

ANCES - TREE



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**BURWOOD & DISTRICT
FAMILY HISTORY GROUP**
Under the auspices of the Burwood Library
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WORKSHOP / ENQUIRY AFTERNOON, Visitors welcome; First Saturday of month except January and December 2.00pm – 4.00pm

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Commemorating 150 Years of Burwood – 24th of July Council Meeting

Mayoral Minute by Cr John Faker (Mayor)

Summary

This year marks the 150th anniversary of Burwood Council, which was incorporated by proclamation in the Government Gazette on 27 March 1874. The first Council was elected on 9 June of that year, and the newly elected Council met for the first time on 24 July 1874, 150 years ago to this very day, in the St Paul's School Hall located on Burwood Road.

At that time, Burwood was a quiet village with only 1,200 residents and around 300 buildings. It had no sealed roads, public buildings or parks, and no electricity, but was already connected to Sydney and Parramatta by Sydney's first passenger railway line. The newly proclaimed Municipality's southern boundary was Liverpool Road, beyond which lay the even more sparsely populated village of Enfield, which later became part of the Burwood Municipality in 1949.

Despite raising just \$256 in rates revenue in its foundational year, the Council of 1874 approached their duties with determination and foresight. Their efforts along with those of subsequent Councils have shaped the Burwood we know today – a place we all cherish and proudly call home.

Background

Burwood's Story

Burwood's story is testament to the resilience, unity and spirit of its people. Throughout our history we have demonstrated an unwavering commitment to progress, inclusivity and shared values. From the careful stewardship of the Wangal clan to the challenges of colonial settlement, the growth of the twentieth century, and the dynamic social and cultural changes of the twenty first century. Ours is a special history and each one of us contributes our own part to it.

Born and raised in Croydon, I have personally witnessed the transformation of our community. I fondly remember my childhood days, working alongside my father in our small convenience store in Croydon, and my adventures riding up and down Murray street on my bike – the street where my family first lived when they migrated to Australia from Lebanon.

I often admired the beautiful Federation and Victorian houses with their character and charm, matched only by the local people whose love of the area inspired my deep passion for the community.

Burwood has always exhibited a strong sense of community, demonstrated through its wartime efforts, its adaptability to change and progressive ideas, its warm welcome to newcomers and the way we support each other to thrive, demonstrated most recently during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Again together, we ensured our most vulnerable residents remained safe and connected, and worked tirelessly to see our community bounce back and recover, and once again thrive.

Transformation and Today

Since its formation in 1874, the Burwood Local Government Area has undergone remarkable transformation and growth. In 2024, Burwood's population has surpassed 42,000 and is projected to exceed 73,000 by 2036.

Over the last 150 years Burwood has evolved from a secluded 'rural retreat' into a vibrant and colourful multicultural hub, pulsating with energy and optimism thanks to our budding night time economy and renewed arts and cultural scene.

Burwood has been shaped by successive waves of migration from around the world. Following World War II, many migrant families from Europe and Great Britain came to the area via Woodstock Villa in Burwood (now the Woodstock Community Centre) which served as a Migrant Hostel. More recently, newcomers from South-East Asia, the India subcontinent and other regions have settled here, alongside the more established European communities, creating the diverse cultural melting pot that is Burwood today.

Today, we are the fifth most culturally diverse community in Australia, with 58% of residents born overseas and 63% speaking a language other than English. We are renowned as a destination for our rich cultural diversity and distinctive dining experiences. We have more than 100 dedicated community, sporting and faith based organisations that support and cultivate our rich community life. Burwood also boasts some of the best schools and educational institutions in the country, and thousands of businesses who are the lifeblood of our City Centre and neighbourhood centres. Importantly,

we have also embarked on a journey to connect with country and learn about the stories of our Aboriginal past and present as we walk towards reconciliation.

Remarkably, we survived the amalgamations of 2016 and continue to stand strong as a modern and forward-thinking Council with effective partnerships with all levels of Government, our neighbouring councils, local business and the community.

With The impending arrival of the Sydney Metro and our vibrant economic growth, Burwood has cemented a strong position within global Sydney, embracing a progressive outlook for the future. We continue to adapt to the evolving needs and aspirations of our community, earning us the reputation as the city of transformation. Over the next 3 years, we will deliver over \$100 million in community infrastructure, building on our legacy for future generations.

While much has changed since 1874, when the first council under the leadership of Mayor Richard Wynne was formed, our commitment to conserving our heritage remains strong. We continue to honour and protect our unique heritage, character and rich history, and importantly the stories of our community's progress.

Commemorating 150 years of Burwood

To commemorate 150 years since the formation of Council, we have been leading a yearlong series of special events and projects to mark this important milestone in our history. The Burwood 150 Years Program has united the community in celebration, ranging from the intimate events of reflection to the Burwood Street Party, which drew a crowd of 20,000 people. New public artworks, special commissions, exhibitions and historical tours have shared the stories of Burwood's places, people and cultural icons. It is evident that the spirit of past milestone anniversaries in 1924 and 1974 have been matched in 2024.

I would like to recognise and thank the Burwood 150 Years Anniversary Steering Committee, who worked alongside Council staff to bring these initiatives to life.

Tonight's Special Council Meeting continues our celebrations. It gives me great honour to officially launch the *Pictorial History of Burwood* by **Roger Coombs** and published by **Catherine Warne** of Kingsclear Books. Commissioned by Council, this book chronicles 150 years of Burwood's development with over 180 carefully selected photographs, keeping our history alive and accessible to our community. I would like to express my gratitude to Roger, Catherine and the Council staff who worked on this project for their dedication to sharing Burwood's history.

I am also proud to unveil the *Mayors of Burwood* portrait series by artist **Suzanne Dias**, presented at the rear of the Conference Room tonight. While the portraits feature only some long-serving or distinctive Mayors, it is important to acknowledge all 62 Mayors who have served Burwood since its formation. Some of our past Mayors are present tonight or represented by their families, and we are honoured to have you here.

Equally, I am pleased to open the *Grand Homes of Burwood* exhibition tonight, soon to be enjoyed in the Community Hub.

As the longest serving Mayor of Burwood, I take great pride in commemorating 150 years of the Burwood Municipality tonight and thank my fellow Councillors for their support. May we reflect on the achievements of the past, celebrate the vibrancy of the present, and embrace the great opportunities that lie ahead.

Operational Plan Objective

A.28 Undertake events and activities which celebrate Burwood's Sesquicentenary.

I therefore move that Council

1. Acknowledges and celebrates the 150th anniversary of Burwood Council, recognising the significance of this milestone in our history and commending the united efforts of generations of Mayors, Councillors and residents who have shaped Burwood into what it is today.
2. Acknowledges and thanks the General Manager, **Tommaso Briscese** and Council staff for delivering the successful Burwood 150 Years Program and for their ongoing service to the Burwood community.
3. Recognises and thanks the Burwood 150 Years Anniversary Steering Committee and our key partners for their dedication and commitment to supporting the Burwood 150 Years Program.

Upcoming Events

Enfield School Centenary Celebrations

14th September 2024 in the school grounds, Beaumaris St, Enfield

9 until 2 pm

<https://enfield-p.schools.nsw.gov.au/>

<https://www.facebook.com/Enfieldpublicschool/>



Open day with fete. BBQ, Devonshire teas, Historical displays including school photographs, History Tours of the area by the Burwood Historical Society, stalls and rides.

Demolished Grand Homes of Burwood

On now in the Community Hub

Burwood Library Condor St Burwood

during library open hours.

<https://www.burwood.nsw.gov.au/For-Residents/Burwood-Library/Location-and-Hours>

Cintra built 1863- demolished 1931. Home of Walter Friend



Your Story is our Story

https://www.burwood.nsw.gov.au/For-Residents/Burwood-Library/Library-Events/Your-Story-is-our-Story-ev_946ec65ac7b444149164c45990f8a926

The Heritage collection uniquely contains but is not limited to books, photographs, maps, Council archives, newspaper clips, ephemera.

We ask our community to donate/share with us material that is relevant to the Burwood LGA:

- Photographs
- Film or video footage
- Letters
- Postcards
- Pamphlets
- Newsletters

The Heritage Collection helps us to understand our past, defines our present and is a gift to the future.





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The NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies 2024 Annual Conference

“Dig deeper in 24”

Saturday 14 September 2024 9:30 AM - 6:00 PM

This is a one-day online conference, organised by the NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies, for family historians in NSW and ACT (and beyond, of course), with four speakers and discussion time. It will be followed by the Association's Annual General Meeting.

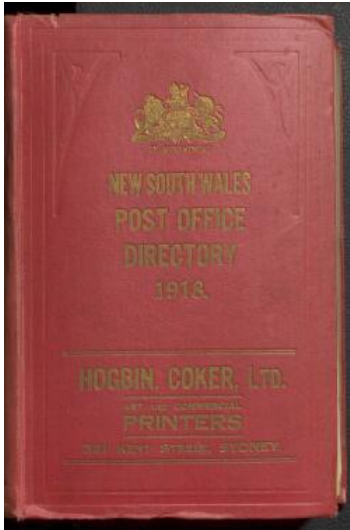
Conference website: <https://digdeeper24.org/>

Booking website: <https://www.trybooking.com/events/landing/1183571>

Individual price is \$10.00

Raffle tickets are also available seven tickets for \$10.00

Useful Websites



The Wise New South Wales Post Office Directory is available on TROVE

<https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/catalog/1105370>

From 1909-1916; 1918-1933; 1935-1937; 1939-1948; 1950 are available online.

The directories include: Sydney and Suburbs, with a street index, and street by street listings of all houses and the householder of each address
A Country Directory section that lists people alphabetically for each town together with their occupation and
an overall Alphabetical Directory of people in Sydney, its suburbs and the NSW country areas

Separate directories are given for the following areas, making the work comprehensive and complete:

Trades

Medical

Legal

Ecclesiastical

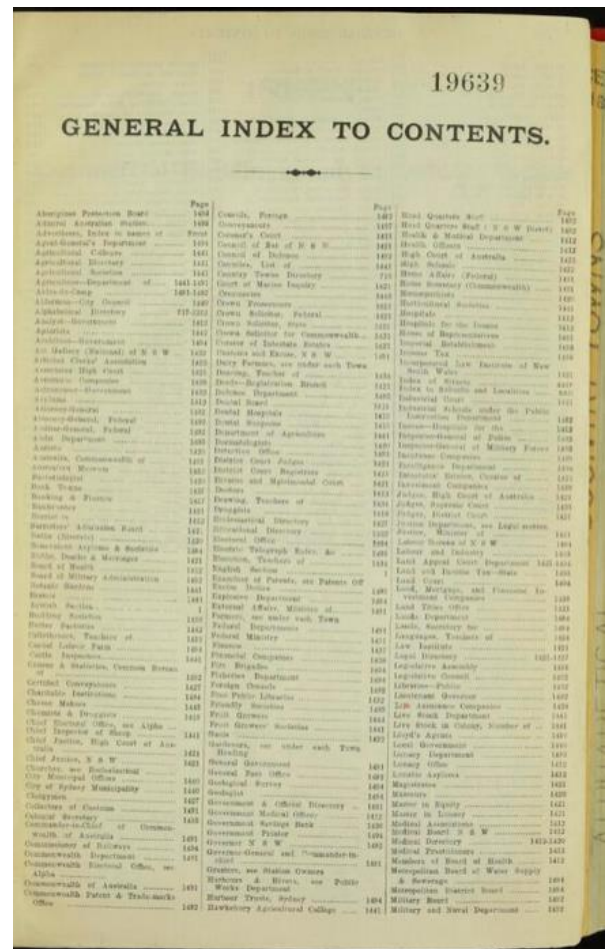
Educational

Local Govern

Pastoral and Agriculture

Official (Government)

The directory includes many pages of advertisements - all useful information, often including names of people and places. The whole directory, including most text in the advertisements, is searchable, useful not only for finding names, but also places, occupations and other information.



Burwood Council Library Scrapbooks.

[https://burwood.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQ/OPAC/BIBENQ/115783301?QRY=SEBIB%3C%20IRN\(3843807\)&QRYTEXT=Burwood%20Library%20scrapbook](https://burwood.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQ/OPAC/BIBENQ/115783301?QRY=SEBIB%3C%20IRN(3843807)&QRYTEXT=Burwood%20Library%20scrapbook)

There is a wide range of historical information in the scrapbooks held in the local history collection at Burwood Library.

Alderman Samuel Walters

By Susan Borel

Born in January, 1808 to **Samuel Walter** and **Rebecca nee Hoad**, Samuel lived in Tunbridge Wells, Kent. He married **Sophia Richardson** in 1828 and had a son **Frederick** in about 1830¹.

In 1835 bundles of holly sticks belonging to Lord de la Warr of Withyham from the Buckhurst Estate wood near Tunbridge Wells², that had been prepared for sale as firewood were found to be missing. The woodcutters reported the matter to **Earl De La Warr's** bailiff. Enquiries of the keeper of the toll gate at Groombridge found he let an empty cart pass through on its way to Withyham which had returned with a load of holly but he did not know the driver. The same story was told by the keeper of the gate at Rusthall, who identified the driver as **Samuel Walters**. In a nearby garden some holly sticks were found and were taken to Buckhurst where the ends were matched with the stumps in the ground.

Holly sticks were used as kindling, firewood, inlay for furniture, piano keys and walking sticks that were popular with gentlemen at the time.³

On the 24th of February 1836 in East Sussex Quarter Sessions in Lewes, Samuel was sentenced to seven years transportation for stealing 1,944 holly sticks even though Samuel produced a paper which he represented was a receipt for 4/6d. for part of the cost of the sticks.⁴

His convict records described him as 28 years of age, read and write, Protestant, married with a son, native place Kent, brick and tilemaker, 5' 4 3/4" tall, dark ruddy complexion, dark brown eyes.

Names of Offenders.	Age at sentence.	At what Session Tried or Discharged without Trial.	Offences of which these were Convicted or a special verdict of which these offenders without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commission.	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Whipping, Fine, &c.
Thomas Pugh	23	County Sessions	Apprentice as a Baker			10 Days	
Peter Sayers	32	St	Widow (a sister of a young man who was a convict)				Fined £10
Edmund Todman	31	County Sessions	Larceny of a quantity of clothing (see Remissions)		7 years after (brought back)		
Thomas Brackley	30	St	St		7 years after (brought back)		
John Wilson	30	St	St		7 years after (brought back)		
Samuel Walters	28	St	Larceny		7 years		
Elizabeth Terry	17	St	Larceny of a coat		7 years		
...		

Samuel was sent to Portsmouth to the hulk *Leviathan*, before being transported aboard the convict ship "*Moffatt*" on the 7th of May 1836, arriving in Sydney on the 30th of August that year. Samuel left behind his wife and his son.

Samuel spent his seven years sentence, first at Hyde Park Barracks before being assigned to **Kenneth Munroe** (a settler and storekeeper) as the watchman in Suttons Forrest.

His first wife passed away in 1839 in England.

He received his ticket of leave on the 21st November 1841⁵ and at the time he was living in Berrima and was allowed to remain there.

¹ Frederick died on the 4th April, 1909 in Waterloo NSW.

² Within the Buckhurst Park estate is the "[Hundred Acre Wood](#)," an area that was separated from [Ashdown Forest](#) by disafforestation in 1678, when Stoneland was in the possession of [Charles Sackville, 6th Earl of Dorset](#). The writer [A. A. Milne](#), who lived nearby at [Cotchford Farm, Hartfield](#), made the Hundred Acre Wood famous as the setting of the [Winnie-the-Pooh](#) stories.

³ Harry Potter's wand was made of Holly.

⁴ England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935

⁵ No. 41/2359

In 1843 on the 22nd of July in Sutton Forest, Samuel aged 35 married **Martha Chandler**⁶ who arrived in 1841, aged 18, onboard the "*Fairlie*" and the couple moved to Newtown and in 1844 on the 19th of January, Samuel was granted his Certificate of Freedom⁷.

Samuel and Martha had five children **Sarah Jane** (b. 20.10.1844), **Samuel James** (b. 06.02.1847), **William Samuel** (b. 12.06.1848), **Elizabeth** (b. 1849) and **Sophia** (b. 19.04.1851).

The family moved to Wattle Flat when on 26 April, 1853 Samuel Walters was granted the licence for "The Prospect Inn (later to be renamed "The Diggers' Arms" or "McCarthy's Pub"). Wattle Flat is forty-two kilometres northeast of Bathurst on the road to Sofala and Hill End in New South Wales. Gold had been discovered in 1851 in the area where both alluvial and quartz reef gold was mined. At its peak Wattle Flat had a population of about 20,000, 10 hotels, 4 large and several small stores.⁸

Henry Neary in his book "Ghosts of the Goldfields" states - "*The 'Diggers' Arms', colloquially known as 'McCarthy's Pub' was built on what is now known as Church Hill, by a man named Waters (Walters), somewhere in the early fifties. One day, soon after opening his doors, Walters sent his yardman down to the creek to clean out and open up the spring from which the household supply of water was obtained. The yardman, after bottoming the hole, panned off the wash, and returned to the publican with over an ounce of gold. It was at once claimed by Walters, but the yardman indignantly refused to give up his find: a heated dispute arose as to the ownership of the gold, and it was only settled eventually by the wisdom of some village Solomon who divided the gold between the two claimants., Samuel was reported to be well liked and a jovial character*".

On the 3rd of August 1853, aged just 29 Samuel's wife, Martha, passed away and was buried in an unmarked grave somewhere in the area. Their youngest child was only 2 at the time. With five children in his care Samuel moved back to Newtown.

On the 10th February the following year, Samuel married his third wife, **Jane Curran** in Hartley. Jane was 20 years old and a single mother of one daughter at the time and had arrived on the *Fairlie* in August 1848. Four more children followed. **Charles** (b. 1857), **Joseph** (b. 1859), **Robert** (b. 1861) and one deceased girl.

Jane passed away aged 28 from "suffocation from drink" on the 22nd of June 1862.

In 1863 Samuel, now aged 55, married for a fourth time to **Jane Kemp**, a widow aged 36 who had four children still at home. The couple had 3 children **Ann Sarah** (b.1863), **Thomas Henry** (b.1867) and **Alfred Arthur** (b. 1872). Samuel was now dealing in land and had become wealthy.

The family moved to Burwood where Samuel built houses. He is listed in the Sands Directory from 1876 to 1879 as living at Stanley Street in Burwood. Then from 1880 to 1884 as living at Spring Street Burwood (renamed in 1908 to Oxford St). In 1885 he is at "Mayfield" in Angelo St Burwood, then 1886-89 in Wentworth Road with his trade listed as a builder in 1889. In 1890 and 1891 he is in Norwood St Burwood but by 1894 he is back at Wentworth Road till 1897 and his son Alfred is living in the Spring St House from 1895.

TICKET OF LEAVE.	
No. 41/2359	2 nd Nov. 1841
Prisoner's No.	24/725
Name	Samuel Walter
Ship	Moffatt
Master	B. Thompson
Year	1836
Native Place.....	
Trade or Calling...	
Offence	
Place of Trial	Sussex I.S.
Date of Trial	21 st February 1836
Sentence	7 years
Year of Birth	
Height	
Complexion	
Hair	
Eyes	
General Remarks...	
Allowed to remain in the District of Benrima	
On recommendation of	Bench.
Dated	
3000	

For the Governor's Minute on a Petition of Walters & Co.

24/4/44
Jan 19/44

⁶ NSW BDM Registration Number 364/1843 V1843364 27C

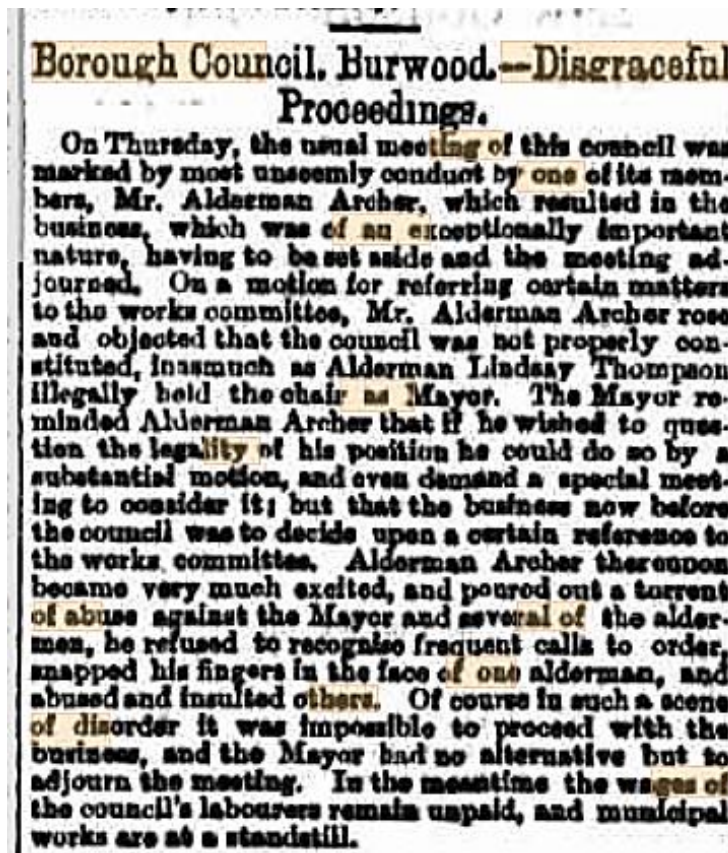
⁷ No. 44/2359

⁸ Trove <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/160224543>

[illegible]

In 1878, on February the 8th, at the age of 70, Samuel became an Alderman on Burwood Council. This was a turbulent time in the council's history,

A letter to The Evening News reported on the 1st of March 1879.



There was controversy over the Council's proposal to appoint themselves as trustees of the Burwood Park. Samuel was in favour of the ratepayers voting for the trustees

BURWOOD PARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—After the letters which have appeared in the *Echo* of 4th April and *Herald* of the 7th, I cannot refrain, as an alderman of the borough of Burwood, from addressing you on the subject of the appointment of trustees for the public park.

I would abstain from touching upon matters connected with the Council in its official capacity, my sole object being to lay before the public most interested what I conceive to be a dispassionate view of the case.

I must, in the first instance, state that at the meeting of the Council held last Thursday week, the question of trusteeship came before it, and five aldermen were found to vote for their own election. Messrs. Forrest, Walters, and myself voted against the motion, as we thought it was the duty of the public to elect their own trustees.

William Archer 7th April.

By July that year, the government having intervened and having appointed trustees, the controversy over Burwood Park, caused the councillors to agree to resigning. However, only five councillors resigned but Samuel was not among them. He served out his full term of three years until the Council elections in February 1881 when he did not seek re-election.

Samuel passed away on the 6th of July 1898 at Spring Street Burwood at one of the four properties he owned in Spring Street at the time. The cause of death was heart failure and bronchitis. He was buried at on 6 July 1898 at St Thomas' Enfield. He left behind a substantial estate. Jane passed away in 1904 and is buried with him.

WALTERS.—July 4, at his residence, Spring-street, Burwood, Samuel Walters, aged 90 years and 6 months.

Frederick Walters

At some point his son born in England joined Samuel here in Australia. There is an arrival aboard the *Frances Henty* in September 1852 at Port Melbourne Victoria of a **Frederick Walters** age 22. No marriage record was found in the NSW records for Frederick, but his daughter **Eliza** married in 1883 when the family was living in Waterloo. He passed in 1909 still in Waterloo.

Marriages.

M'EVoy-BETTINGTON.—April 4, at St. Matthias', Paddington, by the Rev. Dr. Barry, the Hon. George Ramsay Peddie M'Evoy, M.L.C., P.M., youngest son of the late Rev. John M'Evoy, H.E.L.O.S., to Ada Brindley, youngest daughter of the late Joseph H. Bettington, of Fern House, Clifton, England.

MULDER-WALTERS.—March 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. J. Curtis, William John, second son of Alderman John Mulder, of Waterloo, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Frederick Walters, of Cooper-street, Waterloo, and granddaughter of Samuel Walters, Esq., of Burwood.

PERRY-HINKS.—March 21, at Wesley Church Melbourne, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. P. Wells, James S. Perry, of Sydney, to Alice, second daughter of the Rev. W. L. Hinks, Melbourne.

WALKER-HAY.—March 21, by the Rev. George Grimm, M.A., David Walker to Jessie Campbell, eldest daughter of the late David Hay, of Balmain.

WALTERS.—The Friends of the late Mr. **FREDERICK WALTERS** and FAMILY are kindly invited to attend his Funeral, which will leave his son's residence, 101 Cooper-street, Waterloo, **THIS (Tuesday) MORNING**, at 8.30 o'clock, for Church of England Cemetery, Rookwood.

C. FIELD, Undertaker.
58 Botany-road, Alexandria.

References

Northern Star Newspaper October 19 2009 <https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/nsw/lismore/family-celebrates-convict-past/news-story/83223f20e4b1698a37cae6c0b7bb5d33>

Ashdown Forest 23 June 2022 <https://www.facebook.com/theconservatorsofashdownforest/posts/samuel-walters-was-buried-in-sydney-australia-in-1898-aged-90-he-arrived-in-aust/2220272758139971/>

[Harvest of the years: the story of Burwood, 1794-1974 / by Eric Dunlop.](#) 1974.

A Matter of Grave Importance: a glimpse into the lives of some of those buried in the cemetery at St Thomas' Anglican Church, Enfield, plus a complete listing of graves / by Sally Louisa Jackson; research by Barbara Neville. 1999.

Ghosts of the goldfields: pioneer diggers and settlers on the Turon: a book of reminiscences / by Henry H. Neary Lakemba [N.S.W.]: Merritt, 1940

Samuel Walters: Convict to Alderman January 1808 to 4th July 1898. Buried at St Thomas' Church Enfield/ Coral Slattery. Burwood Library LHB 921 WALT

Burwood Council: Aldermen and Councillors Part 1 1874-1937.

Australian Cemeteries Index -Samuel Walters <https://austcemindex.com/inscription?id=9839974>

Rookwood Cemetery Find a loved one – Frederick Walters <https://www.rookwoodcemetery.com.au/deceased-search-engine>

NSW Birth Deaths and Marriages
<https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search?0>

Wikipedia - Wattle Flats
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wattle_Flat,_New_South_Wales

TROVE NEWSPAPERS

Dimond Jubilee To-day: Mr. and Mrs. Hodges of Wattle Flats
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/160224543>

Wattle Flat <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/60867004>

[Burwood Council – Disgraceful proceedings](#)

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/107151784>

Burwood Park <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/1343243820>

Resignation of Council <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13437785>

Death Notice – Samuel Walters <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/71315196>

Find My Past – 1891 Census. England & Wales, Crime , Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935

Ancestry – Ticket of Leave.

Sands Postal Directory/ City of Sydney Archives - 1876, 1879, 1880, 1883, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

The first political assassination in Australia: The shooting of the Mayor, William Paisley in Burwood in 1894

By Barbara Reen

Early on the morning of Monday 12 February 1894, a “dreadful tragedy” occurred in the Burwood Council Chambers when the Mayor, **William Paisley**, was shot and mortally wounded by the Council Clerk, **William Redfearn** who went on to commit suicide.

Paisley had been in the office of Mayor for the past term and had come into the Council office to prepare for the first meeting of the newly elected Council when, from behind him, William Redfearn fired two shots from a revolver into his back. In a desperate struggle for his life, Paisley was shot twice more and attacked with a knife before escaping into the street. Redfearn then locked the door of the building before fatally shooting himself in the head.

Paisley, meanwhile, was helped to the nearby house of Alderman Archer where he was treated for injuries to his neck, ear, stomach and elbow. Here he described the attack:

*"I came to the council-chambers at 8 o'clock. I saw William Redfearn. I came of my own accord to attend to my mayoral duties. I did not observe Redfearn till I heard the crack of a revolver and two shots fired continuously into my back. I then got up and followed him. We had a fight. He fought like a tiger-cat. I got him down and took the revolver from him. He drew a dagger on me, but I mastered him and he could not use it. Feeling faint, I went out into the street."*¹



Figure 2: House of William Archer, Oaklands, Railway Parade, Burwood

Next day, Paisley died there of his wounds. At the inquest into his death the jury found that he died “from the effects of a revolver shot wound wilfully and feloniously inflicted by William Redfearn, the Council Clerk, since deceased.”² His funeral took place on Thursday 17 February 1894. It was attended by his family, many friends, aldermen from Burwood and surrounding districts, dignitaries and fellow Masons and the funeral procession was watched by large crowds. He was remembered as kind, considerate and honourable³.

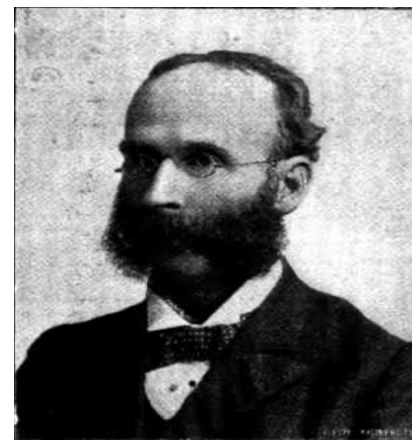


Figure 1: William Paisley (1845-1894)

William Paisley was born in Newcastle on Tyne, Northumberland, England in 1845 to **Andrew** and **Ann Paisley**.⁴ He married **Grace Maria Warriss** (1848-1946) on 04 September 1873, at St. George, Hanover Square, London, England.⁵ Said to be an engineer who had worked on large projects in Europe, Turkey, India and New Zealand before coming to Australia, he was in business in Burwood as a produce merchant.⁶

His five children, **Arthur William Paisley**, **Annie Grace Paisley**, **Rose Hannah Paisley**, **Frederick Thomas Paisley** and **Alfred Sidney Paisley** were all born in New Zealand.⁷

In many ways, Paisley and Redfearn were similar: they were English-born men who had forged successful lives in Australia. Redfearn thought that they were well-matched. He reportedly had talked about shooting Paisley, saying: “It would be a good fight. He has one eye and I am lame in one leg”.⁸

¹ ‘Dreadful Tragedy at Burwood: Murder of the Mayor’, *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 17 February 1894, p. 333, <https://trove.nla.gov.au>, accessed 29 July 2024.

² ‘The Burwood Tragedy. The Inquest on Mr Paisley. Verdict: Shot by Redfearn. Entries in Redfearn’s Pocket-Book. Wild Ravings of the Murderer.’, *The Daily Telegraph*, 17 February 1894, p. 11, <https://trove.nla.gov.au>, accessed 11 August 2024.

³ ‘The Burwood Tragedy. The Funeral of Mr Paisley’, *The Daily Telegraph*, 6 February 1894, p. 6, <https://trove.nla.gov.au>, accessed 11 August 2024.

⁴ Family Search, ‘England, Northumberland, Parish Registers, 1538-1950, Entry for William Paisley and Andrew Paisley’, 1848, <https://www.familysearch.org>, accessed 12 August 2024.

⁵ Free BDM UK Marriage of William Paisley, St George Hanover Square, London, England, 4 September 1873, Vol. 1a, p. 631, <https://www.freebmd.org.uk/search>, accessed 12 August 2024.

⁶ ‘Facts About Mr. Paisley’, *The Daily Telegraph*, 13 February 1894, p. 5, <http://nla.gov.au>, accessed 13 August 2024.

⁷ New Zealand Government, Internal Affairs, Birth Certificates of Arthur William Paisley (1874/40497); Annie Grace Paisley (1876/10994); Rose Hannah Paisley (1877/11872); Frederick Thomas Paisley (1879/7378); Alfred Sidney Paisley (1884/10596), Births, Deaths & Marriages Online, <https://www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz>, accessed 13 August 2024.

⁸ ‘The Burwood Tragedy; The Murder of the Mayor; Suicide of the Council Clerk’, *The Brisbane Courier*, 16 February 1894, p. 3, <http://nla.gov.au>, accessed 14 August 2024.

In many ways, Paisley and Redfearn were similar: they were English-born men who had forged successful lives in Australia. Redfearn thought that they were well-matched. He reportedly had talked about shooting Paisley, saying: "It would be a good fight. He has one eye and I am lame in one leg".⁹ Newspapers reported that Redfearn migrated first to Victoria, before being employed in New South Wales as a paymaster for the **Messrs A. and H. Amos**, railway contractors and then in the Government Railways and the Lands Office.¹⁰ In England he had been a corporal in the 66th Regiment from 17 April 1858 to 22 April 1862, being discharged as unfit for duty and then holding a responsible position in the firm of **Lucas Bros**, London.¹¹ They also reported that he had been married twice and had two daughters from his first wife living in England.¹²



Figure 3: William Redfearn (c.1844-1894)

I believe the following facts about him to be correct: He was born **William Redfearn** in Duckinfield, Cheshire in 1839, to **David** and **Susan Redfearn**.¹³ He was a corporal in the 88th Regiment of Foot, serving at Colchester Barracks, Essex.¹⁴ He married **Sarah Spurgeon Little** (1839-1918) at St Botolph, Colchester, Essex in 1862.¹⁵ He then gained a position as a builder's clerk with Lucas Bros, a large London construction firm and by 1881 he was living with his wife Sarah and their three daughters, **Susan Spurgeon Redfearn**, **Fanny Clara Redfearn** and **Ellen Redfearn** in Wandsworth, London.¹⁶ He arrived in Melbourne in 1883, aboard the *Sorata*, as a single man with his name now spelled Redfearn.¹⁷

His eldest daughter, Susan died in Lambeth in 1884, aged 21, but his wife Sarah and his daughters Fanny and Ellen were still in England in 1891 at Camberwell, London, England. Sarah was recorded as married and the head of the family, Fanny as a dressmaker, and Ellen a Music Hall Professional. Sarah died in Clerkenwell in 1918, aged 79.¹⁸ ¹⁹There is no record of a second marriage, but his second wife left for England on the *Arcadia* on 08 January 1894, just a few weeks prior to his dreadful actions.²⁰

There was a great deal of comment about Redfearn's motive for the killing and about his state of mind. A strong element of personal revenge was implicit in his actions along with a strong sense of justice, not only for himself, but for others. He was known to help those in distress, and he was particularly critical of the bailiffs being sent to the house of a poor ratepayer while an alderman who was also in default was untroubled.²¹ Since his appointment as Council Clerk and Overseer of Works on 08 March 1884, he had been widely praised for his efficiency.²² He was well liked and took such pride in the quality of his work that he was resentful of any questioning of his methods. He began to harbour grievances against Aldermen Archer and Redman as early as 1888, threatening to shoot them. After his salary was reduced during a financial downturn in March 1893, even though it was later restored, Redfearn's grievances intensified and were focussed particularly on the Mayor, William Paisley. It's possible that Redfearn took Paisley's oversight of his work as a reflection on his capability. Redfearn tendered his resignation, but it seems that he had not expected it to be accepted. He had indicated an intention to stand for Parliament and he may also have intended to join his wife, in England.²³

⁹ 'The Burwood Tragedy; The Murder of the Mayor; Suicide of the Council Clerk', *The Brisbane Courier*, 16 February 1894, p. 3, <http://nla.gov.au>, accessed 14 August 2024.

¹⁰ 'Shocking Tragedy at Burwood: The Council Clerk Shoots the Mayor: Then Commits Suicide: Some Remarkable Facts: The Mayor Still Alive But Very Low. Redfearn's History', *The Daily Telegraph*, 13 February 1894, p. 5, <https://trove.nla.gov.au>, accessed 30 July 2024.

¹¹ Op. cit., 'The Burwood Tragedy. The Inquest on Mr Paisley. Verdict: Shot by Redfearn. Entries in Redfearn's Pocket-Book. Wild Ravings of the Murderer.'

¹² 'Dreadful Tragedy at Burwood; Attempted Murder of the Mayor; Suicide of the Council Clerk', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 February 1894, p. 5, <https://trove.nla.gov.au>, accessed 15 August 2024.

¹³ 1851 *England & Wales Census*, Cheshire, Ancestry, <https://www.ancestry.com.au>, accessed 14 August 2024.

¹⁴ 1861 *England & Wales Census*, Colchester, Essex, Ancestry, <https://www.ancestry.com.au>, accessed 15 August 2024.

¹⁵ *All Essex, England, Church of England Marriages, 1754-1937*, Ancestry, <https://www.ancestry.com.au>, accessed 14 August 2024

¹⁶ 1881 *England & Wales Census*, Wandsworth, London, Ancestry, <https://www.ancestry.com.au>, accessed 14 August 2024.

¹⁷ 'Unassisted Passenger Lists (1852-1923)' Public Record Office, Victoria, <https://prov.vic.gov.au>, accessed 15 August 2024.

¹⁸ *Free BDM UK, Death of Susannah Spurgeon Redfearn, Lambeth, London, England*, September 1884, p. Vol. 1d, p. 236, <https://www.freebmd.org.uk/search>, accessed 16 August 2024.

¹⁹ 1891 *England & Wales Census*, Camberwell, London, The National Archives, London, <https://records.myheritagelibraryedition.com>, accessed 14 August 2024.

²⁰ 'Passengers per R.M.S. Arcadia', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 January 1894, p. 8, <https://trove.nla.gov.au>, accessed 16 August 2024.

²¹ Op. cit., 'Shocking Tragedy at Burwood: The Council Clerk Shoots the Mayor: Then Commits Suicide: Some Remarkable Facts: The Mayor Still Alive But Very Low. Redfearn's History'.

²² 'Borough of Burwood', *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 11 March 1884, No. 112, p. 1682, <https://trove.nla.gov.au> accessed 16 August 2024.

²³ Op. cit. 'Shocking Tragedy at Burwood: The Council Clerk Shoots the Mayor: Then Commits Suicide: Some Remarkable Facts: The Mayor Still Alive But Very Low. Redfearn's History'.

Redfearn's erratic behaviour in the months prior to the shooting aroused concern, but Paisley did not take these concerns seriously. Redfearn was known to carry a loaded gun, and he had three loaded revolvers and a knife with him when he attacked Paisley. At the inquest into Paisley's death, Redfearn's notebooks revealed threats to four Aldermen: "Paisley first, Hennessey second, Scholes third and Archer fourth" and he had newspaper cuttings about the assassination of the Mayor of Chicago by a disgruntled job applicant. At the inquest into Redfearn's suicide, the jury concluded unanimously that it was committed while he was suffering from temporary insanity.²⁴ It was also found that Redfearn had burned all the Council minutes from its inception in March 1874 to the present day, February 1894.²⁵

There have been claims made that the killing of Percy Brookfield MP in 1921 or that of John Newman MP in 1994 were the first political assassinations in Australia, but clearly, that distinction belongs to political assassination of William Paisley in Burwood in 1894.²⁶ ²⁷ A memorial fountain in Burwood Park commemorates his life. His grave in Rookwood Cemetery is marked by a bronze plaque. William Redfearn is also buried in Rookwood Cemetery.²⁸

²⁴ Op. Cit. 'The Burwood Tragedy. The Inquest on Mr Paisley. Verdict: Shot by Redfearn. Entries in Redfearn's Pocket-Book. Wild Ravings of the Murderer.'

²⁵ 'The Burwood Tragedy. Mr Paisley's Condition. No Hope of His Recovery. In a Dying State.', *The Evening News*, 13 February 1894, p. 5, <https://trove.nla.gov.au>, accessed 16 August 2024.

²⁶ Daniel Keane, 'Australia's First Political Assassination Is Just as Mysterious Today as It Was a Century Ago', *ABC News*, 2021, <https://www.abc.net.au/news>, accessed 11 August 2024.

²⁷ Mark Morri and Staff Writers, 'Phuong Ngo Murders Rival John Newman in Australia's First Political Assassination in 1994', *Herald Sun*, 2014, <https://www.heraldsun.com.au/news>, accessed 11 August 2024.

²⁸ Roger Coombs, *Pictorial History Burwood*, Kingsclear Books, 2024, p. 39.

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- Photographs
- Figure 1: Photograph of William Archer’s House, *Oaklands* used with permission of Burwood Council
- Figure 2: Photograph of William Paisley, *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 17 February 1894, p. 333.
- Figure 3: Photograph of William Redfearn, by Kerry & Co., George Street, Sydney, *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 17 February 1894, p. 333.

SIR KELSO KING

By Marguerita Carey

Death of **Sir Kelso King (George Eccles Kelso King)** 1853 – 1943. Noted figure in State's Life



Sir Kelso King who was created a Knight Bachelor in 1929 in Recognition of many years of philanthropic and public service, and one of the best known men in the commercial and social life of Sydney, died yesterday in his 90th year. (died 7 February 1943)

He was a managing director of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of which he had been chief executive officer since its inception 31 years ago. He was chairman of directors of Mort's Dock and Engineering Company Limited, a director of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited and the Australian Fertiliser Company and the chairman of Brisbane Theatres Limited. He had also been a director of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, Messrs Richardson and Wrench estate agents and the Illawarra and South Coast Steam Navigation Company.

Born in Liverpool Street, Sydney on December 30 1853, he earned his first money as a jackaroo on a Queensland station. However, his business faculty took him to the cities, and his first position in business was as a junior in the Bank of New South Wales. Then he spent six years with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, rising to the position of branch manager and relieving inspector. Later in his career he became a director of the Bank of New South Wales and retired from that position three years ago.

Sir Kelso King's public activities were numerous. He was chairman of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, the Boy Scouts' Association, the Boys' Brigade, president of the St John Ambulance Association and the Ambulance Brigades and the vice-president of the Royal Life-Saving Society. One of the oldest Boy Scout troops in New South Wales, the 1st Woollahra-Paddington, bears the designation "Sir Kelso King's Own."

His interest in the youth of the State was also demonstrated by his close and sympathetic association with the Navy League and he was a trustee of the Royal Naval House, Sydney. He was a member of the council of The King's School, Trinity Grammar and the Canberra Grammar School. He was also president of the Australasian Pioneers' Club, having been appointed in 1928 and a member of the Australian Jockey Club.

He is survived by **Lady King**, three daughters and one son. The daughters are **Mrs Harold Waring**, now living in England and **Miss Olive King** and **Miss Hazel King**. His son is **Lieutenant Walter Nicholas King**, Royal Engineers now in Australia on special duty.

Sir Kelso King was a lay canon of St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney. **Archbishop Mowll**, assisted by **Rev. Canon O'Keefe**, who is secretary of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust will conduct the funeral service at the cathedral at 2 p.m. tomorrow after which the procession will leave for the crematorium at Rookwood.¹

¹ *Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 – 1954) 8 February 1943, p.7.*

In 1891 the Municipal Elections were held in the Borough of Enfield. The nominations for Aldermen at the Annual Elections were printed in the *Daily Telegraph*. For the East Ward Kelso King, Underwriter, Liverpool Road, Enfield nominated Herman Henry Groth, QC and Coler Man, Badminton Street, Enfield. ² Herman Henry Groth became Mayor of Enfield in 1892.

Where did Kelso King live in the Burwood area?

Kelso King, J.P. lived from 1885 to 1891 at a house named *Navena* on the south of Liverpool Road between Brighton Street and Badminton Road, Enfield / Croydon. In 1885 his neighbours were **James Spry** at *Pentreath*; **Mrs Stack** at *Grassneath*; **Mrs W. Hudson** at *Roslyn House* and David Miller, accountant. **Mrs R. S. Austin** lived at *Austinlee* on the south of Liverpool Road in the area Badminton Road to Burwood Road.³ The mansion and ground of **Josiah Mullins**, Esq in Liverpool Road was ‘nearly opposite’ those of **William Hudson**’s, *Roslyn House* and **Kelso King**’s, *Narena*.⁴

Family Life

George Eccles Kelso King was the son of the **Reverend George King** (1813 – 1899) and his wife **Jane Stewart Mathewson** – 1900). His parents are buried at St Thomas’s Church of England, Enfield.⁵

Kelso King married **Irene Isabella Rand** on 9 April 1879 at St John’s, Wagga Wagga, marriage registered at Wagga Wagga NSW.⁶

Children

George Eccles Kelso King and his wife **Irene Isabella** had a son **Cedric King** who died on 18 November 1880 aged 10 months at *Leumeah*, Petersham.⁷ Twin girls were born in 1881; **Ethel M King** and **Irene J King** both registered at Canterbury.

Iris A Kelso King was born on 15 November 1882 at *Leumeah*, birth registered at Petersham. Iris married **Harold Waring** son of Mr and Mrs **S. J. Waring** of Liverpool England on 26 June 1907 at St Andrew’s Cathedral, Sydney. The Kings were living at *Craigneish* in 1907.⁸

The Kings were living at Petersham when they advertised for a general servant on the 20 January 1883 and ‘*wanted a young girl as Nurse for one baby*’ for Mrs Kelso King, Railway St Petersham on 10 January 1884.⁹

Olive May Kelso King was born 30 June 1885 at *Navena*, Liverpool Road, Croydon. Olive May Kelso King worked in a medical Staff during World War 1 and was at Salonika on 3 November 1915. In 1916 Olive joined the Serbian Army as a driver attached to a medical headquarters. Distressed at the plight of the Serbian soldiers Olive appealed to her father Kelso King whose fundraising attracted donations to the value of £10.000 about \$1 million in today’s currency. For her work Olive was awarded several awards. She continued to work during World War 2 as an aircraft inspector.¹⁰

Kelso King’s wife **Irene Isabella King** died 25 August 1900.

*The news of the sudden and unexpected death of Mrs Kelso King on board the R.M.S. Australia in which she left Sydney in charge of a trained nurse for a trip to Western Australia came as a shock to her many friends as well as her devoted husband and daughters*¹¹

² *Daily Telegraph*, 31 January 1891, p.11.

³ *Sydney and New South Wales, Australia, Sands Street Index, 1861-1930*, 1895 p.232. *Mary Jane Austin of Austinlee* in *Ances-tree* Volume 37 Number 1 March 2024 pp10-14.

⁴ *SMH*, 7 January 1885.

⁵ Jackson, Sally *A Matter of Grave Importance: A glimpse into the lives of some of those buried in the cemetery at St Thomas’ Anglican Church, Enfield, plus a complete list of graves*. 1999 St Thomas’ Anglican Church, Enfield, New South Wales., p,11.

⁶ *SMH*, 7 January 1879.

⁷ *Daily Telegraph*, 20 November 1880.

⁸ *Table Talk* 4 July 1907, p.29.

⁹ *SMH*, 20 Jan 1883 p.24; 10 Jan 188, p.16.

¹⁰ DVA (Department of Veteran’s Affairs) (2022), *Olive May Kelso King*, DVA Anzac Portal, accessed 19 July 2024. <https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/stories/biographies/olive-maykelso-king>

¹¹ *Australian Town and Country Journal* 1 September 1900 p.45.

Kelso King remarried on 17 November 1907 aged 54 years to **Alecia (Alice) Martha Kirk** in Victoria. **Alice Kirk** was the niece of Mr and Mrs **Walter Hall** of *Avoca*, South Yarra.

Alice Hazel Kelso King was born 20 October 1908 in Sydney. A biography of Alice Hazel King (1908 – 1997) was published online in 2021.¹²

Walter Nicholas Kelso King known as ‘Nicholas’ was born 11 August 1915¹³ at Sydney. Nicholas studied at Sydney University becoming a Bachelor of Science and a Chemist. Further study at Oxford University for a Ph D was interrupted by the Second World War. He spent time in the British Army before enlisting in the Australian Air Force. **Nicholas Kelso King** married **Patricia Whiddon** of Cliff Towers, Point Piper in April 1945. In 1933 the family were living at *Quambi*, Edgecliffe. Nicholas Kelso King died 9 January 1989 aged 73 years, ‘late of Armidale’.¹⁴**Elizabeth Patricia (Pat) King** aged 79 years died 25 June 2004, formerly of Armidale.¹⁵

¹² *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Alice Hazel King (1908 – 1997) by B. H. Fletcher. Research edited by Karen Fox.

¹³ *N.A.A.* Walter Nicholas Kelso King Service number 449994 1939 – 1948.

¹⁴ *Age, Melbourne* 11 January 1989.

¹⁵ *SMH*, 28 June 2004.

ENGLEWOOD PRIVATE HOSPITAL

By Karen Olsen Badway

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FOREWARD

Englewood Private Hospital is situated on the western side of Burwood Road at 213C Burwood Road, Burwood, three houses from the corner of Nicholson Parade, Burwood. Although now a private residence, the property served as a private hospital for several decades during the first half of the 20th Century.

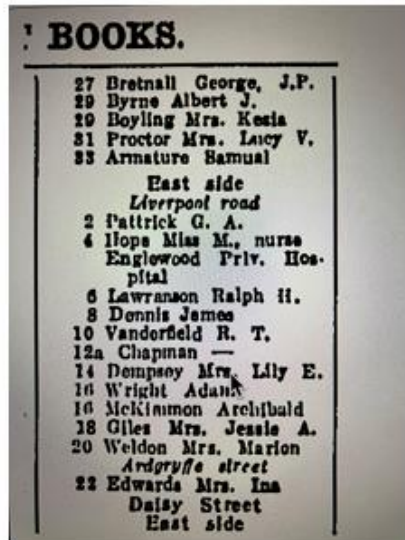
I was born at Englewood Private Hospital at 213C Burwood Road, Burwood, on the 26th November, 1949. My brother, **Brian Olsen**, was born on the 25th of July, 1955, at Inglemere Private Hospital. Inglemere Private Hospital is situated on the corner of Homebush Road & Abbotsford Road, Strathfield. Although unconfirmed, it may have been affiliated with Englewood Private Hospital and their Tresillian rooms on Redmyre Road, Strathfield.

According to first hand accounts, records of births and patients at Inglemere Private Hospital were destroyed during a fire in the late 1950's. Fortunately, these heritage buildings are still standing today.

The information sourced from Government Departments and Businesses in this article are for members and interested parties of Family History Groups and are for educational and research purposes only.



**ENGLEWOOD
PRIVATE HOSPITAL (Prior to 1933)**
4 Culdees Road, Burwood Heights, 2136.
Now a private residence.



Sands Street Directory: Reference to Nurse Martha Hope
Address: Englewood Private Hospital,
4 Culdees Road,
Burwood Heights. (1925 - 1932 inclusively)

Wises Guide:

Burwood Council Rates Notice



ENGLEWOOD PRIVATE HOSPITAL 1930's

213C Burwood Road Burwood

'Gayton' Built in 1885



Today 'Gayton' (Can be seen behind its mature plantings)

Gayton [item 33]

Item details

Name of item:

Gayton [item 33]

Other name/s:

The Lighthouse

Type of item:

Complex / Group

Group/Collection:

Residential buildings (private)

Category:

House

Primary address:

213C Burwood Road, Burwood, NSW 2134

Parish:

Concord

County:

Cumberland

Local govt. area:

Burwood

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
213C Burwood Road	Burwood	Burwood	Concord	Cumberland	Primary Address

Statement of significance:

No. 213C Burwood Road, Burwood has historic and aesthetic significance as an excellent two storey Victorian Italianate style villa constructed in c1885. The building significantly retains its original form and detailing such as central single storey portico entrance with columns pediment and brackets, twin projecting facaded two storey bays and two storey verandahs on either side, large tall timber framed double hung windows with moulded sills, moulded classical cornice decorations. The verandahs feature cast iron columns, frieze and brackets and balustrade on a tessellated tiled ground floor and a first floor cast iron balustrade, frieze and brackets supporting a sloping corrugated steel roof. The Building, including the surrounding garden makes a positive contribution to the Burwood Road streetscape.

Date significance updated:

25 Jun 14

Description

Construction years:

1885-1885

Physical description:

No. 213C Burwood Road is a large two storey Victorian Italianate style villa with slate tiled hipped roof constructed in c1885 for Richard James (wool broker and merchant).

The front two storeyed rendered brick facade is symmetrical featuring a central single storey portico entrance with columna pediment and brackets, twin projecting facaded two storey bays and two storey verandahs on either side. Other details include large tall timber framed double hung windows with moulded sills, moulded classical cornice decorations. The verandahs feature cast iron columns, frieze and brackets and balustrade on a tessellated tiled ground floor and a first floor cast iron balustrade, frieze and brackets supporting a sloping corrugated steel roof.

There is a large front garden with tall trees, a central water feature with sculpture and decorative surrounding paved area, lawn and plants. A tall cast iron pelisade fence and gate with sandstone piers is on the boundary.

Modifications and dates:

Six car garage with rumpus over, attached to the southern side of the existing dwelling has been constructed in 1986.

History

Historical notes:

The first land grants in the Burwood district included those to Thomas Rowley in 1799 and William Faithful in 1808. In 1812, Rowley's 'Burwood Farm' was bought by Alexander Riley, who built the first house in the district, 'Burwood Villa' in 1814.

Early activity in the area included farming activities, collection of timber and the development of service industries along Parramatta and Liverpool Roads. A railway was constructed in 1855 to link Sydney and Parramatta, with Burwood being one of the six stops. It became a passenger service for the wealthy city businessmen who lived in villa estates. A village subdivision was laid out around the railway line in 1854 and the area remained relatively open. Through to the 1880's, a number of gentleman's estates were established in and around Burwood.

In Australia the Victorian Italianate architecture exhibits qualities that are similar from English models which had a feeling of the vernacular Italian countryside from which it drew inspiration. Buildings in this style are domestic in scale and use of free classical detailing to achieve picturesque massing, fenestration and landscaping.

"Gayton" was constructed for Richard Jones, a wool broker and merchant. In the 1930's "Gayton" was converted into a maternity hospital, called Eaglewood. It later became a hostel for German engineers from the gas Company. In 1957 the Royal blind society started to use it as a boarding house for the visually impaired. In 1889 the building became a private residence and has remained that way.

Image 1: Details prepared by Fox & Associates Architects, Sydney The number of this property is 213C Burwood Road Burwood. Today, this building is a Private Residence.

Trove

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Home / Newspapers & Gazettes / Browse / Government Gazette of (SUPPLEMENT) / Page 2419 / REGISTER OF NURSES FOR 1930

Match text

181

Search

Previous

Next

Station, via Wentworth.

Wiedersehn, Amy Gertrude, 26 Verden-street, Bexley.

Wiffen, Alice Una, 14 Empire-avenue, Concord.

Wigg, Ellen Kathleen, Valerligue, Siddley-street, Molong.

Wight, Rebe Jane, Taralga.

Wizzell, Enid Margaret, Linden-street, Sutherland.

Wilcox, Alice Ellen, Royal Hospital for Women, Pad

Winton.

Funding for digitisation contributed by State

ome / Newspapers & Gazettes / Browse / Government Gaz

PLEMENT) / Page 2419 / REGISTER OF NURSES FOR 1930

Match text

181

Search

Previous

Next

Undercliffe.

Davidson, Jean Logan Muir, District Hospital, Forbes.

Davidson, Mary Elizabeth, 62a Lucas-road, Burwood.

Davies, Christina Bell, Here-we-ah, The Boulevante,

Miranda.

Davies, Constance Gertrude, Kismet, Massey-street,

Gladesville.

Davies, Eliza, St. Kilda, Moray-street, New Farm, Bris

Funding for digitisation contributed by New South Wales Government

References in Trove

Government Gazette: Monday the 13th of July, 1931.

Registered Nurse: Ellen Kathleen Wigg

Registered nurse: Christina Bell Davies

ENGLEWOOD HISTORY

Since the initial land grant in 1799, the property has changed names and ownership several times to reflect its purpose. Initially, it was 'Rowley's Burwood Farm'. As a private residence in 1885 it was called 'Gayton', as a private hospital in the 1930's it was named 'Englewood', and when owned by the Royal Blind Society in 1957 dubbed 'The Lighthouse'. With 'chameleon-like' versatility, 'The Lighthouse' was used as a hostel to accommodate German Engineers from the Australian Gaslight Company. Subsequently, in 1957, 'The Lighthouse' began using the property as a boarding house for the visually impaired. Wikipedia sites the mansion is called 'The Priory & Grounds', but it is unclear if this refers to the original or current name. Over the years, the building has been used for a variety of business ventures and therefore seen a cosmopolitan of people passing through its doors. A description of the architecture, elaborate Victorian, Italianate detail and construction of the home are stated in the article above. (Image 1)

The original owners were :

- 1799 - Thomas Rowley (Land grant);
- 1808 - William Faithful (Land grant);
- 1812 - Alexander Riley - 'Rowley's Burwood Farm';
- 1854 - Plans laid out (Village subdivision);
- 1855 - Railway (from Sydney City through Burwood to Parramatta);
- 1885 - Richard Jones (Wool Broker and Merchant) - 'Gayton';
- 1930's - Maternity Hospital - 213C Burwood Road converted into 'Englewood Private Hospital';
- 1930's - Hostel for German Engineers - 'Australian Gaslight Company';
- 1945 - Christina B. Davies & Matron Helen K. Wigg (Midwives);
- 1957 - Royal Blind Society (Boarding House); and
- 1989 - Private Residence.

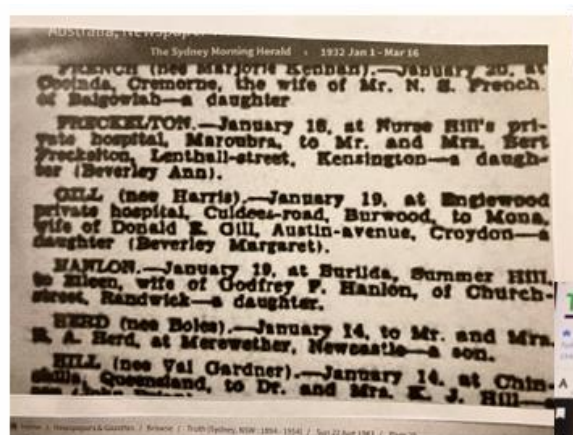


Image 2, 3, 4.



These entries indicate Englewood Private Hospital was first a Maternity Hospital at 4 Culdees Road, Croydon, Sydney, N.S.W. In the mid-1930's it then moved to 215a Burwood Road, Burwood, Sydney, N.S.W.

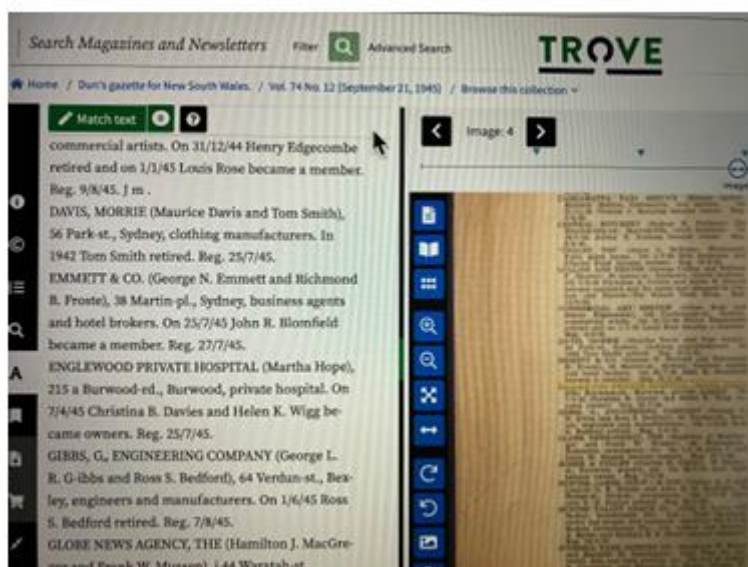
(Image 2, 3, & 4.)

Birth References in Trove

- A birth notice in The Sydney Morning Herald dated the 19th of January, 1932, states that a girl (Beverley Margaret) was born to 'Mona & Donald Gill' of Austin Avenue, Croydon, at Englewood Private Hospital, 4 Culdees Road, Burwood;
- A birth notice in The Sydney Morning Herald dated Saturday, the 23rd June, 1934, states that a girl (Judith Anne) was born to 'Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Price of Concord at Englewood Private Hospital, Burwood;
- A birth notice in The Sydney Morning Herald dated Saturday, the 23rd of June, 1934, states that a boy (Geoffrey Seaton) was born to 'Mr & Mrs T. W. Rooney' of Concord at Englewood Private Hospital, Burwood; and
- A birth notice in The Sydney Morning Herald dated Tuesday the 10th of February, 1948, states that a son (Allan Harry Lewis) was born on the 7th of February, 1948, to Amy and Harry Nichol at Englewood Private Hospital, Burwood.

In reference to the Strathfield heritage email (page 8), dated the 7th March, 2021, it states that Nurse Martha Hope was the midwife at Englewood Private Hospital when she was working at Culdees Road. According to The Wise's Guide in 1935, Englewood Private Hospital is listed at 215a Burwood Road, Burwood, Sydney, N.S.W. Nurse Martha Hope is registered as working there in 1937.

It is not exactly clear during the 1930's when Englewood Private Hospital moved from 4 Culdees Road, Burwood Heights, to 213C Burwood Road, Burwood. However, the evidence suggests that Nurse Martha Hope worked at 4 Culdees Road, Burwood Heights, in 1933.



Reference in TROVE

Article from 'The Dun's Gazette' for New South Wales, dated the 21st of September, 1945. It lists that on the 7th of April, 1945, that Christina B. Davies & Helen K. Wigg became the owners of Englewood Private Hospital (Martha Hope, Nurse) at 215a Burwood Road, Burwood. Registered on the 25th of July, 1945.

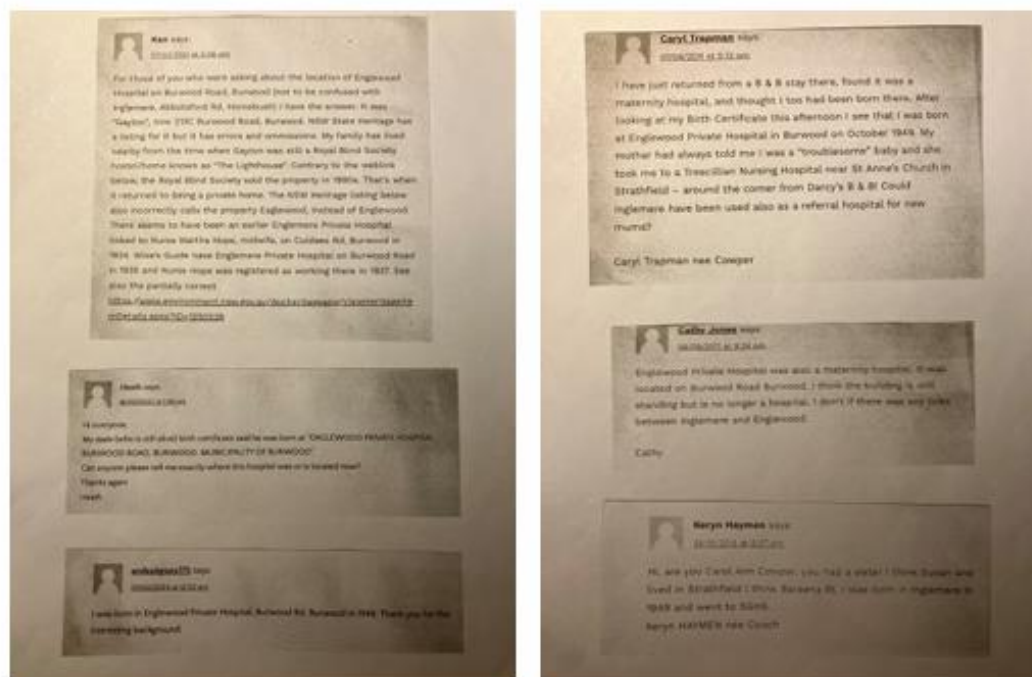


Karen Estel Olsen, Christmas, 1951.
(2 years old)

Reference from BDM / Births, Deaths & Marriages, NSW

Birth Certificate of Karen Estel BADWAY nee (OLSEN), born on the 26th of November, 1949.
Reg. No: 1949 / 064114 Document: Displaying ENGLEWOOD PRIVATE HOSPITAL stamp on the left-hand side. Born at ENGLEWOOD PRIVATE HOSPITAL, Burwood Road, Burwood.
In attendance and witnesses of my birth were Dr. Malcolm and Matron Wigg.

Questions Regarding The Authenticity of Births: Emails From Strathfield Heritage Records



Email Dates: 07/08/2011, 08/08/2011, 24/10/2015, 07/03/2021, 16/02/2022, & 07/02/2023.



Reference in TROVE

An article from 'The Truth Newspaper', dated Sunday the 22nd of August, 1943, from a very discontented reader named **D. Brown** from Englewood Private Hospital, 215 Burwood Road, Burwood. It includes complaints from other readers regarding the story of the 'Soldiers Mail Scandal', during World War II.

REFERENCES

Sands Sydney Street Directory Wises Guide, 1935. Fox & Associates Architects / Planners Sydney environment.nsw.gov.au

Births, Deaths & Marriages NSW strathfieldheritage.com

TROVE: Sydney Morning Herald Newspapers Dun's Gazette for New South Wales Truth Newspaper wikipedia.com

Images are copyright of Burwood Council

CORPORAL GEORGE JULIAN HOWELL V.C.

By Karen Olsen Badway



Croydon Park local Hero

“Lest We Forget”

(Not to be forgotten)

*Photo ref. P01383.004 copied from Ancestry
Details from Aust War Memorial / Hall of Valour*

FOREWARD

Corporal **George Julian Howell**, V.C. M.M, or better known to his family and friends as ‘*Snowy*’, is a local boy of Croydon Park. George was born on the 19th November, 1893, in Enfield. He was one of several sons to **Martha** (nee **Sweeny**) and **Francis Howell** of 42 Boyle Street, Croydon Park, N.S.W.

George attended the Croydon Park Public School and Burwood Public School before following family members into the building trade and entering an apprenticeship as a bricklayer.

Snowy became well-known and loved to the Olsen family when his youngest brother married into the family. Lifelong friendships were embraced, and relationships were forged. According to family members, meetings and socialising were conducted at the St George Hotel, Canterbury, where the two families often congregated and discussed Enfield Federals Football Club in which both families played.

WORLD WAR I

George (Snowy) joined the A.I.F. on the 3rd of June, 1915, and allotted service No. 2445.

Soon after enlistment, on the 14th July, 1915, he embarked from Sydney for Egypt on board the HMAT “Orsova” with the 7th Reinforcements for the 1st Battalion.

After serving at Gallipoli from the 1st of November, 1915, and through December 1915, George then proceeded with the mass evacuation from Gallipoli to Egypt and undertook extensive training to be ready for the involvement of the many conflicts to arise in the Fromelles sector and Somme offensive on the Western Front in France. George (Snowy) moved to France in March 1916. George (Snowy) was wounded in July 1916 in the Battle of Pozierres and was transferred to England for treatment.

Whilst in England, he attended a training school where he achieved a promotion to Lance Corporal on the 10th of December, 1916. George proceeded to reach a full Corporal rank by the 6th of February, 1917, and then return to his post on the Western Front. Two months later, on the 9th of April, 1917, Corporal G.J.Howell was awarded the Military Medal for his “Courage and Devotion to Duty”, for leading a rifle bombing offensive in the capture of Demicourt.

George was now involved in the thick of the fighting with the Allies as they attacked the Hindenburg Line near Bullecourt. It was during this intense battle, on the 6th of May, 1917, that Corporal G.J. Howell was awarded the Citation for a Victoria Cross, “For Conspicuous Bravery”, just a month after he had received the Military Medal.

During the battle, George (Snowy) realised that the advancing enemy was going to outflank his battalion. Despite machine gunshot wounds to both legs, heavy bomb attacks and rifle fire, he climbed onto the parapet and rained bombs onto the Germans to stop their advance. He then fought valiantly using his bayonet until he collapsed. He was then hospitalised in England with twenty eight wounds.

On the 21 July, 1917, Corporal George Julian Howell was invested personally with his decorations by His Majesty, King George V, in the front courtyard of Buckingham Palace, along with 31 other VC recipients, including Capt. **Newland**, Sgt **Whittle**, L/Cpl **Kenny**, Pte’s **Jensen** and **O’Meara**.

The open air presentation was at the specific request of His Majesty for the public to witness. **Queen Mary** and daughter, **Princess Mary**, watched the proceedings over the central gateway of Buckingham Palace.

Special Leave was granted to George’s father, **Francis Howell**, who had also been serving in France, to witness the investiture of his brave son. George (Snowy) was subsequently promoted to Sergeant and because of his war injuries was returned to Australia on the 31st of October, 1917, on board the HMAT “Berrima”.

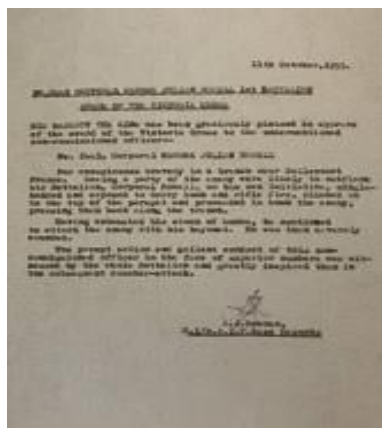
George Julian Howell VC MM was a very humble man. The accolades and celebration which ensued was testament to his esteem. At this time, he was still mourning the death of Lance Corporal **Valentine John Howell**, killed in France on the 31st of May, 1918, one of two of his brothers that were also fighting in France.

His service and actions can only be described as highly decorated, courageous, brave, loyal, heroic. The love for his mates, country and fellow man, makes him one Australian son to be proud of.

George was discharged from the AIF because of medical grounds, on the 5th of June, 1918.

On the 1st of March, 1919, George married Miss **Sadie Lillian Yates**, a Sydney nurse, at St Stephen's Presbyterian Church in Sydney.

They lived at Coogee, and George found work at Smith's Newspaper on the advertising staff, followed by the Bulletin Newspaper. By 1933, George was the NSW representative for the Brisbane Standard and the Queensland Worker.

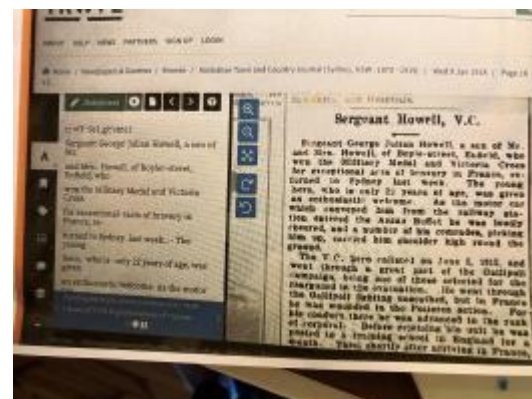
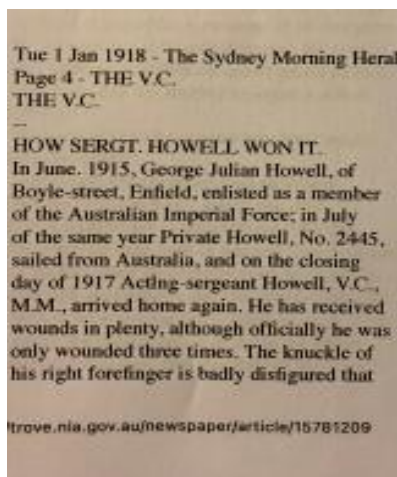


21st July 1917
VC Presentation
Buckingham Palace
His Majesty,
King George V
& Corporal George Howell

Documentation regarding citation.



Trove notices
'Homecoming'
SMH & T&C Journal
1st & 9th Jan 1918



WORLD WAR II

Soon after WW2 began, on the 5th of October 1939, George (Snowy) enlisted in the Australian Army once again. He was allocated Service No. N69450 and taken on strength of 2nd Garrison Battalion and located at Victoria Barracks, Paddington. By the 17th December 1939 George was discharged as his "Services No Longer Required" as he was sole support of dependents.

George (Snowy) rejoined the Army on the 25th of June, 1940, and was given Service No. N75435. He was then posted to HQ Eastern Command, also at Victoria Barracks. He was classified as a Specialist 111 and promoted to Corporal on the 16th of October, 1940.

George (Snowy) found the work very boring. He then requested and was granted a discharge on the 12th of February 1941.

Six months later, George (Snowy) enlisted with the United States Army Sea Transport serving as a merchant seaman on board "ST131".

George's service to the US engaged him in the participation of the invasion of Leyte at the onset of the United States campaign against the Japanese occupation of the Philippines. Records indicate that the "ST131" and Captain Norman Philpott travelled from Holland, San Pedro Bay, Philippines, towing two barges, loaded with high octane fuel from October - November 1944, arriving three days after the D-Day landings. The "ST131" suicide bombers and monsoon and as well as George (Snowy) and another WW1 veteran Scotty Martieth survived.

For his service with the United States, George (Snowy) was awarded the US Army Sea Duty Ribbon, The Merchant Marine Combat Bar, Pacific War Zone Bar (later supplemented with a Medal), Philippine Defence Ribbon, Philippine Liberation Ribbon and the United States Merchant Marine WW11 Victory Medal.

POST WAR

After the Second World War, George (Snowy) resumed his civilian life until his wife Martha passed away in December, 1953. George then moved to Perth, in Western Australia, to live with **Norma**, his married daughter. He also lived a short while in Gunyidi, an outback town halfway between Perth and Geraldton.

George Julian Howell attended the Centenary VC celebrations in London in 1956 and passed away eight years later, at the Repatriation General Hospital, in Hollywood, Perth, Western Australia on the 23rd of December, 1964, a highly decorated and brave man.

George Julian Howell received full military honours and was cremated. His ashes are interred and rest at Karrakatta Cemetery, Perth, WA. His name is commemorated on a plaque in the Western Australian Garden of Remembrance.

George's name is also recorded at Enfield on the War Memorial, at the corner of Liverpool Road and Coronation Parade, where all our local men's names who fought in WW1 are inscribed.

ENFIELD WAR MEMORIAL



A historical plaque has been placed on the Commemorative Wall at Croydon Park Public School of George Julian Howell VC MM. It is largely displayed in the garden of the entrance of Croydon Park Public School, for all to remember.

“The Howell” Soldiers Club of the Australian Army Canteens Service at Randwick, near to his post WW1 home of Coogee is named in his honour.

Howell Street in the Victorian suburb of Lalor is also named in his honour.



A row of military medals and ribbons, including the Purple Heart, Bronze Star, and others, displayed horizontally.

The Medals awarded to George Julian Howell

On the 15th of April, 2011, The Sydney Morning Herald published that Businessman **Kerry Stokes** had purchased the Victoria Cross medal for \$600,000 and donated it to the Australian War Memorial. With the Victoria Cross, were all of George's Medals, including a Military Medal, which had been awarded to George (Snowy) for gallantry, one month prior to receiving the Victoria Cross.

DOI: 10.1002/for

28

Agnes Latter and her 80 arrests in 5 years

By Lisa Evans

Agnes Brown was born around 1853 in Burwood. Unfortunately, we only know her birth place from its frequent appearance on her intake records from her many arrests.

There's no public record of Agnes before her marriage to **Albert Charles Latter** in 1875¹, in Sydney. Their only child, **Adolphus Albert Charles Latter**, was born on the 7th of July 1875^{2,3}, so it seems this was a marriage of necessity. The baptism was held at St Pauls, Sydney and their address was listed as 127 Sussex Street³, a building that is now heritage listed⁴. This building was never residential so it's unclear why they chose this address for the baptism record.



Source: NSW Heritage Register, Department of Planning and Environment

We don't know if Agnes had already had run ins with the law but her first recorded offence was in The NSW Police Gazette in July 1877⁵. A warrant had been issued for Albert and Agnes after they had disobeyed a summons for being drunk and disorderly. Allegedly they had both skipped town for Wollongong.

A warrant has been issued by the Sydney Bench for the arrest of Albert Latter, charged with disobeying a summons for being drunk and disorderly in Webster-place, off Kent-street, on the 22nd day of June last. Latter is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slender build, dark hair, dark moustache and goatee; a dealer, or draper's assistant. Supposed to have gone to Wollongong.

A warrant has been issued by the Sydney Bench, for the arrest of Agnes Latter, charged with disobeying a summons for being drunk and disorderly in Webster-place, on the 22nd day of June last. She is about 25 years of age, short and slight build, fair hair and complexion. Supposed to have gone to Wollongong in company with her husband, Albert Latter.

New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime 11 July 1877

There was a period of calm (or at least no arrests on record) until 1888 when Agnes began being arrested with frequency.

On the 8th of October 1888, she was listed in the Police Court update of the evening newspaper under a simple heading of "Inebriates"⁶. From this point Agnes was incarcerated with increasing frequency until she was being released and arrested within days.

¹ Australia, Marriage Index, 1788-1950 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/835379:1780>

² New South Wales Pioneers Index: Pioneers Series 1788-1888 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/152289232:1778>

³ Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney; Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; Baptism, Burial, Confirmation, Marriage and Composite Registers in the Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney Archives <https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/269885:61177>

⁴ Wikipedia, 121-127 Sussex Street, Sydney <https://w.wiki/s3sQ>

⁵ (1877, July 11). *New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime* (Sydney : 1860 - 1930), p. 225 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article252090141>

⁶ 1888 'Police Courts.', *Evening News* (Sydney, NSW : 1869 - 1931), 8 October, p. 3. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article108111244>

This period coincided with the old convict prison buildings on Cockatoo Island being repurposed as a women's gaol. The Darlinghurst gaol was overflowing with inmates and any women serving multiple days were sent to Biloela instead. This became the main women's prison from 1888 – 1909. These buildings are heritage listed and can still be visited today⁷.



Source: Undated picture of a woman at Biloela Gaol. Department of Public Works, State Archives Collection.⁸

Agnes was known by multiple names and these aliases are included on many of her intake records. Many of these arrests were for being drunk (“habitual drunkard”, “drunk and disorderly”) or prostitution (“common prostitute”, “riotous behaviour”). An incomplete list of these records is tabled at the end of this article.

The newspapers were not kind to Agnes’ repeat arrests, with the Australian Star describing one of her court appearances with:

“Agnes Latter, a rum-wrecked waste product, was sentenced to 3 months’ total abstinence, with hard labor”
*The Australian Star, 20 Feb 1894*⁹

Many of these arrests came with the option of paying a fine or serving time, but Agnes could not afford these fines and always served her time with hard labour or in confinement. This is clear from the dates of her intakes and releases.

At this time many were arrested intentionally to have a bed overnight, but this does not seem true of Agnes as she did try to avoid gaol as documented by The Australian Star court reporter:

“Agnes Latter, a garrulous deadbeat, odorous of the Domain, raised her sunken eyes and swore without a blush that she lived with mother, and had never slept in the park in her life. Then a muscular policeman stepped into the box and said a string of insulting things about the lady’s standard of morality, and with a sigh of resignation she raised her tattered skirts and disappeared for a period of precisely one month.”
*The Australian Star, 5th April 1895*¹⁰

Not long before her death in 1899, Agnes had reached over eighty convictions, with the majority in just 5 years. This long record was submitted to the court during one of her appearances and was mentioned in multiple newspapers at the time.

“Is anything known about her?” asked Mr Addison, S.M. The officers of the court and the police wore extensive smiles, the cause of which was explained when a list of eighty convictions, all recorded against her since 1893 was submitted to the magisterial scrutiny.
*Evening News, 9th Jun 1898*¹¹

⁷ Museums of History New South Wales <https://search.records.nsw.gov.au/permalink/f/1ebnd11/ORGANISATIONS1000531>

⁸ Museums of History New South Wales https://search.records.nsw.gov.au/permalink/f/1ebnd11/ADLIB_RNSW116398213

⁹ 1894 'AT THE CENTRAL.', *The Australian Star* (Sydney, NSW : 1887 - 1909), 20 February, p. 5 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article227233480>

¹⁰ 1895 'AT THE WATER.', *The Australian Star* (Sydney, NSW : 1887 - 1909), 5 April, p. 5. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article227106401>

¹¹ 1898 'EIGHTY CONVICTIONS.', *Evening News* (Sydney, NSW : 1869 - 1931), 9 June, p. 6. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article109643692>

Agnes Latter was buried on the 7th of October 1899 at Rookwood Cemetery. Her age was listed as 38¹². Agnes had just been released from her last gaol term on the 10th of September.

In a time and place when arrests for being drunk, a vagrant and prostitution were common, why was Agnes arrested so many times in comparison with her contemporaries? Could she have been particularly “bad” or was someone in authority focused on her?

Agnes’ son

Agnes’s son went on to marry **Margaret Watt** in 1906, when he was 31 years old¹³. They had a child called **Albert Austin Russell Latter** in 1910¹⁴. Albert Charles enlisted for WW1 in 1916, perhaps for the guaranteed income¹⁵.

Margaret had multiple addresses during this time, including a Good Samaritan Home, so we can assume they were living in poverty. Albert Charles was killed in action, less than a year after enlisting, and buried in France¹⁵. There is no record of what happened next for Margaret and their son Albert Austin (Agne’s grandson) but by the time of his death in 1961, he had changed his surname to Scrivner¹⁶.

Agnes’ arrest record (Incomplete)

Gaol	Alias Used or Name error	Cause for intake or info	Gaol term - Hard Labour (HL) or Confinement (C)	Intake date	Released
Darlinghurst	Agnes Jones		3 Months HL	26 Mar. 1891 ¹⁷	25 June 1891
Darlinghurst		Drunk	7 days C	29 Sep. 1891 ¹⁸	2 Oct 1891
Biloela	Using Alice James	Drunk and disorderly and Obscene Language	20 shillings or 7 days C	15 Jan. 1892 ¹⁹	21 Jan 1892
Biloela	Agnes James	Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	2 Apr. 1892 ²⁰	8 April 1892
Biloela	Agnes James	Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	24 May 1892 ²¹	30 May 1892
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	6 Jun. 1892 ²²	12 June 1892
Biloela	Agnes Jones		20 shillings or 7 days C	5 Jul. 1892 ²³	11 July 1892
Darlinghurst	Agnes Jones	Riotous Behaviour	7 Days C	5 Oct. 1892 ²⁴	11 October 1892
Biloela	Agnes James	Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	31 Oct. 1892 ²⁵	6 Nov 1892
Biloela	Agnes James	Drunk and disorderly	20 shillings or 7 days C	27 Jan. 1893 ²⁶	2 Feb 1893
Maitland	Agnes James	Vagrancy	6 months HL	20 Feb. 1893 ²⁷	19 August 1893
Biloela	Agnes James	Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	30 Aug. 1893 ²⁸	5 Sept 1893

¹² Ancestry.com. Sydney, Australia, Cemetery Headstone Transcriptions, 1837-2003 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/59794:61153>

¹³ Australia, Marriage Index, 1788-1950; Lehi, UT; Australia, Marriage Index, 1788-1950 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/3234117:1780>

¹⁴ The New South Wales Pioneers Index: Federation Series 1889-1918 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/3391254:1778>

¹⁵ National Archives of Australia; Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Australia; B2455, First Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1914-1920 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/239532:60864>

¹⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/48676336/> memorial id: 48676336

¹⁷ State Archives NSW; Kingswood, New South Wales; Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1931; Roll: 281 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/702747:1783>

¹⁸ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1931; Roll: 281 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/706313:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/706313:1783)

¹⁹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/736250:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/736250:1783)

²⁰ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/736841:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/736841:1783)

²¹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/737261:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/737261:1783)

²² Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/737362:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/737362:1783)

²³ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/737560:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/737560:1783)

²⁴ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1932; Roll: 282 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/878615:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/878615:1783)

²⁵ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/738387:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/738387:1783)

²⁶ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/739126:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/739126:1783)

²⁷ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Roll: 2369 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/219909:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/219909:1783)

²⁸ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 [ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/740795:1783](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/740795:1783)

Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days HL	1 Dec. 1893 ²⁹	7 Dec 1893
Darlinghurst		Drunk	20 shillings or 4 days HL	11 Dec. 1893 ³⁰	14 Dec 1893
Biloela		Drunk and disorderly	20 shillings or 7 days C	28 Dec. 1893 ³¹	3 Jan 1894
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	2 Feb. 1894 ³²	8 Feb 1894
Biloela		Habitual drunkard	3 months HL	20 Feb. 1894 ³³	19 May 1894
Biloela	Agnes Letter	Drunk and disorderly	20 shillings or 7 days C	21 May 1894 ³⁴	27 May 1894
Darlinghurst		Drunk and disorderly	20 shillings or 7 days HL	28 May 1894 ³⁵	3 June 1894
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	11 Jun. 1894 ³⁶	17 June 1894
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	28 Jun. 1894 ³⁷	4 July 1894
Biloela		Indecent exposure	3 pounds or 1 month HL	11 Jul. 1894 ³⁸	10 August 1894
Darlinghurst		Common prostitute		1 Sep. 1894 ³⁹	3 Sept 1894
Biloela		Common prostitute	14 days HL	3rd Sept 1894 ⁴⁰	15 Sept 1894
Darlinghurst		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	26 Nov. 1894 ⁴¹	2 Dec 1894
Darlinghurst		Drunk, Riotous behaviour	25s or 5 days	4 Dec. 1894 ⁴²	6 Dec 1894
Darlinghurst	Agnes Jones	Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	14 Dec. 1894 ⁴³	20 Dec 1894
Biloela	Agnes O'Toole	Common prostitute	1 month HL	29 Jan. 1895 ⁴⁴	25 Feb 1895
Darlinghurst	Agnes James	Drunk and disorderly	20 shillings or 4 days HL	7 Feb. 1895 ⁴⁵	10 Feb 1895
Biloela		Vagrancy		5 Apr. 1895 ⁴⁶	Transferred to Asylum
Newington Asylum		Transfer from Biloela Gaol		30 Apr. 1895 ⁴⁷	4 May 1895
Biloela		Vagrancy	3 months	26 Aug. 1895 ^{48, 49}	25 Nov 1895
Biloela	Agnes O'Toole	Drunk and disorderly	20 shillings or 7 days C	27 Dec. 1895 ⁵⁰	2 Jan 1896
Biloela	Agnes O'Toole	Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	8 Jan. 1896 ^{51, 52}	14 Jan 1896
Biloela	Agnes Lattor	Drunk	10 shillings or 7 days C	22 Jan. 1896 ⁵³	28 Jan 1896
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	3 Feb. 1896 ⁵⁴	9 Feb 1896

²⁹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/741424:1783

³⁰ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1933; Roll: 283 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/880625:1783

³¹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/741585:1783

³² Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/741864:1783

³³ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/741981:1783

³⁴ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/742624:1783

³⁵ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/742666:1783

³⁶ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/742739:1783

³⁷ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/742864:1783

³⁸ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/742739:1783

³⁹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1935; Roll: 283 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/982779:1783

⁴⁰ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1403; Roll: 256 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/743330:1783

⁴¹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1935; Roll: 283 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/984340:1783

⁴² Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1935; Roll: 283 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/984579:1783

⁴³ Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1935; Roll: 283 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/984778:1783

⁴⁴ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/463731:1783

⁴⁵ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1936; Roll: 284 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/946864:1783

⁴⁶ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/462675:1783

⁴⁷ The State Records Authority of New South Wales; Kingswood, New South Wales, Australia; Register of Inmates Nov 1894-Jun 1896; Series

Number: 4377; Reel: 2850 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/64923:8812

⁴⁸ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/466966:1783

⁴⁹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1407; Roll: 258 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/936774:1783

⁵⁰ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/469118:1783

⁵¹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1407; Roll: 258 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/946864:1783

⁵² Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/466040:1783

⁵³ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/467868:1783

⁵⁴ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/463931:1783

Darlinghurst		Drunk	10 shillings or 2 days	18 Feb. 1896 ⁵⁵	20 Feb 1896
Darlinghurst				28 Mar. 1896 ⁵⁶	31 Mar. 1896
Biloela		Vagrancy	2 months HL	31 Mar. 1896 ^{57, 58}	30 May 1896
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	8 Jun. 1896 ^{59, 60}	14 June 1896
Biloela		Common prostitute	6 months HL	16 Jun. 1896 ^{61, 62}	9 July 1896
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	15 Feb. 1897 ⁶³	21 Feb 1897
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	8 Jun. 1897 ⁶⁴	14 June 1897
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	18 Jun. 1897 ⁶⁵	24 June 1897
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	8 Jul. 1897 ⁶⁶	14 July 1897
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	26 Jul. 1897 ⁶⁷	1 Aug 1897
Biloela		Riotous behaviour as a common prostitute	3 months	18 Aug. 1897 ⁶⁸	17 Nov 1897
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	5 Jan. 1898 ⁶⁹	11 Jan 1898
Biloela		Riotous behaviour as a common prostitute	3 months	9 Jun. 1898 ⁷⁰	8 Sept 1898
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	10 May 1898 ⁷¹	16 May 1898
Biloela		Indecent behaviour as a common prostitute	3 months HL	14 Nov. 1898 ⁷²	13 Feb 1899
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	18 Feb. 1899 ⁷³	unclear on print
Biloela		Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	1 Mar. 1899 ⁷⁴	? March 1899
Biloela	Alice James	Drunk	20 shillings or 7 days C	11 Apr. 1899 ⁷⁵	17 April 1899
Biloela		Drunk and disorderly	20 shillings or 7 days C	19 Apr. 1899 ⁷⁶	25 April 1899
Biloela		Insufficient lawful means of support	3 months HL	4 May 1899 ⁷⁷	3 August 1899
Biloela		Drunk	10 shillings or 7 days C	26 Aug. 1899 ⁷⁸	1 Sept 1899
Biloela		Drunk and disorderly	20 shillings or 7 days C	4 Sep. 1899 ⁷⁹	10 of Sept 1899

⁵⁵ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1938; Roll: 285 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/832120:1783

⁵⁶ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2134; Item: 1938; Roll: 285 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/832326:1783

⁵⁷ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1407; Roll: 258 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/940533:1783

⁵⁸ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/469280:1783

⁵⁹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1407; Roll: 258 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/947128:1783

⁶⁰ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/463052:1783

⁶¹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1407; Roll: 258 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/940640:1783

⁶² Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2229; Item: 6/5430; Roll: 1875 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/329217:1783

⁶³ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/465326:1783

⁶⁴ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1407; Roll: 258 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/941236:1783

⁶⁵ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/469658:1783

⁶⁶ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/466508:1783

⁶⁷ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/470259:1783

⁶⁸ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/468489:1783

⁶⁹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2023; Item: 1404; Roll: 257 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/463588:1783

⁷⁰ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/970081:1783

⁷¹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/969864:1783

⁷² Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/971364:1783

⁷³ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/972236:1783

⁷⁴ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/972384:1783

⁷⁵ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/972765:1783

⁷⁶ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/972849:1783

⁷⁷ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/972984:1783

⁷⁸ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/973984:1783

⁷⁹ Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930; Series: 2025; Item: 1409; Roll: 259 ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/974046:1783