

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
I was Born in the Town of Horsham, in the County of Sussex, on the 15th day of September 1799	JHB says he was born shortly after the Quarter Sessions were held in 1799	No birth data	Boyd's Inhabitants document cites his birth year as 1798
It will do well to observe in this place that my Father, Henry Barsden, was a native of Rye, on the Coast of Sussex, and a Master Mariner, who possessing a bold and daring spirit, entered into that dishonest, and highly unjust pursuit - Smuggling - which offence was very prevalent at that time in the South of England.	Cannot source Master Mariner records	No birth record of a Barsden in Rye Sussex or a birth of a Henry in Rye. 1 birth record for a Henry Basden/Barsden born to Henry and Sarah Basden in Tilehurst Sussex in 1762 and baptised on 28/11/1762. R. Basden This record is held by East Sussex Record Office Reference: SEA/585 Title: R. Basden Date: 14 July 1796 Held by: East Sussex Record Office, not available at The National Archives Language: English	Descendant Tanya O'Neill now has primary evidence that Sarah Barsden / Basdon was Josephus's mother and died on the Speedy as the third unnamed woman in Anna King's Diary. His birth story was concocted perhaps for status purposes in the colony. Tanya is publishing a research paper on this.
From his being sober, and frugal, (two rare qualities in a sailor), he soon became possessed of a Capital which he invested in an Inn, in the Town of Horsham, where he Married my Mother, and established himself as "Mine Host" of the Black Horse Inn, in that Town. Things went on very smoothly for a few months and he would no doubt have acquired a considerable property could he have been contented with doing well; but		Black Horse Inn West St Horsham was sold on 24th October 1793 by a Mr James Tyler who was retiring from the business. There is an IGI Online document which lists a Joseph Barsden of Sussex born about 1773 marrying a Sarah about 1798 in Sussex. Batch Number: F096734	

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such blind erring Mortals are we that we seldom are satisfied with doing well, but ever anxious to get rich, we rush ourselves into wild and extravagant enterprises which very often hurls us from a comfortable competence, to utter ruin.		Sheet: 053 Source Call No.: 1553194 Type: Film No marriage record on Ancestry for 1798 Horsham Removal Order: Sarah Barsden, Camberwell to Cheam, with related letter on behalf of the appellants This record is held by Surrey History Centre • See contact details Reference: QS2/6/1793/Eph/12-13 Title: Removal Order: Sarah Barsden, Camberwell to Cheam, with related letter on behalf of the appellants Date: 1793 Held by: Surrey History Centre, not available at The National Archives Language: English On investigation this showed: I have searched the Quarter Session records we hold for the removal order and letter for Sarah Barsden, ref QS2/6/1793/Eph/12-13 but unfortunately, though we hold the removal order, the related letter appears to be missing. It also seems unlikely this removal order relates to your Sarah Barsden. The order notes	

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		'That Sarah Barsden, the wife of Emanuel Barsden run away and left her is lately come to inhabit in the said parish [Camberwell], endeavouring to settle there, contrary to law, not having gained a legal statement there.' Once she became chargeable to the parish she was removed from Camberwell to Cheam 'the last legal settlement of the said Emanuel Barsden and his said wife Sarah' and delivered to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor at Cheam who were 'required to receive and provide for Her according to Law'. Unless Emanuel was known to have died it would have been difficult for Sarah to marry again and unlikely that her new husband was also named Barsden. Also Cheam is in the north of Surrey, over 20 miles from the Horsham area in Sussex, to the south of the county of Surrey.	
He joined a banditti of lawless Creatures and purchased a small craft and went over to the Isle of Jersey, where he procured a Cargo of French Brandy, and Gineva, and on his arrival off the Coast of Sussex he was attacked by a Revenue Cutter, a scumish insued, and my Father beat the Cutter off, but was compelled to scuttle his vessell, and the crew took to the Boats and made good their landing at Beachy Head. He made the best of his way to Horsham, but being known to the master of the Revenue Cutter a reward was offered for his apprehention which he got secret	Beachy Head was indeed a site for smuggling of contraband alcohol.	6th March 1797 there is an account in Hampshire Chronicle of Captain Haddock of Rye in his Stag cutter smugglers of Saltdean Gap where he took contraband spirits . The same night he confiscated tobacco from smugglers off Beachy Head. https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000230/17970311/016/0004 There is an account in 1793 of a skirmish with smugglers and a cutter from	

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information of, and made his Escape before the Officers could execute their Warrant, and he got safe into Berduox in France from which place my Mother received her last letter from him.		Shoreham Custom House. This might be too early.	
It appears that my Mother was some months pregnant when my Father left home on the above described unlawfull pursuit. The officers strongly suspected my Mother for receiving counterband Goods from Smugglers and made search where they found things to a considerable amount for which my Mother was apprehended, Tried, and received Sentence of Transportation for seven years at the ensuing Sessions held in Horsham and in a few hours after, I was brought into the World to heighten her Troubles which was already too heavy for her. Having somewhat recovered her health we was put on board the Female convict ship, "Speedy" and left Spithead on the first day of November 1799 for New South Wales.	This places the smuggling in 1799 or late 1798. The quarter sessions would have been held in August or Sept 1799 however it appears they would not have been held in Horsham in 1799 but in Lewes.	Sessions roll This record is held by East Sussex Record Office Reference: QR/669 Title: Sessions roll Description: Sentence of transportation: BASDEN Sarah, spinster, Isfield - 7yrs Date: 1796 Oct Held by: East Sussex Record Office, not available at The National Archives Language: English	The Summer Assizes were held at Horsham in the even-numbered years from 1736 to 1798; and at Lewes in the odd-numbered years from 1735 to 1799. The Lent Assizes were held at East Grinstead from 1735 to 1799. http://www.capitalpunishmentuk.org/home.html
My Mothers serious Troubles preyed much on her mind. She quite lost her health, and then her Interlect became much impared and on the 15th day of November she died.		Anna King's diary notes on 28th December: <i>One of the poor women that was so ill has just drawn her last breath, after a long and lingering illness. She has left a very young child about seven months old, of course we shall not let it part whilst on board - Captain Questead has</i>	Review of Speedy indents of sent prisoners lists a Martha Burrell and a 2 year old child however not all indents show this. There is no other record of this child. We know Martha survived the voyage as she went on to marry T Sharp and have 4 children born in the colony.

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		<i>appointed a very good sort of an elderly woman to take the care of it and should it live to reach our destined port I shall feel happy to protect a poor little orphan.</i> The Speedy did not embark until Nov 19th 1799 Tuesday Novbr. the 19th 1799 Embarked with all my family on board the ship Speedy, commanded by Captain George Questend bound to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence to New Holland Monday 6th Jan- Our little orphan getting a very fine boy. A Mrs Butler died who would have been the second of 3 people who died. One other being Edward Wise a passenger. 14th Jan- A child very ill named Paterson – it has been ill ever since it came on board – no person ever thought that it could live, day after day. Our little orphan is very well and grows a very pretty boy. 22nd Jan	A review of all women convicts and documents on embarkation and arrival in Sydney isolate down 3 women who could be the woman Anna King describes as dying and leaving a 7 month old: - Elizabeth Falkner- convicted at Guildford Surrey- closest to Horsham Sussex. - Elizabeth Statham-tried in Middlesex - Catherine or Mary Catherine FitzJohn.-tried in Middlesex but trial records show she has a baby and husband left her. This would have been in 1796 so unlikely she has a baby on board in 1799. Margaret Buckie is probably too old. https://jillettfamilyancestors.blogspot.com/2018/08/pb11branches-patterson-gunn.html Account of Mrs King and Mrs William Patterson's concerns for orphans https://www.oldbaileyonline.org/browse.jsp?div=t17980418-96

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		the poor sick child still alive, but very much reduced – the little orphan very poorly 23rd Jan- little orphan better the other child very ill. 15th Jan: this morning it pleased god to release the poor little girl Elizabeth [End of page] Paterson – she died about nine oclock and was buried in the course of the day 21st February: our little orphan very ill 17th February-poor child ill – Mr Wise died falling overboard on Feb 14th But Anna Kings diary also lists Elizabeth Heathen as dying at Tenerife making it 4 dead unless they did not count Mr Wise! Plus the baby Elizabeth.	https://www.oldbaileyonline.org/images.jsp?doc=179804180094 Jane Patterson trial
On the death of my Mother, I was placed under the care of a woman, whoes name was Carrol, a very vixon haveing been a Barrow woman in London, one of the Lowest of the Low, whoes only object for offering her services as my Nurse was to injoy herself the small allowance made for her from the Cabin Table; her Treatment towards me did not allow her to injoy this long. She brought me	No mention in Anna King's diary of this incident where the orphan child was thought dead. She says the child would have been 7 months old. One website lists Joseph Barsden as a passenger on The Speedy.	He is correct to say Jane Patterson lost a child Elizabeth but Anna King was well aware of the orphan child before this date. http://www.historyaustralia.org.au/twc-onvic/Speedy+1800 has Joseph Henry Basden child of convict listed on Speedy	

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so low that the Doctor declared me to be Dead, and I was wrapt up in a Blanket for a winding sheet and on the Eve of being thrown overboard by his orders which would have been executed but for the humane interference of a kind hearted Woman, whoes name was Jane Patterson, this Woman had lost a child a few days before and begged of Mrs. King, the Wife of Capt. King R.N., who was Passenger on board going out as Governor of N.S.Wales, that I might be inspected for she was sure I was not dead, and with proper treatment I would recover. Mrs. King immediately applied a looking glass to my mouth and discovered respiration on the glass. I was then unloosed and put under the care of this kind hearted woman, whoes paps I sucked, and whoes kindness and proper Nursing brought me in a good state of health before the Ship arrived at Port Jackson her distination.	https://www.jenwillets.com/convict_ship_speedy_1800.htm There is no convict called Carol on the ships indent for the Speedy nor Carol used as a surname. This does not discount use of a pseudonym. All women on Speedy who were convicted in London were aged between 14-33 yrs. Those convicted in Middlesex were of much broader age.	indent which was sourced from multiple sources of information. No mention that the orphan child was put into the care of Mrs Paterson. We know Quested employed an elderly convict woman. Jane Patterson was a convict on the Speedy sentenced to 14 years and aged 19 on the voyage. Re the older convict woman a look at Speedy indents lists a couple of “elderly” women: • Margaret Buckie 42 yrs sentenced in Middlesex so could be the barrow woman • Mary Bowmend 42 yrs sentenced as per above. • Mary Thomas 43 yrs sentenced to 7 years Middlesex • Sarah Willis 40 yrs sentenced to life Middlesex • Sarah Whaley 42 yrs Croydon assizes so ? Life sentence	
We arrived in Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 16th day of April 1800 having been five months and 10 days on our Passage out of which time			

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we lay three week in Tablebay, Cape of Good Hope.			
On our landing Mrs. King was kind enough to take my nurse and myself under her care at Government House, Parramatta, a Small Town Sixteen miles distant from Sydney at which place we remained untill my Nurse got married to an Overseer of the Government Smith, at Parramatta, whoes name was William Abbot a good Machanic, but an ill tempered illiterate man very much addicted to that lamentable vice - Drunkenness.		Name Williams Abbott Gender Male Marriage Date 22 Apr 1802 Marriage Place Parramatta, Cumberland, New South Wales, Australia Spouse Jane Paterson Household Members NameAge NameWilliams Abbott Name: Jane Paterson The marriage bann indicates William was literate and Jane illiterate. 1825 convict muster lists Jane wife of Wm Abbott of Liverpool.	There are 3 William Abbotts in Colonial Secrtearies Index the first looking like this William Abbott ABBOTT, William. Per "Barwell", 1798; blacksmith <i>1802 Apr</i> Of Parramatta. Particulars of arms in possession of (Reel 6041; 4/1719 p.87) <i>1806 Mar-Jul</i> Received issues of beer at Parramatta (Reel 6041; 4/1719 pp.212, 214, 215) <i>1807 Dec 10</i> Blacksmith. On statement of capital advanced by John Blaxland in his concerns from 3 Apr 1807 to 14 Sep 1808 (Reel 6043; 4/1727 p.205) <i>1809 May 23</i> Stores received at Lumber Yard, Parramatta for Abbott to complete phaeton (Reel 6020; 2/8131 p.5) <i>1818 Aug 15</i> Paid from the Police Fund for ground at Parramatta relinquished to Government (Reel 6038; SZ759 p.491) <i>1819 Jul 31, Aug 21</i> Re money paid to him for blacksmith's work in the

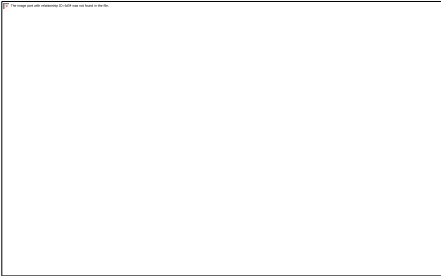
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			Cowpastures (Reel 6048; 4/1743 pp.176, 184-5) ABBOTT, William. Per "Neptune", 1820 <i>1820 Jul 28</i> On list of convicts disembarked from the "Neptune" and forwarded to Parramatta for distribution (Reel 6007; 4/3502 p.157) <i>1824 Dec 9</i> On list of convicts in the employ of Hannibal MacArthur (Reel 6017; 4/5782 p.157) <i>1825</i> On list of Crown servants mustered in the employ of Hannibal MacArthur in 1824; at Argyle (Fiche 3146; 4/1843B No.571 p.704) ABBOTT, William. Per "Tottenham", 1818 <i>1818 Oct 20</i> On list of convicts disembarked from the "Tottenham" and forwarded to Windsor for distribution (Reel 6006; 4/3499 p.111) https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/153030530/person/422028887957/facts?_phsrc=yTQ2533&_phstart=succSource

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At my Nurse's marriage Governor King gave me an House, and an acre of Land, adjoining the Government domain and overlooked by Government House, it was given in this situation for the purpose of being near the Governor's Family, my nurse being required by Mrs. King to take me up to her every day for Inspection. As I grew up I became a great favourite with the Governor and his Family, so much so that I was favored with a weeks visit at a time repeatedly without seeing my Nurse unless she came up to the House to see me.	JHB would have been 6 years old in 1806 when King granted him land. Evidence seems to support JHB's assertions here even though the land looked like it might have been in joint names. This could well have been because of JHB's age at the time.	1818 Joseph Barsden and William Abbott Relinquish land together at Parramatta . https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2178136?searchTerm=William%20Abbott&searchLimits=l-decade=181# Reel 1088 Colonial Secretary Papers:- re land 27 th July 1836 JHB writes a letter to the Governor stating that in 1806 Governor King gave him an allotment of land containing 1 acre in Parramatta which was land adjoining Govt House. In 1818 Macquaries wanted to extend boundaries of Govt House and JHB relinquished the land back on promise of another acre somewhere else. JHB was paid from Colonial funds for the house on the property. It goes on to talk about grant in Richmond and dispute over it. The letter states that others held land which was to be relinquished. There is no mention in the letter of joint ownership of JHB's one acre.	
At that period, the Colony of New South Wales was in an infant state, and from the small portions of Land in cultivation the Colonists were often drove to great distress. I have had nothing but small new potatoes, not 3 weeks old, for Breakfast, dinner and supper, without any Bread, or meat of any kind, and that repeatedly for 3 days together altho' I lived near Government House, which was	Cornwallis Farm did exist JGB's documentation of Toongabbie is correct	Trove article listing the death of a man R Withers a settler of Hawkesbury at Cornwallis Farm 5/3/1803. In 1805 government was leasing acres on Cornwallis Farm and dictated that leases could not grow wheat there in the year but could grow stubble corn https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2178136?searchTerm=William%20Abbott&searchLimits=l-decade=181#	1803 in NSW: During this year. 1803, news reached the re- * mote settlement of the declaration of war between England and France, and as nothing could well be done in those early days Vitti" ' ' out a muster, a proclamation by th/ ftovOfW . ; llor, dated December 8, appeared In the 'Syd-

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called in those days the "Land of Goshen". It could not be procured for cash. The only Government agricultural establishment in those days were Toongabbee, and Castle Hill. The year 1803 being a calamitous drought the whole year, the crops failed on the Forest Lands, at the above named establishment, and all the settlers at Prospect, Kissing point and other forest lands suffered severely, which induced the Governor to brake up the Toongabbee establishment, and the Convicts there was employed on the Cornwallis Farm near Windsor, on the Banks of the Hawkesbury River, about 45 miles West of Sydney;		https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/626950?searchTerm=Cornwallis%20Farm&searchLimits=l-decade=180# Dec 1804 Government relinquished its cultivation of Cornwallis Farm and advertised for people wanting to lease acreages. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/626533?searchTerm=Cornwallis%20Farm&searchLimits=l-decade=180# 1803- The New Hawkesbury Sloop, built at the Green Hills, Mr A Thompson, owner, came round for the first time on Monday 1st, with 1160 Bushels of Wheat, on from Cornwallis Farm, cultivated by Government, and could have taken in with safety 250 more. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/625840?searchTerm=Cornwallis%20Farm&searchLimits=l-decade=180 l-year=1803# 4.1.3. 1802–1803, NSW NSW settlers experienced a longer drought from July 1802–May 1803. Despite the reported water scarcity, this dry period does not seem to be as severe as those in 1790–1791 and 1798–1799. On 5 March 1803, the Sydney Gazette stated that ‘the long drought has deprived many of the settlers of their late crop of maize,’ but	liey Gazette' of the 11th inst, summoning all free men, inhabitants of the towns of Sydney. * Parramatta, and Green Hills, and neighbour hood, to give in their names to his Excel- : lency during the ensuing week, in order that V he might make a selection from all the free -] habitants of the Colony for a defence corps In case of invasion. This step was (;ikeu preliminary to the re-establishment of the 'Loyal Association.' On the same day, a . 'General Order' was issued commanding the .prisoners at public labour, and victualled : fty the Crown, to attend a general muster at J -- t 'clock in the morning of the 27th inst, 'at the" courthouse. Parramatta,' among other specified mustering- places, and against those who neglected this order appears the griev ? threat of public labour in the 'gaol gang ' ; In June, 1804, according to a muster-return of the period, the population of Parraratta totalled 1900; the same document gives that of Newcastle as less than 100. The 'Sydney Gazette' of July 11, 1806, contains a 'Genera! 4 Order' summoning all male convicts who are 'off the store on ticket-of-leave' to attend the courthouse (Parramatta), and other places, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12Eu Fix this textinst, with their old certificates, in order thaV ? they might be renewed, 'if judged necessary'; — neglect of this order was punishable by six months in the 'gaol gang.' . .

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		went on to report the success of other crops on 19 March 1803, and even reported that granaries were full (Russell, 1877, 66). Reports show that the 1802–1803 drought did not have a severe impact on agriculture, pastoral pursuits or indigenous vegetation (Russell, 1877). http://joellegergis.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/01/Fenby_Gergis_IJC_2013.pdf https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/625597?searchTerm=drought&searchLimits=l-decade=1801 l-year=1803#	Marsden, writing to his friend Cooke, in England, under date November 21, 1807. re marks: 'Parramatta is about 16 Miles from Sydney, and has in its Neighbourhood some smaller dependencies, so that there are upwards of 2000 Souls.' https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/164330711?searchTerm=Toongabbee%20settlement&searchLimits=# When Captain Phillip Gidley King arrived in New South Wales in April 1800 with orders for Hunter's recall to England, the new house at Parramatta was not quite ready, and by this time Government House in Sydney was uninhabitable (Rosen 2003: p. 51).^[4] King handed over the government of the Colony to William Bligh in August 1806. When Governor King arrived in the colony in 1800 there were 262 cattle, 30 horses and 137 sheep at Toongabbie. These were useful for manuring the 120 hectares still under wheat and the 40 hectares ready for maize (HRNSW, III 221, 341; HRA, series 1, II 527). By 1801, however, King had all stock except cattle removed from Toongabbie to Parramatta (HRNSW, IV 327, 607). From 1797 to 1802 Pemulwuy was a powerful Aboriginal resistance leader against British settlement. He lead raids on farms around Lane Cove, Bankstown, Georges River, Parramatta and Prospect, attacking, burning

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			and plundering huts, crops, and livestock. Following his capture and death as an outlaw in 1802, his head was taken to the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London (from where it subsequently disappeared). In August 1801, however, Governor King advised the government that he had 50 men clearing land for a new Government Farm at Castle Hill to replace Toongabbie whose lands had been worked out by repeated cereal cropping. And in 1803 official policy under Governor King saw public farming once again wound back in favour of private enterprise. While Toongabbie Government Farm closed for crop cultivation in 1803, government stock remained on the site until 1807. https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5061406
beutifull Rich flat of illuveal Soil, which from its moist situation, and fertillity, did yeild 40 Bushells of wheat and 100 Bushells of Maize, or Indian Corn, to the acre, in a dry season. However the Governor was quite out in his calculations in the Cornwallis Farm, for three dreadfull floods followed three years successively year after year that the New plantation proved an abortive measure and was at length broke up, and the land allocated to some newly arrived Emigrant settlers.	Refer thematic history of Hawkesbury for some further evidence.	Trove https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article2178154.3.pdf?followup=4c48f675107081cf570e811e96d102a4 Lists a court case Marr vs Connor at which provost Marsahll will sell 10 acres wheat at Freemans Reach from Mr Palmers property.	Discovered by Europeans in 1789, the Hawkesbury Region was one of the earliest colonial settlements in Australia, and many of the buildings since those days have survived in the region creating a "time capsule" of Australian colonial history. Since 1794, when the first 22 Europeans settlers arrived to farm their 30 acres, the area has been supplying fresh produce to Sydney and this continues right up to today, with many of the descendants from the first

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The reader cannot imagine the distress the Colony was thrown in by those unforeseen events. From the drought above mentioned, many of the Forest land settlers had given up there Farms having been ruined by the drought the floods now following sweep every thing before it down the Hawkesbury. It was no uncommon sight to see a whole family on a stack of wheat, or, on the roof of a thatched Hut, with a pig, fowls, and a quantity of snakes, whom instincts had taught to cling to the frail bark all floating together down the destructive Elements untill some freindly hand releived them from their perilous situation, or the stack grounded on some bank, or Jutland. I remember hearing of a poor Hindoo, who the settlers called Black Dick (Indeed I well new the man afterwards) who had married or lived with a white woman, who bore him 3 small children. He was a tenant to Mr. Palmer, at Freemans Reach, near Windsor, and finding the waters increasing himself nor family could escape - they got on top of their little stack of wheat which was soon sweep off the streddler(?), and went down the currants with [Page 6] the flood. It had not gone far before it parted in the middle the woman and Children on one end, and poor Dick on the other, nor did the		As above	settlers still working and living in the district. https://www.hawkesburyaustralia.com.au/info/history/ Palmer Street Windsor- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawkesbury_and_Nepean_Wars#1804%E2%80%931805:_Interwar_conflict 1804–1805: Interwar conflict^[edit]  Nepean river, 1825. Along the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers there was a nexus between drought, the expansion of settlement and fighting between settlers and Aboriginal people. Drought began in 1803.^[20] In 1803, Philip Gidley King allocated 4,435 acres, nearly twice as much the previous record of 2,631 acres in 1799. In 1804, he allocated 10,000 acres in land grants and over 20,000 acres in commons on the Hawkesbury.^[21] Land grants were made where there was easy access to water, particularly the creeks and paleochannels along the Hawkesbury and

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Woman and childrens end hold together long, before it fell into peices and let the whole of the poor creatures sink within sight of poor distracted Dick, who altho black felt a fathers love for his drownding ofspring and a husbands duty to a perishing wife without having the least means of helping them. He was at last rescued by a humane boatman, in a state of distraction, a few minutes more would have closed the galling scene on him for ever had this boat not arrived for his frail security did not hold together many minutes after he got into the boat; I have often heard the poor fellow regret that he was permitted to outlive those whom he loved better than him self. The privations undured by the Hawkesbury settlers were very great, and requires the pen of an abler narrater than I am, to do the subject Justice.			Nepean Rivers. Conflict was inevitable as these areas were important food sources for Aboriginal people. The only records of conflict in 1804–05 come from Governor King's despatches and the <i>Sydney Gazette</i>, which was an official newspaper. Unlike other periods there are no other sources to balance the official accounts. In 1803, settlement was extended down stream of Windsor to Portland Head by the Coromandel settlers, non-conformist free settlers who arrived on the Coromandel. Fighting broke out there in May 1804. Matthew Everingham, his wife and servant on their Sackville Reach farm; and John Howe on his Swallow Rock Reach farm were wounded. Governor King sent troops with orders for constables and settlers to support the Portland Head settlers.^[22] In June there was a stand off between 300 warriors and a group of settlers in which no casualties were reported. In the same month a settler was speared; crops from the farms of Bingham and Smith were taken; John Wilkin was speared and the farms of Cuddie and Crumby on South Creek, at what is now Llandilo, were burnt by a group of 150 warriors who spared the life of a convict there. Joseph Kennedy fired on Aboriginal people taking corn from his fields on the Upper Crescent Reach, as did James Dunn on Portland Reach.^[23] The 1804 fighting stopped in mid-June with the killing of the Aboriginal warriors, Major White and

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			Terribandy, somewhere around Richmond Hill.^{[24][25]} In mid-April 1805, Branch Jack led attacks upon isolated Hawkesbury River farms killing three settlers.^[26] General orders were issued sending NSW Corps soldiers to the frontier farms and banning Aboriginal people from the farms.^[27] The government farm at Seven Hills was attacked and two of Macarthurs's stockmen at Cobbity were killed. An attack on the <i>William and Mary</i> at Pittwater was thwarted and two salt boilers thought killed were escorted back to Sydney by Aboriginal people.^[27] In early May 1805, the Bidjigal people around Prospect sued for peace.^[27] The most intense fighting occurred in mid May with more attacks on boats at Pitt Water, attacks on farms at Seven Hills and Concord, and attacks on travellers at Homebush. Andrew Thompson led an attack on Aboriginal camps near the junction of the Nepean, Grose and Hawkesbury Rivers.^[28] Tedbury, son of Pemulwuy, was captured near Pennant Hills.^[29] In June, the fighting continued on the Hawkesbury and Georges Rivers and South Creek. The fighting appears to have ceased with the apprehension of the Aboriginal warrior, Musquito, in late June.^[30] Five white men were killed in 1805. The Governor's report of six Aboriginal casualties in the fighting should be treated with caution.

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			Freemans Reach Public School is an old school by Australian standards and the history of its community is of course much older still. By the year 1800 the whole of Freemans Reach flats had been granted, mainly in 30 acre blocks. In 1814 a Mr Palmer gave a section of his land to be used for a school. The school room however was not completed until 1832. https://www.hawkesburygazette.com.au/story/4430100/freemans-reach-ps-celebrates-150-years/
These affecting circumstances preyed much on the Governors mind, who was a humane, and goodnatured man, and often caused him to shew many of his eccentricitys during the fits of the Gout, a complaint under which he labored. He was a warm tempered, Passionate man, and dreaded by the nervous, or weak, constitutioned, he, being apt to roar out in the most uncouth terms when he was displeased - but if stood to his face, and heard out, he never denied a favour, and I have known a woman's pathetic oratory to melt him into tears.	It is well recorded that King suffered from Gout. Commentary on Robert Alcock's daughters must have been prior to 1819 when John Peake died.	http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/king-philip-gidley-2309 Sunday 1 Jan 1804 lists Robert Al-cock granted a pardon. The article notes that the pardon was on basis of humble representation to Governor King. Alcock had been tried in December 1801 along with Thomas Blackett and Edward Cox alias Bird who were also provided with pardons. They had been tried and convicted of murder. Their sentences were reduced to 3 years hard labour and they were required to live out their life in NSW.	Robert Alcock Robert Alcock was born in 1767 in Bradford York England. He died in 1827. He was buried in St John's Parramatta. [Notes] Robert married (1) Susan Bucham(Beecham)(Beechum) daughter of James Buckham and Jane Few in 1797 in Parramatta. Susan was born in 1779 in Pontland Northumberland England. She died in 1806 in Parramatta NSW.

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
I recollect on one occasion that a man whose name was Robt. Alcock, was found guilty of a serious crime and sentenced to be hanged. This man had a wife and three small children, who had been day after day at Government House, begging her unhappy husbands respite. Mrs. King had used all her eloquence and Interest in the Criminals favor but to no purpose the Governor remained unmoved. However on the morning that the unhappy wretch was to suffer his Wife and Children made a last effort which had the desired effect on the Governors mind. Mrs. King sent her own Daughter (being taught) who fell at her Fathers feet, [Page 7] and said "Oh Pappa, do spare the poor Baby's pappa, what should my sister, and myself do, was God to call you away from us in his Justice". This reasoning altho' from a child, was too much for his Tender heart, he replied "you would be left orphans, I should go unprepared." He wrote out a reprieve, gave it to his Daughter Elizabeth, the little supplicant, and burst into a flood of Tears, said, "Child you are too much for me." By this means the man Alcock, got a free Pardon, and lived to rear up his family two of his daughters married very respectable Husbands and are now wealthy settlers in the Colony.		https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/625950?searchTerm=Alcock Robert Alcock's daughters Elizabeth married (1) John James Robert Peake son of John Peake and Mary in 1811 in Parramatta. John was born in 1768 in St Botolph Bishops Gate London England. He died in 1819 in Parramatta. https://www.australian-english-genealogy.com/robertalc/pafg02.htm#368 TROVE: Mr John Peake of Parramatta supplied fresh meat to the Governors stores 16th August 1817. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2177401?searchTerm=John%20James%20Robert%20peake Leatitia Buckham Allcock (Robert Alcock) was born in 1801 in Parramatta. She died in 1844. Leatitia married (1) Thomas Burn Smith son of Patrick Burn (Convict - Friendship) and Ann Smith on 14 Jun 1820. Thomas was born in 1789 in Sydney Cove. He died in 1834 in Prospect.	They had the following children: + 2 F i Elizabeth B Alcock + 3 F ii Leatitia Buckham Allcock 4 M iii William Alcock was born in 1801. He was buried in Rookwood Sect J G1283?. Robert married (2) Elizabeth Oliver(Longdon?) in 1806.

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
In speaking of the old Governors eccentricities, it would not be uninteresting to my Readers to relate a few of them which I will do before I proceed further with my own history.		No information on Thomas Burn Smith in TROVE.	
There was a woman who kept a Publick House in Sydney, whose License Doctor Harris, the Police Magistrate, cancelled for highly improper conduct - the woman, altho' a bad character, was under the impression, that if she could but get an interview with his Excellency he would restore her the Licence. She according waited on the Governor, at Government House, and stated to him, her dolefull tale of Mishaps, to which he listened very attentively. He replied, "Pray what is your name Madame." "Mrs. Thorly, please your Honor" said she. "Dont they call you by some other Name" said his Ex. "O' yes sir" answered she, "the bloughards call me the Poney", which was the case. "Then Trot Poney, Trot, to your Stable you mare" said the irretated old Governor, shutting the door in her Face, as he went into the House.	Dr Harris was Dr John Harris	No direct evidence in TROVE for Mrs Thorley John Harris (1754-1838), surgeon, public servant and landholder, was born at Moneymore, County Londonderry, Ireland, a son of John and Ann Harris. He trained for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh and for ten years was a surgeon in the navy in Indian waters. In 1789 he was appointed surgeon's mate in the New South Wales Corps, reached Port Jackson in the <i>Surprize</i> in June 1790 and was stationed at Parramatta. In December 1791, after the resignation of his superior, Dr Macaulay, who never went to the colony, Harris was promoted to his place. At first the colony was not to his liking and his early letters home gave a gloomy picture of its condition and prospects. However, in April 1793 he accepted a 100-acre (40 ha) grant at Parramatta and bought the farm of <u>James Ruse</u> on which in 1798 he built the still extant Experiment Farm Cottage. Until 1800 he led a busy existence as surgeon and farmer. By the turn of the century he owned 315 acres	1809 TROVE: S Thorley was approved to hold a license for wine and spirits https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/627686?searchTerm=thorley%20license

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		(127 ha) of land of which 205 (83 ha) were purchased, and had acquired 431 head of stock, possessions which placed him among the foremost officer-farmers. His diligence and devotion to duty must have won the admiration of Lieutenant-Colonel William Paterson, for when Governor Philip Gidley King asked him in 1800 to nominate an administrative assistant, he recommended Harris. On 29 September 1800 he was made a magistrate and soon afterwards was given charge of the police establishment. In July 1801 he succeeded Surgeon William Balmain as Naval Officer. He played an active part on the Gaol and Orphan Committees and accompanied Francis Barrallier on his expedition to explore the Hunter River in 1801, all this in addition to carrying out his duties as surgeon. His sterling work, particularly in helping to curb the liquor trade, won for him the friendship and admiration of Governor King who described him as possessing 'the most respectable character as a gentleman, joined to an unwearied activity and intelligence', and employed him as deputy judge advocate in regimental courts martial. http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/harris-john-2164	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
On another occasion, Mr. William Pitt, of Richmond, a newly arrived Emigrant Settler waited on the Governor to complain of not having Convicts assigned to him, so quick as he wished, to which the old Governor replied rather hastily, and Mr. Pitt has Rashly said "You think much of your Slaves". This reply ruffled his Ex's Temper who said "Pitt look in that Glass", pointing to a large Mirror in the Room, "and tell me who you see there." Mr. Pitt Looked and said "I see myself Sir." Very abruptly, "then you see the greatest slave I holdin this Colony" said the Governor, "let me never see you at Government House again, untill you can come free, free, of that Hellish pride [Page 8] that fetters every possessor of it" said the Governor very warmly. At an other time, a Freed Convict, being anxious to enlist in the New South Wales Corps, made a blunder, and visited on the Governor to get enlisted, I know of nothing so likely to have raised his Temper, so soon, as such an affair; for he being brought up to the Sea, in the Old School, hated the very name of Soldier. The Governor on, seeing the man waiting, asked his business, the Applicant soon let him into the nature of his visit and said he had been a soldier previous to his	This is looking difficult to find evidence of given William Pitt was a ship and many convicts were called William Pitt. Cannot source as yet a free settler named William Pitt under the years Governor King was in NSW	Clarence and Richmond Examiner (Grafton, NSW : 1889 - 1915), Tuesday 25 January 1898, page 2 Contains evidence of King's interaction with the soldier asking a favour and being given his marching orders.	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
transportation. "Oh!" said the Govr. "then you know your manual exercise." "I do, an that right well" replied the recruit. The Governor went into the backyard and picked out a long log of green wood weighing about fifty pounds. "Shoulder that" said the Governor, the man obeyed, and followed the governor, into the Lawn, in front of Government House. "You are quite sure you know your manual exercise." "Very certain of that your Excellency" was the reply. "Then Shoulder arms" roared the Govr. "Right about wheel, quick march." The new Soldier obeyd and the Governor walked in and shut the door and never once thought of his recruit who had marched up and down the lawn for a full hour with the Green log on his shoulder. At length growing weary of his Load, and not seeing the Governor he threw the log on the Lawn, and left grumbling at the Governors unreasonableness, and his own duplicity.			
His Excellency was once passing through a street in Sydney, when his attention was attracted with a new Signboard of a Publick House with a man dressed in Green painted on it, and above the following Inscription "a faithfull Irishman". "Landlord" roared the	Calcutta did not carry Irish convicts. It brought the new Lieutenant governor David Collins out also. In 1803 he led the expedition to found the first, short-lived, British	Convict ship Calcutta arrived in 1803 https://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_calcutta_1803.htm	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
Govr. Boneface made a low bow, and in a supplicant voice "your Excellencys pleasure". "That faithfull Irishman, take him down, and put him into the Government Store, Mr. Gowen, tells me that he has tried Twenty Irish men all of which has proved d— —n'd Theivs. This one will not theive I'll warrant." The Irish Convicts at Castle Hill, took it into their head that they could by revolting take the Colony and all get away in His Majesties Ship Calcutta that lay in Sydney Cove. [Page 9] Being headed by a few educated of their comrades, they set out on this dreadful wild goose affair; their first object was to get possession of the arms,ammunition etc. at Parramatta, murder all the English, in that Town, and then proceed to Sydney and attack the Military, in Garisson, and kill the Governor, plunder the Publick Stores, Board H.M. Sloop of War Calcutta, and proceed in her to the United States of America. Many Hundreds of those poor deluded creatures, was sworn in, to Join in this Terrible exploit; some armed with pikes some with Pitchforks others with Bludgeons and a few with fire arms, which was stolen from the unprotected homes of the Settlers. A spot near Baulkham Hills, was chosen as a Rendevous, were agreeable to arrangements. They met at the time appointed, it was there agreed that the	settlement in what was later to become the Colony of Victoria. George Johnstone did lead the military response to the Irish Rebellion. There does not seem to be mention of the slighter if the convicts in official records I have read. Confirmed Johnson and Hume as ringleaders. Irish Rebellion diary entry is true and accurate	The Castle Hill rebellion of 1804 was a rebellion by convicts against the colonial authority of the British colony of New South Wales in the Castle Hill area, in Sydney. The rebellion culminated in a battle fought between convicts and the colonial forces of Australia on 5 March 1804 at Rouse Hill, dubbed the Second Battle of Vinegar Hill after the first Battle of Vinegar Hill which had taken place in 1798 in Ireland. It was the first major convict uprising in Australian history suppressed under martial law. On 4 March 1804, according to the official accounts, 233 convicts led by Philip Cunningham (a veteran of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, as well as a mutiny on the convict transport ship Anne) escaped from a prison farm intent on "capturing ships to sail to Ireland". In response, martial law was quickly declared in the Colony of New South Wales. The mostly Irish rebels, having gathered reinforcements, were hunted by the colonial forces until they were caught on 5 March 1804 on a hillock nicknamed Vinegar Hill. While negotiating under a flag of truce, Cunningham was arrested. The troops then charged, and the rebellion was crushed. Nine of the rebel leaders were executed and hundreds were punished before martial	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
next night should be the time for Storming the Town of Parramatta, and Richard Dowling's House situated on an emenance to the South of the Town, and near were the Parsonage House now stands was to be set on fire as a general signal for the Irish in the Town to raise in arms and Join the Rebels. In the mean while information was sent to the Governor of their absenting themselves from Castle Hill, who caused a Dozen of the Irish in the Town of Parramatta to be lodged in the Gaol of that Town, one of which devulged the Secret and by this means the Military was placed on the defensive. By some means the Rebels lost, or Mistook their way to Town and in the Morning found themselves near Toongabbee, Three miles distant from Parramatta. Major Johnstone and a company of the 102 Regiment persude them and overtook them at a place called Vinegar Hill, the Rebels alted in good order, the Troops took the height above them, and Major Johnstone called them to order and requested the ring leaders to state their greavances, which he said if well grounded, would be redressed by the Governor, in answer to which they shouted, one and all, "Death or liberty". Then said the Major, Death you shall have, at the same time ordering the Troops to fire, which orders were soon obeyed. The Rebels took to their heels and run off the feild in double quick		law was finally revoked a week after the battle. Many convicts in the Castle Hill area had been involved in the 1798 rebellions in Ireland and subsequently transported as exiles-without-trial to the Colony of New South Wales from late 1799. Phillip Cunningham, a veteran of the 1798 rebellion, and William Johnston, another Irish convict at Castle Hill, planned an uprising in which over 685 convicts at Castle Hill intended to meet with nearly 1,100 convicts from the Hawkesbury River area, rally at Constitution Hill, and march on Parramatta and then Sydney (Port Jackson) itself.^[2] According to Helen Mackay, their goal was to establish Irish rule in the colony and obtain ships for those that wanted to return to Ireland to help revive the failed Irish Rebellion of 1803.^{[3][4]} On the evening of 4 March 1804, John Cavenah set fire to his hut at Castle Hill at 8:00 as the signal for the rebellion to begin. While this fire was not seen by the convicts at Green Hills, today's Windsor, on the Hawkesbury River, Cunningham activated the plan to gather weapons, ammunition, food and recruits from local supporters and the government farm at Castle Hill.^[5] With Cunningham leading, about 200 to 300 rebels broke into the Government	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
time, leaveing the soldiers to laugh heartily at their Cowardice. The Troops persued and gave no quarter. Many of the deluded wretches fell a victim to English resentment and English bigotry, for [Page 10] many of the English Convict Constables, follow hard on the unhappy wounded who lay on the field and dispatched them without Mercy. Hume, Johnson, and other ringleaders were taken alive - afterwards Tried, hanged, and their Bodys hung in Chains on Trees near the high roads leading to Parramatta; thus ended the famous Irish rebellion of 1804. His Excellency, issued a general amnesty for all the absentes on conditions that they would return to their Duty, this his Clemency they embraced and never once thought of another Rebellion.		Farm's buildings, taking firearms, ammunition, and other weapons.^[6] The constables and overseers were overpowered and the rebels then went from farm to farm on their way to Constitution Hill at Parramatta, seizing more weapons and supplies including rum and spirits, and recruiting others to join their cause.^[7] Their move had been informed from the intelligence gathered a year previous when 12 convicts escaped from Castle Hill, seeking out friends and sympathisers in the surrounding districts. On capture each and every one had the same story – they were heading to China by crossing over the Blue Mountains.^{[3][8]} According to the official records of the day, around 230 were eventually brought in over next few days and of the convicts directly engaged in the battle, 15 were killed, and 9 including the ringleaders Cunningham and Johnston were executed,^{[37][38]} with two, Johnson and Humes, subjected to gibbeting. Two men, John Burke and Bryan McCormack, were reprieved and detained at the Governor's pleasure, seven were whipped with 200 or 500 lashes then allotted to the Coal River chain gang,^[39] while 23 others, including Cavenah were sent to the Newcastle coal mines.^[40] Another 34 prisoners were placed in irons until they could be "disposed of". It is not known	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		whether some, or all of them, were sent to the Coal River.^[37] Of the remaining rebels, some were put on good behaviour orders against a trip to <u>Norfolk Island</u>, while the majority were pardoned and allowed to return to their places of employment as having been coerced into the uprising.^{[41][42]} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castle_Hill_convict_rebellion https://myplace.edu.au/decades_timeline/1800/decade_landing_20.html?tabRank=2&subTabRank=4 Major Johnston eventually quelled the rebellion by tricking Cunningham into thinking that he would talk with him but instead took him prisoner. The New South Wales Corps charged on the remaining convicts who were poorly armed and inexperienced. Twenty-four of the convicts were shot and 300 arrested. https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/castle-hill-rebellion rebel leaders — Irishmen Philip Cunningham (a veteran of the 1798 rebellion) and William Johnston — aimed to overtake Parramatta and Port	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		Jackson (Sydney), establish Irish rule and return willing convicts to Ireland. The plan involved joining with around 1000 other convicts planning to escape from the Hawkesbury region before moving on the settlements. 'Death or Liberty' was adopted by the rebels as their rallying call. A messenger tasked with delivering rebel orders to convicts in the Hawkesbury region surrendered to authorities and informed them of the plan. Cunningham, unaware that his reinforcements would never arrive, moved the remaining convicts towards the Hawkesbury. Alerted to the rebellion late in the evening, New South Wales Governor Philip Gidley King declared martial law and Major George Johnston of the New South Wales Corps organised troops and civilian volunteers from the Sydney settlement to pursue the convicts.	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
The affairs of the Colony went on very smoothly untill 1806 when the Banks of the Hawkesbury was visited with another destructive flood which was much higher than any former one, committing dreadful devastation all around, sweeping Houses, stock, Pigs, Sheep and every thing else before it, which ruined many industrious settlers and brought great distress and starvation on the Colony at large, particularly so at this critical juncture; for the Crops had been so abundant and wheat selling 2/6 per Bushell, that his Excellency, had written to stop supplies of flour from coming from England, and Van De Mans Land, being newly Colonized were depending on the Sister Colony for supplies. I saw five pound wheat sold for two shillings and six pence per Bushell in March previous to the flood. I saw the same wheat sold in the following August for £5 per Bushell and mouldy maize selling at fifteen pence per Pound, Salt Pork at ;4/- per lb. Kangaroos flesh at 1/6 per lb and at those extravagant prices scarcely procureable. I have frequently seen a Spanish Dollar given for a two Pound loaf - those are some of the privations the early Colonists had to endure - Thanks be to God, things have much changed for the better since, for as the Colony has grown up Prosperity has grown up with her, and may the Colonists ever feel Gratefull to that bounteous Lord, who has blessed their industry, and crowned their efforts with success.		https://www.myplace.edu.au/decades_timeline/1800/decade_landing_20.html?tabRank=2&subTabRank=3 The main motivation for the British to settle in Van Diemen's Land between 1803 and 1804 was fear of the French colonising part of the island. Britain and France were at war and this fear was increased by the presence in the Pacific of two French ship, <i>Le Geographe</i> and <i>Le Naturaliste</i>, under the command of Captain Nicolas Baudin (1754–1803). The role of these ships was to map and chart the southern coasts of the land mass known as New Holland including Van Diemen's Land. In answer to this threat, the British decided to set up new settlements at strategic locations on the island.	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/data/UQ_213077/s00855804_1968_1969_8_4_706.pdf?Expires=1596176538&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJKNBJ4MJBNC6NLQ&Signature=L79WZRfo37MYI-TX26fwNeiXFWJCDghq~EWjP4-tijwBYzgUyp7wZmldYm8P9ZcJ9QhQXvIIY3tdEEWVkyPXAHssH4c6Ws1D-IUahuTGnowkaBBDw45xP9TC9YKeWNJL5jhqrwAWJbFXW~5Q-88PnwvzemKkZPi9TV9O~6IN84x0LuRIFkzdWYd07CYSUxadfXFEDJ8VksheNKAOTpDojLDttGY3ohTfpToVnQ9UOG-SdrquAxbDujvOvSSrYhj3ILboarnZjhHKDJ7tZsXRntGPdTGb~Npv7fBDsuKAPnmHLjr	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		0l1aMlu4QBw7uLW8Tk-xBn~2RYJqjXccPtCYyw	
This year 1806 His Excellency was pleased to give William Abbott, a grant for the House and Garden in Parramatta, a grant for one hundred acres of [Page 11] Land, at Banks Town, on the Cabramatta Creek; also 2 cows, 1 filley, and 25 Ewes, and one Ram, from the Government herds, in Trust for me, untill I arrived of age - so far, my kind Benefactor profided for my after years. My heart warms with gratitude whenever I think of the kindness of those dear Freinds, Governor, and Mrs. King, I love them, with a Sons love, their memory is ever dear to me, may that Being who raised them up as instruments in my behalf ever keep their offspring under his immediate care; may he enrich them with earthly Wealth, and long life, and heavenly Grace - is the Sincere prayer of their Portegee. I am not the only orphan who sends his prayers to the Throne of Grace and Mercy for their Family - many hundreds who has been spared to the world, and brought to a knowledge of saving faith, through Governor, and Mrs. Kings instrumentality will join me in morning and evening sacrifices for	JHB sees himself as the King's protégé and loves them as parents. King was replaced by Bligh in 1806 Cannot confirm Toongabbie Academy.	This has been proven correct with 1818 relinquishment of land at Parramatta by JH Barsden and William Abbott. The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803-1842), Saturday 15 August 1818, page 1, 2 Letter to Colonial Secretary from J. Henry Barsden from KELSO HOUSE Bathurst July 25th 1836. Deed executed 14th Sept 1837 Dispatched 10/10/1837 In answer to your communication of the 19th.... Requesting proof of my having had an acre of land promised to me in the Township of Richmond. In the year 1806 Governor King gave me an allotment of land containing 1 acre in the Town of Parramatta and in the year 1818 Governor Macquarie wished to extend the boundaries of the domain in front of Government House in that town , my land being situated adjoining the old boundary with the lands of several others. His Excellency's wishes in that respect could not be completed with	Name: Jane Paterson Pardon Date: 1806 Record Type: Absolute

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
their eternal welfare, and even the Casual observers, who look at our excellent orphan Institutions, will ask a blessing to be showered down on the heads of their Venerable Founders, and I am quite sure that every Philanthropist, will ejaculate "May the Founders of those Benevolent Institution Children never want a kind Benefactor". The time was fast arriving that I was to loose those kind peoples protection, for on the 13th of August 1806 Governor King gave up the reins of Government to Capt. W. Bligh R.N. and left the Colony in the ship Bufallo a month or six weeks after. I was introduced to the new Governor and his daughter Mrs. Putland who promised to do all that laid in their Power for me, and I was by their recommendation sent to Boarding School, to Mr. John Curls(?) academy at Toongabbee, where I only remained three month the Master having at that time married and taken a House in Parramatta. I of course came home to W. Abbott and my Nurse again. I (altho so younge) soon found the loss of my old Freinds Gov. and Mrs. King; I found both Abbott, and my Nurse, given up to excessive drunkenness, my sheep, cattle, filly sold the money wasted in scenes of inebriation, I was neglected from the little Gentleman as I was usially called. I resembled a little sweep, I		until an arrangement was entered into with the several parties who owned the said land at length an arrangement was made to the following effect. The House was to be valued by Mr James Mein, the acting surveyor and the amount of valuation was to be paid out of the Colonial funds and each individual was to have an allotment of like divisions in Parramatta or any other town in the colony they might choose. My premises was valued at £70 of which sum I received but I did not select my land until I married in 1821 when in compliance with my wife's wishes (she being a native of Richmond) I applied for it in that town. Mr Oxley was then the Surveyor General and understood the arrangement made with Governor Macquarie and myself so that he chalked r marked my name on the allotment I chose which can be seen in reference to the map.) I asked him for the deeds but he said that it would be some years before they could be made out, but that it was of no cons-signum{ <i>wording unclear on original ? wording is consequence or concern</i>) whatever for that no indivudakl in the township held a better 'Title'. I felt satisfied with his answer on my return to Richmond I cleared and fenced the allotment which	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
must in remembrance to my Nurse, through a veil over the greater part of my own history [Page 12] during those times of wretchedness. It would be wickedly ungratefull in me was I to pass over Both Abbotts and my Nurses good services done me both before and after this epoch.		cost me £11-17-9 only, I see on reference to my Books. I the year 1823 I was appointed District Constable in the district of Melville which situation I held with credit to myself and gave every satisfaction to the magistrate for 7 years when I resigned and came to Bathurst in consequence of the rapped Incr (<i>possibly Increase</i>) of my (<i>cattle or bottle</i>) – at the time I became District Constable I left the allotment in care with my Brother for his benefit until I should require it myself. I now wish to erect Building suitable for a homestead for one of my daughters on the said allotments. I have therefore most respectfully to pray his Excellency will grant me the Title Deed to the ?.. no one cane (<i>form or have</i>) or more just claim on the ? from the government than myself, when it is taken into consideration that they hold my land in Parramatta domain, has a valuable consideration for the same. On knowledge of this I am thoroughly convinced His Excellency will not hesitate / ...to put me in possession of my just claim.	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		J..H. Barsden.	
		14th June 1836 Surveyor Generals Office. 7th June 1836 No 36/370 Referring to your letter of 27/2/.. re 36/155 enclosing the memorial of Mr J H Barsden for the deed of grant of an allotment in the Town of Richmond stated to have been promised to him by Sir Thomas Brisbane and requesting that I furnish you with my report on Barsden's claim, transmitting the necessary description for the deed should there be no objection. I have the honour to return the memorial of Barsden and to state for the informant of His Excellency the Governor that there is no order by Sir T Brisbane in favor of part of Richmond located when the original map was	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		prepared and signed by Governor Macquarie-the only authority seems to be that it was charted to him by Mr G>B White about the year 1827 when he prepared a plan of that town. The allotment has been measured in order to obtain a description for the deed of grant a copy of which is now enclosed. V.A Perry.(<i>spelling could be incorrect of the surname</i>).	
		Description of Land 10th Jan 1837 Deed Prepared J.H. Barsden a3 O3.18 Grant 3 roads and 18 perches in the County Cumberland Parish of Ham Common Town of Richmond. Bounded on the S.E by a ???? S 20°W 4 chains 7 links	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		commencing at Northern corner of Douglas' allotment; on the SW by a ? West 19° N 2 chains 7 links; on the NW by a ? N 19° E 4 chains 7 links; and on the NE by March St bearing E 20° S 2 chains 17 links to the Northern corner of Douglas allotment. Name: William Abbott Event Date: 15 Aug 1818 Arrival year: 1798 Vessel: Barwell Event Description: Paid from the Police Fund for ground at Parramatta relinquished to Government Comments: Per "Barwell", 1798; blacksmith Page: 491	
		To Bourke Memorial of Joseph Henry Barsden of Bathurst Licensed Victualler That in the year 1822 Sir T Brisbane promised to your memorialist an allotment of Grant containing 1 acre more or less situated in the Township of Richmond bounded on South by March	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		St on the West by Carlisles Grant and on the Eats by Dounglas' Grant and on South be a vacant allotment. That the said land was charted to your memorialist by Mr Oxley the Surveyor General but your memorialist never received any Grant thereof. Your memorialist therefore prays that your Excellency will please to direct that a Grant may be forth with made out to your memorialist of the said land. J.H. Barsden by W.O. Reilly ..Attorney 6/12/1836 Name: William Abbot Spouse Name: Jane Paterson Marriage Date: 1802	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		Marriage Place: New South Wales Registration Place: Parramatta, New South Wales Registration Year: 1802 Volume Number: ?1802229 147A William Abbott Event Date: Mar-Jul 1806 Arrival year: 1798 Vessel: Barwell Event Description: Received issues of beer at Parramatta Comments: Per "Barwell", 1798; blacksmith Page: 212 Name: William Abbott Event Date: 23 May 1809 Arrival year: 1798 Vessel: Barwell Event Description: Stores received at Lumber Yard, Parramatta for Abbott to complete phaeton Comments: Per "Barwell", 1798; blacksmith Page: 5	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		Name: William Abbott Conviction Place: Surrey Quarter Sessions Departure Date: Sep 1797 Arrival Date: 18 May 1798 Arrival Place: New South Wales Arrival Ship: Barwell URL: https://convictrecords.com.au/... Name: William Abbott Event Date: Apr 1802 Arrival year: 1798 Vessel: Barwell Event Description: Of Parramatta. Particulars of arms in possession of Comments: Per "Barwell", 1798; blacksmith Page: 87	
I was sent to school every day (altho from not being well looked too) I often got with other Bad Boys, and played Truant and often committed many other Jevinille of fences like most other Boys of my age. One thing I have to thank my Gardiens for, that is, their constant care in making me attend Devine Worship every Sunday, and let me tell my kind readers, that I have found that it is to my		Captain William Putland (1754–1817) was the fourth and last naval officer to be appointed Governor of the New South Wales penal colony, replacing Governor Phillip King (1758–1808) in 1806. Although he was a man of great integrity and courage, he was known for his hot temper and	

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early instructions that I owe the greater part of my Faithfullness in Religion, dont understand me to say a Saving faith, I do not mean that, but I do contend that it is the Duty of every Parent and every Ward, or Gardian, to see that those Children, committed to their care are early instructd in devine Truths, that inward awe, and reverence which is taught us in our Childhood keeps our Conscience tender, and often causes us to shudder at Crime when Tempted by the Devil to commit it. Governor Bligh took the reins of Government in an improvident Time, the Colony in a state of starvation, the Townships of the Colony in a scattered condition the officers of the Garrison all petty Traders, Stockholders and Farmers, The Civell officers all the same. The Devines in a Semilar State, the Convicts relax in decipline. The Settlers wretchedly poor from the recent floods and heavily in Debt to the Government; the Woods over run with Convict Bushrangers. A pretty state for any person to take charge of a Colony in; much less an unpopular officer, like poor Bligh, who from his late misfortunes at sea, was held up to publick Scorn, as the greatest of Tyrants. Unpropitious as things appeared he set out with a Gigantic resolution to reform the Colony - one of his first acts was to destroy all the useless dogs in every Town in the Collony Issueing at the same time an order, for the		intemperate language. When Bligh arrived in the British colony it was in a poor state. Floods, the lack of supply ships and a reduction in convict labour had severely diminished the self-sufficiency of the colony. Bligh set up flood relief for the struggling farmers and promised immigrants that the government stores would buy their crops after the next harvest. Bligh also set up a government farm on the Hawkesbury as a 'model', to show the colonists what they believed to be the benefits of efficient farming. Bligh's reforms drew resentment from both the New South Wales Corps and landowners as he tightened government control over visiting ships and their cargos, and ordered that promissory notes be made payable in sterling currency. John Macarthur (1767–1834) was at the forefront of the opposition and when Bligh ordered the destruction of illicit stills and prohibited the bartering of spirits for grain, labour, food or any other goods, especially rum, these orders aroused immediate and heated revolt. https://myplace.edu.au/decades_timeline/1800/decade_landing_20.html?tabRank=2	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
owners to keep hogs in their place very prudently shewing the small difference there would be in keeping a Hog to a dog. He next inspected the various Gardens in the Towns those persons whoes Gardens looked well he encouraged and those [Page 13] who had neglected their Gardens he threatened with disposing of them all together. He also laid out the Streets in right angles were it was at all practicable and in some cases he was compelled to remove Cottages.		In New South Wales Bligh found great distress, caused partly by the disastrous Hawkesbury floods, partly by the falling off in ships arriving with supplies and convict labour after the renewal of the Napoleonic wars and partly by the increasing influence of the local trading sharks as Governor King's health had grown worse. Bligh at once organized the distribution of flood relief and promised settlers that the government stores would buy their crop after the next harvest; but he allowed his temper to get the better of him in a violent blast against John Macarthur about his sheep and cattle. He was right to stress the shortage of herdsmen. Convict labour was scarce. No prisoners had arrived in 1805 and only about 550 males in 1806-07, fewer than those becoming free by effluxion of time; but the shortage never affected the farm which Bligh himself had bought on the Hawkesbury. This, he claimed, was a 'model', to show the settlers the benefits of efficient cultivation. It was very efficiently managed by Andrew Thompson. Like that of Bligh's son-in-law, Captain Putland, next door, it was highly profitable; but as Thompson noted, 'it may be observed that a common Farmer who has to pay for everything would by no means have such profits'. Certainly the government stores and flocks contributed to its success. Bligh later	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		suggested that he would have paid for these supplies in due course, but he took his time about even considering to do so. Meanwhile he had suspended D'Arcy Wentworth for employing 'invalids' from the hospital on his private concerns, and refused to tell that officer why he had done so. http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bligh-william-1797	
He next visited the various farms through the Colony, that is the Farms of Settlers, the farms of the Military and Civill officers, he declined looking at considering them only intruders, and shamefull compititors with the settlers, who depended on their agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. He felt much pleased with the Industry of many and held out large promises to them to presevere in their Laudable persuits, and said if he found them deserving at the end of the year he would they should have the whole of the goods from the Government Stores, to the exclusion of the Military officers. Those latter Gentry had driven a thriving Trade on from being previledged to get all the Rum, and other property from the Government Stores which they had sold to the Industrious Settlers at the Anormous profit of one, and in some cases Two Hundred per cent on the Government price charged them. This abominable practice did not owe its Rise to Kings aminstaration for	Rum Rebellion is confirmed	As above	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
it was allowed by his predisesors and off has Gov. King winced under the System, when he has had to sign an order for the officers "previledges" as they were called but he never possessed nerve sufficient to strike it down as his Successor did, altho it cost him fall by doing it as will be seen in the sequel.			
When the report of the Governors promises to the settlers arrived in Town the officers of the Garrison laughed at it, and even said in broad terms that the Governor dare not offer to curtail any of their previledges. When soon after, much to their surprise out came a General order forbiding any officier on full pay to deal or Traffic in any way or manner what ever with any of the Colonists wether Free or Convicts. The Soldier dealers, was Panic struck at this order, and spread abroad an unfavourable report on all the Governors late measures, all was held out as acts of his petty Tyranny, the Bounty tale was told every were he was publicly caricatured on the walls of publick buildings and was treated with contempt by the dissatisfied soldiers were ever they meet him. Thus he held the Government for a few months when he fulfilled his promises to the Industrious Settlers, by assisting them in every way he could to the exclusion of the "Soldier, Grog dealers".		<i>On 26th January 1808, officers and men of the New South Wales Corps marched to Government House in Sydney in an act of rebellion against Governor William Bligh.</i> Bligh was arrested and the colony was placed under military rule. This was the only time in Australian history that a government was overthrown by a military coup. The military stayed in power for two years until Lachlan Macquarie, the fifth Governor of NSW, assumed office at the beginning of 1810. The overthrow of Bligh much later became known as the 'Rum Rebellion' because the NSW Corps was heavily involved in the trade in rum in the colony and was nicknamed the 'Rum Corps'. The term 'Rum Rebellion' was not used at the time. The factors leading up to Bligh's arrest had much less to do with the rum trade and much more to do with a battle for power between	Palmer arrived in New South Wales with the First Fleet in 1788 as purser of Governor <u>Arthur Phillip</u>'s flagship <i>Sirius</i>. The first Commissary, <u>Andrew Miller</u>, resigned in 1790 on account of ill health, and when the <i>Sirius</i> was wrecked off Norfolk Island Palmer was appointed commissary on 2 June 1791. http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/palmer-john-2533 In March 1809, John Palmer^[5], Bligh's Commissary was charged with sedition for distributing Bligh's Proclamation that the Corps was it a state of mutiny, denied the competency of the court and refused to plead but was unlawfully gaoled for three months and fined £50.^[6] http://richardjohnbr.blogspot.com/2014/06/t-he-rum-rebellion-purging-bligh.html

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
This state of affairs was to much for the galled officers, with Mr. John McArthur, at their head (a turbulent old discharged Capt. of the same Regiment,) they march off to Government House, and after being kept out most gallantly by Mrs. Putland, the Governors daughter and the Revd. Henry Fulton who endeavoured to dissuade the soldiery from such a treasonable act as arresting the Kings Deputy. The Revd. Gentlemans advice was all lost on them and in they got and forced his Excellency from under the Bed in a Room where he had sort refuge on their approach. They marched him off to the Barracks, ;as their Prisoner, were he was kept confined untill they form a new Government, called by the Colonists "the Rebell government". W. J. Palmer, the commasary was committed to Jail, also Mr. C. Hook, an East India Merchant, Mr. G. Crosby, the Revd. Mr. Fulton and several other Gentlemen who would not acknowledge the then excisting government. Major Johnstone was sworn in Governor, Mr. J. McArthur Colloniel Secretary, Antony (Tran(?) Kemp leiut. in the 102nd Regt. Judge advocate - Leiut. Bailey adecamp to his excellency. When the Government was so formed the ex Governor was ordered on board of H.M. Ship Porpoise. This Colonial revolution ended in Major Johnstones being cashiered out of His Majesties Service.		the military and civil elites of the colony and the Governor. https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/terra-australis-australia/1808-rum-rebellion Some of the officers in the Corps, like John Macarthur, became powerful and wealthy citizens in the small Colony. Macarthur was favoured with large land grants and other privileges under Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose. As Officer-In-Charge of the NSW Corps, Grose had temporary charge of the Colony after Governor Phillip left and appointed Macarthur to several official positions of influence. The power wielded by Macarthur and others lead to clashes with the second and third governors, John Hunter and Philip Gidley King, who tried to eradicate the military's monopoly on trade and crack down on drunkenness, but too much money and power was at stake and they failed. The next Governor was William Bligh, who arrived in the Colony in 1806. 'Bounty' Bligh had a reputation for tough leadership and the British Government hoped that he could exert some control over the rum trade in Sydney.	https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/15529/2/b16497545-Steven.pdf

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		Confirms claims it was not Gov King In the period leading up to the 1808 rebellion, Sydney was a garrison town. Much of the town's buildings and infrastructure were centred around the military. This 1808 map clearly shows the parade ground, around which the military barracks were located (now Wynyard Park). On the evening of January 26, 1808, the men of the New South Wales Corps marched from the parade ground on High Street (now George) up Bridge Street to Government House. They marched to the tune of 'British Grenadiers' and were followed by hundreds of spectators. When they arrived at Government House, the soldiers searched the property, before finally locating Governor Bligh, who, according to legend, was hiding under the bed. He was arrested and deposed and the Corps' commanding officer George Johnston took control of the Colony. George Johnston had arrived in the colony in 1788 with the First Fleet and is said to have been the first of the newcomers to set foot in the new colony. By 1800 he was commanding officer of the NSW Corps during the long and frequent absences of Lieutenant-Colonel William Paterson. Johnston was proud of his position and defensive of	These proceedings were nullified by the rebellion in January 1808 against William Bligh. Fulton admired Bligh's policy towards the Hawkesbury settlers and shared his dislike of the monopolists. He was in attendance at Government House for the greater part of the day of Bligh's arrest; he was then confined to his own house and interrogated, without success, by the rebels. On 30 January he was suspended from duty. He remained conspicuously loyal to Bligh, served as his private chaplain and declined to officiate publicly while the governor remained a prisoner. He was an emissary of Bligh when Colonel Joseph Foveaux arrived and took command. He denounced the rebel administration to Castlereagh—'they are building a Babel'—and, with William Gore, John Palmer and the Campbells, signed an address of loyalty to Bligh. He received moral support from the former missionaries then resident in the colony, who wrote to their society in his favour. Fulton's relations with Protestants of all kinds were invariably cordial. Fulton was restored to his situation by Governor Lachlan Macquarie on 8 January 1810. He went to England with Bligh to testify at Lieutenant-Colonel George Johnston's court martial, where he denied that a revolution would have broken out if the military had remained quiet.

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		the honour of the NSW Corps. He argued with several Governors, including Bligh, whom he felt meddled in the administration of the military. When Bligh threatened six of his officers with treason Johnston determined that the removal of these officers from duty would lead to an uprising by the soldiers and that Bligh needed to be removed from office for his own safety and for the good of the Colony. <i>Major Johnston went to the military barracks on the evening of the 26th January 1808 to announce to the troops that he was assuming the title of Lieutenant-Governor, displacing Governor Bligh. He and his men marched through Sydney, bayonets fixed, while the band played 'British Grenadiers'. When they arrived at Government House, Johnston arrested Bligh, allegedly finding him hiding under a bed.</i> Macarthur had advised Johnston that he should have a petition from the people before arresting Bligh. Macarthur prepared this though practically all the names were inscribed after the event.	http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/fulton-henry-2074
On Leiut. Colonel Pattersons arrival from Port Dalrymple Major Johnstone gave up the adminstaration of affairs to him who held	This citation indicates a William Patterson who must have been born around 1760 to have a 19 year old daughter Jane Patterson	Bligh remained under house arrest for a year. He refused to return to England until a lawfully appointed successor arrived in the colony. During this year,	https://jillettfamilyancestors.blogspot.com/2018/08/pb11branches-patterson-gunn.html

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
them untill the arrival of Gent Macquarie in H.M. Ship Indoston on the 1st of Jan'y 1810. On the arrival of Col. Patterson from van de Mans Land, I was taken under the protection Mrs Patterson who attended to my every want, while she remainde in the Colony which unhappily for me was to short a period. My gardians had as I have already mentioned addicted themselves to excesive drunkenness, so that their example was very bad, and their circumstances very much straitened at times in consequence of their highly improper habits, much could not be expected from me, altho I had been at school a considerable time, yet from my being much neglected, I made but poor progress in Learning, and I had acquire many Idle practices, which no doubt very justly brought on me the weltimeed coercion I deservedly merited from Mr. Abbott, and had his punishments been regulated by reason I should not have had reason to have complained but he was a caparicious bad tempered man, and often punished me both unmercyfully, and undeserved. So ill was I used that I formed a project to escape from him which I put in practice and went to Sydney and engaged myself on board the Brig Active, altho but 13 years old, I made myself usefull and became a little favorite with both the Grew and officers ere the voyage was completed. The vessell left Port Jackson in the month of May 1813, on a Black Whale expideten at the S.E. side of van Demons land. We arrived at Hobart	transported. This William and his family emigrated on Ocean with Collins, This makes sense to be the same William Patterson that JHB personally met. And later down the page is confirmed as Mrs Abbott's father. Waggefr is WARFINGER 10th April 1819 William Paterson Warfinger was superannuated	Johnston appointed Macarthur Colonial Secretary, effectively making him the most powerful man in the colony, until William Paterson returned in July to assume the Lieutenant-Governorship. In March 1809, after a spell in the military barracks, Bligh finally agreed to sail back to England in the <i>Porpoise</i> (the ship he commanded for his voyage to the colony, three years earlier). Once on the ship, he instead headed for Hobart, where he hoped that Lieutenant-Governor David Collins would support him. This was not the case, though, and in January 1810, Bligh returned to Sydney, where Lachlan Macquarie had just arrived. Macquarie had already officially proclaimed the 1808 uprising to be illegal and had cancelled all land grants and court sentences made under the rebel regime. In May 1810, Bligh finally set sail for England to stand witness in the court martial of George Johnston. Johnston was convicted of mutiny and cashiered from the army. His sentence was lenient, though, and he later returned to live a comfortable farming life in NSW. https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/terra-australis-australia/overthrow-and-aftermath Trove:	Story of Lt Colonel William Patterson JHB notes would indicate that Mrs Patterson was very familiar with him and given her relationship with Anna King this makes sense. https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-did-69.html Under the authority of the Letters Patent, David Collins was to take charge of a settlement intended to prevent the French occupying 'either of the most important objects' in Bass Strait – King Island and Port Phillip Bay, according to a Colonial Office memorandum. When Collins investigated Port Phillip he rejected it as not suitable for settlement and sought further instructions from King. On 26 November Governor King sent him to investigate both Port Dalrymple and the Derwent River as locations for settlement, and instructed Collins to take command as Lieutenant-Governor at the preferred place. Collins sent a party of men to Port Dalrymple at the Tamar River first. He judged from their report that navigation on the river would be difficult and that the Aboriginal inhabitants were hostile. He then sailed south to the Derwent, arriving on 15 February 1804, and decided this was the most suitable location for settlement. In January 1804, King instructed Bowen to

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Town, in the latter end of the month were I got introduced to Mr. William Patterson the Waffarger(?) and Mrs. Abbots Father who had emigrated to that place with Capt Collins the founder of the Southern Colony.		29th May 1813 noted the brig Active had sailed the past Tuesday for the black whale fishery. https://rumbalara-e.schools.nsw.gov.au/content/dam/does/sws/schools/r/rumbalara-e/localcontent/keith_vincent_smith.pdf Colonial Secretary's Index: PATERSON, William. Of the Derwent 1810 Oct 10 Soliciting additional aid from the Government (Reel 6003; 4/3490A p.120) <i>n.d.</i> In index to land grants in Van Diemen's Land [1813] (Fiche 3262; 4/438 p.70) 1823 On list of persons owing quit rents in Van Diemen's Land; for land in the District of Argyle (Fiche 3270; X19 p.20) 1813 land grant William Paterson Hobart	deliver his charge to 'the Lieut. Governor' if Collins chose the Derwent, but Bowen was not at first willing to do so. His reasons are not on record, but the territory named in Collins' Commission does not include the Derwent. Collins was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of settlements to be formed 'to the northward of Basses Streights and on King's Island, or any other Island within the said Streights'. Governor King, annoyed at Bowen's delay, wrote to him in May 1804: 'I cannot conceive that you had any authority for declining giving up the settlement, etc, nor can I attribute Colonel Collins not claiming it as of right to any other motive but delicacy in him.' Perhaps it was this delicacy which lay behind the fact that Collins handed King's instruction to Bowen only on 8 May 1804. In 1804, Governor King divided the Island into two dependencies, one initially centred on Port Dalrymple, under Lieutenant-Governor William Patterson, the other in the south under Collins. The Secretary of State for War and Colonies, Lord Hobart, had directed in a despatch of June 1803 (but only received in Sydney in May the next year) that a settlement be created at Port Dalrymple. In 'a political [that is, strategic] view', he continued, it was 'peculiarly necessary'. Hobart introduced an element of confusion, and amusement in Sydney, by describing Port Dalrymple as 'upon the southern coast',

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61008/images/44979_358023-00229?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=91b43efa7085d73ca0e6836c8c4a77ff&usePUB=true&phsrc=yTQ2550&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&ga=2.186233577.1137381176.1599350882-2037444866.1593847145&pId=2218 TROVE: 10TH April 1819 lists William Paterson Warfinger A Warfinger is an owner or keeper of a wharf.	probably meaning the Derwent settlement, where Collins already was. King did the appropriate and convenient thing. Patterson's Commission, however, was issued not as Royal Letters Patent, but under the seal of the Governor of New South Wales. The boundary in the Island was at the 42nd parallel south. The northern dependency was named the County of Cornwall and the southern the County of Buckinghamshire. These halves of the Island were jurisdictionally separate until 1812 when they were united under the Lieutenant-Governor of the southern half, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Davey. Possible ship which William Patterson may have accompanied Collins on Ocean 1804 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ocean_(1794_ship) https://eprints.utas.edu.au/18132/1/walker-expedition-collins-1889.pdf Early Settlers of Tasmania http://www.maritimetas.org/collection-displays/displays/over-seas-stories-tasmanian-migrants/early-free-settlers Potential William Paterson

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
			http://sites.rootsweb.com/~slkarner/PS11/PS11_281.HTML http://digital.sl.nsw.gov.au/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=FL1615793&embedded=true&toolbar=false
Our Brig did not lay long in the Derwent River but we put out for the purpose of procuring fish in Frederick Henry Bay, Oyster Bay and other inlets the resort of the Whale in the sporting season. Having committed myself in some trifling matter, which displeased the Master, he ordered me into one of the Boats, to row the Bow over. This much pleased me at the moment but I soon Witnessed a scene that will long last in my memory. We had not rowed far before we struck a & Bull Whale which from Mismanagement on the part of the Steers man the fish struck the Boat in Midships, cut it in Two parts killed the poor fellow (an Otahitian) who pulled the after oar and left us floating some on our oars and some swimming for our lives. The sea was rather high at the time with the Wind blowing a fresh breeze in the Bay. This accident fortunately for us took place but a short distance from the Brig so that we did not remain long in our perilous situation, for we were picked up by an other Boat, within half an hour after our Boat got stove in. This affair effectually cured me of boating again that voyage; we procured 80 Tons of oil by Sept. when we ran into Hobart Town to refit and		TROVE: 25th Sept 1813 SHIP NEWS.—Yesterday arrived from the Derwent, the brig Active, of this port, with black oil. Arrived in Sydney 24th Sept 1813 Same paper stated: The brig Trial, which sailed from this port on Thursday the 16th instant, for the Derwent, was compelled to put into Botany Bay.	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
lay in stores for Sydney, were we arrived on the 27th of that month. On our Brig being paid off I left for Parramatta to see me freinds whom I found in much the old way - which so disgusted me that after visiting some acquaintances at the Hawkesbury I returned to Sydney and joined the Brig Trial, on a speculating voyage to the Islands in Basses Straights and van de mans land.			
We sailed from Port Jackson on the 28th of October and encountered a dreadfull gale that night which continued for three days Blowing from the South East, and drove us into Botany Bay were we lay eight days under repairs though damage done our vessell in the gale. We at last got underweigh and with a N.E. breeze we coasted along huging the Eastern Shores of New South Wales close on board, which afforded us an opportunity of noticing the Beutifull Country on our Starboard side, which is truly picturesque and delightfully deversified with hill and dale - this fine Weather continued untill we got to Basses Straits when we encountered an other dreadfull hurrican at West which made dry timber creak in our old Bark and caused us to take shelter in Kents bay near Cape Barren in Bankes Straits. This Island is about 6 miles long from N.W. to S.E. and about 4 miles over. It is composed of a light loamy or sandy soil covered with light brush wood and a coarse kind of Grass. Gape	Dates differ from TROVE accounts marginally This is a first hand account of sailing in the Bass Strait in 1813. I have no doubt it is true.	Confirmed in TROVE above that they were forced into Botany Bay. Kent Bay is located in northeast Tasmania. Kent Bay opens out into the Tasman Sea which is part of the South Pacific Ocean.	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
Barren, is a high promotory which extends near half a mile in to the sea, at the S.E. extremity of the Island it has three perpindicul sides each facing the sea, it is [Page 17] composed of strarters of Iron Stone and squaz(?) and some Black and white Cristal are found in great scattered over the top of it. On our anchoring in the Bay (which is an excellent sheltered harbour, with from 10 to 5 fathoms, good ground) we saw a smoke in the Bush at no great distance from the waters edge, and on our going ashore we discovered a fine wood fire with a good Wallaby roasting at it the owners had fled on our approach. However we had not been long on shore before we discovered a Hut and Garden, the latter being full of excellent Cabbage Turnits and onions - of those we made rather free and in a little time we saw the Lord of the Soil and his helpmate. This man we understood to have been a runaway convict from Port Dalrymple, and his Wife an aborigine of the Tasmanian shores, who he had stolen off on his migrating for this Island. We gave him some Tobacco, Tea and Sugar, and a few culanary articles, leaveing him unmolest and in full possesion little domain. We lay here 7 days, during which time we sent out our Boats out to the various little Island in the Neighbourhood of Bankes Straits			

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
in quest of seal but was unsuccessful, however we shot many wild geese, Black Swans, and procured many eggs. There is a Black bird, common to those and other Islands in a southern latitudes about the size of a half grown common yard Fowl called by seamen, Mutton Birds, they take that appalation from being very fat on the rumps, they eat rather Strong, and fishey; The way they are caught, is by lighting a good large fire, around which the silly birds hover, and are easy caught by the hand, I have known one hundred and fifty caught in few hours, they lay their eggs in a hole about a foot, or 18 inches under ground. It is no uncommon thing for those who go in search of them, to put their hand on a large black snake instead of a egg. Altho this is a common thing I never knew of any ones being bitten by any of those reptiles. There is also an other Strange Bird called a Penguin an amphibious creature which will live days under water at a time I have seen as many as five hundred of those birds on a white sandy beach in one flock they stand near six feet high and all in ranks [Page 18] like a regiment of soldiers, and cut a curious appearence on the beach particulary to the eye of a stranger. It is covered with short Feathers Black on the back some times with			

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
Red and yellow on the Belly, they have short wings with which they cannot fly, they are bad walkers, but very expert at swimming or diving, they seldom go out far to sea, and laybut one egg at a time which is streaked white and purple, is larger than an emu's egg and very rank eating.			
Being favoured with a light Breeze from the N.E. we weighed anchor and stood in for Port Dalrymple, where we arrived the next day - Port Dalrymple in the mouth of the River Tamar which in a S.E. direction in the Country being navigable for small craft about 35 mile up from its mouth at the small town of Launceston - this River then devides its self into two branches call the North and South Esk; Near the Mouth of the River near the eastern Bank lyes Georges Town an insignificant Hamlet, badly watered by a large Lagoon of Stagnate Water, unless in whet seasons when it overflows. The enterence in to this River is rather dificult being nearly blocked up at the mouth by the Ebee reef extending nearly across from shore to shore, leaving a narrow entrance on the East side for vessells to Pop in, or out; South of the Reef is an excellent anchorage in 5 to 6 fathoms called "Kelso's Bay" named after an old man a lime burner who lived at this place 18 years. A little higher up on the land(?) side is Point Agustus a farm belonging to John Townsend, Esq. To the south of this Point an	Kelso would have lived at Kelso Bay since 1795. Likely incorrect re dates and times! JHB is refering to YorkTown when discussing the settlement Paterson gave up on. Thomas Hayes was issued land in Bagdad in 1813 and was one of the first settlers. There are so many William Jones it is hard to pinpoint the William JHB refers to. The Mr Gunn referenced was Samuel Gunn who married Jannet Paterson Mrs Abbott's sister. The documentary evidence of this relationships is still under question.	KELSO: A settlement in the West Tamar, 54 Km. from Launceston it over-looks Port Dalrymple and Kelso Bay. It is an orchard-growing district. Its history dates back to the earliest days of settlement in the area. The convict building, "Plaisance", was built at Kelso on land belonging to a former convict named William Kelsall. https://eprints.utas.edu.au/22682/2/dennison-A-K-opt.pdf Kelso could refer to Kelsall as JHB does not name him. Then Paterson faced major concerns although the settlers worked hard they were faced with many problems. When the cold of winter set in their cattle began to die in large numbers; crops failed and food supplies diminished; morale was low. Good grazing land fresh water and an excellent deep water port were some of the things which prompted Paterson to	Sealers and whalers based themselves on Tasmania's islands from 1798 and in August 1803, New South Wales Governor Philip King sent Lieutenant John Bowen to establish a small military outpost on the eastern shore of the Derwent River to forestall any claims to the island arising from the activities of the French explorers. 22 June 1827 Caution: The public are cautioned against purchasing a grant of land from a person named George Hodgetts, situate at the Long Meadow near Launceston between the farms of Prosser and Townsend, the same being long since purchased and paid for by me. Ed French. Tasmania was administered from Sydney during some of this period with the first land grants being issued to free settlers in 1805, the year after Collins settled in Hobart. Grants continued to be issued from Sydney until Governor

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
arm turns up called York cove at the head of which Leut. Col. Patterson formed a Township which however did not succeed, and is now lying in Ruins except the Government Garden which abounds with excellent fruit. The is a reach in the River which possesses an extraordinary Phenona, of Wirlpools in all directions and soas to affect the passages of Boats or very small vessells. Higher up lyes two small Islands called Egg Island, after passing those Islands the Banks of the River on each side appears delightfull in forest land, deversified with gentle downs and rich meadows with ranges of high Mountains far in the Distance. On our arrival at Launceston I got permission from the Captain to go over land to Hobart Town a distance of about 130 miles through the centre of the Island, a description [Page 19] of the Country I shall attempt to give. Launceston was at this time (Nov. 1813) a dirty little scattered Hamlet with no Publick buildings of any note, indeed it did not contain more than twenty weatherboarded House or tennements the residence of the Comandant was the most conspicuous. The Garrison consisted of one Capt, one Leuit, one Ensign, two Sergants, four Coporals and twenty two men, its Police consisted of one deputy cheif, and two ordinary Constables. Two Magastrates, one Sergeant, one Commeseriat officer was all the people of	Can the father of Janet be linked as the father of Jane? I wonder if the person he held dear was a girlfriend? Only 13 people died in Hobart in 1813 and having looked at them it is likely he is referring to Mrs Hopley the wife of the assistant surgeon who he would have socialised with if living with the Paterson's.	propose a removal of Headquarters to Riching's Park (Launceston). Although Launceston became the principle settlement in the north Paterson continued to live at York Town until 1808. York Town lays claim to being the first declared permanent settlement in the north of the state. In it's heyday boasting many residences set in Botanical Gardens some of these included Lieutenant Governor Paterson's house, Soldiers Barracks, Guard House, Store and many dwellings some built with bricks made on the site. The settlement had a substantial population set in an area of 40 acres. The Cemetery is no longer recognizable and like its inhabitants some of the town still remains buried underground but occasionally remnants make their way to the surface to remind us of a past that has been forgotten. York Town is without a doubt an important historical site of national importance. http://westtamarhs.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=25&Itemid=38	Arthur began issuing them in Tasmania in 1826 (However, refer paper on 'Void Grants and Located Land' in which it appears that grants commenced being issued from Hobart in 1820 by Governor Sorell). With no Registry of Deeds in which to record land dealings until 1827, the settlement was left to deal with land ownership as best it could. There were no solicitors, other than convicts, as late as 1821 so the settlers were left to rely upon government clerks and other persons who practiced as conveyancers of land. Until Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived in Hobart in 1811 with surveyor James Meehan the settlement had developed without plan to about 150 houses with narrow meandering muddy lanes and no control on building. Surveyor Meehan set out the main Hobart streets as they now appear and returned in 1813 to satisfy disputes and compensation brought about by the implementation of his plan. Many huts had to be removed as they stood in the way of proposed streets. Compensation was paid to owners from the Police Fund. https://dpiwwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Early-land-dealings-in-Tasmania-from-settlement-to-1827.pdf

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
note in this Town in Embryo at this period. It did not Possess either Church, School, or Hospitall. There was a slab building for a Temporary Gaol, and two Publick Houses. At a little distance was several good farms among the cheif was those of Mr. James Cox and Mr. Montgarret, it was at the latter farm I bivocked the first night I left Launceston for the Derwent, in company with a Carrier whoes Name was William Jones, and a settler at Bagdad by the name of Hayes. The Country through which we passed was very fertile and abounded with Kangaroo, Emu, Black Swan, Duck and Pidgeons great number of which we shot and hunted down with Dogs. We were seven days ere we arrived at New Norfolk so called from the settlers who had left Norfolk Island and were congregated together at this place; It is situated on the banks of the River Derwent cheifly composed of alluvial soil and, yeilds abundantly to the agricultursts of all kinds of Grain and vegetables, common to the climate. Near twenty miles further down the River is Hobart town the Capital of Tasmania. Hobart town, is well supplied with water and bounded on the North and part of the east by the River Derwent, shiping can lay quite close into the town, which extends from the Banks of the River to the South in a direction for Mount Wellington a very high mountain covered with snow half the year, the Wind of which is bitterly coul and braceing. This Town		Launceston was a settlement hindered by indecision. Governor King of New South Wales, concerned with the presence of French explorers around Van Diemen's Land, urged the Colonial Office to allow a settlement to be established in Bass Strait, and Lt-Colonel William Paterson arrived in Port Dalrymple in November 1804. He established a settlement named York Town, but it suffered from lack of water and poor land. Paterson's exploration of the valley highlighted his concern for suitable land. This he found at Riching's Park at the confluence of the Tamar, North and South Esk Rivers. The settlement moved in 1806. During 1807, it disintegrated into anarchy. Many settlers, facing starvation, abandoned farms and hunted in the bush. Ten convicts escaped with arms and dogs, and Lt Laycock's intrepid expedition to Hobart was met with an inability to render assistance. Governor Macquarie's administration from New South Wales hampered Launceston. Despite settlers' preference, he relocated the settlement to George Town due to unreliable water supplies and low-lying land at Launceston. After a succession of poor administrators he transferred administration of the settlement to the lieutenant-governor in Hobart.	https://eprints.utas.edu.au/16731/2/1890-Walker-discovery_of_port_dalrymple.pdf <i>"You are hereby required and directed to proceed without loss of time with H.M. Buffalo to Port Dalrymple, on the south side of Bass's Straits, with the armed tender Lady Nelson, the Francis and Integrity. You will receive on board Lieutenant Colonel William Paterson who has been directed to embark with the civil and military establishment. It may be necessary for the soldiers to assist in the duty of the ship, as well as guard the convicts, they will be victualled with full navy rations, the woman and children of such soldiers together with convicts, will be victualled at two- thirds allowance, without spirits".</i> These were the instructions from Governor King to Captain Kent on the 1st of October 1804 A letter dated 26th of November from Lieutenant Governor Paterson to Governor King. Colonel Paterson writes of the camp at Outer Cove. He talks of the examination of the harbor as far as Swan Point. He states that he has lodged some stores under guard on Green Island and that dry stores are lodged in a well thatched hut near his own house until a better building can be erected. On the 11th His Majesty's Colours were hoisted with the usual Ceremony under Royal

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
was the seat of Government and was Garrisoned with a Captains Company altho at this time the Barracks did not deserve the Name of soldiers quarters, being built of Weatherboards and placed in a swamp ankle deep in Water all around them. There was no building of consequence in the Town [Page 20] at the time of my vissiting it altho it is now the second town in the Southern Hemisphere. I was received very kindly by Mrs. Abbots freinds and remained with them one month, dureing which time I went to the River Avon with a Mr. Gunn my Nurses Brotherinlaw a Shipbuilder in quest of spars, and Pine. This is no a river of any magnitude being both narrow, and shallow and bounded in on both Banks by high rocky and barren mountains, with no fertile soil on its banks. It is celebrated principlly for its Pine for Boat building large Trees of which are washed down from the mountains above by the floods and often left on the Bank below high and dry were the are cut into commercial lengths, and brought up to Hobart Town for sale.		Commissioner Bigge's report conclusively recommended the Launceston site, and the settlement was reinstated in 1824. https://www.utas.edu.au/library/compa_nion_to_tasmanian_history/L/Launceston.htm James Cox (1790-1866), landowner, was born on 1 November 1790 at Devizes, Wiltshire, England, the second son of Captain William Cox, later of Clarendon, Hawkesbury, New South Wales. Educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Salisbury, he went to sea to fit himself for colonial life, before joining his parents in New South Wales in 1806. He helped his mother to manage their estates of Clarendon and Fernhill during his father's three years absence in England. On 12 June 1812 he married Mary Connel at St John's Church, Parramatta. In 1814 Cox moved to Van Diemen's Land, where he received a grant of 700 acres (283 ha), and successfully petitioned for another 6000 acres (2428 ha) at Morven. This he named Clarendon, after his father's home, and took up residence in 1816. Next year, mainly through fear of bushrangers and Aborigines, he moved to Launceston and became a wholesale merchant, also	Salute from the Buffalo. The next day they proceeded to clear ground for temporary buildings and cultivation. Paterson stated that he had made several short excursions in the vicinity of the Cove but had not yet discovered anything to recommend it as a permanent situation. However the area was convenient for the receiving of stores and if the run of water continued all year there may be 100 acres fit for cultivation and pasture for a few cattle. In the same letter Paterson talks of his appreciation of Captain Kent . He had organised the laying of beacons and the erection of a Flagstaff at Lower Head which would make entering the Port much safer. Kent had also made several important discoveries, lime stone and free stone for building and at the head of Western Arm two fine runs of excellent water one which he named Kent's Burn (York Town Rivulet), the other McMillan's Burn, (Massey's Creek). Paterson stated that he had visited the site and at the time it appeared to be the most eligible situation for the seat of government. On the 27th of December, in a letter to Governor King Paterson writes that on the 28th of November he embarked on board the Lady Nelson with Ensign Hugh Piper, Mr. Mountgarrett, a Corporal and five soldiers to proceed up the River for the purpose of exploration and evaluation. He would then

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
This place exceeded every thing I ever saw for wild fowl. I have seen the river in part covered with Black Swan, Ducks, and Teal, of all places in the World, this is the place for the Sportsman or Fowler. The Brig Trial arrived in December and on the twentieth I left in her for Macquarie Island in 62 south Latitude. I regreted much leaving my Derwent freinds, as I had become very much attached to them from the kind manner in which they received me, and I shall ever hold dear to memory some who is gone to an other, and I hope a better World.		contracting with the government commissariat to supply meat to the settlements at Launceston and George Town. At the end of the year he was made a magistrate, and in 1820 reported on the establishments at Port Dalrymple to Commissioner John Thomas Bigge. http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/cox-james-1931 The first explorers in the Norfolk Plains district were Dr Jacob Mountgarrett and Captain Hugh Piper, who had arrived in the colony with Lieutenant-Governor Patterson to establish the first settlement at York Town (later removed to Launceston). On 11 December 1811, https://lynnesfamilies.wordpress.com/tag/dr-jacob-mountgarrett/ Bagdad in Tasmania is a small country town about 37km north of Hobart on the Midlands Highway. The first Europeans settled Tasmania in the early 1800's at Risdon Cove near where Hobart is today. The first land grants were issued in Bagdad in 1813. Previously this land was home to the Aboriginal people who lived here for many thousands of years.	report his findings to the Governor. Paterson found that the country in general exceeded his expectations in respect to fresh water and good soil. On the 15th of December Paterson revisited Western Arm wishing to be satisfied with respect to its situation. It was still his opinion that the head of Western Arm was the most eligible situation for a permanent residence. At this time he named the area Yorkton (York Town) and the hill to the right Mount Albany. The explorers then continued on to Lower Head. Paterson found a large Lagoon; this area was convenient for the landing of cattle and the pasture so excellent that it induced Paterson to continue Outer Cove as a Port. On the 17th of December Paterson marked out the ground at York Town for the erection of Quarters and had the Prisoners employed in the embarking of the two wooden houses and other stores on board the Lady Nelson and Francis. Part of the stores and working hands were then transported across from Outer Cove to York Town to enable buildings to be erected before the winter season began. Paterson wrote to Governor King on the 8th of January informing him of his preparations for removal to York Town. He had employed three soldiers (carpenters) to assist in the building of temporary quarters before he

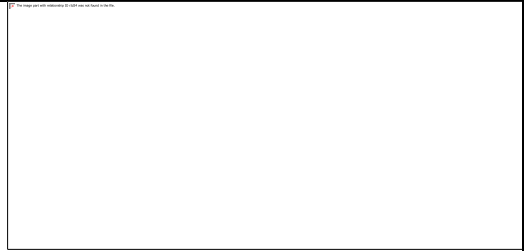
Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		The Bagdad area was originally known as "The Vale of Bagdad" which extended from the foot of Constitution Hill in the north to Brighton in the south. Bagdad was one of the first country areas to be settled and when the road was being put through to what is now Launceston, gangs of convicts and their overseers were housed in and around Bagdad. The first land grants were issued to Thomas Hayes and Augustas Morris in 1813 but they were not registered until 1816. In the early years these were mixed farms with labour supplied by convicts. Later, wheat growing was of great importance to the early settlements both here and on the mainland. Flour mills were built by the Bagdad Rivulet to grind the grain. Early in the 1900's Apples, Apricots and small fruit took over. http://www.bagdadtashistory.com/ Samuel Gunn was born 1781 in England and he died 15th March 1859. It would appear from the inquest of his death on 25th March 1859 that he drowned in the Derwent River at New Norfolk. He is buried in St Matthew's cemetery, New Norfolk. He arrived in 1804 on the "Calcutta" having been sentenced to 7 years. The journey took 168 days, and was scheduled to go to Port Phillip, but	moved the military from the Cove. An area of better than forty acres had been cleared between the two runs at Western Arm, which would soon be burnt off to prevent any accidents by fire happening to the huts, as these were to be thatched for the present. As soon as this was achieved he intended to employ all hands to erect a strong log house for the stores. This done, he removed most of the detachment from Outer Cove to prevent any criminal activities taking place. http://westtamarhs.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=25&Itemid=38 Bagdad is a small town 37 kilometres (23 mi) north of Hobart, Tasmania. It is in the Southern Midlands Council. In the days of the horse and buggy, Bagdad was an important rest area and horse-changing place for those continuing their journey up Constitution Hill. IN 1813 there were 13 deaths in Hobart Town https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-641590184/view?sectionId=nla.obj-651687331&partId=nla.obj-641608125#page/n29/mode/1up A review in ancestry lists these as: - Charles Henry Walpole Bush-born and died 1813 - Samuel Warriner

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		Collins found it unsuitable for a settlement, and transferred the expedition to Sullivan's Cove on the banks of the Derwent River, thus becoming the founder of Hobart instead of Melbourne. Samuel was 18 years old when he became an apprentice carpenter's mate at H.M. Dockyards at Woolwich, England. He served on several ships as a carpenter, and went to the Battle of Copenhagen under Capt Bligh and to Gibraltar with the "duke of Kent". On 1st July 1802 while working as a labourer, he was charged by John Wright, a farmer of Forham, for stealing a saddle worth 9 shillings from his stable. Six months after arriving in Sullivan's Cove he married Jannet Patterson, their's being the third marriage in the colony. A report in the Hobart Town newspaper of 1804 indicates that Rev Knopwood married Samuel Gunn (prisoner) to Janett Paterson, a free woman, and daughter of Superintendent William Paterson. They married on 23 July 1804. Janett and her father were on board the HMS Calcutta he a Superintendant she free. Samuel Gunn was an ex-navy shipwright who soon became a trusted tradesman	• Jacob Bellele- headstone says 1815 but death registration says 1813 • Ann Moresby- no records other than date of death • Harriott Low-died as a baby • Margaret Lucas- no records other than date of death • Judith Symonds Hopley died aged 32 yrs. wife of Assistant Surgeon. • Ann Jane Hibbs died 26/2/1813 probably too early to have met JHB • Sarah Liza Green-died aged 1. Parents Elizabeth Fawcner and Richard Lucas • William Gibson • Mary An Garth- could be Mary Ann Gough born to Mary An Garth and George William Jennings Middleton in 1809 in Hobart. • Ann Dutton-no records other than date of death • John Edwards-no ancestry records of note William Hopley (d.1815), surgeon, joined the navy and as surgeon's mate served in H.M.S. <i>Stag</i> from April 1795 to February 1800, and then in the <i>Forester</i> and the <i>Insolent</i> until the peace of Amiens. In 1801 he married Judith Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant William Hobbs, R.N., who was killed on active service.

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		on the waterfront. When it appeared that Janett was pregnant, a hasty marriage was arranged, and their daughter Mary Jane was born later in 1804 and Christened on 1st January 1805. Samuel Gunn was a hard worker who soon had his own house built near the waterfront. It was so large that he was able to rent some space to the Grove family, another convict and trusted friend of Governor Collins. Jannet and Samuel Gunn had 5 children, 2 married into the Jillett family. Mary Jane Gunn Christened 1st January 1805 in Hobart Jemima Lydia Gunn Christened 22nd June 1806 in Hobart Samuel James Gunn Christened 8th July 1808. Sarah Ann Gunn Christened 26th April 1810 in Hobart Daniel John Gunn Christened 23rd August 1813 In 1812 Samuel Gunn built the "Campbell Mac Quarie" a square rig ship. Governor Davey granted him 50 acres of land and Samuel built a large house in Hunter Street.	Hopley was appointed second assistant surgeon in New South Wales, and with his wife and daughter sailed in the <i>Calcutta</i> with Lieutenant-Governor David Collins's expedition to Port Phillip Bay. At his own expense Hopley also brought out his widowed mother-in-law and her children. In 1804 he moved to Hobart Town, where he leased two acres (0.8 ha) and lived under canvas for three months encumbered by his large family. In 1807 he was suspended from duty by Collins, but after reprimand was reinstated by Governor William Bligh. Hopley continued as second assistant surgeon until September 1808, when because of ill health he sought to return to England. He went to Sydney, but the government would not provide passages for his large family and he could not pay their fares. After eighteen months leave on half-pay his health had not improved, but he applied for the position of first assistant surgeon at Port Dalrymple. When this was refused he returned to duty at Hobart and asked for a land grant, intending to become a settler because his salary of 7s. 6d. a day was too small to support his family. He was promised 300 acres (121 ha) but did not receive it, so he leased Hangan's farm at Government House Point. After Matthew Bowden died in October 1814, Governor Lachlan Macquarie promoted Hopley principal surgeon at the Derwent at twice the salary he had formerly received. He

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		In 1823 Samuel Gunn had built on land at MacQuarie Point Hobart Town Janett Gunn died aged 46 years on 4th April 1826. Samuel then married Ann Hart in 1827 in Hobart. https://jillettfamilyancestors.blogspot.com/2018/08/pb11branches-patterson-gunn.html The Brig Trial under Captain Thompson arrives in Hobart 19th Feb 1813 from Kents Bay https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/628890?searchTerm=Trial	died on 24 August 1815 and was buried in St David's cemetery, Hobart. He was survived by his wife * and by a daughter and two sons who had to be admitted to the orphan institution. Three of his sisters-in-law married officers at the Derwent. Note: Judith died in 1813. https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/25247810/person/26206337360/media/0d2f8132-b1ea-413d-bb2a-34418140cad5
There was one eccentric character in Hobart Town, and an Episcopalian Devine too, who I fell by accident into his company one night. I had been out chatting with a neighbour rather later than I ought to have done and on going home to Mr. Patterson about Eleven o'clock near the Governors House I heard some one endeavouring to sing a song, which was but badly performed. I made up to were the sound proceeded from, and to my very great astonishment it was no other than	The end years of his life is probably when JHB met him and pitied him. Rev Knopwood left diaries but only for 1804 and from years 1814 on!	The Reverend Robert Knopwood (1763 - 1838), cleric and diarist, was born in Threxton, Norfolk and graduated from Caius College, Cambridge University in 1786. He was ordained deacon at Norwich in December 1788 and priest a year later. By this time he had already established his fondness for hunting, shooting and imbibing, and was deeply in debt and forced to sell what remained of his inheritance by 1795. He was	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
Knopwood Mr. K—p-d the Preist of the Parish laying beastly drunk under (?) in the street. I saluted him with "Holo, how are you". "What do you want" was his reply. "Oh! take me home, I have got so damned drunk with the old Governor that I can't see, help me, help me I am lame." I pitied the poor old man, and gave him my assistance with which he got safe up and looking at me he said "why boy you smell of Tar." Are you a younge lagger," to which I answered in the affermative. "Can you sing a song, boy," he said. I said I knew two or three sea songs. "Thats right my boy, you must help me home and then we'll sing and drink and smoke till morning." With much to do I got him to his House and left him with his servant, and made off to get home. I had not gone far before I was persued by one of his men and brought back, to the Devine who led me by the hand into his Parlor where agreable to his promise he sung Drrunk and smoked untill I could no longer see, and I was carried to an adjoining room and put to bed, and awoke about 8 o'clock next morning dreadfull ill, sick at the stomach a dreadfull headache, which made		appointed chaplain on the 'H.M.S. Resolution' in 1801 and served in the West Indies and elsewhere until he joined the expedition of David Collins to Port Phillip in 1803. This settlement was later abandoned and moved to Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land where Knopwood became the first and only chaplain in the new English colony until 1819 and did not leave the Hobart parish of St David's until 1823. Knopwood kept a diary from the time Collin's expedition left Spithead, England in April 1803 until his death at Rokeby in the district of Clarence Plains. Despite the often illegible and abbreviated nature of his diary entries, they are a continuous record of life in the young colony and as such are invaluable, given the paucity of other records - either official or personal - for the period. Unfortunately Knopwood's last years were marred by poverty due to his ineptitude with money; the premature death of his adopted daughter (or 'ward') Elizabeth Mack (Mrs Robert Morrisby); and ill health. However his personal struggles and those of the isolated colony as recorded, albeit briefly, in his diary add richness to our historical understanding of the first three decades of Tasmanian European settlement.	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
me sincerely repent interfering with the Parson.		https://libriestas.ent.sirsidynix.net.au/client/en_AU/tas/search/detailnonmodal/ent:\$002f\$002fARCHIVES_AGENCIES\$002f\$002fARCHIVES_AGE_DIX:NG12/online	
Altho' it was now the hight of summer in the southern regions we began to feel the air get extremely cold, particulary so as we made Macquarie Island which lyes in 62 S. Latitude, on our approach to the land we discovered the hills covered with snow. Those Islets are almost Barren, producing nothing but a coarse specie of Bullrush and Grop(?) Tree the latter is used as fuel, but make a poor fire unless well saturated with animal oil which is poured on it to make it ignite, and this is done without much expence it being procured from Seal and the Sea Elephant, which are very plentiful on those rocks surrounding the Island, This Island abounds with aquatic birds, the most numerous are the Mutton bird, a discription of which you have already read. There is no anchorage, but the vessell is compelled to lye off and on, all the time the gangs are on shore. Our object for vissiting this unhospitable place, was to take off a Gang of Sealers, that	May 1814 newspapers missing in TROVE	Campbell Macquarie was a ship that Joseph Underwood, a Sydney merchant, purchased at Calcutta in 1810. She appears, with Richard Siddins, master, in a list of vessels registered at Calcutta in 1811. She was wrecked near Macquarie Island in 1812. She brought general merchandise and transported a number of convicts from Calcutta, arriving in Sydney on 17 January 1812.^[2] On 22 March 1812 <i>Campbell Macquarie</i>, Captain Richard Siddins (or Siddons), left Sydney and arrived at Kangaroo Island, South Australia on 29 April 1812. There it took on board 1,650 seal skins and 33 tons of salt. On 21 May it left Kangaroo Island for Macquarie Island. At midnight on 10 June rocks were spotted. Tacking was not possible and so an anchor was dropped. <i>Campbell Macquarie</i> struck the rocks at 1.30am and by 2am her stern post broke and water poured in. The pumps were unable to cope with the inflow and at	 

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
had been on the Island 18 months and the skins and oil they had procured, this took us twenty one days to accomplish, not in consequence of the quantity procured but our vessell was blown off the Island for three days at a time. A few years prior to our vissit there was a fine [Page 22] ship (the Campbell Macquarie) of four Hundred Tons burden wrecked on this Island and many of the unfortunate crew was drowned, and nothing of the ship, or Cargo saved. As soon as we got all safe on board we steered our Course for Hobart Town where we arrived all well in the first of April 1814 where we discharged our Cargo and Passengers and fitted our Bark for Sydney. During our passage up from the former place to Sydney our vessell sprung a leak caused by the bad weather and Westerly Gales we experienced on our passage up and it was with much difficulty we keep afloat and got so far safe into Sydney Cove on the 4th day of May. I vissited my freinds at Parramatta who received me very cordially and I remained with them a few weeks; they endeavoured to dissuade me from a seafaring life, but I grew full of nautical notions, and nothing but the sea, and distant countrys ran in my mind. I was full of hopes of one day attaining a considerable fortune and returning home rich		daylight the crew began unloading the cargo, sails, and rigging. Much of it was saved, only to be destroyed weeks later in a storm. On 28 June the crew burnt the ship to salvage its ironwork.^[3] The crew consisted of 12 Europeans and 30 <i>Lascars</i>, of whom four died whilst waiting for rescue.^[4] On 20 October 1812, <i>Perseverance</i> rescued 12 of the crew when she called at the island to take on board another sealing party. The remainder were rescued some months later.^[5] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campbell_Macquarie_(1812_shipwreck)#cite_note-5 https://wrecksite.eu/wreck.aspx?54313 2nd April 1814 Trial leaves Hobart- https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/628890?searchTerm=Trial	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
and happy. Had I have been wise, I would have staid on shore, and learnt a Trade many times since have I regreted the unwise and headstrong folly of my youth, but rarely do we meet with wisdom in the younge. Being determind on going to sea again, I left my Parramatta associates and Freinds and engaged myself on board the Endeavour Schooner, on a voyage to the eastern Isles in the South Seas.			
We left Sydney on the 7th of June, and bore up for New Zealand. I went to bed as usual on the Night of the 12th and I awoke at the hour of twelve by our timepeice, and found a very heavy pressure on my Breast as though I was Hagriden but I was perfectly awake. I cast my eyes on the Cabin Deck and I saw the appearence of an old acquaintance, whom I immediately recognized to be Mrs. May, of Parramatta, on seeing which I grew alarmed and called out so loud that it awoke the Captain of the vessell, whos cabin Joined that in which I slept, who got up and asked me what was the matter. I told him what I had seen, but he made a laugh of it telling me that it was only the stagnation of my blood, and left me. I slept but little that night, and the strange appearance [Page 23]		Endeavour 1813 The schooner Endeavour wrecked near the Shoalhaven River in 1813, under command of Captain Kable. He had left Sydney to pick up cedar from the area. The vessel was lost about half an hour before the Mercury. The crew allegedly stole 8-9 fish from an Aboriginal camp site during their return overland to Sydney. Sydney Gazette 13/3, 20/3/1813 Cumpston Arrivals & Departures' 1816 https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/maritime/ShipwrecksAboriginalContact.pdf Colonial Secretary's Index 1816 Oct 4 Stowaways on "Endeavour" from Sydney escaped at Marquesas but	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
made a serious impression on my mind all the time I was away from Parramatta and on my return in years after I made inquiry for Mrs. May who I found by her son, had died about the hour of twelve o'clock on the Night of the 12th of June 1814. I am no beleiver in Gosts, or the hauntings of Spirits of departed persons, nor do I beleive that such doctrines are taught by any professors of Christianity in these enlightened times, what ever might have been told in days of yore - but to me this was, and still is, an extraordinary Mistery which perhaps will never be unravelled on this side the Grave.		returned later to plunder the ship (Reel 6045; 4/1735 pp.147-50) Is this evidence that the Endeavour was in fact rebuilt after 1813.	
On the 15th the "Three Kings" hove in sight on our Larbourd Bow, we did not near them, but stood up for the North Gape of New Zeland a full view of which we got the next morning, carrying all sail under a light breeze from the SW. This part of the Coast has a dreary barren appearence, the sea beach, and hills, being nothing but Barren White driftsand, and gives the Country a Chalkey like appearence. However as you near the Coast, and particulary as you get to the Eastward the scenery alters much for the better and the hills and lowland are covered with fine green foilage. On the 17th we bore in to Wangaroa bay but on seeing the place so thickly peopled and the Bay full of Canoes we got intimidated and ran out again under all the sail we could		Sta 26th Nov 1814 Endeavour remains in Sydney Cove. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/629015?searchTerm=Endeavour 12th March 1814 the brig Endeavour leaves Sydney with detachment of 46th regiment for Newcatsle to replace the 73rd there. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/628873?searchTerm=Endeavour With the purchase of a vessel by Samuel Marsden for use by the Church Missionary Society at the beginning of the year the establishment of a mission in New Zealand is at last possible. After a preliminary scouting trip Marsden and	Whangaroa Harbour (the centre of the County) is 40 minutes drive north of the Bay of Islands and 30 minutes drive south of Doubtless Bay, making the area's attractions an ideal stopover for travellers searching for something different that speaks of authentic Northland – unspoiled and unique. http://www.whangaroa.co.nz/ Island of Roppa could be Easter Island Rapa Nui Easter Island (<u>Rapa Nui</u>: <i>Rapa Nui</i>, <u>Spanish</u>: <i>Isla de Pascua</i>) is an island and special territory of <u>Chile</u> in the southeastern Pacific Ocean, at the southeasternmost point of the <u>Polynesian Triangle</u> in <u>Oceania</u>. Easter Island is most famous for its nearly 1,000

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
crowd on our Hooker. It was in this Bay that the Ship Boyd, was cut off a few years before, by the Treachery of the Natives, who Marcecred, and eat,all hands, excepting two white women and a Child who were passengers in the ship for England. We got safe into the Bay of Islands the next day about four o'clock in the Evening. On our heaving in sight we was boarded by the Missionarys who were stationed at this place. They very kindly piloted us into to a snug sheltered inlet under the Village of Rongehu and in sight of their station.I got permission to go on shore with one of the Missionarys a Mr. William Hall, a gentleman I had known at the Revd. Samuel Marsdens at Parramatta where his Family and himself remained prior to his being stationed at this place. I received the greatest of hospitality from all the Brethren, and who gave me excellent advice for my future guidance through life, but which I am sorry to add was to be, like the morning dew before the sun, it escaped my memory before long. I was much surprised on my regaining my vessell to find my Cabin, and my Bed, taken up with the Captain and his newly acquired wife, I felt nettled, at haveing my bed and birth appropriated to so filthy a purpose, and took the liberty to tell him how ill I thought of it and at the same time said I expected a better example in him. He grew so enraged at		the missionaries arrive at the end of the year and the first mission is begun at Rangihoua Bay in the Bay of Islands. A small number of sealing vessels are operating/visiting Campbell, Macquarie and Auckland Islands. At least one visits the Bay of Islands while other also make provisioning stops in Foveaux Strait. Whaling ships and ships collecting timber from Tahiti and other islands in the Pacific also visit the Bay of Islands. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1814_in_New_Zealand Brig endeavour arrives from Hobart to Sydney 20th April 1814 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/628902?searchTerm=Endeavour ENGLISH The King chest of drawers and the early New Zealand missionaries BY VIVIEN CAUGHEY The King chest of drawers was one of the first recorded pieces of Western-made furniture to arrive in New Zealand. It was brought on the <i>Active</i> in 1814 by John King and his wife Hannah. Gift of Eleanor & Pamela Berry, 2007© CC-BY Auckland War Memorial Museum2007.38.1 John and Hannah King were one of three artisan missionary couples who came to	extant monumental statues, called <i>moai</i>, created by the early Rapa Nui people. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Easter_Island

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
my plain manner of dealing with him, that he ordered me to take up my bed and walk into the forecastle with the sailors, were I remained untill I left the vessell. My conduct in this affair brought down on me many sneers and much uncomfortableness while I remained with him. We did not remain more than eight days at Newzeland and only procured a few pigs and quantity of Fish and Potatoes. After leaving the Bay of Islands we steered a S.E. course under Favourable weather untill we got into 135 degrees W. Longitude and near 45 degrees of South latitude, when we altered our course for du north and saw the Island of Roppa on our Larbourd Bow on the 20th of July.		New Zealand with Rev Samuel Marsden to set up a mission in 1814. The Kings' belongings included a chest of drawers which are now part of the Auckland Museum collection. Marsden wrote in "Observations on the Introduction of the Gospel into the South Sea Islands: Being my first visit to New Zealand in December 1814": I directed that the settlers, their families, and everything belonging to them should be landed as soon as the building was ready for their reception ... on the following morning, Friday the 13th, Mr and Mrs King ... were landed and the vessel loaded and watered ready for sea. The New Zealand mission was originally based on the premise that civilised arts would precede conversions. To this end John King, a shoemaker, was appointed by Marsden and given training in flax dressing and twine spinning. They left England in September 1809, Marsden returning to Australia; King, as a single man, and fellow artisan William Hall with his wife Dinah, intending to continue to New Zealand. However, news of the burning of the <i>Boyd</i> at Whangaroa in December 1809 also reached Australia. King and Hall remained at Parramatta (now part of Sydney) with Marsden.	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		On 10 November 1812 John King married Hannah Hansen at St John's Church, Parramatta. Marsden was the officiating clergyman and the ceremony was witnessed by Dinah Hall and Thomas Hansen. On 28 August 1813, their first child, Philip Hansen King, was born. At the end of 1813 the third artisan missionary, Thomas Kendall, his wife Jane, and their family arrived in Port Jackson (now also known as Sydney harbour). Plans for the New Zealand mission were resurrected. Marsden bought the brig <i>Active</i> for the use of the mission; the first exploratory visit was undertaken by Kendall and Hall. Captain Hansen, Hannah's father, was offered command of the <i>Active</i>, and in November 1814 the party departed on its historic voyage to the Bay of Islands. https://www.aucklandmuseum.com/discover/collections/topics/king-chest-of-drawers Arrival of Rev. Samuel Marsden at the Bay of Island New ZealandIn 1813 Rev Marsden formed the New South Wales Society for Affording Protection to the Natives of the South Sea Islands and Promoting their Civilisation, and on 28 November 1814 set out with a party in the brig <i>Active</i>, which he had bought	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		for £1400, to maintain the Maoris' contact with civilization. (ADB Online) Others joining the expedition included Thomas Hansen, free settler, master; Alexander Ross, came free in the Surry, John Hunter, free by birth in NSW; Thomas Hamilton , free by servitude; William Campbell, free by certificate; Warrakee a New Zealander, Tommy, ditto; Dicka-hee, Otaheitan, Punnee, Bolabolan. Passengers William Hall, missionary, Mrs. Dinah Hall, wife of William Hall, William Hall aged 3; Thomas Kendall, missionary, Mrs. Jane Kendall; Thomas Henry and William Kendall children of the above, John King, missionary; Mrs. Hannah King; Philip King aged 15 months; Thomas Hensen junior, son to the master, Mrs. Hannah Hansen wife of the Master; John Liddiard Nicholas, free settlers and eight New Zealanders and Chiefs. The following convicts also joined the expedition - Walter Hall arrived as a prisoner on the Archduke Charles. In 1814 he was given special permission to join a missionary expedition to New Zealand on the condition of Rev. Samuel Marsden giving security that Hall would return to New South Wales within 3 years. Patrick/Henry Shaffery who arrived on the Sugar Cane and Richard Stockwell who arrived on the Earl Spencer were permitted to join the expedition likewise. Narrative of a	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		Voyage to New Zealand: Performed in the Years 1814 By John Liddiard Nicholas https://jenwilletts.com/colonial_events/1814.htm August 18th 1817 Schooner Endeavour is new https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2177381?searchTerm=colonial%20schooner%20Endeavour# The Boyd massacre occurred in December 1809 when <u>Māori</u> residents of <u>Whangaroa Harbour</u> in northern <u>New Zealand</u> killed and ate between 66 and 70 Europeans.^[1] This is reputedly the highest number of Europeans killed by Māori in a single event in New Zealand, and the incident is also one of the bloodiest instances of <u>cannibalism</u> on record. The massacre is thought to have been in revenge for the whipping of a young Māori chief^[2] by the crew of the sailing ship <u>Boyd</u>. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boyd_massacre	
This Island is situated in Lat. 27.36.S. and Long. 144.11.W. It is mountainous and very craggy and those mountains which form the high land are singularly broken and form irregular bones, it is the southernmost of all	The names for the Marquesa Islands as anglo and hard to define	In 1826, the first European missionary to Rapa, the Rev. John Davies, quoted Judges 18:7 in seeing the Rapans as 'dwelling carelessly, quiet and secure, and having no business with any man'	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
the Islands that are scattered through the South, or Pacific Ocean. We made up for the island and the next day were got within one league off the shore, when a few Canoes come a longside but the inhabitants were very shy at first and it was with much trouble one or two on board, but soon found that they grew bold enough and began to steal any thing they could lay their hands on, with which they leaped, with their prize into the Water. Our Master grew suspicious of them and cleared the decks and broke away from their Island for the Marquesas Islands. We had not left this Island three days before we found that our Water was nearly all out and it was necessary to put all hands on an allowance of one quart per diem. Our want did not end here for on the Cheif Mate overhawling the Stores, only an cask of flour two bags of Rice, one cask of rotton Pork and 1 cask of salt fish was to be found on board; This conduct of the Owners and Master was shamefull in the extreme, but was not an uncommon thing with the Sydney ship-owners who are not over Scrupilous of letting falsehood in shiping the stores on board their vessells - and all too often the Masters conive at the owners nigardly conduct. We had had neither Tea, or Coffee since we left Newzeland. The day after we made the above discovery we encountered a dreadfull gale at N.W. which drove us out to the southward full two hundred Legues, being compelled to drive under our foresail close reefed as soon as the Gale abated we lay becalmed Ten days	Maydaland could be Mangareva Southern most island is called Fatu Hiva. Gambier Island could be what he is referring to. Sir Henry Martins island is likely to refer to one of the Society Islands	(in Stokes n.d.:28; an idiomatic rendering of the passage). It was to some extent, possibly to a great extent, quite illusory. Rapa was certainly isolated by comparison with most of East Polynesia, and it was small, mountainous and relatively cold, but even the first European visitors found that Rapans exhibited evidence of contact with the outside world, and within Rapan traditions, historical observations and ethnographic data which together form the stuff of ethnohistory, the theme of contact and change is illustrated continually. http://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p204851/pdf/ch023.pdf The Marquesas Islands (/ma:r'keisəs/; French: <i>îles Marquises</i> or <i>Archipel des Marquises</i> or <i>Marquises</i>; Marquesan: <i>Te Henua 'Enana</i> (North Marquesan) and <i>Te Fenua 'Enata</i> (South Marquesan), both meaning "the land of men") are a group of volcanic islands in French Polynesia, an overseas collectivity of France in the southern Pacific Ocean. The Marquesas are located at 9.7812° S, 139.0817° W. The highest point is the peak of Mount Oave (French: <i>Mont Oave</i>) on Ua Pou island at 1,230 m (4,035 ft) above sea level.^[3]	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
during which time we were allowed to one Gill of water per day. At last the wind sprang up from the S.E. and we bore off for the Island of Maydaland the southernmost of the Marquesas Islands which we made on the 28th day of August, having been then three weeks on the scanty allowance of one gill of water per day and 14 day of that time on half a pint of boiled rice one onion, and two capsycombs per day. Indead we grew so weak that we were scarce able to work the vessell in our watches; - to add to our Mortification we were not able to reach this Island in time to make a landing and in the night we got Blown abreast of the Island of Santu Christiana, were we got becalmed and in the Night a strong breeze sprang up and we bore down to Sir Henry Martins Island the largest and westernmost of the Group, were we got snugly moored in Tipu Bay on the S.E. side of the Island.		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marquesas_Islands	
The natives of this place appeared very shy at our approach and we could get but three Canoes along side the whole day. They brought us a quantity of Grean nd dry Coconuts the water ofwhich was very gratefull to us, we were afraid of landing in the day time, but stole on shore in the night and filled a quantity of small kegs with excellent fresh water, from a delightfull runing stream that fell from the high lands opposite were we lay, and the next day we procured a few sweet potatoes, a porker, and	The Island is not spelt Tipu but Tupai and it is the northern most island of Marquesas in Tahiti	On the morning of Oct. 25, 1813, the inhabitants of Nuku Hiva—the largest of 15 islands comprising Polynesia’s remote Marquesas—awoke to the startling sight of a six-ship flotilla approaching from the east across the cobalt-blue South Pacific. While the islanders were accustomed to occasional visits by whaling vessels seeking fresh water or shelter from storms, never had so	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
some ripe Plantains, all of which were very acceptable to us. We lay in this Bay three days, when we found that the supply of fresh provisions altho very scanty, renovated our health and spirits and enabled us to work our schooner into Arpu Bay six miles to the north of the Tipu District, where the natives were very freindly and the cheifs came on hoard, and received such presents as was given them. We were told at this place by the natives the cause of the Tipues being so shy with us, and indeed they treat all white people in the same manner it appears that Capt. Porter, of the U. States, frigate Essex, rendevoused at an harbour on the southside of this Island, and assisted the Inhabitants of that side to make ware and destroy a great part of the Tipus, who were on terms of Ill will, with Porters freinds, at Port Anna Maria. This has made a very unfavourable impression on the minds of the Tipu's, towards all foreigners who vissit them - we were also told that they would have made an attack on us, but for fear of a ship that lay in a bay on the north side of the Island, which we found to be an American Ship from Canton, bound to Rio. We did not remain long with the Arpues, in consequence of not being able to procure any Sandell wood, but took our leave of them on the 12th of Septr, and got round into Port Anna Maria Bay abreast of the Fortification that Capt. Porter had erected		many masts appeared over the horizon at one time. Though five of the new arrivals appeared nonthreatening, the lead ship was anything but. Significantly larger than its companions, it boasted three tall masts and a row of gunports along either side of a hull painted black as death. Even to the islanders' untrained eyes the vessel was obviously a warship. The vessel was in fact the frigate USS Essex, but despite the ship's menacing appearance its captain, 33-year-old David Porter, had not brought his small fleet to remote Nuku Hiva looking for a fight. He simply needed a place to hide. The Marquesas seemed the perfect place for Porter and his small fleet to lay low while overhauling Essex In the wake of their defeat the Hapa'as asked for terms, and Porter negotiated a weekly tribute of hogs and fruit. Hearing of the clash, other tribes sent representatives to meet with the captain. They, too, agreed to provide the Americans and their captured British whalers with food as the men worked on the ships of the improvised fleet. https://www.historynet.com/porter.htm	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
while he lay in this Island. We found the natives very freindly and the fair sex very frail, and good natured to an extreme. The latter are not allowed by the custom of the place to get into a Canoe, so that they swim on board, and ashore again, this to them is no hardship for they are excellent swimmers.		In 1814, four sailors from an American ship were stranded on the rocky island. One survived for three years until being rescued by a passing ship https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motu_Iiti_(Marquesas_Islands) Mangareva Island is the name of Gambier Islands http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-Buclntr-t1-body-d8-d1.html 1812-1814, Porter, David, A voyage in the south seas ... with particular details of the Gallipagos (<i>sic</i>) and Washington Islands ... Frigate <i>Essex</i>, London, 1823. MARQUESAS.	
I must relate a circumstance wich will excite a laugh in my readers and our expence - from our laying at Tipu, and Arpu Bays being fed on fresh provisions, our health were considerably recruited by the time we arrived at this place we might be called in good condition and on seeing the Fair Sex so uncommonly kind our Crew felt some curious desire towards them, and agreed that each would share their Hammock with them, for the Night, this was no sooner proposed, than	Cannibalism is confirmed	The islands lay across the trade winds and were the first significant stopping places for food, water and wood after the long haul from the Horn or from the whaling grounds of the Eastern Pacific. By the map they might seem to have been more important to Pacific whalers than in fact they have been: upwind from Tahiti, more northern than the usual route from the Horn, more	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
complied with by them, each wishing to vie with his shipmate in seeing his Partner clean, and comfortable all agreed to dress each of them up in a clean shirt for the night, this the Fair thought very kind, and expected that it was for a Gift of Love, and at day light every woman in the Schooner Jumped into the water with our shirts much against our will. The next day the ship King George, of Sydney arrived in quest of Sandall wood. Dureing our stay we had made inquiries and found that there was a Bay at the S.W. end of the Island, were Sandell wood, was to be procured in large quantities. We, on receiving this intelligence ran down to this place, which is called by the seamen, "Double Bay" and by the natives, "Chekuee". The entrance into this Bay, or Port, is very narrow, and very difficult to get out of, the winds commonly blowing into the Bay, and the entrance being so narrow, that it will not allow of a vessells beating out. We lay in this place six weeks, dureing which time we procured from the natives, by bartering, Muskets, Whales teeth, and Ironmongery, with them in exchange, seventy five Tons of Sandlewood, which was worth £7000 sterling in the China market. Our trade did not cost more than £40 stg. and the outfit did not exceed £500 pounds. At the full of the moon, the wind changed to the N.W. which enables us to leave this place. We found the natives to be very kind, and honest in their dealings with us, but we always kept a good lookout and kept the		southerly than the normal Spanish route from South America. The known harbours were good, but not altogether safe. Food and water supplies were uncertain. I he sandalwood traders discovered the Marquesas in 1810, but they had cleared the islands within six years.⁶ David Porter had dreamt dreams of American glory in the Pacific and took possession of the islands for the United States, but the Americans were more successful in forgetting this episode than the French. In 1842 the French, deluded beyond measure by the same dreams, acquired the islands with pomp and circumstance.¹ But decay had already set in and their history had begun its long, slow slide into the grave of forgotten societies and forgotten places https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/114774/2/b13546387.pdf As the landing party reboarded the ship, the Tayee women lined the beach, waving coyly to the crewmen aboard Essex and the five captured whalers anchored around it. Those who'd gone ashore soon told their shipmates about the very warm welcome they'd received, and those who'd stayed aboard soon lined the rails, anxious to experience similar degrees of hospitality. Wary of	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
vessell always clear of Idlers, a practice all vessells should attend to, at any of the Idolatrous Islands in the South Seas. The natives of all this group of Islands are canables, and will in times of scarceity kill and eat their own freinds, and I have known them to eat their own relatives in war. We procured two casks of flour, and five cwt. of Bread, from the King George, which was all we had on board to victual 14 hands with to Sydney. On quitting Double Bay, we bore off for Tahiti, were our Master intended to procure more provisions. We passed the Pearl Islands or the Cow Island of Anaa, on the 14th of Nov. the wind blowing freshand in our favour, we did not call at this Island, which is very low, nearly levell with the waters edge, it is of Coral formation, and covered with light drift sand, and is well studed with the Palm, and Coconut trees; there is one very narrow entrerance into a very Large Lagoon, were the Pearl oyster, are plentiful in about five fathom water.		allowing the men shore leave till he'd met with Gattanewa, Porter also appreciated the potential blowback if he didn't allow his men access to the women. Thus once the ship was securely moored, he again dispatched the whaleboats to the beach. They returned filled with women, who eagerly paired off with the men. Petty officers with keys to storerooms found some privacy, while topmen led their new friends aloft to the masthead platforms. Porter retired to his cabin alone, though he could hear raucous laughter and other noises through the thin bulkheads. He reasoned the exchange was only natural, given his men had endured enforced celibacy for long months since their last shore leave in Chile. Maury and Wilson had explained that Marquesans considered nudity and sex a part of everyday life. "If there was any crime, the offense was ours, not theirs," Porter wrote. "They acted in compliance with the customs of their ancestors." After their initial orgy, the men seemed to settle down. Porter proudly noted in his journal that each man confined himself to one steady female partner. Everyone, that is,	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		save for his 12-year-old stepson, Midshipman (and future U.S. Navy admiral) David Farragut, and two others not yet 15. They were confined to the ships. https://www.historynet.com/porter.htm	
We saw the Island of Mater, the easternmost of the Georgian Group, on the 16th and the beautiful Island of Tahiti was full in view on the Morning of the 17th we being about eight leagues to the N.E. of it. This Island is very high, the top of the mountains are seen far above the clouds, indeed so much has been said of this Eden, by Cook, Wallace, Vancouver, and Ellis, that it leaves me nothing to say of it. I shall therefore refer my readers to the able writing of the latter author (Ellis) for a full description of the Island and I shall confine myself to particular events that happened me in this group of Islands during my stay amongst them. Our hero arrives at Emeo Island - he falls in love with the Chief's daughter, Mananna - Pihe advises him to leave the ship and try to win her hand - Pihe and Cox help him leave the ship - he hides in the mountains for 3 days - welcomed by the Chief. Our vessel did not put in at this Island, but we bore down for the Island of Emeo, situated 12 miles, more west - which place we	There is a Haumi Morrea Family History Centre suggesting Haume might be a village	William Ellis (29 August 1794 – 9 June 1872) was an English missionary and author. He travelled through the Society Islands, Hawaiian Islands, and Madagascar, and wrote several books describing his experiences. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Ellis_(missionary) From the time of Opuhara's death. Tati became head-chief of the Tevas, and during the next forty years, till his own death, his influence was the strongest in the island. His great task was to keep the peace, and, with all his power and wisdom, his hands were always full. Between the Pomares, the rival districts, the English missionaries and the French fleets, he was seldom without care. Neither the missionaries nor the natives had any idea of allowing Pomare to fall back into his old ways. They made him	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
arrived at on the 18 of Nov. and howled into Taroa Harbour, called by the Natives "Vaera" were we refitted the vessell and made preparation for sea. It is customary in those islands, for the Natives to chuse a particular Individual, as a Freind, to whom they make presents, and indeed well supply with fruit all the time he stays in the Harbour, for which a small present of a few triffls, in return is a sufficient acknowledgement. I had one of those who attended me on all occations, and who made it his study to please me in every particular - his Name was "Pihe" a man of family, and could speak very good English, having been once at Port Jackson when a youth. I was introduced by him, to Omowmow(?), the Cheif of Afareaitu, and by the latter, to his Daughter, Mananna, a Girl of fifteen, we had not been long in each others company before I felt, how, I cannot describe, - to be brief, I was in love,! but how to attain the object of my early affections, was almost an insurmountable difficulty in my way, I dispaired of ever accomplishing - I felt as, I suppose all feel who are in love. I very much disliked the Master of the Schooner, for ever after the Newzeland affair he was any thing but kind to me - I one day opened my mind to to my Freind "Pihe" who said I had better leave the Schooner and he would secret me in the mountains untill the vessell left the Islands, but he said he could do nothing in the love bussiness, as Mananna, was a Cheif's Daughter, and the Laws forbid him, to be seen interfering in any such matter, he being		refrain from massacre or revenge after the battle of Fei-pi. Although the Papara people could never quite be friends with the man who had murdered their sisters and cousins, Tati succeeded where a weak or a bad man would have only made matters worse. He began by the usual island method of binding Pomare to him by the strongest possible ties. The rapid extinction of chiefly families in Tahiti had left the head-chief of Eimeo or Moorea heir to most of the great names and properties in both islands. Marama, head-chief of Moorea, had only one heir, Marama Arii manihinihi, a woman, and, as I have said, a cousin, or sister in the island mode, of Pomare. This great heiress, almost the last remnant of the three or four sacred families of the two islands, was given by Pomare in marriage to Tati's son, immediately after Tati himself was restored to his rights as head-chief of the Tevas. Had Pomare possessed a son of his own, he would hardly have let so great a prize go to a rival; and nothing proves so well the new state Moorea or Eimeo is a small island, not quite thirty miles in circuit, and with paths across, at a few points, through mountains which are not so high as those of Tahiti, but more striking in their	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
only a "Malebole" or yeoman - but he said if I had been the son of a landholder, and had sufficient address I might make proposals without any risk; This advice I considered excellent and particularly from an uneducated Indian, and gave me great encouragement to sue my "Fair one" whom I now loved to distraction.		outlines. http://southseas.nla.gov.au/journals/maru/165.html Afareaitu is an associated commune on the island of Mo'orea, in French Polynesia. It is part of the commune Moorea-Maiao. The name Moorea is a recent one, a substitution at the beginning of the 19th century for the old name "Aimeho", commonly called "Aimeo" or "Eimeo". This was the name given to designate the home of the ruling family. Moorea was substituted for Aimeho when the ruling family adopted it after hearing that the high priest of one of their marae, Nuurua, had had a vision of a very beautiful yellow lizard, moorea, and it became a sort of family symbol. The name of the chiefs of this family, Marama, means moon, and it is said that they were descended from Taaroa and Hina, goddess of the moon. There were four branches of this family, in Moorea, Huahine, Porapora (Bora-Bora) and Mataiea Fahiti). Becoming powerful, the Atiro'o refused to pay homage to the Marama at Haapiti and their marae, and created a separate place of worship. Then, when the Atiro'o	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
		murdered two Haapiti twins who had mocked them. the population rose up in revolt and, led by Marama, conquered the districts of Opunohu, Vaiare and Te'avaro. His only rival was the arii of Varari who, by mistakenly refusing the homage of the people of Afareaitu, left the field open to Marama, who accepted it. By a later alliance Marama obtained leadership over Varari and Nu'urua According to Arii Taimai, the Marama were the rulers of Moorea up to the time of Cook, and the princes mentioned by the first discoverers were only the vassals of the Marama. However, it is strange that Cook and the first Europeans who went to Moorea heard only about these secondary chiefs and heard nothing about the Marama. Elsewhere the Marama were allied with the Teva of Papara, a powerful Tahitian family, and with the Pomare, a family that was to become royal. https://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_5/b_fdi_18-19/24232.pdf	

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
There was a person on board, whose name was Cox, the armourer, who had been long a resident on these Islands, and was well acquainted with the Cheifs. Him I let into the Secret, and he served me very much, for one day we were on shore together, when eight or ten of the Cheifs came to the Beach where we were pay(.) our Boats bottom, and entered freely into conversation with Cox who stated to them, that I was the owner of a considerable property in New South Wales, and that I had come on purpose from my own country to vissit theirs for my pleasure, and to gain correct information of their Country, manners, and customs, and that the Master of the vessell had used me very ill, by placing me with the common seamen in the vessell. This discourse had such an effect on them that Omowmow came up to me and pressed to closed to him and said what a bad gaurduan the Master had been and what would my freinds do with him when I got home again. Cox, replied that it would not be safe for me to go back in the vessell with him - but that he had advised me to remain some time on this Island with them and take the first conveyance home - they said they thought it would be very advisable. Thus far encouraged I made up my mind to leave the Schooner that night and communicated my desires to Pihe, who came along side in a small canoe at the hour of 11 o'clock, at Night my watch being on deck from ten to twelve, which afforded me an		Missionary's in Papetoi have been confirmed https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-331794454/view?sectionId=nla.obj-336667707&partId=nla.obj-331807643#page/n87/mode/1up 1815 High Priest <i>Patii</i> of <i>Moorea</i> is converted to Christianity. Pomare and the converts war against the <i>Opuhara</i>. Battle of <i>Feipi</i> and victory to the Christians. The defeated are forgiven.	Two of the best commentaries on the pre-Christian period make a useful distinction between the rank of an <i>ari'i fanau</i> (a chief by birth), as entitlement to social respect, and his political position won by personal leadership and the corporate success of his clan. ⁴ In the matter of rank there were a number of criteria in evidence, often cited by contemporary observers—a place in the clan <i>marae</i>, the right to impose sanctions, the summons of assemblies, the wearing of sacred regalia, generosity and wise management of clan and lineage inheritance. But most of these privileges and duties were the concomitants of rank. Fundamentally they derived from the <i>ari'i's</i> birth and his family connections with other senior members of the aristocratic caste of Tahiti and neighbouring islands http://www.jps.auckland.ac.nz/document//Volume_76_1967/Volume_76%2C_No._4/Te_Hau_Pahu_Rahi%2C_by_Colin_Newbury%2C_p_477_-_514/p1

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
excellent opportunity to get my Box, and Bed into the canoe. Previous to my elopement, I called up Cox (for fear of the Natives takeing advantage of my leving the Schooner ungauded) who kept the remainder of my watch on deck and allowing the Canoe sufficient time to get well off ere he gave the alarm of my absence - Pihe, and myself paddled at a great rate for six mile between the reef and the main land and at day light we had got quite out of sight and went on shore at "A-ti-ma-ha", gathered gathered some ripe Plantains, and other fruit and proceeded to Mootea, were we left our Canoe and walked to Haume a village, and district to the north of Afariaitu. Here we alted untill night when Pihe, unknown to any of the other natives took me up into a very high Mountain, where I remained for three days untill I saw the Schooner go out to sea and was lost sight off in the Western Sky.I now was all anxiety how I should get to the object of my wishes, and when I got to her, how I should win her affections, and when I had captivated those, how I was to procure a livelyhood, all those Quickotic nototions ran strong in my mind. On the 4th day, Pihe, faithfull to his trust came up to me, and said Omowmow, the cheif, had returned to his District, from Pa-pe-to-ai, the residence of the Missionarys, and wanted me down to talk to him of my country and that he must give me up to this cheif, for that Cox, had told the Cheifs, that I was a younge cheif in my own Country and that I could not live with him,			

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alto he was a Matabole, and on saying which, the poor fellow caught me in his arms, and burst into tears.			
Tanya O'Neill is publishing an article on JHB's Tahiti expeditions following her research.			

Further research interests:

- Can we prove a relationship between Jane and Janet Paterson in primary evidence?