

# Camden Calling



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**Normal Membership Subscriptions:** Single A\$25.00 Couples A\$30.00  
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### RESEARCH FEES

Non- members use of Resources- \$5.00 per session.  
Written enquires \$25.00 – provides up to fifteen printed or photocopied pages.  
A4 size stamped addressed envelope to be included with your enquiry.

### RESEARCH CENTRE

Family History Room  
Camden Library/Museum Complex.  
John Street. Camden. NSW 2570  
**Thursday** 10.00am – 3.00pm  
**Friday** 10:00am – 3.00pm  
**Saturday** 9:30am – 12 noon  
(Closed late December to late January)

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Camden Area Family History Society Inc. is held on the first Tuesday of August each year, immediately following the general meeting.

THE SOCIETY MEETS ON THE FIRST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH (EXCEPT JANUARY) AT 7:30PM IN THE COMMUNITY MEETING ROOM OF THE LIBRARY/MUSEUM COMPLEX, JOHN STREET CAMDEN.

MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS ALL WELCOME

## ~ Camden Calling ~

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**Camden Calling is the Journal of the Camden Area Family History Society Inc. published twice a year in May and November, it is free to members and \$2.00 for non-members.**

Articles for inclusion are to be handed to the Editor no later than the meetings of April and October.

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**This Society does not accept responsibility for information contained or opinions expressed by authors in this Journal.**

# President's Report

What a year it has been, almost time for our AGM. I would like to encourage members to think about holding a position on our Committee or as a volunteer in the research room.

The Committee meets the last Tuesday of the Month at the Library

We have had some very interesting talks this year starting with our own Ron Dunbar talking about his research into his family.

Tony gave an interesting talk on using the Internet, to research our ancestors, using Find my Past and Ancestry.

Speaking about the Internet we are now connected and by the time of this publication we should have Find my Past and Ancestry connected to the research room.

A fee will be charged to non members to help recover some of the cost and allow us to use the web site longer.

Just a reminder to members that you can use the research room at any time the library is open, all we ask is that you sign in when you pick up the keys.

Our April talk by David Deasey on the Boar War was most informative giving us a prelude to what started the war.

In May we had Alison Spencer from Penrith Library talking about Post Cards. What a source of information these old post cards can hold, don't throw out any old post cards until you examine them and see what information it reveals to you.

The bus trip to Joadja had to be cancelled due to heavy rainfall in the Joadja Area, we are planning to have a second attempt to visit later in the year. Watch the Valley Voice for details.

**Ray Herbert, President, CAFHS**

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## **Editorial**

My apologies for the lateness of this journal. I was unable to complete it before heading off overseas. The journal is larger than previous editions, but should provide some interesting reading.

There are two articles written by Clare Jackson on her family research, kindly donated by Tony Jackson. Barbara Sulley has given a copy of two items that her mother treasured. This includes a letter written to the children of Australia, by Prince Edward in 1920 after a visit to Australia and an 'In Memoriam' card issued to the British public on the death of Queen Victoria. There is a short article on the Faithful family of Camelot and a few snippets of heraldic information on the Onslow family. By far the largest article is titled, Camden and the Boer War, submitted by Ray Herbert. This article is accompanied by very interesting newspaper articles, which are better read on computer or ipad, than in printed form. Lastly, there is a list of recent acquisitions available in the family history library.

**Cathey Shepherd**  
**Editor**

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# Membership

C.A.F.H.S. Inc. Membership fall due on the **1<sup>st</sup> July each year**, the prompt renewal of your membership is appreciated. To ensure all your details are current, e.g. telephone number and email addresses, please complete a Members Information Update form if they have changed or notify the Membership Officer.

Normal Membership:

Single \$25.00 Couple \$30.00

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Single \$20.00 Couple \$25.00

**We welcome new members from Australia and Overseas.**



### **FAMILY HISTORY OF CLARE JACKSON (NEE RHEINBERGER) (1949 – 2012)**

Where to start? I suppose my interest in family history was ignited by the stories my mother used to tell about her forebears. Some have proved accurate whilst others, like the claim that her great grandmother was the daughter of a baronet, seem to have been embellishments to cover her true origin. I was lucky in that other members of the family have already produced histories of some branches of the family so a lot of ground work was already done. My paternal side had also been put together at least for his father's family and regular gatherings are held by the Rheinberger/Schneider descendants. But of course there were many gaps and branches to fill in.

My mother's family was my first interest, so I will start with her maternal ancestors who also have been in Australia the longest.

My great grandmother, **Mary Johnson nee Byrne**, made a list of her uncles and aunts for someone. In the case of her aunts she used their surnames only, with Miss Byrne beside them. Erroneously she lists two deceased half brothers **Thomas and James Sykes** as Byrne, before the youngest **Byrne** son William. She then says that her grandmother married their schoolmaster **George Sykes** and had one son Uncle Sykes. The schoolmasters name was actually William and George was the uncle's name. She calls her grandfather Captain Byrne when in reality he was a private in Macarthur's company of the NSW Corps. My mother understood that Thomas and James Sykes were William's children from a previous marriage but in reality they were younger brothers to George. As both were deceased before Mary was born I can understand the mistake and also the parents had not actually married until after the first two boys were born. This was due to the fact that a married convict had to have been in the colony for 7 years without any communication with their previous spouse, then it could be assumed they were dead and he was free to remarry. I have traced a wife and 4 children for **William Sykes** in London. Mary also states that she did not know the birthdates or baptismal names of some of her aunts but gives Aunt **Hammond's** as Hannah, where in fact it was Anne. Hannah was the wife of her uncle William. Mary was probably quite old when she prepared this information – she lived to over 102 years of age although she lost a year along the way and celebrated her 100<sup>th</sup> birthday a year late. I have a letter of thanks to my mother for the party she gave to celebrate her birthday. It is in Gran's own handwriting and is well written without any sign of shakiness.

The true story of “Captain Byrne” and his family is this: Patrick arrived in 1796 on board the “Marquis Cornwallis” one of a rebellious load of Irish convicts, probably rebels. He was from Carlow but no record of his crime has been found. His future wife **Sarah Roberts nee Best**, alias **Catapodi**, arrive on the “Britannia” in 1798 bringing with her a daughter, Caroline, who would have been about 1 year old on arrival. Her husband, **Roberts**, had been hung for forgery and the child's father **Peter Catapodi**, was his partner in crime and had gotten

away with it. Sarah had been convicted of stealing a quilt from the room she and Peter Catapodi were renting and pawning it for 4 shillings. Her co-accused, Catapodi, again got off scot-free while she was sentenced to 7 years transportation. This is the ancestor Gran claimed was the daughter of a baronet. Patrick and Sarah were married in Parramatta by Samuel Marsden in September 1799 and Patrick joined the NSW Corps shortly before their eldest child was born in May 1801. He died on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1808 6 months before his 5<sup>th</sup> child was born. The story goes that he was amongst troops marched from Parramatta to Sydney as part of the uprising against Governor Bligh which was on Australia Day 1808, he caught a chill and died a couple of months later as a result. While the nature of the illness cannot be ascertained the records do confirm that he was on sick leave from the end of January till his death so this story does have some substance. Sarah was given a 10 year lease of a house block in Parramatta near the barracks, after Patrick's death.

Sarah married **William Sykes** in December 1812. The couple already had 2 sons George (1810) and Thomas (1812) and a 3<sup>rd</sup> James was born in 1815.

The name 'William' given to Patrick's posthumous son suggests to me that William Sykes was probably around by the time he was born. Sykes, an innkeeper, had arrived on the Fortune in 1806 having been convicted of receiving a barrel of stolen beer and sentenced to 14 years transportation. Incidentally the person who stole the beer only got a 7 year sentence. He was assigned to the Macarthur's and possibly because he was a literate man may have been given the task of teaching the children. I haven't looked into it but I believe Elizabeth Macarthur did have some of the local children educated with her own children and that Sarah's children may have been among these. Gran did say Sykes was the children's schoolmaster but further research is needed.

William was among the first group of people to be given a grant at Appin in 1811 this was then expanded after a visit to the area by Governor Macquarie in 1815 who noted William's industriousness.

William later handed the property over to his son George and opened an inn which is still standing opposite St. Bede's Church in the main street of Appin.

Patrick's eldest son John is said to have accompanied Hume and Hovell but he is not mentioned officially. I think it is more likely that he did accompany Hume on his earlier short trips south to Goulburn and Yass, as they were neighbours and his half sister Caroline was married to Hume's wife's nephew. By 1823 John had moved to Spring Valley in the Lake George District to which other members of the family later followed. At the age of 32 he married **Anne Healy** daughter of **Matthew Healy** an innkeeper at the old township of Goulburn and **Eliza Hughes**. It is thought that the stables at Riversdale near the Goulburn goal was originally this inn. Both Anne's parents were convicts from Dublin. Her birth year is given as 1819 but my investigation of her parents arrival in the country make this impossible and that she was only a young infant when baptised by John Therry in 1820, making her only about 14 and 1/2 at the time of her marriage. This marriage produced 17 children of which 14 survived to adulthood. The 5<sup>th</sup> of these children, Mary, was my great grandmother.

I have been unable to establish the whereabouts of Eliza from the time of Anne's birth at Parramatta till she turns up again 30 years later as a widow, **Eliza Buckley**, living with Anne and her growing family. She was also blind. I have obtained a copy of her certificate of freedom dated 28 December 1829, which states she is the wife of Maurice Buckley, and lived at 27 Castlereagh St. Sydney. She had arrived on the "Elizabeth" in 1818 convicted of robbery with a 7 year sentence.

The descendants of **Sarah Best**'s 9 children have spread far and wide. The daughter she brought with her from England married **John Kennedy** a neighbour of Appin who is said to have seen this pretty young girl at his neighbours gate and decided then and there that he would marry her when she was old enough – this he did as soon as she turned 16 at St Matthews Windsor, he was close to twice her age. Most

of her 11 children married and became the owners, (along with some of their cousins), of vast tracts of land along the Billabong Creek from Jerilderie to Moulamaine. Two of the children married cousins from the Hume family. One son in law was later an MP in the NSW Parliament, he was a squatter **William Brodribb**, who published his Recollections of an Australian Squatter in 1883 (See TROVE - available to read in 34 libraries in NSW). In it he tells the sad events of the death of his two small daughters from diphtheria and his wife and baby son's battle to survive the illness. A number of these children's cousins and another sister also died in another outbreak of this disease.

Three of the Five Byrne children had land at Lake George and Yass and raised their families there. Anne married **Thomas Hammond** who obtained a 100 acre land grant at Campbelltown and later a block on the corner of Cordeaux and Queen Sts where he opened a public house. He also ran a number of schools. His property was named 'Clarimontes' and was in the vicinity of Bow Bowing creek. A grandson, **Robert Brodribb Hammond** (1870 – 1946), was the founder of Hammondville homes for families with fathers out of work during the depression and received an OBE for his work. His ashes are in St. Andrews Cathedral, Sydney.

The youngest son William became a boot maker and lived in Princes St. at the Rocks where the approaches to the Harbour Bridge are now. He became a leading member of the Irish community and a fundraiser for St. Patrick's Church. The boot making business was carried on within the family for many years near Town Hall.

**Matthew Healy** and **Eliza Hughes** seemed to have had a short relationship and I have not been able to find out where Eliza and her daughter Anne were for the first 9 years of Anne's life. She then appears living with her father at Goulburn, where he now has a wife **Catherine Dillon**, although I have been unable to find a marriage. Matthew drowned in the Campbelltown area leaving two daughters to Catherine and an unborn son. His grave has been heritage listed and is

near the grave of James Ruse in the Catholic Church cemetery in Campbelltown. Anne is not acknowledged on the headstone. I have as yet been unable to find anything on Catherine or her children.

There are a few small mysteries to be cleared up in this part of my family, but the first real mystery man is my great grandfather **James Johnson** who married **Mary Byrne** in 1867 and was drowned in 1872. At the coronial inquest it was the coroner that gave the details for his death certificate and so the important details like parents are missing. The inquest, incidentally, was held on the afternoon of his death. From his obituary notice I have names for his parents and the information that he was a native of Sydney but was raised in Carlton Victoria and had 3 sisters but I have had no luck in tracing any of them.

Mary was left with two daughters and a third was born 3 months after her father's death.

Her eldest daughter Catherine (Katie) became my grandmother. Katie was trained as a teacher and due to a bureaucratic bungle was sent to Cathcart, NSW rather than a school in the Collector region, which she had requested. She was later sent to the Bega area and it was there she met and married **James Nickle**, the native born son of Irish immigrants who had arrived in 1858 with their son and 4 daughters. Three more sons were born in Australia of which James was the youngest. The family worked for the Manning's who owned Kameruka as shepherds, and later purchased two settlers blocks of 40 acres each at Kanoona. They established a dairy farm, expanding these blocks to a larger farm as others found that 40 acres was not a viable proposition. The eldest son, Arthur, later developed his own farm at Numbugga, near Bega, which later was owned by James.

One thing I have learnt is not to assume anything. For example I used to think that if a child was unnamed, when registered, they had probably been stillborn or died shortly after birth, but although grandfather was registered at over one month of age he was still unnamed! Maybe his parents could not agree.

There is still more work to be done on the Nickle family. I know they came from the townland of Moveigh near Cookstown in Tyrone and John had at least one sister who came to Australia a few years prior and sponsored him and his family to Australia and a brother and nephew who went to America.

## Clare Jackson

[Editor: This is just a snippet of Clare's family story, there are some interesting people and some great stories, but still have a lot of questions to answer and research to do. No doubt we will hear more from this story as relatives of Clare can build on Clare's research. At least this article will go some way in helping them with their future research]

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### A LETTER from a bush kid to mum and dad

“Dear mum and dad,

“I am well. Hope youse are too. Tell me big brothers that the Army is better than workin' on the station- tell them to get in bloody quick smart before the jobs are all gone!”

“I wuz a bit slow in settlin' down at first, because ya don't hafta get outta bed until 6am. But I like sleepen' in now, cuz all ya gotta do before brekky is make ya bed and shine ya boots and clean ya uniform”

“No bloody horses to get in, no calves to feed, no troughs to clean- nothin'!! Ya haz gotta shower though, but it's not so bad, coz there's lotsa hot water and even a light to see what ya doin!”

“At brekky ya get cereal, fruit and eggs but there's no kangaroo steaks or goanna stew like mum makes. You don't get fed again until noon and by that time all the city boys are buggered because we've been on a

‘route’ march- geez its only just like walking to the windmill in the bullock paddock!”

“I keep getting’ medals for shootin’ – dunno why. The bullseye is as big as a dingo’s bum and it don’t move and it’s not firing back like the Johnsons did when our big scrubber bull got into their prize cows before the Ekka last year!”

“All ya gotta do is make yourself comfortable and hit the target – it’s easy! You don’t even load your own cartridges, they comes in little boxes, and ya don’t have to steady yourself against the roo bar.”

“Sometimes ya gotta wrestle with the city boys and I gotta be real careful coz they break easy- it’s not like fighting with the ringers all at once like we do at home after the muster.”

“I can’t complain about the army- tell the boys to get in quick before word gets around how bloody good it is.”

Your lovin’ daughter , Susan.

Submitted by Tony Jackson, from Military Modellers Society of Australia Newsletter.

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### **A letter to the children of Australia**

A letter from Edward, Prince of Wales, to the children of Australia, issued during his visit to Australia, dated 16 August 1920. A copy of this letter is in the National Museum of Australia. [Editor: This printed copy was given to me by member Barbara Sulley, who has it in her family collection and was given to her mother in 1920. A transcription follows.]



H. M. S. “Renown”

Sydney.  
16 August 1920

### Girls and Boys

My wonderful first visit to Australia is nearly over & I want to tell you before I sail how sorry I am to be going & to give you all my best wishes. All of you whom I have seen have given me delightfully kind welcomes of your own, & I only wish that I could have gone everywhere & not missed seeing any of you. –

I should like you all to remember my first visit, which I have enjoyed so much myself & so I have asked that as a special favour to me you may have an extra week’s holiday some time this year. –

Australia is a magnificent country & I think you very fortunate to have it for your own. Make up your minds to serve Australia well, for the future of every country depends before all things on the spirit of its girls and boys. –

You have a splendid example of patriotism before you in the men and women of Australia who fought & worked & won in the Great War. Your sailors and soldiers thought first of Australia & the Empire, not of themselves; & many gave up everything, even their lives, in order that Australia & the Empire might be safe & free. Many of Australia's women too served gallantly over sea, & others did all they could to help at home.

If you follow in their footsteps, you will make Australia one of the greatest & happiest countries in the World.

I want to say one thing more. You have all been told how great the British Empire is. Our flag, the union jack, flies in all British territories throughout the world as a sign that all British peoples stand together in peace as in war. Think always of Australia as part of that free Empire, which has withstood great trials & never failed. –

I am not going to say good bye, because I belong to Australia as much as to all the other British nations & shall come back whenever I can. Please always think of me as one of your own kin who will try to serve Australia as truly all his life as you will yourselves.

Edward P

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## A Place called Camelot



“Camelot, the grandest house near Camden on Sydney’s outskirts, was the location for filming of the latest Channel 7 drama series, A Place to Call Home”. In the last Camden Calling (Vol 16 No 2) there was a news article from the Camden Times of May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1912 called “The late Mr William Hugh Anderson. The Inquest”.

The inquest concluded that **William Hugh Anderson**, at “Camelot”, near Camden, on the 16<sup>th</sup> May, 1912, was found dead amongst the debris of a fire in a hayshed, and his death was caused through his own act while his mind was temporarily unhinged.

An interesting feature of the article is a listing of people who either worked or were associated with the Anderson family and Camden. This included **Albert Bellingham** (coachman at Camelot), **Robert Daniels** (employee of Camelot) and **Thomas Teasdale** (gardener at Camelot), **Dr. Allen** (local doctor) and **Dr. West** (medical practitioner and government medical officer for the Camden district), **William Schwarzer** (Sergeant of Police), **Catherine Quinlan** (nurse to Mrs Anderson), **Mr. Street** (bank manager, Camden). Also interesting in the article is the information that Dr. Allen had been attending the deceased during the previous two years during which time he suffered from melancholia and neurasthenia. He also states that Mr Anderson was of small stature and had a gold tooth. On several occasions attempts had been made to get Mr. Anderson to undergo sanatorium treatment for his condition and arrangements were being made for him to enter a sanatorium in Melbourne. Sergeant Schwarzer said he had known the deceased for 4 years and he was addicted to drink and of rather eccentric habits.

Mr William Hugh Anderson (known as Hugh) was born in 1869, the child of Alexander and Emma Anderson of Goulburn. He was 29 years of age and working as a gardener at “Springfield”(Goulburn), the property of William Pitt Faithfull, when Frances Lillian Faithfull, the youngest daughter announced she would marry the gardener. The marriage was held at St Saviours C of E Cathedral in Goulburn. And the wedding breakfast was held at “Springfield”.

Lillian was independently wealthy and the couple decided to settle in the Camden district. She was able to purchase “Kirkham House” from the Honourable James White. The Andersons moved into their new home, which Frances renamed ‘Camelot’, because when she first saw the house, she was reminded of the opening verse of Lord Tennyson’s “The Lady of Shalott”

“On either side the river lie, Long fields of barley and of rye,  
that clothe the world and meet the sky: and thro’ the field the road runs  
by, To many-towered Camelot.”

The marriage appeared to be a happy one, and they had a daughter, Clarice W.F. Anderson born in 1900. Twelve years later however, Hugh Anderson committed suicide at Camelot. Frances and Clarice were overwhelmed with grief. Frances donated a memorial drinking fountain to be erected in the village of Camden in the centre of Argyle Street and John Street, in memory of her husband. Frances also had a similar drinking fountain built at “Camelot”. The inscription on the fountains said,

“...Memoria in externa. W.H. Anderson ‘Camelot’ 16<sup>th</sup> May, 1912 –  
So we’ll drink to him in silence here. He’s followed up the track’.  
Where many a good man’s gone before. But ne’er a one came back  
Presented by Mrs W.H. Anderson

On the other side it says,

“in men whom men condemn as ill, I find so much of goodness still, In  
men whom men pronounce divine, I find so much of sin and blot, and I  
hesitate to draw a line, Between the two where god has not.

God sleeps in the stone, Dreams in the animal, and wakes in the man.  
Excelsior...”

In 1914 Frances Lillian Anderson threw herself into charity work, and was one of the foundation members to form the Australian Red Cross branch in Camden. She continued to live at Camelot until her death in 1948.

I have tried to show you how important newspaper articles are in your family history research. In Camden there are a number of large estates, including Camden Park and Brownlow Hill, who had many employees working for them. In the reporting of the inquest of Mr Anderson, it

gives you the names of the employees and their occupations. If you want to find out more about the Faithfull's and the Andersons, then use **TROVE** (access to pictures of the Faithfull family) and look at **Rootsweb** ( a free genealogy community that uses online forum, mailing lists and other resources to help people research their family history), or just Google the names.

References for this article

1. Newspaper – Camden News May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1912 The late Mr William Hugh Anderson. The inquest.
2. Rootsweb – Halls, Monks and Faithfull families by Janice Doughty. Parts 20 onwards)

Cathey Shepherd. CAFHS member.

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## **Camden and the Boer War**

Prior to Federation small troops of the Mounted Infantry Regiment were raised in 1888 and operated in New South Wales. They were renamed The New South Wales Mounted Rifles.

Camden and Picton had Half Troops of the Mounted Rifles these men were members of the Local Rifle Club and participated in Shoot at which the members of the Troop were handicapped and competed for prizes. 1st Prize One pound and 10 Shillings down to 5<sup>th</sup> Place of 5 shillings.

It is interesting to note the following Handicaps Private Taplin 2 points Capt. Thompson 6 Points, Lt. Onslow 8 points, Pte Veness 14 points and Private Zglinski 25 points.

With the outbreak of war in South Africa, "A" Squadron of the New South Wales Mounted Rifles was established with Captain John Macquarie Antill as the Commanding Officer.

Twenty-Five men from the Camden and Picton Troops formed a part of the Squadron.

The Camden News of the 26<sup>th</sup> October 1899 reports that Camden was particularly lively by the members of the Camden Half Company undergoing Medical test and collecting equipment prior to going to the war in the Transvaal.

Among the troops present were, Lt G. M. Onslow, Sergt Major Holman Sergt Richards, Sergt Hawkey, Cpl Nethery and Privates, Butler, Rex Smith, Axam, Mills, Parson, Sharpe, Burke, Potts and Longhurst.

The men chosen are fine in Physique and are well-trained horseman.

The Squadron was dispatched to South Africa on the 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1899 on the ship “Aberdeen” which arrived in Capetown on the 6th December 1889.

In a letter home to his father Captain Antill writes of the voyage to South Africa. His letter was published in the Camden New of the 4<sup>th</sup> January 1900.

The squadron left Capetown on the 21<sup>st</sup> December for De Arr. The squadron was issued with Khaki uniforms and with new magazine rifles to replace their existing weapons.

### **Soldiers Turn out Kit**

The turnout kit for each member consisted of Drill trousers and jacket, Cholera belt, drawers, socks and coats all worn with a belt. They carried a Rifle and 150 rounds of ammunition. An overcoat without a cape was carried on their back with a mess tin in the coat.

Inside the coat was an extra pair of socks, Vaseline, towel and soap. In the kit bag were spare boots, shirt and waterproof sheet and a half a blanket.

The South African people called the Australians the “Gore Hunters”.

## LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ANTILL.

### THE ABERDEEN TROOPSHIP IN A STORM.

Mr. J. M. Antill, of Jarvisfield, has received a letter from his son, Capt. Antill, who went in the Aberdeen in command of the Mounted Rifles and Infantry detachments to South Africa. In the course of it he says, in a letter written on board, just before he reached Port Elizabeth:—"We had very rough weather since we left Albany, and I thought, more than once, we would lose a lot of the horses. It was a frightful storm, and one could only stand and hope the fixings would not give way, hugh seas breaking over the ship. It seemed impossible for the horses to stand, but they got very cunning, and swayed backwards and forward like old salts. Some of them got down, and then came the job of landing them on their feet again. It was no light work, as, having been standing for a month and being very weary, they preferred stopping as they were. But this could not be chanced, owing to the danger of them kicking the next horses and breaking their legs. Many of my men were also laid up at the very time their services were most required. They had been vaccinated a week before, and as the lymph was bad I had 35 men down with what seemed a sort of blood poisoning, the temperature of 12 of them being over 103.5. But at the time I am writing they are all doing better, and I hope to land them well, although weak. All the N.C.O.'s. and men behaved splendidly all through. A gust carried away part of the roofing of the stables, and it sailed across the ship, just missing a dozen men, but fortunately hurting none of them. The ship officers are a capital lot of fellows, and they, with our officers, constitute a very happy family. All our officers, N.C.O.'s., and men are very impatient to get at the Boers." Near the end of his letter, Captain Antill says: "We have reached Port Elizabeth without any casualty. Got orders at once to go on to Capetown. Latest news promises to give us a good fight. I make everybody carry out the duties just as in camp in every detail. It is funny sometimes, when going through drill, to see a whole rank suddenly break away with a lurch of the ship and see them flounder about like a mob of sheep." Outside the envelope Captain Antill writes:—"Capetown: Arrived this morning (6th). Changing to khaki and magazine rifles. Go straight to De Aar. No losses to men or horses. I think it will prove a record voyage."

# Principal Operations NSW Mounted Rifles

## Prieska

A squadron twice occupied the town, while there the Squadron played Cricket with the Loyalist and raided the houses and outlying Farms of the Boer's.

They took everything in the shape of arms, ammunition and food along with livestock, furniture, a blacksmith's forge and a bear skin rug which one of the soldiers slept on.

The Squadron pulled out of Prieska regretting it had not seen any real fighting.

Boers from around Kimberley escaped east to protect Bloemfontein the Free State Capital.

On the 16 February, A mounted brigade with A Squadron attached stumbled upon the rear guard of the Boers, the Squadron plunged into the rearguard, and after Prieska this seemed like real fighting.

The Boers slipped out of the fighting and went to ground near Paardeberg (now Perdeberg) on the Modder River; the Squadron was involved in constant skirmishes.

## **Kimberley** 15<sup>th</sup> February 1900

The Squadron with the NSW Lancers and the 1<sup>st</sup> Queensland Mounted Infantry were part of the forces involved in the Relief of Kimberley.

After leaving the Riet River the Squadron marched into Kimberley, leaving the next morning at 3am the unit made contact within 4 miles of the Troops of Cronje's Army, who had marched from Magersfontein

After a fight with Cronje's troops the Squadron captured two Kopjes that were occupied by the rear guard.

Antill recalls “The men marched up to and took then, just as steadily as if on Parade. We drove then off with loss of Flint.”

The Squadron camped out on the veldt and the next morning continued to harass the retreating enemy during the day, at 3pm the squadron again made contact but this time the enemy were ready for them and in the ensuing fight one man was wounded.

The actions of the Squadron resulted in the enemy forming a defensive position and the battle raged through the next day.

### **Paardeberg** surrendered on the 27 February

The weakened Army made its way towards Pretoria, the squadron with Antill in the lead charge the enemy and occupied the heights and confirmed to the Boer's that they were about to lose Pretoria

### **Poplar Grove** 7<sup>th</sup> March 1900

The Boers were requested to Surrender, which they did not, the 1 NSWMR attacked the first kopje and then a second, losing some horses in the attacks.

### **Dreifontein** 10 Mar 1900 (Abraham's Kraal)

10<sup>th</sup> March the Squadron under Lt. Colonel Guy Knight was engaged in pursuit of the Boers and their last chance to run them down. The Boers escaped on fresh horses with the Squadron galloping further than most in pursuit.

### **Bloemfontein** 14 March 1900

Boer resistance was collapsing and the column entered the undefended town on the 13 March.

### **Klip Drift** 16 March 1900

In pursuit of Kronje's Rearguard

**Bank Drift** 19 March 1900

Bitter battle raging for days with the Squadron under fire for 5 Days. A few horses were killed and Privates Ball, Cheshire and Corporals Owen and Nethery wounded.

**Paardeberg** 22 March 1900

Corporal Patrick Owen wounded

**Karee Siding.** 29 March 1900

After a failed attempt to surround the Boers, a Cavalry Brigade was ambushed and the squadron was dispatched to assist, they became pinned down under rifle and shellfire. The Boers again withdrew.

Trooper Alfred Du Frayer C Squadron wins the Queens Scarf (One of 4 made by the Queen Victoria for presentation to the men for Conspicuous Bravery was akin to the Victoria Cross)

**Brandfort** 3 May 1900

The Main advance began on the 3<sup>rd</sup> May with the Boers expecting to defend Brandfort, but this did not happen.

**Spyfontein**

**Jacobsdal** 1 May 1900

**Vet River** 5<sup>th</sup> May 1900

On the morning of the 5<sup>th</sup> May the Army engaged 5000 Boers, the NSW Mounted Rifles were launched straight at the Boers in a wild charge down to the river and over the drift and up the far bank.

This had the effect that the Boers saddled up and started to flee.

Fleeing Northward across the treeless, grassy Veldt to the Zand River the Boers was again harassed and attempt was made to capture the Boer Baggage train.

Exhausted and weak from dysentery the ranks of every unit was thinning at an alarming rate horses died and the men moved to the Railway line to await new mounts. The NSW mounted Rifles with John Macquarie Antill in the lead bounded ahead of the Column.

### **Welgelgem**

Staging area

**Zand River**                      17 May 1900

The Boers were blowing up the Railway in front of the force, they crept forward but the Boers suddenly opened fire with 2 big guns and hundreds of rifles. The forces retired but were under a steady shelling for 4 miles.

### **Kroonstad**

A deputation waited on President Steyn, urging him to Surrender and save the town from destruction, He promised to consider the question and to give an answer, but he decamped.

**Lindley**                      20 May 1900

Assisted in the convoy carrying provisions to the besieged town.

### **Johannesburg**

In command of the defence of Kimberley was Louis Botha who threatened to destroy the gold mines if his forces were overwhelmed. Botha's force was allowed to withdraw on condition the mines were not destroyed.

## **Diamond Hill**

General Louis Botha succeeded Piet Joubert as Commander of the Boer Forces

On the 11<sup>th</sup> June the Squadron was at Diamond Hill, they had charged the hill and then dismounted and worked their way forward, scurrying from boulder to boulder under heavy fire from the Boer's.

They flashed their bayonets or waved their rifles as clubs, with the Cries from their officers' "Forward New South Wales" they bluffed the Boers into evacuating the Hill. In Antill's Diary he records "This is the heaviest day we have had."

<b>Winburg</b>	21 June 1900
<b>Honing Spruit</b>	22 June 1900
<b>Heidelberg</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> June 1900
<b>Wittebergen</b>	July 1900
<b>Pretoria</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> July 1900
<b>Palmietfontein</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> July 1900
<b>Vredefort</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> July 1900
<b>Venterskroom</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> August 1900
<b>Alexanderfontein</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> August 1900
<b>Elands River</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> August 1900

500 Australian Bushman and Rhodesian Colonials made a stand at Elands River and held out until relief column led by Lord Kitchener.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the Siege the British Commanding Officer Lt Colonel C O Hore was asked to surrender by De Rey, refusing the offer and telling the Boers, “I cannot surrender; I am in charge of Australian troops who would cut my throat if I did.”

**Boschfontein**                      10<sup>th</sup> September 1900

1<sup>st</sup> NSWMR with Colonel De Lisle, as part of General Ridley’s Column was sent to pacify the valley, advancing four miles before coming under attack. A simultaneous attack was proposed along the whole line, not a shot was to be fired at the enemy and the bayonet charge on the enemy positions. No shot was fired at the advancing troops and when they finally reached the enemy positions they were empty.

**Schoeman’s Drift**            7<sup>th</sup> October 1900

**Rensburg Drift**              27<sup>th</sup> October 1900 (Captured Krupp Gun)

The Boer made a defence of the Drift and its crossing, each troop leader acted for himself and charged with his troops to the river. The Boers kept up a running retreat, with equipment and wagons abandoned.

### **Bothaville**

In pursuit of the enemy for 9 days.

**Machadodorp**                      October and November 1900

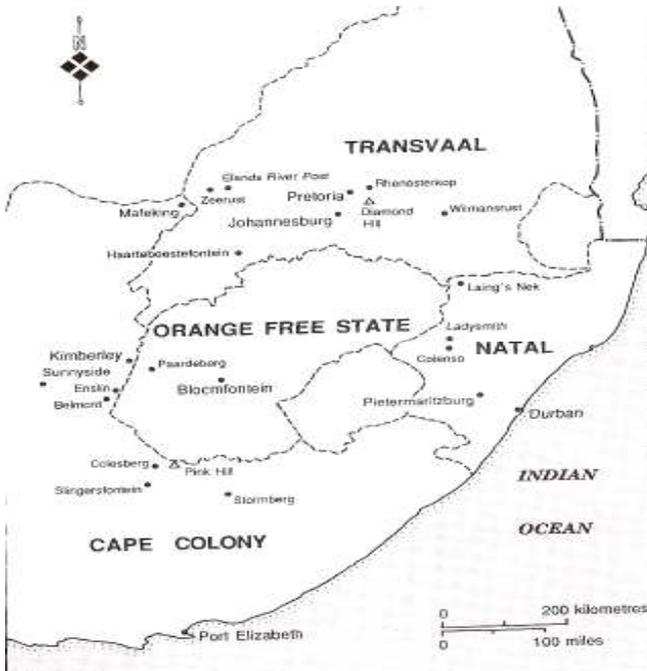
**Edithville**                          5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> November 1900

**Honwater (CC)**                  26<sup>th</sup> December 1900 (Cape Colony)

The regiment spent its last months in South Africa, operating in the Cape Colony from 20 December 1900 to March 1901. At the end of March the regiment embarked at Cape Town and returned to Australia,

travelling via Fremantle and arriving at Sydney on 19 April. The troops disembarked on 1 May.

### Badge of the NSW Mounted Rifles



# Camden News Articles



## The War.

### N. S. W. Mounted Rifles

#### LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

The following extracts are taken from a letter received yesterday (April 4) from Corporal R. J. Nethery of the Mounted Rifles who went to South Africa as a member of the first contingent by the s. s. Langton Grange:—

Banks Fontein,  
Modder River  
March 3, 1900.

We had a most delightful trip over by sea although there was plenty of hard work attached to it. You have probably known by this time what work we have done during the campaign, by reading the papers so there is little need me describing any of it. I must certainly say that the horrors of war are indescribable on paper. We have had some very trying times here although I never enjoyed better health in my life. We are attached to Lord Roberts's column and have been in the front of each of the seven engagements we have had, with the fortune of having only 3 men wounded, 1 seriously. At present we are camped at Banks Fontein (a farm it was before the war, but now a place of ruin) awaiting further orders. They say that we have very slow work before us now, having done our share previously. The respect shown to us by all other regiments in the field is very great, and Lord Roberts says he never in all his life knew men to be so cool and daring when under fire. I must say we have had some very narrow squeaks, when bullets start whistling round like hail stones it is enough to make one duck their head. We have had on two occasions the enemy round us on three sides, and then got away without a scratch. A report came in a few days ago that the first lot of colonial troops were to start for home in seven weeks.

In Corporal Nethery's letter, dated later than Captain Antill's, no mention is made of him being wounded, as stated in Captain Antill's letter. Nethery stating that he never enjoyed better health, presumably the wound was of a slight nature.

Captain Antill, commanding the New South Wales Mounted Rifles in South Africa has written to his father the following interesting letter, dated Bank's Drift, Modder River, 21-2-1900:—"A bitter battle has been raging here the last five days, and we have a few hours off, so I will send a few lines along. The last nine days have been very eventful, and it is wonderful how our fellows have got through so far without any of us being killed. We have been under hot fire five days out of the eight. A few horses have been killed, and five men wounded, one dangerously—Flint, through the chest. The others—T. Ball, Cheshire, Corporals Owens and Nethery—not seriously. We had our first hot fight at Ramah on the 8th—eight hours under fire without seeing a Boer although there were 1000 of them on a line of kopjes 700 yards off with two guns. We were protecting our convoy with about 300 men, our total casualties being about 100. I joined General French, who left us at Riet River next day, and marched into Kimberley. We started next day to follow him under Kitchner at 3 a.m., and before we got four miles we struck the tail of Cronje's army from Magersfontein and had a hard fight with him. He was off to Bloemfontein, and we were just in time to turn him. Had the honour to lead the attack; to take two kopjes occupied by his rearguard, and the men marched up to and took them just as steadily as if on parade, to the admiration of all the other troops. We drove them off with loss, only having poor Flint knocked down. The bullets and shrapnell like a hailstorm all round. This brought on a general engagement in which we knocked him about a good deal, forcing him to retreat during the night 16th eastward. Camped out on the veldt that night, and were sent on by General Kelly-Kenny early next morning to hang on to Cronje's tail. Followed him all day with only my squadron, with the Imperial M.I. for supports. At 3 we bumped against him in force, and were met with heavy rifle fire and the unrighteous pom-pom, the only gun which disconcerts our troops. One man was wounded, although it was a miracle that half of us were not killed. The C.O. was very much pleased with our work and reports, which enabled Lord Kitchner to locate the enemy exactly. Next day the big battle raged all day. We were kept ready on the river, with other mounted troops, it being supposed that he would try to get out. In the meantime General French returned from Kimberley round his left and got round his front, and here we have him cornered since. Have utterly destroyed his laager and ammunition, but as yet he has not struck. The day before yesterday he offered to surrender on condition that he should be allowed to march out, men and all, but Lord Roberts would not listen to it; and we have been at him ever since. Yesterday Lord Kitchener sent me to move round his right front and capture a long range of kopjes he (the enemy) had taken during the night, it being supposed that he had only about 200 men there. We struck

a snag—there were several hundreds, and wood being five miles out were nearly cut off. The Boers gave us pom-pom again (pound shells at 100 per minute), but we got off with one wounded (Corporal Owens). The men have tried several times to storm their trenches but could not get in. They are magnificent fighters, and their courage is quite equal to the best traditions of the British Army. Never a Boer has been seen to leave his position. They have the river heavily sheltered for about 100 yards as well, and with their smokeless powder it is impossible to find them. Our side has lost heavily, and among them poor Grieve, who was killed on the 18th, while storming the trenches with the second battalion of the Black Watch (the old 73rd, grandfather's regiment.) He was hit in the stomach while assisting a wounded man, and afterwards through the chest and head. I was in time to put the poor fellow (who had won golden opinions everywhere and especially with the Highlanders) into his last resting place, together with 26 of his regiment who had fallen the same day. The old 73rd have, so far, out of 27 officers, only three untouched. The Seaforths have lost heavily, too—in fact, all the infantry. They always give us the scouting and advanced guard work. We are on one-third rations, two large supply columns having been surprised at Jacobsdal and taken. The horses are on 6lb per day. I have not seen Ted (his brother with A Battery). He must be at Modder. Will write if I get through there after it is settled; but one can't say who will be the next to go. But we are all doing our best, so are satisfied with whatever may happen. After the surrender of General Cronje a staff officer galloped up and asked "Is this the N.S.W. Mounted Rifles?" "Yes, sir." "Then Lord Roberts wishes you to report yourself at headquarters at once." This was done, when Lord Roberts paid our squadron the high compliment of deputing to be the first of all the troops present to enter the laager of the enemy and take possession of it.

## Death of Private P. Reilly, at S. Africa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAMDEN NEWS.

Sir.—As there seems to be some uncertainty concerning the death of my son, I wish you would publish the enclosed letter which I received from Sergt. Lacey. I have also several other letters from his comrades, all stating that my poor boy died on April 30th last, though it is not yet officially announced.

Yours, etc.,  
P. REILLY.

Burraborang, July 17, 1900.

To Mrs. Reilly,

"Though you may have heard officially of your poor son's death, I am writing you these few lines. The poor boy had been ailing for some time with fever and dysentery and could not shake it off, though everything was done that could possibly be done by the hospital people. He sank and passed away. You will feel this blow very much indeed I know, dear Madam, but it's God's will, and adds one more to the many that have been lost in this unfortunate war. Poor Phil was a great favorite with all his mates being universally liked and respected. Poor Phil and I were always having little jokes about our district, and wondering when we would get back, and now he is gone poor fellow, and no one knows who will be the next for there is a terrible lot of fever amongst us. I am sincerely sorry for you Madam, for I know how hard you felt the parting, and how little you wanted your son to come, and it makes it doubly hard when a son dies so far away, for everyone who loves him."

Yours sincerely,  
H. LACEY, Sergt.  
Mtd. Infantry.

South Africa, May 9 1900

## Camden Mounted Riflemen in South Africa.

Immediately on the arrival of Private Zgliniski, invalided home from the seat of war, suffering from the effects of Enteric fever and dysentery, a representative of the 'Camden News,' waited on Pt. Zgliniski, the main object being to ascertain the latest particulars as to the health of the several members of the Camden & Co., when last he saw or heard of them. Pt. Zgliniski was most pleased to answer the enquiries made.

Zgliniski, prior to his leaving the seat of war was under the command of Capt. Antill, Zgliniski was taken ill at Brantfordt, on the route to Pretoria, and by the command of Lieutenant Onslow was ordered to the field hospital, where he was for some eight weeks prior to his departure to his native home. He received the greatest courtesy from all, and speaks highly of his comrades at arms, also receiving the soldiers' comforts sent by the Australian ladies and were fond of the very greatest blessing.

Pt. Zgliniski last saw Capt. Antill and Lieutenant Onslow in May, they were then in good health and very solicitous for the welfare of their men, the slightest trouble is to them a pleasure, so long as the soldiers were well fed and had proper clothing. Many times these officers had given their food to the privates of the squadron.

Sergt. Major Holman was well and proved himself a great administrator, and the Imperial officers considered him an experienced officer.

Sergt. Major Wasson continues in good health and is always at the front when duty calls. Sergt. Major Wasson, Pt. Zgliniski states, is the smartest man in the squadron and one of the right hand under Capt. Antill.

Corporal Nethery when Zgliniski last saw him was at Brandfort looking well. Nethery is a favourite of the squadron, he was always at the front and has undergone great hardships.

Pt. Roy. Smith keeps in good health and spirits and was at the front, Naanwpoort was the last place Zgliniski saw him.

Pt. R. Sharpe was well, as was a Sergt. Major Hawkey, and greatly respected by his comrades. Both these men have been great fighters and have earned their laurels.

Pt. M. Bourke was at Boomfontein when Pt. Zgliniski was taken ill. Bourke is invalided home and will shortly arrive in Sydney.

Pt. Maxwell, of Barragorang, was last seen at Bloomfontein at the end of May. Maxwell was sent to Kimberley with sick horses. Zgliniski states that Maxwell was subsequently taken ill of the dreaded fever and expected to be invalided home shortly.

In conclusion Pt. Zgliniski was not too communicative, but we were anxious to know of the health of the many Camden men and their whereabouts.

## OUR RETURNED SOLDIERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., many people wended their way to the Domain and Woolloomooloo Bay to view the landing of the Australian soldiers who were returning from active service in South Africa by the English mail steamer Orient, which was berthed at the Woolloomooloo wharf. The soldiers were received with much cheering and applause, and heartily welcomed home. A procession was formed at the bay consisting of the British and Indian troops with the many different regiments of the Australian states, and proceeded through Bourke and Oxford streets to the Victoria Barracks amidst cheers from crowds assembled. At the barracks the returned heroes were heartily received and welcomed by speeches from Sir William Lyne, N.S.W., Mr. Seddon, New Zealand, Sir John Forrest, W.A., and Mr. Barton. Cheers were given for the Governor General, Lord Hopetoun, who was present at the ceremony. In returning thanks Lord Hopetoun welcomed the returning soldiers and wished them a happy and prosperous future.

Amongst the Mounted Rifemen who left Camden for South Africa, the following returned on this occasion:—

Major Antill,  
Sergt. Major Holman,  
Sergt. Hawkey,  
" Nethery,  
Cpl. Rex Smith,  
Private A. Butler,  
" F. Axam,  
" R. Sharpe,  
" J. Maxwell, (Barragorang),  
" Bollard, (Picton)

Mr. G. F. Farner, J.P., the mayor of Camden, received a telegram on Monday from Capt Onslow Thompson, in charge of the Camden Squadron of Mounted Rifles, notifying for public information that the returned soldiers from South Africa would be landed in Sydney on Tuesday. Every publicity was given to the information conveyed in the telegram and posted outside the local newspaper office.

The Government of the State accorded to our worthy mayor and mayoress of Camden, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Farner, the courtesies of the Commonwealth celebrations, and which were availed of. Mr. Farner states that he was afforded every accommodation and facilities to witness the celebrations especially the grand ceremony of the installation of the Governor General and the subsequent visit to Berry, by the mayors of the State at the Government invitation.



By Ray Herbert

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## **JUST A FEW SNIPPETS ON THE ONSLOW FAMILY AFTER VISITING ELIZABETH MACARTHUR ONSLOW'S GRAVE.**

On a trip to **Send** in Surrey, UK, in 2011, I went to see where Elizabeth Macarthur Onslow died and was buried. The trip brought me to **Send** churchyard, where I found a large monument, rather weathered and difficult to read. For someone who played a significant part of Camden's history, the inscription told little of Elizabeth and the part she played managing the Camden Park estate and her gifts of philanthropy to the people of Camden. It made me wonder if the church pamphlet or the local historical society had any information on the person buried in their graveyard or even if they knew her significance to our history.

The inscription said:

Elizabeth Macarthur Onslow of Camden Park, N.S. Wales. Wife of Arthur Onslow, Capt. R.N Born 8 May 1840. Died 2 Aug 1911.

The graveyard had many other Onslow graves, some included...

Elizabeth Harriet Onslow b. 28 May 1845. D. 24 July 1924.

Susan Henrietta Onslow b. ? d 1936

Arthur 'Pooley' Onslow and Arthur Onslow gravestone– not readable

Georgiana Isabella Onslow b. 18 August 1834. D. 27 July 1906

On entering the church, the monuments throughout the building were largely dedicated to the Onslow families ,many who played a significant part in Australia's history.

The Onslow family still hold a seat in the House of Lords, where the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl Onslow (Rupert) took over the title from his father Michael, 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Onslow who died on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2011.

**Clandon Park, Surrey** was built on land acquired in 1641 by the Onslow family. The classical mansion was built by Giacomo Leoni for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Onslow between 1731-5. The house is now owned by the National Trust and can be visited during opening times. In Burkes Peerage and Baronetage, Elizabeth Macarthur appears on page 3013.

“Arthur Alexander Walton, of NSW; b 2 Aug 1833; RN,MLC; m 31 January 1867 Elizabeth (took name Macarthur 1892 and d 2 Aug 1911) dau. of Hon James Macarthur, MLC, of Camden Park, nr Sydney, NSW, and d 30 Jan 1882.”

Arthur and Elizabeth had 6 sons and 2 daughters.

Other interesting monuments to the Onslow family are the memorials in St James Anglican Church, Menangle, NSW ( see below). The coats of arms for Elizabeth Macarthur Onslow, The Rev. Arthur Onslow and Arthur Pooley Onslow can be seen in this beautiful church, built by the Macarthur/Onslow family for the workers on the Macarthur estate.



THE REV. ARTHUR ONSLOW  
 B. 1773. D. 1851. M. 1803.  
 MARIANNA CAMPBELL WIFE  
 D. 1810. GRANDSON OF GENERAL  
 RICHARD ONSLOW, THE 2<sup>ND</sup> SON  
 OF FOOT ONSLOW, NEPHEW OF THE  
 1<sup>ST</sup> EARL ONSLOW THE SPEAKER  
 OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1704.



ARTHUR POOLEY ONSLOW R.E.C.  
 OF SENDGROVE, SURRY. ELDEST  
 SON OF REV. ARTHUR ONSLOW AND  
 MARIANNA, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM  
 CAMPBELL ESQ. B. 1804. D. 1889.  
 M. 1832 ROSA ROBERTA WIFE  
 D. 1854 DAUGHTER OF ALEXANDER  
 MACLEAY OF N.S.W.



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## **THE SEARCH FOR THE PLACE OF ORIGIN OF MY GREAT GRAND PARENTS AND WHAT I DISCOVERED ON THE WAY.**

Verbal history said that my Grandmother, **Catherine Bickelmayer** arrived in Australia with her parents and two sisters on a cargo vessel and that they came from Mainz Germany. She was around 8 years of age her sisters Annie 10 and Frances 5. I searched in vain for the vessel for some time. I tried the assisted immigrant lists, no luck there. The

fact that the surname was spelt in many different ways on Australian records did not help. From his headstone I had found that my great grandfather's name was Michael so I started looking for naturalization records. Before this I only had female given names, who did not have to take out naturalization. The naturalization record gave me a ship the "Charles Ross" a passenger vessel from Hamburg which had arrived in August 1855 and yes they were on the passenger list. This however told me nothing else as unlike assisted immigrants whose records showed where they came from, who was sponsoring them and even their parent's names and religion, the "Charles Ross" just listed their names and children were not even listed with their parents.

The other intriguing piece of information I received from this record was that his place of origin was Warsaw. This was a long way from Mainz. I also obtained a transcription of Michael's death certificate and this gave his place of birth as Pausmouth Germany. I could find no such place and it didn't sound like a German name either. His wife's death certificate only gave Germany as her place of birth but it also told me that the three daughters of Michael were not Annie's only children! The informant was her son **Caspar Kohn** and her children included 2 sons living as well as her 3 daughters. I had come across a reference to the name **Sebastian Kohn** in the Bega cemetery and was told that he was some sort of relative of my fathers' – "a cousin or something". This "cousin" appeared to be the other son of my great grandmother making him my father's uncle. A further check of the passenger list confirmed a Sebastian Kohn was on board the "Charles Ross" along with an **Anton Kohn**. Checking the parents again I noticed **Anna Bickelmayer** had + child beside her name. As the 3 daughters and Sebastian are listed separately this must have been Caspar who was about 15 years of age but who was Anton?

Meanwhile through BDM's I had found a marriage and at least 12 children for Caspar, so I posted the name along with his half sisters on the Rootsweb search list in the hope of finding some descendants. It paid off, a descendant of Annie contacted me and she had managed to track their origin to Oestrich, a village on the Rhein near Mainz, and a

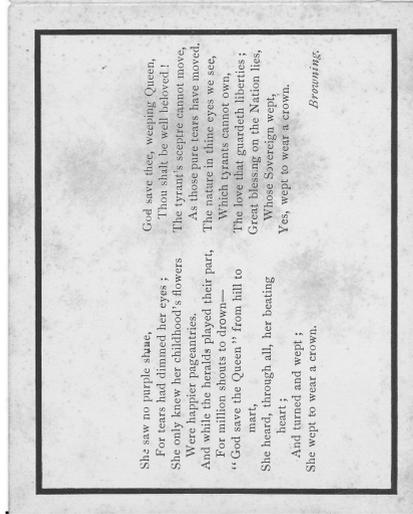
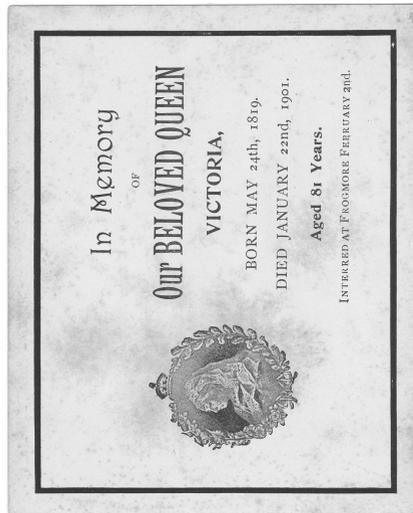
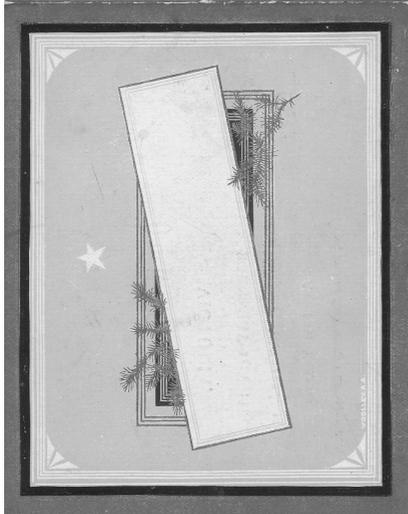
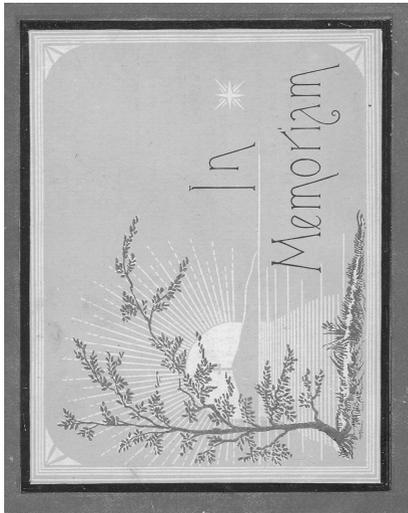
search of the church records there, show the family had been there since before these records were kept. They confirmed that Anna had been married to **Heinrich Kohn** and had 3 sons and a daughter before he died and she then married **Michael Bickelmayer** and had 3 more daughters. Her daughter to Heinrich died at the age of 13 before they left Germany. So much for the red herrings I'd been chasing! There is still one more question though – What happened to Uncle Anton? I have not been able to find any record of him in Australia and according to the ships records there was only one death on the voyage and that was of an infant.



**Clare Jackson (1949 – 1912)**  
**(nee Rheinberger from her records).**

[Editor: More mysteries and interesting research from Clare. As family history researchers we can all relate to Clare's brick walls.]

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She saw no purple shawl,  
 For 'tis her hand that shades her eyes;  
 She has her purple shawl and flowers  
 Were happier remembrances.  
 And while the heralds played their part,  
 For million shouts to drown—  
 "God save the Queen," from hill to  
 mart,  
 She heard, through all, her beating  
 heart;  
 And turned and wept;  
 She wept to wear a crown.

God save thee, weeping Queen,  
 Thou shalt be well beloved!  
 The tyrant's sceptre cannot move,  
 That those pure tears have moved.  
 Weigh in thine eyes we set,  
 The love that guardeth liberty;  
 Great blessing on the Nation lies,  
 Whose Swergian wept,  
 Yes, wept to wear a crown.

*Browning.*

## IN MEMORIAM CARD FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

From collection of Barbara Sulley's mother

## New Acquisitions to June 2013

NS 076L - Government Gazette of NSW Sep-Oct 1918. NSW Government

NS 075 - William Cox - Blue Mountains Road Builder and Pastoralist. R. Cox

CA 036 - Reminiscences of Early Camden, CHS

BD 001 a&b - Death In Print - Deaths, Obituaries & Inquests as reported by the Kiama Examiner & Kiama Independent 1859 - 1919 Parts 1 A-L & Part 2 M-Z. Kiama FHC

CE 069 - Goulburn Pioneer Cemeteries - St. Saviors, Mortis St., Towrang Stockade, Jewish and St. Patrick's College. J. L. Grant & J. F. Penny

CD 079 - Kiama Infectious Diseases Register 1898-1925 & Kiama Family Payment List 1927. Kiama FHC

CD 080 - Jamberoo Rates Books 1911-1954. Kiama FHC

CD 081 - Bombo Public School Admissions Book 1914-1948  
Punishment Book 1930-1941. Kiama FHC

CD 082 - Kiama Municipal Council Rates Books 1877-1890,  
1898-1928, 1932-1937. Kiama FHC

CD 082 - Central Coast Settlers 1841-1901. Central Coast FHS

CD 083 - Brady's Gully Park Pioneer Cemetery Gosford Digital Images & Memorial Inscription. Central Coast FHS

CD 084 - Dungog Cemetery - All Denominations. Central Coast FHS

CD 085 - Greengrove Cemetery Formally known as Lower Mangrove Creek CofE Cemetery Digital Images. Central Coast FHS

CD 086 - Point Frederick Cemetery Memorial Park. Central Coast FHS

CD 087 - St. Paul's Church of England Cemetery Kincumber Church Memorial, Cemetery Headstones and Columbarium Transcription. Central Coast FHS

CD 088 – South Australian Government Gazette 1841. Archives CD Books.

CD 089 to 98 – Western Australian Government Gazette 1879 – 1891. Archives CD Books

CD 099 – Camden News 1895 to 1902

EN 025 - Irish Family History Resources Online. C. Paton

FA 001 - Bounty Immigrants from Dorset - Weeks Family (Update). J. W. Weeks

FA 062a - Acres (Akers), Thomas - Convict, First Fleet, per "Charlotte" 26/1/1788 Some Australian Descendants 2nd Edition Part 1. J. T. Walker

FA 062b - Acres (Akers), Thomas - Convict, First Fleet, per "Charlotte" 26/1/1788 Some Australian Descendants 2nd Edition Book 2. J. T. Walker.

PR 018 - Bathurst Pioneers - A Register of Pioneer Families of Bathurst & District before 1900. Family History Group of Bathurst

RE 056 – Finding the Family Redcoats – tracing your British Military ancestors in Australia

RE 063 - Feeling Comfortable with the new Family Search. G. Jaunay

RE 064 - Finding Ancestors in Church Records. S. Hicks

RE 065 - It's Not All Online - A guide to genealogy source offline. S. Hicks

RE 066 - Land Research for Family Historians - in Australia & New Zealand, C. Riley

RE 067 - Pitfalls in Family History. G. Jaunay

RE 068 - Sewerage Records - and untapped magnificent resource. S. Zada

RE 069 - Solving Riddles in 19th Century Photo Albums. G. Jaunay

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## Camden Area Family History Society Inc.

### Items for Sale

#### BOOKS

Camden Pioneer Register	Third Edition 1800 – 1920	\$35.00
Pioneers at Rest (Cawdor Cemetery)	Daphne Koob	\$20.00
Snap Shots of Early Cawdor Pioneers	Susanne Voytas/Daphne Koob	\$30.00
Camden General Cemetery	Transcript by CAFHS	\$10.00
With Index		\$12.00
Camden Catholic Cemetery	Transcript by CAFHS	\$8.00
St. Paul's Cobbitty Cemetery	Transcript by CAFHS	\$15.00
St. Thomas Cemetery Narellan	Transcript by CAFHS	\$15.00
Macarthur Heritage	(MACROC)	\$15.00
Camden Municipal Rates Book	1894-1907 C.A.F.H.S. Inc	\$25.00
CAFHS Family Cookbook	C.A.F.H.S. Inc	\$8.00
Camden	Alan Atkinson	\$40.00
A History of Camden	CHS	\$10.00
Irish Research on the Internet	Cora Num	\$12.00
Internet Family History	Cora Num	\$12.00
Camden Calling	Current Edition	\$2.00
Camden Calling	Back Issues (some not available)	\$1.00

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Postage:	Australia	(Approx.) \$5.00
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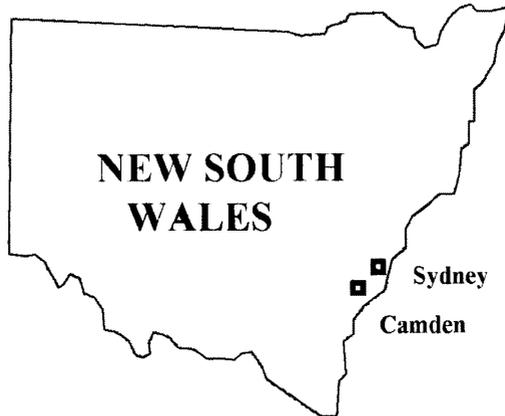
#### MISCELLANEOUS

Starter Kit	Genealogy Starter Kit	\$2.50
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