

Henry Hargreaves and his Descendants



The Story of a Pioneer Family

1840 - 1990

Dear Nephew & Wife. ^{Friend} June 11th 1871
I am glad to have got another Relation to Correspond
with. I received your Letter on the 11th of June this Month
and am sorry to hear of you being deprived of your only
Child by Death. But no doubt you have learned to
say in the language of scripture "The Lord gave and
the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the Name of the
Lord" Now I think I cannot do better than give
you an account of Life since We left Old England.
It may be amusing to you, if not instructive.
In the first place I will begin with our embarkment
Board the Brig Champion, Captain Cook's
Master. We sailed from Liverpool
May 1840. We had a long passage
and trials to endure and was 27 years of age
was 27 and We had 4 Children the
was 3 months Old, a boy but he died
then and about a month after he died
was a great Trial for us at that time. But
proved a Blessing to us as We had to suffer for
want of food before We got to Sydney the
Landed in Sydney on the 29th of October and
according to Emigration regulations We were
put in the Emigration barracks until
got employed. I did not remain long there
before I engaged with the first Ship to go off
Country 3 months, I was to Work 2 Weeks
and do rough Carpentering Work My Wife

HENRY HARGREAVES

Pioneer
and his Descendants
(1840-1900)

Compiled by:

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EDITH H. SMITH

SARAH Branch (Granddaughter, New Mexico, USA)

OPHELIA T. FINK

ISRAEL Branch (Great Granddaughter, Texas, USA)

ANNE K. SHIPP

JOHN Branch (Great Granddaughter, Australia)

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JANE Branch (Great Granddaughter, Australia) & (Granddaughter, Texas, USA)

KERRY J. HARGREAVES

WILLIAM H. HARGREAVES (Great Grandson, Australia)

HENRY HARGREAVES

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(1840-1900)

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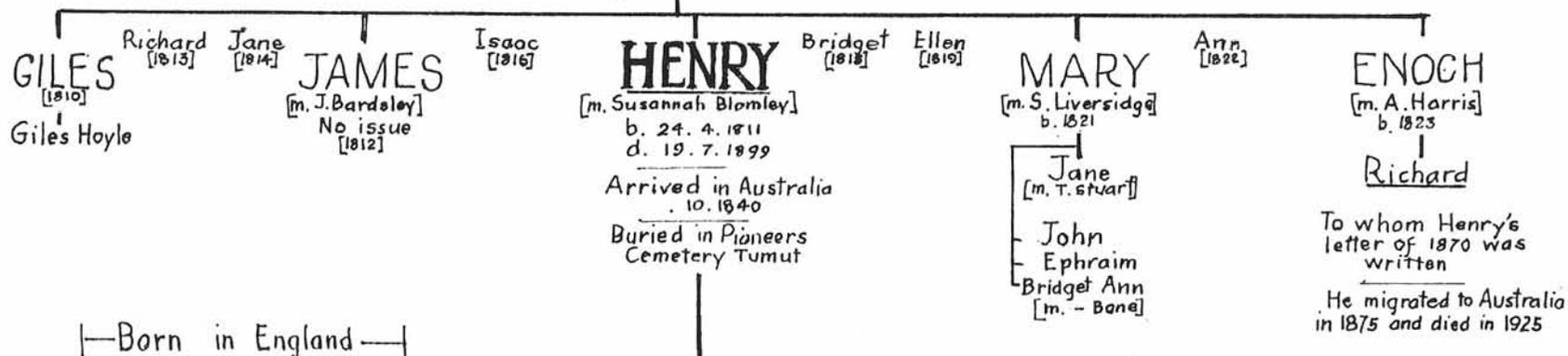
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THE FAMILY OF HENRY HARGREAVES

From his father to his grandchildren

RICHARD
[m. Bridget Whittaker]



(iii)

—Born in England—

Richard [b. 1832] [m. I. V. Levett, 2. A. Cutting]	Sarah [b. 1834] [m. W. Sanders]	Israel [b. 1837] [m. S. Davis]	John [b. 1841] [m. C. Capel]	Jane [b. 1844] [m. A. Reid]	William H. [b. 1847] [m. E. Capel]	Mary Ann [b. 1850] [m. J. Beale]	James [b. 1852] [m. E. Webb]
1. Richard 1878 Israel (Ral) 1879 2. Percy 1891	Elizabeth 1857 Alice 1859 William 1861 Jefferson J. 1863 To USA in 1873. All born in Aust.	Jane 1862 Charles 1863 Henry 1865 A. Annie 1868 Richard 1870 Vine 1872 Myra 1877 U.S. May 1880 To U.S.A in 1876	William 1864 Elizabeth 1866 Emma 1868 Kate 1870 John 1872 Alice 1874 Albert 1876 Edwin 1878 Arthur 1880 Fred 1883 Leah 1885 Elsie 1888	Henry 1876 Alice 1879 Andrew 1880 Louis 1883 To U.S.A. 1886 (circa)	Henry 1872 Alice 1873 William 1878 Arthur 1877 Lily 1879 Richard 1881 Bert 1884 Ernie 1887 Elsie 1888 Floss 1890 Daisy 1895	Charles 1872 John 1874 William 1876 Amelia 1884	Henry 1874 Mary 1875 James 1877 John 1879 Vine 1881 [d.i.] Arthur 1882 [d.i.] Mervyn 1884 Ida 1886 E. Stella 1888 Jefferson 1890 [d.i.] Harold 1891 Noel 1894 [d.i.] Amy 1896 [d.i.]

A = Born in Aust.

[d.i.] = died in infancy

Preface

THIS IS the story of a very ordinary family, beginning in Lancashire, UK, making its main home in NSW, but spreading to other parts of Australia and New Zealand, and extending in its dispersion even to the southern states of the USA, where a large proportion of descendants now live. It is very ordinary since there is no record of any attaining to high distinction in any field, nor of any sinking to the depths of shame, bringing disgrace to the family. The six generations of descendants can feel pride in the knowledge that it is of such people that the stability of nations is maintained.

The story, covering a period of 150 years and numbering more than 1,600 direct descendants has been told by eight individuals, each one representing the branch of the family to which he or she belongs. Distance increased the complexity of the task, but all have worked as a team and accepted the targets set by me as editor-in-chief. This mere act of co-operation in the preparation for a sesquicentenary celebration as the culmination of their efforts has brought the branches closer together. It has given the writers a more intimate knowledge of their particular branch, and it is my hope that the reunion will cement the many friendships made throughout the whole family.

It has been a very great pleasure to be the co-ordinator of such an enthusiastic team, and I give them my wholehearted thanks for their co-operation. Thanks are also due to many others who have helped the writers by supplying material, especially Mrs Quince of the Tumut Shire Library, and Mrs Archer of the Family History Advisory Group of that Library. We have tried to cover the full history with truthfulness. The complete list of descendants can be seen in the family diagrams provided. For any omissions in the final text I have to take the full responsibility.

If there is one thing we have all learnt, it is that genealogists must ask their questions early while those who know the answers are still with us to supply them.

COLIN H.J. HARGREAVES, Editor

GREAT BRITAIN

IRISH
SEA



Scale: 1" = 70 miles (approx)

Scale: 1" = 20 miles



1. Whalley
2. Padiham
3. Burnley
4. Blackburn
5. Bury
6. Bolton

the Hargreaves country
in
England

CHAPTER ONE

Henry and Susannah

HENRY HARGREAVES, patriarch of the Australian branch of the family, was born on 24th April, 1811 to Richard Hargreaves, joiner, and Bridget Whittaker, his wife, at Padiham near Burnley in Lancashire, UK.

Henry was the second child in a very large family of eleven children, six boys and five girls, all born between 1810 and 1823, in which by 1861 only two, Mary Liversidge in Lancashire and Henry in Australia, were still alive. It was obviously a very simple family with no pretensions to affluence, but nevertheless very strict in religious principles as Methodists, if we can judge by the moral sentiments expressed by Mary in letters to her brother in Australia.

Nothing factual is known of his life in England, except that he married Susannah Blomley, a washerwoman, daughter of a soldier, of Kent on 17th October, 1830, and that he became a joiner like his father, so that we can assume that he worked with him as he learned the trade. The spinning and weaving industries provided plenty of work for carpenters in this early stage of the Industrial Revolution since most of the equipment was made of timber.

Henry advanced quickly in his factory employment. On the birth certificate of his second son when he was 26, his occupation was given as "overlooker". This position was a combination of foreman and engineer and it required a knowledge of how to keep the machines running and the weavers working. There were thus good prospects for his advancement in the industry.

Why then should he throw this away and migrate with his family to Australia? It was surely governed by the conditions of employment in Lancashire in these early years of the nineteenth century, and thus for the prospects of his sons, complemented by those in Australia at the time.

The close of the Napoleonic era hastened a change in the agricultural scene in England. The closure of the small plot system caused the

movement of the population from the rural to urban areas, and this resulted in the rapid growth of slums in this part of Lancashire.

Another cause is mentioned by S.H. Roberts in his "History of Modern Europe" as follows: *The location of coal measures and the moist climate of Lancashire led to a migration of people from the rural south to the industrial north.* The moist climate made the north most suitable for the weaving industry because it kept the brittle fibres of cotton more pliable and easily woven.

In addition the inventions in the spinning and weaving industries in the last part of the nineteenth century led to the rise of factories in the towns. Weaving, however, continued as a cottage industry for much longer. It will be noted from the Liversidge letter published elsewhere in this book that Jane Stuart, Henry's niece, and her husband had four looms as late as 1870. Incidentally, among the original inventors in the cotton industry was James Hargreaves, inventor of the improved machine called the "Spinning Jenny". He was born at Blackburn less than 10 miles from Padiham where Henry was born. All cemeteries in the area bear witness in their headstones of the prevalence of the Hargreaves name in this area, so there well could have been some family connection there.

Bland and Tawny record the evidence of a person before the inquiry into child labour at the time. *A father of three children, the youngest 8 years old, said that they began work at 3 a.m. and ended at 10 p.m., or nearly 10.30. "It was nearly 11 o'clock before we could get them to bed after having a little victuals. They have fallen asleep with the victuals in their mouths many times. In general me and my mistress got up at 2 a.m. to dress them".*

At the same time in Australia the sheep industry was pushing out the bounds of settlement as preference for Australian wool by English manufacturers over German imports was growing.

With the imminent end of transportation what Australia needed was a race of free men, a hardy peasantry, as Roberts has pointed out. The Committee of the Legislative Council set up to enquire into immigration requirements in 1835 reported that from 4 to 5,000 free labourers were urgently needed, and that sheep farmers were crying out for shepherds. Agents were holding out enticements for such labourers to go to the US and New Zealand, and ... *in the decade after 1838 all the immigrants who came to eastern Australia numbered less than a third of those who went to the US in any one year.* (Roberts: "*The Squatting Age in Australia*".) So the competition was fierce.

In this situation the government of the day under Governor Gipps established a bounty for free immigrants to encourage migration. This bounty introduced in 1837, whereby a migrant couple fit for work and under the age of 30 received £30 with £5 for each child, enabled 18,000 people to come to NSW by 1840, must surely have been the final stimulus for Henry, who was 29, Susannah his wife 27, with their three children, Richard 8, Sarah 6 and Israel 3 — and a baby who died at sea on the voyage — to decide to begin a new life in a new land. It should be noted that gold had not as yet been discovered in commercial quantities in Australia, and therefore would not, as sometimes has been mentioned, have taken any part in his decision.

It was a fortunate circumstance for family historians that Henry Hargreaves wrote to his nephew Richard, Enoch's son, in Lancashire in June 1870 detailing the story of his 30 years in Australia to that point. It was still more fortunate that this nephew, who, it seems was always interested in his uncle's travelling to Australia, migrated to Australia some five years later, bringing the letter with him, and that upon his death in 1925, after much searching of relations in England it was found that his cousin James, Henry's youngest son, the only member of his family still living, and Jane Stuart, daughter of his sister Mary, were the nearest of kin. His personal belongings were retained in Australia, being sent to his cousin James, while his other assets were equally divided between him and Jane Stuart.

Finally, it could not have been more fortuitous than that James's daughter, Stella, who retrieved



• Jane Stuart.

the letter from Cousin Richard's possessions, had a very strong sense of family, and immediately saw its value as a historical document of family history. Having aroused the interest of several descendants in the family, Stella saw that it was deposited for the reference of posterity in the main repository of the archives of early Australia, the Mitchell Library in Sydney, NSW.

A facsimile of the first page of this letter, together with a copy of the full letter, and a letter which Henry wrote to his son, Israel, in America in 1884, which complements the first in some respects, are printed in this book also.

Henry and Susannah landed in Sydney from the brig *Champion* on 29th October, 1840 after spending three weeks in quarantine. The voyage had lasted just over six months during which their youngest child, a baby of three months on embarking, had died. With a surprising equanimity Henry writes of the loss of this child as something of a blessing in disguise as the ship was very short of food by the time it reached Sydney.

They were accommodated at the Immigrant Barracks, as was the system with unattached labourers until employment was obtained. Henry was apparently an attractive employee and soon had a position as a shepherd and rough carpenter with a Mr John Hay at an agreed payment which was increased and his duties lessened after a short period of employment. Although he stayed with him for only eighteen months, he retained an association with him for many years. In 1859 they were both signatories on a petition of nine from the Adelong Electoral Committee to George Lang, son of the famous pioneer in several fields, the Rev. John Dunmore Lang, requesting him to allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for parliament representing that area. This petition is now also in the Mitchell Library. John Hay himself became a Member of Parliament in 1856, serving the state as Secretary of Lands and Works for his first two years and remaining a Member of the Legislative Council from then until 1894, being Speaker for a period and being knighted by the Queen.

Henry mentions the privations they had to suffer on their journey to the outback, but only in three sentences. If only we had more detail of that. We can, however, picture the possible scene. The party of ten people, John Hay on horseback, the Hargreaves family of five in a bullock dray with the four others, all convicts, walking alongside. At night all the party, except two convicts, slept in their one tent, enduring obscenities and abuse continually — what an introduction for Susannah to a new country. The distance travelled was 320 miles in six weeks, an average of 8 miles a day. It is assumed, therefore, they had no sheep with them.

This was a period in Australian history when the sheep trade with England was beginning to grow. The effort of successive governors to retain settlers was becoming unsuccessful, hundreds of settlers, squatters so-called, had pushed beyond the bounds of the Nineteen Counties, the legal area of settlement, which in a southerly direction was not far south of Goulburn. Only four years

G. Dunmore Lang Esq
 To the Undersigned Members of the Adelong
 Electoral Committee, they request that you
 will "allow yourself to be put in nomination
 as a representative of the Southern Gold Fields
 in the Parliament of New South Wales—
 N.H. Kent
 John Carmichael
 Alderson Jones
 James H. Conway
 John Hay
 Henry Hargreaves
 John C. Cundy

• Petition sent to Geo. Dunmore Lang by the Adelong Electoral Committee. John Hay had given Henry Hargreaves his first job in Australia 19 years before.

before Major Mitchell has explored a route south-west across the headwaters of the Murray through what is now the state of Victoria to Portland Bay on the south coast of the continent, discovering country which he extolled as wonderful grazing land. This route came to be called the Major's Line, and became the beaten track which squatters followed in occupying the south-west of NSW, and the position of many runs was defined in their relation to this line.

John Hay, scion of a wealthy English family, came to Australia in 1838 and almost immediately, it seems, had purchased sheep and found an area of land in the mountains of the upper Murray where no other squatter had settled. He would have paid the licence fee of £10 imposed by Governor Bourke and the Legislative Council in 1836 and been allowed to take up as much land as he could. There is no indication of the size of his area when occupied, but later it was defined as 22,250 acres. The name of the place was Welaregang. It was about 30 miles south of

Tumbarumba, not far from the modern small town of Tintaldra, and almost right on the Major's Line. In June 1840 outside the settled and legal area from the present Queensland border to the southern coast at Portland Bay in Victoria there were 673 such runs, or stations, depasturing some 350,000 cattle and over a million sheep. Nine districts had been proclaimed covering the area, and John Hay's run was in that named Murrumbidgee, the area south of the Murrumbidgee River stretching to and in places just beyond the Murray River, now called the Riverina.

This was the destination of Henry's first journey in Australia, and their route the Major's Line. They would have passed through Gundagai, following in general the present Hume Highway almost to Wagga, then veering south to Welaregang.

It is of interest to note that the year 1840 was the last of a triennium of severe drought years throughout the colony so their journey would



• *Near Welaregang, 1990.*

have been generally uninterrupted by rain or flood, but it would have been extremely hot and dusty, despite the season being mid-Spring.

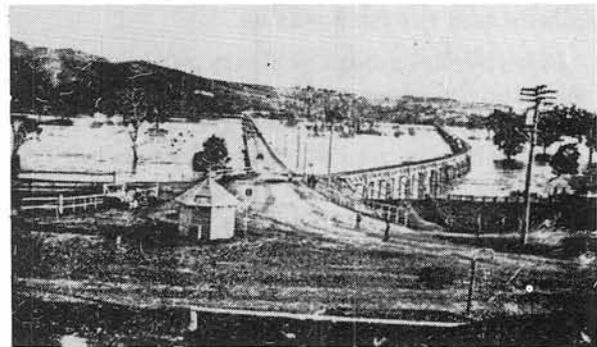
At Welaregang Henry was placed in charge of two flocks of sheep about four miles out in the mountains. The land would have been unfenced, dingoes would have made it necessary for the sheep to be penned every night, and there was the ever present danger of unfriendly aborigines. Henry and Susannah and the children would have lived in a tent under the most primitive conditions. During the eighteen months that Henry was in the employ of John Hay he gained the confidence of his employer to the extent that his payment and his rations were both increased, and his charge was reduced to one flock. Also at this time John, their first Australian child was born. It is not surprising that he sought other employment where conditions might be a little more civilised.

In 1842 therefore he put his rough carpentering skills to work and converted a cart into a dray. He bought two bullocks and conveyed his family back to Gundagai where he obtained a job operating a punt across the Murrumbidgee. He stayed at this job for another eighteen months till he began farming a couple of miles further down the river, sometimes for wages, and then share farming for about four years. They were not propitious years to commence farming, as from 1841-1844 the country generally was in the grip of a severe depression. The family had increased again, Jane having arrived at the beginning of 1844, and William Henry in 1847.

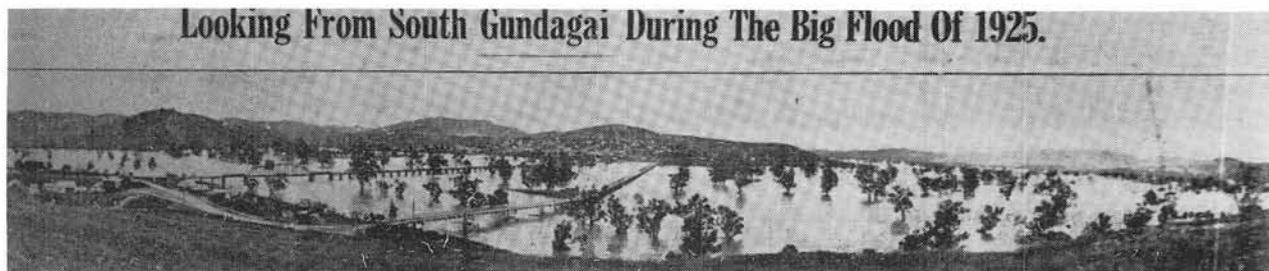
It was in the first year of this farming experience that the most traumatic event of their life in Australia hit them. They were washed out by a major flood and were rescued by an aboriginal in a bark canoe. Henry continued farming in this area until 1848.

The family now consisted of eight, the eldest 16 and the youngest 6 months, and it was necessary to secure more suitable accommodation. Henry was able to buy half an acre of land and he built a timber house in Gundagai which was then situated on the flat land between the river and Morley's Creek. He secured also a team of eight bullocks and with his eldest son, Richard, passed a few years as a carrier.

Their second experience of major flooding happened in 1852 when Gundagai had its largest flood in history, the town on the flat being completely washed away with the loss of from 80 to 100 lives in a population of 250. Forty-nine of these were rescued by an aboriginal called Yarrie in a bark canoe. This heroic occurrence has been memorialised in a striking mural painted around the walls of the lounge bar in the Criterion Hotel in Gundagai. Although there is no concrete evidence of the fact, this aborigine may have been the one who saved the Hargreaves family in 1844, as it seems Yarrie remained a friend of the John Hargreaves branch for many years and lived on their farm at Tarrabandra until his death. His shield and nulla-nulla were presented to the Gundagai Historical Society some years ago by Dallas, a grandson of John.



• *Murrumbidgee River in flood at a later time, Gundagai town on this flat in 1852.*



Looking From South Gundagai During The Big Flood Of 1925.

• *Same area would have been covered by 1852 flood.*



• A view of flat area where town was prior to 1852 flood.

Although they lost their home and possessions, the Hargreaves family were able to get out before the flood covered the flat and became a raging torrent one mile wide. Apparently their experience of 1844 was one that they did not want repeated and they sought safety in time. Besides, Susannah was again pregnant with my grandfather James who arrived in December six months after the flood.

After the flood he worked for a time once again ferrying the many men who were now making their way to the goldfields in Victoria. Gold had been discovered the year before at Bendigo and Ballarat and the rush was on.

Fired by the same urge Henry and his two sons took off on the same road for the Bendigo diggings where, after a slow start during which they had to sell their horses to exist, they at last struck gold and in the next six weeks found 72 ounces. This gave Henry a new start in life.

It appears from the financial deals he made in the year following that his Bendigo trip took place in late 1852. In 1853 he bought the land at Mundongo, less than two miles out of Tumut, which he eventually settled on, paying the regulation £1 per acre for two blocks totalling 144 acres. In the following year he purchased four town blocks covering almost two acres high up on Gundagai hill above the river flat with a clear view of the area of the flood plain where his former house had been. They cost him from £4 to £6 each, and appeared to have been sheer speculation, because in the same year he took over a hotel or public house in Adelong, either by sale or lease. He held it only for nine months losing heavily on the transaction. If he could have foreseen the rich gold strike in Adelong which

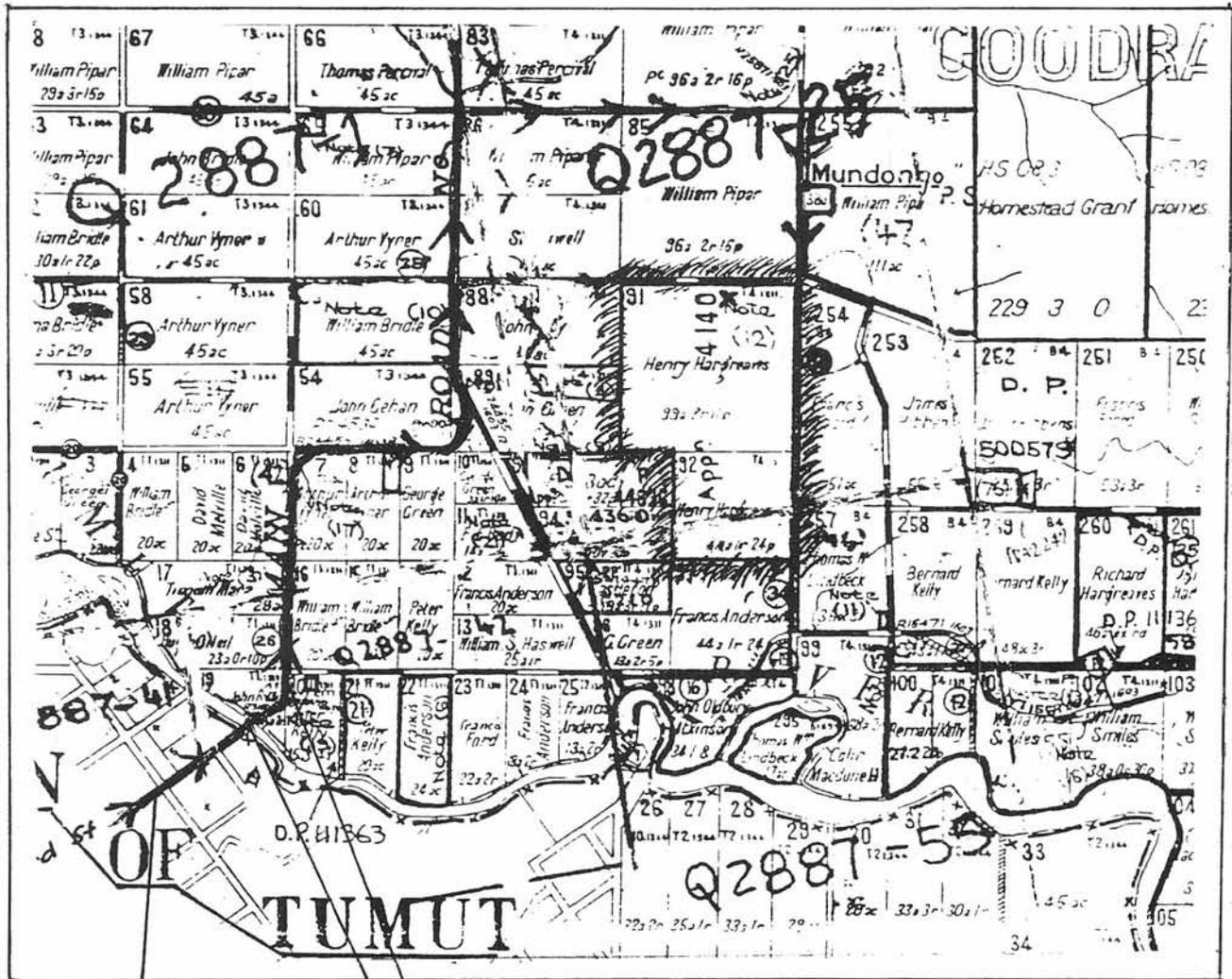
began in 1857 on the hills opposite the town, he might have carried on and made his fortune. As it was, he returned to Tumut where he purchased a town block in 1857, but went back to Adelong as a miner after 1857. Again good luck eluded him and he lost heavily.

So in 1861, he commenced farming in earnest on his Mundongo property. Here he lived and worked for the next fifteen years, making occasional sorties to gold strikes in distant places, for gold was still in his blood. He grew wheat and maize in quantity, kept his own cows for family use, ran a few pigs, had a large orchard, and grew his own vegetables. Susannah was now in her forties. She had endured 21 years of unsettled living and raised a family of eight, five of whom had been born during that period. She was as much a pioneer as was Henry, and apparently became a competent manager, as she had to be when her husband was still chasing his fortune on the new goldfields.

Success had eluded him at Adelong, both in running a public house and in growing produce and selling it to the other miners. He had spent six weeks in the Australian Alps, possibly at Kiandra where a rush occurred in 1859. It was possibly in this area that he took out a lease of 30 acres in the hope of finding opal. But his final sortie was in 1867 when he left the farm for six months and joined the rush to Gympie, north of Brisbane. He had no luck there and returned to Brisbane, only to hurry off to Gimana (sic), now Jimna, 25 miles north of Kilcoy, when there was news of a gold find there. This was the place he came to on foot after the horse, for which he had paid thirteen shillings in Brisbane, dropped dead six miles from the destination. We read in his



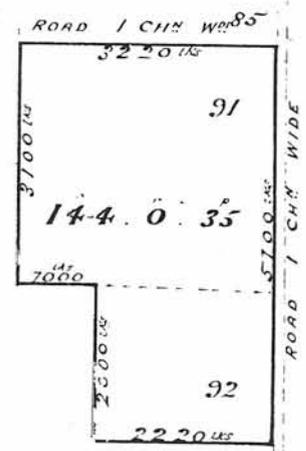
• Henry Hargreaves block at Mundongo.



Wynyard St. - main street.
 Bridge over Tumut R. ←
 Famous Poplar Avenue. ←
 → Road from Tumut to site.
 Flat land across river is called Bombowlee

Scale of Parish Map above
 1 inch = 28.5 chains

Detail
 of
 Site



• Location of Henry Hargreaves' farm in relation to town of Tumut.

1870 letter that he stayed there for seven weeks and was "just beginning to get gold" when news arrived of his son-in-law being ill in Brisbane. He walked the hundred miles back to Brisbane within three days!

We have no record of his wanderings after this long absence from the farm, although he admitted in the postscript to the 1870 letter to his continuing desire to search for gold. When son Richard revealed they had found some gold not more than 20 miles away and invited him to go, he said "... most likely I shall (if all be well) go next week". But nothing came of it.

In 1876 he sold the farm to his son-in-law John Beale, a promising businessman in Tumut. We can only speculate on the reason for this. Was it because at 65 he and Susannah were the only ones left on the farm and he felt he could no longer run it at all, and could retire in comfort? He still owned one-and-a-half acres of land in the township of Gundagai in a prestigious position, which he did not sell until six years later, as well as a block (Lot 17, section 19) in the town of Tumut. In addition there was the profit he made from the sale to John Beale. We do not know. We do know, however, from the letter to his son Israel in 1884 that he and Susannah were living comfortably. From extant rate papers in the archives of the Tumut Shire it is recorded that the lease from the Wesleyan Society that his son William helped him to secure covered one-and-a-half acres on the corner of Fitzroy Street and Herbert Street, the spot where some 40 years later the residents of Tumut were to build a home for Gus Keown who returned legless from World War I. On this site he built a small brick cottage as described in the letter which is printed in the appendix to this book.

When Henry and Susannah settled on their Tumut farm at Mundongo in 1861, their family had begun to disperse. Sarah in 1855 had married an American who had come to Australia after an unsuccessful mining venture in the Californian goldfields, and had possibly met Henry and his two sons at the Bendigo field. They were living in Adelong. Richard, the eldest in the family, had purchased land at "Woodvale" nearby in 1855 and had married in 1856. Israel married Selina Davis in 1861 and was also living in Adelong.

For the first three years the Australian-born



• *Henry Hargreaves.*

children remained on the farm with their parents. In 1864, however, John was married. Then in quick succession from 1869 the rest of the family left home. Jane marrying in 1869, William in 1870, Mary Ann 1871, and James, the youngest, in 1873.

In 1866 Will Sanders and Sarah had bought 100 acres of land at Tarrabandra, where William also worked with his brother-in-law for a few years.

The dispersion widened in 1873 when Will and Sarah sold their farm to John and migrated to America, to be followed by Israel in 1876, the year Henry sold his Tumut farm.

Sadness came to Henry and Susannah in 1884 with the death of Mary Ann, and in 1885 when Jane died. In 1887 Susannah herself passed away.

Henry thus spent the last twelve years of his life with his memories, although he still had Richard at "Woodvale", and William Henry and James still in the district. For the last five or six years of his life he lived with his eldest son Richard.

A fall fractured his hip in late 1889 and he was bedridden until he passed to his rest in April 1899 at the age of 88, a highly respected pioneer and citizen of the district.

We, his descendants, will remember with gratitude his sterling character, and that of his wife Susannah, truly also a pioneer, at this time of celebration.

They both are buried in the Pioneers Cemetery in Tumut.

C.H.J. HARGREAVES (Great Grandson)

DEATH OF AN OLD IDENTITY.

On Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Henry Hargreaves, the oldest resident of the Tumut district, died at the residence of his eldest son, Richard, at Mondongo. The deceased had been ailing for some six or seven months, a fall that he received having dislocated his hip and confined him to his room. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy, paralysis, and senile decay. The late Mr. Hargreaves, who had attained the grand age of 88,—though some people assert he was fully 90—came to the district in 1840, 50 years ago,—about the same time as Mr. June Day. Mr. Hargreaves spent most of his time in this and the Gundagai district. He was at one time a puntman at Gundagai, and went by the name of "Harry, the Puntman." He afterwards occupied an hotel on the Gundagai flat, the house and all belongings being swept away in the big flood of 1852. The loss of his property forced him to once more begin a life of hard work. Adelong had its attractions for Mr. Hargreaves, and he was one of its pioneers. Tumbarumba and Kiandra also received attention from him. In Tumut he owned and ran a saw mill. For the last five or six years Mr. Hargreaves resided with his son at Mondongo. He was a man of vigor and energy. As a mining speculation he was without a compeer. He also took a great interest in questions affecting the public life of the colony, and his political opinions were always based upon solid argument. His experiences of the early days of Tumut were always worth listening to, as he could relate many stirring stories of flood and field. The deceased had a family of five sons and three daughters. One of the sons is at present in America. All the daughters are dead. The eldest was married to Mr. Saunders, who is now in the United States. Another, Miss M. A. Hargreaves, was married to Mr. John Beale, of Tumut.

The funeral took place on Wednesday and was largely attended. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian portion of the Tumut cemetery. The burial service was read by the Rev. J. Walker, of the Wesleyan Church, the deceased being a member of that body. The funeral arrangements were entrusted to Mr. W. Himsworth.

- *Henry Hargreaves' obituary in the Tumut & Adelong Times, 21st July, 1899.*



- *Entrance gate of the Pioneers Cemetery.*



- *Headstone on grave of Henry and Susannah Hargreaves in Pioneers Cemetery.*

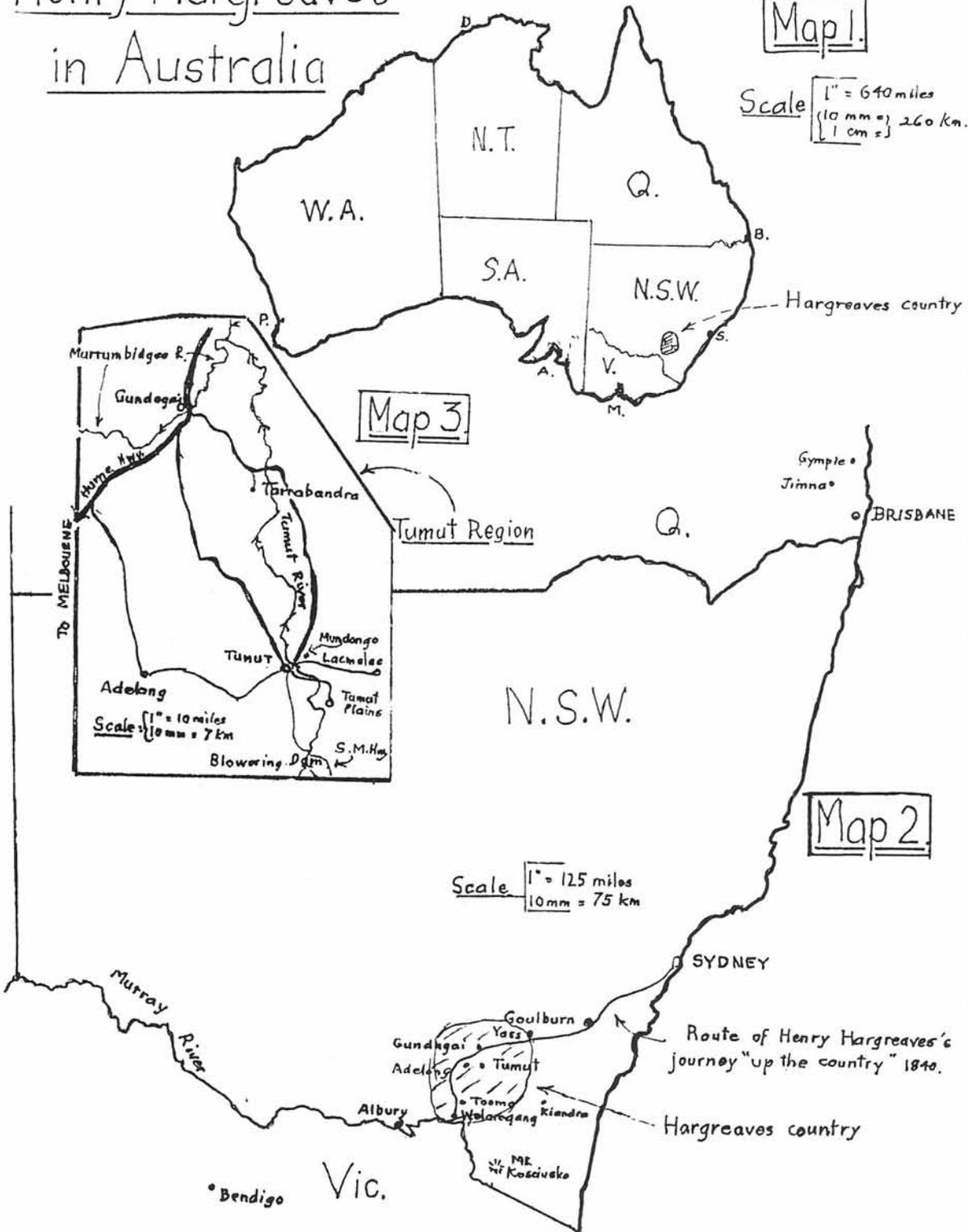


- *Henry's farm at Mondongo from Tumut end. House was just beyond the trees in middle distance.*

Henry Hargreaves in Australia

Map 1.

Scale $1'' = 640 \text{ miles}$
 $(10 \text{ mm} = 260 \text{ km.})$
 $1 \text{ cm} =$



RICHARD BRANCH

[Elders in Henry-Susannah Family]

[b. 2-2-32 d. 16-10-14]

[m. 1. V. Levett
m. 2. A. Cutting]

Children	G-children	G-G-children	G-G-G-children	G-G-G-G children
<p><u>Richard</u> [b. m. C. Foord d. 7. 5. 40]</p>	1. <u>Keith</u> + [m. R. Roberts]		2 a(i) Linda [m. D. Bone] (ii) Jan [m. A. Gosman] (iii) Robyn	2 a(i) A. Miranda (ii) A. Ashleigh B. Haylie
	2. <u>Rita</u> [m. R. McGrath]	2(a) <u>Garth</u> [m. J. Riley]	2 b(i) Norma [m. D. Walker] (ii) Barbara [m. M. Wilkinson] (iii) Sandra	2 b(i) A. Clare (ii) B. Stuart (iii) C. Mitchell
	3. <u>Sidney</u> + [m. N. Edgar]	2(b) <u>Kathleen</u> [m. N. French]	3 a(i) Doug [m. I. Paton] (ii) Rodney (iii) Carol [m. P. Doon] (iv) Julie [m. A. Harvey]	3 a(i) A. Craig B. Jason C. Sandra D. Rebecca
	4. <u>Marjorie</u>	3(a) <u>Patricia</u> [m. L. Webb]	3 b(i) Cheryl [m. R. Levien] (ii) Debbie [m. D. Patton] (iii) Mark [m. J. Arragoo] (iv) Paul	3 a(ii) A. Marcus B. Jeremy C. Mitchell
	5. <u>Norman</u> [m(1) G. Lavis m(2) E. Garland]	3(b) <u>Shirley</u> + [m. K. Dean]	3 c(i) Timothy 3 c(ii) Joel 3 c(iii) Heidi	3 a(iv) A. Rachel B. Phoebe
	6. <u>Richard</u> [m. M. Bell]	3(c) <u>Ron</u> [m. J. Lawson]	5 a(i) Anthony [m. S. Stevens] (ii) Peter (iii) Roger [m. L. Marskell] (iv) Jenny [m. R. Walker] (v) Carole	3 b(i) A. Amy B. Zachary
	7. <u>Clair</u> + [m. M. O'Brien]	3(d) <u>Keith</u>	5 b(i) Richard N. [m. W. Binks] (ii) Margaret [m. N. Skow] (iii) Linda [m. P. Adams] (iv) Kathryn (v) Paul (vi) Jacqueline [m. J. Jespersen] (vii) Maria (viii) Matthew	3 b(ii) A. Brooke 3 b(iii) A. Nathan B. Jacob C. Lydia
	8. <u>Annabel</u> † [m. P. Calanchini]	3(e) <u>Diane</u> [m. B. Deeth]	5 c(i) Brian [m. J. Archibald] (ii) Jo- anne [m. P. Costelloe] (iii) Glen [m. A. Veitch] (iv) Bernadette [m. B. Jacobson] (v) Sean [m. J. Jacobson] (vi) Felicity (vii) Steven [m. J. Barnes] (viii) Ward (ix) Penelope (x) Ian	5 a(i) A. Jessica B. Merrin 5 a(ii) A. Krisharna B. Bradley C. Jaylene
	9. <u>Nina</u> [m. L. Crampton]	3(f) <u>Rhonda</u> [m. G. Brown]	5 d(i) Rebecca (ii) Rhys (iii) Elizabeth	5 a(iii) A. Jyoti B. Jaimini C. Madeline D. Rania [step]
<p><u>Israel H.</u> (Ral) [b. 18. 11. 79 m. M. Dodd d. 18. 7. 64]</p>	[See family on Sheet 2.]	5(g) <u>Leone</u> [m. S. Potts]	5 b(i) A. Richard B. Christopher C. Anthony D. Peter E. Joseph F. Grace	
		6(a) <u>David</u> [m. C. Ritchie]	5 b(ii) A. David B. Adam C. Laura	
		6(b) <u>Bronwyn</u> [m. R. Eddy]	5 b(iii) A. Sarah B. Natalie C. Mark D. Luke E. Hannah	
<p><u>Percy</u> [of 2nd Marriage] b. 1882. d. 31. 12. 1912]</p>	<p>Never married</p>	6(c) <u>Ross</u> [m. Y. Jones]	5 c(i) A. Emily B. Thomas	
		Families of 7, 8, 9 - See Sheet 1a.	5 c(ii) A. Benjamin B. Isaac C. Nicholas D. Joseph	
			5 c(iii) A. Brendan B. Tracey	
			5 c(iv) A. Bianca B. Alexandra C. Liam	

RICHARD BRANCH [Continued]

Children	G-children	G-G-children	G-G-G-children	G-G-G-G-children
<u>Richard</u>	Families of 7. <u>Clair</u> 8. <u>Annabel</u> 9. <u>Nina</u>	7(a) Thompson [m. M. Hillier]	7a(i) Tanya (ii) Kylie	
		7(b) Frank +	7b(i) Leanne (ii) Scott	
		7(c) Bill [m. M. Pratt]	7c(i) Gavin (ii) Alisha (iii) Kirk Chantel	
		7(d) Robert [m. L. L. Gunion] [m. 2. B. Thors]	7d(i) Jane (ii) Clair (iii) Drew (iv) Kelly (v) Zoe	
		7(e) Denise [m. A. Turkeo]	8a(i) Peta Maree (ii) James (iii) Brett	
		8(a) Joe [m. S. Doherty]	8b(i) Ryan (ii) Trevor (iii) Stephanie (iv) Victoria	
		8(b) Clare [m. P. Noble]	8c(i) Lachlan M ^c K. (ii) Annabel +	
		8(c) Kaye [m. L. R. M ^c Kimie] [m. 2. N. Douglas]	9a(i) Andrew (ii) Katherine	
		9(a) Janet [m. I. Reid]	9b(i) Tanya (ii) Troy (iii) Michelle (iv) Matthew	
		9(b) Roslyn [m. H. Sheather]	9c(i) Karen (ii) David (iii) Greg	
		9(c) Jill [m. J. M ^c Intyre]		

CHAPTER TWO

Richard

The "Woodvale" Story

THIS CHAPTER traces the history of the Richard branch of the Hargreaves story. Today, "Woodville" is a highly successful dairying property of 280 acres, located some seven kilometres upstream of the Tumut township on the banks of the Tumut River.

"Woodvale" is now farmed in partnership by Richard John Hargreaves and his son Richard Norman Hargreaves. They represent respectively the fourth and fifth generations of Hargreaves to successfully farm "Woodvale" since the first Richard purchased his original title in 1855.

The Landholders' Index of 1885 reveals that in this year "Woodvale" comprised 794 acres and the following livestock: 8 horses, 165 cows, and 50 sheep. Exact details of the initial purchase of land which was to form the basis of "Woodvale" are sketchy. *The Tumut and District Sesqui Centenary* booklet (1974) makes mention of purchase of land by Richard Hargreaves in 1855. A Land Purchase deed, dated 5th May, 1856, shows that Richard purchased two blocks of 40 acres and 129 acres, and another dated 14th November, 1856 that Vine Julia Hargreaves, his wife, acquired 47 ac. 1 rood. (Prices paid for the three portions were forty seven pounds five shilling, forty two pounds and one hundred and twenty nine pounds respectively).

From details described in the titles, particularly references to the junction of the Tumut and Little or Shelley Rivers, it seems likely that the 216 acres purchased in 1855 and 1856 substantially match portion of the land currently embraced by the present "Woodvale" property. We can assume that in the thirty years between 1855 and 1885, a number of separate titles were purchased and that by 1885 "Woodvale" had grown to almost 800 acres. It was to remain substantially the same size until 1959, when following the death of Clara Mabel Hargreaves, wife of Richard Sydney (1878-1970), "Woodvale" was divided between the nine children of their marriage.

The history of the "Woodvale" property is an interesting backdrop to the history of the people

who farmed "Woodvale" from 1855 up to the present day. The original "Woodvale" Hargreaves was born in Bury, Lancashire, England in February, 1832. At the age of eight he accompanied his parents Henry and Susannah, siblings Sarah, Israel and an infant boy to the colony of N.S.W. aboard the *Champion*. They arrived in Sydney in 1840 and within a short period of time moved to a squatter's run at Welarawang in the upper Murray district in the employ of a John Hay, who later entered Parliament and was subsequently knighted. Between 1840 and 1855, Richard worked with and for his father in a variety of employment situations, and as the eldest son helped to maintain the family, which by 1852 has grown to eight children. Richard's work experience was varied, and at different times he was engaged in shepherding and dairy farming. He also accompanied his father on a number of forays into gold mining. There is no record that he attended school, and we can assume that what education he acquired was piecemeal, given the transient life led by his family during these years. In the famous letter written by his father, Henry, to a nephew in England in 1870 (printed in full in this book), the fluctuating family fortunes are well documented, including their complete loss of possessions in the Gundagai floods of 1844 and 1852.

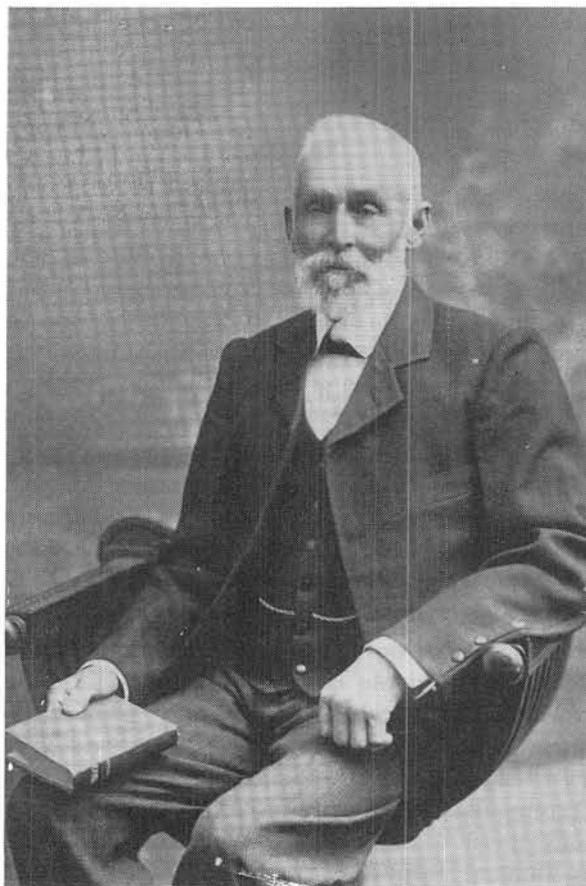
The year of 1852 was a major watershed in family fortunes in more ways than one. Following the devastation they experienced in the flood of 1852, Henry and his sons operated a punt for a period, transporting people and property en route to the Bendigo gold diggings. Tales of quick fortunes eventually had their effect, because later that year Richard accompanied his father and brother to the diggings in search of the precious metal. Their gamble paid off, for after six weeks at the fields, they retrieved 6 lbs of gold. This gave them the money to move to the Tumut district, where Henry began farming at Adelong Creek, producing beef, milk and eggs for the growing number of gold hunters flooding the area.

At this point in the narrative it is interesting to reflect on Richard's life in colonial N.S.W compared with the life his father must have led in England by the same age, and the extent to which the family's experiences since their arrival in 1840 reflected many of the major themes of early European settlement of Australia. We often tend to overlook the fact that the history of a nation is composed by the separate histories of the individuals who make up that nation. In many ways, the history of the Hargreaves family represents in microcosm the broader Australian story.

The period after their return from the Bendigo fields was one of relative affluence, and in addition to the purchase of the Adelong Creek property, Henry Hargreaves purchased a further 144 acres at Webb's Lane, Mundongo, on which he was to settle in 1861 and live out the remainder of his life. He also bought an hotel in Adelong in 1855 but disposed of it the same year, possibly to recoup losses from an unsuccessful foray into gold mining at the Adelong fields.

It was in 1855 that Richard struck out on his own account and acquired the acreage which was to become the foundation block of the "Woodvale" property. Whether it was his share of the Bendigo profits or from wages saved while on his father's employ that Richard was able to buy his land is not recorded. Nor is there any evidence to explain why Richard took the decision at this particular time to assert his independence. Perhaps the fact that Richard was now 23 is explanation enough, but perhaps a romantic cause was in operation, for in August 1856 he married Vine Julia Levett at the Adelong home of her father, John.

Richard and Vine were married for more than 20 years before they started a family. They had two sons, Richard Sydney who was born in 1878, and Israel (Ral) born in 1879. Details of this period are fairly sketchy though we do know that by 1885 Richard had developed a highly diversified farming operation. In addition to dairying and sheep husbandry his father mentions in the letter of 1870 previously alluded to, that Richard grew maize (corn), wheat and potatoes commercially. We also know he had an extensive kitchen garden, and we can assume that he maintained a small orchard. It is probable that he raised pigs for bacon, given that at this time dairying was mainly geared to butter and cheese production, and there



* *Richard Hargreaves (approx. 1910-12), aged about 80. Born 1832, died 1914, aged 83.*

would have been considerable quantities of skim milk for swill. The dairy that Richard built is described in a letter that Henry wrote to Israel in America in 1884.

Richard is building a Dary (sic) of brick 20x12 inside measurement 4 feet in the ground and 8 feet above the shingled roof (sic). He is having the water brought from the well by a pump and pipes the building will be cemented inside from the bottom up above the ground. His family are all well they have sold over 2 tons of cheese this season besides a weekly sale of butter from 20 to 40 pounds, receiving from 1/- to 1/6 a pound.

As there was an extensive cellar under the house and a 'vineyard' on the side of the hill, it can be assumed that Richard also distilled his own wine.

The general picture that emerges of Richard's life in the period after his marriage is that it contrasts sharply with the 23 years of his early



• "Woodvale" about 1912. Left to right: Percy Hargreaves, Richard Hargreaves, Clive Bowland, May Kindred, Darby Kindred and Annabella Hargreaves (Cutting).

life. As we've seen, his formative years were characterised by numerous changes in direction as his father dabbled in one type of employment after another, or as the family was to relocate itself after two floods. After 'leaving home' to buy his own property, Richard's life became more sedentary and he seems to have devoted most of his energies to developing "Woodvale". Dairying and cropping would have restricted him from moving about, even assuming, as was probably the case, that he engaged casual labour during busy periods. Unlike his father, he didn't have a large pool of helpers to draw upon to keep things running during his absences, and indeed the late arrival of children of their own suggests that he and Vine undertook much of the hard work associated with the development of "Woodvale".

It is worth noting that farming in the third quarter of the 19th century in Australia was not yet highly mechanised. The mention of eight horses in the stock audit would indicate this. However despite the demands of the property, Richard did not entirely purge himself of the prospecting urge. Henry mentions in his letters (1870) that Richard had located a vein of gold bearing quartz in the hills some 20 miles from

Tumut. There were obviously periodic relapses of gold fever, but the achievements at "Woodvale" strongly suggest that Richard's primary interest was in developing his property.

Vine Hargreaves died shortly after giving birth to her second son (Ral). Richard married his second wife, Annabella Cutting in 1881. They had one son, Percy. All three children were enrolled in the Mundongo school and were among the earliest pupils. Richard (junior) and Ral were six and four respectively when they first went to school in



• "Woodvale" 1990. Second house slightly remodelled.



• *Norman and daughter Norma in front of Mundongo school which second and third generations attended.*

1883. Percy followed suit in 1888. Richard now led a fairly settled lifestyle, particularly compared with his own youth.

Richard was helped on the farm by his three sons. Sadly Percy died on New Year's Eve, 1912, aged 21 years. (Just prior to his marriage). Richard himself passed away in October, 1914 at the age of 83 years. Annabella continued to run the property and after her death in 1918, Richard and Vine's eldest son, Richard Sydney, took over "Woodvale".

Towards the end of the Boer War, Richard Sydney was sent to South Africa. However, the war ended but he stayed on for one year as a member of the Peace Corps.

Richard Sydney, or Dick as he was more commonly known, married Clara Mabel Foord in 1904, the second daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Foord also of Tumut. They



• *"Woodvale" from Lacmalac Road, 1990.*



• *Richard Sydney Hargreaves.*



• *Richard S. Hargreaves (about 1901). The Boer War had just ended as he arrived in South Africa, but he served for one year in the Peace Corps.*



• *Clara Mabel Hargreaves and Marjorie, taken early 1950s or late 1940s.*



• *Front row, left to right: Dick, Nina, Rita and Marj. Back row: Sid (now deceased) and Norm.*

had nine children. (Five still living). Keith Richard, Rita Vine, Sidney Charles, Marjorie Anna, Norman Clyde, Richard, Clair Wallace (Bill), Annabel Beatrice and Nina Mabel. Dick and Clara lived and farmed at Bombowlee before moving to "Woodvale". He was generally considered to be a progressive farmer and appears to have prospered, for even in the hard years in which he lived, Richard was known to contribute generously to a number of worthy causes, and was a highly respected member of the community.

It is interesting to note that in his obituary, Richard was described as an *Unobtrusive citizen ... a neighbourly neighbour, a worthy friend*. These attributes paint Richard as being a conventional, if respected, person. Certainly by comparison with his father, and more especially his grandfather, Richard did lead a less adventurous, more conventional life. Perhaps this is as much a judgement on the community as it is of the man himself, for by the time of his death in 1940, Tumut has been settled by Europeans for over a century.

In a space of three generations of Hargreaves, Tumut has changed from being a frontier outpost peopled by squatters and diggers to a closely settled farming community. In many respects Richard Sydney Hargreaves mirrored his times.

Following his death, Sid and Clair (Bill) worked "Woodvale" in partnership until Bill enlisted in the armed forces at the beginning of World War II. Their mother Clara continued to live on the property until her death in 1959. Under the terms of her will, the estate was to be divided between the nine children of the union, although Keith, who was killed in the war, and Bill, who died accidentally, predeceased her. In this way the "Woodvale" of 1885 was broken up.

The current "Woodvale" property is in fact three of nine shares, Keith's shares having been passed to his brother, Norman Clyde Hargreaves. Until 1960 Norman worked a property at Gilmore, but sold this and formed a partnership with his son, Richard John, the 280 acre parcel that now constitutes "Woodvale". Norman had in 1934 married Helena Grace Lavis and they already had their seven children before moving to Lacmalac. They are: Norma Clare, Richard John, Cynthia Anne, Ian Francis, Rosemary, Rhonda June and Leonie Maria. All seven survive and between them have provided Norman with thirty grandchildren and so far thirty-three great-grandchildren with whom to celebrate the sesqui-centenary of the Hargreaves arrival in Australia.



• Present generations working "Woodvale", Richard John, 52 (4th), Richard Norman, 28 (5th) and Richard James, 8 (6th).

From 1960 the truncated "Woodvale" has undergone a change in operation from mixed farming to a single emphasis on dairying, although dairying was always a major focus even from the early days. Today "Woodvale" is a highly mechanised dairying operation, with a total concentration of milk production. This is reflected in the composition of the herd which is now predominantly Friesian, whereas in 1960 higher butterfat producing breeds were more favoured. Gone also are the sheep and pigs which characterised the mixed farming approach up to 1960. Wheat, maize and other commercial crops have similarly disappeared and in their place are improved and irrigated pastures. "Woodvale", with its modern "herringbone" dairy is one of the few properties supplying milk to Wagga Inland Dairies. Some beef cattle are carried from time to time.

Norman continued to share farm with Richard until 1982 when he retired to move into town. In 1970 Grace Hargreaves died, and Norman, in 1974, married Eileen Hills (nee Garland) with whom he now resides in Carey Street, Tumut. Richard John Hargreaves continues to farm "Woodvale" in partnership with his son, Richard Norman. Richard (senior) married Veronica Marzol and raised eight children. Richard (Ricky) married Wendy Binks and to date they have six children, five sons and one daughter, thus ensuring that the "Woodvale" property will remain a continuing thread in the Hargreaves' story for the foreseeable future. When, in 2040, the Hargreaves family celebrates its bicentenary of settlement in Australia, the indications are that "Woodvale" will play a central role in those celebrations.

The "Woodvale" Family (1918-1990)

Richard and Clara and their Nine Children

After Richard (senior's) death, his wife Annabella continued to maintain the "Woodvale" property with the assistance of a manager. After her death, Richard (Dick), his wife Clara and seven of their nine children (two girls yet to be born), moved to "Woodvale" from Bombowlee where he had been farming for some years. His brother Israel (Ral) took over the Bombowlee property which in turn was farmed by his son, Colin and today is run by his grandson, Maxwell Hargreaves.

In August, 1918, a buggy pulled by two white horses, "Bluebell" and "Billy", and containing Clara and some of the children, duly arrived at the farmhouse. (Richard and the older boys having removed their furniture in a vehicle drawn by "Punch" and "Dolly"). The house was set amongst the trees about three-quarters of a mile from the road and half a mile from the river, and built of slabs of timber with a shingled roof. The kitchen and living area were separated from the bedrooms by a walkway or "breezeway" where colourful bougainvillea and creepers grew.

In 1924 the house was updated and the shingle roof replaced with iron. The shingles were stacked in a woodshed and provided kindling to start the fires for many years to come. The slab sides of the old house were used to build the stables which

have endured the elements and in 1990, still provide shelter for an animal or two when required, as well as storage for machinery. A bedroom was provided in the new house for Clara's father who lived with them intermittently.

In the "old" days, the track from the road to the house was rutted and winding. This was caused by the logs, stumps, briars and trees which had to be avoided. However, this didn't deter the many friends and relations who flocked to "Woodvale" to share the happy family gatherings. These get-togethers seemed to take place quite regularly, picnics by the river, tennis, cricket, rounders — you name it, they played it! Friendly contests between the "Woodvale" brothers Keith, Sid, Norm, Dick and Bill and their Bombowlee cousins Jack, Col and Arthur plus a few extras, were played with great zeal and merriment. Later, the football skills of Norman, Bill and Colin came to the fore when they played for Tumut in the famous Maher Cup teams. Often on Sunday nights there would be 15-20 extra people for tea and later, with lanterns swinging from the axles they would wend their way home. Singalongs around the piano were also a regular event, and there were always lots of young people enjoying themselves and hospitality provided by Dick and Clara, a very popular couple. All the family joined in and it was a happy household.

- *"Woodvale" (1926). Annabel and Nina on "pet", Norman in white hat, Dick and Bill.*





A Sunday afternoon, "Woodvale" 1938.

Back row, left to right: E. Anderson, Sid Hargreaves, Keith Hargreaves, L. Foord, Norman Hargreaves, Marj. Hargreaves (Dick's wife), Annabel Hargreaves, D. Tozer, Bill Hargreaves, Reg McGrath (holding Kay), and Rita (his wife).

Second row: Richard Sydney Hargreaves, Nellie ((Sid's wife), Mary and Una Anderson, Roxy (Keith's wife) Edie Foord, Grace Hargreaves (holding Richard) and Clara Hargreaves.

Front row: Dick Hargreaves, Garry McGrath, Norma Davey, Pat Webb and Shirley Dean.

Because of the proximity of the river (about half a mile from the house), all the young Hargreaves loved swimming and fishing. One of the outings to the river almost ended in tragedy! For safety, a wire was strung between two willow trees — one on the river bank and one on the stoney island which divided the stream. As it was fast flowing, the wire assisted to cross to the island where it was safer to swim. One of the children apparently made their mother lose her grip on the wire and she was carried quickly downstream by the current. She managed to catch a willow branch which was overhanging in the water! She told the children to get their father who was at the dairy at the time. He was summoned and came running! The children expected a great lifesaving rescue and were surprised when Dad looked about and found a long branch which he held out to their mother to hold onto while he hauled her to safety! This episode didn't dampen the enthusiasm for picnics on the river. As a matter of fact, the Boxing Day Picnic became a traditional event and continued

until the completion of the Blowering Dam in the 1960s when the course of the river changed and the water temperature dropped significantly. Even though swimming is undesirable, fishing for trout remains as popular today as it did all those years ago.



• "Woodvale", 1925-6. Nina (in front), Annabel, Bill, Dick, Marj, May Wood (friend) and Keith.

A magnificent Pecan nut tree, possibly from a seed or cutting sent out from America by Sarah Sanders or Israel Hargreaves, grew proudly by the river. It was greatly admired by family and visitors and appreciated by the cows and horses as they rested under the leafy branches. It yielded much fruit. (The writer, when aged about five, can remember going with her Grandpa through thistles as high as herself, to gather "calico" flour bags of nuts). They were delicious to eat — once the knack of opening them was mastered!

Empire Day, 24th May was another occasion when the families got together. It was also a half-day school holiday and this enabled the children to complete the building of the huge bonfire. In the dwindling daylight and with a definite hint of frost in the air, everyone would gather around for the lighting of the fire and soon the air would be filled with the sound of exploding crackers, and lit up with zooming skyrockets.

After the move to "Woodvale" the family continued to attend Mundongo School, where their father and uncles had also attended. Here, Mr Bob Nicholls, the only teacher, tried his hardest to instil the Three R's. He must have succeeded as the family acquitted themselves admirably when they went on to secondary education in Tumut. Several of the children were prefects and Norman and Dick were Captains of the School in 1931 and 1932 respectively. These were happy days and close and lasting friendships developed. Whilst a horse was the usual means of transport to Mundongo, a horse and sulky became the mode of travel to Tumut Intermediate High School. Floods often prevented the children from attending school.

As the cows were hand milked each morning (and evening) and the boys assisted at the dairy, a routine was established which was stringently adhered to. At 7.45 the "breakfast" bell was rung and the boys knew they had about three-quarters of an hour to leave the dairy, wash, change into school clothes, eat breakfast and saddle the horse! They usually arrived at the school fence just as the bell rang. Even though she had help, the girls helped their mother with household chores and cut the school lunches. The after-school chores included finishing off at the dairy and feeding the poddy calves and pigs which were fattened up and transported to market. There was quite an extensive orchard and garden which yielded fruit for preserving and jam-making. Butter was regularly made in a hand-turned churn, and the

fowls had to be fed and locked up at night. There were plenty of chores for all!

Early "Woodvale" was not the well-improved property it is today. Rabbits, briars, stumps and logs were prevalent, and the kids spent many winters going out after tea and stoking fires to get rid of fallen logs, etc., while the battle with the rabbits went on continuously until the Myxomatosis plague in the early 1950s.

The highlights of the late 1920s were the purchasing of the first family car — a Buick, and the installation of the telephone. The family was more comfortably able to visit friends and an outing to the pictures on Saturday nights became a regular event. The family also enjoyed an occasional holiday at the Manly beachside.

During the war years the girls, Marjorie, Annabel and Nina helped their brother Sid on the farm — milking the cows, etc. Norman by this time had established his own farm at Gilmore.

Keith and Bill had enlisted, Rita was married and Richard (Dick), who had joined the Bank of NSW on leaving school, had his career interrupted when he served with the RAAF.

The Children

All nine children were born at Tumut and attended Mundongo School, except Rita. She rode daily to the Tumut School. This enabled her to collect the mail, do any minor shopping and to attend her piano lessons. They all went on to Tumut Intermediate High School.

1st Child: **Keith Richard**

Born 1905. Killed in action 11-11-42. Keith was 13 years of age when he moved to "Woodvale" with his family. After spending some years on the farm, he and his brother Norman worked a small farmlet at "Mill Angle", Tumut. They later formed a partnership and conducted a milk run in the Tumut area.

Keith married Roxy Roberts. There were no children of the marriage.

Details of War Service

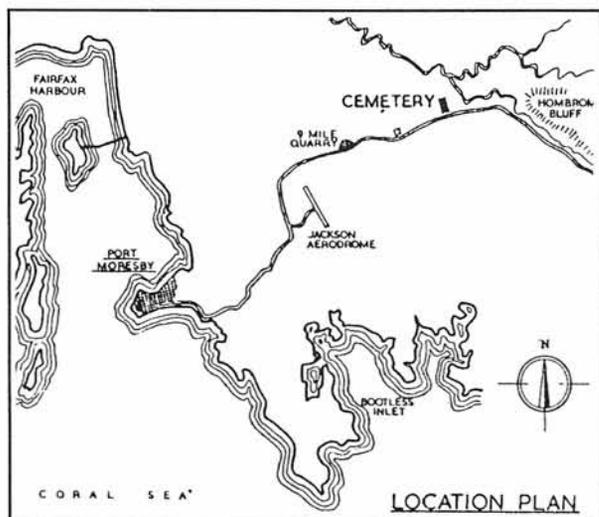
- Enlisted in the 2nd Australian Imperial Force at Paddington, NSW on August 5th, 1941.
- Served in Australia with the 2nd/1st Australian Infantry Battalion.
- Embarked at Sydney for service overseas per His Majesty's Transport 'LL' Convoy on 2-11-41.

- Served in the Middle East until March, 1942; Ceylon until August 1942; and in New Guinea from 15th September 1942 with the 2nd/1st Australian Infantry Battalion.
- Killed in action in New Guinea 11-11-42.

Decorations, Awards or Medals

1. 1939/45 Star
2. Pacific Star
3. Defence Medal
4. War Medal
5. Australian Service Medal

Keith's grave is in Port Moresby (Bomana) War Cemetery.



2nd Child: Rita Vine

Rita was born in 1907 and spent her childhood at Bombowlee. She moved to "Woodvale" with her family in 1918. As the eldest daughter, Rita soon became proficient at doing household chores as well as helping out on the farm if required. Her leisure pursuits included reading, dancing and tennis. Rita also enjoyed horse riding, which was just as well because that was the mode of transport to school.

In 1932 Rita married Mr Reginald McGrath, and the next year moved to Bombowlee where they operated a mixed farm until Reg's death in 1982. Rita enjoyed a long and happy association with the Tumut CWA, being involved in many of their projects and activities.

Two children, Garth (Garry) and Kathleen were born of the union and reside at Tumut and

Lacmalac (previously part of the "Woodvale" estate) respectively.

For the past few years Rita has lived in a unit in Russell Street, Tumut. As well as the two children, she has six grand-daughters, four great grand-daughters and two great grandsons (14 descendants).

Garry married Judith Riley and they have three daughters; Linda (married Don Bone, has a daughter Miranda); Jan (married Alex Gosman, two daughters, Ashley and Haylie); and Robyn.

Kathleen married Norman French. They also have three daughters; Norma, married to David Walker, has Clare, Stuart (the first boy in the family for 55 years), and Mitchell. Barbara is married to Mark Wilkinson, and Sandra, the youngest daughter, resides in Tumut. Unfortunately, Norman French was accidentally killed at work early in 1990.

3rd Child: Sidney Charles

Sid was born in Tumut in 1909 and spent most of his life at "Woodvale" working with his father and brothers. In the early 1930s he married Miss Nellie Edgar, the daughter of a neighbouring farmer and they raised five children; Patricia, Shirley, Ronald, Keith and Diane. His wife, Nellie, predeceased him by several years, and sadly, his daughter Shirley died in 1988, aged 55 years.

During the war years, and as his brothers had enlisted, Sid managed the property with the help of his sisters. His father having passed away in 1940. After the death of his mother and the subsequent division of "Woodvale", he and his family lived and successfully farmed his block of land at "Bonview" on the Lacmalac Road. He remained there until 1987 when his failing eyesight forced him to retire to a unit in Tumut. Sidney Charles Hargreaves passed away in February 1988, aged 78 years. His property "Bonview" was sold, except for the portion owned and occupied by his daughter Diane and family.

4th Child: Marjorie Anna

Marjorie was born at Tumut and, apart from the first seven years of her life which was spent at Bombowlee, she resided at "Woodvale". Like her siblings she attended Mundongo School and later Tumut High. Being the second eldest girl in the family Marj. soon became proficient at household chores, cooking, jam making, butter churning and fruit preserving.



• At "Woodvale" about 1940. Left to right: Nina, Dick, Marjorie and Annabel.

During the war years Marjorie, and her two sisters Annabel and Nina assisted their brother Sid at the dairy as well as carrying out home and farm duties.

After the death of her father and later, the marriages of Annabel and Nina, Marjorie continued to live with her mother at "Woodvale", escorting her on outings and to CWA meetings of which she was an active member. They were keen followers of sport — especially Maher Cup football when her brothers were playing.

Marjorie lovingly cared for her mother during her declining years. After her death in 1959, Marjorie moved to the Wollongong area where she resided with her brother and sister-in-law, Dick and Marj. Hargreaves. She now lives in Thirroul and is actively involved in community affairs. Being a keen lawn bowler, Marjorie plays regularly at Thirroul and neighbouring clubs. She always enjoys a visit to Tumut where she has many friends and relatives.

5th Child: Norman Clyde

Norman was born in 1913 and farmed all his life in the Tumut district. For some years he conducted a milk run in the town, firstly with his brother Keith, then after moving to Gilmore, on his own. As the retired owner of the "Woodvale" property, his story is well documented in previous chapters.

Norman still recalls a droving trip he took in the 1920s with his elderly Uncle Jim, driving the

supply waggon, and his brother Bill, taking a mob of cattle and horses from Tumut Plains up Talbingo Mountain road to the snow leases the other side of Kiandra. The trip took over a week. The first night they camped at Talbingo. The next morning they had to round up the cattle who had strayed past the sleeping dog who had slept soundly and failed in his duties!

"Woodvale", the home of his youth and then for the last 23 years of his working life, has a special place in his heart and a wealth of wonderful memories.

In 1983 Norman was awarded a Long Service Certificate for his loyal dedication to the Bush Fire Brigade, which spanned over many years at Gilmore and at Lacmalac.

As a schoolboy Norman represented his school in swimming (carnivals were held near the Tumut Bridge, soon to be replaced), athletics, cricket and football, often captaining the teams. He represented Tumut in football and still maintains an interest in the Tumut Rugby League Old Boys Committee. Norman enjoys the TV coverage of most sporting events, and still barracks for the "Blues" in the football season.



• "Woodvale" has been farmed over six generations of Hargreaves. These are the last four. Left to right: Richard Norman, Richard John, Norman Clyde and in front, Richard James.

6th Child: **Richard**

Richard, or Dick, was 5 years old when he moved to "Woodvale". He enjoyed the healthy life on the farm where he shared the chores, games and outings with his family. At high school Dick excelled at sport, representing Tumut in cricket, football and swimming. In later years this sporting prowess was carried over to golf and bowls. A feature of his banking career was his involvement in community affairs after serving on numerous sporting, school and RSL committees.

Dick did not become a farmer but chose to join the Bank of NSW (Westpac) in 1932. His first branch was Grenfell, then Hillston, Adelong, Ariah Park, Kikoira, Temora, Crookwell, Tallimba, Bateman's Bay, Murrumburrah, Braidwood, Corrimal and manager at Mathoura and Batlow before retiring in 1974. He also relieved in numerous branches during his 42 years with the bank. Dick's career was interrupted by War Service in 1942 when he joined the RAAF and was stationed in the following places; Shepparton, Melbourne, Port Moresby, Goodenough Island and Wagga.

Dick and Marjorie retired to the beautiful seaside resort of Thirroul on the South Coast where they are still very active in the community, particularly at the Thirroul Community Centre. Dick is still Treasurer of some organisations, enjoys an occasional game of bowls and revisiting the places they have lived in. Even though Dick's working life contrasted sharply with that of his brothers, he has not lost contact with the land. Daughter Bronwyn married a farmer at Mathoura and Dick and Marj. enjoy regular visits to the south-western part of the State, as well as trips to Tumut where Rita, Norman and Nina still reside.

Richard married Marjorie Bell and they raised three children — David, Bronwyn and Ross.

7th Child: **Clair (Bill)**

The fifth and youngest son of Richard Sidney and Clara Mabel Hargreaves (nee Foord) was born at Tumut on 7-7-1917.

As a boy Bill was a pupil at Mundongo Public School. In 1941 Bill married Margaret Josephine O'Brien, the youngest daughter of Thompson J. and Alma J. O'Brien (nee Smith). They had five children.



• *Clara Hargreaves with son Clair Wallace (Bill) Hargreaves, 1940.*

In February 1942 Bill enlisted in the 2nd Australian Imperial Force at Paddington NSW and served with units in the 5th Australian Line of Communications and 1st Armoured Brigade. He was discharged in May 1944 and received a War Medal and an Australian Service Medal.

Bill worked all his life on the family property at "Woodvale" until 1958 when he was engaged on the snagging work at the Tumut River which was undertaken by the Snowy Mountains Authority and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. In March 1959 Bill was seriously injured in an accident which took place during the snagging operations. He died at Wagga Hospital on 5-4-59 at the age of 42 years. His death resulted from injuries sustained from the accident. He is buried alongside his mother and father in the Tumut cemetery.

Bill was a very active sportsman. In 1928 at the age of 11, he competed in the Tumut Swimming Carnival and won the Champion Medal for the under 12 years. In later years he played cricket with Tumut Plains. As it turned out though, Rugby League was to be his forte and he played with Tumut's Maher Cup Team and was considered as being one of their most rugged forwards.

8th Child: **Annabel Beatrice**

Annabel was born after her family moved to "Woodvale" and she lived there until her marriage to Mr Paul Calanchini in 1945. She left Tumut to live in Melbourne, and when Paul was offered a position at Wilson's Promontory Light Station, they moved there. Wilson's Promontory is a rugged isolated area off the southern-most tip of Victoria and accessible from the mainland only by boat. They grew their own vegetables but a boat brought their supplies once a month — depending on the weather! This was a great event as there was always news from home, papers and many library books, as Anne was an avid reader.

Anne never really developed "sea legs" and the trips were a nightmare, especially with a new baby. Over a period of three years Annabel returned to "Woodvale" to await the birth of her three children. Joe in 1950, Clare in 1951 and Kaye in 1952. The return home with the newborn children was never easy and Anne dreaded the boat trip from Port Albert by ketch and then by rowboat to Wilson's Promontory.

In late 1954 (so the children could attend school) they were posted to Cape Otway — about 24 miles from Apollo Bay on the picturesque Great Ocean Road. Here they purchased their first car and this enabled the family to visit relations in Melbourne and to make their yearly visit to "Woodvale" easier.

Anne and Paul also served at Cape Nelson near Portland where Anne was actively involved in her children's schooling and was President of the Mothers' Club. She also developed an interest in Aussie Rules football, switching her allegiance from Rugby League! So that the children could further their education (at tertiary level) the family moved to Cape Schanck, only 55 miles from Melbourne.

Anne served on the school council of Rosebud and after Paul retired they moved there to live.

Here they both became very involved with lawn bowling — Anne becoming an A-Grade pennant player, a club champion, President and Secretary.

After her death the club honored her with an "Ann Calanchini Memorial Day" at which Paul presented the trophies.

Their son, Joe, hopes to continue this tradition.

Annabel passed away in 1987, and Paul in 1989.

9th Child: **Nina Mabel**

Nina was the ninth and youngest child of Richard and Clara. She was born after the family moved to "Woodvale" and when she was old enough, rode a pony to school. Flooding at Bombowlee often prevented the children from attending school — they liked the occasional day off!

Nina enjoyed life on the farm, the special family gatherings on Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Empire Day and of course the picnics on the river. During the war years Nina and her sisters, Marj. and Anne assisted their brother Sid on the farm. This involved milking the cows morning and evening as well as all the other chores associated with the running of "Woodvale". They also knitted scarves and sox for The Red Cross.

Saturday night pictures and local dances were the main leisure time activities. The family owned a Buick, this enabled the girls to travel to their outings in comparative comfort. Nina lived at "Woodvale" until her marriage to Mr Leo Crampton, when she moved to Tumut.

Whilst her children were at school, Nina assisted on the canteen, helped out a school functions and generally led a 'quiet' life, which she enjoyed. She was also a member of the Church Women's Union.

A keen Rugby League supporter, and always interested in sport, Nina took up bowls when her family grew up. It wasn't long before she was playing Pennant bowls and representing her club at District Meetings. Nina is currently the Singles Champion of the Tumut Club.

All the Hargreaves family developed recreational sporting skills during their lives — no doubt these skills had their foundations on the "playing fields" at "Woodvale".

Nina and Leo have three children: Jan, Roslyn and Jill.

RICHARD BRANCH

[Sheet 2]

Children	G-children	G-G-children	G-G-G children	G-G-G Chldrn
Israel H. (Ral)	1. <u>Jack</u> b. 8.1.07 d. 20.6.86 [Never married]	2(a) <u>Jocelyn</u> [m. R. Alexander]	2a(i) Faye [m. A. Guyatt] 2a(ii) Lynette [m. R. Birbeck] 2a(iii) Wendy [m. M. Carroll] 2a(iv) Brian [m. M. Hensben]	2a(i) A. Hannah 2a(ii) A. Ben 2a(iii) A. Alexander 2a(iv) A. Erin
		2(b) <u>Fred</u> [m. R. Patroni]	2b(i) Kenneth [m. L. Everingham] 2b(ii) Carolyn [m. C. Willcox] 2b(iii) Paul [m. S. Cannell]	2b(i) A. Stacey 2b(ii) A. Leah
		2(c) <u>Arthur C.</u> [m. S. Dean]	2c(i) Margaret [m. R. Bowden] 2c(ii) Alison 2c(iii) John 2c(iv) Michael	
		3(a) <u>Peter F.</u> [m. L. Rollings]	3a(i) Wayne 3a(ii) Claire 3a(iii) John	
		3(b) <u>Maxwell</u> [m. J. Luff]	3b(i) Craig 3b(ii) Andrew 3b(iii) Bradley 3b(iv) Katrina 3b(v) Justine	
		3(c) <u>Janelle</u> [m. R. Masters]	3c(i) Trent 3c(ii) Kurt 3c(iii) Natasha	
		3(d) <u>Cynthia</u> [m. A. Perkins]	3d(i) Timothy 3d(ii) Alison	
		4(a) <u>Lynette</u> [m. J. Desmond]	4a(i) Melissa 4a(ii) Sean	
		4(b) <u>Paul</u> [m. A. Webb]	4b(i) Christopher 4b(ii) Carly	
		3. <u>Colin M.</u> [m. I. McInnes] b. 7. 11. 12 d. 10. 8. 83.		
4. <u>Arthur</u> [m. M. Hart] b. 3. 12. 14				

Israel Henry Hargreaves "Ral" (1879-1964) and Family



• "Ral" (Israel Henry, grandson of Henry, born at "Woodvale")

My father, writes Arthur, Ral's youngest son, was born at Tumut 18-11-1879 and, as his mother died the same day, he spent some of his early life with his mother's family at Levetts at Mundongo.

Later after his father remarried (to Annabella Cutting) he lived at "Woodvale" with his father, stepmother, brother Richard and later half-brother Percy. During this time he sometimes rode racehorses as an amateur jockey for Percy at local meetings.

He left "Woodvale" at one stage after an incident with his stepmother (it is said he tipped a bucket of milk over her). His travels took him to the Pilliga area of NSW, and towns such as Baradine and Gulargambone used to get a mention when he later told us about his adventures as he apparently worked on stations in that area. Later he spent some time in Sydney where he drove a horse-drawn delivery van for Anthony Horderns.

During this era he married Martha Dodd at Marrickville.

Coming back to Tumut the family lived on a small farm at Gocup where Muriel, Colin and Arthur were born. Jack the eldest was born in Sydney.

We moved from there after the death of his father in 1914 and stepmother in 1918 (Percy having died in 1912), first to Mundongo and then to the Bombowlee farm where we spent the years right up to World War II. In fact it was the family home up to Dad's death in 1964, Mum having died in 1947.

Life at Bombowlee was a mix of good years and some not so good, but by and large we all managed to have a good time with plenty to do especially during the summer months when the river was the main attraction. In winter months rabbit trapping was a good source of a little bit of spending money for us younger boys at the time.

As we ran a small dairy and had plenty of fowls and turkeys as well as pigs and also a good vegetable garden, we managed to live pretty well.

Brother Jack played in the town band for many years and once, with Dave Herron as bandmaster, they won an important band competition at Leeton against a big collection of bands from other much bigger towns. Colin played football for Tumut during the years when the Tumut team won and held the prestigious Maher Cup for several seasons. Norman, Dick and Bill from the Richard Hargreaves family also played



• Ral (Israel) Hargreaves, son of Richard.

for Tumut during that era and were all regarded as heroes by the local followers of the game.

World War II put a stop to the quiet country life for lots of people including our family and I don't think things were ever quite the same from then on, but we older ones can look back on the 'old days' with some fond memories and a lot of nostalgia.

Israel (Ral) Henry Hargreaves

Ral married Miss Martha Dodd in Marrickville, Sydney. They had four children; Jack, Muriel, Colin and Arthur, who is the only surviving member of the family.

Jack

Born in Sydney in 1907 and moved to Tumut with his parents in 1914. He lived and worked on the family farm at Bombowlee and was a familiar figure as he rode everywhere on his pushbike, having never learned to drive a car. He was very interested in music and played for many years with the town band. In the late 1920s he built his own radio and derived much enjoyment from listening to it. Jack died in 1986 aged 79 years. He never married.

Muriel Isobel Lockyer

Born in Tumut in 1910. She lived most of her life in Tumut and married Mr Louis Garfield Kell in 1943. They raised three children; a daughter Joyclyn and twin sons, Frederick and Arthur (who still reside in the Tumut area). Joyce married Mr Ray Alexander and they have four children and four grandchildren. Fred married Roberta Patroni and they have three children and two grandchildren. Arthur married Shirley Dean and they have four children. Muriel passed away in 1964. There are twenty descendants.

Colin Middleton

Born in Tumut in 1912. He lived and worked on the family farm at Bombowlee all of his life. His son, Maxwell, now runs the farm. Colin died in 1983 aged 71. Always a great sportsman, Colin played for several years with the famous Maher Cup football team where he earned the nickname of "Hero", having been a consistent try scorer for the "Blues". The team took out the premiership in 1940 defeating West Wyalong in the grand final. Colin married Ina McInnes and they had four children; Peter, Max, Janelle and Cynthia. There are eleven grandchildren; Wayne, Claire and John

Hargreaves, Craig, Andrew and Bradley (twins deceased), Katrina and Justine Hargreaves, Trent, Kurt and Natasha Masters and Timothy and Alison Perkins. There are 15 descendants.

Arthur Clarence

(His story). "Born 1914 at Tumut. Left school at 15 years of age and spent some time on Dad's farm at Bombowlee. As work was scarce at Tumut I rode a pushbike to Victoria and worked for several seasons on tobacco farms (managed by George Levett, second cousin) at Myrtleford and on pine plantations at Bright and Wandiligong. Also at tobacco plant nurseries at Deniliquin NSW, where the plants were grown in a bluemould-free environment and transported back to Myrtleford ready for planting out in the field. We employed about sixty aboriginals during this operation for picking and packing the seedlings. Both men and women were employed and we had a good working relationship.

"Joined the army in 1940 and after training, sailed on the *Queen Mary* to Bombay. Sailed on to Egypt, then on to Palestine by train from the Suez Canal. We went on to Libya where our forces were chased back to Tobruk and held under seige for 10 months. Left Tobruk by destroyer and moved to Syria until a hasty move back to Egypt to help halt Rommel's German Army on its move toward the Suez Canal. Took part in the Alamein battle, being at this time a Jeep driver for our Brigadier, and at different times acted as driver for General Montgomery (8th Army Commander) and Field Marshall Alexander (GOC Middle East). I also served in the first seaborne action against the Japanese forces at Lae and Finchhafen. After several months in New Guinea we returned to Australia on leave, and it was during this time that Margaret and I were married.

"After my discharge from the army, I moved back to Tumut to farm life. I also took on a cream run, carting cream from the Blowering Dairy Farmers to the Tumut Butter Factory, as well as growing broom millet for the local broom factory. After the Blowering Dam project started we moved to Sydney and have lived here ever since."

Arthur married Margaret Hart. They have two children, Lynette and Paul. There are four grandchildren; Melissa and Sean Desmond, and Christopher and Carly Hargreaves. They have six descendants.

Israel Henry Hargreaves has 41 descendants living.

CHAPTER THREE

Sarah

AND THEN came Sarah. Richard was almost two when Sarah was born, January 8, 1834. She met this world in the village of Whalley in Lancashire, England.

She was six years old when the family set sail from Liverpool on the *Champion* bound for a new life in faraway Australia. Richard was eight, Sarah six, Israel not quite three and John just three months old.

It may have been the circumstances of the times, or of the place, or perhaps some spark of wondering about far places, but when Sarah died on March 2, 1895, she had travelled more miles than any other member of the family. Just the long trips involved one from England to Australia, and return to America. *To Australia again* And it was not an easy life. Great sorrow was in her life, but she is remembered as a stalwart lady, always ready to help others.

It must have been a sad time when the baby John died, and the family only a month away from home. Sarah and Richard helped look after Israel and we can picture the support they gave their mother and father in helping meet the sadness when the baby John dies at sea.

It is difficult for us to measure accurately just what builds character. The privations of the five-and-one-half months' trip aboard the *Champion*; the shortage of provisions on the trip as mentioned by Henry thirty years later; the apparent closeness of the family; the association with the convicts on board; and in the small group during the six weeks it took to go 320 miles up country, were all important factors in this building process.

Their lives became centred in the Tooma area in late 1840. While they were still working for John Hay, another John was born. With the growing family, Henry went out on his own, moving to Gundagai. They had just gotten a famunder way when the great flood of 1844 swept everything away. By this time Jane was in the family, so 10 year old Sarah must have been a great help to her mother. The family did a little of everything, made butter and cheese, farmed, operated a dray. When the Second Big Flood in 1852 washed the

family's belongings away, William Henry and Mary Ann had arrived. Not long after the flood James, the youngest made his appearance. As Henry, Richard and Israel took on various kinds of work, including searching for gold, Sarah helped her mother with the growing family.

Sarah's future was affected when she met Will Sanders. Will had left his home in Tennessee in America, looked for gold in California, then on to Australia when gold was discovered there. It was probably at the Bendigo diggings when Will met Henry and Richard. Perhaps he went with them to Gundagai on a visit — and met and fell in love with Sarah. They were married November 1, 1955 at Gundagai. Will was 29, Sarah 21.



• Adelong at present time.

They settled at Adelong, farming, digging for gold, helping Henry and Susannah in the Public House for a while. Four children were born; Elizabeth in 1857, Alice in 1859, William H. in 1861, and Jefferson Jackson in 1863. Sometime while they were getting their family under way, Will became a British subject.

Not far from Gocup, where Henry and Susannah came after working for John Hay in 1840, and not far from Tumut, where Henry and Susannah settled down for good in 1861, Will and Sarah in 1866 bought a selection of 100 acres at Tarrabandra, fronting the beautiful Tumut River. Sarah's younger brother, William Henry, was their partner.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND GRANTS.



Register Book

Vol. XXXIX Folio 165

W

A. LAND PURCHASE.

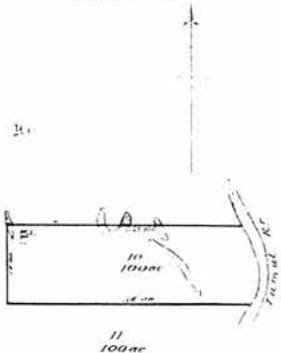
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:—

WHEREAS, at a Sale by Auction of Crown Lands in Our Colony of New South Wales, held at Gundagai in Our said Colony, on the ninth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty six William Marion Sanders of Gundagai in Our said Colony, became the Purchaser of the Land hereinafter described, for the sum of One hundred

pounds Sterling: Now Know Ye, That for and in consideration of the said Sum for and on Our behalf well and truly paid into the Colonial Treasury of Our said Colony, before these Presents are issued, We, with the advice of Our Executive Council of New South Wales, HAVE GRANTED, and for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, DO HEREBY GRANT unto the said

William Marion Sanders, His Heirs and Assigns, Subject to the several and respective Reservations hereinafter mentioned, ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Land in Our said Colony, containing by Admeasurement One hundred Acres be the same more or less, situated in the County of Murray and Parish of Baraburra, on the Summit River Portion No.



COMMENCING on the left bank of the Summit River at the North Eastern corner of portion eleven of One hundred Acres, and bounded thence on the South by part of the Northern boundary line of that portion, bearing West fifty six chains on the West by a line bearing North eight on chain on the North by a line, bearing West fifty three chains and sixty six links to the Summit River; and on the East by that river upwards to the point of Commencement

Scale 200 Chains to an Inch

Being the Land sold as Lot F under the advertisement dated the 31st day of January 1866, with all the Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging: To Hold unto the

said William Marion Sanders His Heirs and Assigns for ever: Provided Nevertheless,

AND We do HEREBY RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all such parts and so much of the said Land as may hereafter be required for making Public Ways, Canals, or Railroads, in, over, and through the same, to be set out by Our Governor for the time-being of Our said Colony, or some person by him authorized in that respect; AND also all Sand, Clay, Stone, Gravel, and Indigenous Timber, and all other Materials, the natural produce of the said Land, which may be required at any time or times hereafter, for the construction and repair of any Public Ways, Bridges, Canals, and Railroads, or any Fences, Embankments, Dams, Sewers, or Drains, necessary for the same, together with the right of taking and removing all such Materials; AND We do HEREBY FURTHER RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the right of full and free ingress, egress, and egress, into, out of, and upon the said Land, for the several purposes aforesaid: In Testimony Whereof, We have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of Our said Colony.

WITNESS Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Our Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South WALES, at Government House, Sydney, in New South WALES aforesaid, this 10th day of October in the 31st Year of Our Reign; and in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty six

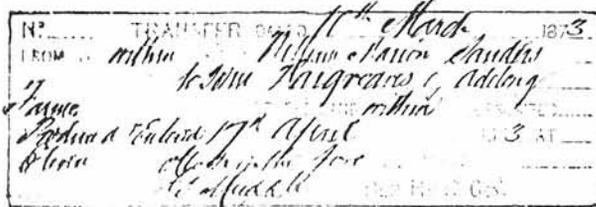
Handwritten signatures and dates, including '10th day of October' and '31st Year of Our Reign'.



• Tarrabandra — part of Wm. Sanders' block.

My father, Jefferson Jackson Sanders, has told me many stories of life at Tarrabandra. He often played with native aborigine children, and he told me of one instance when he had come home very dirty. His mother met him at the footstep, made him take off all his clothes, straightway burned them, and gave him a "corn-cob" scrubbing. My dad lived with his family at Tarrabandra until he was ten years old, so he remembered many of his experiences there.

Why did Will and Sarah sell Tarrabandra, a good farm, and leave the happy life they had there? We just don't know. The Civil War was under way between the North and South in America. Did Will's parents ask for help, or did he and Sarah feel that they should go and help in the destruction that had crossed through Tennessee? Was it just wanderlust?



But whatever the reason, or reasons, they sold Tarrabandra to Sarah's brother, John, in 1873. Her younger sister Jane had married Andrew Laurie Reid a couple of years before. Perhaps a pledge between the sisters had been made, that in the event of the death of either one of them while they had infants, the other would step in. For whatever reason, when Jane died in January of 1885, leaving her young son, Louie, who was 19 months old, Sarah and Will set about to make the long trip back to ^{America} ~~Australia~~, and raised him as their own.

Will and Sarah came from Australia to Tennessee. By 1876 they had moved to Williamson County, Texas. Israel, Selina and their family came from Australia. They visited Will and Sarah, then moved on to "Woodlands" on the San Antonio River in Karnes County, Texas. During the 1880s Will and Sarah, along with their ~~oldest~~ son, Jeff and his wife, built a hotel in Menard, Texas. This hotel was called "The Australian", and is still standing on the banks of the San Saba River in Menard.



• The Australian Hotel, Menard, Texas. Built by Will and Sarah Sanders, Jeff and Ada Sanders ~~Williamson~~ and operated by them in 1880s.

While they were in Menard, there were many visits between the Sanders family and Israel's family. Aunt Sarah is mentioned prominently in many of the old letters.

The terrible sorrow that was to be theirs started in Menard. Their son, William H. died there, and their other son Jeff developed tuberculosis. In 1892 Will and Sarah, and Jeff, his wife, Ada Mae and their children Will and Barney, all headed for a drier climate.

The story of that trek as told by my eldest step-sister, Alice May, at time of writing aged 97, is now inserted.

"It was in 1892 when my father was taken with TB down in Texas where they lived. My father was a person that didn't let any grass grow under his feet. And he had heard of a place in New Mexico that was a very healthful place for people with lung trouble. So in those early days he packed all the family into a covered wagon, which was my dad and my mother, my two older brothers, and a cousin — a young cousin (*Louie Reid, E.S.*) that my grandmother was raising. And he and my



• Sarah Hargreaves, sister of Israel Hargreaves. Married in Australia to William Marion "Will" Sanders and moved from Texas to New Mexico. Israel's eldest daughter, Jane married William Henry "Will" Callaway, and her eldest daughter was named Sarah after Sarah Sanders. The large brooch she is wearing in the above photograph was given to Jane's daughter, Sarah Callaway Delony, and her heirs still have the brooch, although the large pearl it is made of is broken.

grandmother started out over the country to find this place in New Mexico. And they travelled and travelled and finally, when they got to El Paso, they found they were not too far from it — I think about a hundred miles then. And while I was in the party, but hadn't come out to meet the world just yet. But they travelled on up to Tularosa, New Mexico. And it was a little Mexican settlement. (There was) one white family there who hadn't been there too long, and they had two children of three or four years old. But they were the only white family in Tularosa. And my folks were so worn out and tired from their trip that they decided to settle in this little Mexican town. And it was August of 1892 when they landed there. And in October — on October the 7th of the same year — I was born. And I was the middle child, for as time went on, there were two other children that came of that marriage. And I was

quite a curiosity among those Mexicans because they're all dark and I was very white, light hair, white hair in fact. And they would come and borrow me and take me home with them. And my mother was not afraid to let them have me. They would take me home and look after me and bring me back and they thought I was quite a curiosity. And they all said I looked like a doll, and they called me Dolly. And Dolly was the name I went by until I went to school. And my mother said to my father that that child must be called by her name. And so I went to school then with that name. And there were Mexicans there — the old timers — that as long as I can remember when I could go back to visit would call me Dolly."

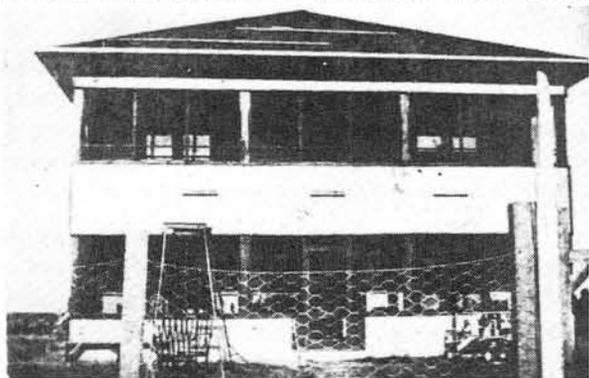
By 1893 Will and Sarah had lost three of their four children. In a letter from Will to his brother-in-law Israel, dated February 11, 1893, written under great stress, he tells of the death of Alice, his daughter, in these words: "This is the hardest blow of our lives. I don't feel like I can live over it. We now have one (left) and I fear he won't be left us long ... I can't write any more this time I am nearly crazy." The one who was left was their



• Will Sanders.

youngest son Jeff, my father, for whose health's sake they had gone west. In fact, he lived a further 46 years and died in 1939. Sarah, his mother, died in 1895, and his father, Will Sanders, died in 1903. They are both buried in the cemetery at Tularosa. What an influence these two had on so many people. After Sarah's death Will lived for a time with his son Jeff and wife Ada, but later he shifted to a place about a mile out of town. His grand-daughter, Alice Mae, again takes up the story.

"So he built a little adobe hut out there and he would come up to Tularosa — and he would come up every morning and stay around our place and have his meals there. And my mother took care of his clothing and cooked for him with the rest of us. And then he would go back and sleep down at his little place. Well, that went on for — I don't remember — several years, but not until he had had a chance to prove up (*improve on the place*). Then he passed away. He finally came up to Tularosa and spent his last few days there with us ... After he passed away my dad had improved this property somewhat for his father. And he felt that he hated to relinquish that. So he let the time pass, run out, and then he refiled on it and took up that property himself. Then the time came that it had to be lived on. So we went down there and built our home there. It was 1906 that we went down there, and there were some improvements made before we moved down there such as some trees put in — some fruit and some poplar trees — and there was this little hut down there. Well at that time that was torn down, and the folks had this large home built there. There were — it was a living room, dining room, kitchen, extra parlor, and about six bedrooms — a great big place — that's built of lumber. And that was in 1906 and we had to go down there and prove up the place



• *Jeff Sanders' home in New Mexico.*

and live there. So we lived there and we made quite a nice home of it, my folks did. And they put in alfalfa fields and that was our main support — was from alfalfa — and had a nice orchard there and it really is a nice place. And in 1916 — we only lived there ten years — in 1916 we had the unfortunate thing of having it burn down, and it took my mother's life."

Three years later Jeff married Hazel Sifleet, and they had two children, myself and sister Alice Jeanette.

The stories that Alice Mae Parker (nee Sanders) tells about life in Tularosa in those early days all shed some light on the activities of people when they had to help themselves and make their own fun. They also make clear some of the characteristics of Sarah and Will Sanders, "Granddaddy", and of his son Jeff and his wife, Ada.

Here is her story of how they raised funds to build their own church in Tularosa.

"My mother, Mrs Sanders, and Mrs Clayton, and a lot of the ladies decided that they couldn't bring their children up without some religious training of some kind. And they formed a club called the Ladies' Earnest Working Club and decided to get busy and raise money in some way to build up this church. And we — they would meet and decide to have an ice cream social. And they would send the children out around the town and in the surrounding country the day before to solicit cakes for the social and eggs and milk to make the ice cream with. And the day of the social, why these same ladies would gather there under the trees on the land where they were planning to build the church, and freeze the ice cream. They would bring the children and the boys would turn the freezers and we'd go out and collect the things that were donated for the ice cream social and we'd work all morning — the children and the women — to make this ice cream. We'd go home and clean up and put on our best bib-and-tucker and go back to buy the ice cream. And all the town's people would come and buy ice cream, and we'd sell ice cream until we sold out. And they sold a big dish of ice cream and a large piece of cake for 25 cents. And that's the way they made the money to build the church they called a community church which was later taken over and made into a building that they called the Women's Club. And we helped build the church, we made the ice

cream, we went and ate it, and paid for it, and that's the way they got the first church in Tularosa. And after the church was built, why, there was not a special minister assigned to the church. It was just ministers that were going through the country and would stop and preach now and then. And we had a youth group and all the nice little things that churches put on in the way of socials and entertainments was put on there in that building."

And then she told of an improvement. "After Alamogordo was built and there was an ice house built there, why my mother used to have a standing order with the ice house to send up a hundred pounds of ice to her on the night train every Saturday night. And my brothers would hitch up a team and go get it early in the morning and bring it to our home there west of town. My mother would have the ice cream all mixed and we would freeze the ice cream before we went to Sunday School. And then it was a two-gallon freezer and we would have two gallons of ice cream there every Sunday. And different people that knew we had ice cream, or that wanted to stop by, they all had some ice cream. And we ate ice cream all day Sunday.

"And maybe there would be a little ice left over from freezing the ice cream and my mother would put it in a box or wrap it up somehow and put her butter and milk and things like that as close to it as she could and make it last as long as she could during that week until the next hundred pounds would come up on the night train."

Then a circus came to town. "When we were small children before we moved out to the homestead place, why Alamogordo was just being built then — I don't remember the year — but anyway, a circus was coming to Alamogordo. And we children had never ridden on a train. We had never seen a circus. We had never seen an ice cream parlor. And so my mother and Mrs Clayton decided they would take the children to the circus. Well, there was a train that came through at 4 o'clock in the morning that we could go on, and there was another that came back through there on the return trip at ten o'clock at night. My dad hitched up a team and took us to the train for the four o'clock trip down to Alamogordo. My mother had five children and Mrs Clayton had the two children. And when we got down there the trainmaster that ran the train station, he knew

that we were going down, and he just said that he would like his two boys to go to the circus. Could they go? Could my mother and Mrs Clayton take them with them? So they took on these two boys. This was nine children. Course we got there in about twenty minutes on the train. And we had all day there. Well, we had our first train ride that day. We had our first sight of a nice park because Alamogordo had a nice park and had swans in it. We had never seen swans before. And then we went up to Warren's Drugstore, and we had ice cream sodas which we had never heard of before. And then at noontime they took us to a Chinese restaurant where we had our dinner. And, believe it or not, we paid twenty-five cents for a meal at that Chinese restaurant. The only thing I remember about the meal was that for dessert we had a dish of rhubarb.

"And we went to the circus and the circus was wonderful, and we were just enthralled over that, and then we were getting all too tired and sleepy, but they finally got us back to the depot in Alamogordo and we all kind of went to sleep on the benches. And we had to wait around there until a train came along that would get us to Tularosa about ten o'clock at night. Well, we all got onto that train dead tired. And the train was — as trains used to do a great deal — when it'd start they'd go and give a jerk and then give another jerk. Well, I got so scared, I thought we were having a train wreck. And my mother had to calm me down from that. And we got on up to Tularosa and my dad was there with the return wagon to take us home. We got back home and then to bed. But that was a wonderful day. We had our first of so many things that day, and we were just beginning to see what the outside world looked like. Now this is the thing that, you know, from what I picked up I just thought that life was hard, life was all work, life was difficult."

All this is from a recorded conversation on tape with a very old lady in her nineties, but with a wonderful memory. Have you ever heard of going to a picnic by 'ride and tie'? Well, here's another story from the same source.

"West of town, why there were different people that had taken up homesteads on the flats out of Tularosa. And, of course, they all became friendly. We used to go out — they used to sometimes come into our home and spend the day — bring a covered dish or something like that, not very far,

but too far to walk. And this one time my mother had planned to go out to somebody's place on the flats to spend the day, and she had cooked the day before some food to take out so we'd have our picnic out there. And when we started to go, why something happened that — we couldn't find a horse, or a horse had gone lame, or something or other — I don't remember what it was now. And we had no way of go — we had only one buggy. We couldn't all go in that. So, of course, you never stumped my mother. She'd find a way around things somehow. And she said, 'All right, we'll just ride and tie.' And we said, 'What's a ride and tie?' She said, 'Well, we'll start out — the buggyful will start out and we'll ride what we think is half a mile, or three-quarters of a mile, and we'll stop and tie, and you start out walking at that time and we'll tie the horse where we get out of the buggy. Now when you come along, you untie the horse and get in the buggy and drive on and pass us and stop and tie.' That's ride and tie. That the way we got out there."

My father, Jeff Sanders, had many facets to his character. He was an interesting man, interesting because he was the type of person who was involved in politics. He was well read. And he was a good conversationalist. My high school friends just adored him. They'd just come and sit and he would tell them stories about aborigines in Australia, and he'd tell them about sailing coming up from there. I'm not sure how much of it he remembered and how much he made up. He was always somebody special.

But my grandfather, Will Sanders, was always a strange mixture, as my sister Alice Mae recalls in my taped conversation with her.

"There was the time when an epidemic of smallpox broke out among the Mexicans and there were no doctors in Tularosa. My grandfather was the only 'doctor' — he had a doctoring bag — and he doctored everybody — pulled their teeth — but when the smallpox would break out he would get him a chair, and he would sit down at that gate, and he would dare any child to come in there. He wouldn't let any child come in that place from outside and he would not let us go out. He just stood guard on us all during the epidemic. He surely kept us in jail. He just watched us there and kept us right in that yard.

"In the early days,' continued Mae, 'well, my grandfather and my dad, when he got to feeling

better, had better health (*you will recall that they had come west to New Mexico because he was suffering from TB. E.S.*), they opened up a general merchandise store, and they had the post office too. And somebody came in there to mail something one day, and he and my grandfather got in an argument about it. My granddad told him it would cost more than he thought it would, and they were arguing about it. And my granddad stomped his foot and his cane and he said, 'Just take your mail over to La Luz or somewhere. I'm not going to mail it for you here!' So he just run him off. He wouldn't even mail his package!"

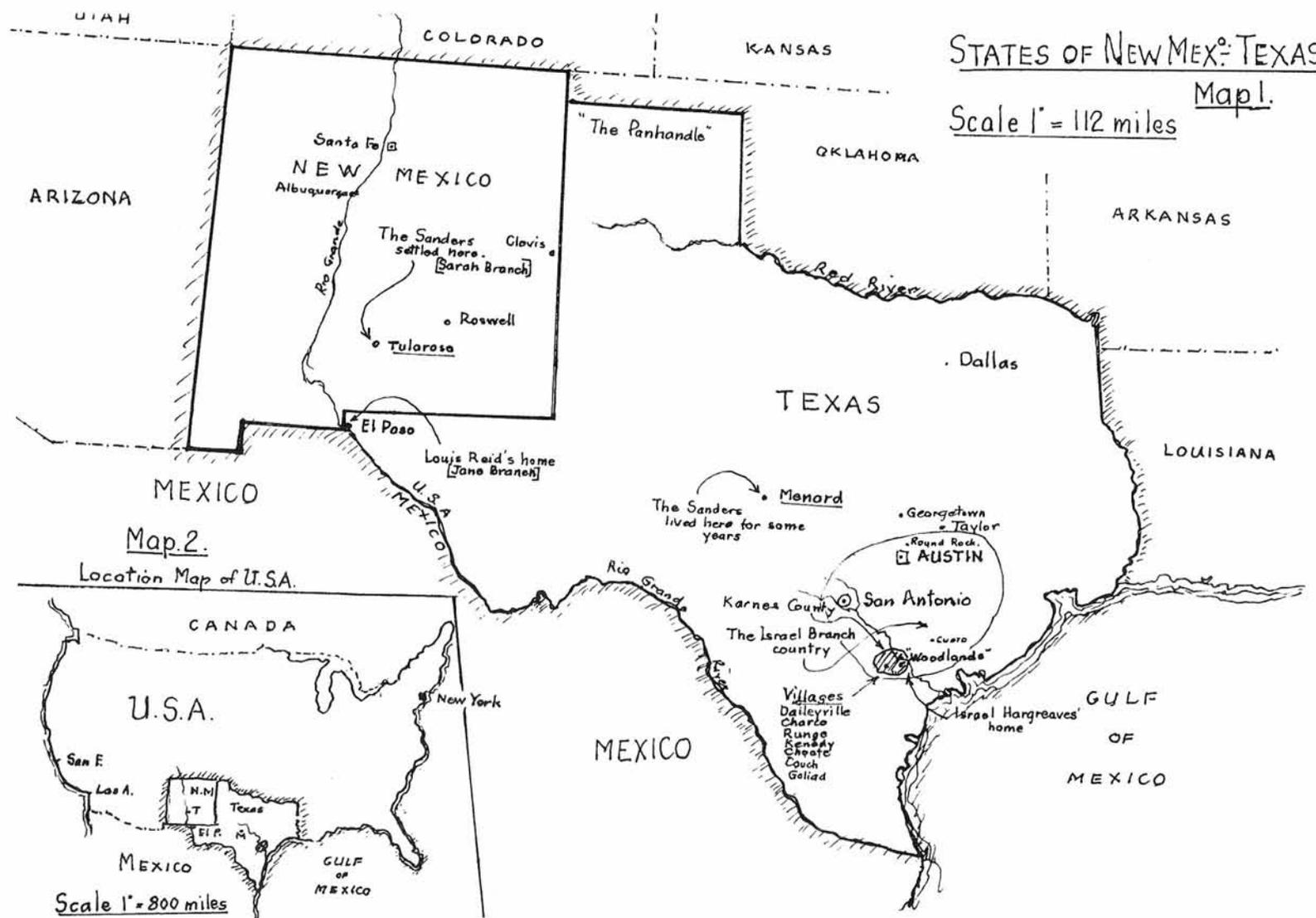
The final incidents that Mae recounted show what could happen when our grandfather lost his temper.

"Once when he was driving cattle and my dad was with him, because my dad tells this on him, this story, and others. They were driving these cattle somewhere down in Texas. And they had a chuck wagon and a cook and all that kind of business. Well, my grandfather was a big man. His hands were big and he had a cup made with a special handle on it so he could stick his big finger through it. Well, he would hold out his coffee cup and they'd pour coffee in it and he'd go on with his food and sit down somewhere and eat his meal. Well, this one morning, they had camped right by the side of the road. People were going down the road with their wagons. And he went off to get his cup, and somebody had taken it. Well, he picked up one of these cups with a smaller handle, and he held out his cup to somebody to pour coffee in. And he had his big finger in there and as the coffee came in, the tin cup began to burn his hand. He tried to get his finger out but he couldn't. So he got mad and said a few fancy words, and he slung that coffee and it went all over him. Finally he shook his hand until he got the cup loose, his finger loose from the cup. The cup hit the ground with the bottom side up. And he was so mad at that cup burning his finger about that time that he got up, jumped up and started to stomp that cup. And he stomped on the bottom of that cup and that round-bottomed cup threw him and his feet went out from under him and he hit the ground. Well, that made him madder. Then he was so mad that he went to sulking. And he went out back of the wheel of the chuck wagon and he sat down a-poutin'. Along came another wagon and the driver said, 'Why, good morning friend, neighbour! Where are you going and what are you

STATES OF NEW MEXICO TEXAS

Map 1.

Scale 1" = 112 miles



Map 2.

Location Map of U.S.A.



SARAH

b. 8. 6. 34
 m. 1. 11. 55
 [W.M. Sanders]
 d. 2. 3. 95

Children	G-Children	G-G-Children	G-G-G-Children
Elizabeth J. b. 1857 [m. W. Bruce] d. 1887	No information	2a. William b. 25. 9. 20 [m. (1) E. Zeigler d. 31. 8. 76] [m. (2) D. Miller m. 10. 2. 81]	2a(i) Jeff m. Audrey Szapokat 12 [b. 18. 7. 45] Son: Wm Matthew
		3a. Jack [m. (1) Jane] [m. (2) Dawn]	
Alice M. b. 1859 [m. J. Williamson] d. 5. 2. 93	[Gip] Alice No Nell. further Lizzie information.	4a. Robert b. 2. 2. 20. [m. M. Mercer 10. 10. 42]	4a(i) Ada Jean (ii) Fran m. H. Scott { Brennan Kelly
		4.b. Ada Mae [m. W. Lewis]	4.b(i) Katherine (ii) Robert
William H. b. 1861 d. 1885	Never married	5. No issue Reared 3 nephews 1 niece	
		6a. Daniel [m. (1) M. Kayes] [m. (2) S. Sarvas]	
Jeff d. 15. 11. 75 ³⁹ b. 17. 1. 1863. m. (1) 10. 87 [A. Williamson] m. (2) 3. 19 [H. Sifleet] d. 10. 39 Jan 1924	1. William T. b. 12/18/38 d. 11/12/13	6.b. Janice E [m. E. Smith]	6.b(i) Amanda
	2. Barney b. 1890 [m. E. Gifford] d. 1921	7a. Alvy Ray III b. 8. 9. 45. m. 28. 10. 84 [S. Horwitz]	7a(i) Sam b. 14. 2. 54 7a (ii) Jesse b. 20. 1. 86
	3. Alice Mae b. 7. 10. 92 [m. M.W. Parker]	7.b. Rita L. b. 4. 12. 44 [m. (1) R. Echols] [m. (2) D. Bryant] d. 16. 11. 80	7.b(i) Amy [Echols] b. 7. 7. 68 m. 20. 5. 90 [M. White]
	4. Nell b. 1894 [m. R. Simpers]	7.c. V. Lynn b. 1. 2. 47 m. 15. 6. 69 [D. Lockwood]	7.c(i) Joy M. b. 19. 2. 75 7.c(ii) Todd A. b. 3. 3. 75
	5. Edward b. 1897 [m. C. Tillman]		
	6. A. Jeanette b. 6. 4. 20 m. (1) 29. 9. 39 [W. Morton] [m. (2) P. Gravley]		
	7. Edith H. b. 23. 8. 21. m. 24. 6. 42 [Alvy R. Smith]		

doing here?' And he jumped up and says, "I don't know as it's any of your g.. d..... business what I'm doing up here! "

And lastly, the story of breakfast eaten around the stove on a cold Texas morning. "My grandmother has made biscuits and they were eating around the kitchen stove and had the oven door open to keep warm. And my granddad asked for a biscuit and my grandmother took a holder and took the pan out and handed it to him this way to take the biscuit. Instead of taking a biscuit he grabs the pan, a hot pan, and it burns his hand and he throws it down and says a few fancy words and starts outdoors then. And when he — instead of going outdoors — the door that led outdoors — he went into the pantry door which was not a high ceiling — and he bumped his head on that door and that made him madder. And he went outdoors and he got the axe and he came in and said, 'I'll fix that door once and for all!' and he chopped the top of that door right off! And my mother was so scared she went to her room and locked the door."

It would be hard for anyone not to get somewhat annoyed under similar circumstances, although they'd surely not take the final action that my grandfather took.

I'll write only briefly of the descendants of Will and Sarah.

1. Son William H. died before he had married and is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery in Menard, Texas.
2. Oldest daughter, Elizabeth Jane married William Bruce, and died in Albuquerque, New Mexico.
3. The other daughter, Alice Mae, married J.S. Williamson. She died in Roswell, New Mexico, February 4, 1893, and is buried there. Two or three children. The whereabouts of her children is not known.
4. The remaining son, Jefferson Jackson Sanders married Ada Mae Williamson in October 1887. Their eldest son died unmarried. He is buried in Tularosa, New Mexico.

Their next son, Barney B. was born in 1890. He married Evelyn Gifford. Their son William and his wife Dorothy live in Ojai, California. William worked hard under difficult circumstances, earned an engineering degree, and became a senior executive in a West Coast company. His son Jeff and family also live in California.

Alice Mae was born October 7, 1892, the first Anglo child born in Tularosa, New Mexico. She married Marshall Parker. They have one son, Jack, who, with his wife Dawn lives in Ely, Nevada. Jack has had a successful career with a telephone company in Denver. At this writing Mae is looking forward to her 98th birthday. She lives in Escondido, California.

Nell was born in Tularosa, New Mexico in 1894. She and her husband, Ralph Simperts have two children. Robert and Margaret Simperts and their two daughters, Ada Jean and Fran and their families live in Richmond, Virginia area. Robert served in the US Navy in World War II and also in Korea. He had a successful career as an engineer and assumed administrative responsibilities with Du Pont. Nell is buried in Alamogordo, New Mexico. Ada Mae and Woodrow Lewis live in Santa Ana, California. Ada Mae had a long career in education and was an outstanding teacher. Her husband Woody retired as a colonel in the Marine Corps. He was one of the early movers in computers basically for the navy. Their daughter Katherine and her husband live in upstate New York. Their son Robert and his family live in California, near Ada and Woody.

Edward was born in 1897. He and his wife, Tennie had no children, but raised three nephews and one niece. Ed is buried in Ruidoso, New Mexico.

Ada Mae Williamson, Jeff's first wife, died in a tragic fire in Tularosa, New Mexico in November, 1915. Jeff married again. His second wife was Hazel Ada Sifleet. Jeff and Hazel had two children.

Alice Jeanette Sanders was born in 1920. She and her first husband, Warren Morton, had two children. Daniel Bascomb Morton and his wife Sandra live in Fountain Valley, California. Daniel served as an officer in the US Navy, and saw service in the Vietnam War. He worked in industry in math and computer, and since has become a successful businessman in his own right and a community leader. Janice Elizabeth Morton Smith and her husband Ed have one daughter, Amanda Elizabeth. They live in San Antonio, Texas. Janice is a surgical nurse. After Warren's death, Jeanette remarried. She and her husband, Perry Gravley live in Tyler, Texas.

There is much to say about the part we represent in this 'very ordinary family'. When Alvy and I visited Australia in 1988, when we took in the Israel Hargreaves family reunions at Kenedy, Texas, in 1988 and 1989, while we had Colin and Lucy in our home for six weeks in 1988,

a new appreciation for this 'very ordinary family' — which is really a 'very special family' — became especially important for us.

We are glad we are a part of it.

EDITH SANDERS SMITH,
Clovis, New Mexico.

Now about my family---Our oldest, Alvy III, lives with his wife Sandra (Zu) and boys Sam, 6, and Jesse, 4, in the San Francisco area. Alvy is cofounder and executive vice president of Pixar, computer graphic systems producers; Zu is coowner and co-operator of Pachamama, a specialty store in Sebastopol.

Next came Rita. She died in 1980 from Hodgkins Disease. She was a Speech Therapist for 12 years. Her daughter, Amy, graduated from Baylor in Waco, Texas this May 19--then on May 20 married Michael White. Mike is in law school at Baylor. We see so much of Rita in her.

Lynn, our youngest, lives in Atlanta where she is a High School English teacher. Doug has a responsible position with Cabot Corporation. Joy, 17, is a senior in High School and Todd, 15, is a Sophomore in the same school. The Lockwoods are like our granddaughter's name--a real 'joy' to us.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Israel-Selina Branch

INTRODUCTION

This story has been prepared by two people, Ophelia Fink, a great grand-daughter, who has handled the American section, and myself, as general editor, who was responsible for the Australian section.

Ophelia's task was a massive one. It included supplying charts showing 340 direct descendants, 192 spouses, for a total of 532 members of the branch. She researched many old letters, and sought information from various older members of the family about the things they remembered of the old days.

Hargreaves Kin Hold Reunion

The annual reunion of the Hargreaves Family was held at the American Legion Hall in Kenedy, Texas, Sunday April 24th, 1988.

Relatives came from many cities of Texas, from New Mexico, and as far away as Anchorage, Alaska and New South Wales, Australia.

Five generations of the Hargreaves Family enjoyed being together. They also enjoyed hearing a wonderful report given by the gentleman from New South Wales, Australia.

He told of how their ancestors went from London, England to Australia then later the members of the second generation came to America and settled in Texas.

There were approximately 60 family members present.

• *From a local Texan newspaper.*

She writes, "Where I received conflicting information, I have attempted to verify the correct thing and document it in the charts. I have quoted what several others have written for use in this story, and have told of some of the things I can remember from my childhood.

"I apologise to any and all who may possibly be offended by what I have included herewith. Most of all I have been truthful and very sincere and have worked hard at compiling this for our family to preserve our history for future generations."

She further expresses her appreciation to her mother, Mabel Hargreaves Taylor, who started this project many years ago, and to her cousin Annie Elinore Coutret Anderson who was also working on it for years, who sent to her many old letters and stories, some of which I have included.

There is need for me to say that in the interests of comparative brevity over all, I as editor have had to omit some parts of the story and re-phrase other parts. I trust this has not had any serious impact on its accuracy.

Of all the branches in the Hargreaves family tree, the Israel branch is the most tightly bound in family history as the annual Hargreaves Reunion held in South Texas in April for many years testifies.

The fact that the name is not held by many due to the predominance of females in most families does not alter the title of the reunion.

C.H.J. HARGREAVES

Israel

The Israel Branch in Australia, 1840-1876

ISRAEL was born in Burnley, Lancashire, England on September 6, 1837, the third child of Henry and Susannah Hargreaves and was two years eight months old when the family left for Australia in 1840. He thus early in life became inured to traumatic experiences; a sea voyage which lasted six months in which food became short, a difficult journey of over 300 miles in early Australia at the age of three, harsh living conditions in a country of wild bush and strange aborigines at the same age, and the experience of two terrible floods at seven and fifteen years.

As a young fellow of 16 he probably went with his father and younger brother to the rough Australian goldfields at Bendigo, exulting no doubt in the finding of small specks of gold as each bucketful of dirt was carefully washed and thoroughly inspected. There is no indication in our history that he ever attended school but the basics of existence were picked up in the school of life somehow.

He would have helped his father in the farms at Gundagai and at Adelong where gold was discovered when he was 20, and where his father grew food for the miners. He married Selina Davis in 1861 when he was 23, the year in which his father began farming at Mundongo, Tumut, but remained in Adelong where their first child



• Tooma Village in valley.

was born in the following year. Two further children were born in Adelong and the fourth, Annie Maria, in Tumut in 1868. It appears therefore, that he was then preparing to move to Tooma, 20 miles south of Tumbarumba and 10 miles from the Murray River, where the next, Richard, came along in 1870, followed by Vine in 1872.

Israel had seen the Tooma region for the first time as a child of three when he came with his mother and father to Welaregang only six miles away on their first journey in Australia in 1840. Twenty-seven years later he returned to the area and made a Conditional Purchase of 320 acres registering it at the Lands Office at Albury, the largest town in that area. At the same time he registered a like portion in the name of Charles, his son, yet a minor. Under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, introduced to make it possible for small owners to acquire land within an area claimed by a large squatter — and most of New South Wales had been illegally claimed by more than 675 such settlers by 1840 — it was possible to make a conditional purchase of from 40 to 320 acres at £1 an acre, pay a quarter of the purchase price, and after three years when some development had taken place, to complete the payment. He purchased several smaller blocks later as freehold for himself, and made two more conditional purchases of 320 acres each, one of them for Henry, also a minor. Israel sold one block in 1869 for £640, possibly to finance the shop he built when he came to Tooma in that year, and the other for £1,500, presumably to cover his trip to America and the purchase of land in Texas. His son Henry's block was not sold till 1886, ten years after they had settled in the new country.

When Israel opened this first store in Tooma in 1873 he also became the agent for the first post office there at an allowance of £10 per annum. In 1875 he became one of the committee of two set up to apply for the establishment of a school and to

manage it for the Council of Education. Of course he had four children of his own of school age to attend.

There is a tradition among his American descendants that he owned a railway station also. In fact no railway stations are owned privately in Australia and no rail line has ever been laid to Tooma. However, a survey for a line from Tumbarumba to the Tooma-Welaregang area was made along the south side of Manus Creek, and the station at Tooma village could very well have been placed on Israel's property which bordered Manus Creek in the village. There is no doubt that he would have been a keen supporter of the project. The station he owned was of course, in American terms, a ranch.

The Tooma-Welaregang area is situated in a lovely fertile valley and it figured in 1904 in the final ballot for the federal capital site, finishing third behind Canberra in the selection.

Why then would Israel Hargreaves, respected storekeeper, efficient postmaster, and interested civic leader, obviously prospering, forsake such beautiful country, denying his future prospects, for an uncertain life in another country? No reasons are known. However, his sister Sarah and her husband had done just that only three years before, and perhaps they had persuaded him that this was the thing to do. In the event Israel and family left for Texas in January 1876, only weeks before the school he had sponsored opened its doors for the first time.

C.H.J. HARGREAVES.

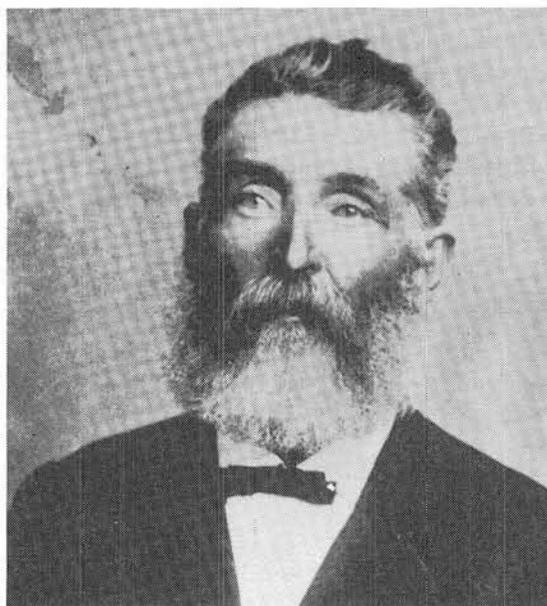
The Israel-Selina Hargreaves Family in America, 1876-1990

The Israel Hargreaves family came to Texas in 1876 from Tumut, New South Wales, Australia. They came by the ship *City of San Francisco* leaving Sydney on January 14 and sailing via Fiji and the Sandwich Isles. At Fiji, as noted in Selina's diary by Sydney Callaway, "we would toss coins into the crystal clear water, and watch the naked natives dive and retrieve the coins. At the Hawaiian Islands, the Queen appeared briefly to welcome to passengers on board the boat. During the stopover Israel climbed a tall cocconut tree to pick a cocconut. It was fun watching the natives shin up the trees in no time at all. Landing in San Francisco, how the people stared! They were amazed at our Australian accent and our picturesque manner of dress."

They stayed several days in an hotel while some of the furniture they had brought with them passed through Customs before departing for Texas. I recall my grandfather Henry Edwin H. saying, "We crossed the waters in a sailing ship and came across the plains in a prairie schooner." He was about ten years old at the time.

Accounts given by several descendants differ about this journey, but it seems a fact that they travelled by train to Round Rock, the terminus of the line, where they purchased three covered waggons and travelled on to Georgetown, Texas.

Here Selina and the children stayed for several months with the Sanders, who had preceded them to Texas by three years, while Israel went in search of a property to buy and make their home. Finally in September he returned for them and they journeyed to Karnes County where he had purchased the property which became known as "Woodlands".



• Israel Hargreaves



• *Selina Hargreaves*

My own first memory of "Woodlands" at the age of ten years was that it was a bustling community of the family at that time, which it continued to be for the next fifty years. It was situated in Karnes County, Texas, 75 miles from Austin, the state capital. The nearest trading post was Daileyville, then later came Helena, Runge, Kenedy and Karnes City.

The first house, as Sydney Callaway described it, was built mostly for safety from any unknown marauders. More attention was given to safety than to beauty and location. This house had an underground section, a hiding place from enemies and storms. The house was two-storied with a kind of watch tower atop these. There were only occasional Indians, no war parties, no prowlers. Those who came were Apaches, or Comanches, and possibly Cherokees. The worst enemies were the stragglers who had never found peace from the Texas-Mexican War, and those escaping service from the war between the states.

The very first spring rains were an omen that the site may not have been the best, for the San Antonio river nearby almost engulfed the new home. It was during the fall harvest when renegades raided the place, stole the crop and set fire to the house. Fortunately, the family was safe underground. Had not the winter in the area been mild — only occasional 'Texas Blue Northerners' — there would have been much suffering while rebuilding the new home a few miles further north on high ground overlooking the river.

The land selected was rich sandy loam, suitable for growing almost any crop. It was rather desolate country, ready to be given the hand of the master. Nevertheless, it was beautiful looking country dotted with flowering mesquite and weesatche (huisatche) trees, and along the river were native pecan trees and cottonwoods. There were no neighbours, in fact, the Hargreaves didn't come to Texas to find neighbours. They were sure that any settlers who might impose their friendship would not care for them. I never did know why they came to Texas ... I am positive they were not running away from something. I am sure they had not been condemned to death by Queen Victoria and were seeking refuge in Texas. If they were, they found a safe place for many years.

In Texas, because they had no way of knowing the quality of friends they might choose in this strange land, they were without friends until they could establish themselves. Making friends was difficult because the Hargreaves did seem a queer people. Imagine what the people of Runge thought the first time they saw Mr Hargreaves ride into town upon a blue velvet stallion, wearing an English bowler and a Prince Albert coat. You wonder why the people in San Francisco stared! Mr Hargreaves was an aristocrat, hungering for approval by the right kind of people!

"Woodlands" became the social centre of Karnes County. On Saturday and Sunday friends from all around would drive in their surreys, buggies, and phaetons for a few hours spent with these truly cultured people. One such occasion was truly memorable. Friends were invited to a surprise social — a memory which was always to be cherished. Madame Melba, grand opera diva, Australia's singing nightingale, was making a tour of operatic concerts throughout the United States. Concerts in San Antonio gave her the opportunity to visit her old friends, Israel and Selina Hargreaves at "Woodlands". Madame Melba and her husband, Jack Armstrong, were having marital troubles, and it was hoped a visit with old friends in a pleasing environment might somehow save the marriage. It was a gala two days for the Armstrongs as well as the many guests. I was there, but I must admit I was too young to appreciate Melba's aria from "Aida".

So wrote Sydney Callaway, grandson of Israel and Selina. "The old home as I remember it, stood back from the dirt road, perhaps a quarter of a



• Sydney M. Callaway as a young man.

mile through the mesquite trees and grass burrs. I remember well how we children went back and forth between the houses, barefoot in summer over the hot ground, dashing from clumps of grass to the next before our feet blistered. And most of the grass was full of burrs. Across the road and back a way was Uncle Charlie's house. We did not spend much time there as there were no children to play with, as he lived alone. On past his house and down a lane was my Uncle Wilton's house which we could see across the field which was planted with corn, or melons, or beans and other



• Original Hargreaves' home at "Woodlands".

vegetables. We loved spending evenings there with the cousins and Granddaddy Hargreaves who lived in the "smoke house" where meats hung to smoke and cure during the winter. It was only when a cold 'Norther' blew in that the animals were butchered as there was no refrigeration then, no electricity and no ice available, except in some towns, and "Woodlands" was way out in the country ten miles or so.

"The only other house that I was aware of was back through the woods a ways where my Uncle "Tom" (*William Henry*) and "Dick" (*James Richard*) lived with a friend named Harry, all single men, busy with their lives, work and girls as I recall. They worked for other people sometimes and at other times helped Wilton farm. We always got lots of attention when they were around.

"We always had fun at "Woodlands", but there were chores to do; help with the canning and laundry, separating milk, gathering eggs, and the like. Canning days were long and hot, but sealing the cans was a favourite task. The cousins had to chop cotton, but I don't remember being there at that time of year and always thought I was deprived of the pleasure".

The Hargreaves family all got together for the 4th of July down on the river, swimming, picnic and barbecue, fishing and climbing trees and grape vines with all the other children. The vines hung out over the river and brave boys and men would spring out and drop off in the water. The men fished by swimming under the banks and catching huge catfish with their hands in the fish's gills. Mother had a snapshot of Dick holding a fish, and from his shoulder it touched the ground. When all the fun was over and we were ready to go home, we had brought all the washtubs and buckets and boxes to gather wild grapes to take home. Mother made grape juice, jellies and jams, and from the green grapes she made pies and cobbler.

This was in the good years, when Israel and Selina were completely settled in their American environment. In the early years the family had experienced troublous times. Selina herself gives the impression in letters to her sister in 1887 and 1891 that the step they had taken had been the wrong one. "I do not think it as good a country as Australia. I will go back if I have the opportunity:" (1887), and, in a mood of deep depression after receiving news of the deaths of her two brothers,

ISRAEL

[3rd Child of Henry-Susannah Hargreaves]
[b. 6. 9. 37]
m. S. Davis

Sheet 1.

Family letter	Children	G. children	G.G. children	G-G-G-children	G-G-G-G-children
A.	<u>Jane</u> b. 17. 4. 1862 [m. W. Callaway] d. 10. 12. 1951 [8 children]	A1 <u>Lee M.</u> [b. 2. 11. 1884] d. 8. 5. 1904 [No children]	A2(i) <u>William C.</u> b. 1916 [m. P. Whitmore] [5 children]	A2(i) a. <u>Jon</u> [m. M. Strobe] b. <u>David</u> [m. K. Krause] [m. L. Balmer]	A2(i) a1: <u>Renee</u> 2. <u>Karri</u> A2(i) b1: <u>David</u> 2: <u>Deanna</u> A2(i) d1: <u>Wesley</u>
		A2 <u>Sarah L.</u> [b. 15. 8. 86] [m. J. Delony] d. 8. 9. 1980 [4 children]	A2(ii) <u>John M.</u> b. 1914 [m. V. Warren] [No children]	c. <u>Dana</u> d. <u>William C.</u> [m. D. Hough] e. <u>Nancy</u>	A2(ii) a1: <u>Delonda</u> 2: <u>David</u> 3: <u>James</u> 4: <u>Lynn</u> 5: <u>Hugh</u>
B.	<u>Charles W.</u> b. 11. 12. 63 [m. N. Towns] d. 1954 [2 children]	A3 <u>William H.</u> [b. 16. 10. 88] [m. E. Closterman] d. 16. 8. 25 [1 child]	A2(iii) <u>David L.</u> b. 1922 [m. A. Collins] [4 children]	A2(iii) a: <u>James</u> [m. P. Long] [m. C. Logan] b: <u>William</u> [m. D. Young] c: <u>Robert</u> [m. M. Chisholm] d: <u>Jane</u> [m. D. Celsor] [m. R. Hansen] [m. T. Fitzgerald]	A2(iii) c1: <u>Mary</u> 2. <u>John</u> 3. <u>Scott</u>
		A4 <u>Grace I.</u> [b. 6. 6. 91] [m. C. Boes] [m. A. Jennings] d. 19. 2. 78 [1 child]	A2(iv) <u>James C.</u> b. 1918 [m. J. M. Jeffries] [4 children]	A2(iv) a: <u>Carol</u> b: <u>James</u> c: <u>Lee D.</u> [m. R. Nicks] d: <u>Jeanne</u> [m. M. Baulch]	A2(iii) d1: <u>Ruth</u> A2(iii) c1: <u>Lauren</u> A2(iii) d1: <u>Jessica</u> A3(i) a. 1. <u>Richard</u> 2. <u>Elizabeth</u>
C.	<u>Henry E.</u> b. 29. 10. 65 [m. A. Loftin] d. 21. 9. 37 [5 children]	A5 <u>Annie E.</u> [b. 8. 3. 95] [m. H. Stockton] d. 30. 8. 28 [6 children]	A3(i) <u>Ethel V.</u> [m. W. Brown] [2 children]	A3(i) a: <u>Carlotta</u> [m. R. Morrison] b: <u>Barbara</u>	A3(i) b1: <u>Beau</u> 2. <u>Wallace</u>
		A6 <u>Mabel V.</u> [b. 2. 7. 94] [m. F. Stockton] [m. F. Davis] d. 28. 3. 83 [3 children]	A4(i) <u>Epsie J.</u>	A3(i) a: <u>Hugh</u> [m. M. Wilker] [m. S. George] b: <u>Douglas</u> [m. L. Roine]	A3(i) b1: <u>Francine</u> * [m. R. Lambert]
D.	<u>Annie M.</u> b. 9. 4. 68 [m. A. Coutret] d. 1965 [4 children]	A7 <u>Sydney M.</u> [b. 12. 8. 96] d. 22. 12. 87 [Never married]	A5(i) <u>Hugh S.</u> b. 1912 [m. E. Keilly] [2 children]	A5(ii) a: <u>Patricia</u> [m. L. Klappa] b: <u>Tommie</u> [m. R. Elam]	A5(i) b1: <u>Jason</u> 2: <u>Michael</u> A5(ii) b1: <u>Jennifer</u> 2: <u>Jeffrey</u>
		A8 <u>Myra J.</u> [b. 7. 12. 98] [m. E. Kohn] [m. H. Smith] [2 children]	(ii) <u>Sue M.</u> b. 1914 [m. T. Garrett] [2 children]	A5(iii) a: <u>Betty</u> b: <u>Brenda</u>	A5(iii) a. 1. <u>Douglas</u> 2. <u>Jeromy</u> 3. <u>Corey</u>
E.	<u>Richard I.</u> b. 16. 8. 70 d. 2. 10. 81	A9 <u>Myra S.</u> [b. 5. 8. 77] d. 9. 6. 65 [Never married]	(iii) <u>Walter B.</u> b. 1917 d. 1917	A5(iv) a: <u>Douglas</u> [m.] b: <u>David</u> c: <u>Linda</u> [m.]	A5(iv) c. 1. 2.
		B1 <u>Clee M.</u> [b. 10. 5. 80] [m. J. H. Yentzen] d. 30. 3. 72 [2 children]	(iv) <u>Myra E.</u> b. 1920 [m. J. Ross]	A5(v) a: <u>Rebecca</u> b: <u>Linda</u> [m. T. Kranig] c: <u>Dianne</u> d: <u>Roland</u> e: <u>Cheryl</u> [m. G. Krause]	A5(v) b1: <u>Lauri</u> 2: <u>Jennifer</u> 3: <u>Brian</u> 4: <u>Melanie</u>
F.	<u>Vine</u> b. 29. 6. 72 [m. L. Lewis] d. 22. 8. 02 [3 children]	B2 <u>Mary V.</u> [b. 25. 12. 06] [m. L. Franks] [m. A. Janowick] d. 19. 6. 84 [2 children]	(v) <u>Douglas E.</u> [b. 1922] [m. B. Sims]	A5(vi) a: <u>Kenneth</u> [m. J. Uhl] b: <u>Dennis</u> [m. K. White] c: <u>Ben</u> [m. L. Carroll]	A5(vi) b1: <u>Nathaniel</u> 2: <u>Rebecca</u> 3: <u>Corbett</u>
		All except G/H. born in Australia	(vi) <u>Annie K.</u> b. 1925 [m. R. Norieka] [m. J. Shulfer] [6 children]	A5(vii) a: <u>Frank</u> [m. J. Barker] b: <u>William C.</u> c: <u>Saralynne</u> [m. T.] [Perryman]	A5(vii) c. 1: <u>Jane</u> m. * [A. Brawkey] 2: <u>LeAnn</u>
G.	<u>Myra S.</u> b. 5. 8. 77 d. 9. 6. 65 [Never married]		A6(i) <u>William</u> b. 1912 [m. T. Steinmann] [2 children]	A6(i) a: <u>Tom</u> b: <u>Roger</u> c: <u>KayLynn</u> [m. T. Plaster]	A6(i) a1: <u>Katherine</u> 2: <u>Abby</u>
			(ii) <u>Selina</u> b. 1914 [m. U. Carpenter] [1 child]	A6(ii) a: <u>Jacquelyn</u> [m. Wm. Urban] b: <u>David</u> [m. S. Manicord]	A6(ii) a1: <u>Isobe</u> 2: <u>Elke</u> 3: <u>Karl</u>
H.	<u>May S.</u> b. 10. 5. 80 [m. W. Braun] d. 30. 3. 72 [2 children]		(iii) <u>Frank M.</u> b. 1919 [m. H. Goodrum] [3 children]		A6(ii) c. 1: <u>Mandy</u> 2: <u>Bree</u>
			A8(i) <u>Colleen K.</u> 1921 [m. W. Hughes] [3 children]		
			(ii) <u>Molly J.</u> b. 1922 [m. J. Harshey] [m. C. Juvenal] [2 children]		

Continued on
Sheet 2

* Next Generation	G-G-G-G-children
	<u>Lacy</u> [Lambert] <u>Kelly</u> ["] <u>Meighan</u> [Brawkey]

Israel Branch

Sheet 2

Family letter	Children	G-children	G-G-children	G-G-G-children	G-G-G-G-children
3.	Charles W [Cont. from Sheet 1]	B1. Cleo Marie [Cont. from Sheet 1]	B1(i) Glen [m. W. Bird - Song] (ii) Don [a. D. Genasta]	B2(i)a: Brian [m. C. Collins] B2(ii)a: Cammie b: Diane [m. R. Mayer] B2(ii)c: David [a. Leta Romo]	B2(i)a.1 Brandon 2 Brandy B2(ii) b 1: Christine 2: Miles
		B2. Mary V. [Cont. from Sheet 1] [3 children]	B2(ii) Teddy [m. E. Crocker] [m. R. Franklin] (ii) Mary [m. C. Schuerman] (iii) Leta [m. F. Hazzard] [m. R. Haupt]	C1(i) a: Emily [m. B. Blouin] C1(ii) a: Reginald [m. D. Schuman]	C1(i) 1. 2. 3. 4.
		C1. Wilton L. [m. E. Marshall] [7 children]	C1(i) Wilton L. [m. M. Atkinson] [m. R. M' Donald] [m. F. Odem] (ii) Zelda [m. R. Arkinson] (iii) Nancy [m. L. Wernli] (iv) Frances [m. T. Richey] (v) Joan [m. A. Lomonz] (vi) Thomas [m. J. Goates] (vii) Wanda [m. R. Wagner]	C1(iii) a. Walter [m. M. Tullie] b. Gerald [m. G. Campbell] c. James [m. S. Auten] C1(iv) a. Kandace [m. S. La Mesca] b. Dwight c. Marshall d. Frances [m. D. A. Long]	C1(ii) a. 1. Michael 2. [boy] C1(ii) b. 1. Larry W. 2. Brian K. 3. Dace L. 4. Lana K. C1(ii) c. 1. Shawn 2. Reginald 3. [girl] C1(ii) d. 1. Shannon (M ^o) 2. Stephanie (S)
		C2. Boy [Lived 3 1/2 hrs]	C3(i) Albert (ii) Henry A. [m. G. Crook] (iii) Ophelia [m. W. Gary] [m. W. Fink Sr]	C1(v) a. Clifton [m. T. Vick] b. Michael [m. S. Pirtle] c. Dana [m. D. Garvin] d. Laura [m. S. Verette] C1(vi) a. Cheryl [m. B. Cameron] b. Lisa [m. T. Perez] c. Lana R. C1(vii) a. Brent b. Ashley c. Kimberley	C1(iii) a. 1. Lindy 2. Allison C1(iii) d. 1. James 2. Laura C1(v) a. 1. Robin 2. Courtney C1(v) b. 1. Kelly 2. Kody C1(v) c. 1. Russell 2. Kyle C1(v) d. 1. Joshua
		C3. Mabel E. [m. A. Taylor]	C3(ii) Ophelia (iv) Clinton (v) Myrtle [m. V. Baker] (vi) William [m. J. Nelson]	C3(iii) a. Carolyn [m. A. Obara] b. Evelyn [dcd] + c. Barbara [m. W. Bruce] d. Patsy [m. C. Weber] C3(iv) a. Cathy [m. D. Kessler] b. John F.	C1(vi) a. 1. Courtney 2. Kyle C1(vi) b. 1. Robert 2. Justin 3. Morgan C1(vi) b. [girl]
		C4. [Boy] [d'cd]	C3(iii) John [m. Sandra -] (ii) Henry [m. C. Cannon] (iii) Jimmy [m. S. Landore] (iv) Selena [m. W. Foley]	C3(v) a. Linda [m. R. Ebeling] b. Susan [m. L. Jolly] C3(vi) a. Terri [m. J. Marroquin] b. Marrieli [m. J. Lindstrom] c. Lowell [m. K. Tatum]	C1(vi) b. 1. David [S] 2. Donald [S] 3. James [S] C3(iii) a. 1. Alfonso 2. Pamela [S] 3. Andrea [B] 4. Bruce [B]
		C5. Myra P. [Lived 6 mths]	C6(i) Velma [m. L. Rollins] (ii) Alta G [m. - Hilburn] [m. J. Edwards]	C6(i) a. [Larry [m. C. Converse] b. Carey C6(ii) a. Ricky J. R. [m. -] b. Melissa c. Kimberley	C3(iii) a. 1. Peter 2. Shayna 3. Charles C3(vi) a. 1. Jason 2. Jeremiah 3. Bethany 4. Jenny
		C6. William [m. E. Zeise] [m. A. Corbin]	C6(ii) John (ii) Henry (iii) Jimmy (iv) Selena	C6(iii) a. Deanna b. Jason	C3(vi) a. 1. Micah 2. Jordan
		C7. Cecil [Lived 16 1/2 mths]	C8(i) John (ii) Henry (iii) Jimmy (iv) Selena	C8(i) a. Deanna b. Jason	C3(vi) b. 1. Bethany 2. Mollie C6(v) a. 1. [child]
		C8. James [m. S. Blassingame] [m. B. Strazivicky]	C9. Viola [Lived 3 1/2 mths]	From top Column 4 → [Yentzen]	C8(ii) a. 1. Ashley
C9. Viola [Lived 3 1/2 mths]			B1(i) b. 1. Megan c. 1. Ashley 2. Jacob d. 1. Raven [B.]		

Continued on Sheet 3. + [dcd]

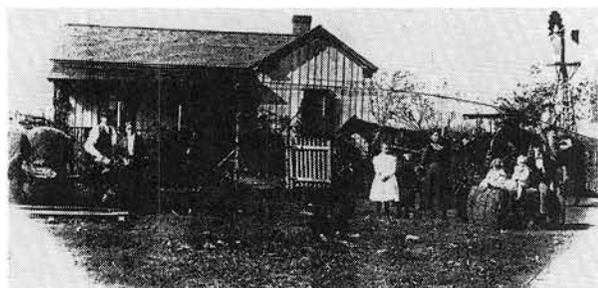
Israel Branch

Sheet 3.

Family letter	Children	G-children	G-G-children	G-G-G-children	G-G-G-G children
D.	Annie [m. A. Coultre]	D1. Ethel [m. W. Porter]	D1.(i) Annie [m. J. Russell] [m. J. Victory]	D1(i) a. Pamela [m. R. Gartner] [m. R. Cone] b. Patricia [m. D. Mika] c. Caroline [m. M. Mika]	D1(i) a. 1. David [G] 2. Laura [G] 3. Katherine [G] b. 1. Aubrey c. 1. Erin 2. Jeffrey 3. Nicholas
		D2. Alois [m. I. Gerhardt]	(ii) William J. [m. L. Jones]	D1(ii) a. Linda [m. H. Burris] b. William J. [m. C. Nix] c. Margaret	D1(ii) a. 1. Dee 2. Jeffrey b. 1. William 2. Matthew
		D3. Annie [m. I. Blythe] [m. H. Anderson]	D2(i) Elaine Coutret [m. W. Alstrin]	D2(i) a. Mary [m. J. Curlee] b. William	D2(i) a. 1. John 2. William b. 1. Eric 2. Sean
		D4. Henry [m. M. Eubanks]	D4(i) Henry C. [m. T. Graves] (ii) Mary [m. G. Woodman]	D4(i) a. Henry [m. G. Atkins] b. John [m. C. Hennes]	D4(i) a. 1. William b. 1. Eric 2. Sean
E.	Richard [1870-1888]	F1. Lena [m. T. Galloway]	F1.(i) Pauline [m. Clarkson] (ii) Tom	D4(ii) a. Diana b. Mary c. Ann F1(i) a. Susan b. Tom [adpta]	D4(ii) a. 1. William
F.	Vine [m. L. Lewis]	F2. Edwin [m. S. Galloway]	F2.(i) Don [m. -]	F1(ii) a. Susan b. Tom [adpta]	F1(i) a. 1. Tom
G.	Myra [Never married]	F3. [Boy] [Lived 16 days]	H1.(i) Richard	H1(ii) a. Richard [G] [m. -] b. Delana [m. K. Stewart] c. Charles [m. S. Smith]	H1(i) a. 1. Clayton 2. Kenneth H2(i) a. 1. Patrick 2. Steven 3. Cody 3. Amanda
		H1. Charles [m. H. Parsons] [m. L. Burkett] [m. C. Ables]	H1(ii) Charlotte [m. J. Goss] [m. B. Walters]	H1(iii) a. Richard [m. C. M. Beth] b. Jason	H2(i) c. 1. Tiffany 2. Megan
		H2. Vine [m. W. Donnell]	H1(iii) James [m. S. Ward]	H1(iv) a. Mary b. Sarah	H2(iii) a. 1. Letricia 2. Krystan 3. Brandy
H	May [m. W. Braun]		H1(iv) Elizabeth [m. G. Zowarka]	H1(v) a. Samantha H2(i) a. Mellani [m. K. Jones] b. Elton [m. C. Elliott] c. Barbara [m. C. Anderson]	H2(iv) a. 1. Amber b. 1. Ashley
			H1(v) Charles [m. L. Felix]	H2(ii) a. Roxanne b. William c. David	
			H1(vi) Burke [m. J. Juær]	H2(ii) a. David H2(iv) a. Sherri [m. A. Garcia] b. Lynn [m. S. Schueneman]	
			H2.(i) Betty [m. C. Atkinson]		
			H2.(ii) William [m. S. Brockenkamp]		
			H2.(iii) Dwayne [m. M. Schuster]		
			H2.(iv) Sharon [m. L. Custer]		

she writes in 1891, "I think of you all with a breaking heart. I think it is a just punishment from God upon us for leaving our beautiful home and country running after a Will of the Wisp. This country is a fraud. God keep Englishmen from here!" Selina's mood is understandable.

Israel had had some misfortunes from the beginning. He had purchased some fine Durham cattle. They had caught Texas fever and died. In a letter in 1883 to his father in Australia he tells of the prevalence of cattle thieves in the country, and the inability of the county police to counter the wrongdoing. "Our police system here is a wretched thing. It is worse than none because we have to pay officers' salaries and receive no benefit. In this country every county is expected to elect its own officers and manage its own affairs. That works first rate where the good people are in the majority, but where the bad class are in the lead it is a complete failure ... the thieves have the big end of the stick and I see no way to better it unless it is to leave it and that is not so easy a matter and (*it is*) getting harder every day ... if I can sell my place I will sell the whole business and try some other locality." And three years later he writes "No sale for sheep nor cattle at any price and all kinds of villainy going on all the time. It does seem as if the country is given over to murderers, thieves, and swindlers. I don't wonder at storms, cyclones and tornadoes. I only wonder that it doesn't rain fire!"



• *Jane and Will Callaway's home. Left to right: Wm. Henry Callaway, Jane Hargreaves Callaway. Children: Grace, Mabel, Sarah, Myra, Sydney, Lee, and on the horse, Will (Wm. H. Callaway, Jr.)*

Indeed, he went as far as putting a price per acre on the farm and attracting an offer less than his, but he did not wish to sell against the wishes of his wife. He writes from Menard in November 1886, where he was apparently wintering his sheep, as follows: "That is the price I put upon the land and I am willing to sell it at that price, but if

you are not willing to sell there will be no further trouble about it. You have as much say in the matter as I have and you can object if you want to. I have no wish to do anything you are unwilling to ... If you don't want to sell tell him the place is withdrawn from sale and I will say no more about it. I thought you was (*sic*) as anxious to sell as I was, or I should not have tried to sell. I know it is a very dangerous step to take at my age and will entail considerable loss breaking up my home, but I am willing to take the chances if you are, but not without. So I leave it in your hands."

In the event the place was not sold, happier times came to "Woodlands", and it remained their home for the rest of their lives. Men and women are human, and most people would have reacted in a similar way in similar circumstances. They are wholly forgiven by their descendants, all of whom look back to these forebears with due deference and deep respect.

There are some stories which are worthy of retelling. Most have come from the writings of Sydney Callaway, who, some say, had a tendency to glamorise them in some degree.

Grandmother (*Selina*), blind and mentally weakened, died aged 92, a true Britisher to the end, but always loyal to the United States. There were two things she never understood. She had owned a Singer sewing machine back in Australia; she sold it because she was going to the land of the Singers, and would purchase a new one — for less than she paid in Australia. In the good old USA she had to pay almost double the price! The other was that in the USA where she became a member of the Episcopal Church, she insisted on calling it the Church of England.

Another story — one summer afternoon a hive of honey bees, which claimed exclusive control of a corner of the spacious front yard, seemed to be having more activity than usual. Nero was barking rather loudly and defensively, with an intermittent yelp now and then. It continued. Grandfather laid his reading aside to investigate. Nero had carelessly drifted into forbidden territory and was immediately challenged by the foe. The angry honeybees were attacking Nero in increasing numbers and his retreat was not rapid enough to appease the enemy. Nero was losing the battle. No sooner had Grandfather appeared on the scene before the bees seemed to abandon Nero and attack Grandfather. The whole hive seemed

against him. He did his best to rescue Nero, but Nero was dead! It was almost unbelievable that bees could kill a man, but within a few hours Grandfather too was dead. Two hens were also casualties!

The official statement of death differs from the above, saying that he died from cataract surgery followed by pneumonia in hospital in San Antonio.

Another story of the early days. Two rough-neck, half-drunken Texicans were riding horseback beside Grandfather's field of luscious green corn, and were attracted by a peculiar noise, as if someone was tearing up the corn. Upon closer viewing, they discovered a huge, strange animal, the like of which they had never seen before. The animal stood almost seven feet tall, had very short arms and was acting as though the cornstalks were his sparring partner in a boxing bout. The men thought they were really seeing things. One jerked out his gun and shot the creature. It was Uncle Charlie's pet kangaroo (*grown up*) which he had brought with him from Australia! Apparently Custom restrictions were not stringent in those days.

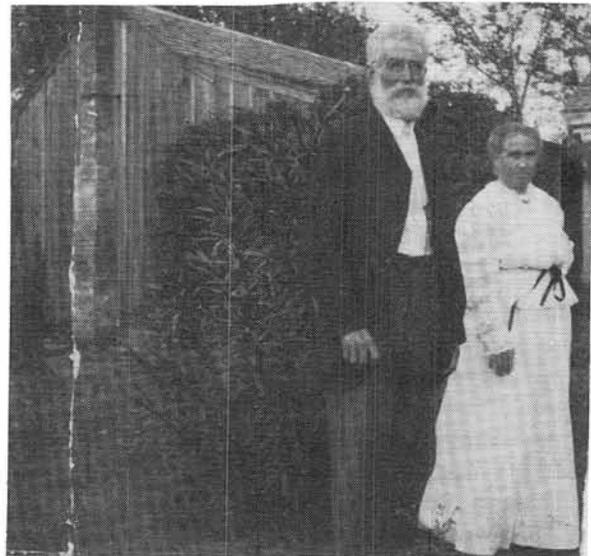
A landmark not far from "Woodlands" was the Hargreaves Bridge. You can still see the remains of it now, the steel part. Before it was built they crossed the San Antonio river by buggy or horseback to get to "Woodlands" for special occasions, and this was mostly through the water on a shallow part of the river, called the Hargreaves Crossing. Myra Callaway Smith, a granddaughter, tells how Grandfather H. used to ride up to the buggy where she was sitting and pull her up behind him on his horse and take her across the river. This was a big thrill.

Crossing the river in a wagon, Sydney Callaway recalls, was only scary and dangerous in a child's mind, and of the building of the bridge, he says, "I remember a Mr Bartlett, the bridge contractor, scared the 'living daylight' out of me by having me walk across on a series of 2x12 boards, twenty feet or more above the rushing stream. 'Don't look down,' he would say. That was no easy thing for a very curious boy to do."

His sister Grace Boes supplied Sydney C. with the following list of things remembered.

1. The big bad long-horned goat
2. Rowdy! the beautiful shepherd dog, who was shot for turning traitor when handling sheep — she drowned two!
3. Watching Grandfather fill his own gun shells
4. 'Billy', Grandfather's saddle pony
5. 'Peacock', the beautiful black satin stallion

6. The funny little round coffee parcher, that turned with a handle and the aroma of coffee poaching!
7. 'Nero', the little rat dog, killed when run over by a wagon load of hay (*I thought bees killed him. Ed.*) Buried under the big fig tree in the orchard.
8. The densely-matted honeysuckle on the front porch
9. The little dark 'preserve closet' under the stairs
10. 'Old Renie', the hooking cow
11. Grandfather, looking very prim in his characteristic Prince Albert coat
12. 'Lucile', the pet mule, with wet bathing suits on her back, made a special pack animal, until she decided to chase the dog, as we returned from a swim in the San Antonio River
13. Hot sands between the house and the barns
14. Miss Sallie McCrae singing 'Coon, Coon, Coon'
15. Building dams across the water when the cistern ran over
16. Grandmother singing her favourite songs: 'Grandfather's Clock', 'Willie, We Have Missed You', 'My Faith Looks Up To Thee', 'Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?'
17. Grandmother dancing with Mr Walter Lokey Snr. at the Christmas dance
18. The wonderful English plum pudding that Grandmother made
19. Watching for Grandfather and Grandmother, we called to Mama, "Here comes the hack!", then we ran to open the big gate for them.



• Israel and Selina at home at "Woodlands".

Israel died in 1908, but Selina lived to be a grand old lady, dying in 1933.

In these twenty-five years she proved her competence as an administrator and retained her position as truly a matriarch. The respect as an equal in the partnership of husband and wife was always recognised by Israel, as was shown in the 1886 letter quoted earlier in this story.

Her obituary sums up her life as follows:

While the lot of Mrs Hargreaves has been typical of the lives of pioneer women — a life of toil, of hardship, of deprivations and disappointments, yet through all the years of pioneering and working and helping to make a home and develop the fair Southland, she never lost that stately dignity and considerate kindness which ever makes the true gentle-woman.

Selina was adored by her grandchildren. Here is what her grandson Sydney wrote: "You have always been the same dear grandmother through my life, not a day older. I wish for the return of those days when Mama would say, 'Let's go over to Grandmother's.' There is pity in my heart for the boy who has never had a grandmother, for he has certainly missed one of the blessings of life. There will always be a handicap in life which he cannot fully overcome. Friday never seems to come again when I shall put my togs into a flour sack, saddle 'Old Paint', and ride up to Grandmother's."

And Grace Boes, one granddaughter, wrote at her death: "Now she has gone that way, too, and we have only many sweet memories... the reunions may be over here, but we hope to be at the grand reunion over there: and we won't run to meet her at the 'Big Gate', but will pass single file through the 'narrow gate' into the new home, and may we hear her say 'Here you are, dear child, I'm glad you came.' "

The family of Israel and Selina consisted of three sons and five daughters. All but the two youngest were born in Australia, the eldest Jane being 13 years old when they came to America. Richard the youngest boy died at the age of 11, after five years only in his new country. One died aged 30, but all the rest lived long lives, two died in their nineties, three in their eighties, and one at 72 only. Among them they produced 24 children, so it is little wonder that their direct descendants now number over 300.



• Jane Hargreaves Callaway.

Jane Hargreaves was born at Adelong, NSW on April 17, 1862, where her father was mining, or selling farm products to those who were. She was a small child when the family settled for some years at Tooma, near where her grandfather Henry had come on his first job in Australia in 1840. She was 13 when the family sailed for America in January 1876.

She lived at "Woodlands" till her marriage there in December 1882 to William Henry Callaway.

William Callaway came from Tennessee. He was orphaned as a young child and spent his early years with his uncle, the Hon. James Sanders, a highly respected Tennessee legislator. Will Sanders, who married Sarah Hargreaves, Israel's sister, also came from Tennessee, so there could well have been some family connection there.

When he reached the age of independence he made his way westward to a ranch near Roswell, New Mexico, working there as a youth and young man. He married Jane Hargreaves in December 1882, when he was 32 and she was 20 years of age.



• *William Callaway.*

During the first year of their marriage he ran a first class hotel at San Pedro in New Mexico where there was a rich mining camp, doing 'splendid business'. Jane, in a letter to her grandparents in Australia, dated March 23, 1884, tells them of the bad luck Will had had at this venture. A dispute arose between the two companies running the mine which could not be resolved, so work was suspended. The mine closed down and the business at the hotel fell away. Will had to sell at a heavy loss, and leave the place still owed much money by miners who had also departed. Jane and Will rented a place at Mission Valley where they could pasture their 40 head of cattle and several horses, until they were able to move to their block of land at Charco, Goliad County. Jane's father had provided each of the family as they reached their majority with part of his property of some 1,500 to 2,000 acres, and it was on this as a beginning that Jane and William commenced to farm.

William became a very successful farmer, adding to his holding other well-selected farms of

good productive soil, and becoming a recognised leader in his field. The following quotations are from material supplied by a grandson, Jim Delony and his wife, Midgette: "Farming was to him a real business, and he achieved success by the application of business methods. He and his wife maintained and operated together one of the most carefully systematized business enterprises in the entire state. There was room here, as in all great enterprises, for vision and soundness of judgement, but there was also a place for systematic accounting and operating plans. The result was one of the most pre-eminently successful group of farms in the entire Southwest.

"On approximately 1,000 acres of land he raised large crops of cotton, corn and other products. he stocked the best horses, many heads of cattle, hogs, etc. Through all phases of his years he maintained a constant study of farming conditions. He acquired a vast and intimate knowledge of soils, the rotation of crops, the lay of the land, and the adaptation of crops to certain soils. No less thorough was his knowledge of stock breeding and improvement.

"For many years he was a member of the local Board of Education and was influential in the improvement of education throughout the county.

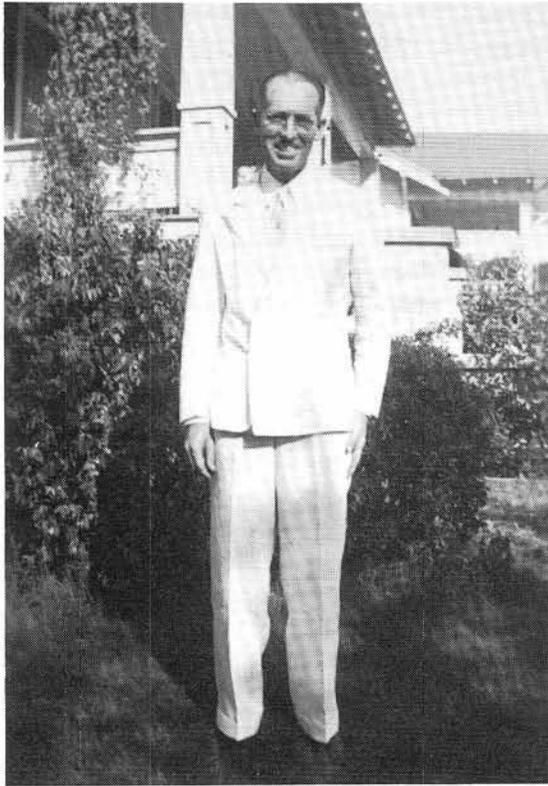
"Mr Callaway's death at the early age of 55 was a sad loss to the agricultural interests of the State ... He and his wife were always partners, and after his death she continued this vast business, constantly increasing its scope."

Of their family of eight children, three only were boys, two never married, and the other was killed in a car accident, leaving only one child, a girl, who married in later life, and so the family name has not been carried on.

At her husband's death, Jane was left with a family of seven, the eldest boy having pre-deceased his father by one year. Five of them were



• *Jane Callaway and her family.*



• *Dr S. M. Callaway*



• *Dr Sydney M. Callaway in late life.*



• *Sydney M. Callaway in jocular mood.*

below fifteen years of age, the youngest only seven. It speaks volumes for her ability that she was able to bring up this family and effectively run the large farm. She did so with considerable efficiency, and ever retained the devotion of all members of the family. She never forgot her roots were in Australia and maintained for many years a correspondence with Cousin Stella in Australia, who handed down to her kin many of these letters, written in a meticulous hand, with lots of small family snapshots of the family she loved.

This association was maintained for some years by her youngest son, Sydney Melbourne, who represented in his name some of his mother's feeling for her native country. Several of his letter also are extant there. There was a touch of sadness for one of the Australian cousins who attended the Israel Hargreaves Reunion in Kenedy in 1988 to find that Sydney had died only four months before. They had commenced a correspondence more than sixty years before, but pressure of careers had caused it to lapse, and they had never met. Nevertheless, it was a joy for him to participate in the distribution of books from his library, which took place at that reunion.

Sydney Callaway was always his own man. He never married, but his interest in young people continued throughout his life. He was a school teacher and headmaster, a scout leader, an actor, and a writer. Several of his books, mainly about the Navajo Indians, were published. After teaching he was an accountant at the University of Texas in Austin, he was awarded a Ph.D. in English by the University of Texas and he established the first Church of Christ mission on the

Reservation for the Indians near Albuquerque. He was preacher, teacher, and a true friend there for many years, adopting an Indian boy named Sammy who continued to live with him until he died. They lived at and managed the Tewa Lodge, in Albuquerque, a motel where many Indians stayed, possibly the only motel in America managed by a Doctor of Philosophy. He received an invitation to President Lyndon Johnson's inauguration, to his old university as a distinguished alumnus, and many tributes from the organisations to which he belonged or had served.

He remained a devoted son to his "little mother" throughout his life, and was truly a selfless individual. He died in 1987 at the age of 91.

When Jane Callaway died at the age of 89, a widow for nearly fifty years, she divided her property, a little over 1,000 acres, among her children. Although some of them disposed of their portion, some of it still remains in the family, and is run by Jim Delony, son of Jane's eldest daughter Sarah, who supplied much of the information given about the family.

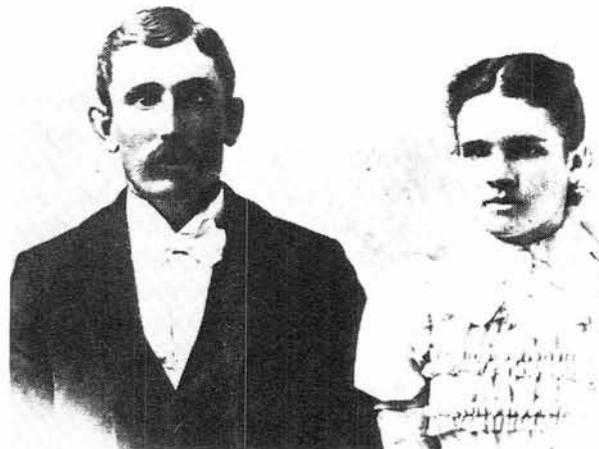
One daughter, Myra still lives. She is now 91 but continued to evince a zest for living, and until the last few years regularly engaged in bowling.

Both Jane Callaway and Selina Hargreaves, her mother, had various parallels in their history. Each had eight children, as also did Henry and Susannah; each was widowed for many years; each divided her property among her children; and each earned the deep devotion of their families over many years.

Charles Hargreaves was twelve years of age when the family sailed from Australia for their new country, and of all the children he would have been fascinated by the adventure of travelling by sailing ship. As a young man he worked as a postal clerk at Daileyville. He rode with the Texas Rangers on occasions, and was an observer of a lynching of a negro who had robbed and shot a couple who ran a store at Goliad. The negro had been taken in hand by the sheriff, but the posse caught up with the group when camped for the night and executed this rough justice in the days when Texas was somewhat lawless. Charles and his younger brother William, being

young members, were left in charge of the horses when the act took place.

Charles married Nancy Townsend, and raised a family of two girls. He was widowed in 1930, and continued to farm his 100 acre portion of "Woodlands" till 1949, when he divided it between his daughters. In his declining years he lived with his daughter, Mary Virginia. His death took place when he had reached the age of 91.



• *Henry Edwin Hargreaves and his wife
Alva May Loftin.*

Henry Edwin Hargreaves, the second son of Israel's family was born at Adelong, Australia like his brother Charles and sister Jane. He was ten years old on leaving. He married Alva May Loftin when he was 33. He farmed his 100 acres for many years, but had worked with his father before that. All but one of their large family of nine were born at Couch, a village not far from "Woodlands". They moved to Menard (*called Menardville then*) after selling his farm to his sister Jane in 1911. Here he bought two blocks and quickly put up a house. Then he purchased two more lots, built a feed store, and opened a wagon yard near the passenger depot. Farming, however, still attracted him and after two years he returned to farming and did odd jobs like carpentering. I recall he lost an eye when a nail flew into his face. His wife died in 1917, but he lived for a further twenty years, spending some time with his son at "Woodlands" and a period with his sister, Mabel, my mother, at Menard.

Henry always had a keen sense of fun. He enjoyed company and always endeavoured to entertain, as he showed in a letter to his sister written when he was 29 — "I just had a fine time

last week. Mrs Emma McRae, Miss Rixie, and Miss Sittie Newman came home with mother and the girls last Saturday and stayed all week. I did nothing but take them horseback riding and driving, sang hymns and played the fiddle and worried the girls. I haven't had so much fun since I had measles!"

Annie M. Hargreaves, fourth child of Israel and Selina, was born at Tumut, NSW. She married Alois Coutret, wrote and received many letters from the Australian families as well as the Sanders and Williamsons who had left for Merdville. I have in my possession a very moving account, written by Ann Coutret, of the hurricane of 1875 that destroyed old Indianola on the Texas coast. It was there that young Alois lost his parents and older sister. I believe this horrible event must have influenced him greatly throughout his life, as did the letter Selina received from her father in 1856, when she was only fifteen. He carefully instructed Selina to get paper, rule some lines, and write about six lines each day ... etc., and went on to list numerous rules by which to live.



• Alois Julius Coutret and Annie Maria Hargreaves

After Annie married and lived in Kerrville, her brother Henry wrote to her in 1894 a letter which to me shows much of his character. He always kept in touch with his brother and sisters, and at that time he was still single, and apparently to please his mother and sisters spent time in entertaining their visitors. I remember so well how he played his 'fiddle' — he never called it a violin. He would play and sometimes dance a 'jig' for us. It was always fun when he was at our house.

Richard Israel came fifth in the Israel-Selina household. He was born at Tooma, NSW and was five years old when the family left Australia. He died at eleven at "Woodlands".



• Vine Lewis (nee Hargreaves)

Vine, their sixth child, was born at Tooma, and was three-and-a-half years old when they sailed for America. She married L.B. Lewis and had three children. She died at thirty years of age.

Myra was born at "Woodlands", their seventh child. She never married and lived most of her life there. She moved to Kennedy to her sister May before her death in 1965 at 88.

May, also born in Texas, was married in 1911 to Walter Braun. They had an adopted son Charlie Israel, and had Vine E. who was born after her father's death. May continued to live at "Woodlands" with Myra and raise her children. Charlie's wife and son Richard were involved in an accident and were killed instantly. May died at the age of 92.



• *May Braun (nee Hargreaves)*

Postscript by Editor, Colin Hargreaves

A tremendous amount of research and effort has been put into this account of the Israel Branch story by Ophelia Fink. It has only been possible to include the foregoing, as this is governed by the estimated size of the whole book. Much of what she has gathered has been incorporated in the family diagrams devised from her submissions.

I must, however, add briefly Ophelia's survey of three people with whom she has been closely associated in the preparation of her story.



• *Ann Anderson and her husband Andy.*

The first is ANN ANDERSON, who had a long career as a teacher, and who apparently could not leave it, even after retirement. She sang in a church choir for 62 years and continues singing with a group entertaining 'old' people — she is 91½ years old herself. She never misses a Hargreaves Reunion and was instrumental in gathering material for this history.



• *Mabel Taylor at 72 years in 1973.*

The second is MABEL TAYLOR, Ophelia's mother, who has been the family historian for a long time, and who has made available more material in letters than Ophelia was able to cover in the time allotted for this publication. Mabel has written the story of the Hargreaves, Sanders and Williamson families for the Menard County History, and supplied me in letters over several years of family details I needed. It was a joy to meet her and Ann Anderson at the Hargreaves Reunion in 1988.

The last is her brother, CLINTON TAYLOR, who seems to have had a most interesting life in Alaska since the war. She writes, "He has worked on most of the DEW-line (*DEW was the Distant Early Warning System*) and White Alice (*a similar system in our national defence network*) sites while they were being constructed, and then the Alaska Pipeline, and finally on a hydro-electric project on Kodiak Island before retiring. He still lives in Alaska but comes to Texas in winter and back north when the heat gets him down! ... Being built on remote mountains throughout Alaska meant being out in the bush for months at a time. Mail and essentials were flown from Fairbanks

and Anchorage on a routine schedule when the weather permitted.

If there were an emergency, radio messages were relayed and a plane sent to the site to transport a man to hospital, or whatever action was indicated.

Among the hazards in the 'bush' were always bears foraging in garbage dumps near the camps.

There were seldom roads on the sites and nowhere to go on time off, but everything was supplied; food, lodging, movies, cigarettes, liquor, reading material.

'Ham' radio provided an outlet to civilisation before satellites made possible today's telephone connections for direct dialling all over the world.

Since Clinton has retired he can only 'endure' civilisation and Texas climate for a few weeks or months at a time, then he heads back north."

And so, Clinton says farewell to Texas for a time, and so do we.



• Myrtle, Wm. E., Mabel, Clinton Taylor, 1949.

JOHN BRANCH Sheet 1.

b. 11-11-1841 d. 18-11-1923

[m. Catherine Capel]

4th child of Henry/Susannah.

	Children	G/children	G-G/Children	G-G-G/Children	G.G.G.G Children
A.	<u>William</u> b. 6. 12. 1864 d. 1865.	B1 or <u>Percy Lisle L.</u> b. -. 8. 65	C1a. <u>Clifford</u> b. 1911 m. b. <u>Peggy</u> b. c. 15 [m. - Austin]	C1a (i) <u>Mark</u> [Andrew M'Guirk Ian " (ii) <u>Kay</u> [Greg Barr Kylie Thoday]	[Brett Ible Scott " Grant " Dean "
B.	<u>Elizabeth</u> b. 25. 6. 66 d. 31. 5. 1904 [m. J. Dowsett]	2 <u>Roy S.</u> b. 30. 1. 97 m.	b. <u>Alan M'G.</u> [b. 1922 d. 11. 2. 42] No issue	C1b (i) 4. sons (ii) [Alan [m. B. Swift] Barbara [m. K. Barr/G. Thoday] Joey [m. I. Hillman]	[Timothy M'Donald Bradley " Cassandra " Amy "
C.	<u>Emma</u> b. 31. 5. 68 [m. C. Lincoln] d. 12. 4. 44	C1 <u>Daisy D.</u> b. 1891 [m. C.A. Kentwell]	b. <u>Keith M'G.</u> b. 23. 2. 26 [m. H. Anderson]	C5a (i) <u>Jeannette</u> [m. E. Ible] (ii) <u>Colin</u> [m. J. Richard]	[Karl Rogers Tristan " Suzanne M'Murtry James " Andrew "
D.	<u>Kate</u> b. 27. 6. 70 [m. R. Rivers] d. 15. 4. 03	2 <u>Bertie C.</u> 1893-94	c. <u>Maureen Eve</u> b. c. 1932 d. c. 1973	C5b (i) <u>Peter</u> [m. R. King] (ii) <u>Janelle</u> [m. R. M'Murtry] (iii) <u>Neil</u> Rogers	[Matthew Hodson Sarah " John Robinson Tanya "
E.	<u>John C.</u> b. 23. 5. 72 d. 26. 7. 49 [m. M. Tweedie]	3 <u>Gwendoline P.</u> [b. 6. 2. 95 d. 6. 1. 87] [m. T. McGuirk m. 2. R. Eve]	C5a <u>Norma</u> b. 12. 3. 21 [m. B. Clark]	C5c (i) <u>Ronda</u> [m. D. Wright] (ii) <u>Sandra</u> [m. A. Dowton] (iii) <u>Gregory</u> [m. M. Couchi] (iv) <u>Gail</u>	[John Robinson Tanya " Stephen M'Atce Michael " Jennifer " Adrian Kemp Gregory " Raechelle Schaefer
F.	<u>Alice</u> b. 7. 11. 74 d. 17. 3. 13 [m. W.J. Wilson]	4 <u>Walter</u> 1896-1905	b. <u>Valmai</u> b. 21. 7. 28 [m. J. Rogers]	C7a (i) <u>Joy</u> [m. K. Hodson] (ii) <u>Carole</u> [m. K. Robinson] (iii) <u>Kevin</u> [m. R. Diggie] (iv) <u>Merral</u> [m. T. M'Atce] (v) <u>Sharon</u> [m. J. Kemp] (vi) <u>Leonie</u> [m. D. Schaefer]	[Adrian Kemp Gregory " Raechelle Schaefer Francis Jamil " Kathy " Duncan Aronpz Nicholas " Michael "
G.	<u>Albert</u> b. 10. 12. 76 [m. J. White mar.] m. 2. N. Douglas d. 4. C. 40	5 <u>Sylvia</u> b. 1898 [d. 4. 2. 86] [m. A. McDonald]	c. <u>Nolens</u> b. 30. 5. 33 [m. R. Sharp]	C7b (i) <u>Gwenda</u> [m. J. Francis] (ii) <u>Marilyn</u> [m. J. Aronpz] (iii) <u>Sue J.</u> [m. W. Wright]	[Kathy Francis Jamil " Kathy " Duncan Aronpz Nicholas " Michael "
H.	<u>Edwin (Ned)</u> b. 23. 9. 78 d. 3. 12. 51 [m. G. Elliot] 20. 4. 04	6 <u>Leslie</u> b/d. 1901	C7a. <u>Norma</u> b. 10. 10. 25 [m. A. Neal m. E. Langridge]	C7c (i) <u>Darin</u> [m. F. Mills] (ii) <u>Kerrie</u> [m. G. Connell] (iii) <u>Lisa</u> [m. R. Bakker]	[Kathy Francis Jamil " Kathy " Duncan Aronpz Nicholas " Michael "
I.	<u>Arthur</u> b. 5. 8. 1880 d. 4. 11. 1851 [m. I. McLean]	7 <u>Laila M.</u> b. 17. 1. 05 [m. L. Browne] d. 25. 11. 89	b. <u>Bonnie</u> b. 10. 12. 27 [m. R. Duncon]	C7d (i) <u>Donna</u> [m. I. Arnfield] (ii) <u>Wayne</u> [m. Kim " (iii) <u>Steven</u> [m. Lynette Julie " (iv) <u>Craig</u> [m. -] (v) <u>Shaun</u> Castledine	[Lauren Wright Christopher " Tara Browne Kira " Sarah Connell David "
J.	<u>Fred M.</u> b. 19. 6. 83 d. 22. 3. 1917 [m. E. Holt]	8 <u>Thelma</u> b. 7. 11. 07 [m. F. Wood] d. 5. 6. 86	c. <u>Mervyn L.</u> b. 29. 3. 34 [m. S. Lakin]	C8a (i) <u>Warren</u> [m. L. Farr] (ii) <u>Darryl</u> [m. V. Wright] (iii) <u>Karen</u> [m. P.M' Lachlan]	[Sarah Connell David " Rebecca Castledine Samantha Arnfield Mary A. " Jaë Castledine
K.	<u>Leah</u> b. 21. 5. 85 d. 28. 5. 87	9 <u>Lloyd C.</u> b. 7. 8. 10 d. 25. 8. 79 [m. A. Parker]	d. <u>Lorraine</u> b. 12. 12. 38 [m. H. Castledine]	C8b (i) <u>Tracy</u> [Pier Holland] (ii) <u>Kelly</u> Wood	[Rebecca Castledine Samantha Arnfield Mary A. " Jaë Castledine
L.	<u>Elsie</u> b. 6. 1. 88 [m. A. Benson] d. 19. 8. 57	D1 <u>Olive M.</u> b. -. 5. 99 [m. J. Shepherd] d. 12. 4. 72	C8a. <u>Neville</u> b. 9. 11. 27 [m. B. Hanson] d. 22. 6. 82.	C8c (i) <u>Tina</u> Wrigley (ii) <u>Christopher</u> " (iii) <u>Anthony</u> "	[Amanda " (L) Joshua " (L) Jessie " (J) Lesley Castledine
		2. <u>Elsie K.</u> b. 3. 10. 00 [m. W. Piper]	b. <u>Graham</u> b. 10. 5. 38 [m. A. Crow]	C9a (i) <u>Diane</u> [m. M. Wilkinson] (ii) <u>Kathleen</u> [m. C. Jeffress] (iii) <u>Jeffrey</u> [m. K. Campbell] (iv) <u>Robert</u> [m. J. Whitely] (v) <u>Sandra</u> Bryant (vi) <u>Peter</u> [Pier T. Austen]	[Benjamin Wood Nicholas " Christopher " Carley Wood Laurch "
		3. <u>John H.</u> b. 1902 [m. Isabel -] d. 28. 4. 52	c. <u>Marlene</u> b. 13. 8. 47 [m. N. Wrigley]	C9b (i) <u>Sharon</u> [m. D. Anson] (ii) <u>Leanne</u> Lincoln (iii) <u>Bradley</u> [m. J.]	[Carley Wood Laurch " Ellissa Holland Rachel Wilkinson Carly " Rhannon "
		Families of D1,2,3. continued on Sheet 2	C9a. <u>Joan T.</u> b. 21. 5. 32 [m. G. Bryant]	C9c (i) <u>Donna</u> Lincoln (ii) <u>David</u> [m. V. Wallace]	[Matthew Jeffress Kelly " Jye Bryant Zoe " Bree " Douglas Bryant Jade Bryant Kayla " Luke Anson
			b. <u>Allan</u> b. 6. 7. 34 [m. P. Duckett]		
			c. <u>Kevin</u> b. 12. 8. 38 [m. S. Humphries]		

JOHN BRANCH Sheet 2.

Children	G-Children	G-G/Children	G-G-G/Children	G-G-G-G/Children
D. <u>Kate</u> [From Sheet 1]	D1. <u>Olive M.</u> [From Sheet 1]	D1a. <u>John A.</u> b. <u>Keith R.</u> [m. Joan -] c. <u>Charles</u> [m. Nancy-]		
	D2 <u>Elsie K.</u> [From Sheet 1]	D2a. <u>Jack</u> b. 28. 2. 26 [m. B. Hill] b. <u>Gordon</u> b. 25. 6. 27 [m. T. Dowling] c. <u>Margaret</u> b. 25. 5. 30 [m. R. Thatcher] d. <u>Ronald</u> b. 15. 2. 36 [m. M. Twomey]	D2a(i) <u>Helen</u> [m. P. Cosgrove] (ii) <u>Pamela</u> [m. R. Aylward] (iii) <u>Diane</u> [m. S. Baker] (iv) <u>Warren</u> [m. P. Logan] D2b(i) <u>Susan</u> [m. J. McLean] D2c(i) <u>Anthony Thatcher</u> (ii) <u>Janet</u> [m. R. Mullins] D2d(i) <u>David Piper</u> (ii) <u>Andrea</u> [m. M. Quinlivan] (iii) <u>Russell Piper</u>	<u>Julio Cosgrove</u> <u>Dean</u> <u>Alison</u> <u>Kristy Boker</u> <u>Benjamin</u> <u>Kellie Mullins</u> <u>Renee</u>
	D3 <u>John H.</u> [From Sheet 1]	D3a. <u>Frank</u> b. c1925 [m. M. Powell] b. <u>Allan</u> b. 20. 10. 34	D3a(i) <u>John Rivers</u>	
E1. <u>J. Athol</u> b. 1896 [m. E. Cruise] d. 1979	E1a. <u>Patricia</u> b. 16. 3. 25 [m. L. Aaron] b. <u>Noela</u> b. 28. 8. 28 [m. J. Harrington] c. <u>Fay A.</u> b. 12. 7. 30 [m. R. Kelly] d. <u>John P.</u> b. 13. 5. 32 [m. M. McGettigan] e. <u>Peter</u> b. 27. 9. 34 [m. A. Flook] f. <u>Paul</u> b. 27. 9. 34 [m. W. Johnson] g. <u>Susan</u> b. 30. 7. 42 [m. P. English]	E1a. (i) <u>Lesley</u> [m. D. Schofield] (ii) <u>Judith</u> [m. P. Jordan] (iii) <u>Paul</u> [m. C. Vallance] (iv) <u>Vicky</u> [m. G. Wakefield] E1b. (i) <u>John</u> [m. S. Patrick] (ii) <u>Peter</u> [m. T. Peter] (iii) <u>Timothy</u> [m. S. Green] (iv) <u>Matthew Harrington</u> E1c. (i) <u>Susan</u> [m. D. McLean] (ii) <u>Sandra Kelly</u> (iii) <u>Karen</u> (iv) <u>Stephen</u> E1d. (i) <u>Elizabeth Hargreaves</u> (ii) <u>Kelly</u> (iii) <u>John</u> (iv) <u>Angela</u> E1e. (i) <u>Gregory</u> [m. K. Greenwood] (ii) <u>Anthony Hargreaves</u> (iii) <u>Michael</u> (iv) <u>Timothy</u> (v) <u>Maryanne</u> (vi) <u>Carmel</u> E1f. (i) <u>Todd</u> [m. A. Fehon] (ii) <u>Ann</u> (iii) <u>Mark</u> E1g. (i) <u>Sally A. English</u> (ii) <u>Anthony</u> (iii) <u>Anne</u> (iv) <u>Scott</u>	<u>Julia Schofield</u> <u>Austin</u> <u>Olivia</u> <u>Emily Jordan</u> <u>Kate</u> <u>Anthony</u> <u>Natalie Aarons</u> <u>Elisha</u> <u>Lauren Wakefield</u> <u>Nothan</u> <u>Peter Harrington</u> <u>Michael</u> <u>Lisa</u> <u>Jane Harrington</u> <u>Andrew</u> <u>Lisa McLean</u> <u>Kristy</u>	
	E2. <u>Alma</u> b. 1. 5. 99 [m. L. Purcell] d. 29. 6. 85	E2a. <u>Beryl</u> b. 26. 4. 22 [m. E. Giltrap] b. <u>Marie</u> b. 29. 6. 23 [m. F. Wright]		

JOHN BRANCH Sheet 3.

Children	G/children	G-G/children	G-G-G/children	G-G-G-G/children
E. John C. [Cont.]	E2. <u>Alma</u> [Cont.]	E2c. <u>Mona</u> b. 30. 11. 24 [m. R. Foley]	E2b (i) <u>Alma</u> [m. K. Doyle] - (ii) <u>Dianne</u> [m. P. Groves] - (iii) <u>Darryl</u> [m. R. Sharpe]	Kerry A. Doyle Scott Jodie Groves
	E3. <u>Mary Anne</u> b/d. 1900	d. <u>Dorothy</u> b. 14. 8. 23 [m. G. Giltrap]	E2c (i) <u>Peter</u> Foley (ii) <u>Glen</u> "	
	E4. <u>Allan</u> b. 6. 10. 02 d. 30. 9. 74 [m. M. Butz]	E2e <u>John C.</u> b. 21. 9. 35 [m. A. Cotterill]	E2d (i) <u>Trena</u> [m. J. Woles] E2e (i) <u>Stephen</u> [m. D. Conway] (ii) <u>Geoffrey</u> Purcell (iii) <u>Matthew</u> "	
		E4a <u>Bernard</u> b. 16. 1. 30 [m' R. Murray] [m' D. Colleo] [m' V. Longhurst]	E4a (i) <u>Michael</u> Hargreaves (ii) <u>Anne</u> [m. J. Edgerton-Vernon] (iii) <u>Peter</u> Hargreaves	
		b. <u>Noel H.</u> b. 28. 5. 32 d. 13. 8. 56	E4c (i) <u>Stephen</u> Hargreaves (ii) <u>Michelle</u> (iii) <u>Leanne</u> [m. G. West] (iv) <u>Grant</u> [m. H]	Carly West Shelley "
	c. <u>Alan</u> b. 27. 6. 34 [m. E. Fry]	E4d (i) <u>Gregory</u> [m. D. Hanson] (ii) <u>Jennifer</u> [m. C. Hill] (iii) <u>Katherine</u> [m. P. Connor] (iv) <u>Philip</u> Maher (v) <u>Andrew</u> "	Christopher Maher Scott Natalie Connor	
	d. <u>Margaret</u> b. 16. 1. 38 [m. J. Maher]	E4e (i) <u>Danielle</u> Hargreaves (ii) <u>Michelle</u> "		
	e. <u>Kenneth</u> b. 21. 1. 43 [m. D. Hunter]			
E5 <u>K. Myra</u> b. 20. 4. 06 [m. E. Murphy]	E5a. <u>Gerard A.</u> b. 24. 1. 27 [m. M. Goodwin]	E5a (i) <u>Paul</u> [m. L. Lavery] (ii) <u>Lynne</u> [m. B. Condon] (iii) <u>Christino</u> [m. N. Trubshaw] (iv) <u>Helen J. Murphy</u> (v) <u>Peter J.</u> " [dad] (vi) <u>Margaret A.</u> "	{ Samuel Murphy Todd Condon Aaren " Emma Trubshaw Jessica " Patrick " Joanne Claffey Michelle "	
	b. <u>Kathleen</u> b. 25. 10. 28 [m. J. Claffey]	E5b (i) <u>Raymond</u> [m. C. Wilson] (ii) <u>Helen</u> [m. D. Whatman] (iii) <u>Anne</u> [m. J. Quinn] (iv) <u>Judith</u> [m. R. Evelyne] (v) <u>Jennifer</u> [m. P. Dean] (vi) <u>Anthony</u> [m. K. Gardner]	{ Colin Whatman Anthony " Linda Quinn Peter : " Karen Evelyne Glen Dean Greg "	
	c. <u>Neville J.</u> b. 15. 10. 31 [m. N. Thomas]	E5c (i) <u>Susan</u> [m. D. Boswell] [dvd] (ii) <u>Brian</u> [m. J. Robinson] (iii) <u>Garry J. Murphy</u> (iv) <u>Jenny L.</u> " (v) <u>Melanie</u> " (vi) <u>Susan</u> [m. A. Davis]	{ David Boswell Elizabeth Davis Emily Murphy Holly Kemp Byron "	
	d. <u>Dorothy</u> b. 8. 5. 33 [m. D. Morell]	E5d (i) <u>Leonie</u> [m. F. Kemp] (ii) <u>Carol</u> [m. D. Bennett] (iii) <u>James S. Morell</u> (iv) <u>Andrew D.</u> "	{ Ashley Bennett Christopher "	
	e. <u>Monica</u> b. 15. 6. 35 [m. G. Sheil]	E5e (i) <u>Michael</u> [m. D. Brown] (ii) <u>Leanne M. Sheil</u>	{ Shannon Sheil Shane " Rachel " Kristen "	
	f. <u>Lorraine</u> b. 17. 7. 37 [m. J. Maher] [m. S. Little]	E5f (i) <u>William P.</u> [m. M. Ingold] (ii) <u>Michael J. Maher</u> (iii) <u>Mark A. Little</u> (iv) <u>Catherine</u> "	{ Luke Sheil Neal Maher Joshua "	
	g. <u>Barry E.</u> b. 21. 10. 39 [m. J. A. May]	E5g (i) <u>Karen L. Murphy</u> (ii) <u>Michelle</u> " (iii) <u>Daryl B.</u> "		
	h. <u>Marie</u> b. 5. 10. 41 [m. I. M. Donnell]			
	i. <u>Peter J.</u> b. 11. 7. 44 [m. M. Van Es]			

JOHN BRANCH Sheet 5

Children	G/Children	G-G/children	G-G-G/children	G-G-G-G/Chr.
F. <u>[Alice]</u> [Cont]	F5 <u>Mary Ann</u> [Continued from Sheet 4]	F5a. <u>Alison</u> b. -. 2. 39 d. - 4. 39 b. <u>Marion</u> b. 28. 11. 41 [m. F. White]	F5b. (i) <u>Catherine</u> [m. T. Bowers] (ii) <u>Roger White</u> F6b. (i) <u>Fleur Jouault</u> (ii) <u>Richard</u> " F6c. (i) <u>Paul Harding</u> [ded] (ii) <u>Timothy</u> " (iii) <u>Benjamin</u> " (iv) <u>Emma</u> " (v) <u>Christopher</u> "	
	F6. <u>Dorothy</u> [From Sheet 4]	F6a. <u>Robert</u> b. 15. 12. 34 d. 8. 4. 40 b. <u>Kathleen</u> b. 26. 4. 41 [m. E. Jouault] [m. C. Barnes]		
	F7 <u>Dulcie</u> [From Sheet 4]	c. <u>James</u> b. 27. 8. 44 [m. H. Cooper]		
G. <u>[Albert]</u>	[See Sheet 4]	H1a. <u>John</u> b. 9. 4. 38 m. b. <u>Paul</u> b. 2. 2. 44 [N.M.]	H1a(i) <u>Michael Hargreaves</u> H2a(i) <u>Guy</u> " (ii) <u>Kylie</u> " H2b(i) <u>Kailem Tom</u> " H4a(i) <u>Daniel</u> " (ii) <u>Brooke</u> " H4b(i) <u>Jeremie</u> " (ii) <u>Jasmin</u> " H5a(i) <u>Christopher Corcoran</u> (ii) <u>Cheryl</u> "	
H. <u>[Edwin]</u> [Ned] [From Sheet 1]	H1. <u>Maxwell</u> b. 11. 1. 05 [m. K. Gillogly dvd] 2. <u>Dallas</u> b. 30. 1. 07 [m. J. Armstrong] 3. <u>Jack</u> b. 14. 11. 15 [Never married] 4. <u>Roy</u> b. 11. 12. 17 [m. J. Robinson] 5. <u>Nell</u> b. 29. 12. 19 [m. E. Skoyles]	H2a <u>Graeme</u> [m. H. Willoughby] b. <u>Kerry</u> [m. N. Jackson] H4a. <u>Stephen</u> [m. J. Manly] b. <u>Trevor</u> [m. K. Ryan] H5a. <u>Shirley</u> [m. C. Corcoran] b. <u>Ted</u>		
I. <u>[Arthur]</u>	I1. <u>Kenneth</u> b. [m. E.M. -] I2. <u>Keith</u>	I1a. <u>Elaine</u> b. 1930		
J. <u>[Fred M.]</u>	J1. <u>Raymond L.</u> b. 18. 12. 05 [m. E. Schafeld] d. 3. 1. 61 J2. <u>Leslie N.</u> b. 2. 7. 06 [m. A. Young] d. 8. 7. 65	J1a. <u>Neville D.</u> b. 1927 [m. P. Bertle] b. <u>Robert</u> b. 1936 [m. H. Whiston] c. <u>Valerie</u> b. 1939 [m. D. Sandeman] J2a. <u>Noeline</u> [b. 23. 2. 27] b. <u>Elizabeth</u> [b. 27. 12. 30] [m. J. Watts] c. <u>Barry L.</u> [b. 2. 10. 35] [m. D. Barnard]	J1a(i) <u>Gailen</u> [m. P. Farnell] b. 1950 (ii) <u>Christine</u> [m. R. Minto] b. 1953 J1b(i) <u>Judith</u> [m. J. Nichol] (ii) <u>Lynn Hargreaves</u> (iii) <u>Sharon</u> " (iv) <u>Eric</u> " J1c(i) <u>Peter Sandeman</u> (ii) <u>Robyn</u> " (iii) <u>Marce</u> " (iv) <u>Julie</u> " J2c(i) <u>Samantha</u> [m. G. Molloy] (ii) <u>Andrew Hargreaves</u>	J1a(i) <u>A. Lesla Farnell</u> B. Heather " C. Travis " J1b(A. Drew Nicholls B. daughter J2c. <u>Matthew Molloy</u> Eammon "

JOHN BRANCH Sheet 6

Children	G/Children	G-G/Children	G-G-G/Children	G-G-G-G/Children
	<p>J3. <u>Fred M.</u> [b. 13. 5. 09 m. T. Willoughby]</p>	<p>J3a. <u>Shirley</u> [b. 26. 12. 9 m. D. Fried]</p> <p>b. <u>Jean</u> [b. 12. 11. 31 m. N. Wright]</p> <p>c. <u>John F.</u> [b. 4. 9. 35 m. A. Owen]</p> <p>d. <u>William M.</u> [b. 20. 6. 37 m. K. Patterson]</p>	<p>J3a(i) <u>Leanne</u> [m. P. Miller]</p> <p>J3b(i) <u>Belinda</u> [m. C. Isherwood]</p> <p>(ii) <u>Penelope</u> [m. M. Downy]</p> <p>(iii) <u>Elizabeth</u> Wright</p> <p>J3c(i) <u>Melanie</u> Hargreaves</p> <p>(ii) <u>Timothy</u> "</p> <p>J3d(i) <u>Michael</u> [m. E. Lowe]</p> <p><u>Luke</u> Hargreaves</p>	<p>Dean Miller</p> <p>{ Luke Isherwood</p> <p>{ Andrew "</p> <p>{ Rachel Downy</p> <p>{ Adam "</p>
	<p>J4. <u>John E.</u> [b. 3. 4. 16 d. 2. 12. 69 m. M. East]</p>	<p>J4a. <u>Pamela</u> [b. 17. 12. 49 m. P. Hawke]</p> <p>b. <u>John</u> [b. 4. 5. 51 m. C. Christie]</p> <p>c. <u>Marianne</u> [b. 13. 5. 53 m. S. Hansford]</p> <p>d. <u>James</u> [b. 2. 2. 55 m. S. Newsome]</p>	<p>J4a(i) <u>Jane</u> Hawke</p> <p>(ii) <u>Lianne</u> "</p> <p>J4b(i) <u>Kylie</u> Hargreaves</p> <p>(ii) <u>Ryan</u> "</p> <p>(iii) <u>Chelsea</u> "</p> <p>(iv) <u>Tara</u> "</p> <p>(v) <u>Amy</u> "</p> <p>(vi) <u>Tahnee</u> "</p> <p>J4c(i) <u>Lucy</u> Hansford</p> <p>(ii) <u>Samuel</u> "</p> <p>(iii) <u>Sarah</u> "</p> <p>(iv) <u>Emily</u> "</p> <p>J4d(i) <u>Joshua</u> Hargreaves</p> <p>(ii) <u>Carmen</u> "</p> <p>(iii) <u>Joseph</u> "</p> <p>(iv) <u>Chernoa</u> "</p> <p>(v) <u>Isaac</u> "</p>	
<p><u>Elsie M.</u> [From Sheet]</p>	<p>L1. <u>Yvonne</u> [b. 15. 6. 06 m. E. Ireland]</p> <p>2. <u>Arthur J.</u> [b. 22. 5. 10 m. J. Reid] [d. 22. 6. 85]</p> <p>3. <u>Rita</u> [b. 24. 5. 13 m. A. Topham]</p> <p>4. <u>Norma</u> [b. 26. 9. 14 m. D. Marks]</p> <p>5. <u>Keith</u> [b. 24. 2. 17 m. N. Lees]</p>	<p>L1a. <u>Judith</u> [b. 20. 5. 33]</p> <p>b. <u>John E.</u> [m. M. Kemmis] [b. 16. 1. 37]</p> <p>L2a <u>Peter</u></p> <p>b. <u>Georgina</u> [b. 9. 4. 57 m. L. Martin]</p> <p>c. <u>Margaret</u> [b. 24. 11. 60]</p> <p>L3a. <u>Pamela</u> [b. 20. 6. 56 d. 1956]</p> <p>L4a. <u>Barbara</u> [b. 29. 3. 40 m. K. Eastment]</p> <p>b. <u>Janet</u> [b. 18. 9. 41 m. R. Indlekofer]</p> <p>c. <u>Ian</u> [b. 30. 1. 45 m. Julie]</p> <p>L5a. <u>Geoffrey</u> [b. 1. 7. 49 m. J. Chote]</p>	<p>L1a(i) <u>Stuart</u> Ineland</p> <p>(ii) <u>Thomas</u> "</p> <p>L2b(i) <u>Jessica</u> Martin</p> <p>(ii) <u>Glen</u> "</p> <p>L4a(i) <u>Peter</u> Eastment</p> <p>(ii) <u>Karen</u> "</p> <p>(iii) <u>Gary</u> "</p> <p>L4b(i) <u>Philip</u> Indlekofer</p> <p>(ii) <u>Stephen</u> "</p> <p>(iii) <u>Matthew</u> " [dcd]</p> <p>(iv) <u>Rachel</u> "</p> <p>(v) <u>Ian</u> "</p> <p>L4c(i) <u>Elizabeth</u> Marks</p> <p>(ii) <u>Neridah</u> "</p> <p>(iii) <u>Caroline</u> "</p> <p>L5a(i) <u>Matthew</u> Benson</p> <p>(ii) <u>Sheneé</u> "</p>	

CHAPTER FIVE

John

JOHN was the first Australian child of Henry and Susannah, being born on 11th November, 1841. He was the fifth son, but only the third to survive — giving Susannah her son "John". He was born at Welaregang, the property of John Hay and James Chalmers near the Murray River. There were three other white women living there, one with a young family, so Susannah had some support even in such a remote place.

John and Jane were babies when the family was in great danger in the 1844 Murrumbidgee flood and they were all rescued by an aborigine.

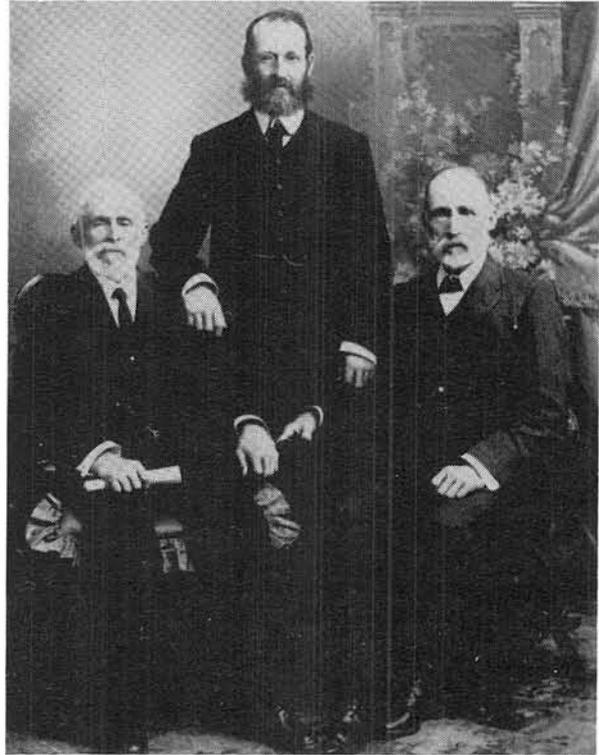
After the 1852 Gundagai flood, John was not quite eleven when he set out for the Bendigo goldfields with his father and his brother.

That was the beginning of mining for him, an interest that lasted over twenty years. He went on to become a miner at Adelong, remaining there after Henry retreated to the farm in Tumut in 1861. John had shares in a mine where he became an acknowledged expert in maintaining and repairing mine machinery.

When he sold out in 1873, the profit was in excess of £2,000 (*Two Thousand Pounds*). This meant John could purchase "Fern Bank" at Tarrabandra from his brother-in-law, Will Sanders, and establish himself, Catherine and their four children there.



• A back view of "Fern Bank", John's house at Tarrabandra.



• James (standing), Richard and John (seated, left to right), sons of Henry and Susannah Hargreaves.

On 10 March, 1864 John had married Catherine, the eldest child of Thomas Capel and Mary Considine, born in Goulburn. The witnesses were Emma Blomley (*Catherine's friend*) and Thomas Greenhalgh, both grandchildren of Thomas Blomley and Sarah Taffenden. All were living in Adelong.

John accepted responsibility for the younger Capels after their mother, Mary Knight, died in 1866. Both Thomas and Elizabeth were married from John's home in Camp Street, Adelong.

The first five children were born to John and Catherine in Adelong, the next seven in Tarrabandra, after John became a farmer and grazier.

"Fern Bank" had a fine position and was a very good property, although still subject to problems and fluctuations in income in a period of prolonged drought.



• *Hargreaves family, 1895. From left: Edwin, Alice, John Charles, Catherine, Frederick, Arthur, John and Elsie.*

The family thrived and later, as daughters married and moved away, sons married and brought their wives to live at "Fern Bank". It was a home for many people until 1906 when it was time for John to retire and then the family dispersed. The Bank of NSW then gained title to the property, later selling to A.P. Stuckey.

John, Catherine and Elsie moved first to a house in Parramatta Road, Summer Hill, and a couple of years later they moved to Holden Street, Ashfield, where they spent many years. Their home was still the focus of the family for children and grandchildren. Three daughters and one son had all died in their thirties, leaving young families. These children were welcomed by their grandparents, the uncles in the Tumut district and the family in general for holidays and visits.

John's health deteriorated over the years, so Catherine had to take over management of their affairs. In the end she died on 13th July, 1923, four months before John died on 18th November, 1923, having been cared for by Emma Lincoln in her home during the final stages of their lives.

In her will, Catherine left instructions for the care and support of John to be provided before the estate was divided evenly between five of her six surviving children with Arthur Claude Benson as administrator.

John and Catherine are buried together in the Field of Mars Cemetery at Ryde.

To quote from the obituary in the Tumut and Adelong Times for John ...*"Personally he was a fine type of Australian, broad in his views, generous to a fault and always a gentleman."*

William Hargreaves

William was the first-born child for John and Catherine — he was born on 6th December 1864 but failed to thrive, living only a few months.

Elizabeth Jane Hargreaves

Elizabeth Jane (Lizzie), born on 25th June, 1866 at Sharp's Creek, Adelong, was the second child, but effectively the eldest of John and Cath-



• *Lisle Dowsett, Lizzie's eldest son in World War I.*

erine's family. She married John Frederick Dowsett, born Tumut, son of George and Ann Dowsett, on 8th June, 1895.

John Dowsett was a miner and the family moved first to Temora Road, Young, where the boys were born, and then to Gundagai where he was engaged in business. It was in the home in Sheridan Street that Lizzie died on 31st May or 1st June, 1904. She had had prolonged periods of poor health from 1897 after Roy's birth, but the cause of death was from complications after a very difficult premature childbirth. Lizzie is buried in the Pioneers Cemetery at Tumut beside her sister Kate.

Very little is known at present of Percy and Roy Dowsett. Percy is thought to have been killed in World War I, while Roy returned home and later had at least one son, Lyell. He visited his grandparents and the Lincoln family soon after the war.

Emma Hargreaves

Emma, born on 31st May, 1868, was the third child and second daughter for John and Catherine and named after Emma Blomley. She was the first of the children to marry and leave Tarrabandra. Emma was married on 26th October, 1887, to Charles Lincoln, a carpenter, who had been born in Parkes.

Soon they were settled in Sydney where Charles was employed at the Eveleigh Railway Workshop some years later. The family home until about 1930 was in Carlton Crescent, Summer Hill. Later Emma moved to 25 Coney Road, Earlwood.

Emma's five daughters all married, but two sons died young. Walter was killed in the war and only Lloyd Charles lived to be an adult.



* *Tom Guirk, Cliff Kentwell, Cliff Kentwell jnr. (grandson Emma Lincoln) and Roy Dowsett (Lizzie's second son).*



• *Four generations photographed in 1921. Left to right: Emma Lincoln, Sylvia McDonald, Norman McDonald and Catherine Hargreaves.*

Emma was caring for each of her parents just prior to their deaths in 1923. She was the person who kept in contact with all branches of John and Catherine's family including Albert, who left home when young, always offering hospitality. Charles and Emma visited the Tumut district about 1920.

Emma died on 12th April, 1944, and is buried with her husband in the plot next to John and Catherine in the Field of Mars Cemetery.



• *Kate Rivers (nee Hargreaves)*



• *Emma Lincoln, photographed about 1940.*



• *Sylvia Lincoln, photographed in 1913.*

Kate Hargreaves

Kate, born on 27th June, 1870, was the fourth child of John and Catherine.

She lived at home until she married on 15th June, 1898 Robert Taylor Rivers. Robert was born in Ararat, Victoria to Richard Morris Rivers and Annie Taylor Jones. Robert and his brother Charles were farming at "The Federal" on the western side of Gilmore Creek and Kate moved there when she married.

Kate and Robert had three young children when she contracted typhoid and died in Tumut on 15th April, 1903. Robert was so distressed, he left and moved to Queensland, leaving the three young children to be cared for by Rivers family members and friends. Olive joined her father in Toowoomba in 1912, Jack went to Queensland in 1923, where he joined the Police Force. He married and spent most of his life in Southport.



• *Olive and Elsie Rivers, c. 1904.*



• *Jack and Betty Rivers with Frank and Allan. Jack is the son of Kate.*

Elsie lived with her uncle and later moved with the family to "Bonnie Doon" across the other side of the creek. She married Harry Piper who lived next door at "Glenrowan". Elsie stayed there until 1977, when she moved into Tumut to live with her daughter, Margaret. Two of her sons live in Tumut where Jack was a stock & station agent, Gordon a farmer, and Ronald is an electrician in Canberra.

John Charles Hargreaves

John Charles (Jack), born 23rd May, 1872, was the fifth child, but the first son to survive for John and Catherine. He was the last of the family to be born in Adelong. Jack was working alongside his father at "Fern Bank" from an early age, gradually taking over a large burden of the work. He married Marion on 17th September 1895 at South Gundagai. Marion was the daughter of Henry Mitchell Tweedie, confectioner. They stayed on at Tarrabandra for over ten years. The infant graves on the property may well have been still-born babes of Marion and Jack in that period.

When "Fern Bank" was sold, Jack moved to East Blowering where he farmed until about 1930, when the farm was sold. From then their home was in Capper Street, Tumut.

Jack was employed as a warden's bailiff and Marion ran a boarding house.

All John and Marion's children married and had families. Their two sons, Athol and Allan worked with the railways and moved around NSW. John Charles died on 26th July, 1949, and Marion on 20th September, 1956 and they are buried in adjacent graves in Tumut Cemetery.



• *Myra (Hargreaves) Murphy, her husband Ted and son Neville.*



• Frederick Milton Hargreaves and his fiancée, Elizabeth Holt.



• Wedding photo of Mr and Mrs Frederick M. Hargreaves.



• Myra, Alma, Athol Allan (back), John Charles and Marion with Margaret as bride.



• Myra, daughter of John Charles Hargreaves and her family of eleven.

Alice Hargreaves

Alice was the sixth child, born on 7th November, 1874, to Catherine and John at Tarrabandra.

She lived there until 29th November, 1899, when she married William James Wilson, son of W.J. Wilson and Mary Ann Hatch, who was born at Caxton House, Gunning.

The twins were born there on 25th February 1901, and soon after Will and Alice moved to Goulburn where he had a house and a new job as a wheelwright and coachbuilder with Penbethy and Donnelly.

Five more children were born in Goulburn, then Alice had health problems over several years. She died on 17th March, 1913, leaving six young children.

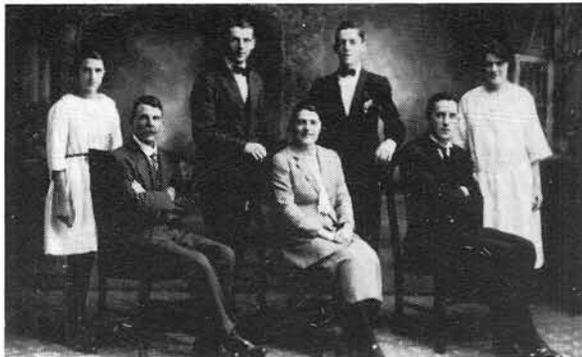
Alice was the last to be buried in the Wilson burial chamber in St Saviour's Cemetery, after her grandfather and uncle.



• *Back row: Bill, Willie and Les. Front row: Dorrie, Joe and Molly.*



• *Wilson family in 1903. Left to right: Alice with Les, Bill, Will and Ellie.*



Bill, Ellie and Molly all worked in banks — Bill was manager of the Commonwealth Bank at Rockdale for many years. Les and Joe worked as clerks for the railway and Dorrie was a primary school teacher. They all had families.

Albert Hargreaves

Albert Edward, born on 17th October, 1876, was the seventh child for John and Catherine.

When he was very young, he decided to leave home and make his own way. He went first to Charles Lincoln to learn to become a carpenter, later he went off inland, still following that trade.

Albert settled in Gilgandra where, on 8th October, 1902, he married Jane Whiteman, the daughter of Philip James Whiteman and Jane Wynn.

Albert and Jane had six children but only Dorothy survived. TB was a problem for the family and by 1920 Albert also had the disease.

Albert had moved to Sydney before his parent's death. He was the child not mentioned in Catherine's will.

In 1928 he married Nellie Douglas.

When he died at Newtown on 4th June, 1940 of TB and heart trouble, Reginald Evans, son-in-law of Emma Lincoln gave the information for the death certificate.

Edwin (Ned) Hargreaves

Edwin was the eighth child born to John and Catherine. He grew to be a very practical and enterprising farmer, possessed of a great sense of fun and humour, a lover of practical jokes always without malice, fond of music, and a sociable host with a merry laugh. In his early years he worked on his father's farm at Tarrabandra and he became a champion puller of corn. At the time of his marriage to Gertrude Elliot, 20th April, 1904 he was a confectioner. He could not resist fun even here, and the story is told of a coin apparently stuck on the counter which broke the many penknives of customers who tried to prise it free, only to find it bolted through a hole in the counter!

Edwin and Gertrude raised their family of five at Wagrabobilly a few miles from the Tarrabandra home of Edwin's father. Max the eldest left

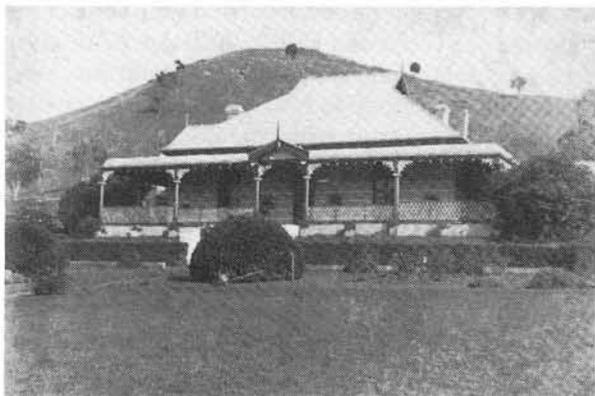
• *Seated: Bill, Ellie and Bill jnr, Standing: Dorrie, Joe, Les and Molly Wilson, children of Alice Wilson, taken in 1912.*



• Edwin and Gertrude Hargreaves wedding, 20th April, 1904.

home after schooling in Sydney and went into the insurance business. Dallas, Roy, Jack and Nell remained on the farm until adulthood. Dal on marriage built his home "Lenore" near "Rosehill", and worked the farm when his father retired and went to Sydney with the rest of the family, but moved to Tumut when the farm was sold in 1945. Jack became a shop assistant in Sydney and Roy received his initial training in building there. Both these boys joined the forces; Jack the air force, and Roy the army. Roy saw service in New Guinea and Borneo and remained in Borneo with an occupation force for a year after the war.

Nell also joined the army in the women's services when her husband went to the war. On



• "Rosehill", Wagragobilly, Edwin's pise house.

returning Jack joined the railways and Roy became a builder on the Gosford area.

Edwin worked as a nurseryman but found city life not to his liking and returned to the farm again for a few years, finally retiring to Gundagai. His love of flowers remained with him till his death in 1951.

The home Ned built himself at Wagragobilly he called "Rosehill". Here his initiative was shown quite early. The house was built with external walls of rammed earth, a pise style. The soil used was like a grey pipeclay and the walls were two feet thick. It was painted with an earth wash made with the same soil. They were then marked off with white lime joint lines giving the appearance of being made with large blocks. This is the description given by his son Roy, who lived in it for his first twenty-five years. Roy continues, "The inside walls were painted with kalsomine in various pastel colours. The roof was of galvanised iron, the flooring was ordinary tongued and grooved boards. The ceilings were hessian with brown paper pasted on to prevent the dust coming through. I can remember when I was a schoolboy, my father decided to modernise. We pulled down the hessian ceilings, amid great clouds of dust, and replaced them with Wunderlich fibrous plaster sheets transported from Sydney."

The house was set in an imposing position, with a sloping front to the road. A privet hedge bordered the front path which ran fifty yards to the road with a larger hedge each side of the driveway from the road to beyond the house frontage. Ned was a skilful gardener, an expert in topiary, and the privet kangaroo, emu and other likenesses are well remembered. The large garden was filled mainly with roses, which he loved, giving the name to his house.

His property, of some 600 acres stretched from the public road running to Darbalara over the hill country to the Tumut River with an area of alluvial flat where corn was grown. The hill country was given over to sheep. He had built his own shearing shed in which he had a two-stand plant run by a Cooper kerosene engine. The woolshed on occasions was used for parties and dances to the light of hurricane lamps.

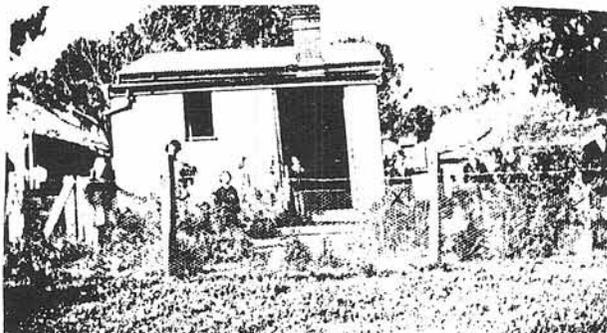
Associated with the house area he planted an orchard with upwards of 1,000 trees, mostly peaches and plums which he sold in attractively presented cases throughout the district and in Gundagai. But he also became an expert in dried fruits, achieving an ambition in 1927 by winning First Prize at the Sydney Royal Show for "A collection of dried fruits."

His method, as described by his son Roy, was as follows: "To dry the peaches, they were cut in halves and the stone was removed. The halves were then placed neatly, cut side up, on wooden trays, and stacked with air spaces between the trays in a fumigation chamber where they were exposed to the fumes of a handful of sulphur on a shovel full of hot coals. When the peaches went into the fumigation chamber they were ripe, and some may have had light brown bruises. When they came out they were a rich golden colour with no bruises, and the open stone recess would be full of rich nectar. The trays were then placed out on racks in the sun where they dried in about a week. Each night they had to be carried into the packing shed, and put out again next day — a lot of work when there are hundreds of trays, each measuring about three feet long by about twenty inches wide.

"We always hoped for a good hot sun when the fruit was just right for drying. On a couple of occasions I can remember having weeks of constant rain when the prunes were ready, and we had to bury the whole season's crop."

The drying shed was an example of Edwin's

building initiative. Although it had the appearance of a cement-walled shed, it was actually made of kerosene tins, flattened, with a ridge raised along each sheet with an iron bar, and the whole washed with a cement wash.



• *Wagragobilly subsidised school, with all seven pupils in the garden. Note the lean on the building. Photo taken about 1927.*

The school which all the children of Edwin's family attended was a one-teacher school built about 1890. It was classified as a subsidised school. The parents were required to provide the building, find a suitable teacher, generally untrained but well-educated, and provide accommodation for her, the Education Department subsidising their efforts by paying a small salary. The number of children attending was less than nine. The Wagragobilly school had one classroom with a small porch at the front for schoolbags, hats and raincoats. The classroom had a timber floor but the porch floor was of earth. The square black iron rain tank collected water from the galvanised iron roof, and was always rusty and full of mosquito larvae.

"We were taught through the primary classes," writes Roy, "but few went on to secondary because there was no high school in the district. The teacher was usually a single girl who boarded with one of the village families, generally with us, as we had five bedrooms. I can remember all the pupils and the teacher running out of school to see a motor car go past — such events were rare.

"Over the years the building developed a distinct lean towards the left, which became so acute that often the door would not close. It would bind at the top on the latch side. One of the parents would come along occasionally and saw a piece off the top of the door so that it would close. As time went on the bottom corner of the door had lifted so far off the floor that the cat could crawl under the closed door.

"Eventually the school became unsafe and the Education Department declared it unsafe and pulled it down.

"We also had a tennis court in the village, a poor grade court with a poplar tree at one end. Before we could play tennis we had to cut all the poplar suckers on the court below ground level with a mattock!"

Ned's feeling for his fellow man has been indicated by Roy in reminiscences of his father. One day during depression times he came on an old man sleeping under a log on his river property. Ned brought him home, fed him, and allowed him to live in a small hut near "Rosehill" until he was too old to furnish simple care for himself, when he arranged for 'Old Bill' to go to the Old Men's Home in Liverpool.

The second story is about Jimmy Williams, an aborigine who lived at the Aboriginal Mission Station at Brungle a few miles away. "Jimmy became a friend of the family and came regularly to 'Rosehill' each year for the Christmas Dinner. After dinner he would go to sleep in the shade of a tree, then go home later. Often they would not see him for the rest of the year till Christmas time came round again, then he would turn up. "I remember," says Roy, "an aborigine walking past our house carrying a big Murray cod he had caught in the river. We were just leaving for Gundagai, so he asked us if we would take it to a Gundagai hotel and try and sell it for him. We took it in and sold it for a shilling a pound. It weighed twenty-three pounds, a big fish. The aborigine called back some time later and collected his twenty-three shillings. He was very pleased as that was a lot of money in those days."

It was with much chagrin that the family went past the site of this lovely home in later years to find it had been bulldozed to the ground.

C.H.J. HARGREAVES

Arthur Hargreaves

Arthur James, born on 5th August, 1880, was the ninth child of John and Catherine.

When old enough, he helped with the work at "Fern Bank". He and Isabella Margaret (Bella) both lived on the property after their marriage on 25th October, 1905, until it was sold. Bella was born in Gundagai to Donald McLean and Christina Gillis.

Arthur next became a hotel keeper at Murrumburra-Harden.

Some twenty years later, Arthur and Bella moved to 44 Collins Street, Belmore, where they lived almost until Arthur's death on 4th November, 1951.

During the earlier period in Sydney he worked as a storeman at Eveleigh, having joined the railway after giving up the hotel.

His son Kenneth did clerical work for many years with Lake George Mines at Captain's Flat and Keith was an accountant.

Frederick Milton Hargreaves

Frederick Milton (Fred), born on 19th June 1883, was the tenth child for John and Catherine.

He helped on the farm until his marriage on 28th December 1904 to Elizabeth Cecilia Holt, daughter of James Lees Holt and Anne Quirk of Wagragobilly.

They lived first in a house at Brungle, then at Wagragobilly before moving to Goulburn for a period to manage an hotel.

Fred and Liz had moved to Woollahra by the time the last of the four boys was born.

Fred died of diabetes on 22nd March, 1917, and was buried the next day in Waverley Cemetery.

Liz worked very hard to maintain her four sons and give them an education.

She lived to be 96 years old.

Ray worked for the railway as an engine driver and later at the Eveleigh yards; Noel worked for the post office; Fred was an electrician; and Jack was a crane, tram and bus driver.

Leah Hargreaves

Leah May, born on 21st May 1885, was the eleventh child of John and Catherine.

She died on 22nd May 1887, the day after her second birthday.

The headstone in the Pioneer Cemetery in Tumut reads "Our Bud in Heaven".

Elsie Maud Hargreaves

Elsie Maud, born on 6th January 1888, was the twelfth and last child of John and Catherine.

She was witness and bridesmaid at a large number of weddings in her last ten years at Tarrabandra.



• The Benson family, taken in 1921. Back row: Elsie, Yvonne, Arthur C., Arthur J., Front row: Rita, Keith and Norma.

She was the only one of their children to accompany John and Catherine when they moved to Summer Hill.

Even after her marriage on 23rd January, 1909, she and Arthur lived with or near them for many years.

Arthur Claude Benson was the eighth child of John Benson and Ruth Tutt. Arthur was a bank clerk and assessor and was chosen by Catherine to take charge of her estate. Elsie died on 19th August 1957.

The elder son Arthur John Halley also has a career with the Bank of NSW; Keith was in business; and all the daughters married.

John and Catherine's family of twelve children has been most prolific and their descendants number just over 600.

A.K. SHIPP

ADDENDUM — Family Information

JOHN BRANCH - additional

	Children	G-Children	G-G-children	G-G-G-Children	G-G-G-G-Chldrn.
C.	<u>Emma</u> [Sheet 1.]	C1 <u>Daisy D.</u> b. 10. 4. 91 [m. C. Kentwell] d. 15. 8. 69	Cl. <u>Clifford</u> b. 24. 3. 13 [m. N. Morris]	Cl(1) Mark [m. M. Bentley] [m2. D. Buick] Cl(2) Kaye [m. A. Mackie]	Guy Kentwell Simon " Anna " Sheryn Mackie [m. C. Long] Lee Mackie Stuart "
		C5 <u>Sylvia</u> b. 11. 7. 08 [m. A. McDonald] d. 4. 2. 86			

JANE BRANCH

[m. A.L. Reid] [7. 2. 69]

b. 25. 1. 44 | b. 1845

d. 20. 1. 85 | d. 11. 8. 1921

[5th child of Henry - Susannah Hargreaves]

Children	G-children	G-G-children	G-G-G-children.	G-G-GG-ch.
<p><u>Henry L.</u> [b. 14. 7. 76] [d. 1914] [m. M. Rose 1903] [A-E]</p>	<p>A. <u>Son</u> [stlborn]</p>	B1. <u>Patricia</u> [b. 19. 9. 29] [m. 7. 6. 52 Smith] [m. 12. 11. 89. Cryer]	B1a. <u>Malcolm</u> [b. 29. 3. 53] [m. 20. 11. 82]	<p>B2a(i) <u>Kelly A.</u> [b. 8. 4. 86]</p> <p>(ii) <u>Mathew</u> [b. 4. 3. 83]</p> <p>(iii) <u>Luke</u> [b. 8. 7. 86]</p>
		B2. <u>Pamela P.</u> [b. 2. 5. 34] [m. 26. 12. 52. Wilson]	B2a. <u>Robyn A.</u> [b. 8. 4. 55] [m. 13. 11. 76 Ryan]	
<p><u>Alice S.</u> [b. 29. 4. 79] [d. 1. 11. 80]</p>	<p>B. <u>Roy T.</u> [b. 11. 11. 06] [m. 11. 9. 28. O'Neil] [d. 18. 9. 83]</p>	B3. <u>Joy</u> [b. 12. 8. 38] [m. 23. 11. 57] [m. 12. 9. 68. Hooper]	B3a. <u>Gary M.</u> [b. 3. 2. 60] [m. 19. 11. 88]	B2b(i) <u>David</u> [b. 11. 7. 84]
<p><u>Andrew</u> [b. - 6. 80] [d. 1. 7. 66] Never married</p>		C. <u>Violet F.</u> [b. 14. 7. 08] [m. 18. 3. 27. G. O'Connell]	C1. <u>Mervyn G.</u> [b. 26. 9. 27] [m. Barclay]	C1a. <u>Jennifer</u> [b. 11. 3. 58] [m. 16. 3. 85. Bunn]
	D. <u>Mary V.</u> [d. 1. 5. 11]	C2. <u>Joan G.</u> [b. 7. 12. 29] [m. 20. 1. 51]	b. <u>Gregory</u> [b. 17. 2. 59]	C1d(i) <u>Mathew</u> [b. 25. 4. 88]
<p><u>Louis J.</u> [b. 28. 6. 85] [d. 27. 4. 66] [m. 22. 2. 22. L.A. Sheppard] [F-I]</p>	E. <u>Harry L.</u> [b. 21. 1. 14] [m. 11. 2. 29 Chesterfield] [m. Patterson]	C3. <u>Madeleine M.</u> [b. 29. 9. 31] [m. 14. 6. 52 Amy]	c. <u>Michael</u> [b. 27. 4. 61]	C2a(i) <u>David</u> [b. 27. 11. 80]
	F. <u>Patricia</u> [b. 27. 11. 22] [m. 5. 4. 43 P. Rodgers]	C4. <u>John L.</u> [b. 13. 7. 41] [m. - Boys]	d. <u>Anthony</u> [b. 27. 4. 61] [m. 16. 10. 87]	(ii) <u>Michael</u> [b. 7. 2. 82]
<p><u>Virginia</u> [b. 5. 2. 26] [m. J. Raney]</p>	G. <u>Martha</u> [b. 30. 1. 24] [m. C. Tucker] [No issue]	C3a. <u>Madeline M.</u> [b. 29. 9. 31] [m. 14. 6. 52 Amy]	e. <u>Shane B.</u> [b. 30. 9. 70]	(iii) <u>Kirstie</u> [b. 9. 9. 84]
	H. <u>Virginia</u> [b. 5. 2. 26] [m. J. Raney]	E1. <u>Barry</u> [b. 11. 2. 41] [d. 24. 3. 68]	C2a. <u>Christopher</u> [b. 17. 9. 52] [m. 29. 9. 79]	C2 b(i) <u>Hannah</u> [b. 27. 9. 88]
<p><u>Frank</u> [b. 5. 8. 27] [m. G. Hernandez] [No issue]</p>	I. <u>Frank</u> [b. 5. 8. 27] [m. G. Hernandez] [No issue]	E2. <u>Christina</u> [b. 13. 10. 50] [m. McCauley]	b. <u>Stephen R.</u> [b. 13. 12. 53] [m. 23. 1. 82]	C2 c(i) <u>Mirinda</u> [b. 7. 6. 86]
		F1. <u>Barbara</u> [b. 11. 5. 49] [m. J. Christopher]	c. <u>Bradley T.</u> [b. 22. 7. 56] [m. 10. 1. 87]	(ii) <u>Shelley</u> [b. 9. 9. 89]
	F2. <u>John P.</u> [b. 12. 2. 51] [m. L. Tempkin]	C3a. <u>Jacqueline</u> [b. 17. 1. 55] [m. 1984 - Samuels]	d. <u>Kevin J.</u> [b. 23. 3. 59] [m. 30. 9. 89]	C3 a(i) <u>Reece</u> [b. 3. 5. 85]
			b. <u>Scott Gregory</u> [b. 21. 5. 58] [m. 13. 12. 81]	(ii) <u>Cadence L.A.</u> [b. 14. 8. 86]
			C4a. <u>Daniel M.</u> [b. 28. 2. 71]	
			E1a. <u>Brent</u> [b. 1957]	
			E2a. <u>Natalie T.</u> [b. 1. 10. 71]	
			b. <u>Louis J.</u> [b. 10. 8. 73]	
			c. <u>Rachael J.</u> [b. 6. 3. 75]	

CHAPTER SIX

Jane

JANE, the second daughter in Henry and Susannah's family, was born in 1844. Henry had returned from his first job at Welaregang, and taken a post ferrying the punt across the Murrumbidgee River at Gundagai which he followed for the next eighteen months till the birth of Jane.

She was then taken as a tiny child to the farm on which Henry was working two miles further down the river, and would have had the experience of being rescued in the flood of 1844 by an aboriginal in a bark canoe. Needless to say she would have remembered little of this. The flood of 1852 she would have remembered vividly, the rush to get away from their home before the waters reached it, and the subsequent traumatic attempts to rescue those marooned.

We have no other details of her adolescent years on the farms or in the hotel at Adelong, and then of the move to the farm at Mundongo when she was 17.

In 1869 she married Andrew Laurie Reid, who had come to the mainland from Tasmania in 1852, obviously drawn by the magnet of gold. He was born in Hobart, the son of James Reid and Alice Lawrie. He became a carrier, as did many of those who were not farmers or miners. Jane was 25 and Andrew 33 at marriage. There is a story in the family that Jane was about to marry another when a quarrel broke that relationship, and she married Andrew. When their first child was born seven years later, Andrew was butchering in Wagga.

He was, it seems, something of a ne'er-do-well, but Jane as a dutiful wife loyally tolerated his whims. It was in 1884 when the family consisted of three sons; Henry Laurie aged seven years and six months; Andrew, two years and six months; and Lewis James, seven months — a daughter born between the first two sons died at the age of one year and seven months when Andrew was a few months old — that their father sold his horses and began to sharpen his shovel, as Henry wrote in a letter to Israel in Texas. It seems that he was preparing to go prospecting and that he intended leaving Jane and the family with her parents, but



• *Andrew Reid and son Henry Reid.*

this Henry did not favour. Whether he did become a miner again we do not know. Jane, however, contracted pneumonia and died in the following year aged 41. Her sister came out from America and took young Louis, when three years old, back to America with her. Her own family was now grown up, the youngest Jeff being 23, when at 52 years of age Sarah undertook the task of raising another youngster.

Little was known of the movements of the father, Andrew Reid after 1885. It was known that he married a Mrs Penelope Marvell in 1890,

by whom he had a son called John. It is said that he joined the Salvation Army, but this has not been confirmed. He spent some years living with his brother-in-law, Richard, at "Woodvale", and during the writing of this book his death certificate was found after a search which showed that he died in Liverpool State Hospital in 1921 at the age of 85.

Henry Laurie Reid

Henry, the eldest of the three boys, apparently lived with his father and step-mother as he grew up in Tumut, although no facts are available of those years. When the second Boer War broke out in 1899, Henry was 23. He enlisted and saw service in South Africa. In the following years however, the Tumut families lost contact with him, and contact was not re-made until this family history was being prepared.



• *Madeleine Gertrude Reid (nee Rose), wife of Henry Laurie Reid.*

It happened in this wise. Last year a Tumut relative, Ron Kell, in the course of business, travelled to Canberra where he met a person in the same line of business who, in conversation, mentioned that he used to visit Tumut to see his uncle, Andy Reid. Ron, aware of the lack of knowledge of the Reid family, obtained his phone number, enabling a follow-up to be made. It was then found that this person, John O'Connell, was a grandson of Henry Laurie Reid. Thus a lost family was found, and Henry's daughter will be able to meet Louie's daughter, first cousins, who knew not that either existed, at the reunion this year, after a loss of family contact for nearly 100 years.

After the war, Henry returned to Tumut for a period and worked as a blacksmith. He met and married Madeleine Gertrude Rose in Sydney in 1903. He had served as a Farrier Sergeant, and he continued to serve for a time with the voluntary militia after his marriage. He gained employment with the Sydney Water Board and became a foreman. Violet, his third child and only surviving daughter, has recollections of a big black horse which used to rear up and frighten her when she was very young. Of course it was not unusual to keep a horse in a paddock next to your house in those days.

It was a tragedy for Madeleine, aged 29, and her three young children, when Henry died from perforated ulcers in 1914 aged 38.

The three children were Roy Thomas aged seven, Violet Francis aged six, and Harry Lawrence aged six months.

The only memory of contact with Henry's family was when Madeleine took the children to visit their grandfather Andrew, who was ill and near to death, in Liverpool State Hospital. He died on 10th August 1921.

Violet, Henry's daughter, still has her father's medals, and a prayer book given to him before he left for the war.

The death of Henry left Madeleine and her young family a very hard row to hoe. She was a resourceful and artistic person, however. Her mother Edith came to help with the young family. The youngest child Harry was sent to live with the Fegans, Madeleine's mother, affectionately known as 'big mother', and stepfather. They lived nearby so that he was still in contact with the rest of the family.

Madeleine obtained work in an electrical shop as a sales assistant. She also made beaded lampshades which she sold to help the family budget. Her daughter Violet can remember her brother Roy going out to pick mushrooms to help pay for their music lessons. Madeleine re-married in 1923. This was a disaster and ended in divorce two years later.

The family moved to Guildford where they sharefarmed flowers and vegetables with an Italian farmer. Madeleine was so good with flowers that the farmer encouraged her to open a stall selling their produce. She later opened her own florist shop in Oxford Street, Paddington, Sydney, and later in Parramatta Road, Sydney. She did beautiful floristry and was completely self-taught.

In later years she suffered ill-health from sugar diabetes, and died in 1952, preceding her mother by one year. They were living together at the time at Rose Street, Darlington, Sydney.

Violet was born at Bellevue Street, Sydney in 1908, and in this year of 1990 is an active and healthy 82-year-old living at Buderim, Queensland. Being only six when her father died, she has, apart from the few mentioned, no memories of her father. Apart from the time she spent at Guildford, she lived her early life in Sydney. She met her husband-to-be, when she was only fourteen, and married him, Gregory Michael O'Connell, when she was nineteen in 1927. They also had hard times during the early years of their marriage as they were depression years. Gregory was a mechanic and had his own garage at Rose Bay. As the depression deepened his business failed



• *Henry Reid's descendants. His daughter Violet O'Connell, his granddaughter Madeleine Amy and his great grandson, Scott G. Amy.*

and, like many others, he was out of work. He obtained some employment driving for a firm of funeral directors, whose vehicles he also kept in order. Greg and Violet by 1931 had three children; Mervyn Gregory, Joan Gwendoline, and Madeleine Mary. Their third child John Lawrence was born in 1941 when Greg was in the army.

Violet has memories of Greg and her brother Roy going bush to pick ferns during the Depression which they sold at sixpence a bunch on street corners in the city. They later picked them for use in floral arrangements in Madeleine's flower shop. Violet also became an artistic florist under her mother's guidance.

Greg later obtained work as a guide for the NRMA. He used to ride a motorbike with a sidecar attached, We children used to think he was really something in his guide uniform, and he was really a very good looking man. One of us would ride behind and one up front, great fun!! We have fond memories of lots of bush picnics and camping trips, one in particular when he tied a rope around Joan and myself to stop us rolling over the cliff during the night!

Greg also served in the voluntary militia and when war broke out he was called up immediately. We were living at Bexley, a Sydney suburb, at the time. He was in the 2nd AIF and rose to the rank of captain, officer commanding the 2nd Ambulance Car Company; his was the first company to have AWAS in Australia. Greg was continually applying to go overseas, and when his commanding officer retired, he was successful. He transferred to the 9th Division AIF and served time in Borneo.

This set of events caused difficult times for Violet as Greg was away so much of the time, but we kids thought it was wonderful. We used to go on swimming manoeuvres with the unit before he went overseas and were, of course, the "Skipper's kids"; we were thoroughly spoilt.

When Greg went to Borneo, Violet got herself a job in an essential industry. She did not drive and I can remember her hopping on her bicycle every morning and pedalling the five or so miles to work every day.

When Greg came home from the war he found she had completely paid off the house, and we kids had managed to grow into young adults — who said women get it easy! The family moved to

Goulburn NSW and Greg became involved in land management and agriculture. He also established and owned the Ampol Petrol Depot for the area.

By the early 'fifties the children were "off their hands" so Greg and Vi headed for the bush. They took quite a few trips off the beaten track, and we still sit and discuss them with Mum as she has such fond memories and pleasure that they could do them before it all became too "civilised".

They later purchased "Wongaburra", a sheep property at Tarago in the Goulburn district. Unfortunately Greg was injured in a tree-felling accident, and he sold the property. Greg and Violet moved to Canberra in semi-retirement, and later to Queensland where he speculated in land and built some lovely homes on the Nerang River on the Gold Coast. They later moved to Buderim where Greg died in 1985. His ashes are interred in the Buderim Crematorium.

Violet, granddaughter of Jane and Andrew still lives at Buderim. She had just on sixty years of marriage to Greg in an interesting and fulfilling life, and I don't believe she would change any of it — at least, that is my impression.

Harry Lawrence Reid

The grandson of Jane and Andrew, Harry was born in Sydney just six months before his father Henry died. Because of difficulties facing Madeleine, Harry was reared by his maternal grandparents, or at least his grandmother and step-grandfather. He married an English lass, Phoebe Chesterfield, and their son Barry was born on 11th February 1941. Unfortunately the marriage failed and they were divorced. For years Harry thought that Phoebe had taken Barry with her when she returned to England. He found out eventually she had left him with some friends. To my knowledge she never returned to Australia. Barry was killed in a tragic motorcycle accident when he was 27 years old, leaving a son, Brent, born in 1957. Harry does have some contact with his grandson, but all that is known is that Brent has two children of his own. Harry subsequently re-married Joyce Patterson, and they have one daughter Christina, who has three daughters of her own. They are, of course, great-great granddaughters of Jane and Andrew.

Harry lives at Greenacre in Sydney. At 76 years of age he does not enjoy good health, suffering from a heart complaint, bad eyesight and

arthritis. He was a signwriter, and still has an extremely good flourish to his handwriting.

Mervyn Gregory O'Connell

Jane and Andrew's great grandchild, lives at Ipswich in Queensland. He spent much of his early life working on properties in NSW. He lived at Canberra and Goulburn. He has five children and two grandchildren. Shane, his youngest, lives at home with Merv and his wife Merle, and works as a pastrycook. Mervyn has his own transport business, and works mostly between Brisbane and South Australia.

Joan Gwendoline Brown (nee O'Connell)

Great granddaughter, presently lives at Coolum on the Sunshine Coast of Queensland. Joan and Rod have four sons. Chris and his wife Wendy live at Merimbula on the NSW south coast. Chris has been employed by the railway since leaving school and currently is driving buses between Canberra and the coast. They have three children. Stephen and his wife Kate live in Lismore NSW. Stephen works with computers, sales and programming. They have one daughter. Bradley and his wife live at Alstonville NSW. Brad manages a Nut & Bolt shop. They have two daughters. Kevin and his wife Debbie live in Goulburn where all were raised and schooled. He works for Telecom. They have no children as yet.

Madeleine Mary Amy (nee O'Connell)

At present lives at Forest Glen, also on the Sunshine Coast. Madeleine and her husband John have two children. Jacqueline lives at Matouri Bay, New Zealand. Her husband, Dover Samuels, is involved in local government and tourism. They have two children. Scott lives in Brisbane and is a maths teacher at a Brisbane Senior College, at present doing his Masters in Educational Administration.

John Lawrence O'Connell

Great grandson, lives in Canberra with his wife Michael. They have one child Daniel who is involved in the entertainment industry. John has helped raise Michael's three children from a former marriage. He is working for a transport company moving bulk cement in the district and out West.



• On Harold Hargreaves' farm at Blowering. Andrew Reid, extreme right. Other men from left: Henry, Harold, Eric Hargreaves. Women from left: Thelma (Harold's wife), Iris (Hargreaves) Garrard, Myee Hargreaves. In front: Robert Hargreaves.

Andrew Lawrence (Laurie) Reid

The second son in Jane's family was born in 1881 and thus was under four years old when his mother died. It could be assumed that he lived with his uncle Richard for the next few years, and that he possibly lived with his new stepmother when his father remarried. Andy also went to the Boer War as a very young soldier, and also to World War I. He spent much of his life at "Woodvale" where he was regarded as one of the family. When not working with his uncle there, he worked on the Roddy property nearby. Late in life he lived on his cousin Harold's farm just below the present Blowering Dam almost as a hermit. Andy never married. He was a kindly person, in some respects eccentric, but always fond of a joke. He died in 1966, aged 86, and was given a military funeral in Tumut.

MADELEINE AMY

(Great granddaughter of Jane Hargreaves)

Lewis (Louis)

The story of Lewis, or Louis, is taken up by his daughter, Patricia Jane Reid Rodgers, oldest of his four children by Lydia Alice Sheppard Reid,

who was born on November 27th, 1922 in El Paso, Texas.

Louis was born on June 28, 1883, at Bombowlee NSW, Australia, and was the youngest of four children of Andrew Reid and Jane Hargreaves Reid. He died in El Paso, Texas on April 27th, 1966.

His mother died in 1885. In 1886 when my father was three years old, Sarah Hargreaves Sanders, Jane's eldest sister, went to Australia from Texas to get my father and returned with him aboard a sailing ship bound for San Francisco, California. My father's memory of that trip was of dropping his cap into the ocean where a seaman down below dipped his toe into the water and retrieved it. He remembered travelling by stage to San Antonio, Texas, and throwing Aunt Sarah's false teeth into the San Antonio River to escape punishment for playing with them. There is a picture of him and Aunt Sarah taken in San Antonio in 1886. Louis is scowling because he had just been paddled by the photographer for misbehaving. My father often spoke of the goodness of Uncle Israel Hargreaves and said that Israel made wooden prostheses.

Going to Menard, Texas, where the Sanders family operated the Australian Hotel, which they had built and named, his memories were of the feuds. He recalled seeing a young man walk out into the street where he was downed by a bullet. There he lay until his sister came out to drag his body back into the building. Had a man tried to retrieve the body, he too would have been shot.

Soon the family moved to Tularosa, New Mexico. At this time my father spoke of Sarah's son, Jeff Sanders and his bride, Ada Rothrock Sanders of Waxachie, Texas, as heads of the house. My father remembered the trip to Tularosa, the heavy waggons loaded with household goods covered with tarps. Upon arrival, Cousin Ada insisted upon laying the heavy tarps from the waggons over the dirt floors in the adobe house before bringing in the furniture.

Sarah and Will died soon after, leaving my father in the care of Jeff and Ada Sanders. Young Louie was observant and apt to blurt out whatever came to mind, such as "Cousin Jeff kisted (*kissed*) Cousin Ada this morning", or "I had two aigses (*eggs*) for breakfast this morning".

In addition to earning his keep by working in the hotel at Tularosa, he had to act as nursemaid to the younger Sanders children, Will, Barney and Nell. While wheeling Nell in her pram he devised a way of keeping her entertained, which was to wheel the buggy (*pram*) to the top of the hill, give it a shove, and watch it roll precariously down the hill with Nell laughing and waving her arms. When Cousin Ada discovered this pastime she brought it to a halt with much scolding.

Another time he was sent to a neighbouring farm for wine and after waiting long for Louis' return, Cousin Jeff went looking for him. He discovered him fast asleep in a field, the empty jug beside him.

Another time he accompanied Cousin Jeff to El Paso where Jeff had business with the Derbyshire Steel Company. While Jeff was conducting his business my father, ignoring a warning to stay away from the hot metal ingots, stuck the heel of his boot into an ingot, thereby burning the heel off his boot.

The Tularosa years were not happy ones for my father. He felt that he was tolerated only because of his work in the hotel and tried to run away more than once. He was always brought back and he finally completed an elementary school education.



• *Louis Reid in typical style.*

At seventeen he left for the last time and began working on New Mexico ranches as a cowboy. He was out once on a cold rainy night in the mountains looking for cattle, and he smelled coffee cooking. He found an Indian hogan a short distance away, went up to the opening, and asked for a cup of coffee. The squaw picked up a tin cup, spat into it, picked up a corner of her blanket, and carefully wiped the cup clean! Then she poured it full of scalding coffee which my father drank, hoping all the while that the scalding coffee would kill any lurking germs.

He tried once to get employment on the railroad as a fireman, but only made one trip because he could not tell the colour of signal lights as he was colour blind. With this handicap, which has been, alas, inherited by our son, John Rodgers, the only other employment offered by the railroad was in the office. Preferring the outdoor life, he went north to San Marcial, New Mexico, to work on the Johnson ranch where he became fast



• *Louis Reid in 1915.*

friends with the ranch owner's son, Kelder Johnson. While in San Marcial he joined the Mason's Lodge No. 13 AF and AM.

By 1915 Elephant Butte Dam was completed and San Marcial was being covered with water, so he went to Engle, New Mexico to work as "straw boss" on the Diamond A spread which was owned by an English aristocrat. On a trip to neighbouring Hatch, New Mexico, he met my mother who was visiting her brother, Alfred Sheppard, owner of the general store in Hatch. At that time my mother, having graduated from New Mexico State University in 1912, was Assistant Dairy Commissioner at the Capitol in Phoenix, Arizona. She was engaged to a wealthy man who was in Phoenix for his health. Later in 1918, upon learning that her fiance would not recover from a serious bone disease, nor would ever be able to have children, my mother became engaged to my father. In 1917, knowing that he was not an American citizen and unable to prove that he had entered the United States before 1906, he tried to

enlist in the AEF of World War I, but was rejected because of age, colour blindness and having only one eye.

Soon after that he contracted typhoid fever. Diamond A Ranch sent him to Hotel Dieu in El Paso for care. After a long convalescence paid for by the ranch, which also gave him a thoroughbred gelding named "Strawberry", my father decided that farming offered better opportunities. He came to El Paso in 1921 to Cole's Farm as manager. At that time the Mexican revolutionary leader, Pancho Villa, had just been killed. The main farm where my father was to live was backed up against Cordova Island on the Mexican border. This was in a very dangerous area and Bill Newall, the farm's previous manager, warned my father that there were dangerous characters gathered on the border in the wake of the Mexican Revolution. He told my father to be ever watchful for signs of intruders or crimes committed which were not solved by the law, so my earliest memories were of dogs on guard, fences, and a network



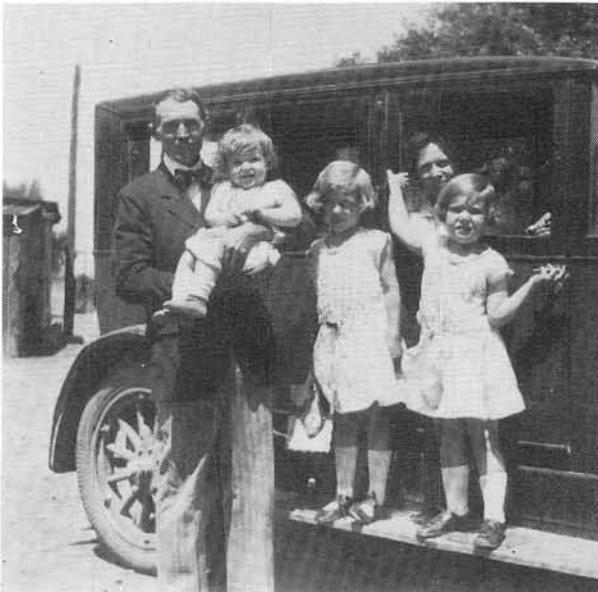
• *Alice Sheppard, wife of Louis Reid.*

of loyal Mexican workers who kept my father informed of every whisper.

This strategy worked. Though my father and mother had to be ever watchful, we grew up carefree and happy. One year my father had an especially good worker, a young Mexican alien who had come to the US to make enough money for his bride's trousseau, which is a custom in Mexico. After working for almost a year he had saved enough money to return. Early one morning we heard the lovely strains of a guitar and a male voice singing farewell songs in Spanish. He was leaving and it was a custom to serenade as farewell.

My father and mother were married in the First Christian Church on February 22nd, 1922. They expected to remain with Coles Brothers only a short time and then go into partnership with Uncle Alfred in a farming venture in Arrey, New Mexico, but my uncle died in 1924 and that plan had to be abandoned. Louis worked for Coles Brothers until 1932 when the Depression forced the closure of the farms.

Four children were born to Louis and Alice during these years. My father was 40 and my mother was 34 years of age when I was born, and besides myself there was Martha Nell, Virginia and Laurie Frank. These were happy years for us on the farm. During the 'twenties times were good and we had happy visits from family members



• Louis Reid with his three daughters.

and friends. My grandmother Sheppard, who was bedridden from a stroke, lived with us for the next fourteen years and often told me stories of the early days in Bandera, Texas where she grew up. My mother and father worked very hard even though there was an abundance of Mexican help for the house and fields. We children learnt to speak fluent Spanish.

We had a garden and an orchard. There were several cows, pigs and chickens. Cotton and alfalfa were raised by irrigation. These things meant hectic summers with haying and cotton chopping and picking. Machinery was repaired in the winter and all work was done with teams of mules, which meant runaways with severe injury to workers. Irrigation was apt to come day or night so workers had to take lantern and shovels to irrigate fields. Many would lie down to rest with their feet in the fields expecting to be awakened by the water wetting their feet, but many did not waken in time and precious water was lost.

Then came the 'thirties with the Depression years. My father farmed Coles' farm for himself in 1933, but there was little profit. He believed that men should be paid a living wage, and so paid his labourers a dollar a day, when other farmers were paying 25¢ per day. There followed several different ventures, all doomed to failure because of the Depression. My father was 50 years of age and the only employment he could find was with the federal government. When World War II loomed in 1938, all federal employees had to present proof of American citizenship which my father could not do, so his employment was terminated. My mother, not well, passed away in 1938. My father continued working and caring for the four of us as best he could, and we had to take over all household duties. The only work he could find was hard labour at low pay, but he continued with this as long as he was physically able. He tried again for US citizenship because the San Francisco fire of 1906 had destroyed all records of his entry in 1886. We children kept keeping house and going to school.

At last he found employment with a children's day nursery who needed someone to drive a bus, help out during the day and live on the premises. This was a godsend because it gave him and my younger brother and sister a place to live and two meals a day.

In the meantime I lived with a family at Clint, Texas, and managed to finish high school in 1940.



• *Louis Reid, his family and first granddaughter, with his son-in-law at the rear.*

Immediately following graduation from Ysleta High School I went to work for the Mountain Bell Telephone Company as an operator at 17 years of age, supporting myself entirely and attending college whenever I could. In 1943 I met my husband, Pollard, a Naval ensign, home on leave. We were married on April 5, after which I was able to attend college full time while he was in the Navy, and finally was graduated.

My father continued working and living at the nursery until 1963, when he went to live with my brother Frank. He passed away in 1966 and is buried beside my mother in Restlawn Cemetery in El Paso. He never became a US citizen.

As for us children, Martha married an Air Force officer, C.J. Tucker in 1941. He is a retired Lt. Col. and they live in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Virginia married Jack Raney, an electrician at White Sands, New Mexico. They are now both deceased, and their daughter and husband, Susan and Bill Platz, live in Chicago, Illinois. Both graduated from New Mexico University, are employed in Chicago, and have no children.

As for myself, our two children, Barbara Nelle and John Pollard are grown and married with no children. Barbara and her husband, J. Finley Christopher, live in Houston, Texas, where both received master's degrees in education and are teaching. John received a B.S. degree in Naval Architecture from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He and his wife, Laurie Tempkin, live and work in San Francisco, California. John works for the American Bureau of Shipping, and Laurie as a special education teacher.



• *Frank Reid, son of Louis.*



• *Patricia (Reid) Rodgers, her husband Pollard and their children, Barbara and John.*

Pollard and I retired in 1979.

He spent 43 years in civil engineering and I worked 20 years as an elementary teacher.

I have just finished my term as president of the Women's Club of El Paso and do much club work.

Bill (Pollard) is a ham radio operator and stays busy with the El Paso Amateur Radio Club and operating his ham rig.

His call is K5TLU.

Both of us were graduated from the Texas College of Mines, now UTEP (University of Technology El Paso).

We attend football and basketball games and are active alumnae.

Frank is married to Graciela, a native of Chile whom he met at a Chilean Embassy party.

He is working for the Navy Department in Washington, DC, and expects to retire to Chile this year. They have no children.

PAT RODGERS
(Granddaughter of Jane Hargreaves)

WILLIAM H.

Sheet 1.

[b. 16. 8. 1847] [d. 8. 10. 95]
[m. 24. 3. 1870]
[Elizabeth Capel]

Children	Gr-Children	G-Gr-Children	G-G-Gr-Children
1. Henry [b. 24. 8. 1872] [d. 10. 10. 52] [m. 30. 10. 07] [H. Dunston]	1a. Reginald [b. 6. 6. 08] [m. L. Winton] [9. 12. 34]	1a(i) Margaret A. [m. E.] [b. 14. 5. 36]	1a(i) A Grog B Nicole
2. Alice [b. 1875] [d. 29. 4. 84]	b. George [b. 23. 9. 11] [d. 18. 10. 84] [m. P. Agar]	(ii) Edwin G. m. E. [b. 14. 7. 37]	1a(ii) A 2 boys, 1 girl [Hargreaves] (iii) A Donny [Arnold] B. Wendy
3. Arthur [b. 16. 9. 77] [d. 6. 10. 60] [m. Mc Gregor]	c. Margaret H. [b. 29. 9. 24] [m. H. Chippendale] [6. 10. 45]	(iii) Heather J. [m. P. Arnold] [b. 7. 7. 44]	1b(i) A Dean [Mayr] 1b(ii) A. Nicki [Hargreaves] B. Virginia C. Julia
4. William C. [b. 27. 7. 78] [d. 9. 2. 50] [m. R. Hill]	d. Jack [b. 8. 2. 23] [m. M. Drury] [m. 3. 4.]	1b(i) Julie [m. F. Mayr] [b. 1. 2. 48]	1c(i) A. Kirrilly [Chippendale] B. Travis C. Gareth D. Jarrold
5. Lillian J. [b. 21. 10. 79] [d. 14. 7. 49] [m. E. McAlister]	4a. Edna V. [b. 28. 11. 09] N. M.	(ii) Alan [m. L. Edie] [b. 24. 2. 50]	1c(ii) A. Melissa B. Luke
6. Richard T. [b. 30. 7. 81] [m. E. Cunningham] [19. 7. 16]	b. Olive E. [b. 13. 3. 12] [m. J. Pickworth] [8. 4. 39]	1c(i) Daryl P. [m. J. Chambers] (ii) Trevor J. [m. J. Kennedy] (iii) Patricia A. [m. D. Green]	1c(iii) A. David [Green] B. Mathew C. Mark
7. Bert. [b. 28. 8. 84] [d. 22. 11. 62] [m. I. E. Catts] [m. 2. A. Clarke]	5a. Mona L. [b. 26. 8. 10] [m. R. Bray] [1. 12. 34]	(iv) Brian	1d(ii) A. Michael [Vickory]
8. Ernest C. [b. 6. 6. 87] [d. 17. 1. 63] [m. I. Regent] [m. E. Mc Bride]	6a. Marjory [b. 25. 4. 17] [m. R. Walker]	1d(i) Helen [b. 29. 5. 55] (ii) Lee [m. G. Vickery] [b. 1. 10. 58]	4b(i) A. Maree [Watkins] B. Jason C. Kathryn
9. Elsie [b. 15. 4. 88] [d. 26. 6. 74] [m. T. Tonkin] [28. 8. 15]	7a. Frederick [b. 25. 6. 19] [m. D. Beaven] [d. 23. 7. 69]	4b(ii) Patricia R. [m. H. Watkins] [b. 27. 3. 41] [m. 17. 9. 66]	4b(ii) A. Mark [Pickworth] B. Adrian C. Vanessa
10. Florence [b. 26. 7. 90] [d. 23. 11. 77] [m. C. Grady] [23. 12. 19]	8a. Clemens W. [b. 25. 12. 13] [d. 1. 3. 71] [m. E. Scott] [21. 11. 42]	(ii) John G. [m. L. Hampson] [b. 31. 1. 46] [m. 30. 11. 77]	6c(i) A. Fiona [Hughes] B. Sarah
11. Daisy E. [b. 27. 7. 95] [d. 25. 4. 82] [m. P. Torr]	b. Dulcie [m. A. Sharp]	(iii) Barbara J. [m. H. Murphy] [b. 14. 6. 42] [m. 10. 2. 68]	6c(ii) A. Scott [Hargreaves] B. Brett
	c. Richard W. [b. 13. 7. 21] [m. E. Forbes] [3. 12. 45]	5a(i) Barry R. [b. 25. 2. 37]	6c(iii) A. Amanda [Wise] B. Alexandra C. Danielle [Hargreaves] D. Brianna E. Damian F. Nicole
	7b. Dulcie [m. R. Walker]	(ii) Elaine [b. 14. 12. 41] [d. 14. 8. 57]	7a(i) A. Brendan [McKenzie] B. Gillian C. James
	8a. Trevor E. [b. 29. 1. 21] [m. E. Ellis] [14. 11. 42]	6a(i) Louise [m. R. Goldberg]	7a(ii) A. David [McMahon] B. Michael C. Mothev D. Megan
	b. Trevor E. [b. 29. 1. 21] [m. E. Ellis] [14. 11. 42]	6b(i) Laurie	7a(iii) A. Charles [Pfeiffer] B. Amanda C. Adam
	c. Ross A. [b. 7. 11. 22] [d. 23. 7. 79] [m. M. Frazer] [2. 5. 49]	6c(i) Linda M. [m. I. Hughes] [b. 29. 8. 44] [m. 27. 1. 72]	7a(iv) A. Adrian [Willey] B. Andrew
		(ii) Stephen R. [m. J. Dunbury] [b. 11. 11. 50] [m. 2. 4. 77]	8a(i) A. Nicole [Hargreaves] B. Brendan
		(iii) Carol J. [m. A. Wise] [b. 13. 5. 55] [m. 12. 2. 77]	8b(i) A. Michael [Hargreaves] B. James
		(iv) Colin W. [m. L. Fitzgerald] [b. 14. 1. 57] [m. 3. 1. 87]	8b(ii) A. David [Hargreaves] B. Alison
		7a(i) Shirley [m. L. McKenzie] [b. 7. 7. 48] [m. 30. 12. 70]	8c(i) A. Danielle [Heinecke] B. Belinda C. Nicole
		(ii) Lorraine [m. R. McMahon] [b. 25. 10. 50] [m. 14. 6. 75]	8c(ii) A. Timothy [Atkins] B. Kate
		(iii) Judith [m. S. Pfeiffer] [b. 6. 1. 53] [m. 27. 2. 71]	8c(iii) A. Christopher B. Emma [Hargreaves] C. Rhianon
		(iv) Beverly [m. D. Willey] [b. 3. 6. 57] [m. 20. 9. 80]	8c(iv) A. Louise [Bradney]
		8a(i) Kerry J. [m. J. Woods] [b. 2. 1. 43] [m. 24. 8. 75]	
		(ii) Stephen C. [b. 6. 10. 55]	
		8b(i) Ross E. [m. E. Ramsay] [b. 14. 8. 43] [m. 14. 11. 64]	
		(ii) Ron E. [m. D. Sorbi] [b. 23. 4. 79]	
		8c(i) Roslyn M. [m. S. Heinecke] [b. 1. 5. 51] [m. 12. 5. 73]	
		(ii) Helen A. [m. L. Atkins] [b. 27. 7. 63] [m. 14. 12. 74]	
		(iii) Peter A. [m. A. Swift] [b. 28. 2. 55] [m. 12. 1. 80]	
		(iv) Susan M. [m. G. Bradney] [b. 1. 12. 65] [m. 5. 12. 88]	
	Continued on Sheet 2.		9.10.11 sections on Sheet 2.

WILLIAM H. Branch [Cont.] Sheet 2.

Children	G-Children	G-G-Children	G-G-G-Children
9. Elsie [Continued-Sheet] [Tonkin]	9a	9a(i) Kerry M. [b. 9. 3. 59]	10a (i) A Tracy [Morris]
		(ii) Elizabeth L [m. T. Hemsley] [b. 29. 9. 61] [m. 7. 4. 90]	10b(i) A James [Grady]
	b. Beryl [b. 8. 3. 29] [m. K. Condon 7. 10. 50]	9b(i) Ian T. [b. 7. 11. 54]	11a(i) A Byron [Hackett] B Dylan "
10. Florence [Continued-Sheet] [Grady]	10a	10a(i) Susan B. [m. B. Morris] [b. 17. 4. 50]	11b(i) A. David [dcd] [Gard] B. Jodi " C. Jason "
	b. Norman E. [b. 1. 2. 27] [d. 14. 1. 51]	10b(i) Geoffrey R. [m. D. Watson] [b. 21. 9. 53]	11b(ii) A. Stephen [Torr] B. Anthony " C. Belinda "
	c. Reginald W. [b. 27. 11. 29] [m. B. Larcombe]	11a(i) Pam [b. 4. 6. 53] [m. - Hackett]	11b(iii) A. Jamie " B. Darren "
11. Daisy [Continued-Sheet] [Torr]	11a	11b(i) Mark R. [b. 6. 8. 64]	11b(iv) A. Tammie [Dillon] B. Kylie " C. Sonia "
		(ii) Trevor [m. Patti -]	
	b. Russell H. [m. K. Williams]	11b(i) Judith [m. J. Gard] [m. 1966]	
	(i) David J. [m. K. Sully] [m. 1968]		
	(iii) Gregory S. [m. K. Rudge] [m. 1972]		
	(iv) Janette A. [m. R. Dillon]		

CHAPTER SEVEN

William Henry

WILLIAM HENRY (Willie to his family), was the sixth child of Henry and Susannah Hargreaves, born 16th August 1847 when the family was farming 'down the river' from Gundagai, so he was nearly five years old when his parents' timber home and all his belongings were washed away in the big flood of 1852. The whole family were safe on higher ground, their previous experience of big floods having impressed upon Henry the need for getting away in time from the rising water.

His next nine years would have been spent with his parents in Adelong farming, and for a while, living in the hotel which his father ran. He would have had a close association with his sister Sarah married to Will Sanders who was also farming there.

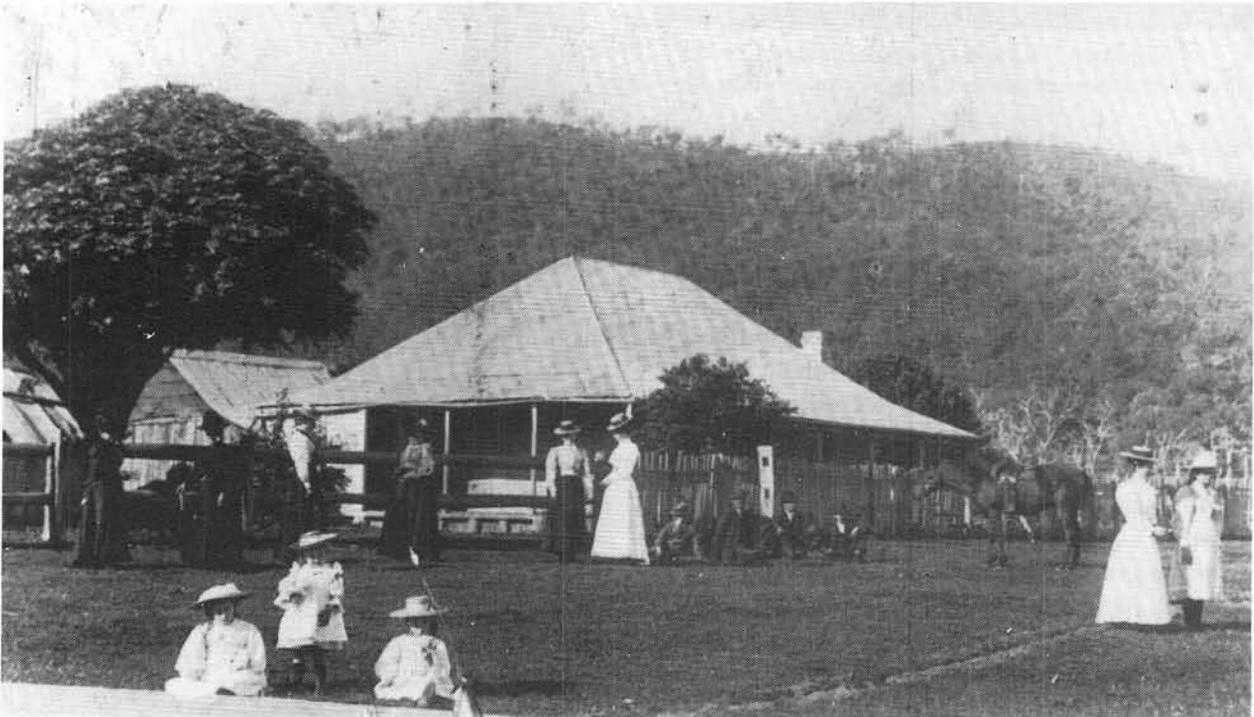
He would have shifted with his parents to Tumut when the farm at Mundongo was begun in 1861 and helped there in his teenage years.

In 1866 the Sanders purchased their small farm at Tarrabandra and soon after William worked this farm in conjunction with his brother-in-law. Henry writes in the 1870 letter to Richard, his nephew, that "my son-in-law, together with my son William Henry, grow upwards of 1600 bushels of maize every year."

He accompanied his father to the Gympie diggings in Queensland when they commenced in 1867, as Henry records in his 1870 letter.

At the age of 23 he married Elizabeth Capel in Adelong. Elizabeth was a younger sister of Catherine, already married to his older brother John.

It is not known exactly when he acquired the property called "Fairview" at the upper end of Tumut Plains, not far below the present site of the Blowering Dam, but he was living there in 1885. As Mrs Stacey records in her book *Harris of Wermatong* a road was begun in 1883 to the Washpen, a lagoon used for dipping sheep which



• "Forest Camp", home of James Hargreaves and later William H. Hargreaves. Family picture taken about 1900. The three youngest girls in front are Elsie, Floss and Daisy.



• Elizabeth (William Henry's wife) seated.
From left: Florence, Ernest, Lily, Arthur and Daisy.

was only a few hundred yards from "Fairview". She quotes from Harris's diary for June 20th, 1885, which says that he was riding with his daughter when the pony shied and she was thrown insensible on the ground. Harris ran to W. Hargreaves' place as the horses had galloped away. "He kindly brought his buggy and drove us home."

While at "Fairview" he worked with his brother James at his waterwheel-driven mill out beyond "Forest Camp" where James was then living.

It appears that when James moved to "Plain View" in 1889, William took over "Forest Camp". Here he would have farmed, as there was wheat farmland in the paddocks nearby.

William died on 8th October, 1895 aged 48, of a fever that swept the district. The farm appears to have been worked by William's sons for some years after that.

In the 19th century families were large and William Henry's was no exception. He had eleven

children. The eldest was Harry, born 24th August, 1872. He married Hilda Dunston. Harry lived at Ganmain and was a drover. He died on the 10th October, 1952 at Cootamundra, aged 81.

William's eldest daughter Alice was born 1875 and died 29th April, 1884, aged nine years. (*The story of her death is told by Henry in his 1884 letter to his son Israel in Texas. See Appendix.*) She is buried in the Pioneers Cemetery, Tumut, with her father.

The next born was Arthur on 16th September, 1887 and he married Margaret McGregor. He went to New Zealand with Ernest Bray and his brother Bill Hargreaves. He became a builder. He died 6th October, 1960.

William was born on 27th July, 1878 and went to live in New Zealand. He married Ruth Hill. His family still live in New Zealand.

Lillian, the second daughter, was born on 21st October, 1879 at "Springfield", Tumut. She married Edward McAllister. She died 14th July, 1949 aged 69 years at Katoomba NSW.

Richard was born on 30th July 1881, and he married Ethel Cunningham. Richard went on the



• Four of William Henry's sons. Bill, Arthur, Bert and Ernie.

land and had a property in Canowindra which still remains in the family.

The next son was Bert, who was born on the 28th August, 1884. He married Edna Catts on 23rd July, 1918. Bert also ran a property at Wondalga. His second marriage was to Al Clarke.

My grandfather Ernest was born 6th June, 1887, and married Ivy Isabel Regent in 1906. He later married Elizabeth McBride.

Elsie was born on 15th April, 1888, and married Tom Tonkin on 23rd August, 1915. Tom came to Adelong as a small boy with his parents, who purchased "Sunnyside", which he later inherited. During World War I he served with the AIF in France.

The next daughter was Floss, who was born on 26th July, 1890. She married Charlie Grady on



• William Henry's youngest children. Rear, standing: Daisy. Front, left to right: Florence (Floss) and Elsie.

20th December, 1919. Charlie served in the AIF, and after the war became a builder.

Daisy was the last daughter, born on 12th July, 1895. She married Percy Torr on 12th February, 1918. Percy was a sales representative.

William Henry's Grandchildren

Harry's children were Reginald, George, Jack and Margaret.

George was a Lancaster bomber pilot in World War II and later ran a menswear shop in Arncliffe.

Bert's son was Frederick. Frederick served in the Air Force, enlisting in 1943, reaching the rank of Flight Lieutenant. He returned to run a fruit shop in Tumut.

Richard's children still live in Canowindra and run a property "Hazeldean".

Ernest had three sons, the eldest, Clem, born on Christmas Day 1913. Clem was a builder and during World War II was called into the Civil Construction Corps at St Marys, Cockatoo Island and Warwick Farm, and after the war returned to the building trade.

Trevor, the second son, worked in the building trade and during World War II served at Milne Bay, Madang and Bougainville with the army engineers. Trevor returned to the building trade after the war, working with his brother Clem.

Ross was the third son, who also served his apprenticeship in the building trade. During World War II he served on Moresby and Wewak. When the war ended, his job was to bring in the Japanese prisoners. Ross returned to Sydney and worked with his brother Clem.

The author of this section, Kerry Hargreaves, is the son of Clem and the great grandson of William Henry Hargreaves. He became a school teacher.

Anecdotes of the William Henry Branch

My grandfather, Ernest often told stories to me as a young boy. I listened when my mother told us jokingly that if we lifted our trouser legs we would find convict chain marks around our ankles. This was proved to be false as we were free settlers.

One story Ernest related was how his grandfather Henry had been washed away in the flood of 1844 at Gundagai. This story proved to be true

as it can be substantiated in the original Hargreaves letters.

However Ernest said his grandfather's family was rescued by an aboriginal on a hollow log. The letter by Henry states that he was rescued by an aboriginal (who was named Yarri) in a bark canoe.

The second story told was about my grandfather's Uncle Israel. Israel was supposed to have captured a bushranger on Tumut Plains and chained him to a tree, then rode for help. The dubious name of this nefarious character was "Jack-in-the-Boots".

I spent many hours in the old Mitchell Library trying to prove this unlikely story. The following extracts from the two local papers at the time prove the existence of this bushranger. His real name was John Molloy. The rest of the story says that Israel went to America in 1875 when there was news of Molloy's release from prison. We say this with tongue in cheek.

The Yass Courier, 15th June, 1861:

MOLLOY, THE BUSHRANGER

We learn that John Molloy, alias Jack-in-Boots, the notorious bushranger, has been captured near Mr Murley's station, and is now in the Gundagai lockup. The *Wynyard Times* supplied the following particulars of his apprehension. It would seem that this notorious scoundrel was in pursuit of his nefarious practices on the road to Lambing Flat when he fired at, and then robbed and cruelly beat a bullock driver. His victim, meeting with his mates, determined to follow and if possible, catch him. Tracking Jack to Moseley's shanty, where he had ordered bed and supper, they at once threw themselves upon him, and in spite of a vigorous resistance ultimately captured him. To fasten him securely by a bullock chain to a dray, and guard him with his own pistol, whilst two went to Gundagai for the police, was their next task. These soon arrived, and bound hard and fast and closely guarded Jack Molloy. He was examined in Gundagai on Monday, displaying his usual hardihood and indifference. The case was fully proved against him, and he was committed to take his trial. We understand that two saddlebags of jewellery, and watches were found in his possession.

3rd August, 1861:

THE NOTORIOUS MOLLOY, ALIAS JACK-IN-BOOTS

We have heard that a plot has been discovered for rescuing this notorious bushranger while on his way under escort from Gundagai to Yass. Three men, well armed, were to have undertaken the work, but the fact having oozed out, the authorities will, fortunately, be prepared, should any attempt be made upon the escort.

Wynyard Times, August 30th, 1861:

The following prisoners are awaiting their trial at the Gundagai Quarter Sessions to commence on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock:—

Frederick Newman, robbery; John Molloy, "Jack-in-the-Boots", robbery under arms; Joseph Page, cattle stealing; Charles Linsell, assault and robbery; Wm. Woodward, robbery; James Hunter, robbery; Martin and Mary Ryan, assault with intent to rob; Richard Smith, horse stealing. Several other cases are out on bail.

September 6th, 1861:

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

"John Molloy, alias Jack-in-the Boots, was sentenced to 8 years hard labour, in addition to previous sentences."

* * *

I wonder if we realise how hard our early pioneers worked. I think we owe a lot to our early pioneers the way they worked to make this country a better place for us to live in.

Margaret Chippendale tells stories of her father Harry, William's eldest son. He was a drover, a quiet, slow talking gentleman.

They lived in Garmain. When he told a funny story he took so long that he laughed before he finished, because he knew the ending to the story. He and his son Jack went by sulky to Tumut to collect cattle. It took ten days to get there. They arrived late and stayed with Aunty Stella, and left at daybreak. That was all Jack saw of Tumut.

Harry had only one suit for 37 years. Navy serge, double-breasted. It was the suit that he

was married in and altered for his wife's funeral. His house shoes were fifteen years old and his good shoes, thirty years old, and shined as good as new.

When his son George returned from the war, he did not come to Sydney to meet him, as he was conscious of his dress.

He lived with Margaret at Cootamundra until his death.

His brother William was visiting from New Zealand at the time and attended his funeral.

Jack tells stories of how it took days to collect wood after obtaining a permit.

They used Harry's bullock team to collect the wood. The team of twelve bullocks were all named.

The children rode in the tucker box. He was a local identity in the area.

His waggon remained in the paddock up to fifteen years ago, but has now gone to an historical park.

Tom Tonkin who was married to Elsie was an orchardist in Adelong and often looked after my father, Clem, on his property during school holidays.

Tom was a World War I veteran and was a practical joker.

He was always putting children into apple barrels and squirting unsuspecting visitors with milk at milking time.

Hilda Regent, who was Ernest Hargreaves' sister-in-law, had a funny story to tell.

She said she was of regal background.

Her mother's maiden name was LORD, her father was a DEAN, and she married a REGENT.

KERRY J. HARGREAVES

CHAPTER EIGHT

Mary Ann

MARY ANN was born on 2nd March, 1850, the second youngest child of Henry and Susannah Hargreaves. They had spent a little more than nine years in their new country, had worked on the Upper Murray with John Hay for eighteen months, had returned to Gundagai, worked on the punts and farms there and had settled in a timber built house on the flat where the town then was. It was still one family, the eldest, Richard, having just turned eighteen, and the youngest, William, two-and-a-half, so it was a house full of six children to rejoice in the arrival of a little sister to make the seventh.

In the big flood of '52, Mary Ann was two-and-a-half and, since they had shifted to higher ground, the family was safe.

Nothing is known of her teenage years, of her schooling, but she lived for ten years on the family farm at Tumut. The man she married had come to Tumut at about the same time, so they would have engaged in a similar social life as Mary Ann approached adulthood. Mary Ann and John T. Beale were married in Tumut on 13th June 1871.

John had been born at Salisbury in Wiltshire, England, in 1841, where his father was a chemist. He became an apprentice in the mercantile marine business after spending a few years in brush-making. He came to Australia aged eighteen, and tired of the life of a seafarer, he gained some experience of colonial life on a station in New England. He visited goldfields in Yass and Lambing Flat (Young), but ceased his wandering in 1862, and settled in Tumut. Here he engaged in dealing and carrying.

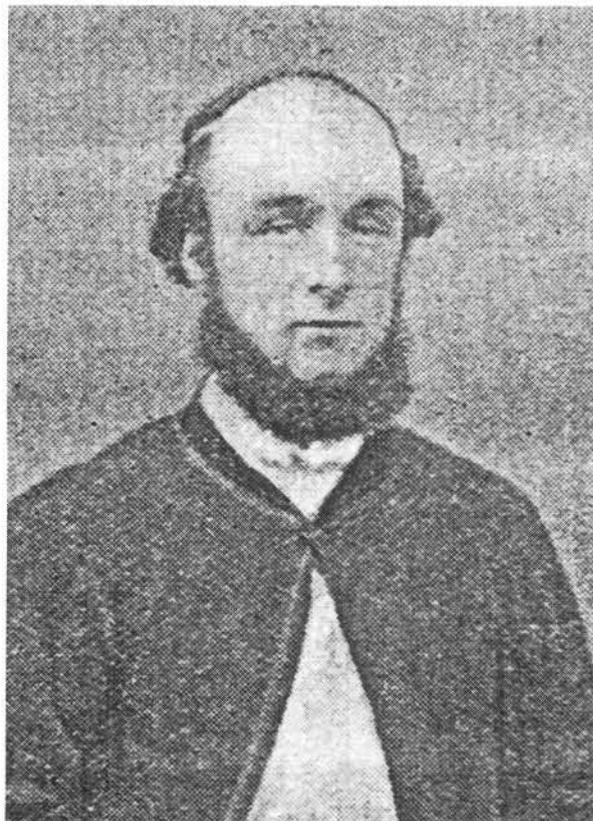
Their first child, Charles, was born in 1872, followed by John in 1874. In 1876, the year in which their third child William was born, John Beale purchased the home farm at Mundongo belonging to his father-in-law, Henry. Whether it was an investment, or whether he intended to farm it himself we do not know, but in 1878 he established a brewery in what is now Howick Street in Tumut. It was only a small plant, but his brew became acknowledged "as good as any in the colony".



• Mary Ann (Hargreaves) Beale.



• Henry disposes of his Mundongo property to his son-in-law, John Beale.



• John Beale, the brewers. Father and son.

William died in 1882 at the age of six. Amelia ("Milly") was born in 1884. In this year in a letter to his son Israel in Texas, Henry wrote: "John Beale and family are all well, but the beer business is rather slack owing to the cold weather. He has bought a large brick house and a quarter-acre of land joining his brewery property & has built a nice brick kitchon (*sic*) at the back. He has a man and his wife hired at 75 pounds a year, the wife to do the house work and nurs (*sic*) the baby, the

man to work at the brewery & make himself genarly (*sic*) useful. The baby is getting on fine. It has black hair and blue eyes, a pretty little girl."

The baby was Amelia, their fourth child. Mary Ann had died in February, possibly in childbirth, and this letter was written in May. Apparently John Beale was endeavouring to raise the family himself, Charles 12, John 10, and the baby Amelia, 3 months, so it was obviously necessary for someone to mind the children, temporarily at least. It is not very surprising that John Beale took a second wife, Emily McGarrity, in the same year, and the responsibility of the family, it is assumed, passed on to her.

No family details have survived concerning the bringing up of the children thereafter. Amelia died at the age of 17, and is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery, as are also Mary Ann Beale with her son William. It is possible that Charles entered the building trade because he later became a master builder. John worked in the brewery with his father.

John Hargreaves Beale married Kathleen Beatrice Downing in 1900.



• John T. Beale's home and brewery in Howick Street, Tumut.

MARY ANN [BEALE] BRANCH

b. 2. 3. 1850 [at Gundagai] - 7th child of Henry/Susannah.
 m. 13. 6. 1871 [to J. T. Beale at Tumut]
 d. 21. 2. 1884

	Children	G-children	G-G-children	G-G-G-children	
A.	<u>Charles</u> [b. 1872] [m. 1897. A. Ryan] [d. 20. 2. 58]	A1 <u>Reginald</u> [1899-1901] 2. <u>Harold</u> [b./d. 1901] 3. <u>Mearl</u> [m. J. Robson] 4. <u>Henry (Tom)</u> b. 1910 [m. V. Plumb] d. - . 2. 87 5. <u>Alan</u> [m. P. Brenton]	A4a. <u>Pamela A.</u> [b. 3. 7. 39 [m. V. Hodgins] b. <u>Russell</u> [b. 29. 9. 40] [m. M. -] c. <u>Kaye</u> [b. 17. 3. 45]	A4a(i) <u>Brett Hodgins</u> (ii) <u>Corie</u> " (iii) <u>Rochelle</u> " A4b(i) <u>Karen [dcd] Beale</u> (ii) <u>Bradley</u> " (iv) <u>Belinda</u> " A4c(i) <u>Adam</u> "	
B.	<u>John H.</u> [b. 1874] [m. K. Downing] [d. 2. 6. 59]				
C.	<u>William</u> [b. 1876] [d. 1882]				
D.	<u>Amelia</u> [b. 1884 [d. 2. 4. 1901]				



• Five family gravestones in Pioneers Cemetery Tumut of Henry and Susannah Hargreaves (nearest camera), Leah, John's daughter (broken), William Henry and Alice his daughter (in rear, dark), Mary Ann Beale and son William, and Amelia (large white).

In 1897 when he was 25 years old, Charles Beale married Agnes Ryan, and their first two sons, Reginald and Harold were born in 1899 and 1901.

Both died in the latter year. The circumstances are not known.

A further three children were born into this family, Merle, Henry (Tom) and Alan. When Charles and Agnes moved from Tumut to the south coast at Oak Flats is not known, but he became a master builder and died there in 1958.

The facts concerning this part of the family only surfaced after the original of this book had gone to the printer, and had to be retrieved and rewritten.

On 3rd July, 1990 I was able to visit Violet Beale, widow of Henry, who was Charles Beale's son, and welcome her into the wider family of Hargreaves.

There are two grandsons of Henry Beale to carry on the name.

The Beales were a civic-minded family, John Beale Senior having served two terms on the Tumut Municipal Council, John Hargreaves a single term, while Charles Henry served for a period on the Shellharbour Council.

In 1921 John Beale Senior seems to have retired.

He was accorded a public farewell in August 1920 at which it was mentioned that he was going to a lucrative position with Tooth & Co.

As he was 80 years of age this seems unlikely, and it may have been his son John who gained a position with that firm.



• Gravestones of Charles Beale and his wife in the Anglican Church Cemetery at Albion Park.



• Charles Beale (hat), Agnes Beale, Henry (Tom), Violet and Kaye. Taken about 1950.

Electoral rolls for the division of South Sydney from 1921 to 1928 when they were both living at Randwick, show John as a brewer and his father as of no occupation.

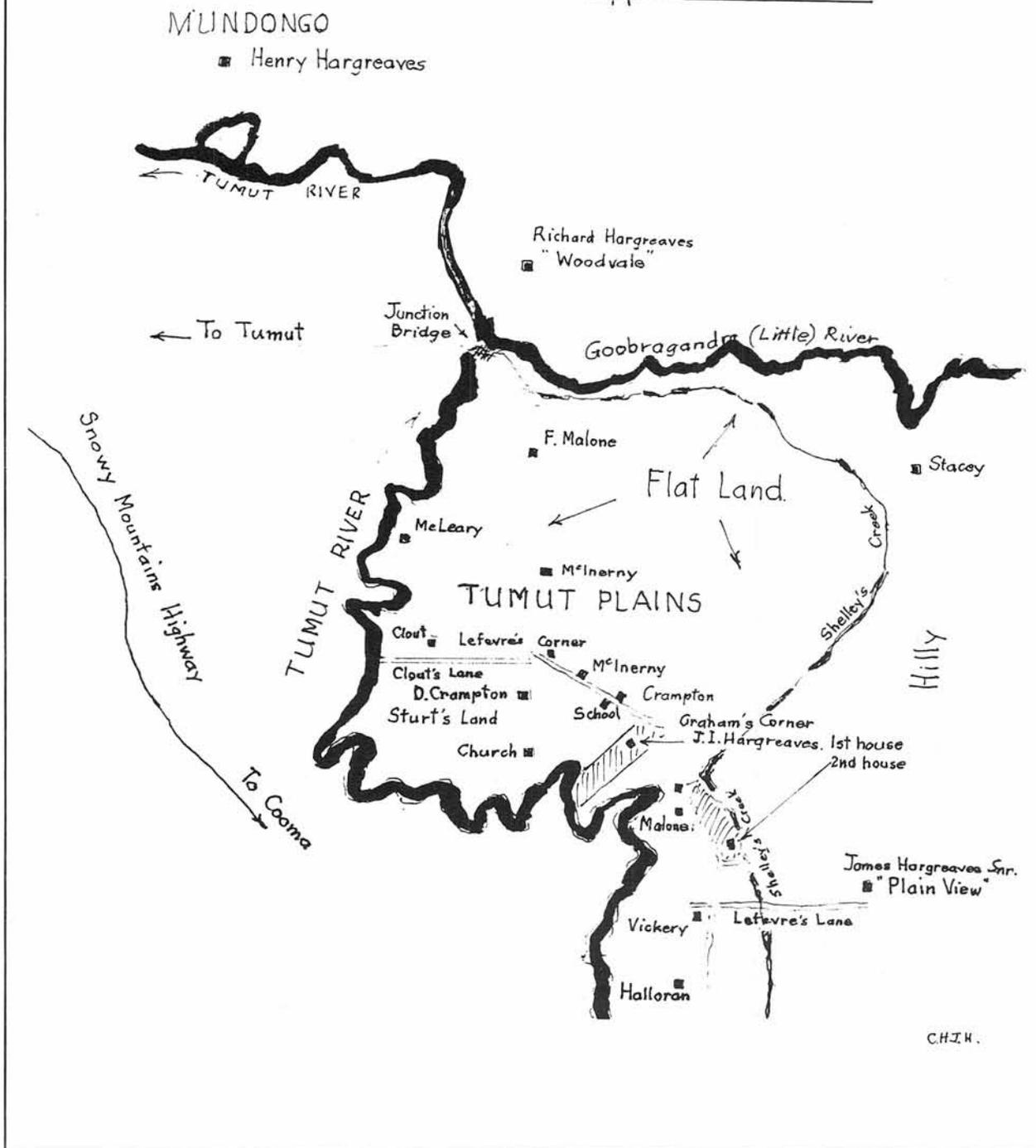
His wife died in 1941, and John himself in 1959, but their death and funeral notices in the *Sydney Morning Herald* give no indication of any family surviving them, and it is assumed they died childless.

C.H.J. HARGREAVES



LOCALITY OF TUMUT PLAINS

Approx. Scale 2" = 1 mile



CHAPTER NINE

James

JAMES, the youngest child in the founder's family, was born on 22nd December 1852, six months after the big flood in Gundagai, so that when Henry finally settled on the farm at Tumut, James was just nine years old.

Presumably he spent the intervening years on the farm at Adelong Creek, or in the hotel at Adelong. In his father's letter of 1870, he is described as one of the trio, Henry, Susannah and "my youngest son" who did all the farming at Mundongo. The property was located on Webb's Lane, Mundongo and was within easy walking distance of the Webb's home at Bombowlee, so his



• Site of Henry Hargreaves' home on Webb's Lane, Mundongo.



• James Hargreaves' family at "Plain View", about 1909. Left to right, standing: James, Stella, John, Harold, Ida and Merv. Seated: Mary, James Senior, Eliza (nee Webb) and Henry.

courtship of the girl down the road involved no difficult travelling. He married Eliza Webb on 3rd September 1873.

The Webb family, with whom this liaison was thus formed, was begun in Australia by Thomas Udney Webb who came to Australia as a ship's officer in the 1830s, but who, as the result of an accident to his hip, had to leave the navy. He married Mary Ann Parmenter, the daughter of James Parmenter and Mary McEvoy, both of whom had been transported in 1830 for seven years for very minor offences. Webb settled on a property at Wagga which he share-farmed with another. Their first daughter Eliza was born in 1851. This family was washed out at Wagga by the Gundagai flood of 1852 and had to spend a night and a day until rescued, on the roof of a dwelling. He then took up a 45 acre block at Bombowlee near the early proposed site of Tumut, and about a mile from the present Tumut, a property still owned by his descendants.

The first child born into James's family, Henry, came along in 1874. The birthplace and father's abode was given as Lacmalac. This suggests that at the time James was living on his selection at Honeysuckle not very far from Lacmalac. Under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 embodying the principle of 'free selection before survey', a settler could pick out a block of Crown land of from 40 to 320 acres, even if it was within an area claimed by a squatter, pay five shillings an acre for it, a quarter of the purchase price, and reside on it. At the end of three years the balance could be paid and freehold was then given on the block. This was to counteract the situation in the colony caused by the tying up of great tracts of land by such squatters as John Hay.

It appears that the option of final purchase was not taken up for when my father, James Israel, and John Richard were registered in 1877 and 1879, their father's abode was listed as Blowering and his occupation as a carrier. This was a common occupation in Tumut at that time. The railway was slowly being extended from Sydney southward reaching Goulburn in 1869, Gundagai in 1885, and Tumut not till 1903. Thus at this time Goulburn was the railhead, and wheat, wool and maize had to be transported by bullock waggon or dray to Goulburn, food that could not be produced locally being brought on the return trip. Later horse teams were in use, and several of James's sons and his son-in-law were teamsters.

James lived at Blowering until 1881 when he seems to have shifted to Tumut Plains where he was listed as a grazier on the birth of his next two children in 1881 and 1882. It is assumed that his home was at Forest Camp on the edge of the forest country. In 1882 he made a conditional purchase of 400 acres of forest land. This block was not far from the track taken by Hume and Hovell in the first journey of discovery through the Tumut district in 1824.

It was probably the area which contained stands of mountain ash, the eucalypt used extensively for building in Tumut in that period, and it was reasonably close to the mill originally run by his father Henry.

On the birth certificate of his daughter Edith Stella his occupation was shown as a sawyer. An extant letter which Henry wrote to his son Israel in America in 1884 mentions this mill. The mill was constructed on Wall's Creek which runs into the Goobragandra (or Little) River just above Lacmalac not far from the site of his first home at Honeysuckle. The mill was powered by an under-slung waterwheel in which the water is diverted from the creek by a race or flume onto the lower rungs of a waterwheel, which it turns clockwise and transfers power by means of a belt to the sawing machinery. The sawn timber was hauled by bullock waggon or dray down to the junction with the river and by road to Tumut. The regular functioning of the mill depended upon a constant flow of water in the creek, and there were times of intermittent rainfall when the mill could not operate.

This block of land he held until 1888 when, the timber being largely cut out, he made a token sale of it to the bank for ten shillings.

Both Ida Clarissa and Edith Stella were born at Forest Camp, but the family shifted when the latter was six months old to "Plain View", a block of 51 acres 3 roods which James was able to rent from R.M. Shelley and H.L. Harris. In 1911 he purchased the block for £701. The flat land ran from the Tumut Plains road back to where the terrain began to rise. This hilly section of about 15 acres remained always the grazing part of the farm.

The block followed Lefevre's Lane and was intersected by Shelley's Creek and a small tributary, Piper's Creek, into three farming paddocks with an area of stony creek with water available for stock.



• *"Plain View" on the rise.*

The house which he built in 1889 and called "Plain View" was sited in a beautiful position on the rising land overlooking the flat plain with the Tumut River about a mile away in the distance. Slightly south of west it looked across the farms for a few miles to a gap between the mountains where now the Blowering Dam traps the waters of the Tumut River, releasing it down the Tumut to the Murrumbidgee, which it joins not far above Gundagai.

"Plain View" was set back from a steep decline in front, fronted by an English garden, its many beds bordered by water-washed stones, available in plenty from Shelley's Creek, and fenced off leaving sufficient room for animal traffic passing from the flat to the hill paddock as occasion demanded. It was reached by a small cutting from the flat below to the higher terrain. At the corner of the rise and just above the cutting, a large rough-barked apple gum tree spread its tortuous branches out towards the flat below, and a pampas bush grew in the garden corner beyond which my grandfather had always hoped to build a mansion, but never did.

The main building consisted of four rooms, three of them bedrooms and the fourth a large sitting room with a verandah along the front. It was separated, as was common in country homes of the time as a fire precaution, from the dining room and kitchen by a covered walk through a breezeway. The dining room was a long room, the width of the whole house, with a very long table, a fireplace seldom used at one end, and a window at the other end, out of which we used to shoot starlings, sparrows and silver-eyes with a pea rifle when they raided the big fig tree outside. A string from the seat inside the window to a cow-bell in the middle of the fig tree just outside was

pulled frequently to scare them away. Besides a couple of cupboards it boasted a small pedal organ at which some of us children had our first and only experience as cathedral organists.

Two further rooms were built on the northern sloping side in a detached block reached by steps with a laundry at one end.

To their grandchildren this house was home indeed, and many occasions there linger as highlights in the memory. A very special event was Cracker Night, each Empire Day, 24th May, Queen Victoria's Birthday, when the custom was for some of us grandchildren, who lived relatively close — and there is no doubt that James and Eliza's family had followed this practice for many years — to bring all their crackers to "Plain View" for the grand fireworks display. It was a wonderful situation for a spectacular sight, being held on the flattened section in front of the house about thirty feet above the flat below which gave a wider arc for rockets as they were launched over the edge. We did enjoy Cracker Night, following as it did as a regular event, the Empire Day function at the local school and the community picnic, which took place then.

Another highlight in the year at "Plain View" was Christmas Day. After church in Tumut we young Hargreaves would gather at the home and await in eager anticipation the arrival of the James and Mary Kell family, for there were a good many of them and they all came in a motor car, the only car in the whole of the families. Generally our uncles, John and Henry, who worked in the Wagga district came home for Christmas, the latter with his violin, to this day still in the family. Aunt Stell and grandmother would have set and decorated the very long dinner table, would have made, iced and bedecked with large



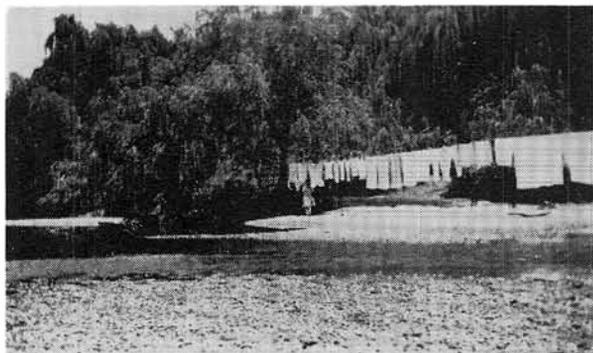
• *On the home flat at "Plain View" looking towards hilly section — creamery on hill.*



• View from "Plain View". Lane and James Hargreaves' shed.

lollies the three-decker Christmas cake, which was placed in the middle. The Edwards tea tin would be filled with lemon or ginger biscuits, the lemon and raspberry drinks would be in large containers and the "chooks" would be cooking in the camp oven. After dinner the boys and girls would go to their respective enjoyments; for the boys it was generally chasing rabbits, for this was in the early 'twenties and they were in plague proportions almost everywhere.

The farm was in several distinct sections. The hill part went down to Shelley's Creek by a lane on the northern side. Water for any stock was always thus easily available, and the creek was very wide and not very deep. The top farm from the house to the small branch comprised two paddocks generally devoted to a different crop, maize or corn in one and possibly millet in the other. The main shed was on the paddock nearest the main lane and was entered from it. The next paddock was a small one between the creeks, always planted with corn or millet, and the bottom paddock fronting the main road varied its crops between maize and millet also.



• Drought times. Washing day at the Tumut River.

At the shed was, to children's eyes, a most remarkable piece of machinery. We used to call it 'a horsepower' which merely described its operation; a horse harnessed to a pole walked in a circle with a radius of about 20 feet pulling the horizontal pole, which turned cogged wheels on a central mechanism, which transferred the power by a long length of steel rotating at ground level to another cog and wheel, then by a belt to the ultimate machine which threshed corn, or millet, or cut chaff. It was in real truth 'one horsepower'.

Another implement used on the farm which always interested us was a single dropper used for sowing corn, which could be modified to drop seed into the ground at adjustable intervals. This was generally pulled by a single horse and held in hand by the farmer. More fascinating still was the double dropper, which could sow two rows at



• Another view of Hargreaves' farm. James I. Hargreaves' home far distant right.

once and mark out a third line for the machine to follow on the return trip. The two wheels shaped with a double bevel followed the hollow tines immediately in front through which the seed was dropped, and drew the soil together over the planted seed, setting it firmly in the ground. On this implement the farmer had a seat from which he controlled the two horses.

But the most marvellous of the farm machines at our grandfather's farm was without a doubt the reaper and binder. We loved to watch it cut wheat, sort the stalks evenly, tie a string around it, and, wonder of wonders, knot it, cut the twine, and throw the sheaf off the side where we would pick it up and add it to the stooks for drying.

It was easy for the women at "Plain View" to see where anyone was working on the farm as all



• *James and Eliza's Diamond Wedding, 1933.*



• *Eliza Hargreaves at "Plain View". The Devil's Peak in the background.*



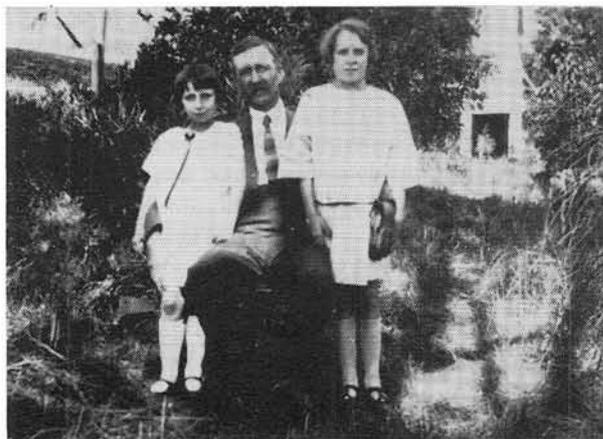
• *James Hargreaves with his Clydesdale thoroughbred stallion.*

the flat country was within sight. But how to tell them dinner was ready? They couldn't 'coo-ee' as loudly as Mrs Malone further down the road. But there was an orange tree growing on the edge of the bank over which a sheet was thrown, which could easily be seen right down to the bottom paddock.

Here James Hargreaves farmed for the rest of his life. Here four more children were born, but only one, Harold, survived to adulthood. In his declining years the farm was worked by Mervyn and Harold, the two youngest sons. Here James and Eliza celebrated their Golden wedding in 1923, and their Diamond wedding ten years later, a few months before Eliza passed to her rest. James remained reasonable active, but mainly on horseback till the end of his life, covering the district with a quality Clydesdale stallion riding in the last year of his life over 1,000 miles. He died of acute bronchitis in September 1937 at the age of 84.



• *Eliza Hargreaves at age 80.*



• *Henry Hargreaves with nieces, Iris Hargreaves and Nell Kell.*

Of their large family of thirteen, five died in infancy, two adults never married, and three married late in life and had no issue. Only three had any descendants.

Henry, the eldest son fondly remembered by his nieces and nephews, was a kindly person. He spent most of his working life at Kyeamba Station in the Wagga district, but regularly came home for Christmas, and usually took us grandchildren fishing in the Tumut River. He was one who never married.

Mary, the second child married Jim Kell in 1903 at "Plain View" and they were one of the last couples to have to travel to Gundagai to catch the train for Sydney on their honeymoon. This marriage linked the Hargreaves to another pioneer family in the district. Jim Kell's father had migrated from Scotland in 1837 and settled at Melbourne. They moved to Berrima in NSW and commenced a carrying business delivering their first load of merchandise to Tumut in 1856. In



• *The Kell's home at Lacmalac.*



• *Most of the Kell family in a state of togetherness.*

1860 James Kell settled at Lacmalac and built his home "Kelvin Grove" there. Jim Kell and Mary made their home at Lacmalac also, and brought up a large family of seven boys and two girls, Harry, Claude and Bevan (twins), Stella, Mervyn (called 'Dicky'), Nell, Don, Gordon and Jim. Their father, Jim, was an enterprising farmer who raised sheep and ran a dairy farm. Harry trained in Sydney as a motor mechanic, ran a successful business in cars and farm machinery in Tumut; the other boys were employed generally in farming. The youngest, Jim, seems to have inherited his father's initiative in that field, for having spent some years in banking, he also began farming, first with sheep in the Tumut area, then with the same sheep in Western Australia, and of late years ran a model piggery in Dorriggo, where he now shares in a dairy farm with a son-in-law. Stella married and has lived and worked in Sydney for many years. Nell married Harry Cramp-



• *Jim Kell, Ida Hargreaves, Clarice Boyd and one of the Kell children at Lacmalac.*

ton, a member of another pioneer family, at Tumut Plains where he grew corn and millet, and raised cattle. Gordon has also been a successful grazier in the Tumut district and has served a couple of terms as a member of the Tumut Shire Council.

The third child in the Hargreaves family was **James Israel**, my father, Jimmy or Izzy as his mother always called him, who worked with his father as a young man. At one stage he drove a bullock dray and accompanied his father with his bullock waggon when produce was carted to the railhead at Gundagai. Later he farmed at "Plain View". At the age of 31 he married Alice Latham, a tailoress working at A.J. Jenkins in Tumut. He had built a house on the farm that he had rented from H.L. Harris. This was situated at what was later called Graham's Corner on the Tumut side of Tim Malone's. However, in 1910 when I was just a year old, the owner decided to sell several farms giving the tenants first choice of purchase. Jim could not afford to buy the farm on which he now had built a house. He was allowed a year's rent on the property on the improvement only. He then bought another small area of about 15 acres set between Shelley's Creek and the Tumut Plains road from H.L. Harris, mortgaging it for £145, which he discharged in 1920. He built another home near the Washaway where the family lived until its sale in 1923.

This house was about a mile from "Plain View" and within sight of it. The Washaway in front was an overflow from the Tumut River when it flooded as it usually did every Spring when the snow melted on the Bogongs. At the back the house paddock was on the bank of Shelley's Creek, at this point very wide and becoming wider every flood, because this creek flooded at the same time as the Washaway and for the same reason. The



• James Israel Hargreaves' second home at Tumut Plains. (Devil's Peak in distance, right).

bank of this creek at this point was on formerly agricultural land, and during a flood in the quietness of night the 'plomp' of soil falling into the water was a frequent sound. But this was on the further side of the creek and caused no damage to us. The former creek bed had over the years gradually moved toward the hillside. Much of the creek was now well grassed and this was where our few head of stock grazed.

The house was built on the highest point of the almost flat land at this point and while we were often cut off by the floods on both sides, we were always comforted by our father's pointing out that since the building was about 18 inches above the ground, the flood would have to rise that height over a distance of many miles before it would flood the house. We children found floods quite exciting. Of course, it was an enforced holiday from school. To reach the house the track followed a small cutting from the Washaway. We liked to monitor the progress of the flood up this cutting by placing a small stick at the edge of the water, watching it constantly after that to see whether the flood was still rising or falling. Then there were always things to do for which time from the farm work could not be found at other times. We could husk corn from the unhusked corn that had been stored in the shed, pending a flood at that time of the year.

Exciting too were the unusual things that happened during a flood. Many things were washed out as the flood rose. There were logs, there were heaps of cornstalks still together. Once I saw a rabbit which had taken refuge on a heap sailing down the current looking like a captain on a rabbit ship. None of these things were as exciting as when people were involved. There was the time when Old Bill Cronk was washed out of his sulky as he tried to cross the flooded Shelley's Creek in Lefevre's Lane. Men quickly gathered at different points where the current was accessible, ropes were thrown, and eventually he was rescued. He was brought to our house and revived. Another time, when shouts were heard from the Washaway during a small flood only, we rushed to the bank to find Mrs Halloran sitting in the sulky with the shafts in the water and the horse out of the shafts facing Mrs Halloran and the sulky.

Although we enjoyed having a holiday from school, my father saw that I went back to school as soon as the Washaway was crossable, and this

meant sometimes swimming the saddle horse. On one such occasion I was the only one at school. Routine was enjoyable here too. I remember I spent most of the day on a stool in front of the fire, and, most wonderful of all, I had dinner with the teacher!

When James Israel took over this farm he grew corn and millet till about 1920. Then there was a change. It began first with Chinese farmers further up the river, but then farmers nearby commenced growing tobacco too. At first it was sun dried, but this did not appeal to buyers from the manufacturers. So the change was made to flue-dried where the leaf was placed in a sealed galvanised shed and heat was forced through the flue in internal pipes. This was found to be more attractive to manufacturers, and so considerable leaf was grown for some years. Later the wheel turned to cattle. Now most of the land is given over to tree plantations and little farming as my father knew it is done at all.

The Chinese farmers maintained their style in the farming of tobacco, sowing the plants by hand, covering each one with some neatly cut rushes until the plant appeared through this covering, then neatly gathering it into bundles and tying it for use again. They tirelessly watered the plants by hand with a tin tied to a long handle with which they dipped water from two kerosene tins hanging on a pole balanced across their shoulders.

The white farmers, however, soon developed a machine planter which was also an interesting machine. It was quite fast compared with hand planting, but labour intensive, and watered the plants only once at planting. This implement took three men, one to drive the horse and keep the machine on line, and two seated right near the ground to place plants alternately in the ground as a flush of water indicated the time to do so. The water was carried in a small tank on a platform in front on which the driver sat, and from which the water came as an eccentric on a wheel governed its opening. A very wide iron wheel made a smooth path in front for a furrow to be made which was covered by a shaped extension to pull the soil around the plant as each man in turn placed the plant with its leaves pressed together to protect the heart into the soil at the water flush. No laborious covering or watering was then required.

The maize or corn was then pulled in one of three ways. Most commonly a dray was pulled by

a single horse walking between the rows, the wheels of the dray wider apart than the two rows which they straddled forcing the stalks below the dray. Two men usually husked the corn from the next two rows on one side of the dray and threw the cobs into the dray. The dray was generally provided with an extra framework on top so that much more could be held than in a normal dray. Husking was done with a special hand tool made from a very large and very sharp nail bent to suit the size of each farmer's hand. A piece of leather attached to the nail in two places held the tool in position with the fingers free to force the nail through the top of the husk to strip it. The farmer then wrenched the cob free, leaving the husk still on the stalk. These husking pegs were usually personally made to fit, and so were much prized by the owner.

Another method, and this was the one generally used when we boys were pulling corn, was to construct a slide from a suitably forked tree branch, fit poles about 4 feet long with nails in the top to each leg of the slide and fix two or three corn bags to the nails. The slide was then pulled between two rows by a well-trained horse, able to be stopped and started frequently by word of mouth. The cob was husked in the same way from each side of the slide, and the job was finished when the bags were full. This was a much safer way for younger boys working alone.

The third way was a variation used when a period of wet weather with flooding was expected. In this the cob was pulled from the stalk unhusked, and stored in a shed to be husked when the weather made other work impossible.

Although some paddocks were left with the stalks standing and stock turned into the paddock, and some were rolled before ploughing, the method we boys liked was to cut the stalks by hand, stack them into heaps like Indian teepees, and then when the weather was suitable to burn them all at one burn-up.

Cutting millet was not a job for small boys, the millet was too tall and we were too small, and only the head was needed. It required a man with a sharp knife to cut the head about 18 inches from the top, when the seed was set. Later, ingenuity devised the tabling method in which the long stalks were bent at the same height from the ground and laced together with the adjoining row similarly bent, thus forming a table. The head was then cut off at waist high, and then the table



• *Harold and Ray Hargreaves with load of well-baled millet.*

was used as a drying bench. It was common practice where farmers did not own the necessary equipment, to have the corn threshing or millet threshing and baling done by another farmer's team on contract. This was always an exciting time for us children.

In the early 'twenties rabbits were in plague proportions, and the sight of trestles on the side of the road filled with gutted rabbits caught by trappers overnight was common. A carrier took them to the freezing works in Tumut. To us children the rabbit was welcome. It was food frequently, but it was also the source of our pocket money as we commonly set spring traps, skinned our catches, dried the skins, and then were able to sell the hides to a merchant in town. At one stage wintertime skins brought as much as ten shillings a pound, a very good price indeed. So numerous were the rabbits at one stage that we could go hunting preferring only to shoot the varied colour ones.

Our farm was scarcely large enough to provide a growing family with an improving lifestyle

and a future for us children so that when the eldest child won a bursary in 1923, tenable only at a larger town like Goulburn, or in Sydney, it was decided to sell the farm and move to Sydney.

Leaving the farm must have been an emotional shock to my father — my mother's people now lived in Sydney and she was probably glad to leave. All of James Israel's close associations however were with the area; the church, the farm, and his friends. He had been for many years the secretary of the Church Missionary Society on Tumut Plains, and he frequently took services at the Chinese Camp in Tumut.

We left Tumut at the beginning of 1923 and lived for a time with my grandmother in Drum-moyne. I was enrolled at Sydney Boys' High School, and my father obtained an unskilled job first at Perdriau's, then at Cockatoo Dock where the first of two steamers, the "Forbesdale", was being built. Thus the family had the experience of watching at first hand the launching of a big ship. Soon after this he was laid off, and after a period of unemployment obtained a position with an insurance company selling policies door-to-door. This was something for which he'd had no training whatsoever, and was completely alien to his personality. He returned each day wholly crest-fallen and depressed.

He had developed an inward goitre for which he was treated by a herbalist for whom his sister Ida had worked for some years as a nurse. His condition continued to deteriorate over the next couple of years and he died at his home at Gladesville on 2nd September 1928. James Israel was a gentle man, who set a fine example in living at every point. I had completed a year at Sydney University and was at the Sydney Teachers' College within three months of full employment,

Death of Wagga's last 'bullocky'

The last surviving bullock teamster in the Wagga district Mr. Jack Hargreaves, of Croaker Street, died on Sunday.

Mr. Hargreaves, who leaves a widow and three sons, was aged 88. He carted wool and

wheat from outlying areas to the Wagga railhead in the early part of the century until first horses and then motor transport outstripped his plodding teams.

He finally gave up the competition when the rail link to Tumbarumba was completed in 1919.

His three teams were driven by himself, his brother Harry, and Mr. Bill

Skeers, father of Mr. Jack Skeers, a Wagga businessman.

They covered a distance of about 8-10 miles a day in good weather. When rain bogged the unmade tracks of the area, they slowed to about four miles a day.

When he gave up the business of bullock driving in 1920, Mr. Hargreaves became a drover, an occupa-

tion he pursued until shortly before his death.

Afterwards, his three bullock waggons, were virtually destroyed in a fire at Kyeamba Station, one of several stations served by the teams.

Mr. Hargreaves' funeral will be held today.

The Daily Advertiser,

my brother had commenced an apprenticeship and my sister was nearing the end of the primary school, so some assistance for the family was at hand. I began my teaching career in the following year, and, being the eldest in the family and the only support, was given city appointments for the next five years, thus enabling me to complete university courses to a degree. Alice, my mother, as a tailoress was able to obtain piecework at home and survive the depression. Eric, the second son, obtained an apprenticeship with an electrical firm, and became a draughtsman, and Iris, after leaving school lived at home and worked locally until she married.

I became a headmaster in due course, and in 1948 was appointed an inspector of schools, retiring at the end of 1969.

All members of the family have always attributed their successful careers to the opportunities given to them and the sacrifice made for them by their father in leaving the farm and moving unskilled to the city.

John Richard was the member of James' family least known to us grandchildren. Early in life he has gone to work in the Wagga district where he became a teamster carting wool and wheat from outlying areas to the railhead at Wagga with three bullock teams driven by himself, his brother Henry and another.

Horse teams and motor transport finally outstripped his plodding bullocks, and when the rail link to Tumbarumba was completed in 1919 he gave up the business and turned to droving which he pursued for the rest of his life. His three bullock waggons were finally burnt in a fire at Kyeamba Station for whom he had consistently carted for many years. He died in October 1967, the last surviving bullocky in the Wagga district.

He married Annie Williams of Wagga somewhat late in life and was survived by her, and three sons. Ray, who worked for some years with his uncle on Tumut Plains, served in New Guinea during World War II, and then became a tradesman glazier in Wagga. Noel worked with his father on leaving school, then became a horse-breaker and rodeo rider. He then became a meat worker, rising with courses in night study to the rank of meat inspector. The third son Brian began similarly, droving and horse-breaking, then became a livestock exporter working from Dandenong, Victoria, which involved several trips overseas with horses and cattle. He later worked on a

horse-stud at Segenhoe, NSW, managed a cattle property in Victoria, and ran an intensive piggery at Deniliquin, NSW. He and his wife Heather live in retirement at Werribee, Victoria. Ann, their only child, has been awarded a doctorate in agricultural science and is now working at the University of Western Australia.



• *Mervyn Leslie Hargreaves.*

Mervyn Leslie was the fourth son of James and Eliza. He worked for most of his life on the family farm at "Plain View", combined with carrying with a horse team.

He was a fastidious type of a man, which may explain why he didn't marry till late in life. His horse and sulky, in which he drove to town every Saturday, were always meticulously kept. His was the first rubber-tired sulky most of us had ever seen.

For many years he kept company with Annie Emery, known to most people as Nurse Emery, as she ran a private hospital. Merv and Annie married on retirement, living for some years on the "Plain View" site where Merv had replaced the old homestead with a more modern building in asbestos. Later in life they moved to Sydney.

Merv died in 1957 and Annie moved to Mowll Village where she spent the remaining years of her life.

In his younger days Merv had been a keen cricketer and for some years was the opening batsman for the district team.



• *Ida Hargreaves.*

Ida Clarissa was born in November, 1886. She was a gentle person, and it was appropriate that she became a nurse, serving at Tumut Hospital and at Forbes, and about 1920 gaining employment with a Sydney herbalist. She became quite an authority on field herbs and would often take her nieces and nephews on botanical excursions around the local hills when she was at home on vacation. Unfortunately she developed TB to which she succumbed in 1925, regretted by all who knew her.

Edith Stella (to the children in the family, Auntie Stell) became the last surviving child of the James Hargreaves family, outliving John Richard by thirteen years. She was beloved by all her nieces and nephews, and not only because they knew her the longest. She was always a source of fun, enjoying a good joke, and in her declining years she never complained, saying only that her "get up and go had got up and went".

Stella spent almost the whole of her life at "Plain View", having gone there to live when she was but six months old. She spent some time as a

housekeeper for her brother Harold, living at the James Israel house in sight of "Plain View" when Merv occupied the old home after his marriage, and when Harold also married, she shifted into Tumut. She stayed there after her own marriage to Will Crampton in 1961, moving only to retirement homes in the last years of her life.

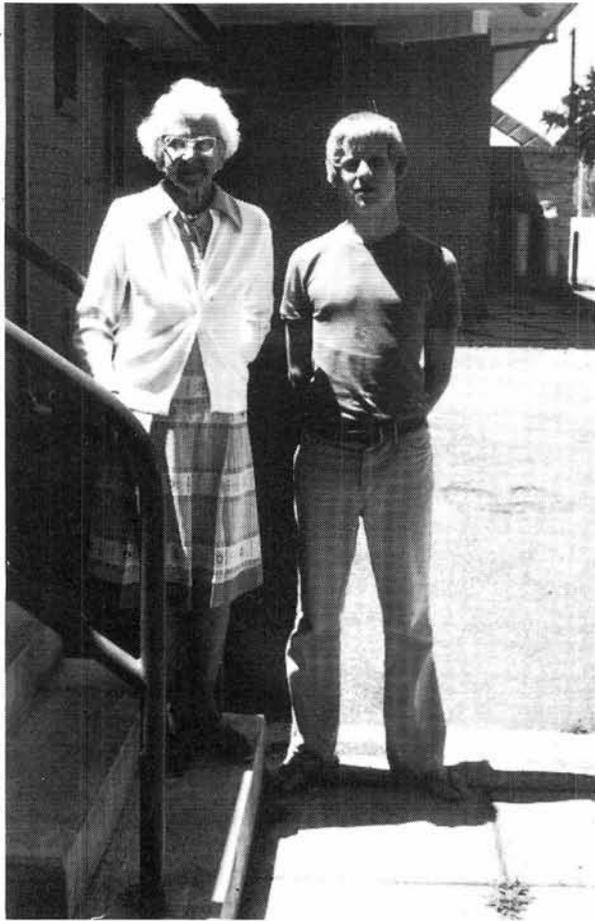
She was reared in the tradition of young ladies of the Edwardian era, and although travel to town was necessary, she took lessons in painting and learned to play the piano. For many years she was the organist at St Andrew's, the small Anglican church at Tumut Plains. As a girl too, she became a competent horsewoman, an important attribute in a farm girl. Our rides with her to the Kell's at Lacmalac, and the picnics on horseback up to the Devil's Peak on the Bogongs behind Tumut Plains, which in the end became a real community occasion, titillate the memory to this day.

She was a person of strict religious principles, true to her religious upbringing, a strong supporter of her church and its outreach, especially through the Church Missionary Society, and was accustomed to set apart a tenth of her small pension for religious purposes.

Aunt Stell never let us forget that we were part of a large but scattered family. She kept in touch with cousins in America whom she had never met in person. Until her last years she remained the encyclopedia of the family history. It was a great joy to her that many members of the family gathered in Tumut to celebrate her 90th birthday on 27th October, 1978. Her long life came to an end in Canberra on New Year's



• *Stella Hargreaves with Lucy Hargreaves (Colin's wife), Kathleen Hargreaves (front right), and Aileen McCoy (Clarice Boyd's daughter).*



• *Stella (Hargreaves) Crampton at 91 with Jim Waddell (Colin's grandson)*

Day, 1981, and a large crowd paid their respects to her when she was laid to rest beside her family in the Tumut Cemetery on 5th January. As a mark of their love and regard, and in memory her neices and nephews, together with the daughter of Clarice Boyd, who had been brought up at "Plain View", presented a memorial cupboard to All Saints Church in Tumut, her church, which was dedicated on 18th September, 1988, just a few weeks short of the centenary of her birth.

Harold Lawrence was the youngest member of the family to survive to manhood. He was born in 1891 and thus was still in his late teens when the next generation came on the scene. This was why it was much easier to relate to him than to others like Uncle Merv who was more serious, older and less open. In his younger days he went to work in Wagga where two of his brothers were, but most of his life was spent on the farms closer to the area where the Blowering Dam was later

built when he had full control of the Hargreaves' property in late life. In 1946 he married Thelma Lefevre, the girl next door, and moved into the James Israel house where he died in 1966.

Uncle Harold would have benefited from training in singing for he had a very fine natural voice and was often called upon to sing at local concerts.

Of the five children of James and Eliza who died in infancy, Vine, Arthur, Jefferson (Jeffrieson?), Noel and Amy, none survived for twelve months. The final two who lived for five months and three weeks respectively were the last born in the family. So the last years of the child-bearing period were indeed sad years.

In times of great difficulty family ties become stronger and great sacrifices are made. In the James Hargreaves family in 1913 when Eliza was 62, there was a repetition of the 1885 situation in the Henry Hargreaves family when Sarah, on the death of her sister Jane Reid, returned from America and took back with her Jane's youngest son, Louis, and reared him with her own family. When Eliza's sister, Edith Boyd, died in 1913 leaving a large family, the youngest, Clarissa May, called Clarice, aged four, was taken into the "Plain View" household, Ida Hargreaves becoming her official guardian. She was reared as a member of James's family for 13 years. Clarice received her education at Tumut Plains school and was a playmate for the James Israel children, Colin, Eric and Iris who lived nearby. Ida had aimed to further Clarice's education in Sydney, but unfortunately died in 1925 before this could be arranged.

On leaving school she worked for a time assisting her cousin Mary Kell at Lacmalac who by now



• *Tumut Plains Public School, 1900*

had quite a large family. In 1926 she moved to Sydney and lived with the James Israel family while she nursed for a time. Then she worked at McDowells. She met and married Mervyn McCoy in 1932 and lived at Guildford for a few years, then at Gosford, and later at Lithgow where Merv became a bank manager. Their daughter Aileen stayed at Gosford to complete her school education and became a pharmacist. She was reunited with her family when they returned to Sydney and lived at Ermington. She is married to Graham Brooks, also a pharmacist. Her mother contracted an illness and died in middle age in 1956.

The James Hargreaves era was a time when Tumut Plains was a real community. Life was centred mainly around the school and the sporting organisations. St Andrews Anglican Church was somewhat less as a community centre. There were services once a month, Sunday School on other Sundays, and the occasional wedding were times when the building down Sturt's Lane was used.

The school on the main road leading to Tumut had been used for its original purpose for over 50 years. The children of two Hargreaves branches, the William Henry and the James, had attended the school together at the turn of the century, and two of the next generation were pupils until their family moved to Sydney in 1923. The building consisted of two rooms both used in earlier times when families were larger, but only one was in use by the 'twenties. The floor rose in tiers to the back of the room with long desks and forms for seating. The school itself was an attachment to the teacher's residence. During World War I the floor of the main room was levelled as the school was used often for social functions such as for "Send Offs" to soldiers going off to war, when speeches of farewell and presentations of watches were made followed by dancing and supper.

Similar functions were held to welcome them home when the war ended.

When war loans were being launched a patriotic display was generally made in Tumut. There was France's Day, Belgium's Day, days for each of the Allies when district communities prepared decorated floats and took part in the street procession. Tumut Plains always played their part in the effort.

They were exciting times for us children, especially as we, as well as our parents, invariably dressed up and rode on the lorry.

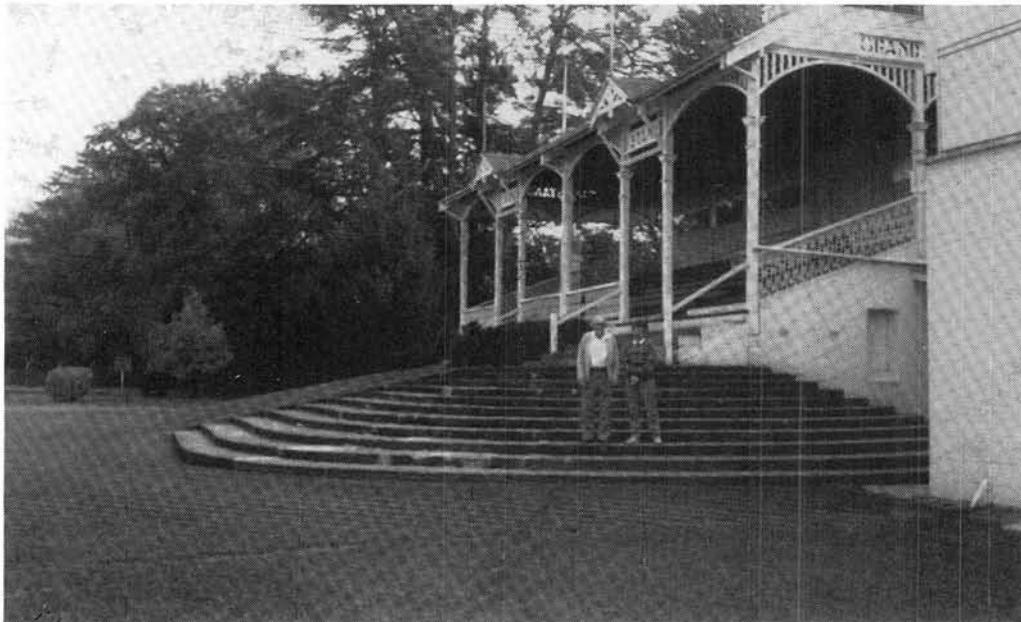
Then there were regular cricket and football matches in their season and teams from Tumut Plains figured in these contests. We children were passionately partisan. Tennis linked the community and the court was at the school.

A regular community picnic took place on New Year's Day, usually at the river down Clout's Lane. The men and boys played cricket and rounders while the women and girls prepared the meal and after, there were games of togetherness, Twos and Threes, Drop the Handkerchief, and the like. It was all most enjoyable.

But since those days things have changed. Most of the farms had been part of the Rose or the Shelley Estate, rented until the opportunity to purchase had been given, in the latter case in 1910. With the coming of the motor car the distance to Tumut was shortened in time, and the condition of the road was improved. Changes in the demand for products affected the viability of many of standard crops; corn, millet, tobacco, even dairying ceasing. Finally, the building of the Blowering Dam at the head of the Plains affected everybody and community life almost died. Many farms were purchased by the Water and Irrigation Commission and plantations of softwoods, quick-growing poplar varieties, were made over much of the area. Farmers moved out, the school was replaced by a bus conveying the children to the town, St Andrews Church was closed and the building was relocated at Franklin, a suburb of Tumut. Thus Tumut became the community centre, with Tumut Plains just a place nearby.

Dedication

To the memory
of
the pioneer family
and the generations before us,
we dedicate this volume of family history.
We all look back with pride to their achievements,
we glory in the solid foundation in character and morality
which they established, and we offer this
SESQUICENTENARY CELEBRATION
and
FAMILY REUNION
as a mark of our appreciation
and thanksgiving
for what has been
handed down
to us,
Their Descendants.



• *Tumut Racecourse Grandstand, where the Sesquicentenary Celebration was held.*

Appendix 1.

LETTER FROM MARY LIVERSIDGE TO HER BROTHER HENRY HARGREAVES 10th OCTOBER, 1861

My Dear Brother,

It is some time since I have heard any thing from you, and as I have not been in the habit of corresponding with you direct that part of the business being performed by my brother James who I am sorry to inform you that since you heard any thing from this part of the globe has gone the way of all flesh and the enclosed card will give you particulars as to date, etc. He would have answered your last letter but he was for such a long time in a lingering way that he kept putting it off with the hope I expect of his health improving but he kept growing gradually worse until death came, and I have taken upon to write you in the hope that I shall soon hear from you as there is now only the two of us left and I should not like the correspondence to drop, seeing that I have now no brother James to keep ... (*piece torn out*).

Myself and family ... and in good health, Sam having been a strict teetotaller for some time past.

Our Enoch's son (*the Richard to whom the 1870 letter was written. Ed.*) wishes that his Australian Uncle would just come over so he could have a peep at him.

My Aunt Mary is also dead, she died in February last.

Cousin Bridget is married and keeps a farm up in Hopton and Eunice is living with her but is still single.

Trade is very bad with us ... (*piece torn out*) ... the whole of the factories ... (*torn out*) ... short time and likely to do so for some time if this American question is not settled.

I remain

My dear brother, Your Affte
Sister Mary.

Appendix 2.

LETTER FROM MARY LIVERSIDGE TO HER BROTHER HENRY HARGREAVES 1st FEBRUARY, 1870

68 Trafalgar Street
Burnley Feb 1st 1870

My Dear Brother

It is with very great pleasure that I write these few lines to you, that I received (to informe [sic] you) your most kind and welcome letter and portrait for which I was very much pleased. But had some one shown me the portrait without the letter, I should not off [sic] known it. But I feel glad that you have written to me once more for I have often thought about you and wondered how you was geting [sic] on. And I am very glad to hear that you, your partner & children are all enjoying good health hoping [sic] this letter will find you the same, with the blessing of God.

Dear Brother, I am very glad to hear that you are liveing [sic] in your own farm and that you have so much land and cattle of your own. It is also very pleasing to hear that your children can ride on there [sic] own horse. And it is the desire of my heart that you may still do better.

Dear Brother, I am glad to informe [sic] you that we are in the wollen draperay [sic] business and tailoring. We have two sewing mechines [sic]. And we are doing exceedingly well. We have four childering [sic], but two of them are married. My eldest daughter Jane is 27 years old & she as [sic] married a young man named Thomas Stuart and they are liveing [sic] with us. My eldest son John is 25 years old. He is also married. And as [sic] two children. And he lives in Milton Street Fulldge Burnley. He works in a waste dealing warehouse. My next son Ephriam is 21 years old and he has now been a soldier better than three years. He is know [sic] in India but he sends us a letter once a month to let us know how he is geting [sic] on. My youngest daughter Bridget Ann is 16 years old and we keep her at home to do the house work.

Dear Brother, you will very likely want to know a little about Burnley. It is know [sic] made into a borough and we know [sic] send a member to represent us in Parliament. There is also a great many improvements made both in streets and buildings. I am happy to informe [sic] you that the Mount Pleasant [sic] people has built a large and handsome new chapel & school which as [sic] cost about £12,000. The cooperation has built a splendid new market which has cost above £20,000.

Dear Brother, I am sorry to informe [sic] you that your Brother James' widow is dead. She died on August 28th 1866, age 52 years. She had short of a week sickness.

Our Cousin Bridget & Eunice are liveing [sic] at Highs [or Hughs or Thighs] Barn and they are both very well. Bridget's husband is a farmer. But Eunice still goes to the mill as a weaver. They were both very glad to hear from you & they send here [sic] kind love to you in returne [sic]. You wanted to know how Giles & Enoch's children are getting [sic] on. Giles' children are all dead but Enoch's son Richard is liveing [sic] and has got 26 years old. He is married and as [sic] had a child but they buried it about a week since. He is a mechanic by trade and send is [sic] kind regards [sic] to you is [sic] uncle.

[Handwriting changes here and something seems to be missing] still before we meet again. Cousin Enoch's son was very glad to hear from you and I think he said he wrote to you before we received our last letter. He is expecting to hear from you in return.

I must now conclude with love to all your family and yourself and if we don't meet again in this world I hope we shall meet in heaven. So good bye.

I remain
Your Loving Sister
Mary Liversidge

Appendix 3.

LETTER BY MY GREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER
HENRY HARGREAVES (1811-1899)
From Australia to England in 1870
Summarising his life in Australia for his nephew

Tumut
June 11th 1870

Dear Nephew & wife,

I am glad to have another Relation to correspond with. I received your letter on the 11th June this month, and am sorry to hear of you being deprived of your only child by death. But no doubt you have learned to say in the language of Scripture "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away, Blessed be the name of Lord". Now I think I cannot do better than give you an account of life since we left old England, it may be amusing to you if not instructive.

In the first place I will begin with our entering on board the Brigg "Champion", Captain Cockrane Master. We sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of May 1840. We had many things to learn and trials to endure. I was 29 years of age, my wife was 27 and we had 4 children, the youngest was 3 months old, a boy, but he died on the sea about a month after we started. It was a great trial for us at the time, but it proved a blessing to us as we had to suffer for want of food before we got to Sydney. We landed in Sydney on the 29th October and according to Emigration Regulations we were put in the Emigration Barracks until we got employed. I did not remain long there before I engaged with a Mr. John Hay to go up the country 320 miles. I was to watch 2 flocks of sheep, and do rough carpentering work. My wages was to be 30 Pounds a year and two Ration. The ration was 20 lbs of beef, 16 quarts of wheat, 1/2 lb of tea, 4 lbs of sugar. My time was to begin from the day I hired. Now began our troubles in earnest. We were 6 weeks on the road and had to Pitch our tent every night in company with convicts who were engaged by the same Master. There was 8 of us in the tent and two others slept outside.

We had to put up with all kinds of obscene language and abuse, we had to learn to make our bread in the ashes, make our tea in an iron pot, boil our beef in the same, and many other things that came very strange to us. After we arrived at the station in two days we were removed 4 miles to a sheep station out in the Mountains to take charge and watch 2 flocks of sheep. I had not been there long before I was given one flock to shepherd, and my wages was 40 pounds and 3 rations. We stayed there 18 months after which I bought 2 bullocks made myself a dray out of an old cart that I bought for 6 pounds, out of 29 pounds that we saved, it cost 27 for the bullocks and dray. We started on our journey down to Gundagai where we arrived safe and I immediately engaged to work at the punt at 15 shillings a week and ration for my family, I remained there with

various success until beginning of 1844 when we removed into a Paddock about 2 mile down the river and began farming, we were washed away by the flood of 1844 in the month of September We lost no lives being saved by a blackfellow in a bark canoe Then to recover our losses we hired with a squatter for 20 Pounds a year and no stint of rations, only stayed 12 months, got only 8 Pounds in place of 20, At this time I was bad with pains, the doctor said I should never get better, I was bad for 12 months In 1845 engaged with another squatter to form a dairy station and break in as many cows as could and make butter and cheese I to have half of the proceeds, We kept at this for two years but could not make anything to pay, so we gave it up We then engaged with another small squatter to take his station and work it on the halves, We made about 50 Pounds in 11 months We left this place and came to Gundagai and I bought a half acre allotment, this was in 1848. I built myself a house of wood, we had then got a team of 8 bullocks & dray and Richard my eldest son helped me to drive it. We got on very well while in 1852 when we had everything swept away. But we managed to save our lives. We got a little ration and a few clothes out of the fund that was distributed, but no money. I soon earned 30 Pounds by boating people and property that was going to the diggings in Victoria, Me & two of my sons started to Bendigo diggings We took 3 horses and a pack horse was 3 weeks going sold our horses etc. got about 90 Pounds. We had spent all our money before we got an ounce of gold, but before we had been 6 weeks we had got near 6 lbs weight of gold that gave us another start in the world, We came home and followed gold digging for some time. In 1852 we began farming on Adelong Creek and supplying the diggers with beef, butter, & eggs. In 1855 I commenced keeping a Public House, only kept it 9 months, During this time I bought this land we are now living on, after leaving the Public House we removed to Tumut and lived there for some time, then the Adelong Reef diggings began, to which we removed, and we lost over 300 Pounds, having had no luck we then removed to our farm where we have been living ever since 1861. I have been in Queensland a distance from here of 1,000 miles. We went to the Gympie diggings, myself & son Wm. Henry my nephew James Blomley and another young man. The 3 young men only stayed about 3 weeks and returned home. They left me in the city of Brisbane, here I stayed about 9 weeks. After that I took another tour to Gimana diggings a distance of 100 miles I bought an old mare for 13 shillings which carried my swag within 6 miles of the diggings and then died. I remained on the diggings about 7 weeks and was just beginning to get gold when I was suddenly called away by my son-in-law who had burst a blood vessel and was then in Brisbane where he had come for the good of his health. I immediately started and I walked the 100 miles within 3 days and I found him very weak. We stayed 6 weeks but he got no better so we set sail in a steamer and landed in Sydney on the 3rd day. There we stayed one week and started for home on the Railway to Goulburn, where we arrived at 6 P.M. started at 3 in the morning by stage coach for Gundagai I landed 12 P.M. same evening, but left my son-in-law at friends 25 miles behind. Next morning I was accommodated with a horse saddle and bridle and arrived at my son-in-laws place soon after dinner, to the great joy of them all having been away over 6 months.

To describe to you all I saw is out of my power, although I experienced many difficulties I never despaired. My desire for wandering about is still great. Since then I have been out prospecting on the Australian Alps near to Mount Kosciusko. Two of us were away for 6 weeks looking for gold. There is an extensive tract of country which is gold bearing and will last for ages, I have found a mineral but it is not gold. W.B. Clarke says

it is Chalcedony a muriat of Opal, We have taken a lease of 30 acres from Government at 5 Pounds a year. Should we come across the Precious or Noble Opal we shall do well. Now I have given you a short account of our state etc. I shall tell you a little about our present affairs.

While I am writing the sun is shining and the weather looks promising, the lowlands are flooded, crops are being kept back from being put in, the ground traffic is suspended and roads impassable for loaded teams, even the mail is delayed by the floods, our town of Tumut is 20 miles from the main Southern Road, all our surplus Produce has to be carted by Bullock Drays or Horse Teams. I cannot name all the Farms in the district, but I can name our own relations who live in place. My son-in-law together with my son Wm. Henry, grow upwards of 1600 bushels of maize every year, My eldest son Richard grows over 800 bushels of maize and 400 bushels of wheat, besides Potatoes and other vegetables. My brother-in-law James Blomley grows 600 bushels of wheat, over 1000 bushels of maize, 25 tons of potatoes besides other vegetables. We grew last year near 300 bushels of wheat, but we don't have any servants, My wife, myself and the youngest son does all the work. We have a large orchard and that keeps us at work, besides a vegetable garden which my wife keeps well stocked with Peas beans, cabbages and pot Herbs. We milk our own cows, fatten our own bacon & have plenty of dried fruit such as peaches grapes. We have plenty of Jam both Peach plum, apples quinces, I must say we have cause to be thankful to God for all his goodness he has done to us all our family are doing well and are round about us. Although we are getting on in years we enjoy very good health, thank God.

Sunday 19th June Just now as I am writing my son Richard has rode over to our place to show me a piece of Quartz with gold in it which they have found up in the mountains where they are digging, they think they are near a Reef and they want me to go out to them, it is about 20 miles from here, most likely I shall, (if all be well) go next week. So you must excuse this scrawl, and give my best regards to my old acquaintance Peter Hargreaves and tell him I will write him a letter some of these days if I can get his address our family was very much pleased with your portrait and if I can get our likenesses taken I will send them to you next time I write.

Give our love to all enquiring friends, to my only sister and her family and all my cousins and accept the same yourselves from your affectionate Uncle

Henry Hargreaves

We sent a letter to my sister 3 weeks ago with my wifes photograph in it, I hope she has got it.

I now wish you good bye, and God bless you some of our children will write bye and bye and send their Portraits.

Appendix 4.

LETTER FROM HENRY AND SUSANNAH HARGREAVES
TO THEIR SON ISRAEL
17th MAY, 1884

Tumut May 17th 1884

Dear Son & Family,

We have rec^d a Letter from M^{rs} Saunders & a large roll of Papers by this Mail, but have not had anything from you. Times has been very bad of late through the dry weather Willie & James has not done any work at the sawmill the last 4 Months for want of Water and Willie has lost one of their Children, Alice their eldest girl aged 9 years She died in Convulsions from inflammation of the Bowels the Doctor said. She walked to school on Monday a distance of 4 Miles & on tuesday was getting ready for school when she was taken with vomiting & Purging & Died at ten o Clock in the evening before the Doctor arrived. Her Mother was bad at the time with the Dysentry has since been very bad but is now getting better now Henry is bad with vomiting, but thinks he is not serious bad. He has been kept at Home with the Family being sick. Now He has to go to the Mill as their is Water enough to work since the rain has come at last. James & Family are all well. Richard is Building a Dary of Brick 20+12 inside measurement 4 feet in the ground & 8 feet above with shingled Roof He is having the Water brought from the Well by a Pump & Pipes the Building will be cemented inside from the bottom up above the ground. His Family are all well they have sold over 2 Tons of cheese this season besides a weekly sale of Butter from 20 to 40 Pounds, receiving from 1/. to 1/6 a pound. Our John & his 2 eldest Daughter has had a trip to Sydney lately have not seen or heard from since the [sic] came Home they were away at the time of the Funeral. Our Jane and Family are at present living on Bombolee flat but We don't know how long they will be there as Andrew has just sold His Team of Horses what He is going to we cannot tell some thinks He is going to file His shovel (as they Call it) I am affraid Jane is going to have a little more trouble with his Wimsical doings but she seems quite reconsiled to whatever He does She has pretty good Health at Present & Her Family is getting larger He appears to be Meditating making a Move to some to some [sic] other quarter I am affraid He is trying to get Jane and the Children to come and live with us but I told Mother I objected to that. John Beale & Family are all well but the Beer business is rather slack owing to the Cold weather He has bought a large brick House & 1/2 acre of Land joining to His Brewery Property & has built a nice Brick

kitchen at the back He has a Man & His Wife hired at 75 pounds a year the Wife to do the House work & nurs [sic] the Baby, the Man to work at the Brewary & make Himself Genarly useful the Baby is getting on fine it has Black hair & blue eyes a pretty little girl. Now about ourselves. Me & Mother are living Comfortable by ourselves in a 2 roomed brick Cottage with veranda in front & 2 scillion rooms one for Cooking in & the other a sleeping room I got Willie to get a fifteen years Lease from the Weslyan Society to Build & occapy 3-1/2 acre Allotments & to Pay anually 4 Pounds rent so you see We have nothing to be careful for having food and Clothing We are Content & happy. We shall send some Papers by this Mail.

With Love to you all We remain your Affectionate & Loving Parents

Henry & Susannah Hargreaves.

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