

# Dust of Ages



Journal of the Armidale Family History Group Inc.

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October 2023

## Cheng Sam Bow

*Christine Thomas*

Cheng Sam BOW was born c.1853 in Kwang Tung Province, China. He arrived in NSW in 1873 via Queensland on the ship 'Onward'. That same year, 1873 he established Sam Bow's Store at the Rocky River Gold Fields. Our Chinese Past has identified Sam Bow as one of twenty local Chinese Australian donors who subscribed to support the purchase of six exquisite processional placards displayed in the 1883 Howell Road Temple that once stood on the edge of town of Tingha. The following year in 1884 Sam Bow was naturalized. He was living at Rocky River with four other Chinese men in 1891. He received a forged five-pound note at his store in 1892 and was granted a licence for keeping and selling explosives in 1898. Sam Bow's store was broken into in 1899 and articles of clothing, Christmas cakes and other goods were stolen. In circa 1900, Sam Bow married Minnie SING at Rocky River. Their marriage is not recorded on the NSW BDM register, although they may have used their Chinese names which are not known. Minnie was born c.1881 in China, daughter of Sing ONE. She would have only been about 19 when she married Sam Bow, who was approximately 47 years old.



*Sam Bow's Store, Rocky River. Photo courtesy of UNE Archives and Heritage Centre*

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### Journal – Dust of Ages Information

Please email, post or deliver articles to Armidale Family History Group, (AFHG) contact details on this page.

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### Research Requests

AFHG can undertake research for a fee of \$35 per family group. Our website has a research request form with payment details available for downloading.

Information is sourced from our AFHG collection or the internet and is generally provided by email, unless otherwise requested.

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### Research Centre Opening Times

Monday	1.00pm	to	4.00pm
Wednesday	10.00am	to	4.00pm
Closed on public Holidays			

**Meetings:** Meetings are held at 2.00pm on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday of each month from February to November, unless otherwise advised. There is no cost and all are welcome to attend.

**Workshops:** Occasional workshops are undertaken. Details provided in dates for your diary section.

Non-members conducting research at the centre are charged \$10 per visit.

### Diary Dates

*Saturday October 14 – Monthly Meeting – Open House- Come along and see what records we have available. Feel free to bring a friend. Showcasing our Library and other records.*

*Saturday November 18 – Christmas afternoon tea- There will be no November meeting just a social afternoon tea.*

***Closing Dates: The research centre will be closed from  
Thursday 14 December until Sunday 21 January 2024***

## Cheng Sam Bow (cont.)

Christine Thomas

Sam and Minnie Bow had seven children, all born at Rocky River. They were Edith Bow (1902-2002), Leslie Alan Sam Bow (1903-1983), Gilbert Cecil Bow (1904-1941), Wallace Stanford Bow (1905-1980), Herbert Clarence Bow (1907-1993), Lynda Margaret Bow (1910-2004) and Phillip E. Bow (1913-1920). Their youngest son Phillip died from Diphtheria at the age of 7 years.

Sam was in partnership with George Wing GIN at a store in Fitzroy Street, Walcha in 1901. In the same year he is recorded as living at Rocky River with four other Chinese men and one female Chinese, presumably his wife Minnie. Sam Bow had been a partner in the Uralla firms of Chong Sing & C and S. Warley & Co between 1908 and 1915. Sam Bow and his four sons traded as S. Bow & Sons and in addition to the Rocky River Store, they also had stores at Uralla, Guyra, Manilla, Walgett, Tumbulgum and Wallangarra.

Following the death of their youngest son Phillip, Sam and Minnie sent their two sons Wallace and Herbert to China for schooling in 1921, even though they both had won bursaries which they forfeited. The two boys returned in 1923. Whilst the boys were in China, Minnie and her daughter Lynda also travelled to China in 1922, returning the following year.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES PORT OF SYDNEY  
IMMIGRATION ACT, 1901-1912  
Name: *Minnie Bow* Nationality: *Chinese*  
Left and Right thumb impressions taken at Sydney on the *4th Sept* 1922  
REMARKS: *C E D 4 334 06 issued*  
*K. W. D. M. H. S.*  
LEFT RIGHT  
Minnie Bow

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES PORT OF SYDNEY  
IMMIGRATION ACT, 1901-1912  
Name: *Lynda Margaret Bow* Nationality: *Chinese*  
Left and Right thumb impressions taken at Sydney on the *4th Sept* 1922  
REMARKS: *Birth Certificate*  
*Sailing by Victoria on 5/9/22*  
*Lynda Margaret Bow, daughter of Sam and Minnie Bow, born 10/10/10, Rocky River, N.S.W.*  
*K. W. D. M. H. S.*  
LEFT RIGHT  
Lynda Margaret Bow

Minnie and daughter Lynda Bow's application for Certificate exempting the Dictation Test when they applied to travel to Canton, China, 4<sup>th</sup> September 1922, National Archives of Australia.



In March 1925, Sam Bow advertises that he has now purchased a new motor lorry and extends his services of his store at Rocky River to Uralla. In May 1925, he advertises that he has new stock at his Rocky River Store.

Sam Bow died on 2 November 1926 at the Armidale Hospital from heart disease and bronchitis. He is buried with his son Phillip in the Church of England portion of the Uralla Cemetery. His wife Minnie was granted probate in 1927. In June 1928 S. Bow & Sons advertised that they had sold their Rocky River to James A. YOUNG.

Minnie Bow, who had been in failing health since his death was undergoing treatment at Wahroonga for four months when she passed away on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1928. Minnie's body was brought back to Uralla where she was buried with her husband and son, Sam, and Phillip. Minnie's probate was granted to George Augustus See and her son Wallace Stanford Bow.

Attention Please!  
**Sam Bow,**  
 Rocky River Stores,  
 announces that he has now  
 purchased a new motor lorry  
 and is extending the services  
 of the store to Uralla.  
 Orders called for and delivered daily. Prices are by far the cheapest. A trial order will convince you.  
 Ask our Orderman to call!  
 The Oldest Established Store in the District,  
 Service Backed by Fifty Years of Experience.

*Uralla Times 23 March 1925 – Trove*

**All New Stock.**  
 A few of our Special Winter Offerings:—  
 MEN'S CHAMPION TWEED SHIRTS - 8/11.  
 MEN'S HEAVY GREY WORKING SHIRTS - 5/11.  
 MEN'S GREY COTTON SOCKS 18 1/2 d.  
 MEN'S HEATHER ALL WOOL SOCKS 2/-.  
 KNITTING WOOL, English, Assorted Shades 5 1/2 d Hunk.  
 WOMEN'S RIBBED WOOL & COTTON VESTS, long sleeves - 3/11  
 WOMEN'S RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, assorted shades - 3/11  
 TRY OUR GUM-LEAF WHITE CALICO, 36in wide - 1/- yard,  
 11 6 doz.  
**Sam Bow,**  
**Rocky River Stores.**  
 (Established 1873.)

*Uralla Times 25 May 1925 - Trove*



*Sam and Philip Bow's Headstones, Church of England portion, Uralla Cemetery, C. Thomas, 2023*

## Life as a Catholic in an 1821 Colony

*Condensed from a Catholic Weekly Article*

They were Europeans in a strange land at the far end of the world. Nothing was familiar and the seasons were reversed. Not only that, but most were here for transgressions against the laws of one of the most powerful nations of the time, often to do with issues bound up with centuries of religious and political history. What did they find here? Continue the journey as we celebrate 200 years of St Mary's Cathedral



A watercolour that hangs in Cathedral House portrays several Indigenous individuals in the foreground, an early colonist at right and the early St Mary's Chapel in the background, sometime in the early 1800s. Photo: Giovanni Portelli

The European population of the colony of New South Wales in 1821 was about 30,000. Most lived in Sydney and nearby towns or rural areas. The 1828 Census showed 30 per cent were Catholics, and a similar proportion can be inferred for 1821.

Who were those pioneers of the Australian Catholic Church? They were overwhelmingly Irish and poor. Many were still convicts serving the long sentences that had earned them transportation across the globe. Some worked in gangs on government works but many were assigned as servants in individual households and farms. The rest were mostly ex-convicts who had served their sentences and now were establishing themselves in menial occupations. The adults among both classes were mostly male.

There was only one priest, the energetic but sometimes irascible Father John Joseph Therry. Two priests had arrived with official recognition in 1820 but the other, Father Philip Conolly, soon moved to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). Father Therry was left to serve the whole colony by himself from Sydney to the remotest bush.

A leading position in the Catholic community was occupied by the 'men of '98', a group of ex-convicts who had been transported for alleged involvement in the Irish rebellion of 1798. By 1821 they had long served their sentences and in many cases had become leading citizens. Some of them took leadership of the well-organised lay Catholic community that awaited Fr Therry when he stepped ashore – they formed nearly all of the committee that undertook the appeal for the first St Mary's Church after Fr Therry's arrival.

Although the early Catholics were overwhelmingly Irish, multiculturalism has been part of the story from the start. The French Royalist exile, Gabriel Louis Marie Huon de Kerillau, ‘a Catholic gentleman and scholar’, was employed as tutor to the sons of John and Elizabeth Macarthur, the colony’s leading citizens. ‘Louis Peter, a native of India and Roman Catholic’ was recorded as a witness in a legal case in 1810. In 1814 a convict, Angelo le Rosse, was accompanied to the gallows by a lay Catholic appointed in place of a priest, as there were no priests in the colony.

The attitudes of the Protestant population to their Catholic fellows varied widely. The Reverend Samuel Marsden, ‘the flogging parson’, believed that Irish Catholics were ignorant and savage and their children needed to be forcibly educated in Protestantism. On the other hand, there was considerable Protestant goodwill towards the building of the first St Mary’s Church, to the extent that a special committee was formed to handle Protestant donations.

Governor Macquarie, though he had earlier believed that religious uniformity was better for public order, accepted policy from London that Catholic priests be sent to the colony and officially recognised, including payment of a salary. His list of instructions of 1820 to the newly-arrived Fathers Therry and Conolly is welcoming, but cautions them that they are permitted to marry Roman Catholics only and must not try and convert others to your beliefs. Father Therry treated the Governor’s ‘instructions’ as loose guidelines to be ignored when pastoral necessity demanded it.

It is hard to hear the individual voices of the earliest Catholics, as most of them can be known only through basic convict and census records and the occasional newspaper articles. They have not left writings of their own. However, there are just a few exceptions, where we can hear from them directly. The most extensive eyewitness account is that written in old age by Columbus Fitzpatrick, Catherine’s son, who remembered the lay community of the late 1810s.

He was an altar boy to Fr Therry at Governor Macquarie’s laying of the foundation stone of the first St Mary’s on 29 October 1821. He recalled holding the ceremonial silver trowel before Fr Therry handed it to the Governor, and claimed to remember a good deal of the inscription on it. Remarkably, his account can be checked – he has it almost right – because the trowel still exists. It is held by the State Library.

At the time of the centenary celebrations of the colony in 1888, the Sydney Catholic newspaper, the *Freeman’s Journal*, was able to interview the aged but alert Ambrose Fitzpatrick, the younger brother of Columbus. He was by then one of the last persons alive able to remember the time before 1820.

He testified to the reservation of the Blessed Sacrament in Dempsey’s house where it was left by Fr Jeremiah O’Flynn, who had been expelled by Governor Macquarie in 1818 after arriving in Sydney without permission.

Many well-researched and beautifully illustrated stories from the early days are available on Michael Sternbeck’s blog. <https://inthosedayes.blogspot.com>



## UNE Archives and Heritage Centre

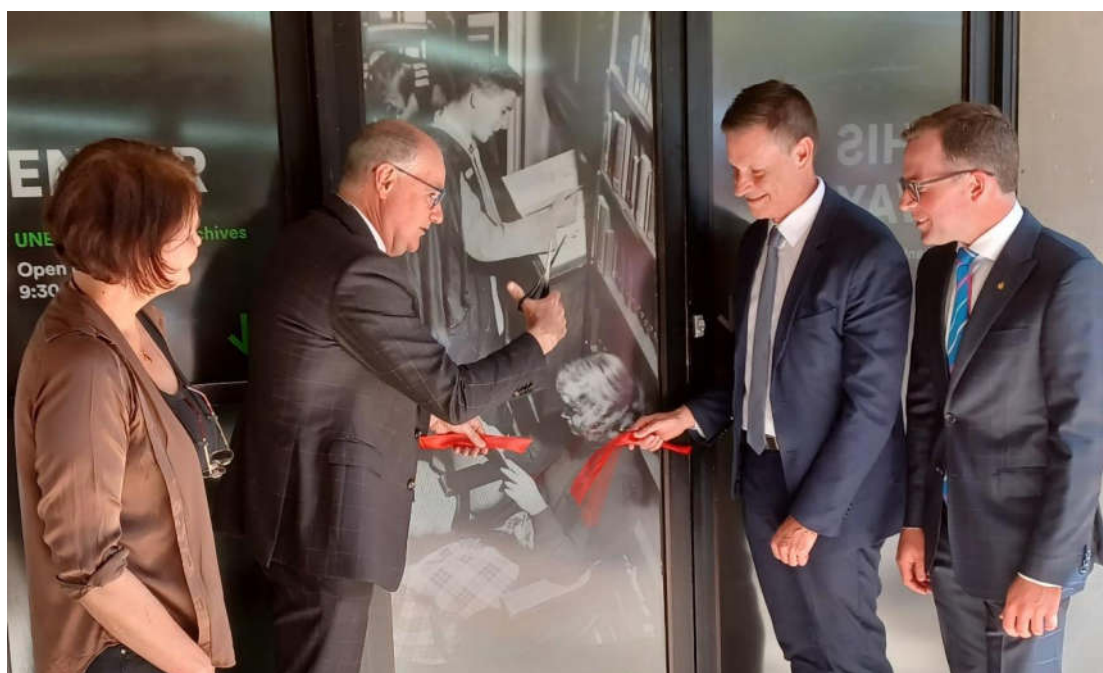
*Wayne Hoppe*

**Great news!** The UNE Archives and Heritage Centre has now reopened to the public. The hours are reduced in the initial few months. They are open to the public from 9.30 am to 1.30 pm from Monday to Thursday each week. They only have two staff, Julie and Melissa, so if you wish to visit it would assist them if you send them an email with the details of what you are looking for so they can be prepared for you upon arrival. The more information and notice that you can give them the better the chance of you obtaining the records that you are searching for. Their email address is [heritage@une.edu.au](mailto:heritage@une.edu.au)

While there is not an index covering everything in the collection the link at the bottom of this article is an index to part of the Regional Collection, which covers:

- early records of large rural holdings in the region
- microfilms of the Armidale Express and other regional newspapers
- over 25,000 photographic images, including over 10,000 glass plate negatives
- land holding records
- mining records for Armidale, Tingha, Hillgrove and Uralla
- records and private papers from pastoral families in the New England region
- NSW colonial records on microfilm – [Archives Resources Kit \(ARK\)](#).

Link to a partial index- [https://www.une.edu.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0003/393087/regional-collection.pdf#Regional%20Collection](https://www.une.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/393087/regional-collection.pdf#Regional%20Collection)



*Julie McCarthy, Prof Chris Moran (UNE Vice Chancellor). Martyn Killion & Adam Marshall at the official re-opening 28 September 2023*

## President's Report

*Wayne Hoppe*

I would like to thank the committee for their assistance over the past 12 months. Mike Keating has kept the books in fine order, Peter Hoare has maintained the minutes, Helen Cottee has been a support over the full year and Christine Fry assisted with secretarial duties during the first half of the year. Another AGM has been held where we had the opportunity to elect new office bearers.

However, the group could not survive without volunteers. A big thank you to Aileen, Christine, Peter and of course my lovely wife Dianne. Their knowledge, perseverance and dedication has helped many researchers over the past 12 months.

This year been a very successful one for the group, with our cemetery register having been successfully launched. The official launch was held at the cemetery and well attended. The register has now had its second print run due to its popularity. We also passed a milestone with the centre celebrating 25 years in our centre. During the celebrations we dedicated our extensive library to our valued friend and former librarian, Ros Townsend, OAM. On this jam packed weekend, we also held a very informative seminar. This was a successful weekend and I would especially like to thank Pam Dixon for wonderful cake and all the volunteers that helped make the weekend a success. I look forward to another great year ahead as we look to help members and visitors with their research.

This year has also seen the start of the collection of data for the Convict Register of New England and the Northern Tablelands. Peter has taken the lead in this project, which is being jointly supported by ourselves and the Armidale and District Historical Society. He is currently building an index of the known convicts and has been assisted in great part in this by Louise Brennan. The next 12 months should see this project expand as we encourage descendants to contribute information on their convict ancestors.

### **Mulligan Family Reunion**

**10,11,12 November 2023 Guyra Showground**

The Mulligan Family Reunion is being held on the weekend of 10,11 and 12 November 2023. Please contact Mary Carrigan or the AFHG for further details.

### **Library Books**

During the Christmas break we are planning to undertake a stocktake of our library. As such we will be contacting members before that date who have borrowed books and may not have returned them yet. Can you please check your shelves to see if you have any borrowed books from our library and return them in readiness for our stocktake.



## Interesting Free Websites

*Wayne Hoppe*

Don't forget our website [www.armidalefamilyhistorygroup.com](http://www.armidalefamilyhistorygroup.com)

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**Trove:** There is more to Trove than just newspapers. Here are some other items you can find in Trove. You can also search Magazines, Images, Maps, Diaries, Letters, Organisations and archived websites.

Sydney telephone Directories - <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-820136958>

Archived Websites - <https://trove.nla.gov.au/search/advanced/category/websites>

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The Virtual War Memorial site is a great resource for family historians researching Australians who served in war. The site covers from the Boer War right through to Afghanistan.  
<https://vwma.org.au/>

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For those of you on Facebook there is now a Hillgrove History Facebook page. It is already generating so good posts. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1651469228663154/>

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Commercial DNA testing kits are becoming increasingly popular, but what are the privacy risks involved? This site explores who can access your DNA information and the potential unexpected consequences of DNA testing.

<https://www.comparitech.com/blog/information-security/dna-testing-kits-privacy-risks/>

\*\*\*\*\*

Digital Panopticon - This website has an unusual name and it is not something you would think of searching for convict records. It allows you to search millions of records from around fifty datasets, relating to the lives of 90,000 convicts from the Old Bailey. Use this site to search individual convict life archives, explore and visualise data, and learn more about crime and criminal justice in the past.

<https://www.digitalpanopticon.org/>

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Australian History for Genealogists - If you're seeking information that goes beyond birth and death records, the website is a great starting point. The website includes blogs exploring the history and lifestyles of our Aussie ancestors. While this information has not been updated recently, there's still plenty of hidden gems to uncover.

<https://australianhistoryforgenealogists.blogspot.com/>

## James Winstanley & Priscilla Woodford

*Peter Hoare*

James WINSTANLEY was born in Bristol in March 1804. His family later moved to Southwark, London. At age 17, James was arrested for house breaking and stealing clothing and several silver spoons in March 1819. Tried in Surry Assizes on 29 March 1819, he was sentenced to death but later had this commuted to transportation to New South Wales, for 14 years. He was imprisoned in the 'Leviathan', a prison hulk, for 3 months. Winstanley sailed on the convict ship 'Malabar' on 14 June 1819. After a voyage of 138 days, the 'Malabar' arrived in Sydney with a complement of 138 convicts on 30 October 1819.

On arrival, James was assigned to a government work force as a carpenter, constructing new colonial buildings. During his servitude he was imprisoned and given 100 lashes probably for insubordination and disobedience to his overseer. However, in 1824, he volunteered to work at the newly formed colony at Moreton Bay on the Brisbane River. He served as a shingle cutter and carpenter until 1826 when he returned to Sydney. James was reassigned to the government service and transferred to Bathurst. He received a Ticket of Leave on 18 April 1828, in part as a reward for volunteering for work in Moreton bay. He worked for William Tom, a grazier in the Kelso district. In 1833 he met Priscilla Woodford, a newly arrived convict nursemaid, working in the Tom household.

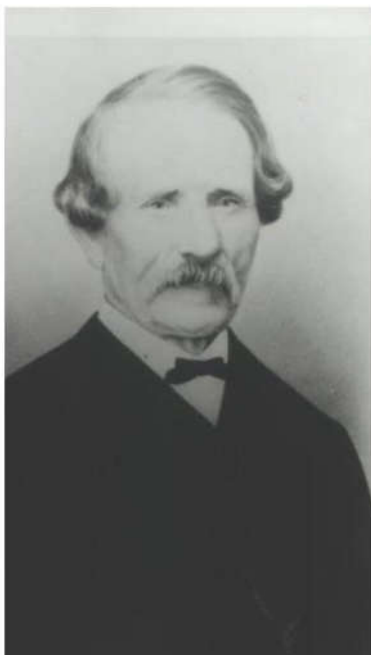
Priscilla WOODFORD was born in Billingborough in Lincolnshire, on 7 February 1816. In 1831 she was employed as a maid at the home of Isaac Teesdale in Hacconby in Lincolnshire. On 8 December 1831, she burnt down a haystack on her employer's property. Arrested in March 1832, she was tried by the Lincoln Assizes and found guilty. Initially she was sentenced to death, later this was commuted to transportation for life. She sailed on the 'Fanny' a convict transport ship on 14 July 1832 and arrived in Sydney on 2 February 1833. The shipping indent register recorded her physical description. She was 5 feet 2 ½ inches high, with a ruddy freckled complexion with brown hair hazel eye, and scars on face warts on face and hands. In Sydney, Priscilla Woodford was assigned, as a servant to Mrs. Ann Tom, and was taken to her property in Kelso. Here she met James Winstanley.

In June 1832 James and Priscilla applied to the Governor for permission to be married. As Priscilla had been sentenced to transportation for life, she required permission from the colonial authorities to marry. This was granted and they were married by banns in Kelso by the Anglican Minister the Reverend John Espy Keane on 29 July 1833.

The couple worked on William Tom's property until James received his Certificate of Freedom in Bathurst on 9 November 1833. He is described as 5ft 5 ½ inches high, a sallow complexion with light brown hair and hazel eyes. James was now a free man able to settle in any part of the Colony or to return to England. However, Priscilla was still a convict, and needed permission to move from the Kelso district. There was no evidence that she ever granted this permission or received a Ticket of leave or a pardon.

Priscilla and James Winstanley moved to Sydney, where their first child Elizabeth Ann was born on 18 July 1834. James worked as a carpenter on the wharves in Sydney Harbour. During the next fifteen years five more children were born in Sydney: William James in 1838; Caroline Louisa in 1840; Henry in 1843; John Thomas in 1847; and Susan Emma 1849. The family moved to Dundee near Glen Innes by 1852 where his daughter Henrietta was born. He worked in the Rocky River Gold Field where his daughter Caroline married James Dodd in 1856 and his daughter Mary was born in 1857.

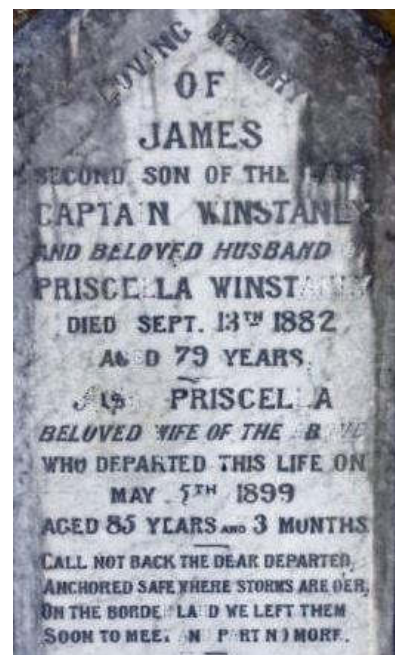
The Winstanley family moved to Glen Innes where James and Priscilla spent the rest of their lives. James established a butchers shop and traded as a timber merchant. He was also appointed as a sheriff's bailiff, a civil position he held until his death in 1882. He helped to construct the roof and panelling in the Holy Trinity Anglican church in 1868 and the main grandstand in the Glen Innes racecourse in 1875. He died on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1882 in his home at Guy Street Glen Innes and was buried in the Anglican Section of the Glen Innes General Cemetery. Priscilla outlived her husband by 16 years and died on 5<sup>th</sup> May 1899 at her home in Macquarie St Glen Innes next to her husband. According to her obituary in the Glen Innes Examiner and General Advertiser, Tuesday 9 May 1899, she was 85 years old and was survived by six children, 43 grandchildren 61 great grand-children and 2 great, great grand-children and had lived in Glen Innes for 49 years – She was a true pioneer of Glen Innes.



*James Winstanley*



*Priscilla Woodford*



*Headstone*

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Britain was undergoing vast economic and social changes due to the advent of the industrial revolution. Large industrial cities developed and attracted great numbers of workers from the rural areas of Britain. This led to an increase in crime. Crimes against property increased and offenders could be hanged for trivial offences. During the Nineteenth Century these death sentences were often commuted to imprisonment or transportation to penal colonies in Australia.

In the years following the foundation of Sydney in 1788, over 168,000 men and women were sent to Australia until transportation ceased to New South Wales in 1840 and Western Australia until 1863.

In the period following 1830, convicts provided an important source of labour in the New England District. Initially these convicts were employed on the large pastoral properties in the district. As the pastoral runs expanded so the need for convict labour increased. Approximately worked or later settled in the New England District.

It is possible to trace the criminal career and punishment of convicts in both Britain and Australia. Primary documents exist for the records of the trials, imprisonment, and passages on convict ships of James Winstanley and his wife Priscilla and their employment, marriage in the Kelso district. The State Archives of New South Wales also contains copies of James Winstanley's Ticket of leave and his Certificate of Freedom. The Births Deaths and Marriage Registry index also provides a list of their children and their dates of birth marriages and deaths. I have used these documents in writing this article.

## 2024 ANNUAL SEMINAR

We are in the planning stages for our next seminar which will be held in mid April. We have approached Martyn Killion and Heather Garnsey who are delighted to accept our invitation and we are currently sorting through the finer details regarding venue, topics and dates.

Both Heather and Martyn have been speakers at Armidale Family History Group seminars in the past, although they have not presented here since 2015. This will be an excellent opportunity to hear exceptional speakers who are coming to visit us and experience our beautiful autumn colour.



*Martyn Killion*



*Heather Garnsey*

Heather was the Executive Officer at Society of Australian Genealogists (SAG) for 35 years and Martyn is Vice-Patron and former President of the SAG.

For more details keep an eye out for our Facebook, website, email notifications and the next Dust of Ages Issue.



## James Young & Jane Ingle of 'Iona' Rocky River

*Wayne Hoppe from Pat McClenaghan Research*

James YOUNG was born on 23 January 1831, in Pitcairngreen, Perthshire, Scotland. He is believed to have emigrated to Australia at the age of 25 and made his way to the Rocky River Goldfields. It is not known the ship that he came to Australia on, but he was a 'mate' on the *Pilot of Melbourne* that arrived in Sydney on 4 April 1860.

A family story stated that James jumped ship and headed north in search of gold, along with John McLAUGHLAN. We know that by 1861 he was at Rocky River as he was recorded as subscribing to the erection of the Episcopalian (Anglican) Church in Uralla.

James married Jane INGLE on 30 June 1863 at St Peter's Church of England Armidale and they made their home at 'Iona', Rocky River. Jane was the youngest daughter of Henry Ingle and Ann JOHNSTON and was born 20 September 1842 at Newry, Ireland. The Ingle family arrived from Liverpool on the *David McIvor* on 22 February 1856. They settled at Rocky River where Henry worked as a blacksmith.



*Young and Ingle families in front of Iona, Rocky River*

The couple had nine children who survived to adulthood. Their children were Anne J, James A, Sarah, J, Hannah L, George H, Richard E, Mary A, Elizabeth A and William A.

James made a career in mining and with William CLEGHORN had purchased a claim at% *Mt Welsh*, Rocky River by 1871. The race that provided water for this claim extended several miles back along the head of Tipperary Gully. It was reported that they employed from 15 to 20 Chinese labourers to cut and repair the elaborate network of contour ditches and dams which caught the precious rainfall. James was recognised as one of the most practical miners on the Rocky River Goldfields. In 1902 it was recorded that £30,000 worth of gold had been extracted from the claim.



*James and Jane and their first 5 children*



*James & Jane*

Jane died on 22 March 1916 and James on 18 November 1922. They are both buried in the Church of England section of the Uralla Cemetery.

Pat McCLENAGHAN was one of our long time members. Upon her passing her extensive local family research was donated to the UNE Archives and Heritage Centre. However, before it was donated we were able to copy a substantial amount of information, certificates and photos, part of which has been used in the article above. Below is a table showing many of the names that is included in her research. This information is available for members and visitors to view.

Alford	Brackin	Geldard	Ingle	Sangster
Allingham	Brazier	Gordon	McClenaghan	Young
Anderson	Clark	Gutsell	Morrow	
Blencowe	Cleghorn	Hack	Mulligan	
Bone	Fulloon	Hargrave	Perry	

Below is a photo showing the amount of research that Pat had accumulated.



## Second Hand Books

*Wayne Hoppe*

The Group has a number of 2<sup>nd</sup> hand books for sale. These cover family histories, area histories, and genealogy self help books.

A list of the current books with their price is attached to this journal. As can be seen we have books covering many other areas including Tamworth, Walgett, Warialda, Moree, Hunter Valley, the coast & further afield.

The books can be posted if required. The cost may vary but a standard book will cost no more than \$15. Contact us and we can give a quote on postage and confirm that the book is still available before making any payment.

## October Meeting

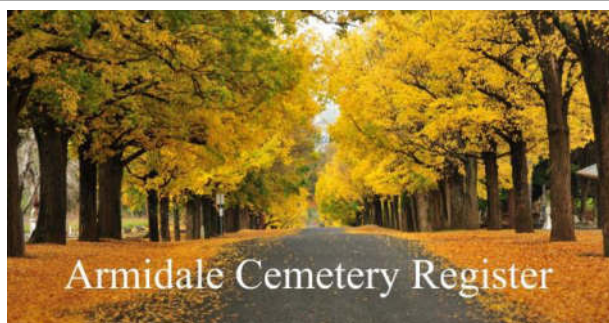
*Wayne Hoppe*

We will be having an open day for our October Meeting. Come in and have a look around our centre and see what gems we have.

If you know someone that is interested in family history, but hasn't joined or visited us tell them about the open day, or invite them along to meet us and see what we have to offer.

If you are an existing member and know what we have in the centre, come along and have a cuppa with us.

There is no cost for any visitors, just a chance for them to see what how we can help them with their research.



The Armidale Cemetery Register is available for sale. The register contains over 15,000 names, with information sourced from headstones, the Armidale Regional Council records (1900 to 1990s), Piddington's Funeral Directors (1903 to 1956), Trove, BDM indexes and family historians.

This is not an exhaustive list of everyone buried in the cemetery as the council burial records are incomplete. Depending on the religion the council records start somewhere between 1900 and 1915. We have looked elsewhere to source information of some of the earlier burials.

Piddington's Funeral Directors records have been indexed and included from 1903 to 1956. They provide valuable information especially where a headstone or council records do not exist and also are sometimes the only record of a stillborn birth.

The register is available in two formats, a book or a PDF version and discount of \$10 is offered to our current members.

**Book \$70**

**USB Stick \$60**

Postage, if required is currently \$15 for a book and \$5 for a USB stick

**Anyone who purchases a cemetery register is welcome to contact AFHG to receive up to 10 free images of their ancestor's headstones or of the Piddington's register entries.**





If undeliverable please return to:  
Armidale Family History Group Inc.  
PO Box 1378  
Armidale, NSW 2350

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## AFHG Membership Fees

Annual Membership (1 July to 30 June)



Full Membership—single.....	\$40
Family.....	\$50
Overseas.....	\$AUD40

### **Visitors (Non-members)**

Use of Library—each visit.....	\$10
Each Workshop.....	\$10