to inform Duncan.

Sir, Since day break the Fleet in the Texel have been getting under sail...I dispatch this by the *Speculator*. I shall as soon as I discover their motions, send the *Active* and mean to stand a little way to the N.W. to make signals as if I saw your Fleet, but I imagine they have already heard you are in port...⁷

The *Speculator* informed Trollope on its way past and Trollope added his own message to Duncan

...whether they go North or South you may depend on seeing the Russell and Adamant in sight of them whenever you meet them.⁸

The *Active* and *Circe* kept watching all that day and the next. At eleven in the morning on Monday 9 October Duncan wrote to the Admiralty

A lugger this morning appeared at the back of the sands with a signal flying that the Dutch are out...I shall put to sea immediately⁹.

At one o'clock, he added

¹ Earl of Camperdown, *Admiral Duncan*, Longmans Green, London, 1898, p.38

² Earl of Camperdown, p.186

³ Duncan to Admiralty, 1 October 1797, Earl of Camperdown, p.188

⁴ Duncan to Admiralty, 3 October 1797, Earl of Camperdown, p.191

⁵ James, Vol.ii p.68 states that there were 21 ships and 4 brigs

⁶ Von Pivka, p.55

⁷ Hackett to Duncan, 7 October 1797, Earl of Camperdown, p.194

⁸ Trollope to Duncan, 7 October 1797, Earl of Camperdown, p.195

⁹ *The Times*, London, 14 October 1797; *The Times* states that it was a lugger, however Von Pivka, p.55, says that it was the *Active*, as does the entry in Boase *Modern English Biography*; John Lamb, Assistant editor with the Dundee *Courier* advises that it was the *Active* that first saw the Dutch leave port - Email 25 July 1997; Woodman's account, p.242, has the *Active* remaining with Trollope and the *Black Joke*, going to inform Duncan; James states that it was the *Black Joke*, followed later by the *Active*. Lloyd, Christopher, *St. Vincent and Camperdown*, Batsford, London, 1963, pp.133-134. Lloyd says it was the lugger *Speculator* which first broke the news.

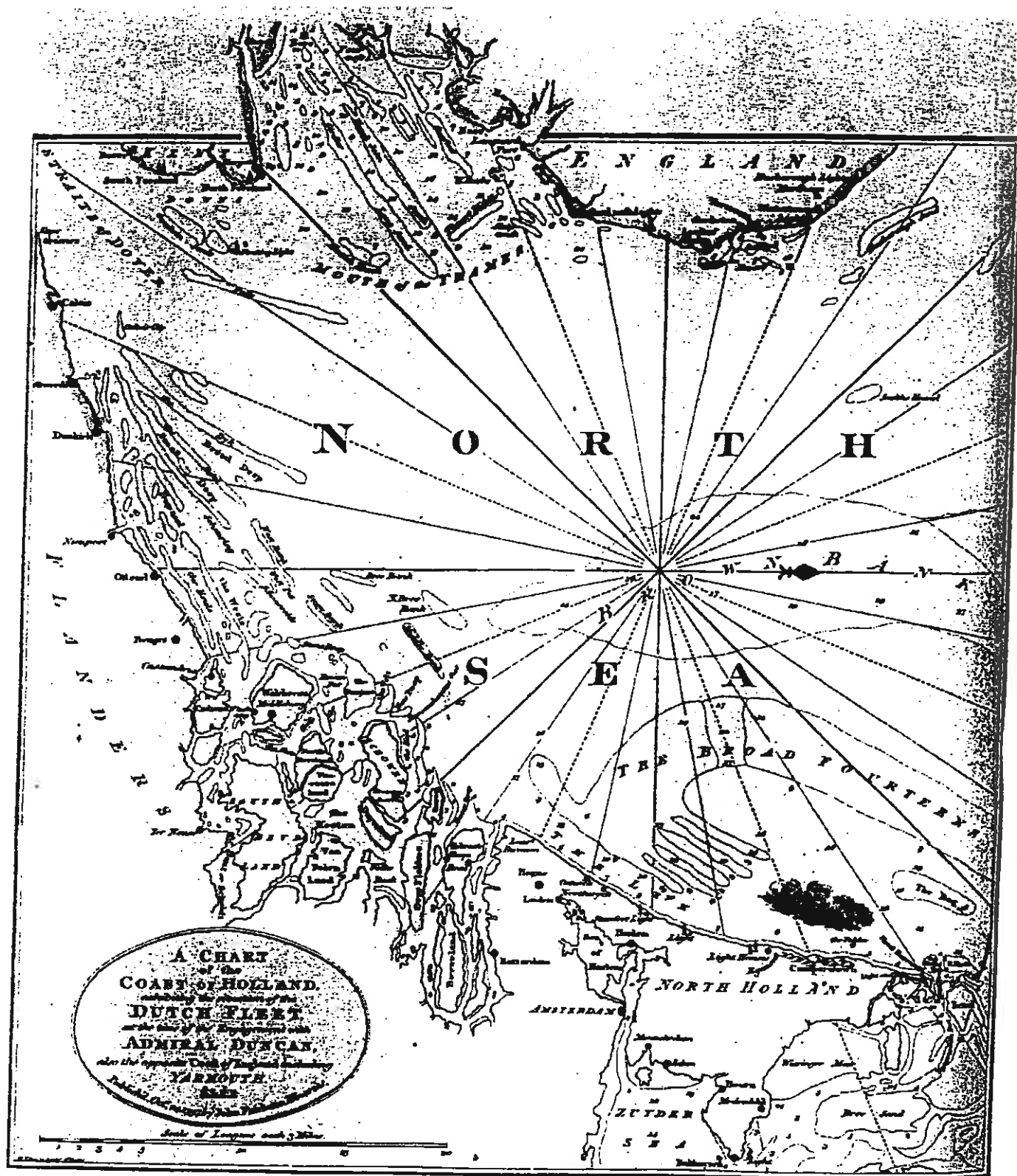
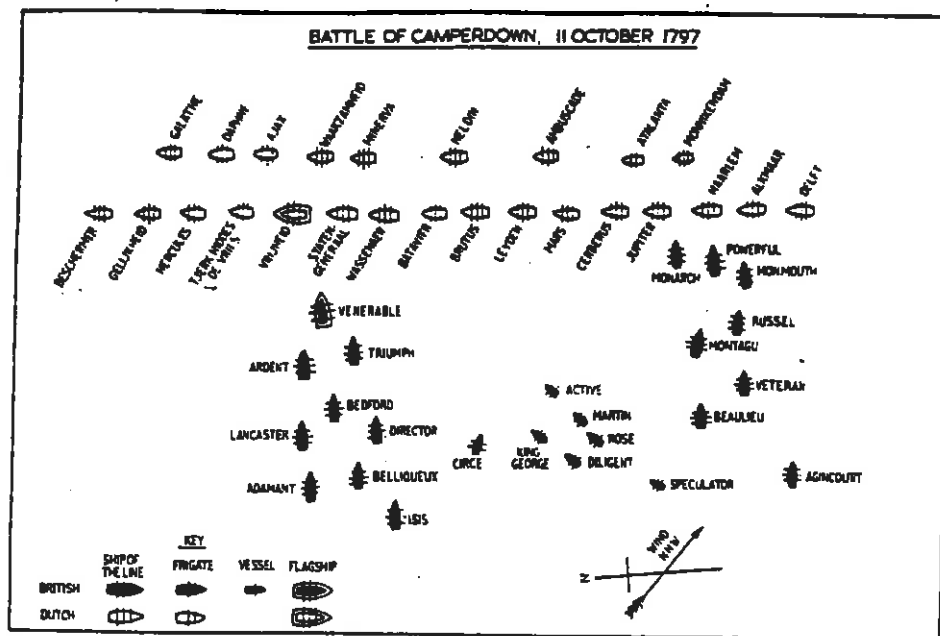
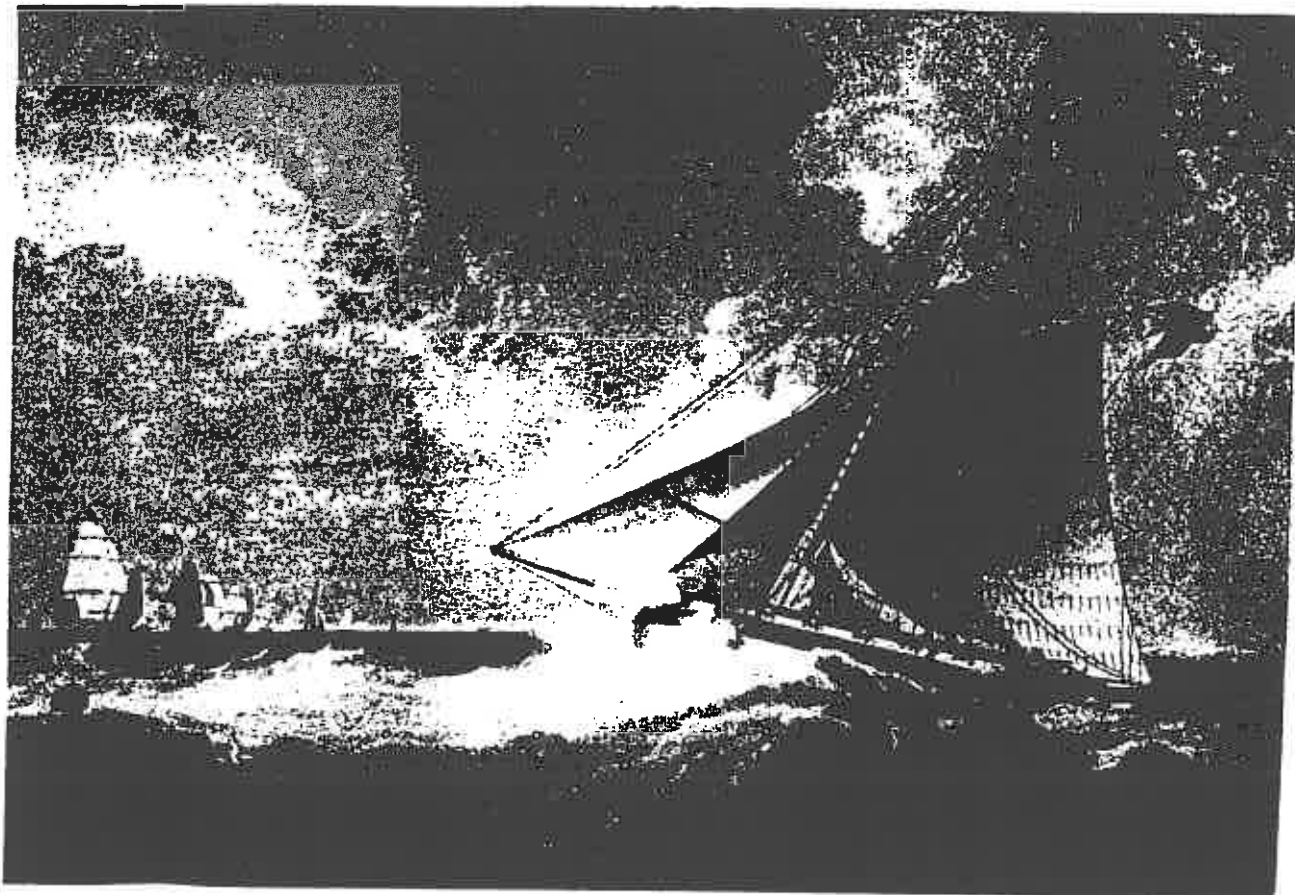


Chart by W. T. Davis showing the battle of Camperdown (bottom right) and the English coast near Yarmouth (top right)



*Formation of the English and Dutch Fleets before the Battle of Camperdown
John Hamilton's Cutter, The Active, is shown between the two English Divisions*



*The 'Active' Cutter, bringing Duncan news that the Dutch fleet is at sea
From an aquatint by E. Duncan after W.J. Huggins
From Christopher Lloyd, St. Vincent and Camperdown, Batsford, London, 1963*

I left Yarmouth Roads at 11 this forenoon. I shall proceed to the Texel with all possible expedition. A cutter has just come into sight which I take to be the *Active*.¹

John Hamilton and the *Active* had arrived to provide additional details of what was happening.

In London *The Times* carried the news two days later

According to advice received yesterday at the Admiralty, and at Lloyds, from Yarmouth that a lugger had arrived there on Monday morning with advices of the DUTCH FLEET having put to sea. From the best observation of the Commander, the fleet consisted of the following force:- 12 ships of two decks; 6 ships of 50 guns; 10 frigates, besides some transports.

Admiral Duncan, on receiving advices of their sailing, immediately got his fleet under weigh, and on Monday afternoon it had already cleared the sands off Yarmouth².

In its Shipping News section, *The Times* carried further details

The whole of Admiral Duncan's fleet are at this moment to meet the Dutch, who are at sea. This information was received early this morning by a lugger which had been left off the Texel to watch them. She made the signal for their being out, from the back of the sands, and the signal for sailing was immediately made and obeyed with astonishing alacrity. The wind is favourable to the English Fleet.

Twelve O'clock - The whole fleet will be out of sight by half past two. A number of men and officers are left on shore³.

After the Dutch left port a north-east wind had hampered their progress down the channel, yet favoured Duncan's rapid transit from Yarmouth. Duncan was able to cross the channel unseen by the Dutch and headed for the Texel in case the Dutch attempted to return to port⁴. Captain Trollope, in the *Russell*, kept a close tail on the Dutch and sent the *Active*⁵ to inform Duncan of their whereabouts⁶. In the meantime Admiral Curtis was ordered to sail from Plymouth with a fleet of reinforcements⁷.

When Duncan caught up with the Dutch at nine o'clock on the Wednesday morning he ordered a general chase. Admiral de Winter soon found there was no alternative but to form a line of battle and face the English. At about twenty minutes to one the first engagement took place. The fleets were a few miles off Camperdown, or Kamperduin, an expanse of low downs separating the village of Kampen in Northern Holland from the ocean. It is about thirty miles north of Haarlem.

Admiral Duncan's first tactic was to divide the English fleet into two divisions.

The Larboard or Lee Division under Vice Admiral Onslow, included the *Russell* (74 guns, 590 men) under Captain H.Trollope; *Director* (64 guns, 491 men) Captain W.Bligh; *Montague* (74, 590) Captain J.Knight; *Veteran* (64, 491) Captain G.Gregory; *Monarch* (74, 590) Captain E. O'Brien, Vice Admiral Onslow); *Powerful* (74, 590) Captain O'Brien Drury; *Monmouth* (64, 491) Captain J.Walker; and the *Agin-court* (64, 491) Captain J.Williamson.

In addition to these warships were the Repeaters - *Beaulieu*, a Frigate; the *King George*, the *Active* and the *Diligent*, all cutters; and the *Speculator*, a lugger. A Repeater served to

¹ Duncan to Admiralty, 9 October 1797, Earl of Camperdown, p.200

² *The Times*, London, 11 October 1797

³ *The Times*, London, 11 October 1797

⁴ Duncan's letter to the Admiralty, 13 October 1797, published in *The Times*, 17 October 1797

⁵ Woodman, p.243

⁶ *The Times*, London, 14 October 1797

⁷ *The Times*, London, 12 October 1797

relay messages from one part of the fleet to another by repeating the flagged messages that were raised by the Flagship. It was accepted protocol that these support vessels would not be attacked by either side in the conflict.

The Starboard or Weather Division included the *Triumph* (74 guns and 640 men) under Captain W.H.Essington; the *Venerable* (74, 593) Captain W.Fairfax, Admiral Adam Duncan; *Ardent* (64, 491) Captain R.Burgess; *Bedford* (74, 590) Captain Sir T.Beard; *Lancaster* (64, 491) Captain J.Wells; *Belliquex* (64, 491) Captain J.Inglis; *Adamant* (50, 343) Captain W.Hotham; and the *Iris* (50, 343) Captain W.Mitchell.

In addition to the warships in this division were the Repeaters - *Circe*, a Frigate, and *Martin*, a sloop.

Duncan took his own ships through the Dutch line so that they were between the Dutch Fleet and the shore, from which thousands of citizens were watching the engagement. Admiral Duncan's account of the battle reads as follows

The *Venerable* soon got through the enemy's line, and I began a close action, with my Division on their Van, which lasted nearly two hours and a half, when I observed all the masts of the Dutch Admiral's ship to go by the board; she was, however, defended for some time in a most gallant manner; but being overpowered by numbers, her Colours were struck, and Admiral de Winter was soon brought on board the *Venerable*. On looking around me I observed the ship bearing the Vice Admiral's flag was also dismasted, and had surrendered to Vice Admiral Onslow; and that many others had likewise struck. Finding we were in 9 fathoms of water, and not farther than 5 miles from the land, my attention was so much taken up in getting the heads of the disabled ships off there, that I was not able to distinguish the number of ships captured; and the wind having been constantly on the land since, we have unavoidably been much dispersed, so that I have not been able to gain an exact account of them, but we have taken possession of eight or nine; more of them had struck, but taking advantage of the night, and being so close to their own coast, they succeeded in getting off, and some of them were seen going into the Texel the next morning...

One of the enemy's ships caught fire in the action and drove very near the *Venerable*; but I have the pleasure to say it was extinguished and she is one of the ships in our possession. The squadron has suffered much in their masts, yards and rigging, and many of them have lost a number of men; however, in no proportion to that of the enemy. The carnage on board the two ships that bore the Admiral's flags has been beyond all description; they have no less than 250 men killed and wounded on board of each ship; and here I have to lament the loss of Captain Burgess, of His Majesty's Ship the *Ardent*, who brought that ship into action in the most gallant and masterly manner, but was unfortunately killed soon after...

Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, have been truly meritorious, and, I trust, will meet a just reward.

I send this by Captain Fairfax, by whose able advice I profited much during the action, and who will give their Lordships and further particulars they may wish to know¹.

Duncan's letter was written on 13 October, but was delayed several days in delivery. The wind blowing on to the Dutch coast caused the English ships great difficulty in keeping off the shore and they became widely separated. The unfavourable winds continued until the Saturday morning when they were finally able to make some headway towards the English coast².

The account of the conflict in *The Times* gave due praise to Duncan and his men for winning the battle, but it also gave great praise to Admiral de Winter and his men - "We

¹ Letter from Duncan to the Admiralty, 13 October 1797, published in *The Times*, 17 October

² Letter from Duncan to the Admiralty, 15 October 1797, published in *The Times*, 17 October



*Previous page:
Admiral Duncal receiving the surrender of Admiral De Winter
(Captain John Hamilton standing between the two Admirals)
From Christopher Lloyd, St Vincent and Camperdown, Batsford, London, 1963*

feel pleasure in doing justice to the gallant Dutch Admiral de Winter who fought his ship until there was not a man left on the deck but himself."

De Winter had little choice in the end - his ship, *Vrijheid*, was virtually battered to pieces by the British ships *Ardent*, *Bedford* and *Venerable*. When the *Venerable* had to retire due to its own severe damage its place was taken by the *Triumph*¹.

When de Winter came on board the *Venerable* to surrender and hand over his sword, it is reported that Duncan, with some degree of admiration, said "I would much prefer your hand to your sword"². Both men were six feet three inches tall and de Winter commented that "It is a marvellous thing that two such gigantic objects as Admiral Duncan and myself should have escaped the general carnage of this day."³

In all, the Dutch lost 540 killed and 620 wounded. The English suffered 203 killed and 622 wounded.

A paragraph in *The Times* account, but without explanation at the time, read "One of the Captains of Admiral Duncan's fleet is reported to have kept a *very respectable distance* during the late action."

This was undoubtedly a reference to Captain Williamson of the *Agincourt* who failed to close on the enemy as ordered by Duncan. He was court martialled, demoted to the bottom of the list of post captains, and prevented from serving with the Navy again. It was Captain Thomas Hopper of the Royal Marines who was serving on the *Agincourt* who brought the charge against Williamson⁴.

Further reports in *The Times* indicated that "It is generally believed that His Majesty will pay a visit to Admiral Duncan and the Officers of his Fleet at Nore", and "All of the First Lieutenants of Admiral Duncan's Fleet are immediately to be promoted to the rank of Masters and Commanders." On the day before the battle *The Times* had reported that the King was engaged in a deer hunt, and when he was informed of the outcome of the battle he was most pleased.

Admiral Duncan was subsequently awarded a two thousand pound pension, given the title of Viscount in 1799 and promoted to the rank of Admiral of the White. He died in 1804⁵.

A few years later, on 9 October 1800, the cutters *Rose* and *Active*, under Captain John Hamilton, were captured by two Dutch gunboats and a French privateer in the river Ems in north west Germany. *The Times* reported that they were attacked by surprise as they lay at anchor "yet they did not surrender until many of the crew were killed"⁶. The *Active* was recaptured by the *Lady Ann* on 16 May 1801⁷.

Captain John Hamilton

It is not known how John Hamilton first obtained a position as a seaman. Hopefully he was not the victim of one of the press-gangs that operated near Dover⁸, his services and his ship had apparently been legitimately hired by the Navy⁹. Nevertheless, the press-

¹ Von Pivka, p.56

² King, Cecil, *H.M.S. His Majesty's Ships and their forebears*, Studio Publications, London, 1940, p.199

³ Treasure, G.R.R., *Who's Who in History, Vol. V., England 1789-1837*, Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1974, pp.187-188

⁴ Von Pivka, pp.56-57

⁵ See also: Earl of Camperdown, *Admiral Duncan*, London, 1898; James, W., *The Naval History of Great Britain, 1793-1820*, London, 1837

⁶ *The Times*, London, 31 October 1800

⁷ Hepper, pp.96, 183, 201

⁸ Cotton, *The East Indiamen*, pp.80-81

⁹ Thomas, David A., *A Companion to the Royal Navy*, Harrap, London, 1988, p.56, p.326

gangs became so enthusiastic around Dover during the early 1790s that in 1791 the Mayor of Dover had complained to the Navy about too many of the city's Freemen being pressed into service¹.

The policy of Impressment - a form of Naval Conscription in time of war - and the instrument for achieving it, the Press-gang, have become part of the legends of the Royal Navy of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The intention of the policy was fair enough, but the methods used by the press-gangs were often extremely unfair.

By the early 1790s the adequate manning of the navy depended upon securing men from the merchant service and from the ranks of fishermen. The government however did not work out a way of recruiting the most suitable men from these occupations, it simply sent out the gangs to get them. And once it had them, it did little to ensure they served under reasonable conditions on board the ships to which they were assigned. Little wonder many impressed men were resentful and eventually mutinous in spirit².

There were some exceptions to those liable for impressment. Firstly, it applied only to "persons using the sea" in the course of their daily work³, but it did exempt Masters, Chief Mates, Boatswains and Carpenters on Merchant Ships "when at sea" - which made their lives somewhat tricky if they happened to go ashore for some reason. Pilots were also exempt - unless they ran their ships aground. Those who had been at sea for less than two years were also exempt in an attempt to encourage men and boys to take up a seafaring life without having to fear the press-gang - at least, not for their first two years. If the Impress officer made a mistake and took the wrong person he could be taken to court.

By 1795 the press-gangs could not get enough men to man the Navy's ships. Prime Minister William Pitt therefore introduced the Quota Acts which imposed a quota of men to be supplied by the counties, cities and towns of Britain. Some volunteered, but many were conscripted to fill the quota. The quota-men did not have to be seafarers, although some undoubtedly were. Unfortunately the local Selectors selected the wrong people to fill the quota - they tended to pick the undesirables of their county or town - it was a convenient way to be rid of them⁴.

But some of the quota-men, like Richard Parker, were also educated, and educated men with revolutionary ideas could be even more troublesome than uneducated, resentful conscripts⁵.

Those with a bit of knowledge could soon urge their lesser educated shipmates to question the conditions under which they were expected to work. By 1797 the Navy was manned by men ready to mutiny. The ringleaders of the 1797 mutiny at Spithead were probably newcomers, quota-men, who may have had among their numbers trained lawyers⁶. At Nore, Richard Parker, a quota-man, achieved the rank of Acting Lieutenant, but was still ready to lead the mutiny.

And John Hamilton? He may have attended the *Blue Coat School* in London between about 1772 and 1779, and studied navigation. After leaving the school when he was fifteen he may have secured a position at sea. Many young men obtained Apprenticeships as Mariners, as the *Dover Borough Records of Apprenticeship Enrolments* indicate, although there is no record of John Hamilton having been Apprenticed at

¹ Lloyd, Christopher, *The British Seamen 1200-1860 - A Social Survey*, Collins, London, 1968, p.162

² Lewis, Michael, *A Social History of the Navy 1793-1815*, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1960, pp.95-119

³ Lewis, p.106

⁴ Lewis, pp.117-120

⁵ Thompson, p.183

⁶ Lewis, p.125

Dover¹. Nevertheless, by the time he was involved with Duncan at Nore and Camperdown, John Hamilton was aged thirty two and had seventeen years experience.

His Majesty's Packet Service

Captain John Hamilton eventually settled for a more sedate life with His Majesty's Post Office Packet² mail run from Dover. His ship, a sailing packet built in 1818 for the Dover to Ostend route³, was named the *Lord Duncan*⁴. Like most other sailing packets, it was a sloop of about 70 tons⁵. A few years earlier, around 1805, there had been a vessel called the *Lord Duncan* which was one of the East India Company's regular ships.

In David Matthews' words, for those going into the Packet Service, "It was a soft life after the Navy ways or the East India Company's sea service. The schedule was easy to keep and the company was not unreasonable unless there were passengers of position seriously inconvenienced."⁶

The sailing packets were gradually replaced by steam packets during the 1820s and 1830s. From Dover, if the packet left harbour an hour before high tide, it was possible to enter Calais harbour at the same time. However, if the tide was missed the packets had to anchor off shore and passengers and goods ferried to shore by men operating small boats⁷. On these occasions the small boat operators made a huge profit in charging landing fees⁸. On some occasions such landings were also hazardous. In 1821 five packets missed the tide when arriving at Dover and a fleet of small boats had to ferry the passengers to the beach. One capsized and a passenger drowned. It was said that he was weighed down by the amount of gold he was carrying and a £1,000 reward was offered for the recovery of his body⁹.

Going back a few years, John Hamilton married nineteen year old Sarah Hedgecock at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, on 16 August 1788. He was twenty three. Sarah, the daughter of Michael Hedgecock and Judith Cox, had been baptised at *St Mary the Virgin* on 21 April 1771¹⁰. John and Sarah had several children, including Sarah, baptised in April 1789, Michael Hamilton in May 1791, Henry Duncan Hamilton in February 1806, Jane Dalrymple Hamilton, was born around 1807, Allen in 1809¹¹, and Mary Ann Hamilton in February 1812¹².

The choice of names for the children is significant. The name Duncan is clearly in recognition of Admiral Adam Duncan. Henry possibly refers to Captain Henry Trollope, under whom John Hamilton served at Camperdown. The name Dalrymple possibly suggests a link with the Dalrymple family. Alexander Dalrymple was the first

¹ Dover Borough Records, Apprenticeship Enrolments, Indentures 1673-1788, IGI Film #1656692

² Macgregor, David R., *Merchant Sailing Ships 1815-1850*, Conway, London, 1984, pp.161-178 gives a good description of the Packet ships.

³ Grasemann, C., & McLachlan, G., *English Channel Packet Boats*, Syren & Shipping, London, 1939, p.148

⁴ Jones, J.Bravington, *Dover*, 1907; *Pigot's Directory of Dover*, 1839, lists Captain John Hamilton as employed by the Packet Service in Strand Street Dover

⁵ Jones, J.B., *Annals of Dover*, p.153

⁶ Matthews, David, *Steam Packet*, Longmans, London, 1936, p.113

⁷ Jones, J.B., *Annals of Dover*, Dover Express, 1916, p.153

⁸ Grasemann, p.11

⁹ Grasemann, p.13

¹⁰ Parish Baptism Register, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover; IGI 355633; Michael Hedgecock and Judith Cox had married at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, on 28 January 1760.

¹¹ No record of Jane's birth or baptism has been located in the *St Mary the Virgin* Parish Registers or on the IGI. J. Bravington Jones, 1907, states that she was John Hamilton's youngest daughter. Keith Eckert, p.35, states that Jane Dalrymple Hamilton was born in 1807 and that another son, Allen Hamilton, was baptised on 1 September 1809.

¹² Parish Register, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover:- Sarah, baptised 19 April 1789, Michael, bp.25 May 1791, Henry Duncan, bp.13 February 1806, Mary Ann bp.3 February 1812; IGI Film #0355633; The burial of Henry Duncan Hamilton of Snargate Street, is listed in the Parish Registers of *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, 22 April 1822; IGI Film #0355634.

hydrographer with the East India Company. Dalrymple held that position between 1795 and 1808, when he was appointed hydrographer to the Admiralty¹. His nephew, Sir James Dalrymple was second officer on the *Earl Talbot*, a 1,200 ton East Indiaman, when it sailed to China on 7 January 1800. The ship struck rocks in the South China Sea and both Dalrymple and the commander were drowned².

The name could also suggest a link with Major-General Dalrymple who commanded the troops of the *70th Regiment of Foot* at St Vincent during 1772.

Luke Smithett

Jane Dalrymple Hamilton, married her cousin, Luke Smithett, also a Captain with the Packet Service, on 20 November 1827 at *St Mary the Virgin*.³ As a minor she needed the permission of her father to marry. Luke Smithett was the son of Luke Smithett and Judith Hedgecock - Judith and Sarah Hedgecock being sisters⁴. Luke junior was born in 1801 and had at least one sister, Susanna, and a brother, William⁵.

Luke Smithett commanded one of His Majesty's Packets on the Irish and Dover stations between 1825 and 1854. On 28 September 1831 he was called before the House of Commons *Select Committee on Steam Navigation* to give evidence regarding the operation of the Post Office Steam Packet Service from Dublin to Liverpool⁶. He had been Master of the Steam Packet *Dolphin* on that route since 22 April 1826.

The Packet Service was run by the British Post Office between 1820 and 1837. In 1837 control of the service was transferred to the Admiralty, under whose control it remained for the next seventeen years. This explains why, during that time, both John Hamilton and Luke Smithett were regarded as being members of the Royal Navy⁷.

Luke Smithett was appointed Commodore of the Dover Packet Service under the Admiralty and it was common for the vessels he commanded to make the fastest times across to Calais⁸.

On 16 May 1844 he was again called to give evidence to a *Commission of Inquiry into the Harbours of the South-Eastern Coast*⁹. At that time he was master of the newly appointed steam packet *Princess Alice* and in his evidence he claimed to have been twenty two years on the Dover Station¹⁰. The Commissioners sought his opinion on plans for new harbour extensions at Dover. During the fifteen or so minutes he took to answer

¹ Marcus, G.J., *Heart of Oak - A Survey of British Seapower in the Georgian era*, Oxford University Press, London, 1975, p.57

² Cotton, p.187; there was also a Dalrymple family living in Snargate Street, Dover during the 1830s.

³ Their children were Janet Freeling Smithett, bp.22 Jan 1830; Marcus Edmiston Smithett, bp. 18 Oct 1831; Henrietta Smithett, bp. 16 Jan 1835; Hamilton Smithett, bp. 4 Aug 1836; Albert Lake Collins Smithett, bp. 14 Apr 1840; Agnes Anne Banfield Smithett, bp. 3 Aug 1842; and William Smithett, bp. 19 Mar 1846. IGI 355633, Parish register, *St Mary the Virgin*.

⁴ Luke Smithett married Judith Hedgecock at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover on 19 March 1795; Parish Register; IGI 355633; Some members of the Hedgecock family fell upon hard times and lived and died at the Dover Poor House during the 1820s and 30s - Oakey Hedgecock a.50, bur.13 Feb 1817, John Hedgecock a.1, bur. 2 Feb 1828, Louisa Hedgecock a.4, bur. 12 Feb 1829, James Hedgecock a.42, bur. 23 Mar 1833 - Parish Burial Register, *St Mary the Virgin*, IGI Film 355634

⁵ Luke Smithett bp..26 Dec 1801; Susanna Smithett bp.20 May 1796; William Smithett bp.1 May 1799 all at *St Mary the Virgin* Dover, IGI Film 355634

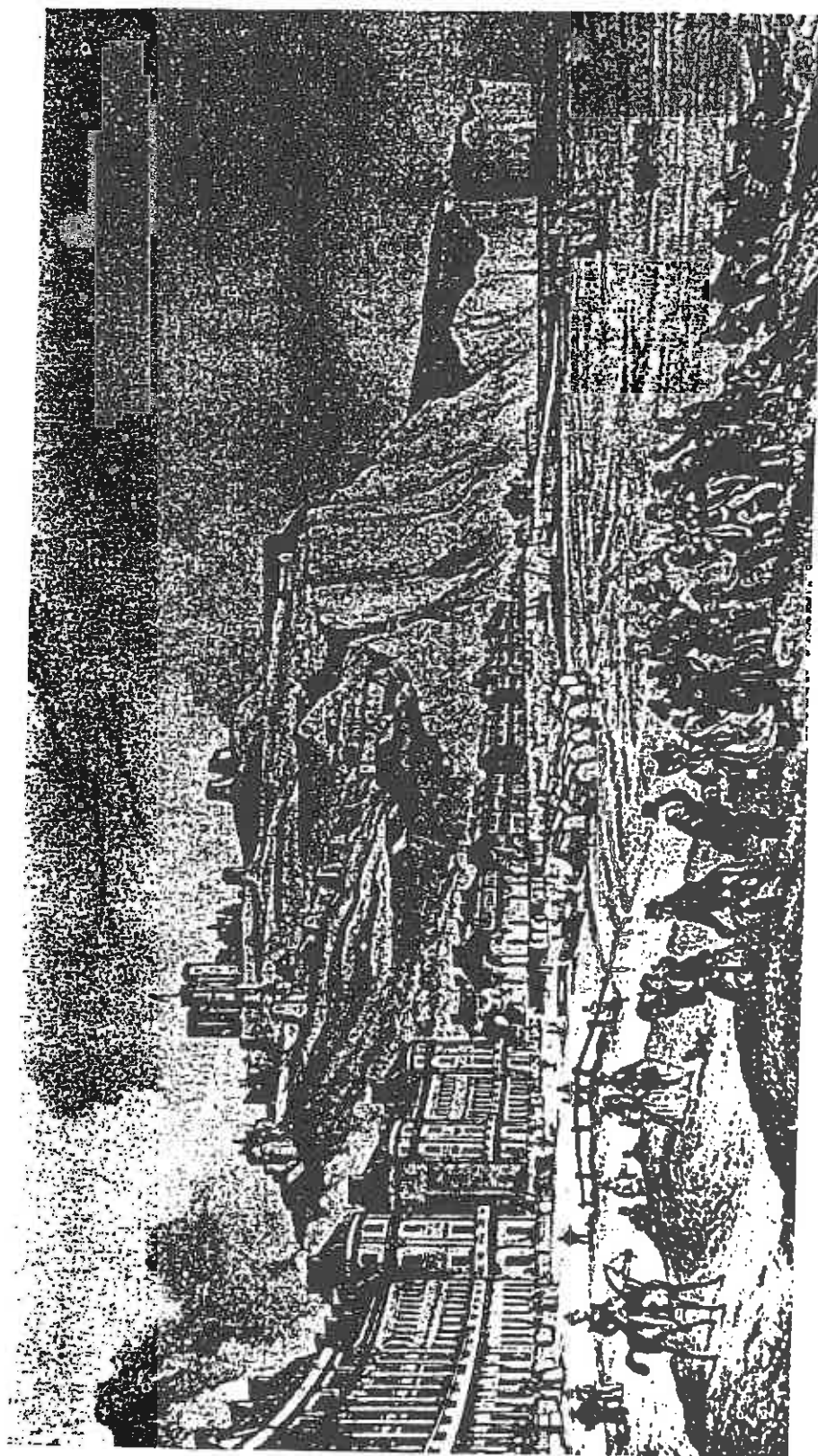
⁶ House of Commons, *Select Committee on Steam Navigation*, Minutes of Evidence, 28 September 1831.

⁷ Jones, J.B., *Annals of Dover*, p.156.

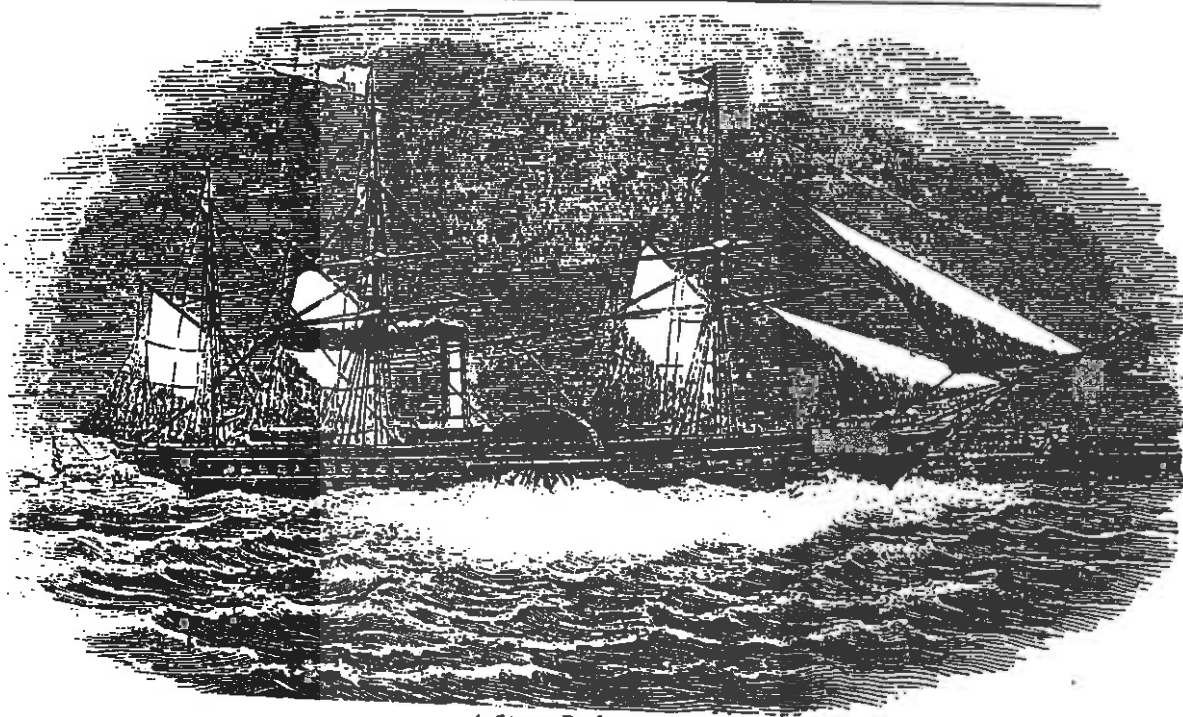
⁸ Jones, J.B., *Annals of Dover*, p.156

⁹ House of Commons, *Report of the Commissioners appointed to Survey the Harbours of the South-Eastern Coast*, Minutes of Evidences, 5 June 1844, pp.63-64

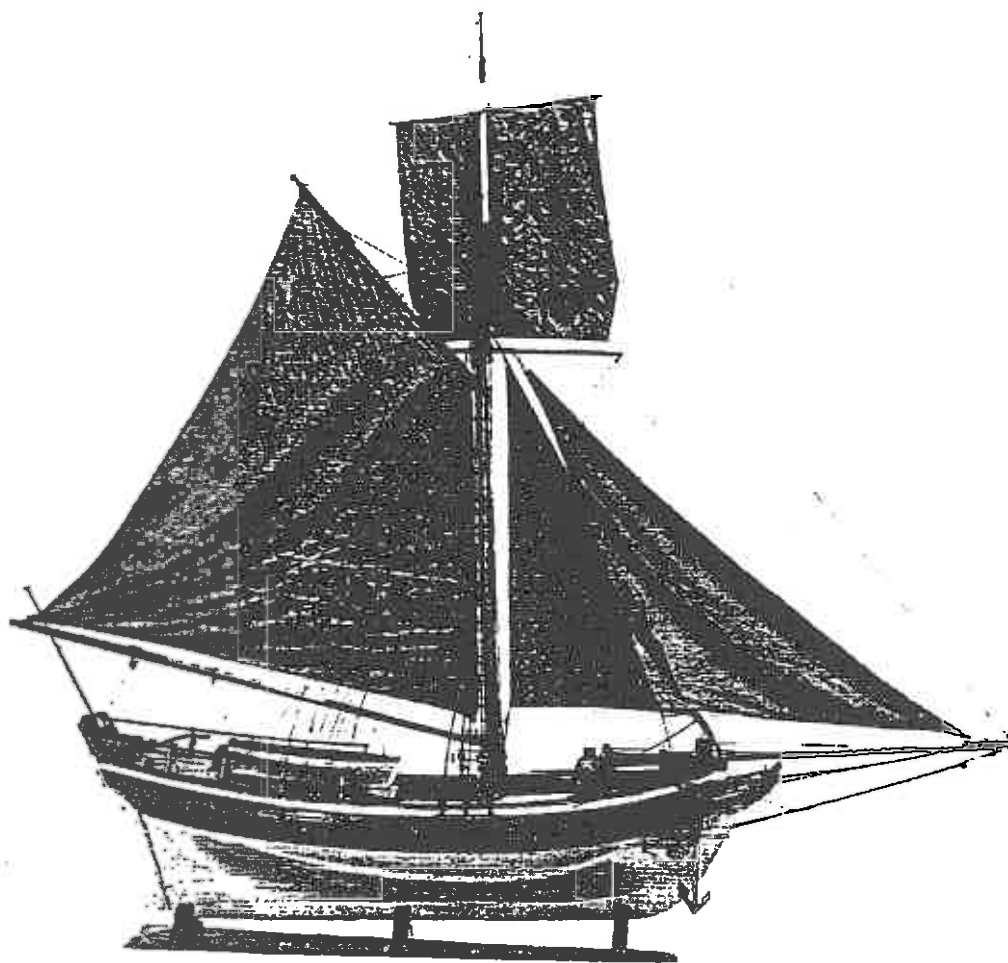
¹⁰ This would indicate that he started service with the Packet Service possibly around 1822, aged twenty one, although his earlier evidence to the Steam Navigation inquiry indicates that he spent a few years, from 1826, on the Dublin to Liverpool route.



*Landing from the cross-channel packet at Dover in 1836
From Grasemann*



A Steam Packet
From David Matthews, Steam Packet, Longmans, London, 1939



The Cutter King George
A cross-channel mail packet, c.1814
Model in Dover Museum
From C.Grasemann & G.McLachlan, English Channel Packet Boats, Syren & Shipping, London, 1939

questions Captain John Hamilton was present to hear his son-in-law's statements. At the end the Chairman turned to Captain Hamilton and asked for his opinion. "I approve of all that he has said" was his reply.

In 1854 Luke Smithett assisted the French in their embarkation for the Baltic wars, and in April 1855 he piloted the yacht carrying the Emperor and Empress of France (Louis Napoleon) to England¹. Upon their arrival at Dover, Napoleon III was officially welcomed by the Mayor².

Captain John Hamilton lived in Snargate Street, Dover during the 1820s³, and was at number 7 Strond Street, Dover, behind the Customs House, during the 1830s⁴ and early 1840s⁵. For some time the Smithetts also lived in Strond Street⁶.

Arise, Sir John

The *Dover Telegraph and Cinque Ports Advertiser* of Saturday 8 March 1845 carried the following notice:

By the Gazette of last evening, we learn that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Captain John Hamilton, late of Her Majesty's packet service at this port⁷.

Captain John Hamilton had been called to St James' Palace in London on 5 March 1845, twelve days before his eightieth birthday, to be knighted⁸. John Bavington Jones' statement that he was knighted for his services with Admiral Duncan is a little misleading as it took some forty eight years after the Battle of Camperdown for such an honour to be awarded.

Three months after receiving his knighthood, in June 1845, and having retired from the Packet Service, John Hamilton moved to number 17 Snargate Street after the London and County Bank moved out to a premises further down the street. The heavy bank vaults were left in the basement of the building⁹. The house was at the town end of Snargate Street and had an attractive walled garden behind it. The rear wall of the property faced directly onto *The Pent*, or inner harbour at Dover.

John Hamilton died at 17 Snargate Street, aged 93, on 1 February 1858¹⁰. The *Kentish Gazette* of 9 February 1858 carried the news.

We have to record the death of the venerable Sir John Hamilton, Knight, which took place on the 1st last at the residence of his son-in-law, Captain Luke Smithett, Dover, at the advanced age of 93 years.

Sir John was a native of Dover and was born in 1765. He married just 70 years ago, namely in 1788, a daughter of the late Michael Hedgcock Esq., and the worthy couple lived as man and wife for no less than 64 years. Lady Hamilton having died as recently as 1842.

¹ Boase, Frederick, *Modern English Biography*, Frank Cass & Co., London, 1965 (Originally 1901), Vol.3, p.653

² Statham, p.159

³ *Dover Poll Book*, 1822 lists Captain John Hamilton Mariner but does not give the street address. The burial of Henry Duncan Hamilton of Snargate Street, is listed in the Parish Registers of *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, 22 April 1822; IGI Film 355634

⁴ *Pigot's Commercial Directory of Kent*, 1839, p. 44 lists Captain John Hamilton at 7 Stroud Street, Dover

⁵ The 1841 Census of Strond Street lists John Hamilton, aged 75, Captain with the Packet Service and his wife Sarah.

⁶ 1841 Census of Strond Street lists the Smithetts and Hamiltons.

⁷ *Dover Telegraph and Cinque Ports Advertiser*, Saturday 8 March 1845

⁸ Shaw, Wm. A., *The Knights of England*, 2 Vols, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, London 1971, Vol.II,p.346; *The Times*, London, 6 March 1845

⁹ Jones, J.Bavington, *Dover*, 1907

¹⁰ Boase, Frederick, *Modern English Biography*, Frank Cass & Co., London, 1965 (Originally 1901)

Sir John Hamilton was a Captain in Her Majesty's packet service, and Chevalier of the Belgian Order of Leopold. He was knighted by Her Majesty in 1845 when he had just completed his 80th year.

It may be interesting to our readers to learn that it was the late John Hamilton who communicated to Admiral Lord Duncan the intelligence of the Dutch Fleet under Admiral de Winter, being at sea, which led to the glorious victory of Camperdown¹.

It is of interest that, in being called to St James' Palace on 5 March 1845, John Hamilton was made a Knight and Chevalier of the *Order of Leopold*, a Belgian Order. This Order was created by King Leopold I of Belgium in 1832. There were five classes to the Order, Chevalier being the lowest².

Why was he awarded a Belgian Knighthood? Leopold I of Belgium had married Princess Charlotte of Great Britain, who, before her death had been the heiress to the British throne. Leopold was very close to Queen Victoria. He was, in fact, her Uncle Leopold and visited England frequently. Perhaps to expedite the journey, he built a chalet at Ostend and established the Ostend to Dover ferry service³. It was on this route that John Hamilton did most of his work.

After John Hamilton's death his daughter, Jane, and son-in-law, Luke Smithett, continued to live in the house at 17 Snargate Street⁴. Luke Smithett, by then one of the Justices of the Peace for Dover⁵, was knighted on 11 December 1862 for services in escorting British and Foreign Royalty at sea⁶. He died at 17 Snargate Street on 17 January 1871⁷.

¹ *Kentish Gazette*, Dover, 9 February 1858

² Guy Stair Sainty, response to Email enquiry 23 July 1997, <stairsainty@msn.com>

³ Information received from the Oostende Travel Service via Internet, 23 July 1997, <http://www.trabel.com.oostende/toknow.htm>

⁴ Boase, F., Vol.3, p.653; Hamilton, S.H., *Recollections of Sidney Holmes Hamilton*; See also Keith Eckert, *Winegrowers, Builders and Farmers*, 1994, p.1; In 1852, William Holmes Hamilton, son of Richard Hamilton and Ann Holmes, named his daughter Clarissa Smithett Hamilton - *Gobell Family History*, p.13 (Linda Clark March 1997).

⁵ Jones, J.B., *Annals of Dover*, p.278

⁶ Shaw, Vol.II p.390

⁷ Boase, Vol.3, p.653

RICHARD HAMILTON - THE FIRST

John Hamilton's younger brother, Richard, was baptised on 7 June 1767¹ at the church of *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover.

In March 1779, at the age of about 13, and having completed his schooling, Richard was indentured as an apprentice tailor with William Brewer of Dover. The indenture agreement reads:

Richard Hamilton son in law of Robert Lowther of the Town and Port of Dover in the County of Kent of his own Free Will and Accord and by and with the Consent and Approbation of his said Father in Law testified by his being made a party to and his Exercising the Indenture - by Indenture bearing the Date the 17th day of March 1779 Hath put himself Apprentice to William Brewer of said Town and Port of Dover, Taylor, to Learn his Art and with him after the manner of an Apprentice to serve from the date of the Indenture until the full and Term of Eight Years from thence...The Master in Consideration of such true and Faithful service to be performed by the said Apprentice thereby Covenants and Promises that he the said William Brewer the said Apprentice - in the Art of a Taylor which he useth by the best means that he can will teach and Instruct or Cause to be Taught and Instructed, Finding unto the said Apprentice Sufficient Meat, Drink, Outward Apparel and Mending thereof and Lodging during the said Term and the said Robert Lowther thereby Covenants and Promises that he will find provide and allow to and for the said Apprentice good and sufficient Inner Apparel and Washing and Mending thereof during the said Term².

Richard Hamilton was placed on the Roll of Indentures on 9 April 1779. The term of the Apprenticeship was for a year longer than the usual seven years, and there was no mention of payment. Apprenticeship agreements could be made individually between Master and Apprentice and varied considerably.

The description of Richard Hamilton as the "son in law" of Robert Lowther clearly does not have the later meaning that Richard had married Robert Lowther's daughter. It means that Richard's father, James Hamilton died and his mother, Jane, remarried to Robert Lowther, so that Robert Lowther was technically acting as his "father in law". Jane Hamilton did marry Robert Lowther on 4 November 1776 at *St Mary the Virgin* in Dover³.

For an unknown reason, by June 1781, William Brewer could not continue with the agreement and consigned the teaching of Richard Hamilton to Hammond Goldfinch, another Tailor of Dover. This required a new agreement to be drawn up in which the legal grammar is almost impossible to follow.

Indenture Richard Hamilton son in law of Robert Lowther of the Town and Port of Dover in the County of Kent Taylor to William Brewer of the said Town and Port Taylor bearing date the 17th day of March 1779 is by a certain writing Indented bearing the date the Seventh day of June 1781 made or mentioned to be made between the said William Brewer, Richard Hamilton the Apprentice and the said Robert Lowther of the one part and Hammond Goldfinch of the same Town and Port Taylor of the other part Assigned by the said Brewer with the Consent of the said Apprentice and the said Robert Lowther unto said Hammond Goldfinch during the term of eight years mentioned in the said Indenture now to come and unexpired Subject Nevertheless to the Covenants and Agreements contained in the same Indenture (except as in the said writing Indented is

¹ Parish Register of Baptisms, IGI Film 355633

² Dover Borough Records, Apprenticeship Enrolments, Indentures 1673-1788, IGI Film #1656692

³ Parish Register of Marriages, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover; IGI Film #355634. There is a second marriage entry dated 4 February 1777. There are no IGI baptism entries for Robert Lowther in Kent between 1700 and 1777.

excepted) which the said Hammond Goldfinch doth Covenant and Promise to execute and Perform¹.

And so Richard Hamilton was enrolled as an Apprentice again on 22 June 1781 and his training as a Tailor continued.

Richard's "father in law", Robert Lowther, died in 1785. Two years later, in 1787, Richard's younger brother, William, was also Apprenticed to learn the trade of a Tailor. It was his mother, Jane Lowther, who gave her permission for the Indenture to be signed.

William Hamilton son of Jane Lowther of the Town and Port of Dover in the County of Kent widow of his own Free Will and Accord and the Consent and Approbation of his said Mother by Indenture bearing the date the Fifteenth day of February 1787 Hath put himself Apprentice to Thomas Hartnett the Younger of the Town and Port of Dover aforesaid Taylor to Learn his Art and with him after the Manner of an Apprentice...for seven years...²

William's Apprenticeship was enrolled on 30 March 1787.

On 19 May 1788, aged twenty one and about to complete his apprenticeship, Richard Hamilton married Martha Cornelious at the church of *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover³. A few months later, in August, Richard applied to be admitted as a Freeman of the Corporation of Dover.

The following entry was made in the *Dover Register of Electors*:-

Richard Hammilton of Dover, Taylor, the First day of August 1788 came before the Mayor and Jurats of Dovor and claimed the Freedom of the said Corporation by Apprenticeship with Hammond Goldfinch, Taylor, a Freeman thereof and was Admitted and Sworn⁴.

Richard and Martha had a daughter, Jane, baptised on 14 September 1788 at *St Mary the Virgin*. Unfortunately Martha died soon afterwards, early in 1789⁵. It is not known what happened to baby Jane⁶. Also in 1789, on 18 May, Elizabeth Hamilton was buried at the church of *St Paul* in Canterbury⁷. Was this in fact Richard's mother Jane?

Two years later, on 2 May 1791, Richard married Catherine Spice⁸.

Catherine Spice was christened on 23 October 1768 at *St Mary the Virgin*⁹. She was one of the children of Robert Spice and his wife Mary. Their other children were Thomas, John, Sarah, Mary and Ann¹⁰.

Richard Hamilton is listed as practising his trade as a tailor in Dover during the 1820s and in 1830 with an address being given as 31 Strond Street¹¹.

The Tailor's business seems to have done well for, between 1819 and 1827, Richard Hamilton the First took on no fewer than five apprentices.

¹ *Dover Borough Records, Apprenticeship Enrolments, Indentures 1673-1788*, IGI Film #1656692

² *Dover Borough Records, Apprenticeship Enrolments, Indentures 1673-1788*, IGI Film #1656692

³ *Parish Register of Marriages*, IGI Film 355634

⁴ *Register of Electors 1664-1865*, Dover, Copy supplied by Dover Library via Shelagh Mason; Another copy obtained by John Hamilton Link 21 July 1975

⁵ *Parish Register of Burials, St Mary the Virgin, Dover*, 8 February 1789, IGI Film 355634

⁶ A Jane Hamilton died as an infant and was buried at *St Mary the Virgin* on 26 September 1799, but this girl was probably the daughter of James and Jane Hamilton, born in 1799.

⁷ *Canterbury Church Records, St Paul, Archdeacon's Transcripts* - IGI Film #1751627

⁸ IGI 355634

⁹ IGI Film 355633

¹⁰ Thomas Spice ch.25 December 1764; John ch. 16 Nov 1766; Sarah, 8 September 1770; Mary, 8 September 1770; Ann, 9 May 1773 all at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, all listed in IGI C036561/355633

¹¹ *Dover Poll Book 1822; Pigot's Directory of Dover 1826-1827; Dover Poll Book 1830*

Richard Hamilton son in law of Robert Lowther of the Town and port of
 Dover in the County of Kent Tailor of his own Free will and Accord and
 by and with the consent and Approbation of his said Father in Law
 testified by his being made a party to and his Executing the Indenture
 by Indenture bearing Date the 17th day of March 1779 hath put himself
 Apprentice to William Brewer of said Town and port of Dover Tailor
 to learn his Art and with him after the manner of an Apprentice to
 serve from the date of the Indenture unto the full end and Term of
 Eight Years from thence next following to be fully completed and
 ended The Master in consideration of such True and Faithful
 Service to be performed by the said Apprentice thereby covenants and
 promises that he the said William Brewer the said Apprentice
 in the Art of a Tailor which he useth by the best means that he can
 will teach and instruct or cause to be taught and instructed feeding
 and the said Apprentice sufficient Meat Drink Orchard Apparel

and mending thereof and lodging during the said Term and that he
 will the said thereby covenants and promises that he will find provide
 maintain and for the said Apprentice good and sufficient Linnen
 and mending thereof during the said Term.

Witnessed this 1st day of April 1779 Before the
 Worshipful John Latham Esquire Deputy Mayor
 of Dover and James Harriman Matthew Kemble
 and James Walker Esquires Jerrats Thine of Bay one

Indenture of Richard Hamilton as an Apprentice Tailor to William Brewer of Dover, 17 March 1779

Mayor of Dover and Michael Russell John
Latham Simpson Trebace and James Gurnian
Esquires Jurats thereof by me

Indenture Richard Hamilton son in law of Robert Lowther of
the Town and Port of Dover in the County of Kent Tailor to William
Brewer of the said Town and Port Tailor bearing date the 17th day
of March 1779 is by a certain writing Indented bearing date the
Seventh day of June 1781 made or mentioned to be made between
the said William Brewer, Richard Hamilton the Apprentice and
the said Robert Lowther of the one part and Hammond Goldfinch
of the same Town and Port Tailor of the other part Assigned over
by said Brewer with the consent of the said Apprentice and the
said Robert Lowther unto Hammond Goldfinch during the residue
of the term of eight years mentioned in the said Indenture now to
come and unexpired Subject nevertheless to the Covenants -
and Agreements contained in the same Indenture except as in the
said writing Indented is excepted which the said Hammond
Goldfinch doth Covenant and promise to execute and perform
Witnessed the 22nd day of June 1781 Before
the worshipful Philip Stringer Esquire -
Deputy Mayor of Dover and Michael Russell
John Latham Simpson Trebace Henry
Velly and James Walker Esquires Jurats
thereof by me

William Dove son of John Dove the Elder of the Town and Port
of Dover in the County of Kent Carpenter being of the age of
fourteen years and upwards of the own free will and consent.

Indenture of Richard Hamilton as an Apprentice Tailor to Hammond Goldfinch of Dover, 7 June 1781

William Hamilton Son of Jane Louther of the Town and Port of Dover -
 in the County of Kent doth of his own Free Will and Accord and with the
 Consent and Approbation of his said Mother by Indenture bearing date the
 Fifteenth day of February 1787 hath put himself Apprentice to Thomas
 Harnett the younger of the Town and Port of Dover of the said Taylor to learn
 his Art & do with him after the manner of an Apprentice to serve from the
 date of the Indenture unto the full end and Term of Seven years from
 thence next following to be fully complete and ended the Master in
 consideration of such true and faithful Service to be performed by the said
 Apprentice as aforesaid thereby to covenant promise and Agree to and with
 the said Jane Louther that he the said Thomas Harnett the said Apprentice
 in the last Trade Mystery or Business of a Taylor which he with shall
 teach and instruct or Cause to be taught and instructed after the best way
 and manner that he can finding and allowing unto his said Apprentice
 sufficient Meat Drink and Lodging during the fourth and fifth years of the
 said Term And the said Jane Louther for the Considerations aforesaid doth
 thereby Covenant promise and Agree to and with the said Thomas Harnett
 that she will find provide and allow unto her said Son during the first second
 third fourth and seventh years of the said Term sufficient Meat Drink
 and Lodging And also shall and will find provide and allow unto her said
 Son during the whole of the said Term sufficient wearing Apparel and
 washing and mending thereof

Enrolled the 30th day of March 1787 before
 the Worshipful Thomas Boyton Esquire -
 Mayor of Dover and James Hammon &
 James Gunnar and Phineas Stringer Esquires
 Jurats thereof by me

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Richard Hamilton of Dover Taylor the first day of August 1788 came before the Mayor and Burats of Dover and claimed the Freedom of the said Corporation by Apprenticeship with Hammon and Goldfinch Taylor a Freeman thereof and was Admitted and sworn.

John Eggleston of Dover Baker the first day of August 1788 came before the Mayor and Burats of Dover and claimed the Freedom of the said Corporation by Apprenticeship with Stephen Philpott Baker Baker and Guisee Baker Baker a Freeman thereof and was Admitted and sworn.

John Lewis Minet of Dover Esquire the first day of August 1788 came before the Mayor and Burats of Dover and was sworn a Freeman.

Register of Richard Hamilton's admission as a Freeman of the Corporation of Dover on the basis of his Apprenticeship with Hammon Goldfinch, 1 August 1788

The first was William Newland Williams, who had the permission of his father in law John Trevanion, a Baker of Dover. The Indenture, dated 7 June 1819 was for seven years and the agreement was in the usual terms - the master would teach the apprentice the trade and after three years would pay half the customary wages to the apprentice¹.

The second apprentice, taken on three years later, was Richard Leadbetter Knight, thirteen year old son of Henry Knight, a Bricklayer of Dover. This indenture, dated 11 March 1822, was an agreement with both Richard Hamilton and his wife Catherine and provided for the apprenticeship to last until Richard Knight turned twenty one. The apprentice's father paid £10 to Richard and Catherine Hamilton in return for his son being taught the trade².

Later in the same year a third apprentice was signed up. William Filmer, a Baker of Blucher Street, Dover, agreed for his son, also William Filmer, to start an apprenticeship on 12 August 1822. Again the agreement was with both Richard and Catherine Hamilton and was for a seven year period. The apprentice's father was to provide all of the son's requirements³.

The fourth apprentice began on 4 April 1826. William Henry Worringham, a Dover Shipwright, on behalf of his son, who had the same name, agreed to pay £10 to cover the apprenticeship. But times must have been tough and the agreement had a provision that if William Worringham was unable to pay the £10 then Richard Hamilton (now referred to as being *the Elder*) was entitled to withhold payment of wages until the debt was cleared⁴.

The fifth, and apparently final, apprentice was John Popkiss. William Popkiss, a Dover Mariner, agreed to his son beginning the apprenticeship with Richard Hamilton the Elder on 28 July 1827⁵.

There are no more apprentices registered for either Richard Hamilton the First or Richard Hamilton the Second at Dover. In fact, there are none at all for Richard the Second.

Unlike his illustrious older brother, Sir John Hamilton, apart from these few facts little else is known about Richard the First.

¹ Dover Apprenticeship Indentures 1788-1892, p.257, IGI Film # 1656692

² Dover Apprenticeship Indentures 1788-1892, p.287, IGI Film # 1656692

³ Dover Apprenticeship Indentures 1788-1892, p.293, IGI Film # 1656692

⁴ Dover Apprenticeship Indentures 1788-1892, p.347, IGI Film # 1656692

⁵ Dover Apprenticeship Indentures 1788-1892, p.369, IGI Film # 1656692

RICHARD HAMILTON - THE SECOND

Richard Hamilton and Catherine Spice had a son, also named Richard - Richard, the Second. He was born on 18 February 1792 and baptised on 7 March in the same year at the church of *St Mary the Virgin* in Dover¹. A daughter, Mary, was baptised on 26 December 1793 and another son, John, on 20 September 1795².

A True Blue Education

Richard Hamilton the Second, was sent for his education to *Christ's Hospital* school³ in London. Later, he sent his sons there. It might easily be assumed that Richard's father, Richard the First, his Uncles William and John the Sea Captain, and brother, John, also attended the school.

This school was commonly referred to as the *Blue Coat School* because of the tradition of the boys wearing long blue woollen gowns. They also wore a red leather girdle around the waist, yellow breeches and yellow stockings, and clergyman's band around the neck. This had been the custom since the school was established by Edward VI in 1553 as a school and hospital for orphans and foundlings⁴.

Leigh Hunt, who was a student at the school during the late 1700s, later described the uniform:

Our dress was of the coarsest and quaintest kind, but was respected out of doors and is so. It consisted of a blue drugget gown, or body, with ample skirts to it; a yellow vest underneath in winter-time; small clothes of Russia duck; worsted yellow stockings; a leathern girdle; and a little black worsted cap, usually carried in the hand. I believe it was the ordinary dress of children in humble life, during the reign of the Tudors. We used to flatter ourselves that it was taken from the monks; and there was a monstrous tradition that at one period it consisted of blue velvet with silver buttons. It was said, also, that during the blue velvet period we had roast mutton for supper...⁵

Normally a boy could not be enrolled to the school at an age younger than seven and could not remain after turning fifteen, with the exception of the *King's boys*, those who attended the Mathematics school founded by Charles II in 1672, or the *Grecians*, those who achieved the highest classes and were eligible for scholarships to Oxford or Cambridge universities.

Up to eight hundred scholars could be admitted to the *Blue Coat School*, although neighbouring dependent schools in Newgate Street brought the total to twelve hundred.

Each applicant had to be approved by the managing governors - who included the Lord Mayor of London, the aldermen, and twelve common councilmen. However, all noblemen or others who donated £400 or more to the hospital were also eligible to sit on the board of governors.

¹ Parish baptism registers, IGI 355633; The IGI entry lists Richard's parents as Richard Hamilton and Sarah (Surname not given) however this is a transcription error as the original Parish Baptism Register clearly indicates that his parent's were Richard Hamilton and Catherine Spice (Joan Maguire 1997).

² Parish Baptism Registers, IGI Films 355633, 355634; No other children are registered for Richard Hamilton and Catherine Spice in the Baptism Register for the church of *St Mary the Virgin* at Dover, nor are there any burials registered for children that may have been theirs.

³ This is reported by Eckert, p.1; Hamilton, S.H., p.11 and *Bell Family*, p.11 but none give sources for this information.

⁴ *Chambers's Encyclopaedia*, 1877, Vol.III, pp.19-20

⁵ Thornbury, Walter, *Old London - Shoreditch to Smithfield*, The Alderman Press, London, 1987, p.370

It is likely that the boys of several generations of Hamiltons attended the *Blue Coat School*. Arriving there at the age of seven they would have soon settled into the ancient buildings whose walls whispered stories of the past to them. If the buildings themselves did not tell the history of the place, the school masters and older pupils would surely have done so.

The site of *Christ's Hospital* was once the convent of Grey Friars which was established there around the year 1225. The friars of St Francis soon replaced their small chapel with a more splendid church in 1327. From that time onwards the church of Grey Friars attracted donations from royalty, nobility and people of high standing in the community. In 1429 Richard Wittington built a great library some 129 feet long for the friars, and then donated £400 towards stocking it with books. The list of donors down the centuries reads like a who's who of English society¹.

Despite the common belief that it was Edward VI who established the *Christ's Hospital* school, it was really his father Henry VIII who, having melted down sacramental cups and crucifixes at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, gave the church of Grey Friars to the City of London to be used for the relief of the poor. For some time the building had been used to store booty taken from the French. Nothing happened for some time but eventually Edward VI confirmed the gift to the people, and took credit for it. Edward died only about a month after signing the charter into effect. However, the deed was done and within six months the old Grey Friars monastery had been restored sufficiently to accommodate 380 impoverished boys.

The Grey Friars church yard had long supported the belief that it was particularly free of ghosts and demons. It became a popular burial place for the well-placed in society - lords and ladies, dukes and duchesses, knights, monks, even royalty - four queens having been buried there. But, the boys would have been told, Queen Isabella was buried with the heart of her murdered husband on her breast. And all true "Blues" would tell the story of how her ghost forever afterwards haunted the cloisters of the school.

In 1545 Sir Martin Bowes, Lord Mayor of London, sold all of these monuments for a pitiful £50!

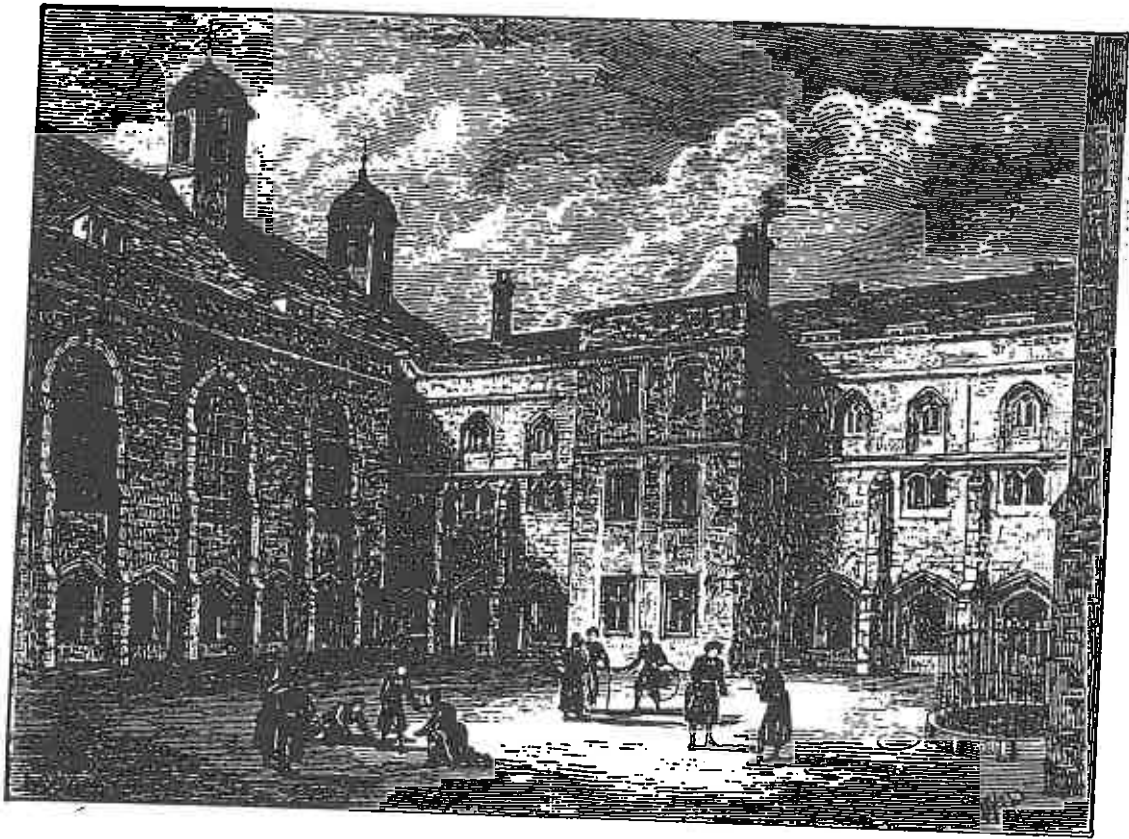
In 1666 the Great Fire of London destroyed the Grey Friar's church. It was soon rebuilt under the guidance of Sir Christopher Wren. The reputation of the school continued and the list of benefactors continued to grow. Not only did royalty and nobility, and the Lord Mayors of London donate substantial amounts - shoemakers and drapers and men of lesser means also gave annual donations.

In 1673 Charles II established a mathematical school which was intended to instruct boys in the art and science of navigation. Charles provided an annuity of £370 for educating and sending to sea ten boys each year. The boys were entitled to wear a special badge and were annually presented to the king or queen².

The donations kept rolling in. Legacies were left for the education of twelve preliminary scholars in navigation. In 1675 the south front of the hospital was rebuilt, and in 1680 the Great Hall - both had been severely damaged in the great fire. In 1683 a preparatory school was established at Hertford. In 1694 a writing school was built and in 1724 Samuel Travers gave the school a legacy for the maintenance of fifty sons of lieutenants with the intention that they be educated for a career in the navy. Some

¹ Thornbury, Walter, *Old London - Shoreditch to Smithfield*, The Aldman Press, London, 1987, pp.364-380; Scargill, William Pitt, *Recollections of a Blue-Coat Boy or a View of Christ's Hospital*, S.R.Publishers, Originally 1829, Reprint 1968

² Thornbury, p.366



The Cloisters at Christ's Hospital, 1804



The Blue Coat Boy.

A Blue Coat Boy



Supper at Christ's Hospital

years later John Stock left £3,000 for the education of four children of naval lieutenants - two of whom were to become seamen and two tradesmen¹.

William Pitt Scargill, a former pupil at the *Blue Coat School*, stated that the boys from the mathematical school were

brought up for sea service and were bound apprentices to Captains in the East India Company's service, or went as midshipmen on board ships of war; and as the service for which they were destined was one which required hardihood and boldness, they seemed for the most part pretty well prepared for it²

Gradually, over the centuries, the school had become one of prestige rather than a charitable institution for the benefit of the poor.

Admission to the school was on the basis of nomination by the board of governors. There were the fixed governors, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen, and there was also a very large number of so-called presentation governors who had each paid a sum of £500 to the school. While the giving of such a donation was not meant to have the automatic result of the donor being made a governor, and thus having the right to nominate potential scholars, it usually did. Governors, over a period of twelve years, often received benefits in excess of £900³. It was commonly known that by the mid nineteenth century the majority of children at the school came from families that could very adequately support them without any need to call on the funds of the charity. One might wonder how the Hamiltons became eligible to attend the school⁴.

In 1809, in an attempt to stop the misuse of the school, a court ruling decreed that:

no children of livery servants (except they be freemen of the City of London), and no children who have any adequate means of being educated or maintained, and no children who are lamed, crooked, or deformed, or suffering from any infectious or incurable disease, should be admitted. Also, that a certificate from a minister, church-warden, and three principal inhabitants of the parish be required with every child, certifying its age, and that it has no adequate means of being educated or maintained⁵

Somehow the Hamiltons managed to get around this provision, as did most of the other parents. One contemporary commentator observed:

How far this old rule of the old charity has been carried out, and in what way the rigour of such a binding form has been evaded, it is not for us to say; but one thing is certain, that in spite of the fact that Christ's Hospital was originally intended to educate dependent children, very many of the boys brought up here are the sons of well-to-do gentlemen⁶

Despite the wealth of some of the parents, there were poor children who attended the school, such as Edward Best "*a Poor Blue Coat Boy*" of the Parish of St Mary Northgate in Canterbury, who was placed by the Guardians of the Poor into an apprenticeship with Stephen Tolputt, a Peruke Maker and Hairdresser of Dover on 7 August 1794⁷.

If the wealth of the parents of students was commonly known, so too was the superior nature of the education provided, with many past students continuing on to gain honours at Oxford or Cambridge. The standing of such past scholars earned them the title of being "*true Blue*".

¹ Thornbury, p.367

² Scargill, William Pitt, *Recollections of a Blue-Coat Boy or A View of Christ's Hospital*, Swaffam, 1829; Reprinted by S.R.Publishers, 1968, pp.59-60

³ Thornbury, p.375

⁴ Letters to the Principal of *Christ's Hospital School*, now in Horsham, Sussex, requesting details about the Hamiltons from school archives have remained unanswered.

⁵ Thornbury, p.377

⁶ Thornbury, p.377

⁷ *Dover Apprenticeship Indentures 1788-1892*, n.p., IGI Film # 1656692

In 1825, after twenty two years of planning, a rebuilding program was begun. John Shaw was the architect, and the Duke of York laid the first stone of the Gothic Revival Great Dining Hall on 28 April 1825¹. The Great Hall was described as being "a magnificent room second only to that of Westminster"².

Richard Hamilton, the Second, attended the *Blue Coat School*. He would have commenced in about 1800 and finished in 1807 when he turned fourteen or fifteen. His brother, John, probably started in 1803. Richard's son, Richard the Third, entered the *Blue Coat School* in about 1825 when he turned seven. Another son, William Holmes Hamilton, in about 1827; John probably in 1829; and Henry in about 1834.

While some went on to become seamen, as did Richard, William and John Hamilton, and we might speculate as to whether they attended the specialist Mathematical School, many of the boys at the *Blue Coat School* were bound to apprenticeships upon leaving the *Christ's Hospital*. As former student William Scargill observed

The great majority of boys receive from the Hospital, if they are bound apprentice to any business, the sum of five pounds...There is also a further sum of five, ten, or fifteen pounds when they have completed the term of their apprenticeship. This they receive upon application at the counting house, and upon testimonials being produced that they have served their time faithfully and truly to the satisfaction of their masters. As there is a specific sum left for the purpose, the amount is proportioned to the number of applicants. It sometimes amounts to as much as twenty pounds, but is never less than five³.

Questioned as to whether such a sum was sufficient to really help an apprentice, Scargill answered:

to an industrious young man just out of his apprenticeship it may be serviceable. But the number of those who went apprentices was not very great. It was the almost universal ambition of those, who did not go to sea or to college, to be placed as clerks in Merchants' counting-houses...Persons in business who wanted apprentices, used to make application to the steward at the boys' dinner time, and the steward used publicly to announce that a person was at the gate in want of an apprentice: and then those boys who felt inclined to the business, went to speak to the applicant. And as some of the boys left the school at fourteen years old, though they were allowed to remain till fifteen, they were generally during the last year catching at opportunities for leaving. But with all that, there were not many answers to applications for apprentices⁴.

Apprenticeship and Citizenship

After leaving the *Blue Coat School* in 1807 Richard Hamilton, the Second, possibly began an apprenticeship as a Tailor with his father at the business in Strond Street. There is no record of such an indenture in the Dover Apprenticeship Intenture records between 1800 and 1814⁵. By 1814, aged twenty two, , and like his father, having just married, he applied for the Freedom of the city:

Richard Hamilton the younger of Dover Tailor the 15th day of April 1814 came before the Mayor and Jurats of Dover and claimed the Freedom of the said Corporation by birth being the son of Richard Hamilton an Ancient Freeman thereof and was admitted and sworn in⁶.

¹ Thornbury, p.379

² Chambers, Vol.III, p.20

³ Scargill, p.147

⁴ Scargill, pp.148-149

⁵ *Dover Apprenticeship Indentures 1788-1892*, IGI Film # 1656692

⁶ *Register of Electors 1664-1865*, Dover, Copy supplied by Dover Library via Shelagh Mason. Another copy obtained by John Hamilton Link 21 July 1975

Freeman thereof and was admitted and sworn.

Thomas Hilton of Dover Carpenter the 15th day of April 1814 came before the Mayor and Senate of Dover and claimed the Freedom of the said Corporation by Freehold in _____ and was admitted and sworn.

Richard Hamilton the younger of Dover Tailor the 15th day of April 1814 came before the Mayor and Senate of Dover and claimed the Freedom of the said Corporation by Birth being the son of Richard Hamilton an Ancient Freeman thereof and was admitted and sworn.

Thomas Smithett the younger of Dover Tailor the 15th day of April 1814 came before the Mayor and Senate of Dover and claimed the Freedom of the said

James Hamilton with consent of his uncle Richard Hamilton of Dover Tailor doth by Indenture dated 5th March 1812 put himself Apprentice to Richard and Edmund Meales of Dover Cordwainers to serve from date thereof for Seven Years. The Masters covenant to pay said Apprentice during the five last years for such Work as he shall do according to the usual Prices and to teach him the Trade of a Cordwainer finding him Meat Drink and Lodging during the first and second years and the Uncle covenants to find said Apprentice wearing apparel Washing and Mending during the first and second years and said Apprentice covenants to permit his Masters to retain out said Payments during the third and fourth years two shillings and to provide for himself Meat Drink and Lodging wearing apparel Washing and mending and all other necessaries during the five last years of said Term.

Inrolled the 20th day of March 1812 Before the Worshipful Edward Thompson Esquire Mayor of Dover and William King Thomas Mandell and Robert Walker Esquires Seniors thereof.
By me

On the same day Thomas Smithett was also sworn in as a qualified tailor¹.

A Freeman was somebody who inherited the full privileges and rights of citizenship of a Municipal Corporation. It was a concept developed in Roman times and carried down through the ages, mainly in the towns rather than in country districts where feudal organisation dominated. Freedom of a Municipal Corporation, or acquiring the rights of citizenship, could be gained through inheritance or adoption, or through apprenticeship for seven years to a Freeman of the borough. Originally it could also be obtained through gift or purchase².

Under William IV³ an Act was passed bringing all corporate towns and boroughs under a uniform constitution. This Act introduced the concept of the Burgess. Burgesses were to be listed on the Burgess Roll, but provided that all persons who would have previously been able to acquire the right of voting in elections for members of parliament as Freemen were to be listed on the Freeman's Roll.

The Burgess Roll was made up annually at the end of August. Any male person (later changed to include females) who occupied a house, warehouse, counting house, shop or other building within a borough for that year and for the whole of the previous two years, and was resident within the borough or within a distance of seven miles, was eligible to be enrolled as a Burgess and was entitled to vote for the councillors, assessors and auditors of the borough⁴. As with a Freeman, the Burgess originated with the Roman concept of a Citizen and in England referred to a member of a corporate town.

Richard Hamilton, the Second, applied for his rights as a citizen of Dover by virtue of the fact that his father was already a Freeman. He could have also applied by virtue of completing his seven year apprenticeship. His father Richard, the First, had applied by virtue of completing his apprenticeship to Hammond Goldfinch the Tailor.

John Hamilton, Richard's brother, had been born in 1795. He probably attended the *Blue Coat School* between about 1803 and 1810, and may have gone on to become one of the senior scholars. He subsequently trained as a Solicitor, and on 21 April 1826, upon reaching the age of twenty one, he also applied for his citizenship rights by virtue of his birth, being the son of the elder Richard⁵.

John and Richard had a cousin, James Hamilton, possibly the son of Adam and Ann Hamilton⁶. On 4 March 1812 James entered into a seven year Apprenticeship agreement with Richard and Edmund Neales of Dover. He was to learn the trade of Cordwainer. Cordwaining was the art of Spanish leatherworking. The interesting thing about this agreement was that James had obtained the consent of his uncle Richard to enter the apprenticeship.

¹ Thomas Smithett's entry follows that of Richard Hamilton

² *Chambers's Encyclopaedia*, 1877, Vol.IV, p.505

³ 5 & 6 Will.IV.c.76 *Municipal Corporations Act*

⁴ *Chambers's Encyclopaedia*, 1877, Vol.IV, pp.433-434

⁵ Dover Freeman's Roll, 21 April 1826, No.501

⁶ IGI, C036562/355633; James Hamilton baptised 3 February 1793 *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover; Also Joseph Hamilton, baptised 19 May 1797, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, Parents Adam Hamilton and Ann. There is a question raised by the baptism date of this James and the date of the Apprenticeship - normally an apprenticeship was begun at the age of fourteen or fifteen. This James would have been nineteen in 1812.

Marriage

Six months before gaining the Freedom of the Corporation Richard Hamilton, the Second, bachelor, married Ann Holmes, spinster of Dover Castle at the church of *St Mary the Virgin*¹.

The description, of *Dover Castle*, used for Ann Holmes has raised much speculation. Some have suggested she was a daughter of the Governor, or that she was a serving wench. Another suggestion is that she may have been a soldier's daughter². There were a very large number of soldiers stationed around Dover during the Napoleonic Wars. All very romantic musing but at this stage there has been no clear evidence of her position at the Castle. Most likely it was simply a description used to describe her place of abode - the registers also used the phrase of *this parish* frequently in the same context.

Ann Holmes was the daughter of William Holmes and Elizabeth Read and, although it is not known what William Holmes did, the Holmes family had lived in Kent for many generations, and at Dover since before the middle of the 18th century.

On 5 February 1635/6 Henry Holms³ married Ann Kingsland at *St Paul's*, Canterbury. One of their children was Edward Holmes who married Ann Ashdown at *St Paul's* on 26 October 1663. They, in turn, had a son, also named Edward, who was christened on 19 September 1669. His son, James Holmes, married Ann Collyer on 30 September 1736 at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover. One of James and Ann's children was William Holmes.

William Holmes was baptised on 4 November 1743 at Hawkinge. He married Elizabeth Read on 16 August 1776 at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, and they subsequently had several children - James born on 10 May 1777 (he later became a glazier, painter and plumber⁴); Sarah, on 31 October 1779; Ann, in 1782, although she died on 15 January 1783; William Read Holmes, on 11 January 1784; and a second Ann, baptised on 14 October 1789⁵.

William Read Holmes became a Cinque Ports Pilot but on 25 December 1836 was drowned while piloting a ship to Gravesend. A severe snow storm had driven his ship ashore at Shakespeare Bay⁶.

It was their youngest daughter, Ann, born in 1789, who married Richard Hamilton on 8 November 1813.

On 17 April 1814, six months after they married, their first daughter was born. She was named Elizabeth Catherine after both of her grandmothers. Then, at regular intervals of two or three years, until 1832, another eight children were born - Richard, named after his father and Hamilton grandfather, on 4 March 1817; the third child was William Holmes, named after his Holmes grandfather, on 9 February 1820⁷; John, after his uncle and great uncle, on 25 January 1822; Sarah, after her aunt, on 20 February 1824; Henry,

¹ IGI M036561/8086; Willis, *Canterbury Marriage Licences* 1810-1837, p.47

² This suggestion made to John Hamilton Link by Dover Library, 21 July 1975.

³ The spelling is without the 'e'.

⁴ Apprenticeship agreement at Dover, dated 2 October 1792

⁵ All details from Parish Marriage and Baptism Registers at Canterbury - Shelagh Mason, Canterbury, March 1997

⁶ *The Story of the Holmes Family*, written by William Holmes of Aberdeen, dated 9 February 1905 - copy passed on by Margaret Morrison via Marion Boyd, April 1997.

⁷ A notice in the *Adelaide Observer* on 8 March 1913 stated that he celebrated his 93rd birthday on 14 February, however this notice and a later Obituary on 13 January 1917 have many inconsistent statements - such as stating that his parents also came on board the *Duke of York* after deciding not to go to the America, and that he was 94 at the time of his death.

on 6 January 1826; Anne Jane, on 15 March 1828; Robert, on 25 January 1830; and Alfred, on 27 May 1832¹.

Dover Addresses

It has been reported that, after their marriage in 1813, Richard Hamilton and Ann Holmes made their home in the village of Ewell, Surrey². This is remotely possible but, as the baptisms of their children were registered at the church of *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, it seems more likely that it would have been the village of Ewell in Kent if they lived anywhere other than Dover.

On the other hand, if the family legend actually refers to an earlier generation - that of James Hamilton - then it could well be true that the Hamiltons of *that* generation spent some time in Ewell, Surrey, and that James Hamilton may have been born in Scotland³.

Neither Richard Hamilton the Second, nor his father, Richard the First, was born in Scotland and it would appear that they did not live in Ewell, Surrey, at any time.

Starting with Richard's father, Richard Hamilton the First. He was granted the Freedom of the Corporation of Dover in 1788 on the basis of his apprenticeship to Hammond Goldsmith⁴. This suggests that he was not eligible on the basis of birth, even though he was baptised at *St Mary the Virgin*, and that his father, James, was not a Freeman himself. Richard was married, twice, at *St Mary the Virgin* in Dover and between 1788 and 1797 his children were baptised there. Of course, being married and having children baptised in Dover does not necessarily mean that the family also lived in the town. They may have lived outside the town, perhaps at Ewell, which was less than three miles from Dover⁵.

The next reference to Richard occurs in 1819 when Richard Hamilton took on William Newland Williams as an apprentice in Dover⁶. The next is in 1822 when the Dover Poll Book lists Richard Hamilton, Tailor, at Dover, although no street address is given⁷. By 1823 a Directory listing gives Richard Hamilton, Tailor, at 31 Strond Street, Dover⁸.

But do these refer to Richard the First or Second? If only one was in Dover, where was the other? Even living at Ewell would have entitled them to be listed in the Dover Poll Books. They probably refer to Richard the First as he is listed as practising his trade in Dover throughout the 1820s whenever a new apprentice was taken on⁹.

The 1830 Dover Poll Book lists *both* Richard Hamilton, senior, and his son, Richard junior, as Tailors at Dover. Perhaps they were working as partners. But by 1832 and 1833 there is again only one Richard Hamilton, Tailor, is listed at Strond Street¹⁰. It is

¹ Birth dates from *Bell Family 1728-1986*, 1986, p.13. Available from Ronald Bell, 38 Strathcona Avenue, Clapham, S.A. 5260; Baptism Dates from baptism registers of *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover (supplied by Sandra Shaw, 5 Latham Court, East Doncaster, Victoria) are: Elizabeth, 11 May 1814; Richard, 25 March 1817; William, 20 February 1820; John, 13 February 1822; Sarah, 17 March 1824; Henry, 27 January 1826; Ann, 8 April 1828; Robert, 3 March 1830; Alfred, 4 July 1832. The register also confirms birth dates from John's birth onwards as given above.

² A typescript account of *Hamilton's Wines - South Australia* by R.T.Hamilton, 25 August 1977, states that Richard and Ann spent the first few years of their marriage at Ewell, Surrey. This document also states that Richard Hamilton was born in Scotland on 13 February 1792, but that is clearly incorrect. However, if this family legend refers to James Hamilton then Ewell, Surrey and a birthplace of Scotland could be possible.

³ See page Error! Bookmark not defined.

⁴ Dover Poll Book, 1790

⁵ Bignell, Alan, *Kent Villages*, Hale, London, 1975, p.95

⁶ *Dover Apprenticeship Indentures 1788-1892*, p.257, IGI Film # 1656692

⁷ Dover Poll Book, 1822

⁸ *Pigot's Directory of Dover*, 1823-4, 1826-1827.

⁹ These apprenticeships have been discussed earlier at page 27.

¹⁰ Dover Poll Books, 1832 - 1833

possible that Richard the First died, or retired, around 1831¹ for, if both were still alive and practising their trade, they should have both been listed.

Richard the First's younger son, John Hamilton the Solicitor, was admitted as a Freeman of Dover on 21 April 1826 on the basis of being the son of Richard Hamilton who was already a Freeman². During that same year he set up a Solicitor's practice at 119 Snargate Street, probably next to the Post Office which was at 120 - perhaps a useful location for a Solicitor³. He is also listed at that address in the 1830, 1832 and 1833 Poll Books⁴.

By 1835 he moved to Bench Street, at the other end of Snargate Street and closer to the centre of Dover, and Richard, the Tailor, moved to Snargate Street⁵.

Snargate Street

Snargate Street was once the main street of Dover⁶, full of attractive residential and business buildings. When William Cobbett visited Dover in the 1820s he thought the place was one of the tidiest coastal towns he had seen. A few years earlier however, L.Fussell said that the streets of Dover were too narrow and that "many of the houses, if not most of them, are ill-built". He described the harbour as being narrow and inconvenient and the roads leading to and from the town as "extremely incommodious"⁷.

In 1895 Charles Harper described Snargate Street as being

...the chief business street of Dover...running parallel with the sea, but now separated from it by the breadth of the harbour and many intermediate alleys, smelling vehemently of tar and stale reminiscences of ocean. Snargate Street is long and narrow, a model neither of cleanliness nor of convenience, and it crouches humbly beneath the towering cliffs which rise on its landward side, cut, carved and tunnelled; honeycombed with stores, forts, and galleries, and grimed with the smoke from the clustered chimneys of the houses below. Other short and frowzy alleys run against the soiled chalk, and end there with whimsical abruptness. Elbow room there is none, and to find it, one ventures upon the Harbour quays, toward the Docks and Basins, where little gangways and iron swing-bridges lead to *culs-de-sac*, or end in sudden and precipitous descents into the water, causing the unwonted stranger frequently to retrace his steps and to swear freely. But if one avoids these cryptic curse-compelling places, the Harbour is a very interesting place; much more so than the "front" where people walk up and down aimlessly, the women dressed to kill, and glaring at one another as they pass, like strange cats on a roof top. Here, instead is the reality of life, and a variety that is lacking beyond. In the basins floats generally a strange and fortuitous concourse of vessels; schooners, yachts, cutters, hoys, smacks, brigantines, "billy boys", and steamers of every age, size and trade, from the neat passenger boats, with their decks holystoned to wonderment, to the dirty ocean-tramp, or the inky, wallowing collier; together with other craft whose names are unknown to landmen⁸.

Snargate Street still exists along the foot of the cliffs near the Western Docks in Dover although the district is much changed since the early 1800s and widespread rebuilding was done after the second world war. The district today does not appear

¹ No evidence of his death at this time has been located. The Parish Register of Burials for *St Mary the Virgin* does not list a Richard Hamilton as being buried there during the 1820s and 1830s, IGI Film #0355634.

² John Hamilton, Solicitor, born in 1795; Dover Freeman's Roll 1664-1865, 21 April 1826, No.501

³ *Pigot's Directory of Dover*, 1826-1827.

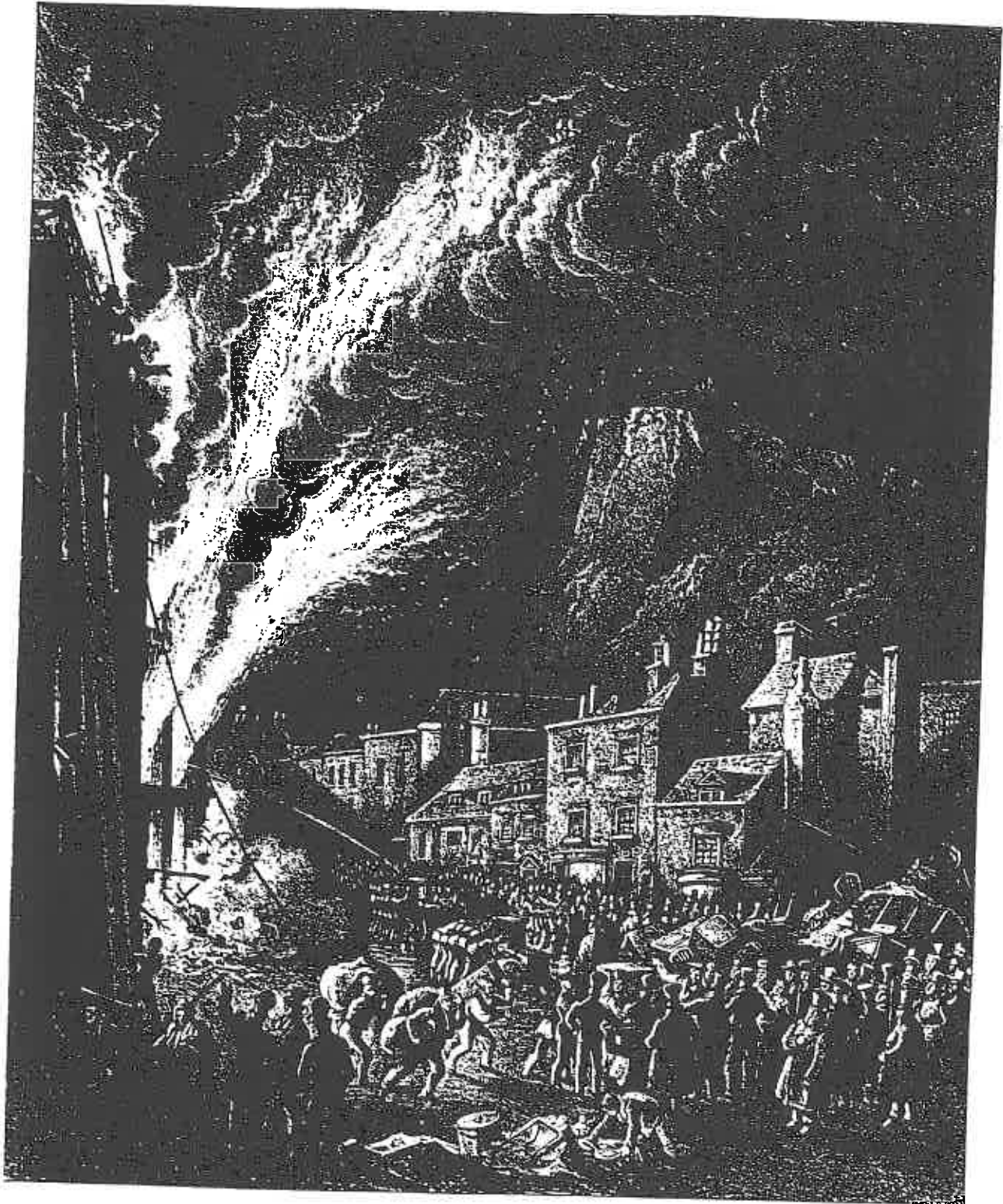
⁴ Dover Poll Books, 1830, 1832, 1833

⁵ Dover Poll Book, 1835

⁶ Winstanley, Michael J., *Life in Kent at the turn of the Century*, Wm.Dawson & Son, Folkestone, Kent, 1978, plate.15

⁷ Fussell, L., *Journey round the coast of Kent...*, Baldwin, Craddock & Joy, London, 1818, p.155

⁸ Harper, Charles G., *The Dover Road - Annals of an Ancient Turnpike*, Chapman & Hall, London, 1895, pp.341-343



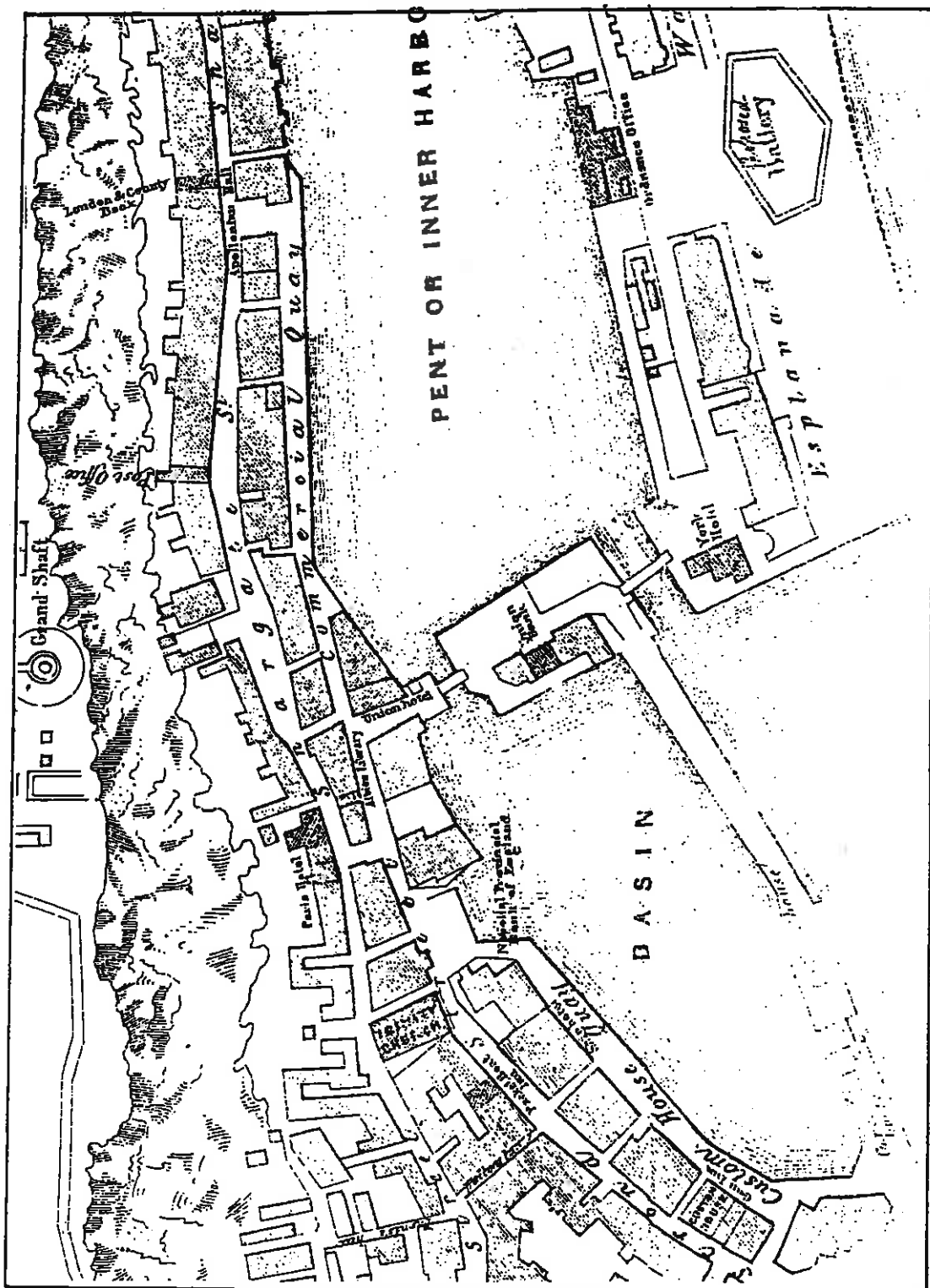
Fire in Snargate Street, Dover, 11 May 1837

The caption on the original drawing reads:

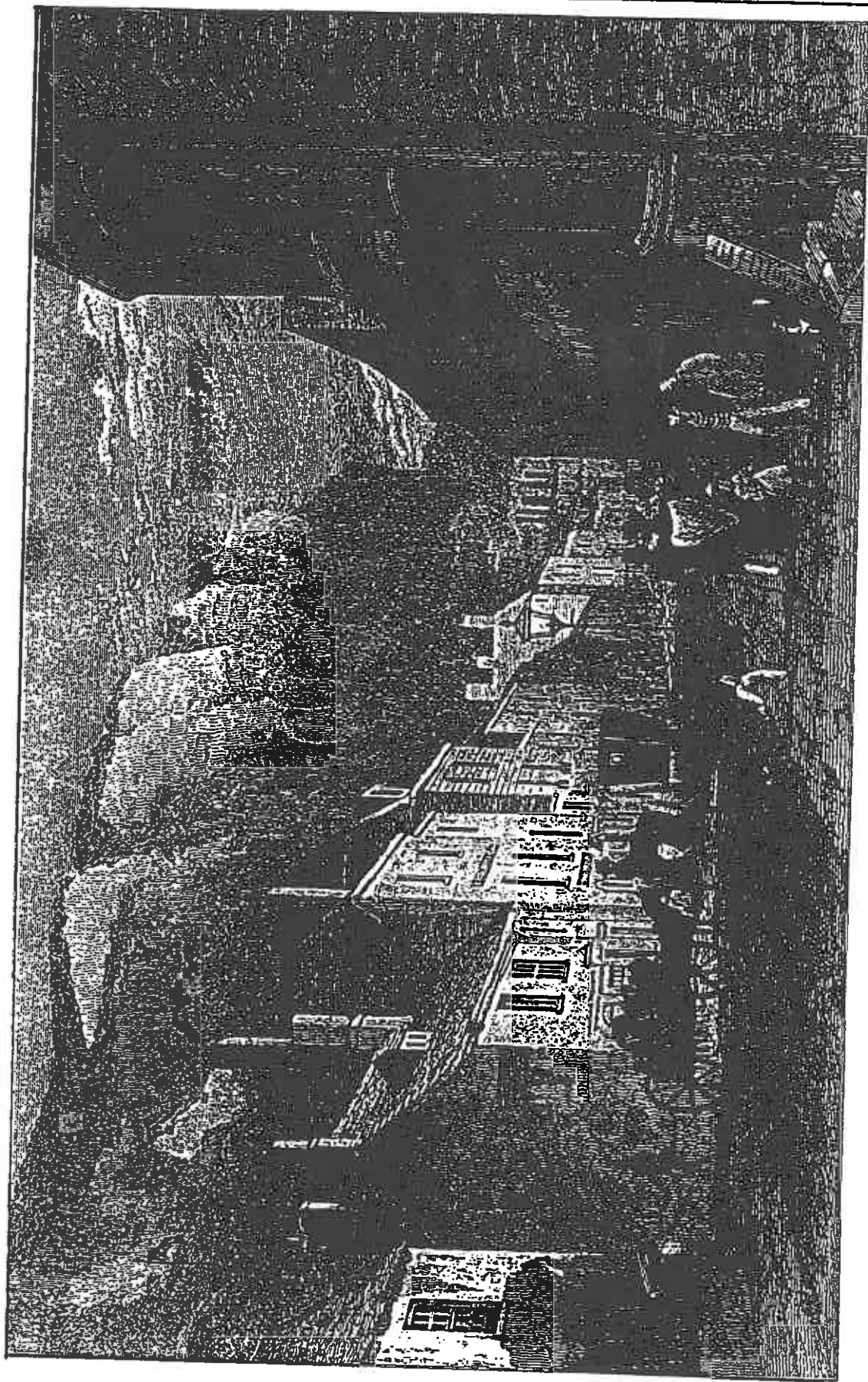
This drawing of
THE FIRE in SNARGATE STREET, DOVER
on the 11th of May 1837

Is dedicated to the Officers & Privates of the Royal Artillery 2d Batt of the Rifle Brigade, the Mayor & such of the Inhabitants who by their prompt & efficient exertions arrested the progress of the conflagration.

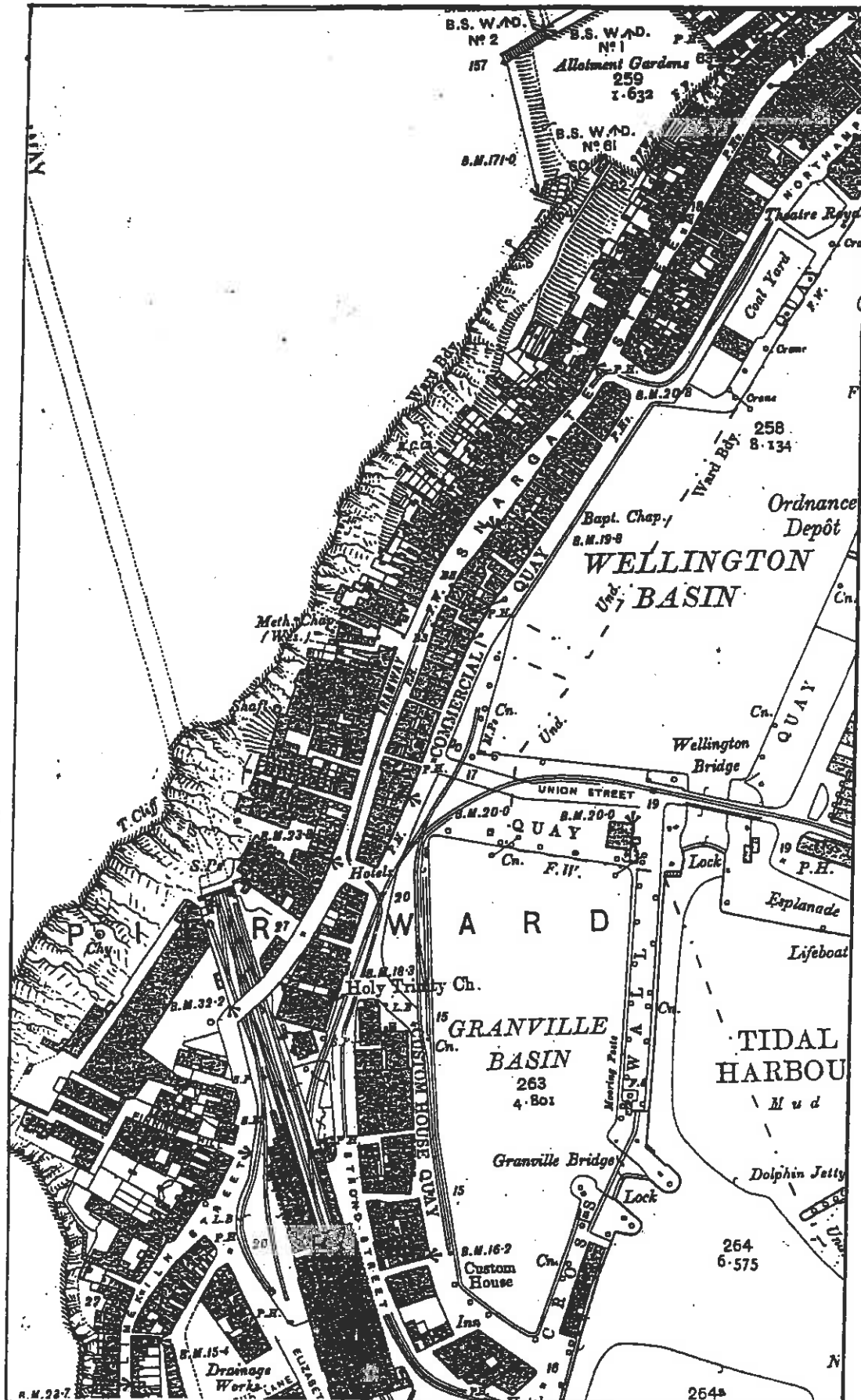
The drawing was done on the scene by William Heath and published by Thomas Rigden, Snargate Street, Dover, on 15 June 1837



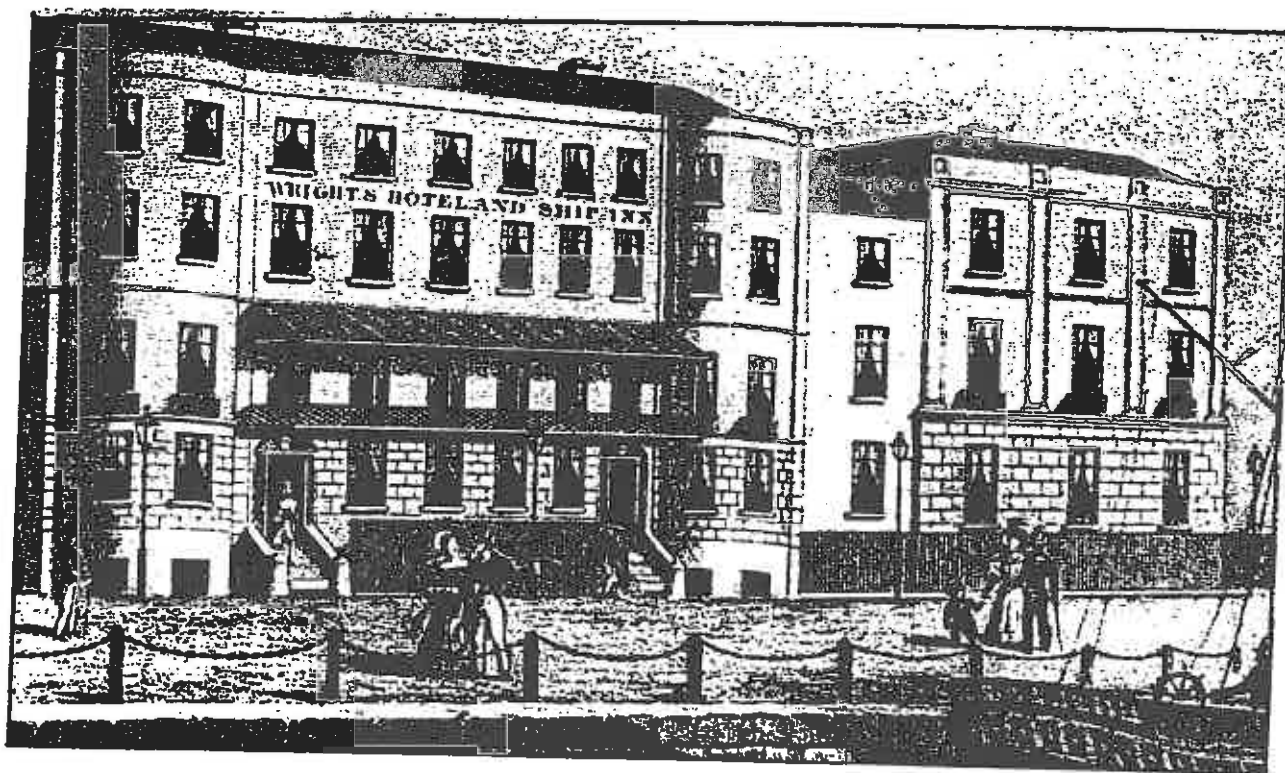
*Part of Dover around Strond and Snargate Streets, c.1840.
The Post Office was located at No.120 Snargate Street. The Hamiltons lived at No.119, probably to the left of the Post Office, the numbers being consecutive rather than alternating.*



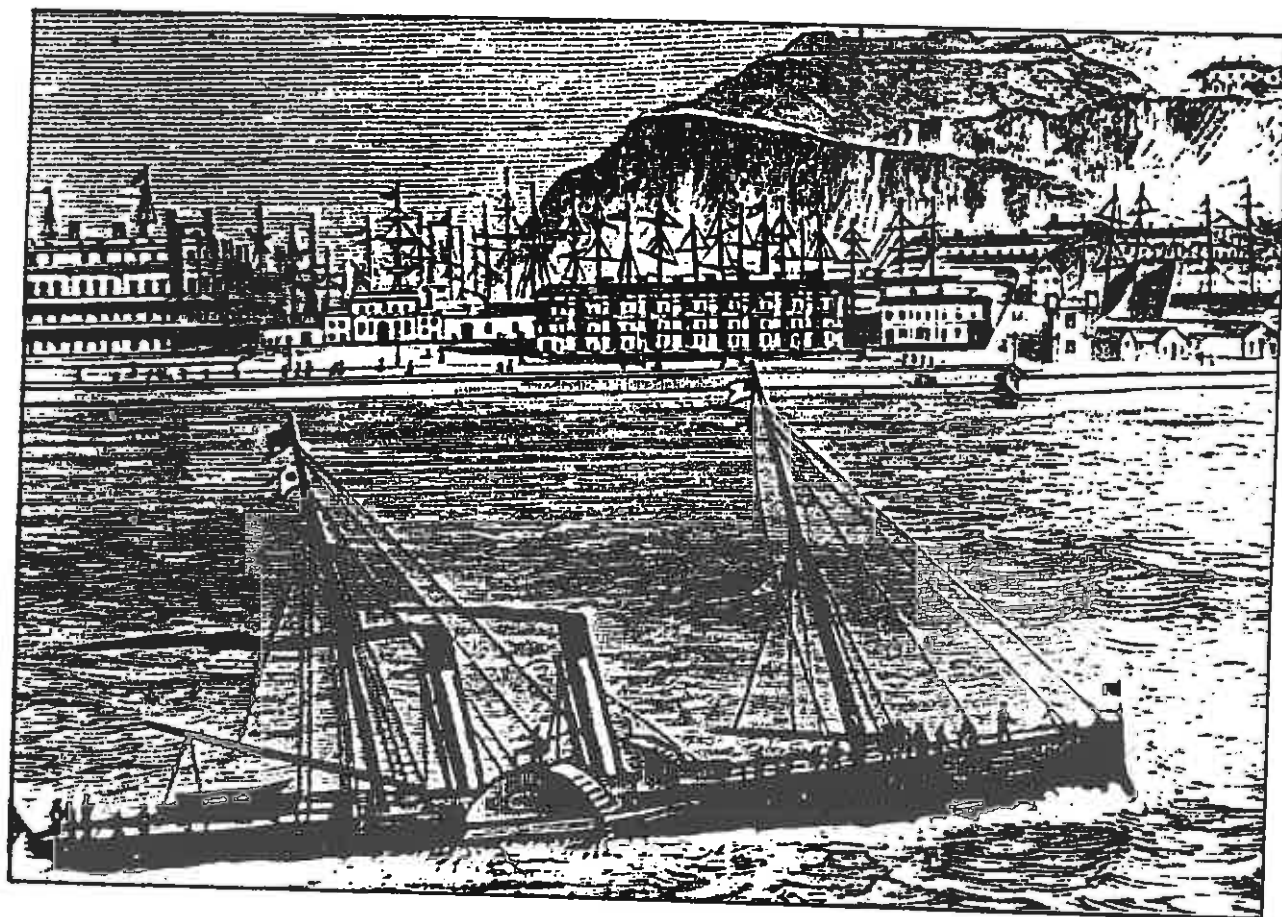
Snargate Street, around 1840



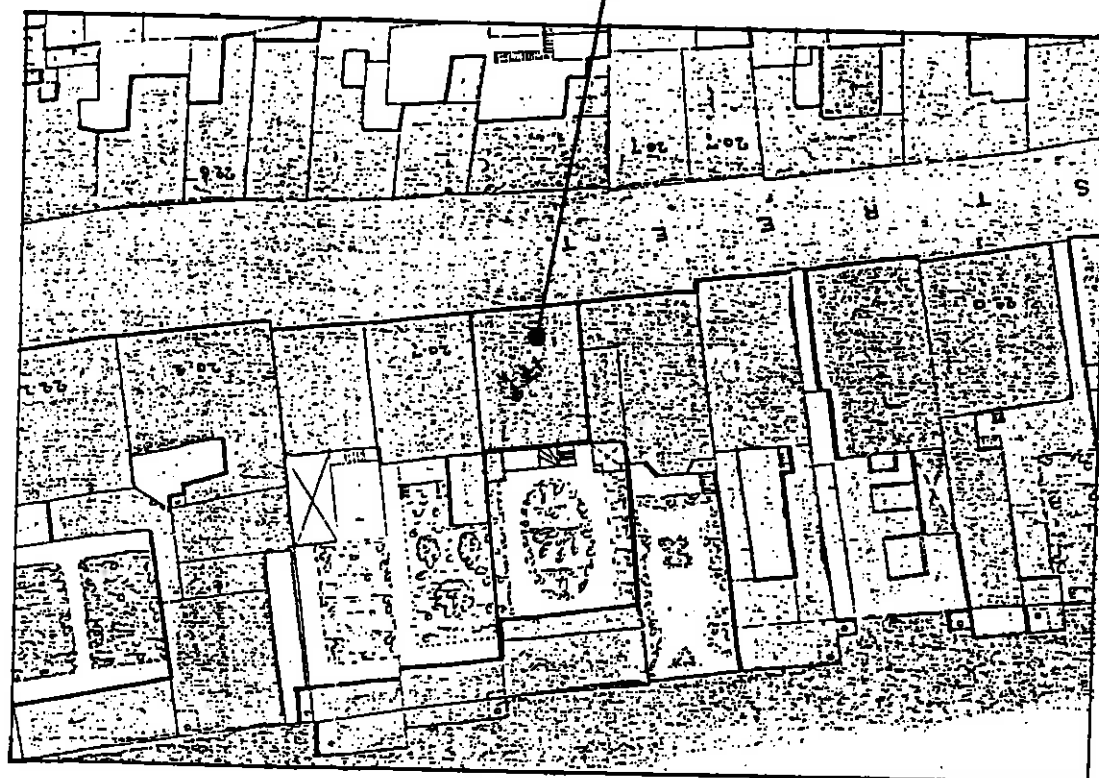
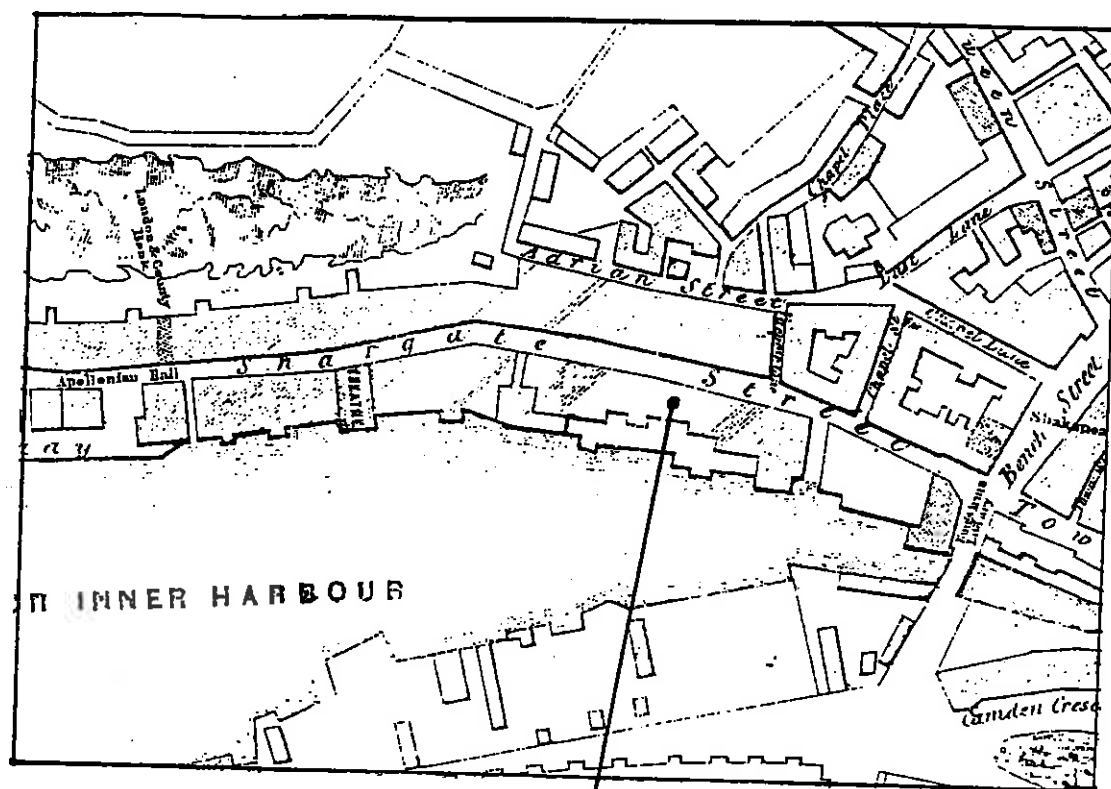
Part of Dover around Strond and Snargate Streets, c.1980



The Ship Inn, Dover



Steam Packet off Dover



Part of Snargate Street, Dover, showing the location of Number 17

to be one in which people of high standing in the community would live, but at the time it was probably quite a different area, and was a very suitable location for somebody connected with the sea.

During the 1820s and 1830s members of the Smithett, Cornelious, Taylor, Dalrymple and Hamilton families all lived in Snargate Street¹. Vice Admiral Robert Winthrop also lived in Snargate Street during the 1830s. At the same time, however, there were also members of the Cornelious and Hedgecock families who were living, and dying, at the Dover Poor House².

The 1837 entry shows Richard Hamilton still at Snargate Street, but this was crossed out after it was learned that he had emigrated to South Australia³. His son, Richard, the Third, was listed at Snargate Street when he obtained his Freedom of the Corporation in 1841⁴, although John Fox, a Bookbinder, was operating his business at 119 Snargate Street in 1839⁵.

In 1822 Captain John Hamilton, Mariner, was listed as being a resident of Dover⁶. No actual street address is given in the 1822 Poll Book, but in the same year his sixteen year old son, Henry Duncan Hamilton, died. The Parish Burial Register of *St Mary the Virgin* gives the family address as Snargate Street⁷.

By 1839 John Hamilton had moved to 7 Strond Street⁸. In 1845, upon his retirement, he had the opportunity to move in to the recently vacated London Bank building at number 17 Snargate Street and remained at that address until his death.

Seafaring Children

The boys of Richard the Second, Richard, William, John and Henry, were sent off to London to the *Blue Coat School* at various times during the 1820s and early 1830s. Robert, born in 1830, and Alfred, in 1832, were probably intended to attend the school, but the family left England before they had the opportunity.

Education was generally not regarded as being so important for the girls. Richard's eldest daughter, Elizabeth Catherine, learned millinery and mantua making, and probably worked in one of the many milliner's shops in Snargate Street, possibly at Alice Spice's shop at 115 Snargate Street⁹. It is not known what Sarah did. She was thirteen at the time the family emigrated. Anne Jane was only nine.

Cousin James was a leatherworker and may have had some connections with the Tailor's business from time to time. Similarly, another cousin, Thomas Smithett, was also a Tailor and may have worked with the family.

The boys, having been to the *Blue Coat School*, where the emphasis had turned towards encouraging seafaring careers, found the lure of the sea more attractive than the idea of following in the Tailor's trade. Sons Richard, William and John all became mariners during the 1830s - undoubtedly with the advice and help of great uncle Captain John

¹ Addresses from the Parish Register of Burials, IGI Film 355634

² Addresses from the Parish Register of Burials, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, IGI Film 355634

³ Dover Poll Books, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1837

⁴ Dover Freeman's Roll, 1841, No.269; Richard may have remained at 119 Snargate Street after the rest of the family left for South Australia in mid 1837 although by 1839 John Fox, Bookbinder, was listed as having his business at the address (Pigot's Directory, 1839). He would have been aged 20 in 1837. His younger brother Henry, aged 11 in 1837, was still at the *Blue Coat School*.

⁵ Pigot's Directory of Dover, 1839

⁶ Dover Poll Book, 1822

⁷ Address from the Parish Register of Burials, *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover, IGI Film 355634

⁸ *Pigot's Royal, National and Commercial Directory and Topography of Kent*, September 1839, pp.43-44

⁹ Pigot's Directory for 1839 lists several Milliners including Alice Spice at 115 Snargate Street.

Hamilton, Captain Luke Smithett and uncle William Read Holmes. It is possible that Robert, Henry and Alfred would also have followed that career had they remained in England.

The family connections with the sea, and the proximity to the harbour would have brought the Hamiltons into contact with a wide range of people and experiences. Some of the people who frequented the Tailor's shop, and some of the friends of the seafaring sons, may have been smugglers.

Smuggling?

It has been said that Richard Hamilton was in the business of buying French wines and sending them to London. One account relates that his wife, Ann, was concerned about his prolonged absences abroad and suggested they should emigrate¹. Another version of the story is that Ann was concerned that Richard would be mistaken for one of the many smugglers operating around Dover and persuaded him to emigrate².

These stories are difficult to evaluate. What are the known facts? Richard Hamilton had learned the trade of Tailor. He is listed as being in that occupation at 31 Strond Street during the 1820s and early 1830s and then at Snargate Street until the time of leaving Dover in 1837. Could he have been engaged in some other business as well as being a Tailor?

First, where did he live? Strond Street was immediately behind the Customs House and near to several Inns, including the *Packet Boat Inn*, the *Gun Inn*, and the *Ship Hotel*. The place would have been alive with seamen, and importers and exporters - both legal and illegal.

The *Aldington Gang*, known as *The Blues*, had its headquarters at Aldington, to the south, but also operated around Dover. It consisted of over two hundred men engaged in smuggling - wine and spirits being one of the main commodities.

In 1826 Richard Morgan of Dover was shot and killed by the smugglers when members of the gang were disturbed trying to land cargo on Dover beach. Soon afterwards the leader of the gang, George Ransley and a number of other smugglers were captured, tried, and sentenced to transportation in 1827 to Van Dieman's Land³.

Was Richard Hamilton also involved with smuggling? He lived in the right place if he wanted to be. The *Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company* in 1812 had found that Dover was one of the main danger areas for smuggling, and that the East Indiamen captains were notorious for falsifying their cargo manifests⁴. The officers of the Dover Customs House believed that smuggling would get worse after the end of the wars with France⁵.

The state of war between England and other countries actually helped to reduce smuggling because the merchantmen were under the protection of Navy ships and could not easily hold back in the Channel to unload goods without arousing suspicion. In peace time they would not be under such close surveillance⁶.

¹ *Bell Family*, p.11, but no reference is given

² *Hamilton, S.H.*, p.11

³ Peter Blanch, Internet URL: <http://www.digiserve.com/peter/blues.htm> for details of the Aldington Gang.

⁴ *Minutes of Evidence Taken before the Whole House and the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company*, Evidence from John Vivien, Solicitor, pp.217, 222, 231.

⁵ *Minutes of Evidence Taken before the Whole House and the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company*, Letter from Dover Customs House, 10 August 1812

⁶ *British Parliamentary Papers, Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, 1812*, Letter from Customs House, Dover, 10 August 1812



Smugglers landing at Dover in the 18th century

Despite the Custom's officer's belief that Dover was better than Folkestone or Deal, John Vivien, a solicitor with Customs and Excise, believed that Dover was an extremely dangerous port because of the smuggling activities that went on¹.

Richard's uncle, John Hamilton, was the Captain of the Post Office Packet, *Lord Duncan*. His cousin, Luke Smithett, was also Captain of a Steam Packet. Both lived just down the street from Richard. Were they engaged in illicit trade? Probably not, but who knows? Three of Richard's sons - Richard, John and William - became seamen, not to mention other family connections with the sea, and would have heard much about the illegal importation of goods. Did the severe punishment of members of the *Aldington Gang* in 1827 unnerve those who were not so deeply involved?

Richard Hamilton, had a well established Tailor's business, with good family connections and apparent wealth. Why did he suddenly decide to emigrate? The preferred age for emigrants to South Australia was between 15 and 30 years of age. Richard was 45 and his wife 47. He decided, or was required, to pay his own way.

It makes a good story even if it is not true.

But there may have been other events that prompted Richard Hamilton to look elsewhere.

Knights of the Needle

Both Richard Hamilton the Second and his father, Richard the First, had learned the trade of Tailor. Richard the First had certainly been an apprentice Tailor and had taken on at least five apprentices of his own. The apprenticeship system had ensured that highly valued skills were passed on from Master to Apprentice. The Master had his status as a skilled tradesman protected, and the Apprentice was guaranteed good training.

There were two developments during the early 1800s that changed things. The first was the repeal of the Elizabethan Statute of Artificers in 1814 - the Act that had governed the training of Apprentices². The supporters of the repeal were mainly the new factory owners and capitalists who wanted to be able to employ less skilled workers for lower wages. The main opposition to the repeal came from the Master Tradesmen who feared that their status would be lost and that the maintenance of high quality skills would be jeopardised.

The second was the development of combinations, or unions, of tradesmen. The government had tried to outlaw the combination of workers both through fear of organised political opposition to the government and under pressure from Masters and other employers.

Nevertheless, in London a combination of Tailors had succeeded in maintaining and increasing wages - 25/- per week in 1795; 27/- in 1801; 30/- in 1807; 33/- in 1810; and 36/- in 1813. The Tailor's union was able to govern the employment of new men, insisting upon adequate training; to discipline "unworkmanly" tailors; to enforce a twelve hour day; and to raise levies to support unemployed members³.

The Tailors were known as the *Knights of the Needle*,⁴ and like most trades there were two classes - the 'honourable', who were the well-qualified, tradesmen who had been

¹ British Parliamentary Papers, *Minutes Taken in Evidence before the Whole House and the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company*, 1812, Vol. VII, Evidence from John Vivian, pp.215-239

² Thompson, pp.265, 568

³ Thompson p.282

⁴ Thompson p.283

admitted to the unions or societies, and the 'dishonourable', who were those not endorsed by the trade societies. With the Tailors they were called the *Flints* and the *Dungs*. The effect of enforcing the closed society workshop in an attempt to maintain standards and conditions of work often forced larger numbers of workers into the 'dishonourable' trade.

After the repeal of the Apprenticeship laws in 1814 the strongly organised societies, such as the Tailors, were able to maintain their position and conditions through strikes and other direct action. But in the face of opposition from both the government and large employers even the society men, especially the Tailors, encountered a reduction in their conditions during the 1830s. The honourable part of the trade was under threat. Small businesses - a Master employing a few journeymen and apprentices - were severely disadvantaged by large factories, or by middlemen who employed outworkers and sub-contracted to lesser skilled, lower paid workers¹.

By 1849 the tailoring industry was said to be one of the worst examples of a "cheap and shoddy" sweated industry with the majority relying upon middlemen and working in the 'ready-made' business. Dressmakers were similarly subjected to sweatshop conditions².

By 1837 Richard Hamilton was aged 45. His father had probably died a few years earlier³. The trade he had grown up with was rapidly changing - for the worse. As E.P. Thompson has observed, "the artisan felt that his status and standard-of-living were under threat or deteriorating between 1815 and 1840"⁴. Maybe it was time for Richard Hamilton to look elsewhere.

But there may have been other reasons for the Hamiltons to consider leaving Dover.

Corruption at the Top?

In February 1833 the House of Commons established a commission of Inquiry into the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales⁵. On approaching the Mayor of Dover to gain information for their report in December 1833, the Commissioners were informed that

the Municipal Commission, as presently constituted, has no legal authority to require such investigation...this assembly considers it would be compromising its own dignity...if it permitted its records to be produced, or its officers examined before such a Commission.

The Commissioners therefore had to obtain their evidence by interviewing the residents of the town.

Several of the inhabitants of the town were willing to give all the assistance in their power, but they knew very little of the constitution of the corporation.

Nevertheless, the commissioners managed to gather considerable evidence that indicated a certain level of corruption in the affairs of the Corporation of Dover. Evidence regarding the election and constitution of the membership of the corporation indicated that the Mayor was elected annually from four jurats nominated by the mayor and jurats. Although the freemen had often nominated their own candidates for election as mayor, such nominees were never successful. On one occasion, when a

¹ Thompson pp.283-285

² Thompson pp.283-285

³ No burial record has been found in the Parish register of *St Mary the Virgin* at Dover between 1820 and 1840.

⁴ Thompson p.289

⁵ House of Commons, *Reports from Commissioners, Corporations, England and Wales*, Appendix Part II, Session 19 February - 10 September 1835, Vol.XXIV

freeman nominee did win a majority of votes, the town clerk refused to accept the votes and declared the election in favour of the corporation-sanctioned candidate.

To make matters more suspect, it was the custom that, after the election the chamberlain would pay one shilling to each person who had voted for a corporation candidate, but not to those who had voted otherwise.

The deputy Mayor was appointed by the mayor. The twelve Jurats were elected for life from the combined body of the Common Council (which had thirty six members) by the Council, the Mayor and incumbent Jurats. It was believed that all of the Jurats in 1835 belonged to the same political party, and that at least nine of the twelve had close family relations who were also Jurats, and many had multiple family connections either among the Jurats or Council.

The thirty six members of the Common Council were elected for life from the freemen by the Mayor, Jurats and Council and it was commonly believed that election to the Council depended upon political allegiance or family connections. It had been common practice to leave vacancies unfilled, sometimes for years on end, although the House of Commons Commission of Inquiry in 1833 had prompted an election to be held in that year and for the vacancies to be filled, unusually, by men of differing political persuasions.

The positions of Chamberlain, Town Clerk, and other officers of the corporation were elected or appointed by the members of the corporation, and it appeared common that many had vested interests in matters pertaining to their office.

The Commissioners found that the restriction of members to one political party

and the numerous family relationships which exist among the members of that body, have created a strong feeling of dislike and want of confidence towards it in many of the inhabitants.

Additional complications were found in the fact that at least ten of the members of the corporation also held influential appointments under the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and that the corporation therefore exerted great influence in any appointments made by the Lord Warden - for example, in 1833, the majority of Cinque Ports pilots were freemen of Dover. The implication was that, for those seeking an appointment to coveted positions such as a gunner at one of the forts, or a pilot, the members of the corporation could arrange for such an appointment to be made if electoral and political support was forthcoming.

The Commissioners report was therefore critical of the internal constitution of the Corporation of Dover and the influence it was able to exert.

The Commissioner was also critical of the way in which licenses to operate public houses were issued. There were seventy-three licensed public houses in Dover in 1835. Twenty-five of these were owned by one firm of brewers in which two partners were justices, and the other was a member of Council. One of the partners was related to another three justices in the town.

Seventeen more public houses belonged to another brewer, who was also a member of Council, and had a father, two uncles, a cousin and two brothers-in-law who were justices.

Since 1824 only one license had been granted and several refused - the common belief among the people of the town being that the granting or refusal of licenses was for "improper motives". It was also reported that soldiers, sailors and others who, by law, were entitled to carry on a business in the town, were not permitted to do so unless they purchased the freedom to do so from the corporation - the normal price being £20.

It would appear that impartiality of local politics in Dover was not entirely above suspicion. But did this have anything to do with Richard Hamilton's decision to leave the town? Maybe not, the Hamiltons may have been among the privileged few. But then, who knows?

There were other reasons for leaving Kent during the 1830s. By 1823 Lord Brougham had described Kent as being the most depressed county in the country¹. The population was on the edge of violent revolt by 1830 and poorly paid and unemployed agricultural workers took to destroying farm machinery and burning barns in 1829. The overseers of the Poor Laws and local officials admitted that there was not enough work to go around during the early 1830s and some parishes took the step of offering to pay the cost of passage if young people were willing to emigrate to Canada. Some Sea Captains at Dover even offered bargain prices of £4/10/- for adults and £2/5/- for children².

It is not known whether the Hamiltons would have been influenced by such events.

Before following Richard and Ann Hamilton to South Australia, it is necessary to look briefly at the actual establishment of that new colony.

¹ Wright, Christopher, *Kent through the years*, Batsford, London, 1975, p.141

² Wright, pp.142-146

The South Australian Company

In 1834, following fears that the French might have territorial ambitions in Australia, an Act was passed in the British Parliament to establish South Australia as a British Province. Under the Act a Board of Colonisation Commissioners was set up to sell land to would-be settlers. The Act, however, had not provided for the prior surveying of the land so that purchasers would know what they were buying. The *South Australian Company* was formed to deal with this problem and to prepare the way for the settlers.

Under the chairmanship of George Fife Angas the Company promoted the new colony throughout Great Britain. Free passages were being offered to twenty five different classes of tradesmen and labourers including agricultural labourers, shepherds, butchers, bakers, blacksmiths, tin smiths, boatbuilders, wheelwrights, millwrights, tailors, shoemakers, and many others.

One might wonder whether, apart from wanting people in such occupations to work in the new colony, the British government saw the offer of free emigration as a convenient way to rid England of its growing number of unemployed. Certainly, in Kent for example, by the late 1820s there were growing numbers of rebellious unemployed farm labourers who had taken to smashing machinery and burning barns¹. It would not be unreasonable to believe that a government that had been willing to transport its excess convicts to Australia was now willing to be rid of its excess unemployed in a similar way.

Applicants were required to provide references as to their good character and had to be aged between fifteen and thirty. Wives were to be given free passage with their husbands. Single women also had free passage if accompanied by relatives. Children between one and fifteen paid three pounds each.

The regulations for the journey allowed for every male emigrant to take either half a ton weight or twenty cubic feet of luggage, with extra costing two pounds ten shillings per ton. Emigrants were guaranteed work, even if at minimal wages, on government projects once they arrived in South Australia, until they could find alternative employment.

The regulations also provided for people not eligible for free passage to emigrate if they paid an appropriate fee - twenty pounds for adults. Those who had purchased land in South Australia could nominate one labourer or emigrant for every twenty pounds spent².

The Duke of York

The first of the South Australian Company's ships, the 110 ton schooner *John Pirie*, left England on 22 February 1836. Two days later, on the 24th, the *Duke of York* left St Catherine's Docks, London, under Captain Morgan³, having had to go back to dock in London twice for repairs after encountering fierce storms⁴.

¹ Wright, pp.141-146

² Kerr, Colin, 'A Exellent Coliney' *The Practical Idealists of 1836-1846*, Rigby, Adelaide, 1978, pp.7-8

³ Blacket, Rev. John, *History of South Australia: A Romantic and Successful Experiment in Colonization*, 2nd Edn., Hussey & Gillingham, Adelaide, 1911, p.47

⁴ Blacket, p.47

One of the seamen on board the *Duke of York* was Richard Hamilton's son, William Holmes Hamilton. He had just turned sixteen¹. It is not surprising that he became a sailor as his Uncle William Read Holmes was a Pilot, his Aunt Sarah Holmes married a pilot, while his Great Uncle, Captain John Hamilton and Sir Luke Smithett were sailors. His brothers John and Richard were also seamen. In fact, anybody born in Dover could hardly be unaffected by the sea².

Among the forty two passengers on board were listed a Mr and Mrs Hamilton³. They were not William's parents. In fact there might not have been a Mr and Mrs Hamilton on board at all. It is possible that, as the parents of crew members were being offered free passage, William may have listed his parents as potential free emigrants if the family had been discussing plans to emigrate to South Australia⁴.

The 190 ton *Duke of York*, built in 1817⁵, was originally a Falmouth packet designed to transport Post Office mail with some speed between Falmouth and New York⁶. In 1835 George Fife Angus purchased the ship on behalf of the *South Australian Company* and it was converted to enable it to initially transport passengers to South Australia and then to carry out its main task as a whaling vessel in the South Seas⁷.

They were followed in their departure by the 206 ton barque *Lady Mary Pelham* sailing from Liverpool on 30 March⁸. Other ships soon followed - the Commissioner's 162 ton brig, the *Rapid*, on 1 May, commanded by Colonel William Light; the 239 ton survey barque, *Cygnat*; the 138 ton brig *Emma*, another Company ship, on 21 April; the *Africaine*, 316 tons, on 28 June; and the *Tom O'Shanter*, 360 tons, on 20 July. Both of these were privately chartered⁹. Finally the slow but rugged, 589 ton *H.M.S. Buffalo* left Portsmouth on 23 July 1836, carrying the Governor of the Colony, Captain John Hindmarsh¹⁰. In total these ships carried close to 530 passengers between them.

Kangaroo Island

The speedy *Duke of York* was the first to arrive at Nepean Bay, Kangaroo Island after 154 days. It arrived on 27 July 1836. The *Lady Mary Pelham* arrived on the 30th. The other ships gradually reached the island, with the *H.M.S. Buffalo* arriving in December 1836¹¹.

One of the young passengers on board the *Duke of York*, William L. Beare, later recalled that "during the whole voyage there was not a case of drunkenness, not even among the sailors, and there was an absence of all offensive language". Apparently Captain

¹ Passenger and Crew List, *Duke of York*, Mortlock Library, Adelaide; An obituary notice in *Adelaide Observer*, Saturday 13 January 1917, states that he arrived in 1839 and that his parents were on board the *Duke of York*. There was a Mr and Mrs Hamilton listed among the passengers.

² The Parish Baptism Register for *St Mary the Virgin* at Dover shows that, during the 1830s, the father's occupations were predominantly connected to the sea.

³ Opie, E.A.D., *South Australian Records Prior to 1841*, Hussey and Gillingham, Adelaide 1917, Facsimile 1981, p.15; The Board of Commissioners in London had allowed the South Australian Company to list both the passengers and crew of the *Duke of York*, and several other ships, as emigrants. Thus the passenger lists include the names of crew members.

⁴ Discussion of Mr and Mrs Hamilton in letter from William P. Holmesby, 33 Maple Avenue, Rostrevor, S.A. to Chief Archivist, Public Library of South Australia, filed 18 January 1985

⁵ A privately owned brig, the 240 ton *Sophia*, had been to Kangaroo Island in 1820 and 1821 on sealing expeditions. It was later purchased by the government and renamed the *Duke of York* and based in Hobart. She was later laid up as a hulk for prisoners (*Hobart Town Gazette*, 27 May 1826). Cumpston, J.S., *Kangaroo Island 1800-1836*, Roebuck Society, Canberra, 1970, p.54

⁶ Blacket, p.47

⁷ Cumpston, pp.144-145

⁸ Cumpston, p.123

⁹ Kerr, p.16

¹⁰ Cumpston, p.123; Kerr, p.14

¹¹ Cumpston, pp.123, 145; Kerr, p.15

The Soundings are at Low Water and the rise and fall generally about 6 feet.

Two Casks laid down by M. Field for buoys. The Western one has a square of white painted canvass, and may be seen, five miles off in clear weather.

Nov 9th More fresh water Lakes have since been discovered and I have every reason to think they extend to the Creek

As far as this little Creek I came but could get no further without too much loss of time

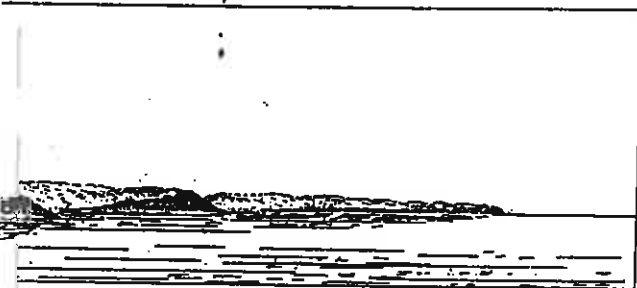
Another River seen here with deep water exhausting itself in the Lake.

A.B.E. fresh Water
D. brackish from the flowing of the Tides.

Some extensive Lakes in the N.E. were seen by Messrs Claughton & Jacob.

These blue patches are fresh water lakes.

High ground rising all the way to M. Lofty. By several cross bearings I make M. Lofty to be at least 18 Miles from the Coast

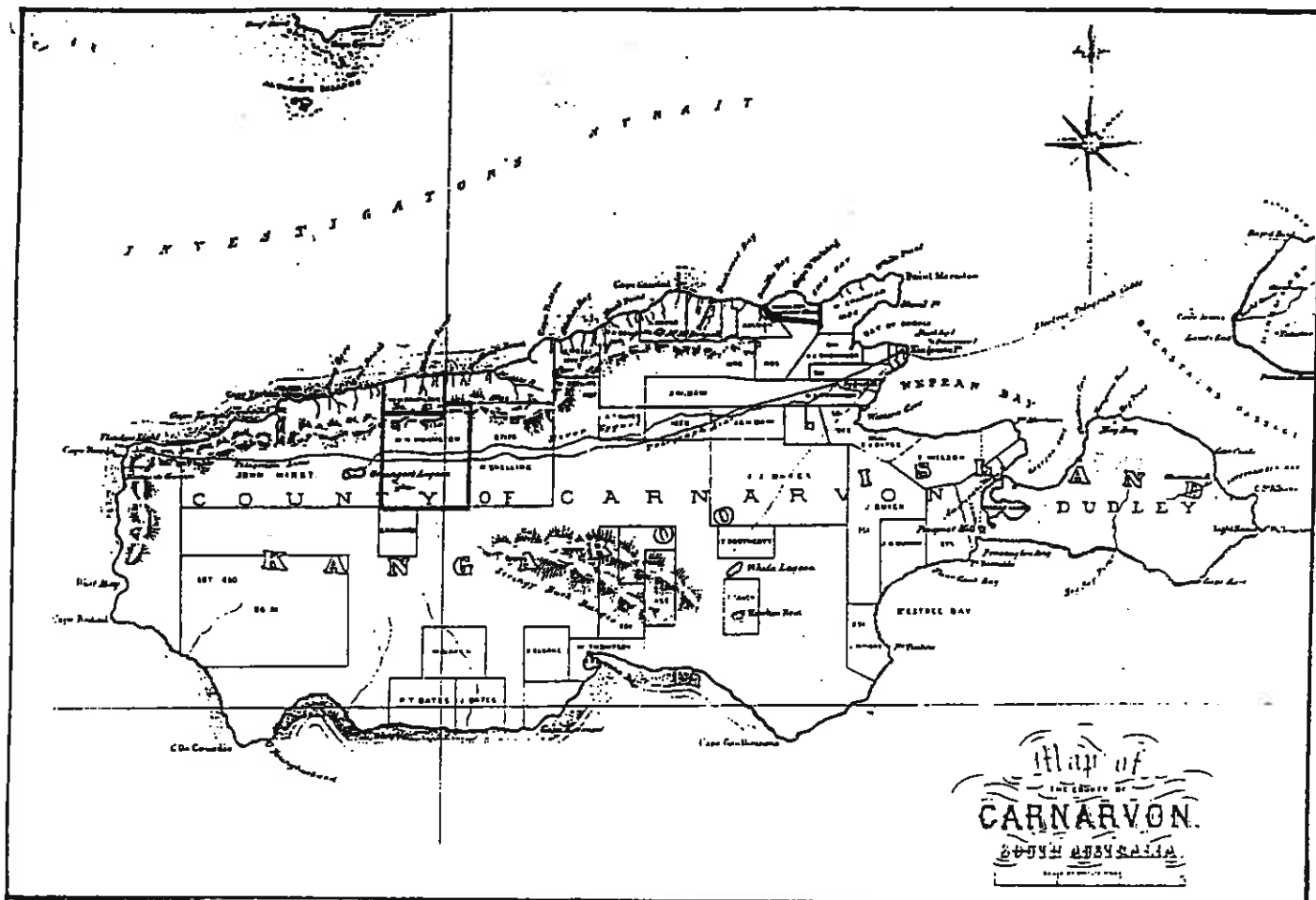


2nd Valley Rapid Bay

N.W. High Bluff bearing S. W.

Hold-fast Bay

Storehouse



Kangaroo Island Land Holdings, 1876. Department of Lands.



Map showing the anchorage of the Duke of York, Rapid and John Pirie at Nepean Bay in July 1836

Morgan was not "only an excellent seaman, but a man of high Christian character". Every night prayers were offered and on Sundays Divine service was held both morning and evening¹.

The *Duke of York* dropped anchor at noon and preparations were made to go ashore. Just before the landing it is reported that "a magnificent rainbow appeared in the heavens" and that Captain Morgan saw it as a good omen².

The Second Mate of the ship, Robert Russell, later recalled the landing at 2 p.m.:

There was a Mr and Mrs Beare on board and they had a young baby girl...When we sighted land the passengers they each wanted to be the first to set foot on shore so as to talk of it afterwards, which was natural; but the captain he spoke to me in the foretop, and told me to get out the boat and the crew, and that the baby would be the first to set foot ashore.

Of course we sailors liked the idea, and got out the boat according to orders with the baby...We pulled a good bit of a way, and the captain he directed us from the ship to a place to land. I told the men to hang on their oars, and I took the baby girl - a nice little thing it was - ashore and put her feet down on the sand...³

The little girl was Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Hudson Beare, second officer of the South Australian Company⁴. William Holmes Hamilton would have set foot on the island very soon afterwards.

Having all the ship's crew and passengers on shore Captain Morgan read the Church of England service "in which all joined". With this ceremony the first settlement in South Australia was established. However, when Colonel Light arrived later in the year it was decided that the land and water supply around Holdfast Bay on the mainland, near to the present Adelaide suburb of Glenelg, was better than that at Kangaroo Island, and most of the settlers moved there.

After spending the rest of the afternoon and evening on shore the new settlers returned to the ship. Sometime after midnight the *Duke of York* heeled over sending everybody rushing for the boats. The Captain quickly assessed the situation and reassured everybody that the problem was that he had not taken the rise and fall of the tide into account when he anchored the ship and that the falling tide had resulted in the ship settling on the muddy bottom. When the tide rose again the ship would right itself⁵.

On the next day tents were pitched and everybody settled in to life on dry land again.

A few days later Captains Morgan and Ross from the *Duke of York* and the *Lady Mary Pelham* were exploring the area when they saw

a man somewhat like when a boy I have seen Robinson Crusoe with long hair and a beard a stick in his hand and very little apparel....we accompanied him to his farm which was closed with piles drove in the ground containing about five acres of wheat, some turnips, cabbages, onions and a few potatoes. They have pigs and fowls, a fine cat⁶.

There were in fact several European settlers who had been living on Kangaroo Island for a number of years in various degrees of comfort or primitiveness. The discovery of what appeared to be a real-life Robinson Crusoe must have been a matter of some interest to the crew and passengers of the *Duke of York*.

¹ Blacket, p.48

² Bull, John Wrathall, *Early Experiences of Life in South Australia and an Extended Colonial History*, E.S.Wigg & Son, Adelaide, 1884, pp.7-8

³ Robert Russell, reported in *Adelaide Observer*, 31 July 1886, p.6; Kerr, pp.15-16

⁴ Kerr, p.15

⁵ Bull, p.8

⁶ Cumpston, p.127 citing Captain Morgan's Log, 2 August 1836

Hobart, South Seas and Shipwreck

After two months, on 20 September 1836, the *Duke of York* left Kangaroo Island bound for Hobart, arriving there on 27 September¹.

What William Holmes Hamilton did next is uncertain. Did he continue with the *Duke of York*? Or did he take another ship and return to England? It seems likely that he returned to England².

The *Duke of York* however continued on its mission to carry out whaling activities in the South Seas. On 14 August 1837 the *Duke of York* was wrecked, off Port Curtis, near Keppel Island, Queensland.³

The Second Mate later described the event:

From Kangaroo Island we went to Hobart Town on a whaling cruise of the South Seas. We did not go to Hold Fast Bay. It being the off-season for whales we only got 40 barrels of oil. In making back to New Holland we struck a reef not marked on the charts, we were 10 miles from the Island. Afraid to shift the helm and put her about when we saw the fix she was getting into, the Mate tried to wear her but before she got around her starboard bow struck the reef. There was nothing for it but the boats...We saved three boats...two were carried away when the masts went overboard. We pulled for Keppel Island, taking charts and provisions with us. We went several times to the vessel (for stores etc.) as she did not break then...The crew finally were picked up and got back to Sydney⁴.

At the time the *Duke of York* was wrecked there were thirty two people on board, including three officers, including the master and chief officer, of a schooner coincidentally called the *Active* which had earlier been wrecked near Fiji⁵.

After striking the uncharted bank it was found necessary to cut down the masts in order to right the ship. But the vessel was found to be taking water fast and the only option was to abandon her⁶. Luckily all members of the crew were saved and later made their way to Sydney.

¹ Cumpston, p.145 citing *Launceston Advertiser*, 6 October 1836

² The reasons for this are discussed later.

³ An account of the shipwreck by the second mate of the *Duke of York*, quoted in G. Edith Wells, *Kangaroo Island of South Australia, Cradle of the Colony*, p.61; *Australian Shipwrecks*, pp.124-125, gives the date as 14 July 1837

⁴ Letter from Garnet Bell, PO Box 328, Kingscote, S.A., to Sandra Shaw, 11 May 1995, quoting G. Edith Wells, *Kangaroo Island of South Australia, Cradle of the Colony*, p.61.

⁵ *Australian Shipwrecks*, pp.124-125; Letter from William P. Holmesby, 33 Maple Avenue, Rostrevor, S.A. to Chief Archivist, Public Library of South Australia, filed 18 January 1985

⁶ *Australian Shipwrecks*, pp.124-125, citing *Sydney Herald*, 18 and 21 September 1837; Ewens, *Colonising Ships*, pp.9, 21

Free Passage to South Australia

During 1837 another sixteen ships arrived in South Australia from overseas ports, as well as many from other Australian ports¹. One of those arriving from England was the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*.

It has been reported that Richard Hamilton applied to purchase fifty acres of land on Long Island, New York, some time before making the decision to emigrate to Australia. He was apparently unhappy with the prospect of life in the United States² and applied to purchase cheap land in South Australia instead.

It seems probable that he had received encouraging advice from his son William Holmes Hamilton who had been to Kangaroo Island in July 1836.

The *South Australian Act* of 1834 had set the price of land at one pound per acre. When sales did not reach expectations the price was dropped to twelve shillings. Four hundred and thirty seven Land Orders were subsequently granted, each for 134 acres of country land and an acre of town land in Adelaide. Twenty 80 acre sections of land were also sold³. Henry Nell was one of those who took advantage of the price reduction and placed a deposit of £80 on an unspecified acreage on 24 November 1836⁴. Richard Hamilton also paid £80 for one of the 80 acre blocks on 7 June 1837, but by then the price had been restored to £1 per acre⁵. Henry Nell and Richard Hamilton probably did not know each other at the time they purchased their Land Orders. But they certainly got to know each other before another year had gone by.

An *Application for Embarkation*⁶ on board the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, bound for South Australia, was soon lodged by Richard Hamilton, his occupation being listed as *Agriculturalist* and his age 45. On this application are also listed a female aged 47, two males, aged 7 and 5, and two more females, aged 13 and 9. These ages would refer to Richard's wife, Ann, and the children Sarah, Robert, Alfred and Ann Jane. Comments on his application were that he was to "pay his own passage"⁷. He was not eligible for free passage. Certainly he did not fit into the preferred fifteen to thirty age group, although there were others on board who were aged over thirty and who were granted free passage.

On 6 June 1837, applications for free passage to South Australia were submitted for Elizabeth Catherine Hamilton (Mantua maker and milliner, aged 23) and John Hamilton (Mariner, aged 15)⁸. Both Elizabeth and John listed their address as Snargate Street, Dover.

On the following day, 7 June 1837, a Land Order, Number 449, was issued at London by the Colonisation Commissioners for South Australia, and stated that

Richard Hamilton, of Dover Kent, hath paid for one section of land, consisting of 80 acres, with a right to selection as provided in the Regulations of the Board of Commissioners for sales in England of Public Lands in South Australia⁹.

¹ Kerr, p.16

² Bishop, G.C., *The Vineyards of Adelaide*, Lynton Publications, Adelaide, 1977, p.39; S.H.Hamilton makes no mention of this supposed venture on Long Island

³ Kerr, p.73

⁴ House of Commons, *Returns Relating to Land in South Australia*, 10 April 1840, p.7

⁵ House of Commons, *Returns Relating to Land in South Australia*, 10 April 1840, p.7

⁶ These Applications are dated 5 July 1837, although the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* actually sailed on 26 June 1837. No explanation has been found for the discrepancy.

⁷ *Application for Embarkation, Katherine Stewart Forbes, 1837* - File No.1529 Vols HAB-HAN 22ff Mortlock Library, Adelaide - Obtained by Sandra Shaw 18 April 1995. Richard's application was dated 5 July 1837, No.1185, Embarkation No.590

⁸ *Application for Embarkation*, 6 June 1837, Nos.1106 and 1105, Embarkation Nos. 549 and 548.

⁹ Copy held by R.T.Hamilton, Ivanhoe, 1977; Reproduced in S.H.Hamilton, p.13

Having been granted the Land Order, Richard Hamilton then sold the Long Island property¹. A few months later, however, he was to discover that the possession of a Land Order was not a passport to settling on his own land as soon as he arrived in South Australia.

A week later, on 13 June 1837, an application was submitted for William Holmes Hamilton (mariner, aged seventeen and a half) whose place of abode was given as being "at his father's Dover"². But no Embarkation Number was subsequently allocated for William. There could be two reasons for this - either he was not on board the ship at all, or he was a member of the crew.

Some have speculated that William remained on the *Duke of York* after it reached Hobart in September 1836 and travelled to the South Seas. But if he did this he would not have arrived back in England in time to join the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*. In fact, the *Duke of York* was about to be wrecked off Queensland³. Why then did Richard enter an application for William's embarkation on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*?

It seems more likely that William returned to England, having left the *Duke of York* at Hobart in September 1836, and was either already there, or about to arrive, at the time his father made an application for his place on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in June 1837. The reason that an embarkation number was not issued would be that William managed to secure a position as a seaman, perhaps with the influence of family and friends⁴. After arriving at Adelaide in October 1837 Richard Hamilton was able to persuade Captain Alfred Fells to discharge William from the crew of the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* and allow him to remain with the family. It seems reasonable to guess that the influence of the Hamilton and Smithett families could easily have obtained William a place with the crew before the ship left England.

There was no Application for Embarkation on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* completed for the older son Richard⁵, nor the youngest son, Henry. Richard was born in 1817. He probably attended the *Blue Coat School* from 1825 to 1832 and, like his brothers John and William, became a mariner. He remained living in Snargate Street after the rest of the family left for South Australia in late June 1837.

Richard's younger brother, Henry, aged only eleven in 1837, was still at the *Blue Coat School*. On 6 May 1841 at the age of twenty five, a little later than usual, Richard applied for the Freedom of the Corporation of Dover on the basis of being the son of Richard Hamilton, Tailor. At this time he gave his occupation as Mariner and his address as Snargate Street⁶. John Fox, a *Bookbinder*, is listed as occupying 119 Snargate Street in 1839⁷, but Richard may still have lived at the address.

A few years later Richard the Third joined the rest of the family in South Australia.

¹ Bishop, p.39. Just how he would have managed to sell the land in the United States in the six weeks between obtaining the land order and embarking for South Australia is uncertain.; S.H.Hamilton, p.11

² Application for Embarkation, 13 June 1837, No.1124 but no embarkation number was allocated.

³ An article in the *Adelaide Observer* in 1913 to mark his 93rd birthday supposedly recounts key aspects of William Holmes Hamilton's early career and highlights the fact that he was among the first to arrive at Kangaroo Island. No mention is made of his being shipwrecked, an event which would presumably have merited some discussion if it had occurred.

⁴ A letter written by Richard Hamilton on 21 November 1837 suggests that William was in fact a member of the crew. *Dover Chronicle*, Saturday 16 June 1838.

⁵ Sydney Holmes Hamilton later stated that those left behind were Elizabeth Catherine, then aged twenty three and working as a milliner; John, aged fifteen and a Mariner, both of whom lived at Snargate Street; William Holmes Hamilton, aged seventeen, also a Mariner and living at Margate Street; and Henry, aged eleven and still at the Blue Coat School in London, S.H.Hamilton, p.12; By contrast Keith Eckert has stated, more accurately but still incorrectly, that only two children did not accompany their parents - Henry, who was still at the Blue Coat School, and William Holmes Hamilton, who was a seaman on the *Duke of York*; Eckert, p.1.

⁶ Dover Electors Rolls 1841

⁷ Pigot's Directory of Dover, 1839, p.45

EMIGRATION.

To Farmers, Hinds, Farm Laborers,
Hedgers, Thatchers, Miners, Carpenters, Joiners, Masons,
Shipwrights, Ropers, Millers, Bakers and others.

SOUTH Australia

Persons of the above description will be taken out **free of expense**, in fine large and commodious Ships, with abundance of excellent Provisions, and the benefit of Medical attendance. Every encouragement is given to industrious and experienced Persons. Many have already gone and others are about to follow in the next Ships, which will be sailing at intervals of four or five Weeks.

EXTRACT FROM THE "SPECTATOR". (London Newspaper,) of NOVEMBER 18th, 1837.

"All accounts, without a single exception, give a most favourable description of the climate and country. No where else in Australia has such fertile land been discovered close to the sea. Around the site of the town of ADELAIDE, undulating plains of great extent, and thinly studded with trees, like an English park, seem equally fit for agriculture and pasturage. Sheep and cattle imported, feeding on the natural grass, have quickly improved in appearance and increased in weight. The soil, wherever any thing has been planted in it, has yielded a plentiful return. During the whole summer there had been abundance of grass for cattle, and the pasturage was improving as winter approached. This is a common thing in Australia, but has been remarkably conspicuous in Glenelg Plains. There has been nothing like draught during the summer; and the beginning of winter is described as resembling the spring in the South of Spain. The colonists were in a most healthy state, although many of them had but recently landed after a four months' voyage."

The average Wages are 6s a day for the commonest Employments. Full particulars, with a description of the Colony, can be had personally, or by Letter, (*post paid*), from

Mr. Alfred B. Duckham,
Agent to the Colonization Commissioners, FALMOUTH

in the London Spectator, Nov. 18th, 1837

The Katherine Stewart Forbes

The *Register of Emigrant Labourers applying for a Free Passage to South Australia* lists those who were allocated a place on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1837. The prospective passengers included Painters, Glaziers, Servants, Bailiffs, Labourers, Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths, Agricultural Labourers, Bootmakers, Sawyers, Shoemakers, Cabinet Makers, Housemaids, Dairy Women, Bricklayers, Mariners, Mantua Makers and Milliners, Saddlers, Shepherds, Plasterers, Seamstresses, Shipwrights and others.

The vast majority of the passengers were aged between fifteen and thirty. Very few were aged over thirty, and very few, apart from Richard Hamilton, paid their own passage.

The passengers came from all over England, and some from Ireland. Apart from the Hamiltons, there were several others from Dover. John Croucher, aged 21, a Plumber and Carpenter, applied for passage on the same day as John Hamilton¹. A group applied on the same day as Richard Hamilton. They were Abraham Fordham, aged 34, his wife, 39, and three children aged 7, 5 and 3. Like Richard Hamilton, Fordham listed as an *Agriculturalist* and paid his own passage². The others were Thomas Hawson, age 19; Jeffrey Guy Walsh, age 28; Thomas Grobyn, age 24; and Edward Prolyn, age 22. Each of these young men listed himself as an *Agriculturalist* and had his fare paid by the company³.

According to statistics submitted to the House of Commons in 1840, the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* carried 177 passengers on its voyage to South Australia during 1837. There were six aged over thirty, of whom five paid their own way. There were 129 aged between fifteen and thirty, of whom only four were required to pay, and there were forty two aged under fifteen, all of whom were granted free passage⁴.

¹ 6 June 1837 Number 596

² 5 July 1837 Number 591

³ 5 July 1837 Numbers 592, 593, 594, 595 respectively

⁴ House of Commons, *Revenue from Emigrants on Ships to South Australia*, 10 April 1840. Entry for 3 July 1837. The number of passengers varies in different documents.

Bound for South Australia

On 26 June 1837¹ Richard, Ann, and their children², sailed from Gravesend on the barque *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, under Captain Alfred Fell and with a total of 222³ passengers⁴. They were farewelled by a boat-load of friends as they sailed past Dover⁵. The 457 ton barque *Katherine Stewart Forbes* was built at Northfleet, Kent, in 1818⁶. It had been used by the *East India Company* for several years, and, like most of the Company ships, had large gun ports, high bulwarks, and hammock nettings⁷. More recently it had been used to transport convicts to Sydney. Did the new emigrants to South Australia know of this? Had the ship changed at all since its convict days? Some ladies certainly complained of the high bulwarks saying that they could see nothing over them.

It would appear that, if any of the passengers on that voyage kept diaries and journals, none have come to light. However, on the next voyage of the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, which left London in October 1838, a number of passengers did keep journals. The diary of twenty five year old Henry Watson is worth reading and the conditions that he and his family experienced could not have been all that much different to the earlier voyage which brought the Hamiltons to South Australia⁸.

Among the other passengers on the 1838 voyage was Doctor Handasyde Duncan, the ship's surgeon⁹, who later became a neighbour of Richard Hamilton at the Sturt. Duncan was born in Glasgow in 1811¹⁰. During a particularly rough night at sea Duncan's wife, Kate, was sent spinning across the room and ended up with "two beautiful black eyes"¹¹.

Henry Watson described young Mrs Duncan, who was aged under twenty, as

one of the most extraordinary beings I have ever encountered...she is very little, very dark, very ugly, very vain, intensely affected, & is the first personage on board...

I suppose she has a voice, but I never heard her do anything but shout & scream. For the first two months there was an intense flirtation between her & the older Horrocks; such moonlight walks on the poop, such visits to his cabin to read improving books.

¹ Sexton, p.50, states that the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* left Deptford Docks on 27 June 1837, and Gravesend on 28 June, as does John Croucher's letter to his friends in Dover - *Dover Chronicle* 23 June 1838. Some have given the date 23 July 1837 as the departure date. *Returns Relating to Land in South Australia*, No.6, p.18, in the *Third Report of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia*, 13 May 1839, lists the departure date as being 3 July 1837.

² A computer printout from the South Australian Maritime Museum, passed on to Sandra Shaw, shows passengers arriving in South Australia in 1837. It lists Alfred, Ann, Anne Jane, Elizabeth Catherine, Henry, John, two Richards, Robert and Sarah (but not William). The list does not name which ship they arrived on. The source of the information is not given. By contrast a copy of the passenger list for the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* (Index 1048, Source 50, 1837 p.76) shows Richard Hamilton, his wife (as a steerage passenger), and four children aged 13, 9, 7, and 5. This corresponds with those listed on Richard's application for embarkation. Elizabeth Catherine and John applied separately. William appears to have been a crew member and is therefore not listed as a passenger.

³ The number varies in different documents.

⁴ Opie, p.25

⁵ S.H.Hamilton, p.11

⁶ Sexton, R.T., *Shipping Arrivals and Departures - South Australia 1627 - 1850*, Gould Books - Roebuck Society, Adelaide, 1990, p.50

⁷ Hawker, James C., *Early Experiences in South Australia*, E.S.Wigg, Adelaide, 1879, p.69

⁸ Kerr, p.25

⁹ Kerr, p.27

¹⁰ IGI Film #1042936:- Andrew Duncan married Jean Morrison on 23 February 1794 at Glasgow. Their children were listed as:- John bp.4 Jan 1795; James bp.27 Apr 1797; Henryside/Handyside bp.23 Jul 1800; Andrew bp.14 Sep/14 Oct 1802; Jane Bryson bp.8 Jun 1804; Hanarsy bp.9 Oct 1806; Handasyde bp.2 Nov 1806; Andrew bp.20 Jun 1809; Hondasy bp.13 Nov 1811; Andrew bp.24 Jun 1814

¹¹ Kerr, p.26

Mrs.D & Horrock's flirtation has been brought to an end by her husband & H quarrelling & pelting each other with cushions & because the Dr would not agree to settle the matter with pistols, H struck him, & Madame has now lost her Beau & says she is very wretched & wishes the voyage over.

The Dr is a canny Scot, I know no word so descriptive of him as a prig, he is most intensely conceited...¹.

Henry Watson's account of the Duncans is perhaps a little hardhearted. The Doctor later practiced medicine successfully in Adelaide, after trying farming for a few years, and when he died at the age of sixty seven was buried, at his request, in an unmarked grave at Alberton. His wife, Kate, was killed after being thrown from a horse on 25 September 1850².

Apart from giving a somewhat barbed description of many of the passengers on board the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Henry Watson's diary describes the physical conditions of the voyage with an equally critical eye - encounters with waterspouts, thunderstorms, whaling boats.

We might remember Henry Nell, who had paid a deposit for his land in November 1836³. Henry and his son, Harley Thomas Nell left England on the *Hartley* on 7 May 1837⁴, some six weeks before the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* and arrived at Holdfast Bay a day after the Hamiltons. Although it appears that Henry did not write a journal of his voyage, there exists an account of the voyage of William Giles and his family, who were also on the *Hartley*⁵.

The account of the voyage of the *Hartley* was written by William Giles' daughter Jane.

At last, after some months delay...their arrangements were completed, and it was finally settled that on the 7th May, 1837, the whole family...should embark on board the good ship H____, bound for Kingscote, Kangaroo Island.

In those early days when so little was known of this vast Australian Continent, it was thought by some of Mr. Giles's friends that he was taking a most hazardous step, in fact, a veritable "leap into the dark", in leaving a comfortable home in England, where he was much esteemed by many around him, for this terra incognita, and indeed, as some thought it, this "waste, howling wilderness", at the antipodes. One warm hearted individual, in particular, was so persuaded that the little ones would perish, either from starvation, exposure to the elements, the attacks of savages, or from the fangs of wild beasts, that he invariably spoke of the ship that was to carry them to their destination as nothing better than a "floating lunatic asylum".

One wonders whether the Hamiltons faced such warnings from their friends at Dover.

...Mr Giles was not quite so rash as his friend thought him, for this family, then only ten in number, increased as time advanced to an alarming extent, and there might have been some difficulty in obtaining employment for fifteen fine intelligent boys, and a suitable maintenance for the half-dozen daughters, had they remained in the old country.

Richard and Ann Hamilton did not increase the number of their children, nor did any of them perish to the savages or wild beasts, but several of their children subsequently had families which increased in size "to an alarming extent".

¹ Kerr, p.28

² Kerr, p.29

³ House of Commons, *Returns Relating to Land in South Australia*, 10 April 1840,

⁴ House of Commons, *Third Report of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia*, 13 May 1839, *Returns of Land Relating to South Australia*, No.6, p.18 lists the *Hartley* as departing on 18 May 1837

⁵ Watts, Jane Isabella, *Family Life in South Australia Fifty-Three Years Ago Dating From October 1837*, W.K.Thomas & Co., Grenfell Street, 1890

⁶ In her account Jane Watts refers to William Giles as "Mr.A"

However, right or wrong, the decision had been made, and the important day of sailing at length arrived...The last farewells were taken, and on that bleak May morning of 1837 nearly the whole family saw for the last time in their lives the white cliffs of Old England.

It must have been a common sight for the friends and families of emigrants to wave from the cliffs of Kent as the ships passed out of view.

There were few incidents on the voyage worth relating until the ship reached the Cape. By that time - just a few days previously - another child had been born...

After some three weeks of unalloyed enjoyment in that beautiful town...the order came for the passengers to go on board...By this time, the vessel having taken on fresh cargo and livestock for the new settlement, she became so seriously overloaded that it was a matter for surprise that she ever reached Australia at all.

It was usual for all ships to call at Cape Town to collect new supplies, and sometimes this stopover could extend for several weeks. Sometimes the stay extended even beyond what had been intended.

That night a storm came on - one of those violent gales common to Table Bay...The wind howled and shrieked like the wailing of lost spirits in their agony, ever and anon dying away in the distance, then bursting forth afresh with such weird pitifulness in its tones, that it seemed to rouse the waves to well-nigh demoniacal fury. Ship after ship broke from its moorings, and when the morning dawned the beach was strewn with hulls and spars, and battered portions of those fine vessels which only a few hours before rode in safety at their anchors. And yet, violent as that tempest was, and fearful the din and uproar produced, not only by the elements but by the trampling of sailors and feet overhead, and the loud roaring of the Captain's voice giving orders through his speaking trumpet - the younger members of that family slept calmly on...

It appeared that the storm did no damage to the *Hartley*, but after reaching Adelaide and unloading all of the cargo...

It was discovered that the chain of their last anchor - the others had snapped like twine some hours before - had by the friction caused by the excessive straining of the ship, worn through all but a few inches of the mast to which it was attached.

When the ship finally departed from Cape Town the passengers, going back on board, were dismayed to find every spare inch of space taken up with new cargo and livestock. After some time at sea another severe gale caused the cook's galley to be damaged. The passengers had to eat cold pork and biscuits until repairs could be made. Rumours spread that the cattle taken on board at the Cape were being slaughtered in order "to save their lives".

The captain, becoming concerned at the ship's slow progress and diminishing supplies even allowed an albatross to be caught, "having no superstitious fear for its leading to ill consequences"¹, and suggested it should be made into a pie.

Accordingly, with the children flocking around them, the young ladies, for the fun of the thing, volunteered to prepare what they fondly imagined would prove a triumph of culinary skill, and gain them renown for ever. But a woeful disappointment awaited them, for "when the pie was opened" it turned out anything but "a dainty dish to set before the king".

The trials and tribulations experienced by the passengers on the *Hartley* were apparently not experienced by those of the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, which by now would have caught up with them, even though it left six weeks later. The *Katherine*

¹ Watts, p.9

Stewart Forbes did not stop at Cape Town, but travelled directly to South Australia from Rio¹.

Richard Hamilton described his voyage as "a most delightful passage of sixteen weeks".

But the voyage of the *Hartley* was not yet quite finished.

At last, after more than a five months' voyage, the welcome sound was heard of "land in sight"; and, oh! how eagerly those weary exiles rushed on deck to catch the first glimpse of that unknown country...

And what a wild, uninhabited, "Robinson Crusoe" sort of island they had come upon, thickly covered, as it was, as far as the eye could reach and down to the very beach with that dense scrub no human being can penetrate without axe in hand to clear the way...Not a sign of human habitation was visible; no smoke gracefully curling upwards from the rudest of shanties met their view. All was silent as the grave - dull, dreary, desolation - and only sounds proceeding from the sullen waves that dashed against the shore.

Was this the feeling experienced by the Hamiltons on board the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*? They did at least have the benefit of having William Holmes Hamilton with them, and he had been there before and would have prepared them for their first encounter with the new land. Nevertheless, the passengers on the *Hartley* had better things in store for them.

...after some hours' sailing a brighter prospect spread out before them in the shape of a ship or two lying in a magnificent harbour, a few cottages scattered here and there, and some signs of "the human face divine".

There had been occasional showers all day, and just as the good old ship, in-commodious as she was, dropped anchor in Nepean Bay, the sun burst forth from behind the clouds with oriental splendour followed by a glorious rainbow, which, stretching from one part of the horizon to the other, formed a complete arch with its beautiful prismatic hues of crimson, green and gold reflected in the water. An omen of good it was hoped to be by some of those wanderers from their native land...²

And so the *Hartley* had arrived, welcomed by a rainbow, just as the *Duke of York* had been greeted by a rainbow when it arrived there in 1836. One of the ships already lying at anchor in Nepean Bay was probably the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*.

The *South Australian Company* had originally intended to establish the main town of the colony on Kangaroo Island. William Light's surveys subsequently showed that a site on the mainland near the River Torrens would be much better. However, the early ships had still been directed to call at Nepean Bay where the Company had established its headquarters³.

When the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, carrying the Hamiltons, reached Kangaroo Island on 16 October 1837⁴ the passengers were informed, much to their disappointment, that the country land surveys had not been completed and that the selection of purchased land could take some time. That was hardly surprising as, after his arrival on the *Rapid* in 1836, Colonel Light had been expected to survey some 2400 kilometres of coastline in order to find the most suitable place to establish the first settlement, then survey the actual town site, as well as survey the country sections that had been pre-sold in England. Light and his team had no horses and only a few hand carts which they had

¹ Information from South Australian Maritime Museum, provided by Walter Hamilton, October 1997; Evidence given by Captain Alfred Fell to the *Select Committee on South Australia* in 1841 also indicates this.

² Watts, p.11

³ Opie, p.23

⁴ Sexton, p.50

to pull themselves¹. Bullocks only arrived several months later. Light had a preliminary plan of Adelaide drawn up by February 1837 but was hindered in his progress by arguments with Governor Hindmarsh about the survey, and by the fact that the existing survey team was expected to work on set wages while those recruited from the new arrivals could be paid significantly more².

The *Katherine Stewart Forbes* continued on, arriving at Holdfast Bay, near Adelaide, on 17 October 1837³. The following year, Henry Watson records, the ship arrived in the dark and missed the anchorage by over a mile⁴. But on the first occasion Captain Fell managed to head for the right place without any trouble. Two days later, on the 19th, a public proclamation was made of the death of King William IV and the accession of Queen Victoria - the news, which took three months to arrive, had been brought on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*.⁵

Captain Alfred Fell gave an account of his voyages to Adelaide at the hearings of the *Select Committee on South Australia* on 26 March 1841⁶. When the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* reached Holdfast Bay the passengers and cargo were landed on to the beach. Captain Fell regarded Holdfast Bay as being as safe as Spithead, being sheltered by Kangaroo Island at the mouth of the Gulf. On his later voyages he was able to take the ship up the River Torrens to the new Port of Adelaide. As well as using their own boats to unload passengers, a number of other people in boats came out to the ship to offer work to the passengers⁷.

Having disembarked at Holdfast Bay Richard sent his son John, daughter Elizabeth, and a companion, John Croucher, ahead to set up their marquee closer to Adelaide⁸.

Would-be emigrants had been advised to bring a prefabricated wooden house with them, although a tent or marquee, "which should be lined, as the rays of the sun render a tent very oppressive during the day", was more economical. Emigrants were also advised that "Doors and sashes would also greatly facilitate the erection of the settler's future dwelling"⁹.

The Hamiltons had brought with them a marquee in which they lived for some time while building a house on a half acre block which they purchased from a fellow passenger¹⁰.

This land, Town Acre 798, was located on the corner of Barnard and Hill Streets in North Adelaide. It had originally been granted in a Land Order¹¹ to Henry Grigg Hewett, a storekeeper, who also had another acre block further up Hill Street on the

¹ Kerr, pp.71-72

² Dutton, Geoffrey and Elder, David, *Colonel William Light - Founder of A City*, M.U.P., 1991, pp.204-235; Light, William, *Brief Journal of the Proceedings of William Light - Late Surveyor General of the Province of South Australia*, Adelaide, 1839, p.70; Price, p.74

³ Ship's Passenger List, *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, S.A. Archives; S.H. Hamilton, pp.11-12;

⁴ Kerr, p.43

⁵ *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, Saturday 4 October 1837

⁶ House of Commons, *Second Report from the Select Committee on South Australia, together with Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index*, 10 June 1841.

⁷ See John Croucher's letter below.

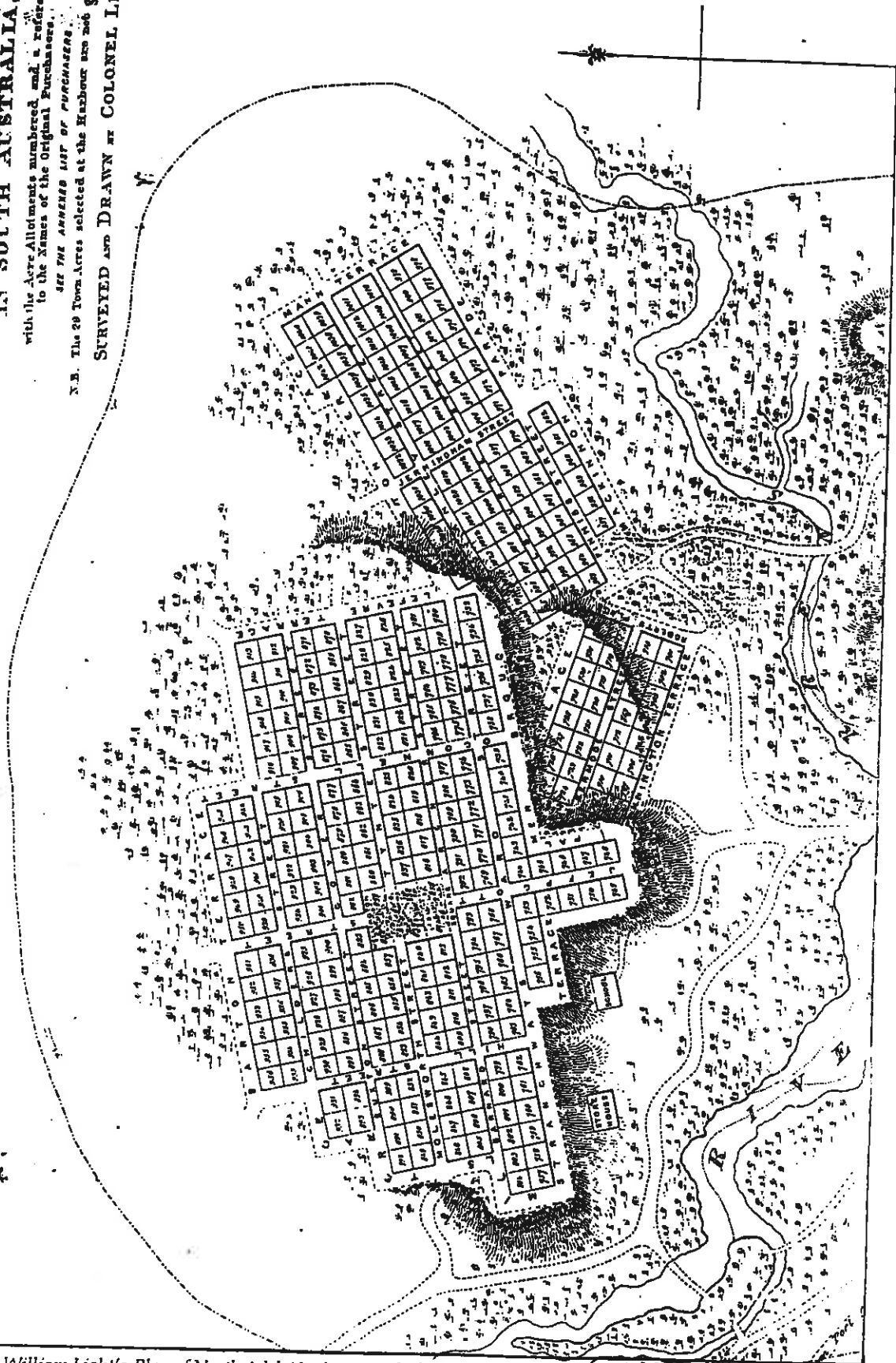
⁸ John Croucher of Dover, who applied for emigration on the same day as John and Elizabeth Hamilton, and stayed with the Hamiltons in Adelaide for some time after arriving. The IGI lists no Crouchers either baptised or married at Dover between 1800 and 1840.

⁹ Capper, Henry, *South Australia, containing Hints to Emigrants...*, London, 1838; Stephens, John, *Land of Promise - Being an Authentic and Impartial History of the Rise and Progress of the New British Province of South Australia...*, Smith and Elder, London, 1839, Facsimile Edn by Gillingham, Adelaide, 1988

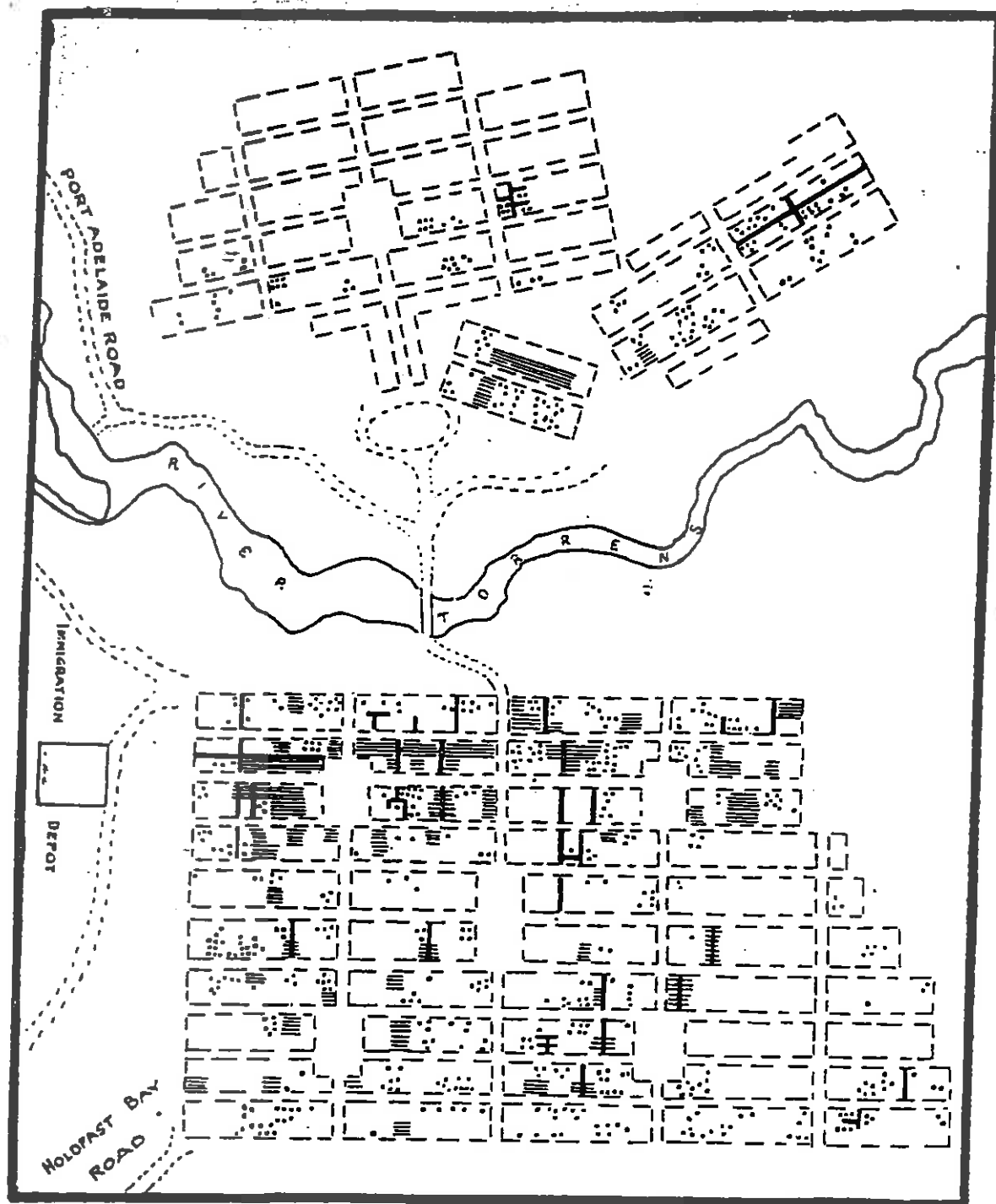
¹⁰ R.T. Hamilton, 1977; Roberts, pp. 118-120. Stories that they brought with them a prefabricated house appear to be incorrect as Richard Hamilton, in his letter, states that they lived in the marquee then built a house.

¹¹ Walter Hamilton gives a date of 23 December 1837 although this appears too late.

Plan of
THE CITY OF ADELAIDE,
 IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA,
 with the Acre Allotments numbered and a reference
 to the Names of the Original Purchasers
 SEE THE ANNEXED LIST OF PURCHASERS.
 N.B. The 20 Town Acres selected at the Harbour are not given here
 SURVEYED AND DRAWN BY COLONEL LIGHT



William Light's Plan of North Adelaide showing Block 798 on the corner of Hill and Barnard Streets



No. 12. Distribution of houses in Adelaide, 1842.
Reduced from a map by G. S. Kingston.

The shaded areas represent fairly close settlement, the dots single houses. The thick black lines show the evolution of secondary streets, not created in Light's original plan.

G.S.Kingston's Map of Adelaide in 1842 showing built up areas and individual houses

corner of Buxton Street¹. Hewett divided his land and sold it to several other people. The half acre on the Barnard and Hill Streets corner was sold to Richard Hamilton on 31 October 1837. It had a 105 foot frontage on Barnard Street and a 210 foot frontage to Hill Street. The eastern half of the block was divided into four equal blocks, each 26 feet three inches by 210 feet. One was sold to a Mr Mullard on 31 October 1837. A second to John Cowled on 7 December 1838. The third to J.Lockwood and the fourth to Edwin Stebbings on 31 October 1837.

By December 1837 the Hamiltons had begun building a pine and rammed-earth house on the block - cutting the timber from neighbouring pine forests before restrictions were imposed on timber cutting².

On 24 November 1837 Richard wrote home to family friends in Dover. It took several months for the letter to arrive at Dover, and after some more delay it was eventually published in the *Dover Chronicle* on Saturday 16 June 1838:

Knowing I myself should be much disappointed were I situated in your place, I feel myself bound to apologise for not having written by the first opportunity, after our arrival, as I have no doubt you will hear of it from M____³ or some of the family, long before you receive this.

We arrived at Kangaroo Island one day before the *Hartley*, after a most delightful passage of sixteen weeks from the time we left London Docks; but judge our sorrow and consternation at hearing, on our arrival, that we could not have our land, as there was not sufficient land surveyed of the country section to supply those who had purchased their lands for more than a year, and that it might be six or even twelve months before we should be able to gain possession, as the survey goes on so very slow, for want of sufficient force in the brigade of surveyors; that we, as we had paid our own passage money, had no claim whatever on the Commissioners, and that we must do the best we could for ourselves.

With this hopeful prospect in view we landed at Holdfast Bay, where we left our things, and having first sent the two Johns and Elizabeth the day before to erect the marquee, about four that same afternoon we started to walk seven miles, with Sarah and the younger children, by a (to us) unknown road, through the marshes and bogs, without a single house or passenger to be met, to enquire if we were right or wrong.

Within about two miles of the end of our journey we were overtaken by a native, his two wives and children, and a white man. It was then nearly dark, and we were just on the confines of a forest; you may be sure Ann (who was nearly fatigued to death through the deep sandy and boggy road, and not having been on her legs for walking for four months, and in a very weakly state too from the effects of the voyage) was nearly ready to drop down with fear; and she called to me to ask the person who was with them to keep back, and bear us company, and put us in the way, if possible, to find our tent, which he kindly consented to; after which we trudged on quite gaily, till we reached the spot where some of the emigrants who came out with us were lodged in a sort of temporary barracks - two families in about twenty four square feet. When we arrived at this spot it was about a quarter of a mile from the high road, and in a direct opposite direction to our habitation, which was at least half a mile further on.

I shall never forget poor Ann: she begged hard for shelter for the night. At the house we went to we could gain no information where the tent was fixed; at last the people gave the children a slice of bread and butter, and Ann and myself a drop of rum each. A person by the name of Wise kindly offered to conduct us by the nearest road to the tent, which we never should have found by ourselves

¹ Second Report of the Commissioners on Colonization of South Australia, Appendix No.7, Town Acre Blocks - Allotment Numbers and Original Owners, p.19. Henry Hewett is listed as having blocks 798 and 895.

² See John Croucher's letter below. S.H.Hamilton, p.12 says they remained in their temporary home on the banks of the River Torrens until May 1838. The accounts given in the letters of Richard Hamilton and John Croucher suggest that this is not accurate.

³ "M____" is unidentified.

in the dark. When arrived we all lay down on the grass together, sometimes wet and sometimes dry, for about a fortnight, during a week of which I tried to procure the same accommodation as the free emigrants had allowed them; that is to say, the baggage be removed at the Commissioners' cost, but could procure no more than the removal of no more than Elizabeth's, John's, and John C's baggage¹, so that the removal of ours only cost 5*l.* 10*s*².

After arriving here we applied for a cottage, or a spot on which to build on; we were told we might build a place to shelter ourselves on any part of the Government domain, but that we must be ready to quit it again perhaps in six weeks, perhaps in three months, or it might be a year before it was appropriated as the Governor's Park. Under such circumstances we were at a loss what to do; for town allotments were selling as high generally as from 50*l.* to 60*l.*; and having had the offer of an acre in North Adelaide for 40*l.*, Ann very much wished I would purchase the half of it, if I could have it, as an acre was more than we were capable of managing. But as I had not given any immediate answer to the proposal, which was made when I was on board ship, or at the Bay seeing about the luggage, I don't remember which, he "blowed" on it, but finally agreed to sell me the worst half for 21*l.*, which I have bought, and am to be rated on my freehold, without hindrance or leave of any one; and here we have commenced building us a house, which we hope we shall be in before you receive this letter, for we are miserably uncomfortable now.

When William³ found how things were, and how we were to be served, he said he would stay with us rather than go on with the ship, if I could procure his discharge from the Captain, which he gave, together with his wages, and a good character. He of course is now with us, and is not only a great comfort, but of infinite assistance; for I myself have suffered so much from the continual use of salt provisions, and the effects of a change of climate, that I am of no use whatever.

You will say, I think, this scrawl is very tolerable, when you know I have two poultices on the hand I am writing with, and one on the ankle, at the same moment, all from small rubs which I should not have noticed in England, but here they have almost eat my fingers off, so I will endeavour to write better in my next. Ann would have written, but we have no table to write by, or chair to sit on; and therefore she says she knows you will excuse her, as I hope all our other friends will both me and her.

Every thing here is extravagantly dear; beef 1*s.* per lb., bread 8*s.* 8*d.* per gallon, and other necessities of life in the same proportion. We have not eaten a morsel of fresh meat since we landed. Porter is 1*s.* per quart. Pigs six weeks old fetch 10*l.*; fowls that lay 10*s.* 6*d.* a couple. The cow, a very common one, which might be worth 9*l.* or 10*l.* in England, brought the Captain 30 guineas; and a sow, which was all the stock we had left, fetched 10*l.* She had but one pig in her last farrow on board the ship. A pair of draught oxen are at present worth 30*l.* and a calf 30*l.*; ewes, two years old, are worth 30*l.* a score. How long things will last in this state it is impossible to say; but this I will venture to assert that a capitalist never can realize better interest for his money than by laying it out on stock here, as their feed costs nothing; and a man who has a pair of working oxen may generally realize 30*s.* per diem. A labouring man's wages range between 3*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* a day; and a tradesman's between 8*s.* and 12*s.*

Adelaide is situated on both banks of the River Torrens, and is laid out for a very large place it comprises 2,000 acres, and for the time the allotments have been made it has increased rapidly. The town is beautifully situated; but more of that in my next, which I hope will be in about a fortnight.

I was very fearful yesterday I should not finish in time for the post, as I was called from writing in consequence of the grass being set fire to within a quarter of a mile of our tent, with the wind blowing towards us. We of course were

¹ This was 23 year old John Croucher of Dover who applied for passage on the same day as John Hamilton.

² Each adult passenger was allowed half a ton of baggage, with extra being charged at a rate of £2/10/- per ton; Stephens, p.189

³ This passage seems to refer to Richard's son, William Holmes Hamilton. If so then he must have left the *Duke of York*, possibly at Hobart in September 1836 and returned to England where he joined the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* as a crew member rather than a passenger - thus explaining why no embarkation number was issued for him.

very much frightened and all of us exerted ourselves to the utmost to prevent it from reaching us. Fortunately, when within about three feet of the canvass, and after having singed some of the lines, we extinguished it in that direction; but it extended in thirteen other places, with fearful rapidity, the grass being, in many places, strong and luxuriant, and reaching much above a man's middle. In fact, last night when we went to bed we could count at least twenty fires within seven miles. At present we consider ourselves more safe than when the grass was standing, as it has left us in the centre of a clear space.¹

Richard Hamilton was not the only one disappointed at not being able to immediately take up his land. The delay in surveying caused major discontent. In January 1838 the Editors of the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register* claimed that "What are the Surveyors about? When are we to have our land? are the questions which meet us at every turn"². They urged the government to expedite the survey so that land holders could select their land as soon as possible.

Four weeks later, on 17 December 1837, the Hamilton's companion, John Croucher, also wrote home to his friends in Dover. Again, the *Dover Chronicle* published the letter, on Saturday 23 June 1838, with this introduction³

The following is from a letter addressed to his friends by a young man named Croucher, a painter, who left this place some twelve months ago. It differs in some aspects from the account given in our last by Mr Hamilton's letter from the same place. This arises, we think, more from the different temperaments of the writers, than from external circumstances:-

North Adelaide, Dec.17, 1837

Arrived in Holdfast Bay on the 17th October, after a very fine passage of sixteen weeks, having left London on the 26th of June⁴. We arrived at the Bay before the *Hartley* and the *Solway*, both of which started in a month or six weeks before we did. Neither Ned Pain nor George Gurr came with them. Five other ships have since arrived. As soon as we arrived persons came off in boats to hire us; but none would engage themselves to work until they got on shore. The wages are good: trades-people may get 8s, 9s, or 10s a day. I was offered that myself for carpentering; for there was none of the trade there, though some were expected shortly. Any body may get 6s a day for only digging stone, just under the surface of the earth; and 25s a week for driving a bullock cart. They also have rations daily; or without them, 40s a week.

Some get 18s or 20s a week, and a taught a trade into the bargain, with other advantages; but everything is very dear, such as clothes, provisions, etc. Beef and mutton are a shilling per pound; kangaroo the same; porter a shilling per quart; and liquor very dear indeed; but altogether it is a very fine country, and there is every sign of people doing very well - young people in particular, better than old.

I have not left Mr. Hamilton yet⁵: we are building a house on his own land. Although he has gotten his country section of land⁶, he has bought half an acre in town for £20. In North Adelaide land is selling for a very high price indeed; there has been some sold for as much as £200 per acre since we have been here, and it is still getting up. We began the house yesterday, having till then been employed going to the forest, to cut down pines for the purpose and making frames for the building. We build with rammed earth; some are mud, but rammed earth is best. When wet a little, and finished, it looks like *compo*. We

¹ *Dover Chronicle and Kent Advertiser*, Saturday, 16 June 1838, p.4. Paragraph breaks have been inserted in this transcription to make reading easier.

² *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, Saturday 20 January 1838

³ *Dover Chronicle and Kent Advertiser*, Saturday, 23 June 1838. Some paragraph breaks have been added to make reading easier.

⁴ This accords with most published accounts of when the ship left London.

⁵ It is not known what John Croucher did after he left the Hamiltons. The *South Australian Register* for 27 January 1857 carried a notice of the death of John William Croucher, the eldest son of John Croucher, on 25 January 1857 at George Street, Norwood, South Australia.

⁶ This Country Section was not taken up until early 1838 because of the delay in surveying.

have plenty of natives about the town, who will fetch wood and water for *bicket*, as they call it.

Cockatoos, parrots, and other birds are abundant. I can go out at six o'clock, and shoot 14 or 20 birds within 200 yards of our tent before breakfast: they are the handsomest I ever saw. The pines are not like those in England or America, but more resembling elm. There is only one objection to this fine country, - it is so very hot, the sun is ready to melt you; but it is fine indeed, and will be flourishing. There is talk of having another town, at Encounter Bay, about 70 miles from Adelaide, but it is a bad place for shipping; so many rocks that nothing but a whale boat can enter; a ship, a whaler, belonging to the company, was wrecked there last week.

We are very scarce of young women in this country. Some of those whom we brought out have made contracts with some men. One of them, as soon as the man found out what she was, sold her for a thousand bricks to another. I don't know how she gets on at this time; but I believe she is married, and lives in the mountains, of which, as well as the plains, we have a very beautiful view.

We are going to have races. They are to commence on New Year's Day; and I understand as a fact that the ladies are going to ride. We went to the pines forest yesterday, and it was as well we did, for there are bills out now, that any one in future cutting pines will be fined 10/-.

Three or four more ships have come out since I began this letter, and we have now upwards of three thousand inhabitants. There is a mail for Sydney or Hobart Town about every month. All we have to pay for a letter to England is one penny, and you on receiving it will only have to pay postage from Portsmouth, or wherever it may be landed. This is just the country for young people, but not much for old ones, as it is so very hot in the summer part; and rather cold in the evenings. We have just had two natives here, Tam O'Shantur and his father.

Presumably work on the house continued and the family was able to move out of the tent into better accomodation. Once they moved into the house it was known as *Hill Place*¹.

The timber and rammed earth type of construction had been invented by a Mr Piesse and was considered to be "cool, substantial and of a finished appearance. The cost, including plastering, was about 6/- per square yard of wall a foot in thickness"².

A map drawn up by G.S.Kingston, who succeeded Light, shows that, by 1842, there were about six houses constructed on Town Block 798, and a few others nearby. The inability of settlers to take up their country acres meant that many, like Richard Hamilton, decided to build in the town while they were waiting. This meant that a relatively large town grew up before there was any agricultural base to support it. Agricultural produce therefore had to be imported until the colony was self-sufficient³.

When Henry Watson arrived at Adelaide early in 1838 on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* he observed that

A large stone church was nearly finished, excellent brick and stone houses, large warehouses and shops were now to be seen where only four years ago was a forest over which the savage roamed with undisputed sovereignty⁴.

Being a resident of the town for the time being, on 20 January 1838 Richard Hamilton was listed for potential jury service with the court during the year. It would appear that he was not actually called to serve on any of the cases brought before the court during 1838⁵.

¹ *Royal South Australian Almanack for 1840*, p.145 lists Richard Hamilton, farmer, at *Hill Place* in the Town Directory. He is not listed separately in the Country section.

² Price, p.112, quoting *Great South Land - Articles on Emigration*, Stirling, 1838

³ Price, pp.113-114 quoting J.F.Bennett, *South Australia*, 1843

⁴ Journal entry for 22 March 1838, Kerr, p.87

⁵ *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, Saturday 20 January 1838

Later in the year he was signatory to a letter congratulating George Gawler on his appointment to the Governorship of the Colony¹. Another signatory was Henry Nell.

In April 1837 William Light had urged the Colonization Commissioners to greatly increase the size of the survey party, especially with labourers, so that the surveys could be completed and landowners could select the land they had purchased². Richard Hamilton's fifteen year old son, John, obtained a job in late 1837 as an assistant to Light. Perhaps his knowledge of sea navigation as a mariner helped him to secure the position, although the survey party consisted of many unskilled labourers and assistants as well as those with more formal knowledge.

While his request for additional funds and assistance was being considered in England, Light continued the survey to the south of Adelaide along the Sturt River, and in December 1837 took a group, including Fisher, Hill, and others to inspect land to the north around the Lyndoch Valley³. It is quite possible that John Hamilton accompanied Light on this expedition as a junior assistant.

Late in 1837 Light announced that he had surveyed some 60,000 acres - enough to satisfy the requirements of the existing Land Orders. He advised that a meeting should be called for 1 March 1838 to enable holders of preliminary Land Orders to make their selections. Hindmarsh and others insisted on more surveys being carried out to increase the choice of land available⁴. A public meeting was finally held in Adelaide on 17 May 1838 at which a draw was taken for the order of selecting land. By sheer chance William Light's name was drawn first⁵.

Having been involved in the surveys, John Hamilton advised his father to select Section 148, which had a boundary on the Sturt River⁶. Richard Hamilton did this and moved to the property soon afterwards⁷, confirming his ownership on 6 June 1838⁸. The property became known as *Curtis Farm*⁹. Henry Nell purchased the neighbouring Section 149 and named it *Harley Farm*¹⁰, although he sold the land on 24 December 1842¹¹. Within a few months of them moving to their properties on the Sturt the site for the nearby village of Marion was gazetted and town blocks offered for sale¹².

On 10 March 1843 Henry Nell sold his town land in Barnard Street to John Morphett for £50. Richard Hamilton retained his town block until 23 April 1840 when he sold it to Robert Gouger. At the time of this sale Richard Hamilton listed his occupation as *Tailor*¹³.

¹ *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, Saturday 20 October 1838

² Wm. Light to J.H.Fisher, Resident Commissioner, 15 April 1837, House of Commons, *Second Annual Report of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia*, 26 January 1838, Appendix 4E; Price, p.76

³ Price, p.80; James, T.H., *Six Months in South Australia*, 1838, p.230

⁴ Price, pp.81-4

⁵ Dutton, G. & Elder, D., p.234; Price, p.83

⁶ *Bell Family*, p.11; S.H.Hamilton, p.12

⁷ Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997

⁸ Dolling, p.57 although the source is not given.

⁹ Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt*, Peacock, Adelaide, 1981, p.21 does not give the source of this information. The reason for the choice of name, *Curtis Farm*, is not known.

¹⁰ *South Australian Register* on Saturday 3 July 1841; The name of the farm may have been *Hartley Farm* as Henry Nell arrived at Adelaide on the ship *Hartley* a day after the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, or it may have been named after his son *Harley Thomas Nell*.

¹¹ Walter Hamilton, July 1997, gives a purchase date of 7 March 1839

¹² *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, Saturday 24 November 1838

¹³ All of this detail from Walter Hamilton of Glen Osmond, 29 July 1997

Curtis Farm

By 1840 Richard Hamilton had managed to enclose twenty five of his eighty acres with a post and rail fence and had dug a well twenty five feet deep. He sowed nearly two acres of wheat in July 1840, partly hoeing and partly dibbling it in, but later described it as an "indifferent crop" which was largely affected by smut. Two acres of barley he cut while green for use as feed. A crop of maize, planted in late September and early October, did well, but an acre of potatoes was planted rather late and was described as "rather middling". He also had an acre of garden near the house¹.

Apparently, perhaps because of the poor yield of his own wheat crop, Richard purchased 8 bushels of wheat seed from Handasyde Duncan at Eldon farm on neighbouring Section 115, in May 1839². Duncan had arrived on board the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* on its second voyage early in 1839³. He was a doctor and had acted as surgeon on the ship during its voyage out⁴. Just before leaving England, on 21 September 1838, he purchased the eighty acre Section 115 bordering Richard Hamilton's block on the opposite side of the Sturt River⁵.

Duncan had sown his wheat in January 1840 and had a "very fine crop". Another nineteen acres sown in May and June also produced a very good crop with very little smut. He had better results than the Hamiltons⁶. We might recall Henry Watson's account of Doctor Duncan and his wife Kate - which brings to mind the Kate of Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew* - and wonder whether the Hamiltons found them as objectionable as did Watson.

Henry Nell, on the next farm, also had very bad yields from his one acre of wheat. Two acres of maize produced a much better crop.

Some accounts have suggested that several acres of grape vines had been planted at Curtis Farm by mid 1838⁷, and that by 1841 1,200 gallons of wine were produced⁸, however, the 1840 farm returns make no mention of any acreage under vines⁹.

The Vine Association of South Australia imported 57,200 vine cuttings from Cape Town during 1840 and 1841 through the company of *Borradaile, Thompson and Pillans*. The cuttings that arrived in October 1841 came with clear instructions about their care and planting including the statement that -

The vineyards should produce a fair crop in the third year of planting. In good soil, with good attention, grapes have been gathered here the second year¹⁰.

¹ Returns of farms for 1840 listed in *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 3 July 1841; Also listed in House of Commons, *Second Report from the Select Committee on South Australia*, Minutes of Evidence and Appendix, 10 June 1841, Appendix, Enclosure No.4

² Returns of farms for 1840 listed in *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 3 July 1841 give Duncan's name as Handasyde while Dolling, p.24, gives Handasyde.; *South Australian Almanack* 1840, p.150

³ Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997

⁴ House of Commons, *Returns Relating to Land in South Australia*, 10 April 1840, p.31 - 27 September 1838, Mr Duncan, Surgeon on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* was paid £2/2/- fees for carrying out medical examinations.

⁵ House of Commons, *Returns Relating to Land in South Australia*, 10 April 1840, p.10

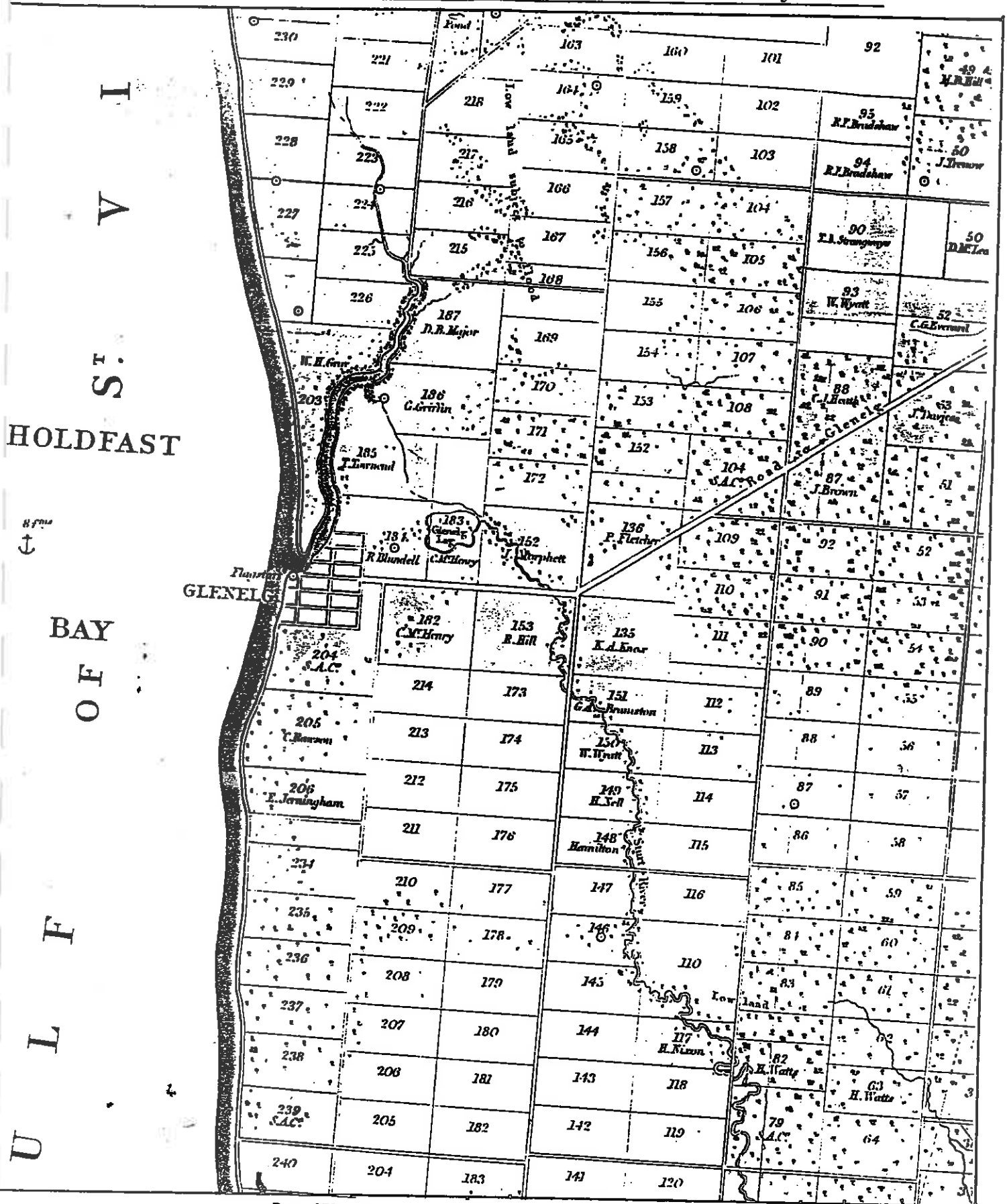
⁶ Returns of farms for 1840 listed in *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 3 July 1841

⁷ Dolling, p.57

⁸ S.H.Hamilton, p.14

⁹ Returns of farms for 1840 listed in *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 3 July 1841. Although the farm returns did have a column for "Other" cultivation as well as a general "Remarks" column no indication is given of any other cultivation having taken place at that time.

¹⁰ S.H.Hamilton, p.14; *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 23 October 1841 give a full account of this importation of the vine cuttings and fruit trees from Cape Town



Part of Plan showing location of surveyed country blocks near Glenelg.

From Third Report on South Australia

No. 19.

Appendix, No. 19 (B.)

Plan of District of
Adelaide, as divided
into Sections.

REFERENCE to the PLAN of the District of *Adelaide*, in *South Australia*, with the Country Sections, numbered, and the Names of the original Proprietors.

Note.—These Allotments are 80 Acres each.

Order of Application and Choice.	PROPRIETORS.	Number of Land Order, or Receipt.	Number of Sections.	Sections chosen.	REMARKS.
1.	John Morphet, Esq. -	442	5	District D. -	Reserved.
2.	Jonathan Sandford, Esq. -	444	5	{ 270, 271, 272, 264, 265.	
3.	George Fife Angas, Esq. -	439, 440	2	- - -	Passed; absent.
4.	John Cannan - - -	443	2	269, 281.	
5.	Henry Nell - - -	Receipt -	1	149.	
6.	— Hamilton - - -	449	1	148.	
7.	General Deighton - - -	- - -	1	279.	
8.	Wm. Wyatt, Esq. - - -	Receipt -	1	150.	
9.	Henry Nixon, Esq. - -	455, 456	2	268, 117.	
10.	C. B. Newenham, Esq. -	457, 458	2	266, 267.	
11.	Henry Watts, Esq. - -	459, 460	2	63, 82.	
12.	Donald McLean - - -	454	1	50.	
13.	John Bray - - -	Receipt -	1	275.	
14.	John Hallett (late John Paterson).	451	-	284.	
15.	Cock and Ferguson (late Inman).	461	1	289.	
16.	Thomas Helmore - - -	462	1	- - -	Reserved generally.
17.	Charles J. Cooke and Robert Augustus Ferryman (Mr. Kingdom, agent.)	Receipt -	1	District C.	
18.	D. McLaren, Esq. (late Bright.)	453	1	428.	
19.	George Alston - - -	465	1	District B. -	Reserved.
20.	William Wyatt, Esq. -	Receipt -	1	93.	
21.	J. G. Nash, Esq. - - -	476	1	219.	
22.	G. A. Bramston, Esq. -	477	1	151.	
23.	William Scott - - -	474	1	274.	
24.	David Wylie - - -	475	1	273.	
25.	Mary Ann Watson - - -	479	1	276.	
26.	William Mitchell - - -	450	1	- - -	Reserved generally.
27.	Rev. T. Morgan - - -	441	1	- - -	Passed; absent.
28.	Benjamin Wickham - -	445	1	98.	
29.	D. McLaren, Esq. (late Miss H. Williams).	466	1	220.	
30.	John Fisher - - -	473	1	District D. -	Reserved.
31.	Henry Seymour, Esq. -	478	1	District D. -	- ditto.
32.	Ditto - - -	467, 468	2	253, 254.	
33.	James Kentish, Esq. -	472	1	1.	
34.	Robert Fletcher Bradshaw, Esq.	463, 464	2	94, 95.	
35.	Edward Hutchinson Pollard (late Joule).	452	-	99.	

(True Copy.) J. Eccart,
Superintendent of the Land Office.

If Richard Hamilton was able to produce such a large quantity of wine by 1841, where did he get his cuttings two or three years earlier? And why did the 1840 farm return make no mention of the vineyard¹?

One often repeated family story states that the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* stopped at Cape Town, South Africa, on the voyage out to South Australia, where Richard collected some grape vine cuttings². However, as the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* travelled directly from Rio to South Australia that was not possible. Even if the ship had stopped Richard had very little idea of what the land was like in South Australia so it seems unlikely that he would have collected the cuttings during the break at Cape Town. Another version is that the vines were obtained from South Africa, but not until mid 1838 after he wrote to friends in Cape Town requesting that the vine cuttings be sent out³. These vines may then have been shared with four other settlers⁴.

The 1841 Census showed that Richard Hamilton, his wife Ann, and children William, John, Sarah, Ann, Robert and Alfred were all living at *Curtis Farm*⁵. Richard Hamilton's daughter Elizabeth, was living on neighbouring *Harley Farm* with her husband, Henry Nell, and children Harley⁶ and Harry⁷. A daughter, Emma Nell, was born on 10 May 1842 and baptised at *Holy Trinity* on 14 July 1842. Another son, Hamilton Nell, was born around 1846 but died in 1847 and was buried at West Terrace on 2 March 1847. At this time his father, Henry Nell, was listed as a carpenter at *Grote Street*⁸.

It is of interest that the 1841 Census of South Australia shows that several other people were possible staying with the Nells or Hamiltons, at least on the day of the census. After completing the return for the Duncan family at *Eldon Farm* on Section 115, where Handasyde Duncan, James Duncan and Jane Duncan were listed, the collector then visited the Brewer family⁹. The next stop was the Hamilton property where the Hamilton family was enumerated, as well as Catherine Duncan, possibly Handasyde's wife Kate, and Walter Manser¹⁰. The Mansers were living to the north at Thomas Cotter's *Pineshill* property on Section 107 and the census returns for their family shows that Walter Manser and his sister Margaret were not at home at the time.

It would appear that the Hamiltons had other visitors on that day. Eliza Bradbury and Thomas Henderson are also listed. While it is uncertain just who Eliza Bradbury¹¹ was, twenty year old Thomas Henderson was undoubtedly visiting eighteen year old Sarah Hamilton who would later become his wife.

Having completed counting the people at the Hamilton property the census collector went next door to the Nells - Henry, Elizabeth and sons Harley and Henry - then across the back fence and the Sturt River to the Mitfords on Section 114.

¹ The 1840 returns did not have a specific place to mark vine acreages, whereas the other crops did. There was an "Other" column and a general "Remarks" column in which comments about other farm activities could be made - cattle, sheep, hens, etc. - but none of the returns mentioned vines.

² Roberts, p.118; Bishop, p.39; Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997

³ S.H.Hamilton, p.14; Dolling, p.57, quotes part of a letter written by Richard Hamilton to friends in South Africa asking for the vines to be sent out, but no source is given.

⁴ S.H.Hamilton, p.14

⁵ South Australia, Census, 1841, p.240 District B.

⁶ Harley Thomas Nell was baptised on 1 July 1829 at Manchester Cathedral. He accompanied his father on board the *Hartley* in 1837.

⁷ Harry Nell was born on 13 November 1840 and baptised at *Holy Trinity*, Adelaide on 10 December 1840. (Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997).

⁸ Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997. Emma married on 27 June 1863; Keith Eckert, p. 1 states that Henry Nell died in 1843 while Marion Boyd gives 1845.

⁹ S.A.Census 1841, 407, p.238 - Handasyde Duncan aged under 35, James Duncan under 14, Jane Duncan under 35

¹⁰ S.A.Census 1841, 407, p.179-180 Catherine Duncan aged under 35, Walter Manser under 21

¹¹ The *Bradford* family was on Section 110 at the time.

By early 1841 the Hamiltons had six cattle, one horse and ten acres under cultivation¹. In the following year they had 59 cattle, 12 acres of wheat, four of barley, six of maize and one acre of potatoes².

By 1843 the growing number of cattle in the colony brought the need to brand cattle. Farmers were required to register their cattle brands. Richard Hamilton chose an 'H' enclosed within a circle. Handasyde Duncan a joined 'HD', Henry Nell a joined HN³.

By 1844 R.W.Hamilton is listed in the *South Australian Almanack and General Directory* as living at Sturt, on the South Road, with 45 acres of wheat, 15 acres of barley, one and a half acres of peas, seventy six cattle, and five pigs⁴. Again, no mention is made of the acreage under vines. Whatever the state of his farm Richard Hamilton did not choose to take part in the *Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition* which was held in Adelaide on Wednesday 14 February 1844 with the intent of showing off the produce of the colony⁵.

Also in early 1844 both Richard Hamilton and John Hamilton took out Occupation Licences under the "Act of Council on protecting the wastelands of the Crown in South Australia from encroachment, intrusion, and trespass"⁶.

In 1848 Richard's son, Henry, extended the vine plantations to cover the full eighty acres. The varieties planted included Shiraz, Grenache, Pedro Ximenes, Muscatel, and Doradillo⁷.

¹ *South Australian Almanack for 1841*

² *South Australian Almanack for 1842*

³ *South Australian Almanack and Adelaide and Colonial Directory for 1843*, MacDougall, p.123; Cotter, p.157

⁴ *The South Australian Almanack and General Directory for 1844*, James Allen, Adelaide, p.201-2; No mention is made of the vines. Did Richard Hamilton have a middle name, possibly William? This may simply be an error as the 1840 return listed him as R.C.Hamilton in the *Second Report of the Select Committee on South Australia*.

⁵ *South Australian Register*, 17 February 1844

⁶ *South Australian Register*, Saturday 9 March 1844

⁷ *The South Australian Almanack and General Directory for 1844*, James Allen, Adelaide, p.189.; *Ewell News*, Vol.2, No.1, issued by Hamilton's Ewell Vineyards Pty.Ltd.

Elizabeth Catherine Hamilton

Elizabeth Catherine was born on 17 April 1814, six months after her parents married. She eventually learned the skills of mantua maker and milliner.

In April 1838 she turned twenty four and by that time had most likely known Henry Nell for several months. In fact, she may have met Henry on that day back in October 1837 when she walked the seven miles to Adelaide from Holdfast Bay with her brother John and John Croucher.

Henry Nell, who turned forty one in January 1838, and his son, Harley Thomas, aged 8, had arrived at Holdfast Bay shortly after the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, on 28 October 1837 on board the 328 ton *Hartley* under the command of Captain Fewson¹.

Unable to take up their country land both the Hamiltons and Nells were forced to remain in Adelaide. Richard purchased his town half acre on Hill Street from Henry Hewett on 31 October 1837. The neighbouring half acre was divided into four smaller blocks, one of which was purchased John Lockwood. Lockwood's block was subsequently sold to Henry Nell for £10 on 27 November 1838. He also purchased part of John Cowled's block - a strip three feet wide running the whole depth of the block - on 13 August 1839².

Henry Nell had good reason to purchase the town block so close to the Hamiltons for, on 26 July 1838, he had married Elizabeth Catherine Hamilton, nearly seventeen years younger³, at *Holy Trinity Church*, North Adelaide⁴.

¹ Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997, quoting S.A. Archives 1174; Cockburn, R., *South Australia What's in a Name*, p.97

² Details of land transactions from Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997.

³ Henry Nell was baptised on 29 January 1797 at St Olave, Southwark. He married Emma Barrett and had two sons, Harley Thomas, 1829, and Henry Wilson, 1830. (Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997)

⁴ *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, Saturday 28 July 1838

Richard the Third

Richard Hamilton, the Third, was born in 1817. There was *no Application for Embarkation* on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* submitted for the him, nor for his younger brother, Henry, when the rest of the family made their applications back in June and July 1837¹. He did not come with them on the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*.

Richard possibly attended the *Blue Coat School* from 1825 to 1832 and, like his brothers John and William, became a mariner. He remained living in Snargate Street² after the rest of the family left for South Australia in mid 1837. His younger brother, Henry, aged only eleven in 1837, was still at the *Blue Coat School*.

On 6 May 1841 at the age of twenty five, a little later than usual, Richard the Third applied for the Freedom of the Corporation of Dover on the basis of being the son of Richard Hamilton, Tailor. He gave his occupation as Mariner and his address as Snargate Street³.

He eventually came to South Australia and when he married Margaret Collins in Adelaide in 1850 he gave his occupation as *Lighterman* - probably referring to work on a Lighter - a flat bottomed boat which ferried goods to and from ships which could not anchor close to shore⁴. Richard the Third continued to work with ships until at least 1879 when he was living at Birkenhead, near Port Adelaide, and still called himself a *Mariner*⁵.

¹ Sydney Holmes Hamilton later stated that those left behind were Elizabeth Catherine, then aged twenty three and working as a milliner; John, aged fifteen and a Mariner, both of whom lived at Snargate Street; William Holmes Hamilton, aged seventeen, also a Mariner and living at *Margate Street*; and Henry, aged eleven and still at the *Blue Coat School* in London, S.H.Hamilton, p.12; By contrast Keith Eckert has stated, more accurately but still incorrectly, that only two children did not accompany their parents - Henry, who was still at the *Blue Coat School*, and William Holmes Hamilton, who was a seaman on the *Duke of York*, Eckert, p.1.

² Pigot's Directory of Dover 1839, indicates that John Fox, Bookbinder, had moved in to 119 Snargate Street by 1839, although Richard may have still lived there. Captain John Hamilton was at 7 Strond Street.

³ *Dover Electors Roll* 1841

⁴ Marriage Certificate, Richard Hamilton/Margaret Collins, 19 September 1850, *Holy Trinity Church*, Adelaide, 1850 #1581

⁵ Application to distribute the estate of Richard Hamilton, 25 June 1879, lists addresses and occupations of his children - Walter Hamilton, July 1997

William Holmes Hamilton

As we have seen, Richard Hamilton spoke to Captain Alfred Fell and arranged for his son, William, to be discharged from service with the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1837 so that he could remain with the family in Adelaide.

He was with the family at *Curtis Farm* at the time of the 1841 Census¹ and in 1845 a W.H.Hamilton was listed at a property called *Carrington*².

At some time during the mid 1840s William returned to Dover³ where he married Charlotte Laker in May 1847⁴. He then travelled, for a third time, to South Australia, where he and Charlotte made their home at Happy Valley, a little to the south of his father's property on the Sturt. In 1847 an H.Hamilton is listed as a farmer at Happy Valley⁵. Their son, William Holmes Hamilton (the Second), was born at Happy Valley in 1854⁶.

By 1867 William Holmes Hamilton, the First, had purchased one hundred acres of land at Emu Bay, Section 242, on the northern coast of Kangaroo Island. This land was purchased from a Mr Reeves, manager with the *South Australian Company*. In 1867 William travelled to the island on a schooner, *The Albert*, and walked twenty five miles from American River to Emu Bay. He was soon joined by the rest of his family and the land was then cultivated and crops grown.

Later William purchased more land at Port Moorowie on the Yorke Peninsula, thirty miles to the north of Kangaroo Island across Investigator Strait. His son, William Holmes the Second went to the Port Moorowie property in 1871 to help manage it, being only seventeen at the time. He remained there for another ten years before returning to Kangaroo Island in 1881 where he purchased another 3,000 acres⁷.

The Kangaroo Island properties, at least one of which, Section 58⁸ on the *Bay of Shoals*, was called *Dover Farm*, were farmed by William Holmes Hamilton the First, and his sons, until 1904 when they were divided up. It is reported that William Holmes Hamilton also had a residence at Cape Borda on the north west coast of Kangaroo Island⁹, and more land at Birchmore Lagoon, approximately fifteen miles south west of Kingscote¹⁰. In the meantime, William the Second purchased a number of town properties at Kingscote. In 1881 he married Annie Freer Main, daughter of George Main of Willoughby¹¹. William Holmes the second died on 13 June 1931. His wife, Annie, died thirty years earlier on 5 June 1901¹².

¹ *S.A.Census*, 1841, 407, p.240

² *South Australian Almanack and General Directory for 1845*, Bennett, p.84

³ There were a number of unclaimed letters for a *William* and a *W.C.Hamilton* in the *South Australian Register* on 22 July 1840, 16 October 1840 and 21 January 1841. No other reference to a *William* or *W.C.Hamilton* in Adelaide at that time has been found so these could have been for William Holmes Hamilton.

⁴ Keith Eckert p.35; The IGI does not list a marriage for William Holmes Hamilton and Charlotte Laker at Dover for this period.

⁵ *South Australian Almanack and General Directory for 1847*

⁶ *Cyclopaedia of South Australia*, 1909, Vol.2, gives biographical details of both William Holmes Hamiltons but seems to get some details confused.

⁷ A South Australian Department of Lands map from 1876 shows that W.H.Hamilton already owned significant acreages at Western River (Sections 1302 and 2844) as well as Section 1285 at Emu Bay.

⁸ Letter to Sandra Shaw from Garnet Bell, 18 January 1996

⁹ Letter to Sandra Shaw from Nellie Harris 1 December 1995

¹⁰ Letter to Sandra Shaw from Garnet Bell, 18 January 1996

¹¹ *Cyclopaedia of South Australia*, 1909, Vol.2, gives biographical details of both William Holmes Hamiltons but seems to get some details confused.

¹² Tombstone of Annie Freer Hamilton at Kingscote Cemetery, photographed in November 1990 by Kerralie Shaw and Andrew Korbel; Eckert, p.2; Holmesby 1985.

William Holmes Hamilton, the First, remained on Kangaroo Island until his death in 1917.

John Hamilton

John Hamilton was born on 25 January 1822 and baptised at the church of *St. Mary the Virgin*, in Dover, on 13 February 1822¹. He probably attended the *Blue Coat School* between about 1829 and 1836, and had just started on a career as a Mariner² when the family decided to emigrate to South Australia in mid 1837.

After arriving at Adelaide in October 1837 he within a week or two obtained a position assisting the survey teams of Colonel William Light³. In this capacity he was able to advise his father of the best land to select in fulfilment of his eighty acre land order.

Although the 1841 Census lists John Hamilton as living with his family at *Curtis Farm* on the Sturt, in that year a J. Hamilton is also listed as a stockholder and farmer on a property in the Barossa Valley, south east of Lyndoch and a few kilometres north of Mount Crawford⁴. John Hamilton certainly later occupied land known as Section 955 in the Barossa. If the 1841 listing refers to John Hamilton it would not be surprising if his choice of land at Barossa was the result of accompanying William Light on his surveying expeditions to Lyndoch in December 1837⁵. Perhaps it was his knowledge of the Barossa land survey that enabled him to become better acquainted with the Manser family.

The Mansers

Margaret Manser was baptised on 6 December 1821 and was the daughter of William James Manser⁶ and Sarah, sometimes called Sally, Vidler⁷. She had ten brothers and sisters - Edward, who had been born on 11 January 1818 at Stradbroke, Kent⁸; William, born in 1820, Sarah in 1825, Delilah in 1827, all in Westham, Sussex; Walter born in 1829, Philip in 1831, Rebecca in 1833, and Thomas in 1844, all baptised at Pevensey, Sussex⁹. Then Aaron born in 1836 and Mary in 1838, both back at Westham¹⁰.

Both Pevensey and Westham were near Hastings in Sussex. Pevensey was once a good port but the harbour, like so many others, gradually silted up. In 1839 the Parish had 343 inhabitants. The neighbouring Parish of Westham had a population of 752 in 1831. The village of Westham was described as being "inconsiderable, possessing nothing meriting particular notice"¹¹.

¹ IGI Film 355633

² His occupation is listed as *Mariner* on his *Application for Embarkation*

³ *Bell Family*, p.11; S.H.Hamilton, p.12; Dolling, p.21; None of these give the source of this information.

⁴ S.A. Census 1841, 407, p.162, Section 955. The Census gives his age as between 21 and 34. At the same time the 1841 Census also lists John Hamilton as being resident with his parents at Sturt (407, p.240); Letter from State Library of South Australia, 14 May 1980 states that John Hamilton's marriage certificate on 31 March 1842 lists his address as being Section 148 on the Sturt.

⁵ Colonel William Light, *Brief Journal*, Adelaide 1839; Dutton, p.230; Price, A., *The Foundation and Settlement of South Australia 1829-1845*, Adelaide, 1924, p.80; James, Horley T., *Six Months in South Australia*, 1838, pp.230, 288; Munchenberg, Reginald, *The Barossa - A Vision Realised*, Lutheran Publishing House, Adelaide, 1992

⁶ Born at Hurstmonceux, Sussex on 2 June 1790. Worked as a farm labourer:- Lyn Graney to Marion Boyd 1997

⁷ PRO, S.A., CO 386/150, Entry 5341, AJCP Reel 875; Sarah Vidler was born at Ticehurst, Sussex, and baptised on 17 February 1804 IGI 892355

⁸ Lyn Graney to Marion Boyd, 1997

⁹ Pevensey Baptisms IGI Film 504417; Walter bp 7 June 1829; Philip bp 13 March 1831; Rebecca bp 13 January 1833; Thomas bp 16 November 1834

¹⁰ Westham Baptisms IGI Film 822887; William bp 23 April 1820; Margaret bp 6 December 1821; Sarah bp 17 April 1825; Delilah bp 29 April 1827; Aaron bp 7 August 1836; Mary 1 April 1838

¹¹ *Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the Counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex*, Pigot and Co., London, September 1839

The eldest son, Edward was a soldier and had been engaged to escort convicts being transported to Australia¹. Perhaps on his advice, perhaps lured by the offer of free passages, and perhaps experiencing the hard times that many agricultural labourers were going through, his parents decided to emigrate to South Australia.

Margaret Manser made her application to emigrate on 1 July 1839. According to her application, she had been working as a servant at Westham². Her father, William, applied on the same date for himself and ten others, unnamed³ - possibly his wife and the other nine children. He listed his occupation as *dairyman*⁴. The family arrived at Adelaide on board the *Duchess of Northumberland* on 19 December 1839⁵.

It is reported that William soon found work with a Mr Hamilton in the *Plympton* district of Adelaide⁶. In 1840 there was a property known as *Plympton Hamlets* on Section 108 which was listed under the names of "William Litton & others"⁷. It had been divided into one acre allotments and had "a considerable number of persons located on it"⁸. Section 108 was just north of the Adelaide to Glenelg Road - the road to Holdfast Bay. Richard Hamilton's *Curtis Farm* was only a few blocks, perhaps two miles, to the south. It would appear that the Mansers actually found work with Richard Hamilton at *Curtis Farm*⁹.

Although it is now said that the Mansers lived in the *Plympton District* they actually lived on the neighbouring property to *Plympton Hamlets*, which was Thomas Cotter's *Pineshill*¹⁰ on Section 107. Doctor Thomas Young Cotter was the Colonial Surgeon. In 1840 there were four houses, a dairy, stockyard, fowl house, and other buildings at *Pineshill*. Forty acres had been enclosed and excellent crops of maize and potatoes were being produced¹¹. It was at *Pineshill* that a son, James Manser, was born to William and Sally on 16 November 1840. He was baptised at the *Holy Trinity Church* in North Terrace on 4 April 1841¹². The 1841 Census lists the Mansers as living in District A near Adelaide¹³. *Pineshill* was in District A¹⁴.

By April 1841 the surveys of the Mount Crawford and Barossa areas had been completed and land was available for selection¹⁵. Soon afterwards Thomas Cotter purchased Section 948, at Mount Crawford and then offered to lease it to William

¹ Lyn Graney to Marion Boyd, 1997

² PRO, S.A., CO 386/150, Entry 5341, AJCP Reel 875

³ PRO S.A. CO 386/150, Entries 5341 and 5342, AJCP reel 875; Letter from State Library of South Australia, 14 May 1980

⁴ Lyn Graney states that only six of the children lived and only five emigrated to South Australia, quoting Embarkation Numbers 3230 (William), 3231 (Sally) and 3232 (Margaret) with three male children and one female child being listed. A Mortlock Library Shipping list (provided by Marion Boyd) gives David Manser, Application No. 5343, Margaret Manser, 5342, and William Manser with one female and six children, 5341, with Embarkation numbers as listed. On this list William Manser's occupation is given as *Agricultural Labourer*.

⁵ Malcolm Manser 1997

⁶ Reported by Malcolm Manser, 1997. There was also a John Hamilton listed on board the *Glenstowilly* which arrived at Adelaide on 18 September 1839 (S.A. Archives, 743, v.1, p.328) but no application for his emigration has been located - Letter from State Library of South Australia, 14 May 1980.

⁷ Section 108 - Returns of farms for 1840 listed in *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 12 June 1841

⁸ Section 108 - Returns of farms for 1840 listed in *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 12 June 1841

⁹ Letter from Malcolm Manser of Highlands, Mount Crawford, 24 August 1997

¹⁰ Section 107 - Returns of farms for 1840 listed in *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 12 June 1841

¹¹ Section 107 - Returns of farms for 1840 listed in *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 12 June 1841

¹² Parish Register, *Holy Trinity*, Adelaide - supplied by Joan Maguire.

¹³ S.A. Census, 1841, 407, p.179-180. The family is listed as being William and Sarah, both aged under 50; David under 21; Philip under 14; Rebecca under 14; Thomas under 7; Avon under 7; and James under 7. The identity of the David is uncertain, it may be Edward or it may be another son born between 1821 and 1825. Similarly, Thomas may be a child born on the voyage out or after arrival, as Thomas born in 1834 apparently died as an infant.

¹⁴ Section 107 - Returns of farms for 1840 listed in *The South Australian Register* on Saturday 12 June 1841

¹⁵ Price, p.141

Manser¹. It is reported that William Manser's son, Walter, who would have been aged only twelve in June 1841, and daughter, Margaret, who turned twenty in December that year, took some cows and supplies and walked to Mount Crawford to inspect the land first².

When they arrived at the property they found a hollow tree which provided them with shelter³. Walter then walked back to Adelaide to inform his parents of what the property was like, leaving Margaret alone to brave the interest of the local aborigines for some thirty six hours before his return⁴. The story has some similarities to that of eccentric German geologist, Herr Menge, who had been engaged by the South Australian Company, and later went to live near Mount Crawford in a hollow tree⁵.

Suitably impressed by the land and its prospects the Mansers decided to move to Mount Crawford in late 1841⁶ although Margaret Manser used *Pineshill* as her address at least until March 1842⁷. Certainly by 1843 William Manser was listed at a country property named *Chingford*⁸. It was apparently the *Chingford* property that Thomas Cotter leased to William Manser⁹. The *South Australian Almanack* for 1844 lists no Mansers or Cotters in the country districts closest to Adelaide, but does list William Manser at a property at Richmond with 9 acres of wheat, 8 of barley, 18 cattle, 5 pigs and 120 goats¹⁰, and it does list *Hamilton and Mason*, which probably should be *Hamilton and Manser*, at Barossa with 30 cattle¹¹. By 1847 William Manser is listed as a dairyman in the Barossa Range district.

When the Manser family first arrived at the property they built a slab hut with a thatched roof and stone chimneys, which were still remaining in 1997. The property was eventually purchased, and added to¹², by William Manser and was given the name *Highlands*¹³.

Nearby to Mount Crawford William Giles, who came out on the *Hartley*, had also purchased some land in 1841. On 27 December of that year, in order to celebrate his fiftieth birthday, he and his family and friends decided upon a picnic at the Mount.

Several friends were invited from town; in fact, as many as they could possibly find accommodation for; and the two Doctors B(rowne) and their sister, who were living a few miles away in another direction, promised to meet them on the ground. Quite a cavalcade started from the house - some on horseback, others driving, and all were in the highest of spirits, as the day was lovely and the country they had to traverse more resembled a gentleman's park, with beautiful

¹ Letter from Malcolm Manser 24 August 1997 who states that the land was originally owned by Rev. Miller

² Malcolm Manser, 1997

³ The tree was still standing on the property in 1997.

⁴ Malcolm Manser, 1997

⁵ Watts, pp.18-19

⁶ Lyn Graney 1997. Letter from Malcolm Manser, 24 August 1997.

⁷ Margaret Manser gave *Pineshill* as her address when she married John Hamilton on 31 March 1842 - S.A. Marriage Certificate.

⁸ *South Australian Almanack and General Directory, 1843*, MacDougall, p.14 Country Districts; In 1843 there were to *South Australian Almanacks* published. One was edited by Archibald MacDougall and listed Cotter at *Chingford*. The other, edited by Cotter himself, listed William Manser at *Chingford* and Cotter both at his Grenfell Street freehold and at *Pineshill*. Cotter p.148, p.169, p.179

⁹ Letter from Malcolm Manser of *Highlands*, Mount Crawford, 24 August 1997

¹⁰ *South Australian Almanack and General Directory, 1844*, p.208

¹¹ *South Australian Almanack and General Directory, 1844*, p.249

¹² Lyn Graney states that adjoining Sections 949, 951 and 1185 were also added to William Manser's holdings. Malcolm Manser (24 August 1997) states that Sections 949 and 951 were not owned or worked by the Mansers, but that Section 953 was.

¹³ Lyn Graney 1997; William Manser died aged 77 in 1868, Sally died on 2 October 1860. Their graves are in the Cemetery just south of Mount Crawford.

undulating slopes and pretty winding river, than what had been until five years before the abode of the untutored savage only¹.

And so, it seems that the Mount Crawford district was certainly attractive, despite the occasional attentions of *untutored savages*². The happiness of the Giles' birthday party was somewhat dampened when the young man sent to bring all the children took the wrong track and ended up being lost for most of the day.

But to return to Margaret Manser and John Hamilton.

How did Margaret Manser meet John Hamilton, who was only four weeks younger than her? At least some of the Mansers worked for the Hamiltons, and Walter Manser seems to have been at *Curtis Farm* when the 1841 Census was taken³. John Hamilton probably knew Margaret Manser fairly well before the Mount Crawford expedition. It seems reasonable to speculate that Walter and Margaret might have been accompanied to Mount Crawford in mid 1841 by John Hamilton. John may have been to the area with William Light three years earlier. When Walter went back to Adelaide John may have remained with Margaret.

On 31 March 1842, only a few months after the expedition to Mount Crawford, John Hamilton and Margaret Manser were married at *Holy Trinity Church*, Adelaide. It is hardly surprising that the marriage took place as their son, Richard, was born barely two months later, on 29 May 1842⁴. One can well imagine what took place in the shelter of that hollow tree at Mount Crawford nine months earlier in mid 1841.

At the time of the wedding Margaret listed her address as *Pineshill*, near Adelaide⁵, and after their marriage John and Margaret made their home at *Curtis Farm*, his father's property, where Richard was born on 29 May 1842⁶. A second son, George William, was born on 10 September 1843 but at that time both John and Margaret listed their address as *Pineshill*⁷.

By 1844 they had moved back to the Barossa Valley where John worked with the Mansers⁸. The 1844 *South Australian Almanack* lists *Hamilton and Mason* in the Barossa district with 30 cattle. It seems likely that this should in fact be *Hamilton and Manser*⁹. By 1847 John Hamilton is listed as an *overseer* at the property, which was described as being at *Pewsey Vale*¹⁰. It was at this farm south east of Lyndoch, and just north of Mount Crawford, that a daughter, Mary Ann, was born on 25 September 1844¹¹. She was baptised at *Holy Trinity* in Adelaide on 7 December 1845¹².

The third son, John, was born on 28 April 1846. Next was Dyson born on 9 September 1847; Sidney, 19 May 1849; Margaret, 27 June 1850; Sarah Jane, 16

¹ Watts, pp.100-103

² Malcolm Manser, 1997, says "they saw no white man, only blacks".

³ S.A. Census 1841, 407, p.204

⁴ Baptism Register, SRG 94/2/2, v.1, p.149

⁵ Holy Trinity Church, Marriage Register, State Library of South Australia Archives, Accession No.1486, p.63

⁶ Holy Trinity Church, Baptism Register, Richard Hamilton born 29 May 1842, baptised 7 November 1842, Parents John and Margaret Hamilton of *Curtis Farm*, Occupation Labourer

⁷ Holy Trinity Church, Baptism Register, George Hamilton born 10 September 1843, baptised 5 October 1843, Parents John and Margaret Hamilton of *Pineshill*, Occupation Labourer

⁸ *South Australian Almanack and General Directory*, 1844, p.249

⁹ *South Australian Almanack and General Directory*, 1844, p.249

¹⁰ *South Australian Almanack and General Directory*, 1847

¹¹ Birth Certificate, Mary Ann Hamilton, 25 September 1844, Barossa, Book 1, p.82

¹² Baptism Register, Holy Trinity Church Adelaide, Mary Ann Hamilton, born 25 September 1844, baptised 7 December 1845, Parents John and Margaret Hamilton of St Mary's, Occupation Farmer.

August 1852; Edward, 1856; Alfred, 1857; Walter, 1858; Albion, 1859; Robert Henry, 1861; and Caroline, born on 30 December 1866¹.

In the middle of all this, in 1852, John and Margaret Hamilton moved to the goldfields of Victoria. We shall return to their story shortly.

¹ Dates supplied by Marion Boyd and checked by her against Victorian and South Australian Indexes.

[illegible]

Sarah Hamilton

Sarah Hamilton was the fifth child, the second daughter, of Richard Hamilton and Ann Holmes. She was born on 20 February 1824 and christened at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover. In 1837 at the age of thirteen she emigrated to Adelaide with her parents.

On 19 March 1842, just twelve days before her older brother, John Hamilton, married Margaret Manser at *Holy Trinity*, Adelaide, Sarah married Thomas Henderson in the same church¹.

Unlike her brother's marriage less than two weeks later, there was no urgency to this union, and Sarah and Tom subsequently had eleven children over the next fifteen years - Thomas, born in 1843; Hamilton, in 1844; Henry, 1845; Robert Allan, 1847; James Spice, 1849; William Holmes, 1850; Ann Holmes, 1852; Catherine, 1853; Charlotte, 1854; Agnes, 1856; and Sarah, 1858.

Thomas Henderson was aged sixteen when he arrived in Adelaide on 12 January 1837 on board the 662 ton *Coromandel*. The *Coromandel* had sailed from Deal in Kent on 26 September 1836². He came with his father, Thomas, aged 36, his mother, 37 and a fifteen year old sister. They were from the town of Langcliffe, near Settle, in Yorkshire. Also on board the *Coromandel* were a prefabricated Bank, Iron Chests and Bank Notes for the Bank being established by the South Australian Company³.

In 1842, when Thomas junior, married Sarah Hamilton, the Henderson family lived at *The Black Forest*, Section 87,⁴ which was located just two blocks to the east of the Hamilton's farm, almost diagonally opposite Handasyde Duncan's property. As we have seen, Thomas Henderson was probably with the Hamiltons when the 1841 Census was taken.

From 1840 there was a *Hamilton and Henderson, Wine Merchants* partnership, and at times *Hardy and Hamilton*, listed in the South Australian Almanacs, however the Hamilton side of these partnerships seems to have been James Hamilton, owner of a significant amount of land, especially in the McLaren Vale area. It is not known who the Henderson was⁵.

In 1843, when their son Thomas was born, Thomas and Sarah Henderson gave their address as being Melbourne Street in North Adelaide, and his occupation as Labourer⁶.

More of Thomas and Sarah Henderson shortly.

By 1842 three of Richard and Ann Hamilton's children had married - Elizabeth Catherine married Henry Nell on 26 July 1838; Sarah married Thomas Henderson on 19 March 1842; and John married Margaret Manser on 31 March 1842.

¹ Marriage certificate, Tom Henderson/Sarah Hamilton, 19 March 1842, *Holy Trinity Church*, Adelaide

² Opie, pp.24, 36; Also on board were a Rachel Wilkie and C.Wilkie

³ Stephens, p.170

⁴ State Library of South Australia, Letter to Dorothy Hughes, 14 March 1979

⁵ South Australian Almanacs, 1840 p.145; 1841 p.121; 1842 p.123; 1843 p.147; 1844 p.272; Platt's Almanac, Diary and South Australian Directory, 1851, pp.121,122, 123

⁶ *Holy Trinity Church*, Baptism Register, Thomas Henderson, born 17 February 1843, baptised 20 March 1843, Parents Thomas and Sarah Henderson, Melbourne Street, Occupation Labourer - provided by Joan Maguire.

Anne Jane Hamilton

Anne Jane Hamilton was born on 15 March 1828 and baptised at *St Mary the Virgin*, Dover. She was only nine years of age when she arrived at Holdfast Bay in 1837. On 7 May 1850, at the age of twenty two, Anne Jane married William May at *Holy Trinity Church* in Adelaide.

William May was of Cornish descent, and had arrived at Adelaide on board the *Princess Royal* on 16 March 1847. He was born at St Germans, Cornwall, on 19 December 1823. His parents were Richard May and Ann Stephens¹.

William and Anne Jane eventually moved to Kapunda where William worked on a *clod crusher* and in 1861 received a Certificate of Merit from the Kapunda Agricultural and Horticultural Society for his efforts.

In 1866 William, Anne Jane and their children, by then numbering ten, moved to Victoria - first to Bungaree, near Ballarat, then to Pleasant Creek, or Stawell. Five more children were added to the family with the last, the fifteenth, being Wilfred, born at Pleasant Creek in 1872.

In 1876 William purchased land at Jung Jung near Nhill.

William May died on Wednesday 26 August 1908 at *Church Hill*, Nhill at the age of 85. Anne Jane died nearly a year later on 29 May 1909, also at *Church Hill*. She was 83².

¹ From Gwen Chamberlain of Curtin, ACT, August 1997. Richard May and Ann Stephens were married at St Germans, Cornwall, on 27 February 1821.

² From Gwen Chamberlain of Curtin, ACT, August 1997

Robert Hamilton

Robert Hamilton was born at Dover on 25 January 1830, the second youngest son of Richard and Ann Hamilton. He was only seven and a half years old when the family left to travel to South Australia.

Little is heard of Robert for a few years. A Robert Hamilton, along with John Croucher, and many others, is listed as being a signatory to a petition seeking changes to the land survey system on 4 April 1840¹, but Robert would only have been ten years old. As there does not appear to have been another Robert Hamilton as a landholder in the Colony at that time this may in fact refer to his father Richard Hamilton².

At some time there was possibly a disagreement between Robert and his father or brothers at the Sturt River property regarding his willingness to be involved with the vineyard and it is reported that "he was given a shilling and told to find his way in the world"³.

Early in 1852 Robert and his brothers Richard, John and Alfred, and sister Sarah Henderson, joined the rush to the Victorian goldfields, but Robert appears to have returned to Adelaide after his father's death at the end of August 1852, and on 20 January 1853, aged twenty three, he married Elizabeth Ann Berriman, aged 19. Robert gave his address as *The Sturt*, while Elizabeth gave hers as *South Road*⁴. A son, Richard, was born at Glenelg on 19 May 1854⁵.

More of Robert Hamilton later.

¹ *South Australian Register*, 4 April 1840

² The 1841 Census Index lists only one Robert Hamilton

³ This story was related by Jean Pollock of Maryborough, daughter of Mabel Hamilton to Linda Clark.

⁴ Marriage Certificate, Robert Hamilton/Elizabeth Ann Berriman, 20 January 1853, United Church of England, St Mary's, Sturt, No.43.

⁵ Sandra Shaw 1995

Henry Hamilton and Ewell Vineyards¹

Richard Hamilton's fourth son, Henry, was born on 6 January 1826. He remained in England when the family came to Australia in 1837, as he had already started at the *Blue Coat School* in London and remained there to complete his education².

Henry had been accepted for admission to the *Blue Coat School* on 20 March 1835, aged just over nine. His presentation paper described Richard Hamilton as a tailor who would provide for his son from his business "not exceeding £100 per annum"³. Henry actually entered the school on 25 September 1835. He remained there only five years as he was discharged from the school on 23 December 1840

by Mr Henry Morgan residing at No 1 West Basin Road, Pimlico, at the desire of the boy's father who is in South Australia and to whom the youth is about to proceed⁴.

In 1841, aged fifteen, he emigrated on board the ship *Christina*⁵. Family legend states that his mother, Ann Hamilton, having calculated the date of his arrival, walked to Port Adelaide to meet him. She helped carry his luggage back along the coast then inland to *Curtis Farm*⁶.

For a number of years he worked on a farm at Burra, north of Adelaide, but in 1848 began working at *Curtis Farm* - taking over from his brother Robert, who was restless to follow other pursuits⁷. Henry married Mary Elizabeth Bell on 5 August 1851⁸ and in 1854, after the death of his father in 1852, he purchased an additional 47 acres of land from Section 176, adjoining *Curtis Farm*. This property he named *Ewell Farm*⁹. This was the beginning of the *Ewell Vineyards*.

Henry and Mary had ten children - Henry, Mary, George, Charles, Frank, John, Walter, Jessie, James and Edward¹⁰. It was Frank who continued the *Ewell Vineyards* after Henry's death. The seventh child, Walter Alfred, learnt the trade of coach builder and later moved to Victoria to carry on this trade in Bendigo. He became a Member of the Victorian Parliament. He returned to South Australia in 1910 after the death of his father and helped administer the *Ewell Vineyards*¹¹. In 1917 he was elected Member of the South Australian Parliament for the seat of East Torrens, a position he held until 1938¹². Walter Alfred Hamilton married his cousin Caroline - John's daughter.

¹ A more comprehensive account of Henry Hamilton and the *Ewell Vineyards* is given in Alison Dolling, *The History of Marion on the Sturt*, Peacock, Adelaide, 1981, pp.56-66

² Walter Hamilton of Glen Osmond, S.A., has possession of a Prayer Book presented to Henry Hamilton by the Governors of the *Christ's Hospital School*.

³ Guildhall Ms 12818A/103 No.42 - Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997

⁴ Guildhall Ms 12818/15 fo.175 - Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997

⁵ Bishop, p.39

⁶ Eckert, p.1; *Bell Family*, pp.11-12

⁷ S.H.Hamilton, p.14

⁸ *Bell Family*, pp.11-55

⁹ Some have suggested it was *Ewell* after the town in Ewell in Surrey. It could equally be Ewell, near Dover in Kent. A typescript account of *Hamilton's Wines - South Australia* by R.T.Hamilton, 25 August 1977, states that Richard and Ann spent the first few years of their marriage at Ewell, Surrey, but as the children were registered at *St Mary*, Dover it seems more likely that it was Ewell, Kent. This document also states that Richard Hamilton was born in Scotland on 13 February 1792, but that is clearly incorrect. However, if this family legend refers to James Hamilton then Ewell, Surrey and a birthplace of Scotland could be possible. A James Hamilton married Sarah Buckwell at Ewell, Surrey, on 22 November 1857 (IGI 097137) and had a son, James, who was christened on 27 August 1758. A clear connection with the Dover Hamiltons has not been established.

¹⁰ Eckert, p.4

¹¹ *Bell Family*, p.55

¹² Eckert, p.5; *Bell Family*, p.55

Henry's wife, Mary died on 19 January 1870 aged thirty seven. He married again, on 28 March 1872, to Sarah Glover, some sixteen years younger than him. Sarah died only nine months later on 30 December 1872. Henry married for a third time, on 2 February 1878, to Mary Duff.

Henry Hamilton died on 10 February 1907 aged eighty one¹.

¹ Dates from Marion Boyd, 13 March 1997; Adelaide *Observer*, 16 February 1907, quoted by Eckert, p.5

VOL. XVI.—No. 1657.
ESTABLISHED 1st JUNE, 1836.

The fast-sailing clipper-built ship
BENJAMIN ELKEN,
will sail for London on the 18th inst., and
will receive 100d on freight payable in
England on the following terms:—Under 100 cwt., 1½ per
cent.; over 100 cwt., 1 per cent.
Apply to the Agents,
MONTEMORE & CO.

THE well-known A 1 batque
COMPETITOR
390 tons register, Michael Young, com-
mander, having the greater portion of her
crew engaged, will sail for the above port punctually on
the 1st proximo, full or not full.

For terms of freight or passage, having excellent accom-
modations for passengers, apply to

FOR MELBOURNE.

The first-class ship
RELLANCE
305 tons register, H. E. Vail, commander,
has been laid on the berth for the above
Port, and will sail in a few days.
The accommodations for passengers by this ship are un-

FOR MELBOURNE.


The fast-sailing A 1 teak-built ship.
ANSA

Apply to the Captain on board; or to
JAMES B. CLARK,
Agent, King William-street.

on the 23rd instant. Having great height between decks, this fine ship offers greater accommodation for passengers than any other vessel on the berth.


For rates of passage, apply to
ALEXANDER THOMSON,
Rundle-street, 13th January, 1852.

FOR MELBOURNE.


THE A1 brig

MARY CLARKE,
 256 tons register, John Tucker,
 commanding, having all her fittings up and
 ready, will call punctually on Thursday, 22nd
 instant, for terms of freight or passage, apply to
J. H. CLARKE & CO., or to
J. F. BENNETT,

FOR MELBOURNE.

Under engagement to sail on Tuesday next, the 20th instant.

The unrivalled clipper brig
HESPERUS.
304 tons, H. D. Dale, commander. This vessel
has most of her passengers already engaged.

W. F. DENNETT,
Post Adelaide.



NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Palmroosa per brig Louisa; for Mel-
bourne, are informed that she will sail on
Saturday the 17th inst, on which day all
passengers are requested to be on board.

J. F. BENNETT,

15th January.

PASSENGERS per *Bialay*, for Melbourne,
are requested to be on board by 2 o'clock p.m.
on Saturday next, the 17th inst.

PATENT BLIP.

TO SHIP OWNERS, CAPTAINS, AND AGENTS.

which vessels of 1,000 tons may be raised.

II. C. FLEETNER,
Port Adelaide.

N.B.—Shipwrighting in all its branches carefully attended to.

SHIP REPAIRS.	
THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to	

Greenleaf-street, December 31st, 1851.
RECEIVED by the UNDERSIGNED, and
 FOR SALE at his Stores at the Post-
 office, consisting of a complete assortment of
 CHEMISTS' FITTINGS, with a convenient and well-
 located Block of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PERFUMERY,
 well adapted for usage.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR BEST SAMPLES OF WHEAT AND ENGLISH MALTING BARLEY.

C. H. GOLDSMITH:
MONTAGUE PHILLIPS,
 Corn-lane,
 Country Townable.

THE UNDERSIGNED of WHEAT.	are PURCHASERS
Adelaide, 8th January, 1857.	HOOD BROTHERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED	are PURCHASERS
Wool.	

<p>Hindley-street, 27th October, 1851.</p>	<p>EX "CANDAHAR"</p>
<p>HIDS. finest VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO. C. CLEVELAND & CO. December 4th., 1851.</p>	<p>MILLER & LUCKING</p>

GOLD, 56a, Cash Buyers, AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS, at 21c. per acre, and other FREE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify, that he has established an Agency at Melbourne, *Vert Plu* persons having claims upon persons who have left this country in pursuit of health, or to visit Alexander, can give instructions for the recovery of the same at a Commission of 5 per cent, and paying all contingent expenses.

SAMUEL SHARP.

	it is sample of Wheat, not less than 40 bushels,	***	***	***	***	.25	0
	it is sample of mixed	***	***	***	***	..	0
	it is sample of do., do.	***	***	***	***	..	0
	it is sample of do., do.	***	***	***	***	..	0
	it is sample of English Marley, not less than 40	***	***	***	***	..	0

[illegible]

Made in the colony	.....	5	0
Collection of Wine Grapes	.....	1	0
Collection of Table Grapes	.....	1	0
Sample of 14 lbs. of Hops grown in the colony	.....	1	10
Sample of Green or Curd Tobacco, grown in the colony	.....	1	0

of the people will be received by Mr. Philip Hadden,
 Treasurer, Newcastle.

EDWARD GILES,
 Secretary.

January 7th, 1893.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

1. That the report now read be adopted, printed, and passed.

[illegible]

...that the object of the act is to promote and act for the benefit of the community, and not for the private interest of the individual.

HATS: HAT8: HAT31:
AUSTRALIAN HAT MANUFACTORY,
EIGHT-STREET, ADELAIDE.
MAVER & CO. take great pleasure in
 sending thanks for the very liberal support they
 since their commencing business; and have

HATS, MEN'S HATS, and WOMEN'S HATS, in every variety of shape, made from Beaver, Dress or Black Silks, Kidder, Camel's Wools; and a great assortment of VELVET and CLOTH CAPS, and DRYDEN'S HATS, perfectly water-

3 Opereum Glasses bought in any quantity.
5, 1831.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE,
corner of Hindley and Bank streets.

...coming out the LATEST DESIGN
...NS from the
...having been selected with great care, and
...the lowest possible rates, will be offered
...South Australia at a small advance on the
...BYT.

MANTLES.
Black Silk and 'Madras' Mantles, the Northern
Blossoms, sealed from 13s. to 52s.
Department of 'Children's' and 'Maid's' Gowns.

ment is well stocked with every description of material, consisting of, Braided Alpaca Ribbons, Hareges, Cashmere, Plaid and Fancy Tartans, Fancy Muslin in White Kidney, Checked and

pieces, consisting of Harbeck's Longcloth
Hirdlugs, 3-4 sheets. Also a great amount
undischarged, from 2 1/2 per yard.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND MECHANIC
INSTITUTE**

EQUITABLE BUILDING AND LAND COMPANY
REMOVAL OF CHURCH

January 15th, 1935.

**ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY**
Harttholme-street, London. *Established by Act of Parliament*
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
INSURANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

George H. Harriott, Esq.,
 Sir R. N. Hazen, Bart, M. P.
 Sir H. Campbell, Esq.
 Sir George Carrall
 The Hon. G. R. Dawson
 James Fitcher, Esq.
 Charles Gibson, Esq.
 William Gladstone, Esq.

[illegible]

the above-named buildings, to, of, per cent.
per annum extra will be charged.

Second Class Rule.

Buildings constructed of brick or stone, and covered with shingles, but shingles are represented as not to be affected by their own weight to any other buildings.

Buildings constructed and covered, as above, but having no ceiling or shingles.

12 6

covered with Mats, Tiles, or Metal, but supported by a proper space frame, so as not to be affected by any other building
 buildings constructed as above, but joined to other buildings of a superior class, with proper party-walls between
 if inassured grounds be deposited in any of the buildings named in this Class, the ed. per cent. for surplus extra will be charged.

second, and checked or corrected, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other building; and their contents not hazardous, and not being occupied for any hazardous trades.

Multistories constructed as above, but admitting of a removal of similar construction and usage.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Good News

FOR  OUR

Gold Diggers!

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of South Australia passed an Act on the 25th of January 1852, obliging the ADELAIDE BANKS to purchase all GOLD, assayed at the Government Assay Office, now established in Victoria-square, Adelaide; at

£3. 11s. Per Ounce,

of the standard fineness of 22 carat. But the Mount Alexander Gold, Assayed in Adelaide, has averaged 23 carat. It is, consequently, valued to the parties for whom it is assayed at the Adelaide Assay Office, at

£3. 15s. Per Ounce.

Dated this 28th day February, 1852.

VIVAT REGINA!

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

ADELAIDE ASSAY OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Adelaide, Feb. 4, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Government Assayer will be prepared to receive Gold Dust for assay, under Act No. 1 of 1852, on Tuesday's and Friday's, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., commencing on Tuesday the 10th instant, subject to the following regulations.

By His Excellency's command,
B. T. FINNISS, Colonial Secretary.

THE LURE OF GOLD

Despite its optimistic beginnings only a decade earlier, by 1850 South Australia was in a state of depression. Drought had caused stock and crop losses. Speculation on copper mines to the north had resulted in failed investments. By then end of 1850 there were 7,000 unemployed in Adelaide alone¹. Many were ready to take any opportunity to escape the misery into which they had fallen.

That opportunity arrived in 1851 when news of the Victorian gold discoveries reached Adelaide. An exodus of gold seekers took place. It was the last thing that Adelaide needed, for not only did the unemployed leave, but so did the employed - shopkeepers, labourers, small farmers, government officials, and others. They took with them the workforce and source of income of the colony.

South Australia was in a state of crisis. As the *South Australian Register* observed on 19 January 1852

in losing the whole of our able-bodied population, we lose the very bone and sinew of the colony; and the emigration hence to the gold fields of Victoria is also gradually draining away from the community its present supply of coin. In a few weeks more, according to all natural expectation, the whole male population, with the exception of the officials of Government and of the public institutions, will have deserted to the goldfields. It is computed that upwards of 8,000 persons have already left the colony for the gold-diggings, and of those that remain there are but few who do not intend to go. We may expect to see the grass growing in our streets, and to adopt the Prophet's lamentation that "a man is more precious than fine gold".

Nothing, we fear, will now stop this emigration but the discovery of prolific gold fields within our own territory.

The South Australian gold fields were yet to be discovered, and in the meantime *The South Australian Register*, and other newspapers, carried dozens of advertisements aimed at encouraging people to go to Victoria. *Finest Ship for Melbourne; For the Victorian Gold Diggings; For Melbourne Direct* - were some of the headers to the shipping advertisements in every edition. But many could not afford the £2/10/- steerage fare to Melbourne, or had too much to take with them. They had to find another way of getting to the diggings and that was overland.

There were two main overland routes. One was to follow the Murray River inland to Swan Hill then head south to the gold fields². The other was to go as far as the Murray at Wellington, then southwards around the coast to Portland before coming inland again³. These routes were chosen because they provided plenty of food and water for horses and travellers. But both routes were long - up to 600 miles to reach Mount Alexander, near present day Castlemaine, and up to five weeks if the traveller was walking.

There were some who tried travelling overland by a more direct route, but lack of water and sandhills were a distinct hazard⁴.

On Saturday, 15 January 1852 the *South Australian Register* announced that there was a more direct route which could supply sufficient water for travellers and was only about 360 miles in length. The main problem with this route was a stretch of about eighty

¹ Pike, Douglas, *Paradise of Dissent, South Australia 1827-1857*, 1957; Blake, L.J., *Gold Escort*, The Hawthorne Press, Melbourne, 1975, p.15

² Blake, p.16

³ Blake, p.18

⁴ *South Australian Register*, Friday 2 January 1852

miles where there was no water at all, apart from what might be obtained from wells dug in the sand. If gold seekers were to use this shorter route not only would they get to the diggings more quickly, they would also be able to return home more easily. The *Register* urged the government to survey the track and facilitate the sinking of wells¹.

A week later Kenneth Campbell reported that such a route was indeed possible and that wells between 12 and 20 feet deep and located every 12 miles could be sunk². In the meantime there were persistent reports of gold discoveries in South Australia itself - but nothing large enough to stop the rush to Victoria.

The government decided to do something. The overland route was to be surveyed, a Gold Escort was to be established, and Victorian gold was to be brought back to Adelaide³.

On Saturday, 31 January 1852 the *South Australian Register* published a detailed description of four possible overland routes, giving distances and suggestions for stopping places for horsemen and those with drays. Two variations to the main route were not suited to those "unaccustomed to the bush" and the third, through the *Hundred Mile Scrub* was not recommended during the summer months due to the lack of water.

On 10 February 1852 Alexander Tolmer left Adelaide with the intention of reaching Mount Alexander by the shortest possibly route and escorting a shipment of gold back to Adelaide. On the way he and his party passed dozens of people with vehicles of all descriptions clearly headed for the gold fields. When he reached Wellington the next day he found that already in February 1,234 passengers and 1,266 horses and bullocks, and 164 carriages had been ferried across the Murray at Wellington⁴. Most, if not all, of these would have been on their way to the gold fields.

Merchants at Strathalbyn and Mount Barker did a roaring trade and promoted their wares for the benefit of those going overland to the diggings⁵. As the *Register* had observed, nothing could be done to stop the exodus, so the best that could be done was to take advantage of it.

Among those who decided to make the journey were John and Margaret Hamilton, Tom and Sarah Henderson, and their families. John and Sarah's brothers, Richard, Robert and Alfred also travelled to Victoria with them.

Why did they decide to go? Why did most gold seekers decide to go? There was the chance of becoming relatively rich, relatively easily. At least that is what the myth and romance of gold rushes is all about. Why should the Hamiltons and Hendersons believe it would be any different? It had been in the papers for months. Everybody was talking about it. Some came home disillusioned, but many were sending fantastic amounts of gold home.

Why not join in? After all, leaving home at Sturt River or in the Barossa Valley and travelling a mere four hundred miles to Victoria, to a real chance of wealth, was hardly any worse than leaving home in Dover, England and travelling half way around the world to a land and prospects which were completely unknown.

And this might raise the question of what *was* happening at home. Was there some disaffection taking place within the Hamilton family? Henry was doing alright with the

¹ *South Australian Register*, 15 January 1852

² *South Australian Register*, Saturday 21 January 1852

³ Blake, pp.31-41

⁴ Tolmer, Alexander, *Reminiscences of an Adventurous and Chequered Career at Home and at the Antipodes*, 2 Vols, Samson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, London 1882, Vol.2, p.127

⁵ *South Australian Register*, 15 and 23 January 1852, and almost every other day

farm and the grapes, and he had only just married Mary Bell a few months earlier. William and his wife, Charlotte, had decided to take up farming, and would do well enough with that as time went on. Elizabeth was happy with her family and second husband Alexander Barreau. Anne Jane had married William May only two years earlier and was apparently quite settled.

But the others? Richard, John, Sarah, Robert, and Alfred. Maybe they were unsettled. Maybe, just like thousands of others, they simply wanted to see what it was all about - and maybe get lucky!

So, they decided to go. But when did they go, and what was it like? Sydney Holmes Hamilton suggested that the journey took them three months. It may have, but that is probably unlikely as most travellers would have taken between three and four weeks, and Alexander Tolmer, on his way to Mount Alexander for the first Gold Escort, took just eight days, arriving there on Thursday 19 February¹. Of course, he was not burdened by bullocks and drays.

One group that left Adelaide in mid January, before the details of the central overland route were published, consisted of Oliver Ragless and six other men. Oliver Ragless was from the *Pineforest* property, just north of Adelaide, and during his journey to Mount Alexander, and home again a few months later, he kept a diary².

The Ragless party left *Pineforest* on 23 January 1852. They each had horses and one dray. They reached Wellington on 26 January from where they veered south towards the coast before coming back inland to cross the border near the site of present day Naracoorte on 6 February. Five days later they reached the village of Horsham, passing several overlanding parties on the way and meeting a number who were returning from the diggings. By 17 February they had arrived at Mount Alexander - only two days before Alexander Tolmer - a journey of twenty four days compared to Tolmer's eight.

Tolmer left Mount Alexander for his return journey with a load of gold on 5 March 1852. Two days later the Escort reached a creek where they planned to camp for the night. The place was near the eastern boundary of Charles Hall's *Glenmona* property. There they met two families from South Australia who were on their way to the diggings. Tolmer spent some time with them and told them what he had observed at the gold fields. It was Tolmer's opinion that they might as well search for gold where they were camped as he believed the ground looked as auriferous if not better than that at Mount Alexander. The next day the Escort departed for Adelaide³. It arrived back in Adelaide, to much rejoicing and celebration, on Friday 19 March 1852⁴.

Were the two families of South Australians the Hamiltons and Hendersons? No, they were not. The Hamiltons and Hendersons were still at home, although they may have been getting things ready for their planned journey.

Alexander Tolmer and his second Gold Escort team left Adelaide on 30 March and after crossing the *Hundred Mile Scrub* and checking the state of the wells, which had very little water in them, they reached the Wimmera River, catching up with the survey team which helped them get the cart across the river⁵.

A day or two later they reached the creek where four weeks earlier they had met the two South Australian families camped. Tolmer recalls

¹ Tolmer, pp.127-133; Blake, p.51

² Ragless, Margaret, *Oliver's Diary - an 'andkirchef of eirth*, Investigator Press, Adelaide, 1986

³ Tolmer, p.137

⁴ Blake, p.76

⁵ Blake, p.86

I was astonished to find every spare foot of ground taken up, and hundreds of diggers at work, apparently gathering a rich harvest. The spot was then called Daisy Hill. The news of the wonderful success these two pioneer families met with quickly spread; hence the rush which followed. One of the two was named Cowley, and when on a visit in 1876 to the place, which is now a township called Amherst, I found one of the junior Cowleys keeping a public-house there¹.

If these South Australians that Tolmer met in early March included the Cowley family it was probably Robert Cowley and his family. They may have been on their way to meet two sons who had preceded them, as both Albion and Joseph Cowley, Robert's sons, had deposited gold with Tolmer and the first Escort at Mount Alexander in early March².

Robert Cowley had been born in Uley, Gloucestershire, on 4 January 1787. He married Sarah Morgan and they had at least seven children - Albion, born on 12 June 1820; Robert, born in 1822 and died in 1847; Joseph Fisher Cowley, born on 18 June 1824; Thomas, in 1826; Caroline in 1829; James in 1831; and Daniel in 1834. After the family came to South Australia, Robert took up land near Glenelg, not far from the Hamiltons. Young Joseph Fisher Cowley, at the age of 20, obtained a position with Captain Charles Sturt's expedition to the inland between 1844 and 1846. He received favourable commendation for his efforts from Sturt in his Journal.

The Cowleys who owned the public houses during the 1870s were Albion and Joseph. Their father, Robert Cowley, died at Amherst in 1868 and his wife, Sarah, in 1872.

Early settlers at Amherst later recalled that

Early in 1852 a party from South Australia going to Bendigo, camped at Daisy Hill Creek, near the present Amherst Hotel. They prospected and found gold. A large rush took place...³

Another early settler had a slightly different story.

The party [from Adelaide] got bogged, and while endeavouring to get out, the wheel turned up a nugget. The party then sank five or six holes, but did not get much. They informed Mr Potter of their find, at the same time stating that they had to get on with their loading. Mr Potter tried the place and gold was discovered⁴.

This find was apparently near to the site of the old Amherst Cemetery⁵.

Having reached the diggings for the second time Tolmer spent the next week or two collecting almost 19,000 ounces of gold, including 34 pounds weight of gold from the Ragless group on 17 April. The second Gold Escort left for Adelaide on 20 April 1852,

On 26 April the Ragless party received news of an aboriginal attack on their property at Pineforest and decided to sell their tents and equipment and go home. The return trip followed the same route back as far as Horsham, but then they headed directly across the *Hundred Mile Scrub* to Wellington, instead of going south. They arrived back in Adelaide around 20 May 1852. It had taken them about twenty four days to travel from Adelaide to Mount Alexander back in January and February. The return trip had taken eight days to the Wimmera, and about thirteen days between the Wimmera River and Adelaide, a total of twenty one days.

¹ Tolmer, pp.137-8

² Blake, pp.206-7; Gold Consignors - First Escort, Tolmer's Receipts, S.A. Archives 746

³ Dr.C.C.Salmon, *Talbot Leader*, 31 October 1908

⁴ Mrs John Potter, *Talbot Leader*, 31 October 1908

⁵ For a full account of the early discovery of gold at Amherst see Douglas Wilkie, *A History of Education in the Amherst and Talbot Districts 1826-1862*, Master of Education Thesis, Monash University, 1986; See also Douglas Wilkie, *Why Amherst?*, one of the chapters in the *Family Chronicles* series

On the way back they probably met Alexander Tolmer and the Gold Escort heading for Mount Alexander for the third time. And they probably met the Hamiltons and Hendersons...but more of that shortly.

On Monday, 3 May 1852, the *South Australian Register* carried the news that their

special reporter, despatched to meet the Overland Escort...had proceeded about a day's stage through the scrub, from Wellington, without meeting the Escort, or obtaining any satisfactory intelligence of it. The roads were heavy from the rains which had fallen, and the Escort may possibly be detained a day or two in consequence. Numerous loaded drays were going through the scrub road.

Mr McLaren, the Deputy Surveyor-General, who was diligently proceeding with his survey, was said to have arrived at a point 100 miles distant from Mount Alexander, and 280 from Adelaide.

Despite being unable to find the Escort, on Tuesday 4 May the *Register* delighted in reporting the news that

The Overland Escort crossed the Murray on Sunday night, having left Mount Alexander at mid-day on last Tuesday week: thus performing the journey to the River in eleven days and a half. The journey was accomplished from beginning to end without the slightest casualty...The quantity of Gold brought by the Escort is 1620 lbs weight and was furnished by 851 depositors...

With respect to the publication of the names of the parties despatching and receiving the Gold...we shall not seek to publish the names and quantities of individual deposits unless the Government should deem it their duty officially to make them public.

When the Escort arrived in Adelaide it was greeted by "a dense crowd of thousands in the vicinity of the Treasury"¹. After unloading its treasure the Escort and an accompanying throng proceeded to King William Street and finally to Government House.

Even though Alexander Tolmer and his men had come through the *Hundred Mile Scrub* safely he issued advice that he

...strongly recommends that bullock drays should not yet attempt to proceed through the Hundred-mile Scrub, as the wells do not hold sufficient water for bullock-teams, although there is an ample supply for horsemen, or horses and travellers proceeding with light spring-carts. This statement is fully confirmed by our Special Reporter who proceeded to some distance through the Scrub on his way to meet the Escort. Through the information thus obtained we are enabled to add that the precautions adopted by the survey party now on the road are not considered sufficient to maintain the supply of water, and to prevent the wells being filled up with sand. The wells require to be covered over in such a way as to exclude drift sand and other casual accumulations, whilst at the same time sufficient air must necessarily be admitted².

No doubt some took heed of the warning, but others took their chances. In the meantime Alfred Reynell was appointed South Australian Commissioner to the Victorian Goldfields and he and Tolmer were due to travel by sea to Melbourne and then to Mount Alexander³. The third Escort was to leave Adelaide on 13 May under the command of Sergeant Lamb. However, when the time came, Reynell took the ship to Melbourne and Tolmer went with the Escort⁴.

Having left Adelaide under the Command of Inspector Alford at mid day on Thursday 13 May, the third Escort with one sergeant and fourteen constables was instructed to

¹ *South Australian Register*, Wednesday, 5 May 1852

² *South Australian Register*, Tuesday, 4 May 1852

³ *South Australian Register*, Tuesday 11 May 1852

⁴ *South Australian Register*, 14 May 1852

proceed to Scott's Station, just before the border, and await Tolmer, who was leaving a little later. Tolmer recalls that:

This third journey overland, which eventually proved my last in command of the escort, the weather set in tempestuously at starting, and in the hills, before reaching Mount Barker, travellers were overtaken with a snowstorm so severe that the mail coach could only proceed at a snail's pace owing to the difficulty of keeping to the track, which was thickly covered with snow. I have no doubt this storm is remembered by many an old colonist. Glad I and others were, therefore, to reach Lowe's public-house that dreary night, the 14th May, 1852.

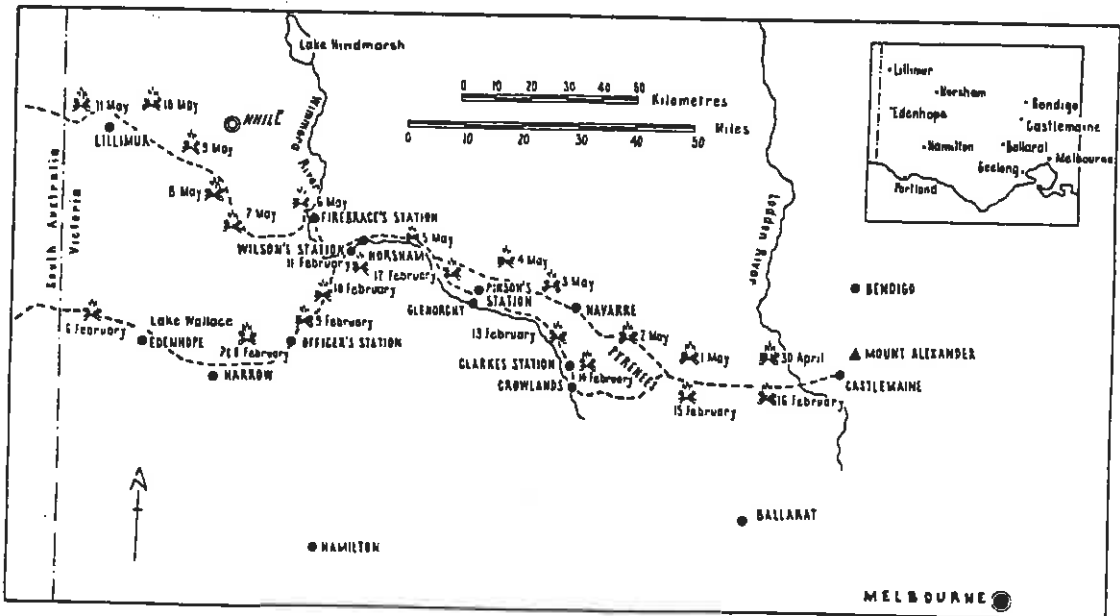
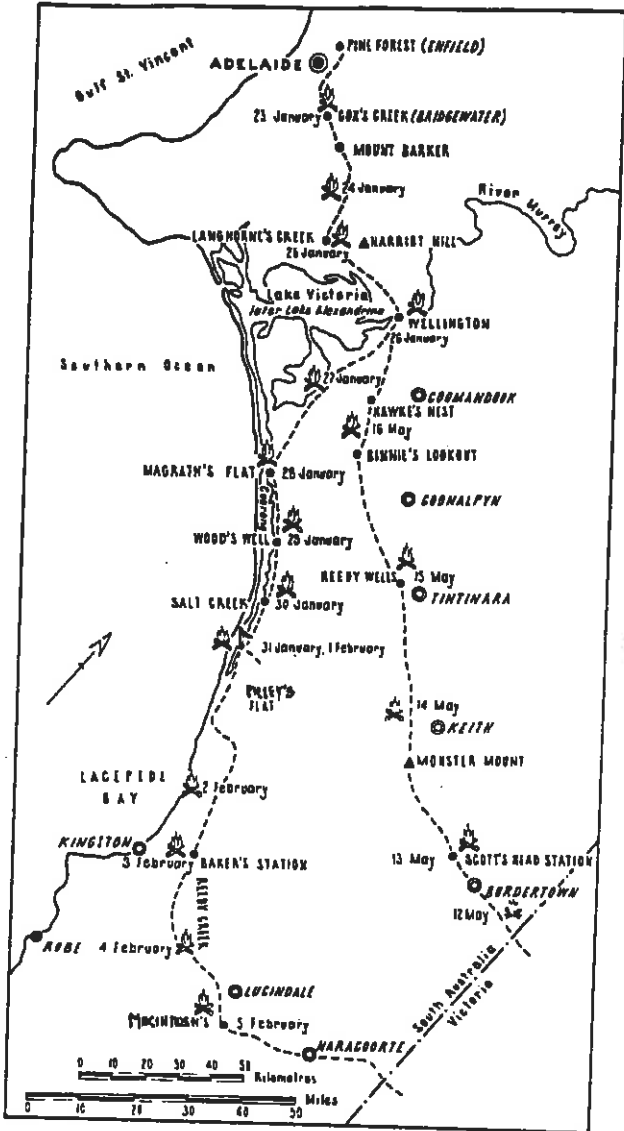
Early next morning I made a start, reaching Wellington that evening, where I joined the police party under Sergeant Lamb, who had preceded me. Nothing of any moment worth recording occurred until we reached the low-lying country adjacent to the Wimmera, which, on account of the heavy rains we had experienced, had overflowed its banks and submerged its approaches. In this extremity I, therefore, halted the party in the flat near to where I conceived the river banks were, and giving my horse and sword to one of my men to hold, I walked deliberately forward until I stepped into the swollen stream, and again, quickly regaining the bank, ordered the troopers to approach and halt within a safe distance. The horses were then unharnessed and the cart wheels taken off; the body of the cart was placed upon a tarpaulin, which was then securely fixed at the four corners, by which simple contrivance a punt was extemporised; the next thing required was to pass a rope across the stream, made fast at both ends, which I accomplished by swimming the river with a line, and secured to the corner post of Messrs. Baily and Hamilton's garden; thus, provisions, ammunition, arms, and saddles, &c, which especially required to be kept dry, were safely punted across and landed on the high rising ground opposite; and as that formed a paddock, the horses were lastly rushed into the water and made quickly for it, partly allured probably by the abundance of grass which could be seen. After the whole party had crossed, the cart wheels were again refixed, and preparations made for resuming the journey on the morrow. In the meantime the men availed themselves of the opportunity to dry their clothes, &c., at one of the station huts placed at our disposal, besides being liberally supplied with fresh meat, &c., by the hospitable proprietors of the station. As to myself, I was quite in clover at the head station, and received the greatest attention and kindness from Mr. and Mrs. Baily.

At this point, with Alexander Tolmer and his men drying themselves off after crossing the Wimmera River, we must pause.

It was normal for travellers to take between three and four weeks to reach Mount Alexander, depending upon the route they took and the conditions they encountered. Oliver Ragless had taken about thirteen days to travel from the Wimmera River back to Adelaide - in fact he left the Firebrace's Station on the Wimmera on 7 May and arrived back around 20 May. This meant that he and his party would have met Tolmer and the Escort somewhere in the *Hundred Mile Scrub*, possibly somewhere between Scott's Head Station, near which Bordertown later developed, and Reedy Wells, near the later site of Tintinara. It would have been near the same places that they would have met the Hamiltons - Oliver Ragless does mention meeting travellers in his diary, but names none of them.

The Gold Escort, we recall, left Adelaide at mid day on Thursday 13 May. Most travellers would have taken perhaps between ten and fourteen days to reach the Wimmera River, depending upon their speed and the conditions. On 25 May 1852, twelve days after the Escort left Adelaide, a letter was written and signed by a group of people who had reached the Wimmera River a day or so earlier - a few days after Alexander Tolmer was being treated so kindly by Thomas Baillie and his wife at Polkemmet station. One of the signatories to that letter from the Wimmera was J. Hamilton and Party.

The letter was published in the *South Australian Register* on Tuesday 8 June 1852.



*Route taken by Oliver Ragless from Adelaide to Mount Alexander in 1852
From Margaret Ragless, Oliver's Diary, Investigator Press, Adelaide, 1986*

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from Freetown, Sierra Leone, Jan. 23, says:—
"Tidings have just reached us that the squadron on
the coast have captured and burned Lagos, the no-
torious slavehold, near Badagry. The King of Da-
homey had sent 1,000 soldiers in defence of Lagos,
but they arrived too late. Their master is reported to
be willing now to enter into treaty with the En-
glish."

STATE OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

[The following letter, dated from the River Wimmera,
Victoria, May 25th, 1852, reached us at a late hour last
night.—*Ed. S. A. R.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER.

Sir—As it might be of great service to parties coming
overland from Adelaide during the winter months, we feel
it our duty to inform them that they will find that the road
quite impassable, and have very great difficulty in crossing
the rivers on this side of the border; for instance, on our
arrival at the Wimmera river, we had to swim our bullocks
and horses with the loaded drays about 50 yards, to a small
island on the banks of the river, leaving several teams
which could not cross the river; we were entirely depending
on Major Firebrace for the use of his boat and the assis-
tance rendered by his overseer, otherwise it would have
been quite impossible to have crossed, for which the sum
of 10s. each dray was charged. We then had to swim
the cattle and float the drays with casks with a very strong
current running. Those who were not able to cross during
the day had to remain on the island all night, during which
the flood rose to that degree that there was scarcely standing
room for about 30 men, women, and children, with three
drays and luggage, without any possibility of escape. We
would also recommend all who do come to have plenty of
funds to meet expenses, as they are very heavy on the
road.

G. RHODES AND PARTY
WM. MITCHELL AND PARTY
WM. GRIFFIN AND PARTY
HENRY WARLAND AND PARTY
J. HAMILTON AND PARTY
EVAN REES AND PARTY
WILLIAM DOHLU AND PARTY.

P.S.—The overseer states the money obtained for the use
of the boat is given to a benevolent institution in Mel-
bourne.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

STATE OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE

[The following letter, dated from the River Wimmera, Victoria, May 25th, 1852, reached us at a late hour last night.-Ed.S.A.R.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGISTER

Sir - As it might be of great service to parties coming overland from Adelaide during the winter months, we feel it our duty to inform them that they will find that the road quite impassable, and have very great difficulty in crossing the rivers on this side of the border; for instance, on our arrival at the Wimmera river, we had to swim our bullocks and horses with the loaded drays about fifty yards, to a small island on the banks of the river; we were entirely depending on Major Firebrace for the use of his boat and the assistance rendered by his overseer, otherwise it would have been quite impossible to have crossed, for which the sum of 10s. each dray was charged. We then had to swim the cattle and float the drays with casks with a very strong current running. Those who were not able to cross during the day had to remain on the island all night, during which the flood rose to that degree that there was scarcely standing room for about 30 men, women, and children, with three drags and luggage, without any possibility of escape. We would also recommend all who do come to have plenty of funds to meet expenses, as they are very heavy on the road.

The letter was signed by J.Hamilton and Party, as well as six other parties headed by G.Rhodes, William Mitchell, William Griffin, Henry Warland, Evan Rees and William Dohlu¹.

The *South Australian Register* passed the letter on to the *Adelaide Times* which also published it on 12 June 1852. The *Times* however carried an additional item which it had taken from the *Adelaide Morning Chronicle*:

THE OVERLAND ROUTE - It is also absolutely certain that the overland route is all but impassable. We know of some parties lately arrived who waded through water CHIN DEEP for SEVEN DAYS...What a bouncer!!!²

If the Hamiltons reached the Wimmera by 24 May 1852, the letter having been written on 25 May after some of the party spent the night on the island, they must have left Adelaide about ten or twelve days earlier - around 13 May, the same day that the Gold Escort left town.

It would appear that the Hamiltons, and the other parties, had attempted to cross the Wimmera on the property of Major Firebrace, while Tolmer had taken a track slightly to the north which crossed at Baillie's station. By coincidence, Thomas Baillie's partner at *Polkemmet* was one Robert Hamilton, and both were from Scotland³. It would appear that the Hamilton and Henderson party did in fact take the route through the *Hundred Mile Scrub* rather than the southern route, despite the earlier warnings. Firstly, if they had taken more southern route they would have reached the Wimmera near Wilson's station, much closer to Horsham and so would not have needed Firebrace's help, and, secondly, the recent rains clearly indicated to travellers that the wells would contain more water than Tolmer had earlier found.

The journey of the third Escort was slow - sixteen days to arrive at Mount Alexander. After two weeks on the gold fields they set out again for Adelaide, leaving on Monday 14 June⁴. It was soon apparent that the rain had made the roads almost impassable, and the river crossings impossible. While attempting to cross the fast flowing river at

¹ *South Australian Register*, Tuesday 8 June 1852

² *Adelaide Times*, 12 June 1852. - passed on by Sandra Shaw

³ Blake, p.104

⁴ Tolmer, p.166; Blake, p.113

Bucknall's *Rodborough* property, just before reaching Daisy Hill, the Escort lost its cart and one horse drowned. The gold was saved thanks to Tolmer's gallant efforts¹.

Arriving at the Wimmera, L.J.Blake says that "Tolmer had to borrow a boat from Firebrace's station to get the gold across the river"². The *South Australian Register* carried a somewhat different version of the crossing on Saturday 19 June 1852.

Some difficulty seems to be experienced in crossing the Wimmera. Capt. Tolmer's party was refused use of the boat and he seized it in the Queen's name, in virtue, it may be presumed, of his carrying the mails and holding a commission as Magistrate of the Colony of Victoria.

Tolmer and his party arrived back in Adelaide on 4 July³. For part of their journey they were accompanied by a Mr H.Humberstone of the Sturt who had left Bendigo on 11 June. They had remained together until the beginning of the *Hundred Mile Scrub* where the Escort left them behind. Humberstone arrived in Adelaide on 9 July⁴. The Escort left Adelaide for the fourth time on 22 July and when it returned again in August it reported that at least 100 miles of the overland route was under water and that many travellers had camped along the way waiting for the flood to subside. The boat at Firebrace's was in constant use and the South Australian Government was likely to pay for its use⁵.

By this time the Hamiltons and Hendersons, and any other parties that may have been with them, would have been at the gold fields for some weeks. But which gold fields?

There are several stories about how the Hamiltons came to the decision to settle at Amherst. One is, like John Potter's story, that one of the drays became bogged at Daisy Hill Creek and they decided to stay there. Another is that some of the bullock's were stolen for meat so they had to stay.

It is also possible that, having reached Daisy Hill, they met the Cowleys, who were from a property near Plympton⁶, and may have been known to them already.

The Cowley's, Hamiltons and Hendersons were certainly linked in the years to come in matters connected with the development of the town of Amherst, and through the marriage of their children. The Hamilton, Henderson and Cowley children were listed as potential pupils at proposed schools at Amherst by 1856. Albion, Daniel and Joseph Cowley and John Hamilton were signatories to a petition calling for Amherst to be made a municipality in September 1858. Albion Cowley and John Hamilton were nominated as candidates for the municipal election in November 1848. Albion's daughter, Harriet Emily Cowley, married Robert Allen Henderson at Talbot on 1 January 1879.

The stories of these individuals must be told in more detail elsewhere.

The Hamiltons and Hendersons were certainly at the gold fields by September for on Saturday 11 September 1852 the *South Australian Register* carried a public notice:

Message to the Diggings

Should this meet the eye of any of the sons of the late Richard Hamilton of CURTER'S FARM, STURT, it is to inform them that their father died very suddenly on 30 August⁷.

¹ Tolmer, pp.166-170

² Blake, p.117

³ *South Australian Register*, 5 July 1852

⁴ *South Australian Register*, 22 July 1852

⁵ *South Australian Register*, 11 August 1852

⁶ *South Australian Almanack and General Register for 1844*, lists Robert Cowley at Plympton with 3 acres of wheat, 1 acre of barley, 2 acres of garden and 2 cattle

⁷ From Keith Eckert who quotes *South Australian Register*, Saturday, 11 September 1852

Did Richard, John, Robert and Alfred Hamilton, and Tom and Sarah Henderson, see the notice conveying news of their father's death? The news would have been a shock to them if his illness was unexpected. Did they return, even briefly, to be with their mother after hearing the news? Robert clearly did as he married Elizabeth Ann Berriman at *St Mary's Church, Sturt*, on 20 January 1853¹.

Richard Hamilton, the Second, died on 30 August 1852 aged sixty, and six years before his uncle Sir John died back home in Dover². In his will Richard left all of his property to his wife with the provision that, upon her death, the property would be divided equally among his children as tenants in common³.

On 25 June 1879 Ann Hamilton, with her children, applied to have the property placed under the provisions of the *Real Property Act* of 1861 and the ownership transferred to them. On this application the family is listed as being:- Ann Hamilton, widow; Elizabeth Catherine Barreau of Lefevre Peninsula near Port Adelaide; Richard Hamilton, Mariner, of Birkenhead near Port Adelaide; William Holmes Hamilton, Farmer, of Port Moorowie, Yorke Peninsula; John Hamilton, Goldminer, of Amherst, Victoria; William Cosstick, Goldminer, of Amherst, and his wife Sarah; Henry Hamilton, Farmer, of Glenelg; William May, Farmer, of Jung Jung, Victoria and his wife, Ann Jane; Robert Hamilton, Goldminer, of Amherst; and Alfred Hamilton, Goldminer, of Glenelg⁴.

Although the property was technically in the names of all of the children, Henry Hamilton managed the farm and vineyard and he and his son, Frank, gradually bought the shares of his brothers and sisters⁵.

Ann Hamilton, lived to be ninety seven and died on 30 April 1886⁶. The monumental inscription on Richard and Ann's grave in St Mary's Churchyard, South Road, Edwardstown, is:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF RICHARD HAMILTON WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE AUGUST 30TH, 1852 AGED 60 YEARS: LEAVING ISSUE BY ANN
HIS WIFE SIX SONS AND THREE DAUGHTERS.

ANN, WIFE OF THE ABOVE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 30TH, 1886
AGED 97 YEARS

¹ Marriage Certificate, Robert Hamilton/Elizabeth Ann Berriman, St Marys, Sturt, 20 January 1853 No.43

² Death Certificate, Richard Hamilton, 30 August 1852, Sturt, South Australia, No.3624

³ Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997

⁴ Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997

⁵ Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997

⁶ Death Certificate, Ann Hamilton, 30 April 1886, Sturt, South Australia No.20

John Hamilton and Margaret Manser

To return to the story of John Hamilton. Having decided to settle at Amherst John and Margaret Hamilton set up a dairy¹ on land he had purchased between Cambridge and High Streets². By 1856 this land ownership entitled him to be included on the Victorian Electoral Roll³.

Soon, also 1856, there were moves to establish a government school in the town and John and Margaret Hamilton listed a number of their children as potential pupils at the school - Richard, aged 14, George William, aged 13, Mary Anne, 12, John, 11, Dyson, 9, Sidney, 7, and Sarah Jane, aged 5⁴. The uncertainties of the gold field meant that the population was unstable and the proposed school was not started. The school and its teacher followed the rushes elsewhere.

A short time later, in the same year, the Church of England decided to establish a school. A survey was done and subscriptions collected from enthusiastic parents. A total of nearly one hundred and eighty pounds was subscribed. John Hamilton contributed £1, Mrs Hamilton five shillings. Most of those who later became the leading citizens and businessmen of the town gave generously⁵.

By 1858 the people of the area wanted the town to be officially recognised as a municipality and to have its own town council. The government was presented with a petition signed by 170 residents, including John Hamilton (but no Hendersons or other Hamiltons)⁶. The status of Municipality was granted and on 17 October 1858 elections were held for the first town council. John Hamilton had been nominated as a candidate, but later asked to be withdrawn from the list⁷.

John Hamilton's daughter, Mary Ann, celebrated her sixteenth birthday on 25 September 1860. Four months later, on 31 January 1861, she married John Cosstick⁸. Witnesses to the marriage included John Cosstick's brother, Charles then aged twenty, and Mary Ann's brother, Richard Hamilton, then aged twenty one.

John and Margaret Hamilton had fourteen children. After Sarah Jane, mentioned above, came Edward, born in 1856, Alfred, in 1857, Walter, 1858, Albion Edward, 1859, Robert Henry, 1861, and Caroline in 1866⁹. There was also another daughter, Margaret, who was born in 1850 but died young¹⁰.

In 1862 John Hamilton was elected to the Board of Management of the Amherst Church of England School under the new regulations of the Board of Education¹¹, he lived only a quarter of a mile from the school, and had previously been on the Board of the school under the Denominational Schools Board¹². Other members of

¹ Victorian Electoral Roll, 1856, Daisy Hill Division, lists John Hamilton as dairyman with a £100 freehold.

² Victorian Post Office Directory, 1868-1869; 1880-1881

³ Victorian Electoral Roll, 1856, Daisy Hill Division, lists John Hamilton, dairyman, with a freehold worth £100.

⁴ National Schools Board, Inward Correspondence, 1856, 56/712; See Douglas Wilkie, *A History of Education in the Amherst and Talbot Districts 1836-1862*, Master of Education Thesis, Monash University, 1986, for a more complete history of the schools of this period.

⁵ Denominational Schools Board, Inward Correspondence, 56/824; The Hendersons or other Hamiltons do not appear on the list of contributors.

⁶ Victorian Government Gazette, 3 September 1858

⁷ Victorian Government Gazette, 23 November 1858; For a more detailed account of the municipal council see Douglas Wilkie, *A History of Education in the Amherst and Talbot Districts 1836-1862*, Master of Education Thesis, Monash University, 1986

⁸ Marriage Certificate, John Cosstick/Mary Anne Hamilton, 31 January 1861, Amherst, Victoria

⁹ Caroline later married her cousin Walter Alfred Hamilton.

¹⁰ Names and dates from Marion Boyd, March 1997

¹¹ Board of Education, Inward Correspondence, Bishop of Melbourne to Acting Secretary, 62/162

¹² Denominational Schools Board, Inward Correspondence, Garlick-Budd, 14 February 1861, 61/454

the Board included John Edwards, a miner, Frederick Salmon, a storekeeper, Philip Champion de Crespigny, the Police Magistrate, Christopher Harling, a coachbuilder, Charles Calloway, a butcher and several others¹. He soon found himself the sole supporter of a teacher, George Stanley Samson, who was extremely unpopular with the other Board members. Samson had been appointed on 1 June 1861. He was dismissed in December 1863 but not before John Hamilton had collected 63 signatures from supportive parents who wished him to remain at the school².

By 1868 John was operating a splitting business from Cambridge Street in Amherst. Some years later his wife operated the dairy³. John's brother, Robert, was listed as a storeman in Cambridge Street during the late 1860s⁴, although he continued to look for gold⁵, prompting some to claim he had "gold fever"⁶.

Eventually John and Margaret Hamilton moved to live in Liardet Street, South Melbourne, where Margaret died on Christmas Day, 25 December 1895. John died three years later on 27 October 1898 aged seventy six⁷. Both were buried at the Melbourne General Cemetery.

¹ Board of Education, Inward Correspondence, Bishop of Melbourne to Acting Secretary, 62/162

² Board of Education, Inward Correspondence, Hamilton to Board of Education, 62/496; See Douglas Wilkie, *A History of Education in the Amherst and Talbot Districts 1836-1862*, Master of Education Thesis, Monash University, 1986, for a full account of this episode.

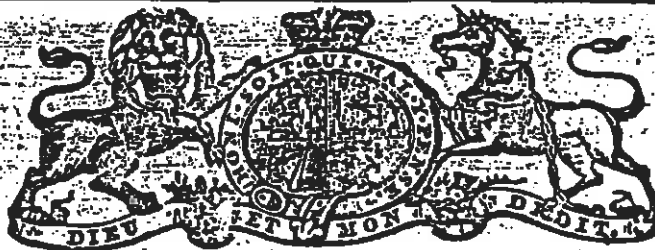
³ Victorian Post Office Directories, 1868, 1880

⁴ Bailliere's Victorian Directory, 1868, 1869, 1870

⁵ Wise's Victorian Post Office Directory, 1888-1889

⁶ Mabel Hamilton to Jean Pollock - Sandra Shaw 1997

⁷ Death Certificates, John Hamilton and Margaret Hamilton



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
VICTORIA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
OF TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1858.
Published by Authority.

No. 159.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

[1858.]

Public Lands Office (Occupation Branch),
Melbourne, 27th October, 1858.

**NOTICE TO OCCUPANTS OF RUNS THROUGHOUT
THE COLONY.**

NOTICE is hereby given that unless all arrears of Licenses to Depasture on Crown Lands, Assessment on Stock, and Transfer License Fees, are paid into the Treasury on or before the 31st day of March, 1859, the runs for which such arrears became due will be *absolutely forfeited*.

C. GAVAN DUFFY,
President of the Board of Land and Works.

Public Lands Office (Occupation Branch),
Melbourne, 4th November, 1858.

**NOTICE TO LICENSEES REGARDING RIGHT OF
PRE-EMPTION.**

LICENSED occupants of runs who are entitled to purchase any land under pre-emptive right are hereby requested to take notice that their claims for pre-emption will be required to be forwarded to the Board of Land and Works prior to the 1st day of November, 1859.

C. GAVAN DUFFY,
President of the Board of Land and Works.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 22nd November, 1858.
MUNICIPALITY OF AMHERST.

THE following report of the several matters and questions decided at a public meeting of the resident householders and the landowners within the municipal district of Amherst, held on Wednesday, the 17th instant, together with the list of votes for seven councillors, taken at the poll on the following Thursday, is published pursuant to 18 Victoria No. 15, sec. 15.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN O'SHANASSY,
G.9432.

Amherst, 19th November, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to the appointment of His Excellency the Governor in Council, I presided at the meeting held here on the 17th instant, for carrying out the instructions in the 10th clause of the Municipal Institutions' Act, in relation to the municipality of Amherst.

After the meeting was duly constituted, Mr. William Wood and Mr. Samuel Stephens were chosen as assessors, and the following matters were brought forward.

1. It was carried unanimously that the council should consist of seven (7) members.

2. That the municipal councillors should not receive any remuneration.

3. The meeting proceeded to the election of councillors, when thirty-two (32) gentlemen were duly proposed and seconded, and on a show of hands I declared seven of these gentlemen duly elected unless a poll was demanded, which was the case, and consequently further proceedings were put off until next morning, the 18th instant, when the poll was opened.

No. 159.—NOVEMBER 23rd, 1858.—1.

at Eight o'clock in the morning and continued open until Four o'clock in the afternoon.

There were 111 electors who polled during the day, and the following is the result, viz:—

Mr. John Patterson Smith	...	51
Frederick Browne Salmon	...	51
Edward Cox	...	50
Andrew Gilmour	...	49
Thos. Evans	...	47
Alfred Smith	...	42
Joseph Jennison	...	42

The above were the highest in the poll, and were therefore declared duly elected.

The unsuccessful candidates were:—

Mr. H. Robinson	...	38
C. Harling	...	30
A. Cowley	...	20
J. Mayne	...	12
R. Miller	...	14
G. Prout	...	14
C. Callaway	...	12
S. Dunn	...	8
J. H. Brown	...	6
R. Shaw	...	3
J. R. Wilde	...	3
E. Mann	...	3
A. W. Finlay	...	3
J. F. Cowley	...	1
J. Storey	...	0
C. Frampton	...	0
C. Haigh	...	0
C. Batten	...	0

The following gentlemen declined coming to the poll, and by special request had their names withdrawn:—

Mr. John Wighton
R. Muston, jun.
Henry Taylor
E. Sofa
John Hamilton
E. J. Bateman
Thos. Fisher

The following persons tendered to vote:—

Mr. John Bryce, objected to by Mr. J. Adam
G. Venn, objected to by J. R. Wilde
D. Austin, objected to by R. J. Mustow
Wm. Wilson, objected to by F. B. Salmon
C. Goldspring, objected to by J. Adam
James More, objected to by J. Adam

All on the grounds of non-qualification. After due examination refused to receive their votes.

The council will meet this evening to choose a chairman from amongst themselves, and will then be prepared to at once enter upon the business of the municipality.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. CHAPMAN,
Chairman.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
Melbourne.

Proclamation of Election Results for Amherst Municipal Council, November 1858.

John Hamilton stood for election but withdrew before the poll took place

Robert Hamilton

Robert Hamilton and Elizabeth Ann Berriman returned to Victoria from Adelaide, perhaps intending to go to the goldfields at Clunes, travelling with a bullock dray and cradling baby Richard on a pillow¹. They had apparently gone as far as Amherst when one of their bullocks was stolen for meat by other diggers². They decided to make Amherst their home³.

By 1856 Robert Hamilton was listed on the Electoral Roll as being a miner at Whitehorse Reef Amherst, with his brother Alfred⁴. His older brother, John, was listed on the same roll as being a dairyman at Amherst with a freehold valued to at least £100. Another, unnamed Hamilton, probably Richard⁵, is listed as owner of a £50 freehold. This land was just to the north of Whitehorse Reef⁶.

Robert and Elizabeth had several more children at Amherst. A son, Robert, was born in 1856; Ann in 1857; Margaret, 1858; and Sarah, in 1860. In 1861 young Robert died. Henry was born in 1862 but died within a year. Over the next few years Elizabeth contracted tuberculosis and, after suffering in pain for some time, died on 9 December 1865. She was only 32⁷.

Twenty eight year old Ann Parry, who had come to Australia from Liverpool with her parents Griffith and Mary Parry⁸, was working as a servant in Amherst in 1866. Prepared to take on a substantial family of young children, she and Robert Hamilton were married by Ralph Barker, a Church of England clergyman, at Talbot on 9 July 1866⁹.

Witnessing their marriage were William Cosstick and Barbara Paterson. William was Robert's brother-in-law, having married his older sister Sarah Henderson after the death of her first husband, Thomas. Barbara Paterson was possibly the wife of William's friend and mining partner David Paterson¹⁰.

Robert Hamilton and Ann Parry had a daughter, Mary, born at Amherst in 1867. She was followed by Alfred in 1868, and George in 1869. Both Mary and George died as infants. In 1871 Robert Allan Hamilton was born. Then William Holmes Hamilton in 1875; Isabella Louisa in 1877; and Albion in 1879.

Some years later Robert Hamilton moved to Maryborough, as many did upon retirement. He and his son, Albion, purchased two neighbouring wooden houses in Pekin Road, Maryborough¹¹, and Robert went in to a Cyaniding partnership, possibly with George McCann¹², his son-in-law, who had married Isabella Louisa. Cyaniding was a profitable business and the only way of extracting the remaining

¹ Linda Clark, 1997

² Jean Pollock and R.T.Hamilton reported by Dorothy Hughes 18 August 1980

³ Sandra Shaw 1997

⁴ Victorian Electoral Roll, 1856, Daisy Hill Division. Alfred later returned to live in South Australia, transferring his share of the farm to Henry on 14 May 1888 (Walter Hamilton, 29 July 1997).

⁵ Land Survey Maps from 1859 show John Hamilton's land between High Street and Cambridge Street, Amherst, and another country block north of Whitehorse Reef in the name of R.Hamilton.

⁶ P.R.O.V. Land Grants Files R.Hamilton, Parish of Bung Bong, File No.4051/49; Richard later returned to South Australia and in 1879 was living at Birkenhead near Port Adelaide.

⁷ Adelaide Register, 28 December 1865; Sandra Shaw 1997

⁸ Formerly Mary Pritchard.

⁹ Sandra Shaw 1997; Marriage Certificate, Robert Hamilton/ Ann Parry, 9 July 1866, The Parsonage, Talbot

¹⁰ See *Family Chronicles - The Cossticks* for details of the Cosstick family.

¹¹ Maryborough Rate Books, 1901-1902, Assessment 452 Pekin Road, Robert and Albion Hamilton, Wooden House, Value £10 Rate 10/-; 1902-1903, Assessment 458 Pekin Road, Robert Hamilton, miner, Owner, Value £10 Rate 12/6; Assessment 459, Albion Hamilton, miner, Owner, Wooden House, Value £10 Rate 12/6; 1903-1904 Assessment 459 Robert Hamilton, Owner, Wooden House, Value £10 Rate 12/6

¹² Robert Hamilton's Will states that he had a one-third share in *Hamilton and McCann Cyaniders*, of Maryborough.

©Douglas Wilkie 1997

gold from the numerous accumulations of mine tailings in the district, including the substantial deposits from Opossum Gully near Amherst and the Leviathan Reef which was close to Pekin Road.

Within a few years Robert decided to retire to enjoy his remaining years as a *gentleman*¹. His wife, Ann, died in 1907 aged seventy, and four years later, on 30 August 1911, Robert also died of 'gastric carcinoma and exhaustion', at the age of eighty one. At that time his daughter, Isabella McCann was living in Maryborough, his sons Robert Allan, at Carisbrook, William Holmes, in Melbourne, and Albion, in Maryborough².

¹ Marriage Certificate, Albion Hamilton/ , Maryborough, 28 June 1905; Sandra Shaw 1997

² *Maryborough Standard*, 31 August 1911

Amherst

The journey of the Hamiltons and Hendersons to the Victorian gold fields would never have been dreamt of when those families first emigrated to South Australia during the late 1830s.

Sydney Holmes Hamilton later described the exodus of some members of the family to Victoria with an apparent note of disapproval:

The younger Richard, now 35, John 30, Robert 22 and Alfred 20, were among those who abandoned everything, cottage, garden, and all that had cost them years of toil and frugality to create. All was forgotten in a day. Grasping a pick, shovel, pan and a handful of clothes, they turned eastwards. The brothers proceeded in a convoy with three bullock drays, which carried their wives, worldly goods and inflated hopes. Three months later, after helping one another over creeks, ravines, bogs and other obstructions they at last arrived.

They soon found yellow mud, clay, soaking rain and freezing weather in abundance, but not the yellow gold of Eldorado, that tantalising will-o-the-wisp¹.

Did Richard Hamilton have some vision for the future of his sons and daughters in their new land? Maybe he did. But maybe it was simply a vision that opportunities would be better than in England. Would he have disapproved of his sons leaving to go in search of Eldorado? Hadn't he done something similar himself when he left Dover?

Having once visited Amherst, Sydney Holmes Hamilton reflected upon what he saw:

One must remember that the diggers were hunters, not farmers. They took what they could and moved on. Had they taken up land near Amherst and cleared timber (a lot of hard work) they would have had in several years good sound farms. Deserted for nearly 70 years former habitations had been stripped of all movable parts. Here and there the skeletons and foundations of once comfortable houses were still to be seen through the tall grass. Only a few people in the district could remember the town.

Those who pioneered that territory sleep undisturbed in the cemetery. Few if any of their descendants visit the resting place of their forefathers to muse on their toil. The stranger wandering in idle curiosity around the cleared area will never know what a thriving town once occupied that blank space. And the eye of a sensitive man may well be moist on learning of the death of that town of hope so many years ago.²

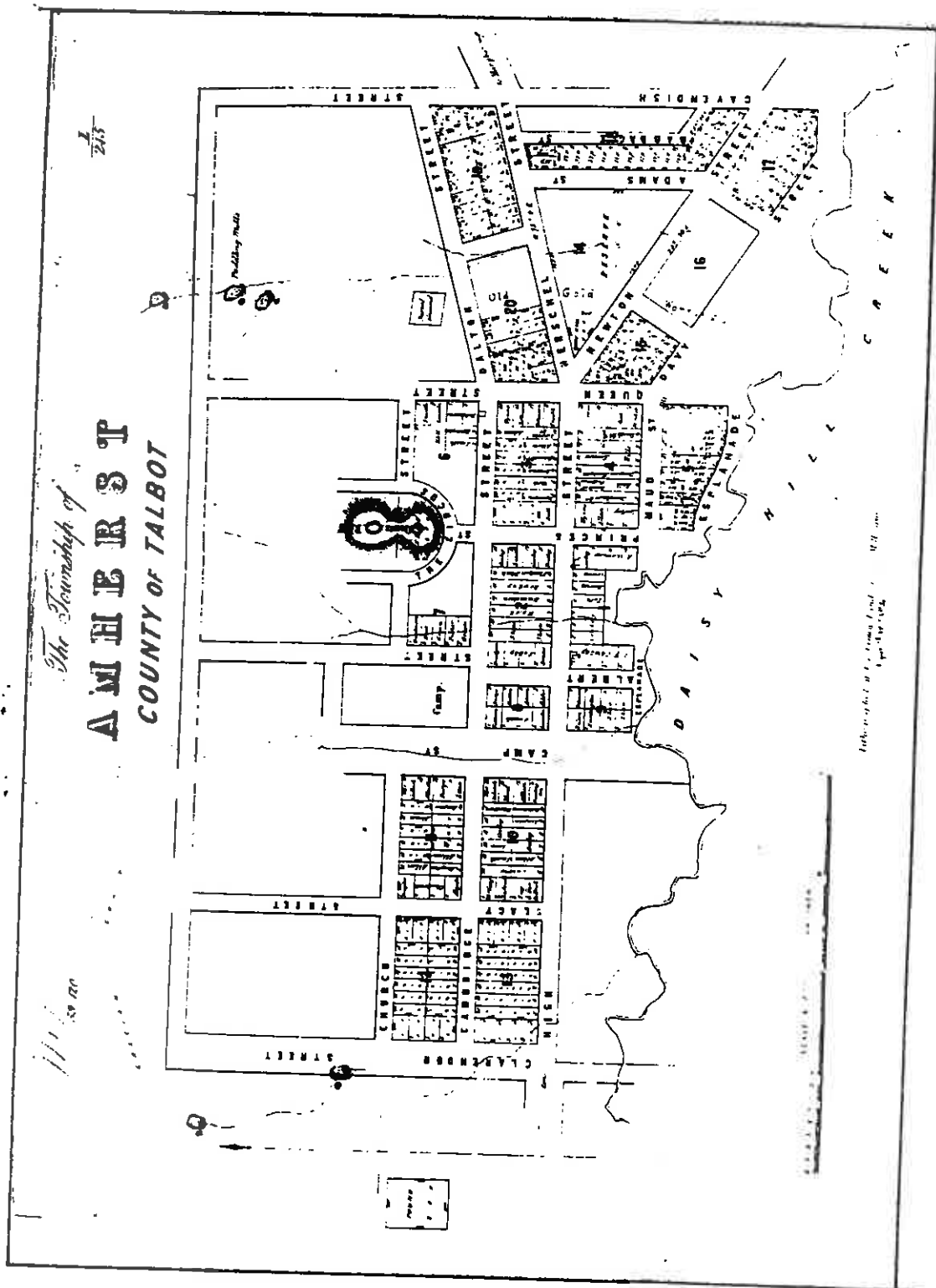
Certainly, the sensitive person might visit Amherst and shed a tear over the fact that so little remains. But we might also visit Dover in search of Sir John Hamilton's home at number 17 Snargate Street and shed a tear over the fact that a car park servicing the harbour now occupies its place. We might read Richard Hamilton's account of his first few days in this new land, of how his wife Ann sank to her knees in tears on their arduous walk from Holdfast Bay to Adelaide, and wonder whether she would happily have taken the next boat back to England. We might go to Adelaide in search of Richard Hamilton's property at *Curtis Farm* and find a bus depot in its place.

Certainly we might ask why the Hamiltons did not become farmers at Amherst. Why did Richard Hamilton become a Tailor and not a Sailor? History is the story of what was and has been, rather than what was not or what might have been.

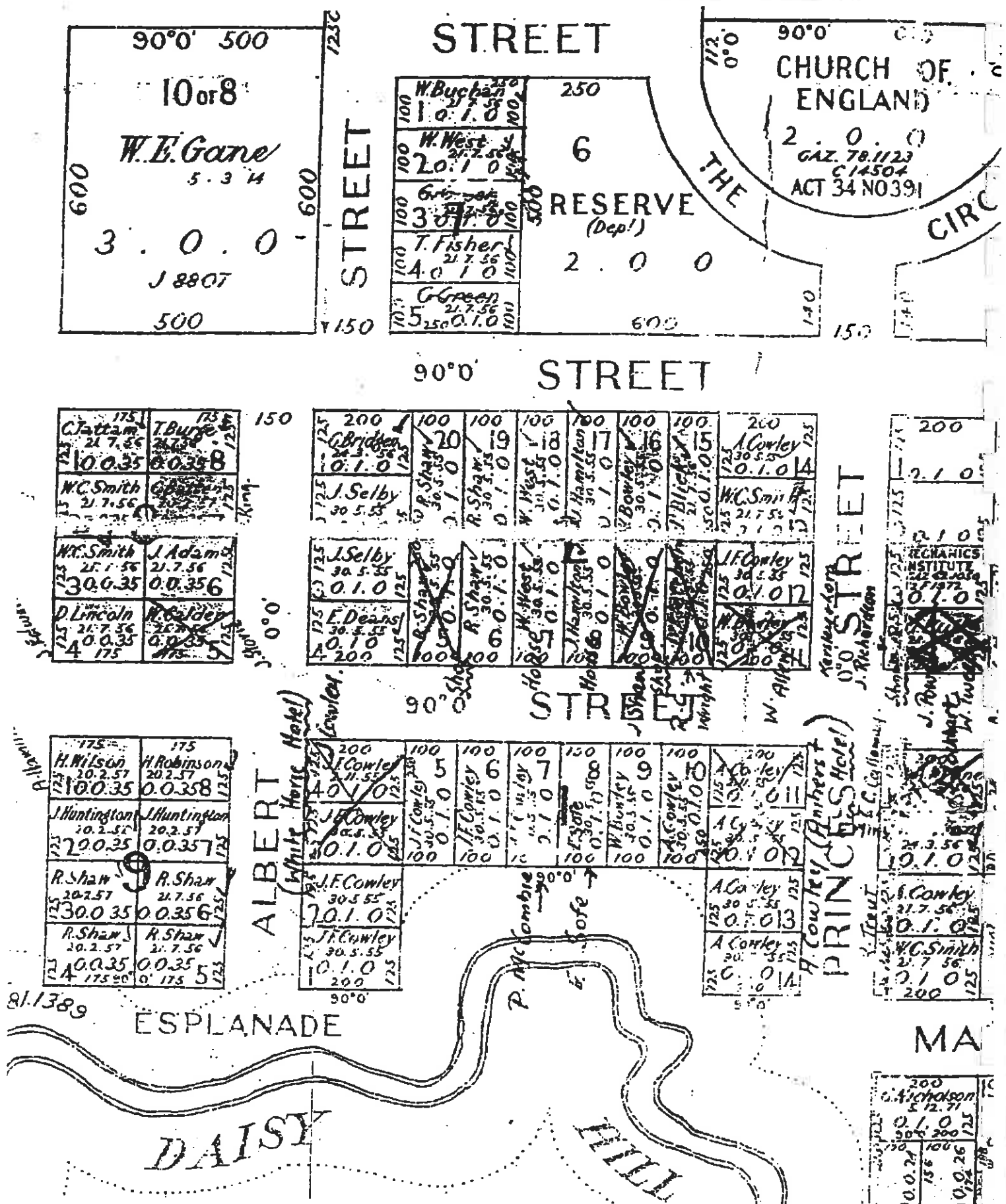
What might have been just may be in the future.

¹ S.H. Hamilton, pp.14-15

² S.H. Hamilton, p.15



Plan of Amherst Town, 1859
Block owned by John Hamilton in Cambridge Street, between Albert and Princes Streets.
See detail next page.



Detail of 1859 Town Plan of Amherst showing two blocks owned by John Hamilton.

Descendants of James and Jane Hamilton

This list was compiled from information provided by many people. However there are still many gaps. Readers who wish to ensure that those gaps are filled in future editions are invited to forward details to the author, including reference to the source of information.

1. **James Hamilton** born ABT 1735, possibly married 12 Jan 1762, in St Pauls, Canterbury, Kent, **Jane (Elizabeth?) Taylor**. James died 1773.
Children:
 2. i **John** born ____ 1765.
 3. ii **Richard** born ____ 1766.
 4. iii **Adam** born ____ ABT 1768.
 - iv **William Hamilton** born 11 Jul 1770, baptised 04 Nov 1776, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, occupation Tailor. Apprenticed as a tailor to Thomas Hartnett the Younger on 15 February 1787. Possibly buried St Mary the Virgin 3 October 1809 (IGI Film#355634).
 - v **Ann Hamilton** born ____ 1773, baptised 20 Jan 1773, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.

Second Generation

2. **John Hamilton** born ____ 1765, baptised 17 Mar 1765, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, occupation Mariner, Knighted 1845, married 16 Aug 1788, in St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, **Sarah Hedgecock**, born ____ 1771, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 21 Apr 1771, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, (daughter of **Michael Hedgecock** and **Judith Cox**). John died 01 Feb 1858, 17 Snargate Street, Dover, Kent. John Hamilton was Captain of the cutter "Active" in 1797 in the battle against the Dutch at Camperdown. He was knighted on 5 March 1845. John later was Captain of a post office packet the "Lord Duncan" from Dover. He is listed as Mariner in the Dover Roll of Electors for 1822. The Register Of Electors 1664-1865 lists John Hamilton, Packet Service, Strond Street. Sarah: Margaret Hedgecock was witness to the marriage of Sarah Hedgecock and John Hamilton in 1788.
Children:
 - i **Sarah Hamilton** born ____ 1789, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 19 Apr 1789, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - ii **Michael Hamilton** born 17 May 1791, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 25 May 1791, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, died ____ Jul 1793, buried 13 Jul 1793, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England. The 1793 burial is not confirmed as being that of Michael born in 1791 as no parents nor age are given in the register.
 - iii **Henry Duncan Hamilton** born ____ 1806, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 13 Feb 1806, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, died ____ Apr 1822, Dover, Kent, England, buried 22 Apr 1822, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 5. iv **Jane Dalrymple** born ABT 1810.
 - v **Mary Ann Hamilton** born ____ 1812, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 03 Feb 1812, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
3. **Richard Hamilton** born ____ 1766, baptised 07 Jan 1767, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, occupation Tailor, married (1) 19 May 1788, in St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, **Martha (Mary) Cornelious**, born ____ Nov 1765, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 24 Nov 1765, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, (daughter of **Edward Cornelious** and **Elizabeth** ____) died ____ Nov 1789, Dover, Kent, England, buried 08 Feb 1789, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, married (2) 02 May 1791, in St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, **Catherine Spice**, born ____ Oct 1768, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 23 Oct 1768, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, (daughter of **Robert Spice** and **Mary Gillman**). Richard died ABT 1830. He was admitted as a Freeman of the Corporation of Dover on 1 August 1788. He was a Tailor of Strond Street Dover in 1832 and 1833. (Dover Poll Books) Martha: The Parish Register lists Mary Cornelious baptised 24 November 1765. Parents Edward and Elizabeth Cornelious. No other suitable persons were baptised near that date.
Children:
 - i **Jane Hamilton** born 29 Aug 1788, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 14 Sep 1788, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 6. ii **Richard** born 18 Feb 1792.

- iii **Mary Hamilton** born ____ 1793, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 26 Dec 1793, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, died ____ Dec 1803, buried 01 Jan 1804, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England. The 1804 burial is not confirmed as being that of Mary born in 1793 as no parents names nor age are given.
- 7. iv **John** born 01 Sep 1795.
- 4. **Adam Hamilton** born ____ ABT 1768, Dover, Kent, England, married 03 Oct 1790, in St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, **Ann Reynolds**. No Baptism record has been located in the St Mary the Virgin Registers. The son, James took up an apprenticeship and was sponsored by his uncle Richard Hamilton.
Children:
 - i **Ann Hamilton** born ____ 1790, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 30 Apr 1790, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - ii **Ann Hamilton** baptised 30 Jan 1791, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - iii **James Hamilton** born ____ 1793, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 03 Feb 1793, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - iv **Hannah Hamilton** born ____ 1795, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 15 Feb 1795, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - v **Joseph Hamilton** born ____ 1797, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 19 May 1797, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - vi **William Hamilton** born ____ 1800, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 15 Feb 1800, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.

Third Generation

- 5. **Jane Dalrymple Hamilton** born ABT 1810, married 20 Nov 1827, in St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, **Luke Smithett**, born ____ 1801, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 26 Dec 1801, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, (son of **Luke Smithett** and **Judith Hedgecock**) occupation Mariner. Jane was listed as age 30 in the 1841 Census. However no IGI or Register entry has been found. She was a minor at the time of her marriage to Luke Smithett and had the consent of her father. George Graham and Sally Cox were witnesses to the marriage. Luke: Listed at Strond Street, Dover in 1841 Census, age 40, Captain of Packet. Also listed is Jane, age 30; Jane, 11, Henrietta, 6, Hamilton, 4, and Albert, 1 Lived at 17 Snargate Street with Sir John Hamilton. He was knighted in 1862. George Graham and Sally Cox were witnesses at his marriage to Jane Hamilton.
Children:
 - i **Jane Freeling Smithett** born ____ 1830, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 22 Jan 1830, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - ii **Marcus Edmiston Smithett** born ____ 1831, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 18 Oct 1831, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - iii **Henrietta Buttell Smithett** born 28 Nov 1835, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 16 Jan 1835, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - iv **Hamilton Smithett** born 05 Jul 1836, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 04 Aug 1836, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - v **Albert Lake Collins Smithett** born ____ 1840, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 14 Apr 1840, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - vi **Agnes Anne Banfield Smithett** born ____ 1842, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 03 Aug 1842, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
 - vii **William Smithett** born ____ 1846, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 19 Mar 1846, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England.
- 6. **Richard Hamilton** born 18 Feb 1792, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 07 Mar 1792, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, occupation Tailor, Winemaker, married 09 Nov 1813, in St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, **Ann Holmes**, born 13 Sep 1789, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 14 Oct 1789, Dover, Kent, England, (daughter of **William Holmes** and **Elizabeth Read**) died 30 Apr 1886, Sturt, South Australia. Richard died 30 Aug 1852, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ____ Sep 1852, St Mary's, Edwardstown, South Australia.
Children:
 - 8. i **Elizabeth Catharine** born 17 Apr 1814.
 - 9. ii **Richard** born 04 Mar 1817.
 - 10. iii **William Holmes** born 09 Feb 1820.
 - 11. iv **John** born 25 Jan 1822.
 - 12. v **Sarah** born 28 Feb 1824.
 - 13. vi **Henry** born 06 Jan 1826.

14. vii **Anne Jane** born 15 Mar 1828.
 15. viii **Robert** born 25 Jan 1830.
 16. ix **Alfred** born 27 May 1832.
7. **John Hamilton** born 01 Sep 1795, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 20 Sep 1795, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, occupation Solicitor, married **Sarah Lang**. Lived at 119 Snargate Street in early 1830s, then Bench Street, then York Street. Sarah: Marriage to this John Hamilton is not confirmed, although spouse is listed as John Hamilton in IGI with daughter Jane born at Dover in 1814.
- Children:
- i **Jane Hamilton** born ____ 1814, Dover, Kent, England, married **George Cox**.

Fourth Generation

8. **Elizabeth Catharine Hamilton** born 17 Apr 1814, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 11 May 1814, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, married (1) 26 July 1838, **Henry Nell**, born ____ 1797, baptised 29 Jan 1797, St Olave, Southwark, London, (son of **Benjamin Nell** and **Mary** ____) occupation Farmer, River Sturt, died ABT 1845, married (2) 05 Apr 1847, **Alexander Barreau**, born ABT 1813, France, died 12 Oct 1876, buried ____ Oct 1876, Alberton. Elizabeth died 04 Jul 1898, Exeter, South Australia, buried ____ Jul 1898, Cheltenham, South Australia.
- Children:
- i **Harry Nell** born 13 Nov 1840, baptised 10 Dec 1840, Holy Trinity, North Adelaide, S.A.
 - ii **Emma Nell** born 10 May 1842, Section 149, Sturt River, baptised 14 Jul 1842, Holy Trinity, North Adelaide, S.A., married 27 Jun 1863, **William Wood Leslie**, born 16 May 1824, died 18 Sep 1915.
 - iii **Hamilton Nell** born ____ 1844, baptised ____ Nov 1844, died 02 Mar 1847, buried ____ Mar 1847, West Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia. Anne Jane Hamilton was the informant on Hamilton Nell's death certificate.
 - iv **Helena Barreau** born 10 Sep 1847, died ____ 1926.
 - v **Anne Barreau** born ____ 1849, died ____ 1868, Alberton.
 - vi **Alfred Alexander Barreau** born 12 Jun 1851, married **Elizabeth Catherine Fitton**, born 21 Dec 1857, died 23 Mar 1932. Alfred died 16 Dec 1910.
 - vii **George Barreau** born 19 Jun 1853, died ____ 1920.
 - viii **John Holmes Barreau** born 17 Jan 1856, baptised 27 Apr 1856, married **Marion Jane Toseland**, born ABT 1860, died 01 May 1945. John died ____ 1926.
 - ix **Clara Bertha Barreau** born ____ 1858, died ____ 1931.
 - x **Harry Barreau** born ____ 1865, died ____ 1866.
9. **Richard Hamilton** born 04 Mar 1817, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 25 Mar 1817, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, occupation Mariner 1841, Lighterman, married 19 Sep 1850, in Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A., **Margaret Collins**, born ____ 1830, died 23 Jan 1900, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ____ Jan 1900, Cheltenham Cemetery, S.A. Richard died 09 Jun 1900, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ____ Jun 1900, Cheltenham Cemetery, S.A.
- Children:
- i **Ann Catherine Hamilton** born 11 Jun 1851, died 06 May 1852.
 - ii **Mary Hamilton** born 11 Sep 1852, died 20 Sep 1852.
 - iii **Sarah Jane Hamilton** born 06 Jun 1858, died 27 Nov 1858.
 - iv **Richard Hamilton** born ____ 1860, died 23 May 1947, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ____ May 1947, Cheltenham Cemetery, S.A.
17. v **Clarissa** born ____ Feb 1863.
10. **William Holmes Hamilton** born 09 Feb 1820, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 20 Feb 1820, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, married **Charlotte Laker**, born ____ 1818, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 27 Sep 1818, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, (daughter of **Benjamin Laker** and **Kitty Smithett**) died 19 Jul 1905. William died 25 Dec 1916, Adelaide, South Australia.
- Children:
- i **Marianne Laker Hamilton** born 27 May 1849, South Australia, married 10 Oct 1871, **John Boxer**.
 18. ii **Clarissa (Kitty) Smithett** born 12 Dec 1851.
 19. iii **William Holmes** born 05 Nov 1853.

- iv **Louisa Laker Hamilton** born 09 Sep 1855, South Australia, married 05 Sep 1876, **William Thomas Swiggs**, died 11 Aug 1916.
 - v **Alfred Henry Hamilton** born 21 May 1859, South Australia, died AFT 1917.
11. **John Hamilton** born 25 Jan 1822, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 13 Feb 1822, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, occupation Farmer/Dairyman, married 07 Apr 1842, in Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A., **Margaret Manser**, born ____ 1821, Westham, Sussex, England, baptised 06 Dec 1821, Westham, Sussex, England, (daughter of **William James Manser** and **Sarah (Sally) Vidler**) occupation Servant in Westham, died 25 Dec 1895, 161 Liardet Street, Port Melbourne, buried 27 Dec 1895, Melbourne General Cemetery. John died 27 Oct 1898, 161 Liardet Street, Port Melbourne, buried 29 Oct 1898, Melbourne General Cemetery
- Children:
- i **Richard Hamilton** born 29 May 1842, Curtis Farm, South Australia, baptised 07 Nov 1842, Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A.
 - ii **George William Hamilton** born 10 Sep 1843, Pineshill, Adelaide, South Australia, baptised 05 Oct 1843, Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A., married **Sarah Ann** _____, born ABT 1845, died 12 Dec 1924. George died 29 Oct 1922, South Australia.
20. iii **Mary Ann** born 25 Sep 1844.
21. iv **John** born 28 Apr 1845.
22. v **Dyson** born 09 Dec 1847.
- vi **Sydney Hamilton** born 19 May 1849, married 19 Jan 1872, **Mary Ann Richards**, born 09 Aug 1849, died 11 May 1887. Sydney died 10 Dec 1926.
 - vii **Margaret Hamilton** born 27 Jun 1850, Amherst, Victoria, died BEF 1898. Margaret Hamilton is not listed on her mother's death certificate.
 - viii **Sarah Jane Hamilton** born 16 Aug 1852, married **Thomas Worrall**, born ABT 1847. Sarah died ____ Jul 1923.
 - ix **Edward Hamilton** born ____ 1856, Amherst, Victoria.
 - x **Alfred Hamilton** born 14 Jan 1857, Amherst, Victoria.
 - xi **Walter Hamilton** born ____ 1858, Amherst, Victoria, died 22 Feb 1859.
 - xii **Albion Hamilton** born 04 Aug 1859, Amherst, Victoria, married **Anne Jean Lochland**, born 25 Aug 1859, died 31 Dec 1928. Albion died 16 Dec 1901.
23. xiii **Caroline** born 30 Dec 1861.
- xiv **Robert Hamilton** born 03 May 1863, Amherst, Victoria.
12. **Sarah Hamilton** born 28 Feb 1824, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 17 Mar 1824, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, married (1) 19 Mar 1842, in Adelaide, South Australia, **Thomas Henderson**, born 01 May 1820, Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire, occupation Labourer, died 02 Jun 1858, Saltwater Creek, Victoria, buried ____ Jun 1858, Melbourne General Cemetery, married (2) 13 April 1862, in Maryborough, Victoria, **William Cosstick**, born ____ 1831, Croydon, Surrey, England, baptised 25 Dec 1831, St John the Baptist, Croydon, Surrey, (son of **Samuel (Costick/Caustick) Cosstick** and **Mary Weller**) occupation Groom 1841, Miner, died 20 Sept 1905, Amherst, Victoria, buried 22 Sept 1905, Talbot Cemetery. Sarah died 21 Sep 1893, Oposum Gully, Amherst, buried 23 Sep 1893, Amherst Cemetery.
- Children:
- 24. i **Thomas** born 17 Feb 1843.
 - 25. ii **Hamilton** born 16 Apr 1844.
 - 26. iii **Henry** born 30 Oct 1845.
 - 27. iv **Robert Allan** born 30 Apr 1847.
 - 28. v **James Spice** born 03 Mar 1849.
 - 29. vi **William Holmes** born 24 Sept 1850.
 - 30. vii **Ann Holmes** born 23 Apr 1852.
 - viii **Catherine Henderson** born ____ 1853, Adelaide, South Australia, baptised 14 Aug 1853, Adelaide, South Australia, died ____ 1854, Adelaide, South Australia.
31. ix **Charlotte** born 28 Aug 1854.
- x **Agnes Henderson** born 14 Dec 1856, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1908, **Joseph Wright**, born ____ 1856, died 25 Jul 1922. Agnes died 10 May 1932, Amherst, Victoria, buried 11 May 1932, Amherst Cemetery.
 - xi **Sarah Henderson** born 08 Nov 1858, Amherst, Victoria, baptised Christ Church of England, Amherst, died 27 July 1869, Amherst, Victoria, buried Amherst Cemetery.
32. xii **Samuel** born 18 Jan 1863.
33. xiii **Alfred** born 26 Feb 1864.

34. xiv **George** born 08 Aug 1865.
13. **Henry Hamilton** born 06 Jan 1826, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 27 Jan 1826, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, occupation Winemaker, Ewell Vineyard, married (1) 05 Aug 1851, **Mary Elizabeth Bell**, born 23 Jan 1833, died 19 Jan 1870, married (2) 28 Mar 1872, **Sarah Glover**, born ____ 1842, died 30 Dec 1872, married (3) 02 Feb 1878, **Mary Duff**, born ____ 1834, died 18 Mar 1919. Henry died 10 Feb 1907. For further details on the descendants of Henry Hamilton see the *Bell Family Tree Book*.
Children:
i **Henry Hamilton** born 27 Apr 1852, died 18 May 1852.
ii **Mary Hamilton** born 03 Aug 1853, died 22 Dec 1853.
iii **George Henry Hamilton** born 18 Aug 1854, married ____ 1878, **Ellen Glover**. George died 06 Jul 1935.
35. iv **Charles** born 28 Aug 1856.
v **Frank Hamilton** born 05 Feb 1859, died 13 Jun 1913.
vi **John Robert Hamilton** born 25 Jan 1861, died ____ Aug 1926.
36. vii **Walter Alfred** born 10 Mar 1863.
14. **Anne Jane Hamilton** born 15 Mar 1828, Dover, Kent, England, baptised ____ 1828, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, married 07 May 1850, in Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A., **William May**, born ____ 1823, baptised 07 Dec 1823, St Germans, Cornwall, England, (son of **Richard May** and **Mary Ann Stephens**) occupation Farmer, died 26 Aug 1908, Nhill, Victoria. Anne died 29 May 1909, Church Hill, Nhill, Victoria.
Children:
i **William May** born 10 Jan 1851, died 27 Sep 1869.
ii **Mary Ann May** born 24 Feb 1852, died ABT 1852.
iii **Elizabeth May** born 20 Jul 1853, married (1) **Thomas Ridding**, born ____ 1843, died ____ 1901, married (2) **Francis Torre**, born ____ 1865, died ____ 1941. Elizabeth died 01 Oct 1937.
37. iv **Ann Jane** born 01 Nov 1854.
v **Richard May** born 21 Mar 1856, died ____ 1856.
vi **Horace May** born 22 Feb 1857, Adelaide, South Australia, died ____ 1873, Pleasant Creek (Stawell), Victoria.
vii **Neville May** born 23 Aug 1858.
38. viii **Catherine** born 09 Nov 1860.
39. ix **Harry** born 08 Apr 1862.
x **Maria May** born 22 Nov 1863, married ____ 1885, **Charles Welcham Baker**, born 22 Nov 1863, died 18 Jun 1941. Maria died 15 Aug 1889.
xi **Neville May** born ____ 1866, married **Frances Gooding**, born ____ 1868. Neville died 05 May 1902.
xii **Adelaide May** born ____ 1867, died ____ 1937.
xiii **Phoebe May** born ____ 1870, died ____ 1870.
xiv **William May** born ____ 1870, died 15 Dec 1870.
xv **Wilfred May** born 07 Dec 1872, married **Coralie Kelly**, born 26 Jan 1887, died 23 Jun 1967. Wilfred died 28 Nov 1941.
15. **Robert Hamilton** born 25 Jan 1830, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 03 Mar 1830, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, occupation Miner, married (1) 20 Jan 1853, in St. Mary's, Sturt, Adelaide, **Elizabeth Ann Berriman**, born ____ 1834, Cornwall, England, died 09 Dec 1865, Amherst, Victoria, buried 10 Dec 1865, Amherst Cemetery, married (2) 09 Jul 1866, **Ann Parry**, born ____ 1838, Liverpool, England, died ____ 1907. Robert died 30 Aug 1911. Sandra Shaw, 5 Latham Crt, East Doncaster, has full details of the descendants of Robert Hamilton through his son William Holmes Hamilton (b.1874).
Children:
40. i **Richard** born 19 May 1854.
ii **Robert Hamilton** born ____ 1856, Amherst, Victoria, died ____ 1861.
iii **Ann Hamilton** born ____ 1857, Amherst, Victoria, married **Frank Hamilton**. Ann died ____ 1892.
iv **Margaret Hamilton** born ____ 1858, Amherst, Victoria, married **James Frederick Cooke**. James: Brenda Cooke's husband, RMB 3013 Benalla, descended from this branch.
v **Sarah Hamilton** born ____ 1860.
vi **Henry Hamilton** born 25 Jan 1862, Talbot, Victoria, baptised 17 Mar 1862, Talbot Church of England, died ____ 1893, Talbot, Victoria.

- vii **Mary Hamilton** born ____ 1867, died ____ 1867.
 - viii **Alfred Hamilton** born ____ 1868, died ____ 1945.
 - ix **George Hamilton** born ____ 1869, died ____ 1871.
 - x **Robert Allan Hamilton** born ____ 1871, occupation Cyanider, Miner, died ____ 1962. Robert Allan Hamilton went to South Africa during the 1890s.
 - 41. xi **William Holmes** born 27 Nov 1874.
 - xii **Isabella Louise Hamilton** born ____ 1877, died ____ 1965.
 - xiii **Albion (Jim) Hamilton** born ____ 1879, died ____ 1951.
16. **Alfred Hamilton** born 27 May 1832, Dover, Kent, England, baptised 04 Jul 1832, St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Kent, England, married 05 Jan 1857, in Talbot Family Hotel, **Emma Jane Harrowfield**, born ____ 1839, baptised 30 Jun 1839, Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A., died 24 Dec 1912. Alfred died 19 Mar 1895, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ____ Mar 1895, Marion Cemetery, South Australia.
- Children:
- i **Richard Hamilton** born ____ 1856, Amherst, Victoria, died ____ 1859.
 - ii **Ann Holmes Hamilton** born ____ 1858, Amherst, Victoria, died ____ 1859.
 - iii **Alfred John Hamilton** born 07 May 1860, Wedderburn, Victoria, died 06 Jan 1877.
 - iv **Robert (Allen) Hamilton** born 07 Jul 1863, Inglewood, Victoria, died 16 Jun 1942.

Fifth Generation

17. **Clarissa Hamilton** born ____ Feb 1863, Adelaide, South Australia, married **Thomas Butler**, born ____ 1857, died 05 Mar 1913, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ____ Mar 1913, Adelaide, South Australia. Clarissa died 19 Dec 1931, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ____ Dec 1931, Cheltenham Cemetery, S.A.
- Children:
- i **Richard Butler**.
 - 42. ii **Margaret** born ____ 1885.
 - 43. iii **Mary Ann** born ____ 1892.
 - 44. iv **Clarissa Hamilton** born ____ 1892.
 - v **John Hamilton** born 22 Mar 1865.
18. **Clarissa (Kitty) Smithett Hamilton** born 12 Dec 1851, married 10 Jul 1877, **George Gobell**, born 24 Aug 1849, McLaren Vale, South Australia, occupation Farmer, Kangaroo Island, died 02 Mar 1935, Penneshaw, Kangaroo Island, S.A, buried ____ Mar 1935, Penneshaw, Kangaroo Island, S.A. Clarissa died 11 Sep 1919, Penneshaw, Kangaroo Island, S.A, buried ____ Sep 1919, Penneshaw, Kangaroo Island, S.A.
- Children:
- i **Frances Charlotte Gobell** born ____ 1879.
 - ii **George William Gobell** born ____ 1881, died ____ 1972.
 - iii **Alfred James Gobell** born ____ 1883, died ____ 1968.
 - iv **Valentina Louise Gobell** born ____ 1886, died ____ 1953.
 - v **Clarissa Smithett Gobell** born ____ 1888, died ____ 1974.
 - vi **Ernest Walter Gobell** born ____ 1892, died ____ 1976.
19. **William Holmes Hamilton** born 05 Nov 1853, South Australia, married 02 Nov 1881, **Annie Freer Main**, died 05 Jun 1901. William died ____ 1931.
- Children:
- 45. i **Margaret Charlotte** born 21 Sep 1884.
 - ii **Grace Minnie Victoria Hamilton** born 23 May 1886, married ____ 1905, **William Hall**.
 - iii **John Harold Hamilton** born 12 Oct 1887.
 - iv **William Hamilton** born 20 Jun 1883, died 14 May 1885.
 - v **Clarence Louis Hamilton** born 17 Mar 1890, married ____ 1914, **Cora Kathleen Grenfell**.
 - vi **Annie Main Hamilton** born 29 Jul 1893.
 - vii **J.H.Hamilton** born 08 Mar 1896, died 08 Mar 1896. Stillborn
 - viii **Ellen Marianne G. Hamilton** born 18 Apr 1898, died 13 Feb 1899.

20. **Mary Ann Hamilton** born 25 Sep 1844, Barossa, South Australia, baptised 07 Dec 1845, Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A., married 31 Jan 1861, in Amherst, Victoria, **John Costick**, born ___ Aug 1838, Croydon, Surrey, England, baptised 26 Aug 1838, Croydon, Surrey, England, (son of **Samuel (Costick/Caustick) Cosstick** and **Mary Weller**) occupation Woodcarter, Miner, died 13 Jun 1890, Amherst, Victoria, buried 14 Jun 1890, Talbot Cemetery. Mary died 07 Jun 1911, Amherst, Victoria, buried 09 Jun 1911, Amherst Cemetery. John: John's name was spelt **COSTICK** on his baptism register but **COSSTICK** on subsequent records.
- Children:
- 46. i **James Edward** born 26 Dec 1861.
 - 47. ii **Margaret** born 18 Jan 1863.
 - 48. iii **Albert John** born ___ 1865.
 - 49. iv **Dyson** born 27 Sep 1867.
 - 50. v **Sophia** born ___ 1868.
 - vi **Frances Cosstick** born ___ 1869, Havelock, New Zealand.
 - vii **Louisa Cosstick** born ___ 1870, Havelock, New Zealand, married ___ 1890, **Charles Dargie**, born ___ 1864.
 - 51. viii **Richard Hamilton** born 22 Nov 1871.
 - 52. ix **Walter Weller** born 15 May 1874.
 - 53. x **Emily** born ___ 1875.
 - xi **Mary Ann Cosstick** born ___ Jan 1879, Amherst, Victoria, died ___ Jul 1880, Amherst, Victoria, buried 08 Jul 1880, Amherst Cemetery.
 - 54. xii **Adeline** born ___ 1881.
 - 55. xiii **Lillian** born ___ 1883.
 - 56. xiv **Barbara Patterson** born ___ 1884.
 - 57. xv **Victoria** born ___ 1885.
21. **John Hamilton** born 28 Apr 1845, married 20 Sep 1876, in New Zealand, **Annie Maria Firms Clark**, born 18 Jul 1855, Sandhurst, Victoria, died 09 Jan 1940. John died 18 Nov 1905. Annie: This information given by Harry Firms, 19 McCombe Ave., Samson 6163, W.A.
- Children:
- 58. i **Mary Caroline** born ___ 1883.
 - 59. ii **Richard Lancaster** born 23 Oct 1886.
22. **Dyson Hamilton** born 09 Dec 1847, married **John Langard Berry**, born ABT 1834, died ___ 1899. Dyson died 27 Feb 1889.
- Children:
- i **Edna Berry** born ___ 1876, Ballarat, Victoria.
 - ii **John Berry** born ___ 1878, Amherst, Victoria.
 - iii **Margaret Berry** born ___ 1879, Amherst, Victoria.
 - iv **Thomas Berry** born ___ 1881, Talbot, Victoria.
 - v **George Berry** born ___ 1883, Talbot, Victoria.
 - vi **Dyson Berry** born ___ 1884, Talbot, Victoria.
23. **Caroline Hamilton** born 30 Dec 1861, Amherst, Victoria, married 11 Dec 1888, in St Georges, Royal Park, Melbourne, Vic., **Walter Alfred Hamilton**, born 10 Mar 1863, Glenelg, South Australia, (son of **Henry Hamilton** and **Mary Elizabeth Bell**) occupation Coachbuilder, MLA 1894, died 01 Sep 1955, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ___ Sep 1955, North Brighton Cemetery, S.A. Caroline died 01 Mar 1950.
- Children:
- i **Ella Hamilton** born 15 Nov 1890, Sandhurst, married **Frank James Anthony**, born 11 Aug 1894, Adelaide, South Australia, died 21 Jun 1933, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ___ Jun 1933, North Road Cemetery, Adelaide, S.A. Ella died 17 Dec 1972, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ___ Dec 1972, North Road Cemetery, Adelaide, S.A.
 - 60. ii **Walter** born 06 Nov 1891.
 - iii **Evelyn Hamilton** born 25 Sep 1895, died ___ Jan 1896.
 - iv **Doris Hamilton** born 28 Apr 1900, died 29 Sep 1963.
24. **Thomas Henderson** born 17 Feb 1843, Adelaide, South Australia, baptised 20 Mar 1843, Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A., married 28 Apr 1870, **Agnes Emma Grayling**, born ___ 1852, died 23 Feb 1926. Thomas died 20 Feb 1906, Woorak, Nhill.
- Children:
- i **Richard Henderson** born 23 Feb 1871, married 15 Apr 1896, **Josephine Rosa Wilson**, born 05 Feb 1874, died 22 Aug 1953. Richard died 07 Sep 1936.

- ii **Sarah Kate Henderson** born 14 Oct 1872, died 11 Feb 1943.
- iii **Alice Maud Henderson** born 13 Mar 1875, married ____ 1898, **Charles James Dickinson**, born ____ 1875, died 11 Jul 1931. Alice died 22 Jul 1936.
- iv **Thomas Henry Henderson** born 06 Apr 1877, married (1) ____ 1902, **Rose Dickinson**, married (2) ____ 1917, **Gladys Neville**. Thomas died 25 Apr 1934.
- v **Agnes Henderson** born 14 Mar 1879, married ____ 1902, **William Ervin**. Agnes died 11 Sep 1956.
- vi **Lucy Henderson** born ____ 1881, married 03 Apr 1901, **William George Gaston**, born 21 Apr 1876. Lucy died 04 Oct 1922.
- vii **Jane Ludden Henderson** born ____ 1883, married ____ 1909, **Arthur Gordon Sherwood**, born ____ 1885, died ____ 1975. Jane died ____ 1943.
- viii **Annie Henderson** born ____ 1886, died 04 Oct 1966.
- ix **Gertrude Amy Henderson** born ____ 1889, died 15 May 1982.
- x **Margaret Holmes Henderson** born ____ 1891, married ____ 1920, **Samuel Henry Victor Fox**, born ____ 1891, died 01 Dec 1967. Margaret died ____ 1938.
- xi **Ethel May Henderson** born ____ 1894, married 04 Aug 1920, **Leslie George Cowmeadow**, born ____ 1896, died 08 Oct 1983. Ethel died ____ 1955.

25. **Hamilton Henderson** born 16 Apr 1844, Adelaide, South Australia, baptised Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A., married 04 Apr 1866, **Jane Smart**, born 10 Apr 1849, Somerset, England. Hamilton died 15 Oct 1913, Avoca, Victoria.

Children:

- i **Thomas Henderson** born 26 Jun 1867, Amherst, Victoria, married (1) **Ida Willet**, born ____ 1868, died 17 May 1907, married (2) ____ 1916, **Sophia Jardine**, born ____ 1880. Thomas died 10 Jan 1953.
- ii **John Henderson** born 18 Apr 1869, Amherst, Victoria, died ____ 1870.
- iii **Henry Henderson** born 13 Aug 1870, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1898, **Cecilia Frances Rowland**, born ____ 1878, died 30 Dec 1964. Henry died 25 Dec 1936.
- iv **Jessie Henderson** born 05 Nov 1872, Amherst, Victoria, died 01 Jan 1878, Amherst, Victoria.
- v **Florence Henderson** born 23 Sep 1875, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1897, **George Henry**, born ____ 1869, (son of **John Henry** and **Emma Parkes**). Florence died 01 Jun 1912.
- vi **Albion Alan Henderson** born 12 Feb 1878, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1902, **Jessie May Rowland**, born ____ 1881, died 29 Nov 1966. Albion died 25 Oct 1931. Jessie: Cecilia Rowland and Jessie Rowland were cousins.
- vii **Olive Henderson** born 31 Aug 1880, Talbot, Victoria, died 12 Jan 1951.
- viii **Albert Seward Henderson** born 18 Sep 1886, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1916, **Alice Olivia Horwell**, born 16 Jul 1891, died 24 Aug 1975. Albert died 24 May 1954.
- ix **Charlie Henderson** born 25 Jul 1890, Talbot, Victoria, married AFT 1930, **Dorothy May Jardine**, born ____ 1903, died 10 Jan 1981. Charlie died 4 Jul 1955.

26. **Henry Henderson** born 30 Oct 1845, St Mary's, Adelaide, South Australia, baptised 07 Dec 1845, Trinity Church, Adelaide, S.A., married **Cecilia** _____. Henry died 18 Oct 1914, Avoca, Victoria. Marion Boyd has reported that Henry died in 1869 age 24 (VDC #05879).

Children:

- i **Albion Hamilton Henderson**.
- ii **Leslie Henderson**.
- iii **Elizabeth Henderson** married ____ **Bartlett**. Elizabeth Bartlett listed at Adelaide Lead with Arthur, George and Thomas Bartlett, all miners. 1903 Electoral Roll, Laanecoorie Division, Adelaide Lead Polling Place.
- iv **Linda Henderson** married ? **Bayles**.
- v **Mavis Henderson** married ____ **Lilbourne**.

27. **Robert Allan Henderson** born 30 Apr 1847, Adelaide, South Australia, baptised St Mary's, Sturt, Adelaide, occupation Draper, Adelaide Lead, married 01 Jan 1879, in Talbot Presbyterian Church, **Harriet Emily Cowley**, born 18 Oct 1855, Amherst, Victoria, (daughter of **Albion Cowley** and **Harriet Heenan**) occupation Hotel Keeper's Daughter, died 1 Jan 1879. Robert died 19 Oct 1917, Essendon, Victoria.

Children:

- i **Beatrice Allyn Henderson** born ____ 1880, Talbot, Victoria, married ____ 1900, **Ernest William Tozer**, born ____ 1872, died 02 Oct 1947. Beatrice died 29 Apr 1943.
 - ii **Albion Amherst Henderson** born ____ 1881, Talbot, Victoria, married ____ 1910, **Elsie Irene Horne**, born ____ 1887. Albion died ____ 1911.
 - iii **Harriet Henderson** born ____ 1883, died ____ 1886.
 - iv **Allan Gordon Henderson** born ____ 1885, Talbot, Victoria, married ____ 1920, **Annie Alexander Rigby**, born 28 May 1893, died 01 Jan 1969. Allan died 19 Sep 1964.
 - v **Lawrence Lindsay Henderson** born 13 Dec 1886, married 14 Sep 1921, **Maud Emma Harris**, born ____ 1897.
28. **James Spice Henderson** born 03 Mar 1849, Adelaide, South Australia, occupation Draper, married 17 Jun 1885, in Talbot, Victoria, **Margaret McDuie**, born ____ 1861, Fraserborough, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, (daughter of **James Marchant** and **Betsy Brown**) occupation Dress-maker, died ____ 1943, Amherst, Victoria, buried ____ 1943, Amherst Cemetery. James died ____ 1930, Kew, Victoria, buried ____ 1930, Amherst Cemetery. Witnesses at James and Margaret's wedding were Alfred Cosstick and Agnes McDuie.
- Children:
- i **Betsie McDuie Henderson** born ____ 1886, Maryborough, Victoria, died ____ 1952, Amherst, Victoria, buried ____ 1952, Amherst Cemetery.
 - ii **James Henderson** born ____ 1892, died ____ 1963, Amherst, Victoria, buried ____ 1963, Amherst Cemetery.
29. **William Holmes Henderson** born 24 Sept 1850, Adelaide, South Australia, occupation Draper, Talbot Victoria, married 9 Mar 1880, in Talbot, Victoria, **Mary Elizabeth Crooks**, born ____ 1862, Talbot, Victoria, (daughter of **Robert Crooks** and **Agnes Forrest**) occupation Grocer's daughter, died 03 Oct 1937. William died ____ 1910. Charlotte Henderson witnessed the marriage.
- Children:
- i **Cyril Clive Henderson** born ____ 1881, Talbot, Victoria, married ____ 1908, **Nellie Darby**.
 - ii **Irene May Henderson** born ____ 1883, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1920, **William George Pitty**, born ____ 1881, died 08 Aug 1968. Irene died 28 Sep 1964.
 - iii **Pearl Eunice Henderson** born ____ 1884, Maryborough, Victoria, married ____ 1905, **Arthur Edwin Henley**, born ____ 1878, died ____ 1963. Pearl died 23 Oct 1958.
 - iv **Percy Leon Norman Henderson** born ____ 1885, died ____ 1885.
 - v **Muriel Gwendoline Henderson** born ____ 1887, died ____ 1887.
30. **Ann Holmes Henderson** born 23 Apr 1852, Adelaide, South Australia, married ____ 1876, **Edward Robert Maule Scott**, born ____ 1850, Perthshire, died AFT 1896. Ann died 01 Feb 1910, buried ____ Feb 1910, Prahran, Victoria.
- Children:
- i **Harry Scott** born ____ 1876, Maryborough, Victoria.
 - ii **Allan Scott** born ____ 1880, died ____ 1880.
31. **Charlotte Henderson** born 28 Aug 1854, Adelaide, South Australia, baptised Hallron Hill, Adelaide, South Australia, married ____ 1882, **Thomas Kylinch Wynne Kinnear**, died ____ 1927. Charlotte died ____ Apr 1935, Western Australia.
- Children:
- i **Ethel Wynne Kinnear** born ____ 1883, married ____ 1916, **Charles William Brown**, died BEF 1963. Ethel died 14 Feb 1963.
 - ii **William Donald Wynne Kinnear** born ____ 1887, married ____ 1917, **Ethel Lowe**.
 - iii **Isabel Wynne Kinnear** born ____ 1889, died ____ 1948.
 - iv **Margery Wynne Kinnear** born ____ 1897, died ____ 1950.
 - v **Agnes Hope Wynne Kinnear** born ____ 1899, died ____ 1953.
 - vi **Edward Wynne Kinnear** died ____ 1920.
32. **Samuel Cosstick** born 18 Jan 1863, Amherst, Victoria, married 16 Jul 1884, in Amherst, Victoria, **Elizabeth (Ellen) Jane Hayes**, born ____ 1863, Inkerman, (daughter of **William Hayes** and **Letitia** ____) died 2 May 1902, Dunolly, Victoria. Samuel died 11 Oct 1907, Talbot, Vic-

toria. Samuel listed as Agent at Dunolly in 1899 Roll of Electors for Federal Referendum.

Elizabeth: Victorian Probate Index lists Ellen Cosstick #83/296

Children:

- i **William Hayes Cosstick** born 03 July 1890, Dunolly, Victoria, died ____ 1891, Dunolly, Victoria.

- 33. **Alfred Cosstick** born 26 Feb 1864, Amherst, Victoria, married 15 Feb 1887, in Amherst, Victoria, **Sophia Cosstick**, born ____ 1868, Havelock, New Zealand, (daughter of **John Costick** and **Mary Ann Hamilton**) died 22 May 1935, Amherst, Victoria, buried 23 May 1935, Talbot Cemetery. Alfred died 13 August 1931, buried 15 August 1931, Amherst Cemetery. Alfred listed as miner at Glenmona in 1899 Roll of Electors for 1899 Federal Referendum. Marion Boyd suggests another son - Gus William born 1889 Talbot.

Children:

- 61. i **George William** born 10 Jun 1889.
- ii **Sarah Cosstick** born 23 Aug 1887, Amherst, Victoria, married 01 Feb 1908, in Amherst, Victoria, **Peter Alexander Hardefeldt**, born ____ 1884, Talbot, Victoria, died 1 April 1948, buried Amherst Cemetery. Sarah died 03 Sep 1965.
- 62. iii **Annie Holmes** born 27 Oct 1891.
- 63. iv **Violet** born 31 Aug 1893.
- v **Unnamed Cosstick** born ____ Oct 1895, died ____ Oct 1895, buried 14 Oct 1895, Amherst, Victoria. Buried Amherst Cemetery CofE Grave 25-31 Aged 1 hour.
- vi **Unnamed Cosstick** born ____ Mar 1905, Talbot, Victoria, died ____ Mar 1905, Talbot, Victoria, buried 21 Mar 1905, Amherst, Victoria. Buried Amherst Cemetery CofE Grave 25-31 Aged 1 hour.
- vii **Kathleen Mary Cosstick** born ____ 1912, Talbot, Victoria, died ____ Feb 1913, Talbot, Victoria, buried 04 Feb 1913, Amherst, Victoria. Buried Amherst Cemetery CofE Grave 36-31 Aged 6 months

- 34. **George Cosstick** born 08 Aug 1865, Amherst, Victoria, occupation Coachbuilder, married ____ 1890, **Ada Allinson**, born 22 Jul 1871, died 25 May 1950, Maryborough, Victoria, buried Maryborough, Victoria. George died 29 Dec 1943, Maryborough, Victoria, buried 30 Dec 1943, Amherst Cemetery. George listed a Builder at Maryborough in 1899 Roll of Electors for Federal Referendum.

Children:

- i **Agnes Henderson Cosstick** born 03 Aug 1891, Maryborough, Victoria, died 06 Sep 1958, Ballarat, Victoria, buried ____ 1959, Ballarat Cemetery.
- 64. ii **William James** born 31 Jul 1893.
- 65. iii **Dorothy Ada** born 27 Dec 1895.
- 66. iv **Samuel Alfred** born 11 Mar 1900.
- 67. v **Ivy Myrtle** born 30 Jun 1903.
- vi **Jean Cosstick** born 07 Apr 1905, Maryborough, Victoria, died 08 Apr 1990. Lived at 18 St Andrews Street, Brighton.
- 68. vii **Emily Caroline** born 04 Apr 1907.
- 69. viii **Lillian Maud** born 04 Apr 1907.

- 35. **Charles Hamilton** born 28 Aug 1856, married 12 Feb 1881, **Emily Warren**, born 05 Dec 1854, died 15 Jul 1928. Charles died 23 May 1927.

Children:

- 70. i **Henry Charles** born 27 Dec 1881.
- ii **Ernest Hamilton** born 03 Aug 1883, died 04 Sep 1956.
- iii **Elsie Maude Hamilton** born 18 Jun 1886, died 15 Feb 1924.
- 71. iv **Jessie May** born 05 Jul 1888.
- v **Hedley Frank Hamilton** born 25 Aug 1890, married **May Jesse Cowley**, born 27 May 1886, died 30 Jan 1973. Hedley died 29 Nov 1976.
- vi **Clement Hamilton** born 18 Nov 1892, died 13 Nov 1973.
- vii **Arnold Keith Hamilton** born 22 May 1895, died 05 Dec 1922.
- 72. viii **Dora Annie** born 18 Jul 1896.
- ix **Nellie Muriel Hamilton** born 13 Nov 1898, married ____ 1925, **Stanley Arthur Quinnell**, born ____ 1895, died 16 Sep 1974. Nellie died 12 Aug 1978.

- 36. **Walter Alfred Hamilton** (See marriage to number 23.)

37. **Ann Jane May** born 01 Nov 1854, married 01 Nov 1877, **Harry Baker**, born ____ 1854, Somerseset, England, died 22 Apr 1938, buried ____ 1938, Bleak House, via Nhill. Ann died 14 Jul 1925, buried ____ Jul 1925, Bleak House, via Nhill.
Children:
i **Richard Baker** born ____ 1878, Murtoa, Victoria.
ii **Robert Baker** born ____ 1880, Murtoa, Victoria.
iii **Rosalie Baker** born ____ 1883, Nhill, Victoria.
iv **Russell Baker** born ____ 1884, Nhill, Victoria.
v **Ronald Baker** born ____ 1886, Nhill, Victoria.
vi **Rachel Baker** born ____ 1888, Nhill, Victoria.
vii **Louisa Jane Baker** born ____ 1890, Nhill, Victoria.
viii **Adelaide May Baker** born ____ 1892, Nhill, Victoria.
ix **Olive Lavina Baker** born ____ 1898, Nhill, Victoria.
x **William John Baker** born ____ 1898, Nhill, Victoria.
38. **Catherine May** born 09 Nov 1860, Glenelg, South Australia, married 02 Jul 1884, **John Allen**, born ____ 1859, Milforn Haven, Wales, occupation Carpenter, Undertaker, died 23 Sep 1938, Nhill, Victoria. Catherine died 06 Apr 1944, Nhill, Victoria.
Children:
i **William Allen** born ____ 1885.
ii **John Allen** born ____ 1888.
iii **Adelaide Allen** born ____ 1891.
iv **Ivy May Allen** born ____ 1893.
v **Lily Melvia Allen** born ____ 1896.
vi **Mary Ann Allen** born ____ 1899.
39. **Harry May** born 08 Apr 1862, Kapunda, South Australia, married 04 Apr 1888, in Diapur, via Nhill, Victoria, **Charlotte Wallace Farmers**, born 20 Aug 1869, Tanunda, South Australia, died 21 Aug 1938, Nhill, Victoria. Harry died 25 Sep 1944, Nhill, Victoria.
Children:
i **Perceval Harold May** born 19 Dec 1888, Tarranginnie via Nhill, Victoria, died 28 Sep 1974, Melbourne, Victoria.
ii **George Harry May**.
iii **William Hamilton May**.
iv **Laura Jane May**.
v **Albert Ernest May**.
vi **Charles Frederick May**.
vii **Lylie Annie May**.
viii **Charlotte Gladys May**.
ix **Florence Ethel May**.
x **Ronald Wilfred May**.
xi **Clarence Stephen May**.
40. **Richard Hamilton** born 19 May 1854, Glenelg, South Australia, married **Eliza Buchan**, died ____ Feb 1921, Amherst, Victoria, buried 10 Feb 1921, Amherst Cemetery. Richard died ____ Feb 1910, Amherst, Victoria, buried 13 Feb 1910, Amherst Cemetery.
Children:
i **James Hamilton** born 10 Sep 1883, Amherst, Victoria, died 07 Jul 1937, Swan Hill, Victoria, buried ____ Jul 1937, Amherst Cemetery. This Richard was a Minister of Religion. The gravestone at Amherst says that he was the son of Richard and Eliza Hamilton.
ii **Mabel Hamilton** born 08 Jul 1885, Amherst, Victoria, died 17 Sep 1978, Maryborough, Victoria.
73. iii **Amy** born 30 Dec 1886.
iv **Unnamed Hamilton** born Stillborn.
v **Unnamed Hamilton** born Stillborn.
vi **Jean Hamilton** born 28 Mar 1893, Amherst, Victoria, died ____ Jul 1987, Benalla, Victoria.
41. **William Holmes Hamilton** born 27 Nov 1874, occupation Stonemason, married 11 Jul 1900, in 13 Annand Street, North Fitzroy, Vic., **Elizabeth Thomson**, born 28 Jun 1879, South Dunedin, New Zealand, died 22 Nov 1969, Melbourne, Victoria. William died 22 Aug 1949.
Children:
74. i **Robert Thomson** born 12 Jun 1901.

- 75. ii **Jean Irene** born 11 Aug 1903.
- 76. iii **Jessie Isabel** born 18 Jun 1905.
- iv **Ethel Louise Hamilton** born 06 Mar 1907, died 27 Apr 1909.
- 77. v **William Holmes** born 14 Mar 1910.
- 78. vi **Richard Ian** born 20 Jun 1915.
- 79. vii **Marjorie Elizabeth** born 16 Jun 1920.

Sixth Generation

- 42. **Margaret Butler** born ____ 1885, married **William Henry Wallace**, born ____ 1883, died 20 Nov 1963. Margaret died 20 Nov 1955, buried ____ Nov 1955, Cheltenham Cemetery, S.A.
Children:
 - i **William Wallace**.
 - 80. ii **Richard**.
- 43. **Mary Ann Butler** born ____ 1892, married **Francis Charles Langley**, born ____ 1894, died 23 Aug 1942. Mary died 17 Jan 1950, buried Cheltenham Cemetery, S.A.
Children:
 - i **Kenneth Langley**.
- 44. **Clarissa Hamilton Butler** born ____ 1892, married **Arthur Walmar Lock**. Clarissa died 07 Nov 1951, buried Cheltenham Cemetery, S.A.
Children:
 - i **Kitty Lock**.
 - 81. ii **Arthur Walmar** born ____ 1915.
 - iii **Frederick George Lock**.
 - iv **Ronald Lock**.
- 45. **Margaret Charlotte Hamilton** born 21 Sep 1884, married 07 Sep 1904, in Yankalilla, **Richard Honey Hall**, born ____ 1882, died ____ 1963. Margaret died ____ 1963.
Children:
 - i **Eileen May Hall** married **Stan Schunke**.
 - ii **Adelaide Edith Hall** married **M.C.Hamlyn**.
 - 82. iii **Nellie Martha** born 23 Apr 1912.
 - iv **Richard James Hall** married **Rita** ____.
- 46. **James Edward Cosstick** born 26 Dec 1861, Amherst, Victoria, occupation Engine Driver, Miner, married 24 Nov 1883, in Talbot, Victoria, **Lucy Elizabeth Martin**, born 10 Jul 1860, Ironbark, Victoria, (daughter of **Tom Davis Martin** and **Maria Fisher**) died 7 Jan 1930, Amherst, Victoria, buried Jan 1930, Amherst Cemetery. James died 7 Aug 1921, Amherst, Victoria, buried 9 Aug 1921, Amherst Cemetery. Built house at Green Gully, Amherst. Only three brick chimneys remaining 1997.
Children:
 - 83. i **Maude** born 3 Mar 1886.
 - ii **Daisy Cosstick** born 4 Jun 1887, Waterloo, Victoria, died 15 Jun 1887, Waterloo, Victoria.
 - 84. iii **Richard Martin** born 11 Jul 1888.
 - iv **Amy Lillian Cosstick** born 12 Mar 1890, Waterloo, Victoria, died 28 Mar 1891, Waterloo, Victoria.
 - 85. v **Edward Roy** born 29 May 1891.
 - vi **Philip Charles Cosstick** born 26 Mar 1893, Amherst, Victoria, occupation Carpenter, married **Florence Harriet Jury**, born ____ 1904, Lima, Peru, died 04 Aug 1970, Burwood, Victoria. Philip died 6 Apr 1963.
 - vii **Tom Davis Cosstick** born 7 Nov 1895, Amherst, Victoria, died 27 Nov 1931, Ballarat, Victoria.
 - 86. viii **John Albert** born 24 Jun 1901.
 - 87. ix **Amy Doris** born 30 Dec 1903.
- 47. **Margaret Cosstick** born 18 Jan 1863, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1885, in Mosquito Vale, **William Henry Hibbins**, born ____ 1855, died 03 Jul 1894, married ____ 1895, **Henry Veail**, born ____ 1855, died ____ 1910. Margaret died ____ Jun 1901. Katie Cosstick's father is unknown. Margaret was not married.
Children:

- i **Katie Cosstick** born ____ 1882, Talbot, Victoria, died ____ 1882, Talbot, Victoria, buried 31 Mar 1882, Amherst Cemetery.
 - ii **William Harry Hibbins** born 09 Dec 1885, died 30 Dec 1885.
 - 88. iii **Margaret Manser** born 08 Apr 1886.
 - 89. iv **Albert Osborne** born 27 Mar 1889.
 - v **Richard Hibbins** born 28 Sep 1891, married ____ 1920, **Annie Jane Hiles**. Richard died 03 Jul 1959.
 - vi **Charles Webb Hibbins** born ____ 1893, married ____ 1920, **Mary Jane Tait**. Charles died ____ 1971.
48. **Albert John Cosstick** born ____ 1865, Havelock, New Zealand, occupation Miner, married 25 Aug 1887, in Talbot, Victoria, **Sarah Ann Simmons**, born ____ 1866, Majorca, Victoria, (daughter of **John Benjamin Simmons** and **Mary Catherine Wilson**) occupation Miner's Daughter, died ____ 1911. Albert died 2 Apr 1895, Opossum Gully, Amherst, buried 4 Apr 1895, Talbot Cemetery. Witnesses to Albert's wedding were Frances Cosstick and George Cosstick.
- Children:
- 90. i **John William** born ____ 1889.
 - ii **Violet Cosstick** born 07 Jul 1891, Amherst, Victoria, died 19 Jul 1891, Amherst, Victoria.
49. **Dyson Cosstick** born 27 Sep 1867, Otago, New Zealand, married (1) ____ 1884, in Prahran, Victoria, **John Henry Barley**, married (2) 08 Jun 1925, **Frederick Charles Turner**, born ____ 1861, Collingwood, Victoria, died ____ 1930, East Melbourne, Victoria. Dyson died ____ 1950, North Melbourne. John: Name was possibly Richard John Barley and Dyson was married to him until 1925.
- Children:
- 91. i **Mary Ann Caroline** born 3 Dec 1884.
 - 92. ii **Dyson Frances** born 07 Jun 1885.
 - 93. iii **Nellie Louisa** born 31 Aug 1887.
 - iv **Ruby Anne Barley** married **John Wilson Ross**. Ruby died ____ 1929.
 - v **Emily Elizabeth Barley** married **Harry Pearson**.
 - vi **Florence Cummings Barley** born ____ 1892, Brunswick, died ____ 1892.
 - vii **Richard John Barley** born ____ 1897, Euroa, Victoria, died ____ 1897.
50. **Sophia Cosstick** (See marriage to number 33.)
51. **Richard Hamilton Cosstick** born 22 Nov 1871, Havelock, New Zealand, occupation Miner, married (1) **Ellen Gillespie**, born ____ 1860, died Nursing Home, Perth, WA, married (2) 1912, **Hannah Eliza Wells**, born 7 Feb 1885, York, England, died 24 Aug 1972, Kew, Victoria, buried 1972, Fawkner Cemetery. Richard died 13 Aug 1947, Prince Henry's Melbourne, buried 15 Aug 1947, Fawkner Cemetery.
- Children:
- i **Bessie Gillespie Cosstick** born ____ 1896, died ____ 1896.
 - ii **William Cosstick** born 23 Nov 1899, Opossum Gully, Amherst, died 7 Dec 1899, Opossum Gully, Amherst, buried 08 Dec 1899, Amherst Cemetery.
 - iii **John Richard Cosstick** born ____ 1902.
 - iv **Albert Osborne Cosstick** born ____ 1904.
 - v **Audrey Muriel Cosstick** born ____ 1906.
 - 94. vi **Alfred Hamilton** born 11 Aug 1913.
 - vii **Edward George Cosstick** born ____ 1914, died ____ 1929.
 - 95. viii **Walter Wells** born 29 Sep 1915.
 - 96. ix **Beatrice Mary** born 18 Nov 1916.
 - 97. x **Raymond William** born 26 Sep 1918.
 - 98. xi **James Samuel** born ____ 1920.
52. **Walter Weller Cosstick** born 15 May 1874, Amherst, Victoria, married 30 August 1899, in Avoca, Victoria, **Frances Louisa Bloxham**, born 16 Feb 1874, Station Street, North Melbourne, (daughter of **Frances William Bloxham** and **Sarah Gregory**) died 24 Oct 1955. Walter died 17 Dec 1930. Walter Weller Cosstick listed as miner at Clementston in 1899 Roll of Electors for the 1899 Referendum.
- Children:

- i **Stella May Cosstick** born ____ 1900, Homebush, Victoria, married ____ 1922, **John David Withell**, born ____ 1891, died ____ 1965. Stella died 14 Aug 1970.
 - ii **Minnie Cosstick** born ____ 1902, Maryborough, Victoria, died ____ 1902, Maryborough, Victoria.
 - iii **Vera Annie Cosstick** born ____ 1903, Maryborough, Victoria, married **Roy Purton**. Vera died ____ 1940.
- 99. iv **Gladys Gregory** born 25 Jan 1905.
- v **Irene Jean Frances Cosstick** born ____ 1917.
- vi **Joyce (Jean) Cosstick** married ____ **Nowlan**. Lived at Glenferrie Road with Leslie Maurice Cosstick

- 53. **Emily Cosstick** born ____ 1875, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1896, **James Cruickshank**. Emily died 10 Oct 1964.
 Children:
 - i **Leonard Irvine Cosstick** born ____ 1893, Talbot, Victoria.
 - ii **Mary Cosstick** born ____ 1896, Adelaide Lead, Victoria, died ____ 1896, Adelaide Lead, Victoria.
 - iii **Norah Cruickshank**.

- 54. **Adeline Cosstick** born ____ 1881, Talbot, Victoria, married ____ 1899, **William Thomas Walker**, born ____ 1876, Maryborough, Victoria. Adeline died ____ 1955.
 Children:
 - i **Adeline Victoria Walker** born ____ 1899, Allandale, Victoria, died ____ 1900, Smeaton, Victoria.
 - ii **Vera Alma Walker** born ____ 1901, Maryborough, Victoria.
 - iii **Doris Pearl Walker** born ____ 1902, New Zealand.
 - iv **Alexander Walker** born ____ 1903, New Zealand.
 - v **Ina Lillian** born ____ 1905, New Zealand, died ____ 1923.
 - vi **Edith Emily Walker** born ____ 1907, New Zealand.
 - vii **Reita Walker** born ____ 1909, New Zealand.
 - viii **Myra Jean Walker** born ____ 1912, New Zealand.
 - ix **Iris Walker** born ____ 1913, New Zealand, died ____ 1961.
 - x **Linda Walker** born ____ 1915, New Zealand, died ____ 1922.
 - xi **William Henry Walker** born ____ 1920, New Zealand.

- 55. **Lillian Cosstick** born ____ 1883, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1900, **Charles James Sheridan**, born ____ 1879, died ____ 1924, buried Merbein, Victoria. Lillian died 09 Apr 1952. Charles: Joan Maguire states that Albion Maurice Sheridan is not one of the children.
 Children:
 - i **Charles John Sheridan** born ____ 1902, died ____ 1902.
 - ii **Eileen May Sheridan** born ____ 1903, Talbot, Victoria, married ____ 1934, **Victor Morris**. Eileen died ____ 1954.
- 100. iii **Minnie Veronica** born ____ 1904.
- 101. iv **James Albion** born 15 Dec 1905.

- 56. **Barbara Patterson Cosstick** born ____ 1884, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1900, in Ballarat, Victoria, **Tom Willcockson**, born ____ 1876, Grenfell, NSW, died ____ 1953, Lithgow, NSW.
 Children:
 - i **Matilda Willcockson** born ____ 1900, died ____ 1907, Smeaton, Victoria.
 - 102. ii **Frances Margaret** born ____ 1902.
 - 103. iii **Joseph Edward** born ____ 1903.
 - 104. iv **Alice Barbara** born ____ 1905.
 - 105. v **Lillian Sophia** born 12 Feb 1907.
 - 106. vi **Thomas** born ____ 1912.
 - vii **Albert Lucas Willcockson**.
 - viii **William Willcockson** born ____ 1918, Bathurst, NSW, died ____ 1969, Forbes, NSW.
 - ix **Arnold Willcockson** born ____ 1919, Bedgerabong, NSW, died ____ 1976, Sydney, NSW.
 - x **Mavis Phyllis Willcockson** born ____ 1923, Forbes, NSW.

57. **Victoria Cosstick** born ____ 1885, Amherst, Victoria. Victoria had John and Charles before she married. She later married **Amos Elliot** (Marion Boyd 23 Apr 1994).
Children:
 - i **John R. Cosstick** born ____ 1902, Mt Margaret, WA.
 - ii **Charles James Cosstick** born ____ 1904, Craigie, WA, died ____ 1904, Dayhurst, WA.
58. **Mary Caroline Hamilton** born ____ 1883, South Melbourne, Victoria, married ____ 1905, in North Melbourne, Victoria, **Leslie Miller**, born ____ 1881, Carlton, Victoria, died ____ 1932, Essendon, Victoria. Mary died ____ 1964, Parkville, Victoria.
Children:
 107. i **Annie**.
 108. ii **Leslie Hamilton** born ____ 1913.
59. **Richard Lancaster Hamilton** born 23 Oct 1886, Lawrence, New Zealand, married 15 Apr 1908, in St Mary's North Melbourne, **Nellie Louisa Barley**, born 31 Aug 1887, Amherst, Victoria, (daughter of **John Henry Barley** and **Dyson Cosstick**). Richard Hamilton lived at 18 Hawke Street, West Melbourne at the time of his marriage in 1908. Nellie: Nellie came to Melbourne to find work with her sister Pansy in 1901. She lived with her uncle Jim Barley at 50 Elm Street, North Melbourne until she married Richard Hamilton. At first she worked at a Bakers then at Lyalls. (Nellie Hamilton 1981) Richard Hamilton lived at 18 Hawke Street, West Melbourne at the time of his marriage.
Children:
 - i **Richard Eric Hamilton** born 12 Nov 1909.
 - ii **George Reginald Hamilton** born 3 Jul 1912, Hotham.
 - iii **Ruby Ethel Hamilton** born 12 May 1915.
60. **Walter Hamilton** born 06 Nov 1891, Bendigo, Victoria, married 29 Apr 1920, in Wedderburn Presbyterian Church, **Ivy Sommerville**, born 12 Dec 1891, died 04 Jul 1964. Walter died 04 Jul 1964, Adelaide, South Australia, buried ____ Jul 1964, Centennial Park, Adelaide, S.A.
Children:
 109. i **Walter Scott** born 10 Dec 1921.
 110. ii **Ian** born 28 Jan 1928.
61. **George William Cosstick** born 10 Jun 1889, Talbot, Victoria, married 13 Sept 1921, in Linda, Tasmania, **Catherine Agnes Mary Reid**, born ____ 1891, Northcote, Victoria, (daughter of **Alexander Bernard Reid** and **Agnes Annie O'Connor**) died ____ 1948. George died 22 Apr 1953.
Children:
 - i **Catherine Cosstick** married **Arthur Simmons**.
 111. ii **Anne Sophia**.
 112. iii **Alfred**.
62. **Annie Holmes Cosstick** born 27 Oct 1891, Amherst, Victoria, married ____ 1911, **Tom Fergus**, born ____ 1886, died 05 Aug 1964. Annie died 31 May 1977.
Children:
 - i **Nancye Phyllis Fergus** born 12 Jun 1912, Maryborough, Victoria, married **John Albert Gange**.
 113. ii **Philip** born 29 Jul 1915.
 114. iii **Kathleen** born 29 Dec 1920.
 115. iv **John** born 29 Dec 1920.
63. **Violet Cosstick** born 31 Aug 1893, Amherst, Victoria, occupation Domestic Duties, and Unmarried, **William Cuthbertson**, married 02 Jun 1924, in 256 Drummond Street, Carlton, **Walter Herbert Parnell**, born 27 Jul 1886, Brisbane, Queensland, (son of **Edward Parnell** and **Ada Huxley**) occupation Estate Agent, E.Melbourne, died 27 Jan 1946. Violet died 18 Aug 1961, buried Fawkner Cemetery. Walter: Walter lived at 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne in 1924.
Children:
 116. i **William** born 22 May 1918.
 - ii **Joan Parnell** born ____ 1923, married **Richard Gillam**.
 117. iii **Noel** born 19 Dec 1927.
64. **William James Cosstick** born 31 Jul 1893, Maryborough, Victoria, married ____ Dec 1920, **Amy Langdon**, born 04 Oct 1900, died 21 Nov 1983. William died 19 Sep 1989. William J. Cosstick

was reported to have died during the first world war in 1916 (Maryborough Advertiser). His name is listed on the Memorial Gates in Maryborough. Amy Langdon was the maid for William's parents.

Children:

- i **Winifred Joyce Cosstick** born 12 May 1920, married ____ **Kenny**. ____:
Winifred Kenny lives at Stawell (1997).
- ii **Laurence Arthur Cosstick** born 11 May 1922, married 06 Apr 1946, **Priscilla May Short**.

65. **Dorothy Ada Cosstick** born 27 Dec 1895, Maryborough, Victoria, married 1921, **William Angus Wyllie**, born 7 Feb 1885, died 7 Jul 1965. Dorothy died 05 Jun 1981, Heywood, Victoria, buried 09 June 1981, Portland Cemetery.

Children:

- i **Margaret Evelyn Wyllie** born ?? ____ 1923, died ?? ____ 1923.
- 118. ii **Joy** born 24 Jul 1924.
- 119. iii **Helen** born 13 Jul 1931.

66. **Samuel Alfred Cosstick** born 11 Mar 1900, married ____ 1921, **Elsie Emmins**, born 25 Apr 1903, died 27 Mar 1987. Samuel died 03 Jul 1983.

Children:

- i **Dorothy Lois Cosstick** born 8 Nov 1922, married ____ **O'Rourke**.
- ii **Olwyn Irene Cosstick** born 6 Dec 1927, married ____ **Gardiner**.

67. **Ivy Myrtle Cosstick** born 30 Jun 1903, Maryborough, Victoria, married **Harold Alexander Boyle**, born ____ 1903, died 21 Apr 1981. Ivy died 03 Mar 1988.

Children:

- 120. i **Barbara Ann** born 20 Feb 1941.
- ii **David John Boyle** born 4 Aug 1946.

68. **Emily Caroline Cosstick** born 04 Apr 1907, Maryborough, Victoria, married ____ 1938, **Hugh Hamilton Neil**, born ____ 1903, died 24 Sep 1979. Emily died 11 Apr 1995.

Children:

- i **Hugh Hamilton Neil** born 29 Sep 1943, died 1 Oct 1943.

69. **Lillian Maud Cosstick** born 04 Apr 1907, Maryborough, Victoria, married ____ 1944, **Ewan Stanley Boyd**, born ____ 1915, died 29 Jul 1981. Lillian died 11 Dec 1993.

Children:

- i **John Ewan Boyd** born ____ 1945, Maryborough, Victoria, died ____ 1945, Maryborough, Victoria, buried Maryborough. Died aged 2 Days
- ii **William George Boyd** born 17 Dec 1947, Maryborough, Victoria, married **Elizabeth**.

70. **Henry Charles Hamilton** born 27 Dec 1881, married 25 Oct 1909, **Hilda May Hunt**, born 25 Oct 1884, died 22 Mar 1952. Henry died 22 Feb 1951.

Children:

- 121. i **Lionel Charles** born 03 Jan 1911.
- 122. ii **Elsie Merle** born 17 Dec 1912.
- 123. iii **Mary Jean** born 16 Apr 1914.
- 124. iv **John Warren** born 30 Mar 1916.

71. **Jessie May Hamilton** born 05 Jul 1888, married 05 Jan 1916, **Robert John Tilmouth**, born 18 Aug 1890, died 12 Jun 1961. Jessie died 05 Nov 1962.

Children:

- i **Robert Charles Tilmouth** born 27 Oct 1916, died 31 Jul 1980.
- ii **Keith William Tilmouth** born 16 Oct 1918.
- iii **Dorothy Muriel Tilmouth** born 17 Sep 1920.
- iv **Nancy May Tilmouth** born 04 Apr 1931.

72. **Dora Annie Hamilton** born 18 Jul 1896, married 21 May 1920, **Wilhelm Berthold Eckert**, born 02 May 1896, died 05 Nov 1945. Dora died 01 Dec 1991.

Children:

- i **Donald Roy Eckert** born 25 Feb 1921, died 14 Dec 1926.
- 125. ii **Wilfred George** born 08 Sep 1922.
- 126. iii **Keith Leslie** born 18 Apr 1924.

- iv **Gilbert Martin Eckert** born 09 Jun 1930.
 - v **Sidney Lyle Eckert** born 10 Aug 1934.
73. **Amy Hamilton** born 30 Dec 1886, Amherst, Victoria, married 18 May 1918, **James Clark**, born 05 Dec 1889, Clunes, Victoria, died 07 Aug 1966, Carlton, Victoria. Amy died 31 Jul 1967, Carlton, Victoria.
- Children:
- 127. i **Richard** born 31 Mar 1920.
 - 128. ii **William** born 03 Mar 1922.
 - 129. iii **Walter** born 19 Aug 1925.
 - iv **Colin Clark** born Clifton Hill, Victoria, died Clifton Hill, Victoria.
74. **Robert Thomson Hamilton** born 12 Jun 1901, married 30 Oct 1924, **Elsie May Iddles**, born 12 Jan 1902. Robert died 10 Aug 1994.
- Children:
- 130. i **Gwendolyn Joyce** born 12 May 1926.
 - 131. ii **Marie Elaine** born 02 Aug 1932.
 - iii **Alma Dorothy Hamilton** born 16 May 1934, married 08 Feb 1958, **William Neville Reynolds**.
75. **Jean Irene Hamilton** born 11 Aug 1903, married 28 Mar 1929, **Frederick Charles Ernest Smith**, born 15 Aug 1902, died 21 Oct 1963. Jean died 31 Dec 1995.
- Children:
- 132. i **Barbara Joan** born 28 Jan 1932.
76. **Jessie Isabel Hamilton** born 18 Jun 1905, married 29 Mar 1934, **Charles Alexander Brown**, born 06 Dec 1900, died 20 Nov 1983. Jessie died 01 Jan 1988.
- Children:
- 133. i **Wendy Elizabeth** born 19 Jun 1940.
 - 134. ii **Kenneth Charles** born 28 Aug 1943.
77. **William Holmes Hamilton** born 14 Mar 1910, married 10 Aug 1935, **Jean Florence Robinson**, born 23 Mar 1910, died 15 Jan 1989. William died 19 Nov 1958.
- Children:
- 135. i **William Holmes** born 22 Sep 1938.
 - 136. ii **Adrian Telford** born 18 Dec 1940.
78. **Richard Ian Hamilton** born 20 Jun 1915, married 13 Apr 1939, **Betty Caroline Dickins**, born 06 Sep 1916, died 05 Apr 1972. Richard died 10 Aug 1989.
- Children:
- i **Elizabeth Hamilton** born 1941, died 1941. Elizabeth was stillborn.
 - 137. ii **Judith Betty** born 23 Nov 1943.
 - 138. iii **William Ian** born 14 May 1946.
79. **Marjorie Elizabeth Hamilton** born 16 Jun 1920, married 22 Apr 1943, **Leslie Link**, born 27 May 1918. Marjorie died 10 Oct 1981.
- Children:
- 139. i **Sandra Joy** born 15 Mar 1944.
 - 140. ii **Peter Leslie** born 12 Dec 1947.
 - iii **John Hamilton Link** born 24 Apr 1956.

Seventh Generation

80. **Richard Wallace** married Pat ____.
- Children:
- i **Margaret Ann Wallace**.
 - ii **Penny Wallace**.
81. **Arthur Walmar Lock** born ____ 1915, married **Norah** _____. Arthur died 10 Jul 1942.
- Children:
- i **Donald Lock**.
82. **Nellie Martha Hall** born 23 Apr 1912, married 02 Nov 1935, **Leonard Melville Harris**, born 02 Nov 1911.

100. **Minnie Veronica Sheridan** born ____ 1904, Dunolly, Victoria, married ____ 1924, **Maurice Raymond Pedler**, born ____ 1898, died ____ 1969, Heidelberg, Victoria. Minnie died ____ 1979.
- Children:
- i **Robert Raymond Pedler** born ____ 1927, died ____ 1935, Redcliffs.
101. **James Albion Sheridan** born 15 Dec 1905, Dunolly, Victoria, married ____ 1935, **Nellie Maria James**. James died 20 Oct 1943, Burma. Was killed on the Burma Railway during world war 2.
- Children:
149. i **Juliet**.
150. ii **Peter Albion**.
102. **Frances Margaret Willcockson** born ____ 1902, Amherst, Victoria, married **Albert Beulah**. Frances died ____ 1987, Parkes, NSW.
- Children:
- i **Margaret Beulah**.
- ii **Lorna Beulah**.
- iii **Neville Beulah**.
- iv **Ida Beulah**.
103. **Joseph Edward Willcockson** born ____ 1903, Amherst, Victoria, married **Margaret Willcockson**. Joseph died ____ 1955, Lithgow, NSW.
- Children:
- i **Colin Willcockson**.
- ii **Roy Willcockson**.
104. **Alice Barbara Willcockson** born ____ 1905, Dunolly, Victoria, married **Arthur Richard Williams**. Alice died ____ 1975, Forbes, NSW.
- Children:
- i **James Williams**.
105. **Lillian Sophia Willcockson** born 12 Feb 1907, Chiltern, married 07 Mar 1925, **Ernest Mayberry**, born 10 Apr 1889, Bathurst, NSW, died 02 Jun 1985, West Wyalong, NSW. Lillian died 30 Jan 1992, West Wyalong, NSW.
- Children:
151. i **Aileen** born 28 Dec 1926.
- ii **Raymond Mayberry** born 10 Jul 1930.
- iii **Clarence Mayberry** born 29 Apr 1932.
- iv **Donald Mayberry** born 01 Mar 1934.
106. **Thomas Willcockson** born ____ 1912, Wonthaggi, Victoria, married **Dorothy Legg**. Thomas died ____ 1991, Nyngan, NSW.
- Children:
- i **Walter Willcockson**.
- ii **Edward Willcockson**.
- iii **Kevin Willcockson**.
- iv **Gordon Willcockson**.
107. **Annie Miller** married **Thomas Clark**.
- Children:
- i **Jack Clark**.
- ii **Ron Clark**. Ron Clark was famous as a runner.
108. **Leslie Hamilton Miller** born ____ 1913, Moonee Ponds, Victoria, married ____ 1935, in Kew, Victoria, **Mary Grace Buckingham**, born ____ 1916, Ballarat, Victoria.
- Children:
- i **Patrick Leslie Miller** born ____ 1950, East Melbourne, Victoria.
109. **Walter Scott Hamilton** born 10 Dec 1921, Glen Osmond, South Australia, married 05 Oct 1957, in St Matthews, Kensington, S.A., **Margaret Lister**, born 19 Sep 1932, England.
- Children:

- i **Anne Katherine Hamilton** born 07 Mar 1963, North Adelaide, South Australia, married 27 Jul 1991, in Christ Church, North Adelaide, **Michael Fletcher Hall**, born 15 Oct 1962, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 110. **Ian Hamilton** born 28 Jan 1928, married __ Aug 1957, in Canada, **Kathleen Mary Fraser**, born 15 Dec 1921, Ontario, Canada, died 09 Sep 1983, Sydney, N.S.W.
 Children:
 - 152. i **Susan Scott** born 15 Jan 1959.
- 111. **Anne Sophia Cosstick** married **John Newell**.
 Children:
 - i **William Newell**.
- 112. **Alfred Cosstick** married **Norma**.
 Children:
 - i **Peter Cosstick**.
 - ii **Margaret Cosstick**.
 - iii **Stephen Cosstick**.
 - iv **Heather Cosstick**.
 - v **Rodney Cosstick**.
- 113. **Philip Fergus** born 29 Jul 1915, married (1) **Mavis Beyer**, married (2) **June Thompson**.
 Children:
 - i **Reg Fergus** born 1935. Reg Fergus was adopted by his aunt Nancye
 - ii **Patricia Fergus** born 1938.
 - iii **Peter Fergus**.
 - iv **David Fergus**.
 - v **Gail Fergus**.
 - vi **Stephen Fergus**.
- 114. **Kathleen Fergus** born 29 Dec 1920, married **Selwyn Baynham**, born 13 Nov 1918. Kathleen died __ 1957.
 Children:
 - i **Geoffrey Baynham** born __ 1935.
- 115. **John Fergus** born 29 Dec 1920, married _____. Living at Bet Bet in 1981 (Dorothy Hughes).
 Children:
 - i **John Fergus** born 28 Jan 1954.
 - ii **Rodney Fergus**.
 - iii **Joanne Fergus** born 28 Jan 1965.
- 116. **William Cosstick** born 22 May 1918, Auckland, New Zealand, married 01 Jun 1940, **Irene Carr**. William died __ 1990. Lived at 685 High Street, Armadale, Vic.
 Children:
 - 153. i **Barbara Irene** born 4 Nov 1942.
 - 154. ii **Graeme John** born 13 Feb 1947.
 - iii **Lynette Ann Cosstick** born 10 Jan 1953, married **Peter Miller Cox**.
- 117. **Noel Parnell** born 19 Dec 1927, married **Mildred** _____.
 Children:
 - i **Robyn Parnell**.
 - 155. ii **Robert Bates**.
- 118. **Joy Wyllie** born 24 Jul 1924, married (1) 29 Apr 1945, G.U.H. **Peter Saul**, born 18 Feb 1921, died 20 Nov 1949, married (2) __ 1951, in Methodist Church, Maryborough, Victoria, **Ernest Frederick Bryant**, born 21 Apr 1920, Dunolly.
 Children:
 - 156. i **Dorothy Margaret** born 11 Sep 1945.
 - ii **Christine Joy Saul** born 19 Jan 1947, married __ 1967, **Charles Maffescioni**.
 - iii **Marjorie Helen Saul** born 2 Dec 1948, married __ 1967, **Graeme Roche**.
 - 157. iv **Carol Ann** born 05 May 1952.
 - 158. v **Lillian Jeanette** born 12 Nov 1957.

- vi **Barry William Bryant** born 27 Sep 1962, Melbourne, Victoria. Adopted by Ernest and Joy Wyllie in 1964.
119. **Helen Wyllie** born 13 Jul 1931, Minyip, Victoria, married 16 Feb 1949, in Methodist Church, Portland, Vic, **Reginald James Rigby**, born 02 Mar 1926, Heywood, Victoria.
Children:
i **Kathleen Anne Rigby** born 27 Jul 1952, died 27 Jul 1952.
ii **Colin James Rigby** born 20 Nov 1953, died 07 Aug 1957.
iii **Daryl Wayne Rigby** born 22 Dec 1967.
120. **Barbara Ann Boyle** born 20 Feb 1941, married ____ 1964, **Donald Prout**.
Children:
i **Susan Louise Prout** born ____ 1967.
ii **Jonathan Prout**.
iii **Cameron Prout**.
121. **Lionel Charles Hamilton** born 03 Jan 1911, married 10 May 1934, **Ivy Cooper**, born 09 Mar 1912.
Children:
i **Warwick Hamilton** born 10 Sep 1935.
ii **Carole Anne Hamilton** born 03 Oct 1938.
iii **Marilyn Ivy Hamilton** born 17 Dec 1947.
122. **Elsie Merle Hamilton** born 17 Dec 1912, married **Frederick Charles Ives**, born 22 Jul 1906.
Children:
i **Frederick William Ives** born 01 Jan 1937.
ii **Margaret Elsie Ives** born 13 Feb 1941.
iii **Edwin Ross Ives** born 04 Nov 1944.
iv **Leonard John Ives** born 19 Oct 1947.
123. **Mary Jean Hamilton** born 16 Apr 1914, married 06 Jan 1931, **George Joseph Elson**, born 19 Sep 1909, died 14 Aug 1983.
Children:
i **Neil Elson** born 14 Sep 1939.
ii **Brian Elson** born 13 Sep 1941.
iii **Kevin Elson** born 26 May 1945.
iv **Robert Elson** born 28 Feb 1947.
v **Warren Elson** born 11 Apr 1951.
vi **Valerie Elson** born 11 Apr 1951.
124. **John Warren Hamilton** born 30 Mar 1916, married **May Elizabeth Hayward**, born 20 May 1919. John died 15 Jun 1982.
Children:
i **Pamela May Hamilton**.
ii **Anja Heather Joy Hamilton** born 05 Jul 1949.
125. **Wilfred George Eckert** born 08 Sep 1922, married 11 Oct 1947, **Beryl Evelyn Davies**, born 14 Dec 1926.
Children:
159. i **Neil Wayne** born 18 Jul 1950.
160. ii **Kevin Donald** born 22 Nov 1952.
161. iii **Peter Jeffrey** born 10 Nov 1955.
126. **Keith Leslie Eckert** born 18 Apr 1924, married 17 Feb 1948, **Norma Annette Edmonds**, born 27 Jul 1927.
Children:
162. i **Suzanne** born 14 Mar 1950.
ii **Janet Kathleen Eckert** born 27 Jan 1953, married 14 Jan 1989, **Peter Raymond Renner**, born 27 Feb 1948.
iii **Perry Phillip Eckert** born 09 Apr 1957, married 08 Feb 1987, **Heidi Marie Ulm**, born 10 Nov 1964.
iv **John Scott Eckert** born 01 Oct 1960, married 14 May 1988, **Jillian Louise Connell**, born 28 Mar 1965.

127. **Richard Clark** born 31 Mar 1920, Clunes, Victoria, married 02 Oct 1940, **Roseanna Mierisch**, born 21 Jul 1915.
Children:
 163. i **Graham** born 10 Feb 1942.
128. **William Clark** born 03 Mar 1922, Clifton Hill, Victoria, married 26 Jan 1946, **Eunice Inglis**, born 14 Nov 1924.
Children:
 164. i **Janet** born 14 Feb 1948.
 - ii **Heather Clark** born 27 Sep 1950.
 - iii **Wendy Clark** born 08 Nov 1955.
129. **Walter Clark** born 19 Aug 1925, Clifton Hill, Victoria, married 30 Oct 1948, **June Holt**, born 20 Jun 1927. Walter died 24 Nov 1981, Mornington, Victoria.
Children:
 165. i **Pauline** born 21 Jan 1950.
 166. ii **Linda** born 20 Jan 1952.
 167. iii **Carol** born 26 Nov 1954.
 168. iv **Julie** born 07 May 1958.
 - v **Alison Clark** born 30 Nov 1966.
130. **Gwendolyn Joyce Hamilton** born 12 May 1926, and **Donald McOrist**, born ____ 1916, married 11 Oct 1956, **Raymond Fernand Gravier**, born 12 May 1933, married 22 Dec 1972, **John Hall**, born 21 Mar 1925.
Children:
 169. i **Allen Donald** born 13 Feb 1949.
 - ii **Peter Marc Gravier** born 22 Oct 1958.
 170. iii **Yvonne** born 16 Dec 1960.
131. **Marie Elaine Hamilton** born 02 Aug 1932, married 28 Mar 1959, **Geoffrey Edward Stringer**, born 07 Mar 1936.
Children:
 171. i **Helen Marie** born 04 Jun 1960.
 - ii **Julie Marie Stringer** born 09 Oct 1962, married (1) 10 Apr 1982, **Stephen Mark Plumb**, married (2) 14 May 1988, **Richard Paul Maddox**, born 21 Jun 1961.
 172. iii **Roslyn Marie** born 18 Jun 1966.
132. **Barbara Joan Smith** born 28 Jan 1932, married 16 Apr 1955, **John David Morris**, born 12 Jun 1931.
Children:
 173. i **Gregory John** born 24 Dec 1957.
 174. ii **Robert James** born 04 Oct 1960.
133. **Wendy Elizabeth Brown** born 19 Jun 1940, married 24 Feb 1965, **Lionel Winston Filewood**, born 11 Jul 1935.
Children:
 - i **Kenneth Winston Filewood** born 06 Jan 1967.
 - ii **Leowin Elizabeth Filewood** born 06 Feb 1969, died 14 Feb 1996.
 - iii **Alexander Richard Filewood** born 29 May 1972.
134. **Kenneth Charles Brown** born 28 Aug 1943, married 27 Mar 1978, **Helen Rosemary Newton**, born 17 May 1945.
Children:
 - i **Rowan Charles Leslie Brown** born 21 Apr 1981.
135. **William Holmes Hamilton** born 22 Sep 1938, married 09 Feb 1963, **Margaret June Douglas**, born 20 Jun 1932.
Children:
 - i **Julie Adele Hamilton** born 26 Aug 1964.
 - ii **Lisa Narelle Hamilton** born 03 Jun 1966.
136. **Adrian Telford Hamilton** born 18 Dec 1940, married 22 Dec 1964, **Heather Margaret Lanning**, born 25 Nov 1943.
Children:

- i **Scott Andrew Hamilton** born 14 Dec 1969.
 - ii **Nikki Jane Hamilton** born 27 Feb 1972.
- 137. **Judith Betty Hamilton** born 23 Nov 1943, married 05 Jan 1964, **Dennis Wilfred Fischer**, born 16 Oct 1936.
 - Children:
 - i **Katherine Louise Fischer** born 15 Jul 1968, married 14 Nov 1996, **James Fergus Doherty**, born 16 Jan 1969.
 - ii **Jennifer Caroline Fischer** born 22 Mar 1972.
- 138. **William Ian Hamilton** born 14 May 1946, married 09 May 1973, **Merrilyn Kay Mattson**, born 10 Oct 1949.
 - Children:
 - i **Robert Ian Hamilton** born 17 Sep 1977.
 - ii **Fiona Kay Hamilton** born 25 Feb 1980.
- 139. **Sandra Joy Link** born 15 Mar 1944, married 14 May 1969, **John Colin Shaw**, born 10 Feb 1944.
 - Children:
 - i **Kerralie Joy Shaw** born 02 Mar 1972.
 - ii **Sally Narelle Shaw** born 02 Jan 1976.
- 140. **Peter Leslie Link** born 12 Dec 1947, married 23 Feb 1974, **Lynette Jeane Tregear**, born 11 Nov 1954.
 - Children:
 - i **Emma Kate Link** born 22 Jul 1981.
 - ii **James Michael Link** born 03 Apr 1985.

Eighth Generation

- 141. **Alan Leonard Harris** born 02 Nov 1936, married **Pamela Nelson**.
 - Children:
 - i **Gary Allen Harris**.
 - ii **Anthea Nicole Harris** married **Robert Prime**.
 - iii **Kylie Louise Harris**.
- 142. **Adele Christine Harris** born 28 Feb 1940, married **Robert John Highett**, born 18 Apr 1941.
 - Children:
 - 175. i **Lisa Adele** born 24 Jun 1965.
 - 176. ii **Fiona Ann** born 24 Apr 1968.
- 143. **Ivy Joyce Cosstick** born 22 May 1915, Ararat, Victoria, baptised 2 Jul 1922, Ararat, Victoria, married 06 Apr 1940, in Ararat, Victoria, **Alexander Ernest Wilkie**, born 07 Dec 1913, Calcutta, India, baptised 16 Dec 1913, Calcutta, India, (son of **Alexander James Gilmour Wilkie** and **Marjory Isabella McCombie**) occupation Nurseryman and others, died 19 Oct 1969, Springvale Victoria, buried __ Oct 1969, Springvale Crematorium.
 - Children:
 - 177. i **Alexander Bruce** born 28 Nov 1942.
 - 178. ii **Douglas Stuart** born 26 Jul 1947.
 - iii **Jennifer Joy Wilkie** born 22 Mar 1952, Springvale, Victoria, occupation Librarian, married ?? Sep 1972, in Springvale, Victoria, **Kevin William Hale**, born 5 Sep 1947.
- 144. **John Hilbert Cosstick** born 14 Oct 1917, Ararat, Victoria, occupation Forestry Officer, married 18 Jun 1942, **Mary Edith (Mollie) Ostler**, born 24 Aug 1922.
 - Children:
 - i **Joan Cosstick**.
 - ii **John Cosstick**.
 - iii **Deborah Cosstick**.
- 145. **Linda Cosstick** born 21 Sep 1924, Talbot, Victoria, married 24 Mar 1945, **Gordon Keith Cameron**, born 19 Nov 1919.
 - Children:
 - i **Gordon Edward James Cameron** born 15 Oct 1946, Maryborough, Victoria, married **Judith Ann Tysoe**.

- ii **Philip James Cameron** born 2 Feb 1947, Maryborough, Victoria.
 - iii **Christine Linda Cameron** born 29 Apr 1954.
 - iv **Ross Douglas Cameron** born 25 Apr 1958.
 - v **Ian Martin Cameron** born 3 Apr 1966.
- 146. **Pansy Francis Sleeth** born ____ 1911, Traralgon, died ____ 1929.
Children:
 - i **Stanley Graham Sleeth** born ____ 1923, Carlton, Victoria, died ____ 1924.
- 147. **John Hamilton Cosstick** married **Faye Margaret Stevenson**, born 14 Dec 1951, (daughter of **Dougal Stevenson** and **Phyllis Maie Green**).
Children:
 - i **Cameron Hamilton Cosstick** born 1 Apr 1980.
- 148. **Leslie Maurice (Cosstick) Roach** born 19 May 1925, Fitzroy, Victoria, married 29 May 1948, **Edna May Nelson**, born 29 Sep 1927. **Leslie Maurice Cosstick's** father was **James Albion Sheridan**, son of **Lillian Cosstick**. **James** was his mother's cousin. **Leslie** was brought up by the **Roach** family.
Children:
 - 179. i **Joan Lesley** born 12 Mar 1957.
 - ii **Peter James Roach** born 25 Dec 1959.
 - 180. iii **Allan Wesley** born 26 Jun 1963.
- 149. **Juliet Sheridan** married ____ 1965, **Ron Garraway**.
Children:
 - i **Colin Garraway** born 28 Mar 1968.
 - ii **Jeffrey Garraway** born 05 Nov 1969, died 17 Sep 1989.
 - iii **Leila Garraway** born 11 Apr 1974.
- 150. **Peter Albion Sheridan** married 11 Jan 1964, **Wendy Miles**, born 23 Jul 1940.
Children:
 - i **Tim Sheridan** born ____ 1967, died ____ 1986.
 - ii **Angela Sheridan** born ____ 1968.
 - iii **Andrew Sheridan** born ____ 1970, died ____ 1970.
 - iv **Ben Sheridan** born ____ 1972.
- 151. **Aileen Mayberry** born 28 Dec 1926, married 13 Mar 1948, **William Thomas Herbert**, born 03 Feb 1927.
Children:
 - i **Roderick Herbert** born 15 Apr 1954.
 - 181. ii **Marion** born 07 Jan 1956.
- 152. **Susan Scott Hamilton** born 15 Jan 1959, Geelong, Victoria, married 07 Jun 1985, in New York, U.S.A, **Robert Ranocchia**, born Albury, N.S.W.
Children:
 - i **Thomas Alessandro Ranocchia** born 29 May 1991, New York, U.S.A.
 - ii **Christian Robert Ranocchia** born 31 Aug 1993, New York, U.S.A.
- 153. **Barbara Irene Cosstick** born 4 Nov 1942, married 7 Nov 1964, **Graham John Greenwood**.
Children:
 - i **Lisa Ann Greenwood** born 04 Jan 1969.
 - ii **Brett John Greenwood** born 17 Aug 1971.
- 154. **Graeme John Cosstick** born 13 Feb 1947, married 7 Sep 1968, **Janet Muriel McKaskell**.
Children:
 - i **Dale Rodney Cosstick** born ____ Feb 1965.
 - ii **Tracey Annette Cosstick** born 13 Dec 1976.
- 155. **Robert Bates Parnell** married **Janice** ____.
Children:
 - i **Carla Parnell**.

156. **Dorothy Margaret Saul** born 11 Sep 1945, Maryborough, Victoria, married 07 Sep 1968, in St Andrews Presbyterian Ch. Maryborough, **Geoff Maxwell Hughes**, born 5 Sep 1946, Maryborough, Victoria.
Children:
i **Jarrod Andrew Maxwell Hughes** born 19 May 1970.
ii **Travis Kent Hughes** born 28 Dec 1971.
iii **Alicia Naomi Hughes** born 11 Sep 1981, Ballarat, Victoria.
157. **Carol Ann Bryant** born 05 May 1952, Dunolly, Victoria, married 02 Dec 1972, in Kyneton, Victoria, **Clyde Raymond Green**.
Children:
i **Lynette Anne Green** born 18 Nov 1969.
158. **Lillian Jeanette Bryant** born 12 Nov 1957, Dunolly, married 22 Apr 1978, in Dunolly Uniting Church, **Stephen Richard O'Connell**, born 04 May 1953, Maryborough, Victoria.
Children:
i **Allison Joy O'Connell** born 27 Feb 1980.
159. **Neil Wayne Eckert** born 18 Jul 1950, married 08 Apr 1978, **Faye Maralyn Gum**, born 09 Apr 1952.
Children:
i **Alicia Faye Eckert** born 02 Feb 1983.
ii **Brett Craig Eckert** born 03 Nov 1985.
160. **Kevin Donald Eckert** born 22 Nov 1952, married 23 Sep 1978, **Suzanne May Metcalf**, born 09 Apr 1952.
Children:
i **Louella Jayne Eckert** born 09 Aug 1982.
ii **Tahlia Kate Eckert** born 25 Sep 1984.
iii **Courtney Amber Eckert** born 08 Apr 1988.
iv **Brock Nathan Eckert** born 09 Sep 1989.
161. **Peter Jeffrey Eckert** born 10 Nov 1955, married **Ellen Bailey**, born 02 Oct 1962.
Children:
i **Carmen Ellen Bailey Eckert** born 13 Oct 1992.
ii **David Graeme Bailey Eckert** born 22 Dec 1994.
162. **Suzanne Eckert** born 14 Mar 1950, married 10 Jul 1981, **Anthony Bruce Jones**, born 28 Jul 1950.
Children:
i **Michael Bruce Jones** born 25 Sep 1982.
ii **Shannon Claire Jones** born 21 Jun 1984.
163. **Graham Clark** born 10 Feb 1942, Brunswick, Victoria, married **Jackie Shortland**, born England.
Children:
i **Yvette Clark** born 06 Jun 1988.
164. **Janet Clark** born 14 Feb 1948, married _____ **Smith**.
Children:
i **Colin Smith**.
ii **Darren Smith**.
165. **Pauline Clark** born 21 Jan 1950, married (1) 07 Sep 1971, **Peter Vleugel**, married (2) __ Oct 1976, **Maxwell McFarlane**, born 27 Dec 1949, died 26 Mar 1997.
Children:
i **Cameron McFarlane** born 22 Feb 1977.
ii **Travis McFarlane** born 27 May 1979.
iii **Rebecca McFarlane** born 04 Jan 1981.
166. **Linda Clark** born 20 Jan 1952, married 28 Nov 1970, **Trevor Sparkes**, born 23 Feb 1949.
Children:
182. i **Fiona** born 29 Sep 1973.
ii **James Sparkes** born 31 Mar 1976.

- iii **Douglas Sparkes** born 15 Oct 1979.
- 167. **Carol Clark** born 26 Nov 1954, married __ Mar 1974, **Robert Harland**, born 26 Feb 1953.
Children:
 - i **Alisha Harland** born 30 Jan 1981.
 - ii **Jessica Harland** born 05 Apr 1983.
 - iii **Nathanial Harland** born 10 May 1988.
- 168. **Julie Clark** born 07 May 1958, married 12 Nov 1976, **John Spragge**, born 25 Jan 1952.
Children:
 - i **Scott Spragge** born 15 Sep 1983.
- 169. **Allen Donald Gravier** born 13 Feb 1949, married 30 Jan 1970, **Christine Catherine Graham**, born 13 Dec 1952.
Children:
 - i **Andrew Gravier** born 21 Jun 1970.
 - ii **Lachlan Gravier** born 30 Aug 1977.
- 170. **Yvonne Gravier** born 16 Dec 1960, and **Keith Pitman**, born 26 Nov 1935.
Children:
 - i **Heidi Tess Pitman** born 04 Feb 1988.
 - ii **Madeleine Belle Pitman** born 16 Dec 1991.
- 171. **Helen Marie Stringer** born 04 Jun 1960, married 19 Apr 1979, **Russell John Haythorne**, born 25 Jul 1958.
Children:
 - i **Sarah Catherine Haythorne** born 09 Aug 1983.
 - ii **Laura Michelle Haythorne** born 24 Sep 1986.
 - iii **Trevor Paul George Haythorne** born 21 Jul 1989.
- 172. **Roslyn Marie Stringer** born 18 Jun 1966, married 04 May 1991, **Loris Luciano De Nicolo**, born 09 Jan 1960.
Children:
 - i **James Edward de Nicolo** born 26 Aug 1997.
- 173. **Gregory John Morris** born 24 Dec 1957, married 02 Apr 1988, **Shelley Leigh Sutton**, born 12 May 1965.
Children:
 - i **Maggie Ann Morris** born 11 Apr 1989.
 - ii **Blake Gregory Morris** born 01 Aug 1990.
- 174. **Robert James Morris** born 04 Oct 1960, married 30 May 1987, **Susan Margaret Frendin**, born 04 Oct 1960.
Children:
 - i **Nicola Margaret Morris** born 13 Aug 1988.
 - ii **Sarah Jane Morris** born 29 Dec 1990.

Ninth Generation

- 175. **Lisa Adele Highett** born 24 Jun 1965, married 12 Sep 1987, **William John Muller**.
Children:
 - i **Simon John Muller** born 13 Nov 1991.
 - ii **Isabelle Ann Muller** born 16 Jun 1993.
- 176. **Fiona Ann Highett** born 24 Apr 1968, married 06 Jun 1992, **Russell Paul Morton**.
Children:
 - i **Emma Ann Morton** born 17 Jun 1994.
- 177. **Alexander Bruce Wilkie** born 28 Nov 1942, Ararat, Victoria, occupation Nurseryman, married 30 Sep 1969, in Springvale, Victoria, **Diane Leah Geard**.
Children:
 - i **Darryn Scott Wilkie** born 19 Dec 1970, Springvale, Victoria, married __ __ 1992, in Springvale, Victoria, **Kathryn Dowling**.
 - ii **Jeannie Kathleen Wilkie** born 12 May 1973, Springvale, Victoria.

178. **Douglas Stuart Wilkie** born 26 Jul 1947, Springvale, Victoria, occupation Teacher, Careers Adviser, married 3 Jan 1976, in Clayton, Victoria, **Christine Anne O'Grady**, born 19 Nov 1956, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, (daughter of **Dennis Vincent O'Grady** and **Joyce Rees**).
Children:
i **Stephanie Louise Wilkie** born 04 Sep 1983, Frankston, Victoria, baptised Frankston, Victoria.
ii **Jessica Joy Wilkie** born 26 Mar 1985, Frankston, Victoria, baptised Frankston, Victoria.
iii **Benjamin Vincent Wilkie** born 07 Sep 1987, Hamilton, Victoria, baptised Hamilton, Victoria.
179. **Joan Lesley Roach** born 12 Mar 1957, married 30 Nov 1974, **Alan Bernard Williams**, born 13 Jan 1950.
Children:
i **Deborah Nicole Williams** born 17 May 1976.
ii **Shannon Kathleen Williams** born 29 May 1977.
iii **Rebecca May Williams** born 13 Oct 1978.
180. **Allan Wesley Roach** born 26 Jun 1963, married 15 Dec 1992, **Kiri Elizabeth Robbie**, born 14 Jul 1963.
Children:
i **Sarah Bryden Roach** born 29 Mar 1988.
ii **Alex Cara Roach** born 10 Sep 1990.
iii **Jack David Roach** born 07 Nov 1991.
181. **Marion Herbert** born 07 Jan 1956, married 08 Feb 1975, **James Boyd**, born 30 Dec 1953.
Children:
i **Belinda Boyd** born 03 Oct 1977.
ii **Terry Boyd** born 13 Feb 1980.
182. **Fiona Sparkes** born 29 Sep 1973, & **Ben Mayle**, born 23 Jun 1974.
Children:
i **Emily Frances Mayle**.

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