

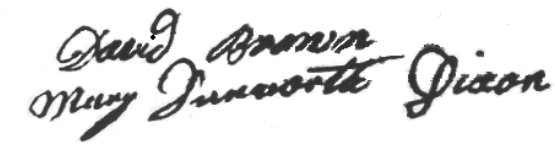


Appendix A

Signatures and Other Things

According to legend and earlier research, David I married twice at St George's Chapel, Hanover Square, London. Firstly, to Mary Dunworth Dixon on 1 April 1771, and after she died without issue, to Mary Partington on 16 May 1776. However, this legend and research was based on crystal ball readings.

Following are the signatures from the St George's Chapel register for both marriages:



While it can be argued that there are some similarities in signatures for 'David Brown', issue can also be taken over the differences! Stephen T. J. Wright, London Research Service in his letter of 16 September 2001, commissioned to investigate the legend as told by Blanch E. Jenkins, is skeptical about the likelihood of the two David Browns in both marriages being the same person. Mr Wright is especially doubtful about accepting the Dunworth-Dixon marriage if the information has been derived from other than family tradition. It can be safely assumed therefore, that the Crystal Ball readings mentioned later in this Appendix would have fueled his skepticism.⁹⁷²

Also, fuelling doubt about the relevance of the above possible marriages is the death certificate of his second eldest son, David II, which clearly states that David was married to a Mary Brown!

It is also worth noting the signature on a memorial to the colonial government in 1822 (see Appendix B), some 45 years later, shows significant difference in style to those above:



Some of the Brown Legend as gleaned by Miriam Chisholm.

David Brown was born in Dunfermline, County of Fife, across the Firth, from Edinburgh, to a Lady Mary Stewart and a David Brown (per Miriam Chisholm NLA MS6207). At the time of his birth there was a great loss of land or estates in the family. The land was in Lanarkshire and Edinburgh. The loss broke his mother's heart and caused her death.⁹⁷³

Several independent sources within the family believed that Browns had changed their name from MacGreggor.

⁹⁷² '...the passing of 46 years could obviously make a great deal of difference. I am more concerned in some ways with the first marriage entry in 1771. I note that Blanche E. Jenkins in 1946 refers to the two marriages but does not confirm her source. If the information derives from family tradition then both are likely to be David's marriages. If not however I would be a little wary of accepting the first entry as relating to your own David Brown. St. George was a very large and heavily populated parish and I would expect multiple marriage entries in common names. If David had been married before I would have expected the second entry to refer to him as a widower and that possibly the marriage might have taken place by license rather than banns. You will see however that no reference to David's status is made and the marriage was by banns. I would however in this respect concede that at times the St. George curates were fairly 'minimalist' in their record keeping and therefore might not on this occasion have recorded David's marital status. The matter becomes moot however if the 1946 information was passed down in the family.' Stephen T. J. Wright, London Research Service. 16 September 2001.



David had six children by his second marriage. Two of whom died with their mother, all within a week.

David Brown was heart broken and with his four remaining children set out for the Colony of NSW. He brought his servant 'Elkin'.

One of David (I)'s grand-daughters, most likely Mary (1823 – 1910), but possibly Catherine (1826 – 1905), is said to have remembered that when she was a little girl, her grandfather showing her a chest of dresses, fans and slippers and a seal. The seal was the one used to impress the wax seal on the 1826 deed.

Note

One of the sources of the family folklore gleaned by Miriam was that Edith Mary Scott nee Duff who was into crystal ball readings. Edith was the daughter of Jane Brown (23 Sep 1853 - 30 May 1892) who was daughter of John Brown, and granddaughter to David (II). Edith was therefore the great-niece of David (II)'s sisters, Catherine and Mary. It is one of these great aunts who accompanied Edith to one of her crystal readings about 1907, and at the time she recalled the chest and seal. Below are transcriptions of Edith's notes summarising the findings from the crystal ball gazer, and her visit to London following up on that information:

Crystal Readings about 1907

David Brown Sen was married at Grosvenor Square London about 1774. He married the second daughter of the House of Chester. She brought a dowry when (she) was wed, it seems there should be money to come to her children. Chester Lodge was the home of famous (?) people and should be easily traced.

Mother was a Stuart and came from the House of Bruce.

Father wore a uniform and the colours of some order. The seal was used before coming to this country and out here.

The Lion at one time had its leg and tail up but it was now down.

From Register

St Georges Hanover Square. Just up from Grosvenor Square Standing in Grosvenor Square I asked a policeman where the oldest Churches were. He pointed to St Georges about a short distance from where I was. Two entries Copy of Register St George's Hanover Square -

First Entry Westminster David Brown 1771 16th may 1771 to Mary Dunworth-Dixon By Banns- Both of this Parish,

2nd Entry 1st April 1776 David Brown to Mary Partington - Both of this Parish By Banns -

The Same parish has since been divided into 14 20 ??? A clergyman who was there told me.



Relics of Interest



Jack

The item to the left is referred to as a 'Jack'.

Though it looks like some form of clip or fastener, the 'Jack' is said to have been used as a secret sign by Jacobites in the 1715 and 1745 risings.

This 'Jack' is said to have been brought to the colony of New South Wales by David Brown (1750 - 1836) in 1801. The 'Jack' was still in the possession of the Brown family in the 1950's.⁹⁷⁴

It is now apparent that the 'Jack' is an antique fold-down tool for equestrians, comprising a small hook for pulling on riding boots and a larger hook for removing stones from horse hooves. It has been pointed out that that this utility function does not preclude the 'Jack' from having been used as a secret 'Jacobite' symbol.

Below right, is a wax image of a lion walking or striding with some purpose. (Some might interpret that the lion is bowing). The lion's head seems to be looking down rather than ahead, perhaps with a reflective or contemplative countenance. Its mouth appears to be open. The tail of the lion, though hanging down, is curled up.

The seal that produced the wax image had been brought to the colony by David Brown in 1801, and is believed to have belonged to his grandfather. It is claimed that the 'Chevalier' or 'Old Pretender', gave this seal to his close friends. It is purported to be a Jacobite seal. The image has been usually referred to, or described as a 'Lion Morne', which is meant to represent a lion without tongue, teeth, or claws (*and possibly without a tail*). Family legend suggests that the image on the seal is meant to be a lion with a forlorn countenance, and that it is intended to represent the Royal Lion of Scotland mourning for the loss of his crown.

One of David's granddaughters, most likely Mary (1823 – 1910), but possibly Catherine (1826 – 1905), is said to have remembered that when she was a little girl, her grandfather showed her a chest of dresses, fans and slippers and a seal, supposedly this seal that created the Lion Morne image.

A photograph was taken of the impression on a wax seal on a deed signed by David in 1826. The Brown family gave that photo and one of the 'Jack' to Miriam Chisholm.⁹⁷⁵ It is most probable that the deed concerned his grant on the Hunter that he transferred to his son David (II) in 1826.

Informed sources suggest that the lion as portrayed in the seal may have some family significance rather than 'Jacobite'. There was many a seal about at the time that had nothing to do with royalty and things Jacobite. As it is, the image bears little similarity to the stylized images of heraldry.



David Brown's Seal

Whatever its origin the seal has become part of the David Brown legend.

⁹⁷⁴ Miriam Chisholm Collection, NLA MS 6207, Series 3, Folder 34.

⁹⁷⁵ Miriam Chisholm Collection, NLA MS 6207, Series 3, Folder 34.



Indicative of research and expert advice obtained so far, concerning the origin of these items, is the following:

'Thank you for your interesting 'Jack' and 'Lion Morne' emblems. I must say that I haven't seen these before, so can't offer any confirmatory evidence that they were in fact in use.'

Yours sincerely,

(Prof.) Murray G.H. Pittock.
University of Strathclyde
GLASGOW
Scotland

The above is consistent with the following two items of correspondence:

1. I have your enquiry about your family 'jack' and seal. Unfortunately I have knowledge of any Jacobite connection with the jack. It looks to me to be some form of tool, perhaps used in sail making or rope making. It certainly does not seem to have any secret Jacobite significance. While the Jacobites did use images and hidden signs and emblems, it is my feeling that they did so far less often than is supposed today, and a great deal of what is written about this aspect of the Movement is nothing more than romantic fiction!

As far as the seal goes, again I am afraid I can see no obvious Jacobite connection. It looks like a perfectly normal intaglio seal of the type used to seal letters and packets in the 18th and 19th centuries. The lion may have **some family significance**, but I can assure you that this form of Lion has no connection with the Scottish arms. Perhaps the confusion has been caused by the existence of a book called the 'Lyon in Mourning' – this is a collection of letters and papers relating to the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745-6. It was collected at or near the time by an Episcopalian cleric called Bishop Robert Forbes. However, even he never explained why he chose the title for the collection (it was published by the Scottish History Society in 1895).

I suspect that this is another case of genuine family objects being somewhat gilded with 'Jacobite' additions in the intervening years. I am sorry to disappoint you, but hope the information has been of use to you.

Yours sincerely

George Dalglish
Curator, Scottish Applied Art
History & Applied Art Department
National Museums of Scotland
Tel: 0131 247 4062
e-mail: g.dalglish@nms.ac.uk

2. While a lion morne is known in heraldry I have not come across an example in Scottish or English heraldry. It is used to describe a lion without claws and teeth but not one that is necessarily forlorn in appearance. I believe a French family **De Mornay** has a shield containing a lion morne with a crown and there are one or two Breton families with shields containing such toothless and clawless lions.

I cannot find a particular reference to a Jacobite connection for this lion and it is interesting that the wax impression shows a **lion walking in the opposite direction from that usual in heraldry**.

With regard to the "jack" I confess that the photograph of this shows an implement very similar to a **folding boothook for tightening laces on the boots worn by ladies** in earlier eras and it is not dissimilar to the **implement for removing stones from horses' hooves**. I wonder if its origin could be rather less romantic than that suggested but I am sure a good museum would be able to identify it for you.

I am sorry that cannot give you a more positive reply.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs C. G. W. Roads, mvo.,
Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Records
COURT OF THE LORD LYON,
H.M. NEW REGISTER HOUSE,
EDINBURGH, EH1 3YT.

Tel : 0131-556 7255

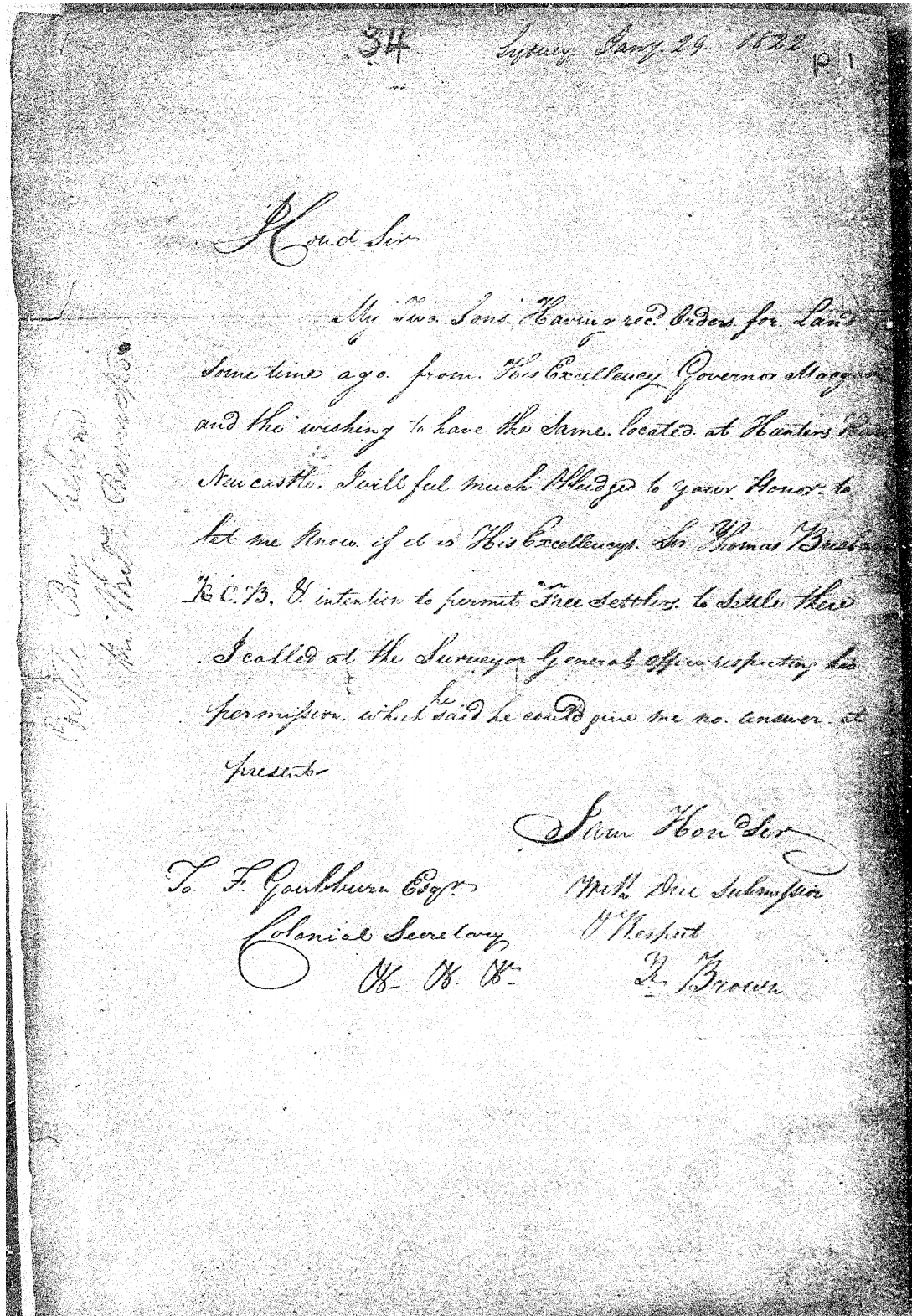
Fax: 0131-557 2148

9th July 2003



Appendix B

David Brown Senior's Letter



⁹⁷⁶ Colonial Secretary: Correspondence, 1788-1825. Memorial from David Brown, 29 Jan 1822 (SRNSW ref. SR fiche 3042; 4/1828 No.34).

Noticable is the signs of folding in the letter. The handwriting of the person signing the letter is the same as that contained in the body of the letter.



Transcription of David Brown Senior's Letter

Sydney, January 29, 1822

Hon'd Sir,

My two sons, having received orders for land some time ago from His Excellency Governor Macquarie and the wishing to have the same located at Hunters River, Newcastle. I will feel much obliged to your Honor to let me know if it is His Excellency, Sir Thomas Brisbane K.C.B. &C⁹⁷⁷ intention to permit free settlers to settle there.

I called at the Surveyor Generals office requesting his permission which he said he could give me no answer at present.

I am Hon'd Sir

With due submission
& Respect
D Brown

To F Goulburn Esqr
Colonial Secretary

Annotation on left side of letter:

“Wattle Bay behind
the Military Barracks”

*(Which is where David Snr lived
and had his carpentry workshop.)*

A government clerk handling the letter has written in 'To F. Goulburn Esqr' 'Etc-Etc-Etc-' to make it clear who as to whom it was addressed. Significantly, there is no initialling along side David's signature to indicate that the document is a transcribed copy!

⁹⁷⁷ KCB seems to Knight Commander of the Bath Brisbane's awards are GCB, GCH, FRS, FRSE. KCB probably refers to GCB (Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.) '&C' is an abbreviation for 'Et Al' in Latin for 'and others'.



Appendix C

Brown Legend

as recorded by Blanche E. Jenkins 13 May 1946

Many names have been carried on in respectful admiration of Australian pioneers and the subject of this sketch claims some attention. His biography has never been written and no memorial has ever been erected to the lives of the descendents for his wonderful endurance and self sacrifice.

His wife and two daughters dying within a week he brought his young family to Australia in 1801 by the ships' Royal Admiral⁹⁷⁸ and Earl Cornwallis (supply ships).

His grief and loss of his estates to which he laid claims (evidently attainted) in which judgement had been given an adverse verdict and having no further money to carry on – he came to Australia to begin a new life in other lands with his family, 3 sons and 1 daughter.

In 1776 he married Mary Partington at the Church which is now St. George's Hanover Square, had 6 children only, 4 came to Australia - James the eldest not liking the conditions returned to India all traces of him being lost. Mary, his daughter married James Chisholm and had one son who became a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for Yass - (he had 9 sons and no daughters). David Brown the second son married Mary McMahon whose father's Regiment 104 came to Australia by the Minerva guarding the Rebels in 1800. He (McMahon) was drowned in Sydney Harbour. Thomas Brown married Miss Mary Ann Dunn, his family were:

Mrs Ross.
 Dr Chisholm Ross
 Herbert Ross (FIA)
 May (Beverley Cooper)

Mrs. McMaster
 Colin McMaster
 Oswald McMaster
 Bob McMaster

and Mrs. Piper, no family.

Misfortune followed the family of David Brown (Landholder).

Mary Chisholm his daughter, died in 1817 aged only 32;
 Thomas Brown his son, died in March 1836;
 David Brown (Landholder) died in 1836;
 James Chisholm his son-in-law, died in 1837 (March); and
 Mary Brown, his daughter-in-law died in November 1837.

All within 18 years, the last four within 18 months.

The remaining family were :- David Brown (the second) and his family, Thomas, John, James, Mary, Kate, David, George, and Alick.

James Chisholm, the son of James Chisholm and Mary Brown.

The Daughters of Thomas Brown –

Amelia Jane and Rose (Mrs. McMaster & Mrs. Ross), and Mrs. Piper.

⁹⁷⁸ Royal Admiral(2) 1777 Built Thames, 914 tons, arrived 20 November 1800 NSW, sailed 23 May 1800 England, 300m embarked ... 43m deaths 257 arrived ... Master William Wilson Surgeon Samuel Turner



David Brown Senr. Was born in Scotland in 1750.’

His ancestors had large estates in Lanark, but at the time of the rebellion in Scotland in 1688, they were confiscated. They were followers of the Stuarts, and fled with their King.

David Brown went to London between 1770 and 1774 and married firstly a Miss Mary Dunworth Dixon by whom he had no children, and secondly a Mary Partington (in 1776) by whom he had 3 sons and 3 daughters. His marriage took place at St George's, Hanover Square in each instance.⁹⁷⁹

After the Death of his wife and 2 of his daughters from fever within a week of each other, David Brown with his remaining sons, James, David, and Thomas, and his daughter Mary, left England for New South Wales in the ship the Earl Cornwallis in the year 1801 a free settler.

He was given grants of land round Sydney, Blackwattle Bay.⁹⁸⁰

He died in 1836 at Sydney aged 86.

His eldest son, James, did not like the colony conditions and went to India and was not heard of again.

David Brown junior married Elizabeth McMahon in 1815 at St Phillips Church, Sydney. Her father was an officer in the 104th Regiment which came out from Ireland; they arrived in Sydney on 11th January 1800.

Her father was stationed at Watson's Bay with his regiment and he was drowned in the harbour. Her mother lived on to be 104 years old.

David Brown at the time of his marriage had an estate at Kissing Point (now Ryde) on the Parramatta River.

Their 3 sons: Thomas, James, and John were born there. In the year 1800 he got a grant of land at Caddai near Windsor on which they built a large stone house. The children: Mary Catherine and George were born there. In 1832 he got another grant of land, this time at Jerry's Plains (Ellerslie) in the Singleton district. Here his youngest son Alexander was born.

His wife Elizabeth died on the 21st November 1837 aged 38 yrs.

David Brown II remained a widower for 17 years and then remarried twice. Through those marriages most of the family records were lost.

David Brown II had grants of land at Ryde, Cattai Creek, and the Liverpool Plains, Millie or Waterloo Plains, 65000 acres. His sons John and James acted for their father and in the Lands Act property registered made out in their names. David Brown was the Pioneer holder of Millie Station.

David Brown (landholder) quarrelled with his son David's family over an unfortunate marriage of the eldest son and left them at the age of 86 and came by horseback to Sydney where he died with an old servant Elkin in Erskine Street, Sydney.

David Brown claimed descent from Bruce and Wallace. Randolph Earl of Moray was William Wallace's uncle.

The Stewarts came through Bruce

‘Mary his daughter married James Chisholm and had one son who became a member of the Legislative Assembly’

⁹⁷⁹ See Chapter 2 and Appendix A regarding Chrystal Ball readings

⁹⁸⁰ It is probable that this was Blanch got confused and meant ‘Cockle Bay’ instead of Blackwattle Bay



From another history of uncertain origin which overlaps with the former (more of Blanche Jenkins?):

1. 'David Brown claimed descent from Bruce and Wallace. Randolph, Earl of Moray was William Wallace's uncle'.
2. 'Browns were Jacobites'.
3. 'Jacobite seal given by Old Pretender James II to his personal friends, David Brown Snr had it on arrival 1801.'
4. 'David Brown said his original family name "was too good a name to drag down" so kept to the name Brown.'
5. 'David Brown and his son David jnr were able to recite their genealogy back to Robert the Bruce.'
6. 'Amongst Mary Chisholm (Brown) papers was a memorial ring John Drummond.'
7. The names 'Moray', 'Stewart', and 'Drummond' were part of the Brown heritage.⁹⁸¹

Observation so far about the history/legend as conveyed about the family which have been conclusively aligned with fact, is that the thrust of it has been correct but misleading in some of the detail, e.g. Elizabeth McMahon's father having been 'an officer in the 104 Regiment', whereas he was a private soldier in the NSW Corps which became the 101 Regiment.

When David Brown jnr, (David Brown's second eldest son) had twin sons born to his second wife in 1850,⁹⁸² the correspondent for the Maitland Mercury on 6 May wrote:

The elder was named "William Wallace," and the younger "Robert Bruce," in honour of Scotland's greatest and most venerated heroes. In selecting those names the old man observed – "The spirit of the Scot still burns vigorously within me, and I desire to transmit it to my posterity, and to honour in my line the saviours of my country."⁹⁸³

Blanche E. Jenkins, was the daughter of George Brown, son of David Brown and Elizabeth McMahon. She was born in 1869 in Newcastle, NSW⁹⁸⁴ and wrote the family history in 1946 as she new it, *or wanted to know it*, mostly from legend.

Insight into the origin of David Brown senior may well be revealed in whatever facts can be gleaned from the paper trail left by peripheral characters in the story:

John, James, and Thomas Brown, who, in co-operation with James Chisholm snr, established a wine and spirit business known as Brown and Company (now known as Harbottle Brown and Company;

and

Henry J. Brown of Sydney' 'gentleman' - Witness to David Brown jnr's will;

⁹⁸¹ Consistent advice to Miriam Chisholm about the family name was that it was that it had been 'MacGreggor'.

⁹⁸² Reg No V1851 1332 51 0 and V1851 1333 51 0

⁹⁸³ The Maitland Mercury, Hunter River District News, 10 May 1851 (twelve months late). NLA, mfm NX27. Roll No4.

⁹⁸⁴ BDM registration No 15310 of 1869



Appendix D

HUMPHRIES LEGEND (in bold) as recorded by Jack Woodward

Patrick Humphries and Catherine Mooney lived on adjoining farms outside Dublin and "kept company" in their young days.

Terence was a friend of the family before Patrick was transported.

Patrick had dispute with an English garrison that had been set up near his family's farm, and led to commanding officer describing him as a "troublemaker". The English soldiers commandeered the Humphries' cow to accommodate their commanding officer's need for fresh milk for his morning oats. Patrick demanded the return of the cow, and when it was refused, he said, "If we can't have it, neither shall you", so he went home, got his hunting rifle and shot the cow.⁹⁸⁵

Patrick Humphries was tried in Dublin City, Ireland, in March 1791 and sentenced to 7 years transportation.

The crime for which Patrick was accused, and which led to his incarceration, was that he and an associate of his, John Ellard, had in their possession two hundred weight of sheet lead (as used for flashing around chimneys), the property 'of a person unknown'. The implication being that they had stolen it. At the time, for some unspecified reason he gave his age as 17 years, but he was closer to 24 years old.

William Barton ("Scarborough" Second Fleet) had been appointed Harbourmaster and, in May 1792 accepted the additional post of setting up the South Head fishing village, the catch going to the hospital in Macquarie Street.

After Patrick was transported, Catherine married Terence McMAHON, a soldier.
Patrick arrived on the Boddingtons in Sydney on 7 August 1793.

Patrick was assigned to the prison farm set up at Toongabbie for Irish convicts when he arrived on the "Boddingtons".

Some time after his arrival, Patrick assisted Barton in the official plan of setting up the South Head fishing village.

With rationing of the colony no longer a serious problem, Barton requested the Judge Advocate (David Collins who was Judge Advocate until Richard Dore's appointment in May 1798) to relieve him of the fishing post, matter of the fishing village was then put on hold

The matter of the South Head fishing village again came up for discussion towards the close of 1799. Patrick, who had assisted Barton in the initial plan(?), and having completed his sentence applied for the post (before Catherine's arrival)

Terence was one of the soldiers sent as guards on the convict transport "Minerva" in which Catherine "came free".

On the arrival of "Minerva" Terence was assigned to Captain Prentice's company of the NSW Corps and initially posted to Toongabbie. Prisoners transported on the Minerva were escorted to Toongabbie.

After Patrick had served his seven year term he spent a good deal of time at Toongabbie looking up friends and acquaintances and, it was there that he met up again with Terence and Catherine McMahon.

Patrick's application for the post to establish a fishing village at Gibson's beach was verbally approved in 1801, but it was not until about a year later that the appointment was confirmed and plans went ahead to set up the fishing village. With the post went a grant of land, later officially titled 'Humphreys Four Acres'

Patrick joined the NSW Corps 14 March 1801 and was assigned to the same company as Terence.

⁹⁸⁵ This story of challenging authority may have been told by quite a few people from Ireland?



Terence was a keen fisherman and spent most of his "days off" fishing around South Head and was drowned near the 'Sow and Pigs' reef when his rowboat was swamped during a southerly buster on the afternoon of September 7, 1801.

After Terence's death, Patrick married Catherine.

After their marriage, Patrick drove his wife by cart out to South Head (*a difficult feat given there was no road*) where they became the first white couple to settle at the village there. They lived in a small stone cottage, which was built in 1801 and was situated just above what is now known as Gibson's Beach. The village was later named Watson's Bay by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, on 9 April 1811, at the official opening of the road connecting the South Head to Sydney Town.

Until 1820 Roman Catholic services were banned in the Colony. Many Irish Catholics did not wish to marry without an officiating Catholic priest and refused to have their children baptised in any other faith. However, the **Humphries children were all baptised, either at St. Phillip's Sydney, or at St. John's Parramatta, and were later received into the Catholic Church.**

During the construction of the link road, by the 73d Regiment, connecting the village to South Head, a stone cottage was built for the officers – So they would not need to travel daily between South Head and the barracks, then located in Kent Street, Sydney Town. When the link road was completed, Patrick and Catherine moved into this cottage. This new cottage was larger than their original home, and was situated on the northern fringe of what became known as "Humphries Four Acres".

The Humphries men rowed to and from Kincumber, and probably later sailed. Close friends and neighbours were shipbuilders.⁹⁸⁶

The officer in charge of building the link road, Captain William Spears, became friendly with the Humphries family during the construction. Often on Sundays he would visit with his wife and family. Over the years a childhood friendship developed between Thomas Humphries and Mary Spears, and on 11 August 1829 they were married at St. James Catholic Parish, Sydney. Thomas was aged 23 and Mary 16. They settled at Brisbane Water (Kincumber South). Thomas and Mary were said to have had 23 children, of whom only 11 or 12 reached adulthood.

Jack Woodward was responsible for putting much of the Humphries legend to paper. He was a descendant of Patrick's son Thomas. Jack was born in 1910, lived at Watson's Bay, very near to the Patrick and Catherine's first home. Jack Woodward's information initially came from family. Most books on tracing family history tell the beginner to "question Grannie", and Jack did just that. In his youth, he learnt about his family in Watson's Bay and Kincumber South from his mother and his grandmother.

His mother was born in 1867 in the little stone cottage near the beach, his grandmother Theresa (1845 – 1929, daughter of Thomas) was born 1845, and Granny Humphries (Sarah nee Hence) lived until 1908. They lived in close proximity, in the little cottage and "Wicklow", were a close knit family, and talked to each other. Theresa and Sarah (Granny) were very close. Jack had a photo of them with 3 of Theresa's sons outside "Wicklow" in about 1890.

Jack's grandmother, Theresa, was 12 years old when Catherine Humphries (nee McMahon / Mooney) died and spent much of her time at Watson's Bay with her grandmother, and married a Watson's Bay boy. Theresa and Catherine (from Kincumber) often visited their grandmother. In 1903, Grannie Humphreys, then ninety-three, could remember early governors, among them Macquarie, Darling and Fitzroy, enjoying their visits to the Bay." As they all lived to a ripe old age, Jack had great opportunities to learn as much as possible.

Jack's working life was that of a journalist, so he wrote (and published?) all those stories. Jack Woodward worked first as a freelance, then secured a permanent post with the Daily Mirror in 1941. He then joined the RAAF and after the war ended, returned to the Daily Mirror until 1950. After his retirement from journalism he spent much time at the Mitchell Library in Macquarie Street, and Archives Office of New South Wales at the Rocks, attempting to authenticate his family stories. Unfortunately, the sources that Jack drew on in his research, to support his interpretation of events, are not easily come by. Sadly, Jack passed away in 1992.⁹⁸⁷

⁹⁸⁶ Ross Grigg email of 9 November 2001

⁹⁸⁷ The history of Jack Woodward and the legend he recorded was kindly and patiently contributed by Shirley Downs (nee Humphries).



Appendix E

Brown Legend - O'Neil Perspective

David Brown, b.1750, came to New South Wales with his wife and family James, David, Mary and Thomas. Mary married James Chisholm in 1806. They arrived on the sailing ship 'Earl of Cornwallis' in 1801. James and David (sons) took up land at Jerry's Plains about the time Singleton became a town. They were said to have owned Ellerslie and also conducted an Inn.

Thomas Brown lived in Erskine Street and the family owned the north-side of the street. In 1824 Thomas and Mary Anne Bridget O'Neil married and they had five daughters, two dying in infancy. Mary Anne died in 1833, Thomas in 1836. The story has it that Thomas Brown and Mary Anne eloped which could have been true as they would have been of different religions.

The girls went to a school in a hall at the St Patrick's Church. On the death of their parents, James Chisholm, their uncle, became their guardian. Sarah was brought up in a Roman Catholic family and the other two were brought up in Protestant families. James Chisholm paid for their education and was reimbursed when they grew up. Their grandmother was said to have been very wealthy, and they probably inherited some of that wealth through their mother.

Little is known of their childhood but they would have passed the Barracks on the way to school and would see bodies hanging on the gibbets. Not a very nice sight but customs were hard in those days and would not have been concerned about such things. Rosanna Mary used to talk of paddling on the beach at Circular Quay.

Amelia Francis rode a trip to England before she married John McMaster. She was a governess at Dundee Station and was said to be capable. When there was a smallpox scare in the Colony she was appointed vaccinator for the Glen Innes district.

Sarah Brown b 1825 d 1905 married William Piper - no children.
Rosanna Mary b 1831 d 1916 married Colin Forbes Ross of Inverell.

Legend per Bernice Martin descendant of Elizabeth Nerney (nee O'Neil)



Appendix F

William Brown (A re-occurring figure - Elgin?)

David (I) Brown is noted to have kept a 'servant' with him for years who was known as Elkin or Elgin, a person who was with him when he died. It may well be a nickname for William Brown who seems to often close by in Brown affairs?

William Brown was sentenced to transportation for 'life' at a trial in Winchester in 1798 came to the colony as a convict aboard the **Royal Admiral** c1800. The 'Royal Admiral' is the vessel wrongly associated with David (I) Brown in the St Andrews' Burial Register. David (I) having come out on the Earl Cornwallis.

As a sawyer, William Brown is likely to have been working for William Spears in Clarence Street, or possible David (I) himself?

1806 he is listed twice in census with same grouping as James Brown as being in Kable's employ. On one entry he is sealing, another he is a carpenter.

1811 Census his status is still convict.

1814 Census he is listed as off stores and Ticket of Leave Sawyer

1823-25 Census he is listed as Conditional Pardon and a Sawyer in Sydney

Occurs in the 1828 census as Conditional Pardon, Comments/ Employer: Capper Pass Ticket of Leave convict a Tallow Chandler in George Street; and residing in George Street.

The NSW Calendar & General P.O Directory of February 1832, produced by the Post Master of NSW, James Raymond, shows a William Brown in residence at Erskine Street but not David or Thomas Brown. David (I) was at this time resident in the Hunter; and Thomas was supposed to have moved his family to his in-laws' farm.



Appendix G

Various McMahon – Humphries Offspring

Francis MCMAHON, the first child of Private Terence McMahon of the New South Wales Corps and Catherine Mooney, was born in Ireland in c17 97. He came to the Colony of New South Wales with his parents aboard the convict transport vessel ‘Minerva’

The 1814 General Muster indicates that Francis was living with his mother at Watson’s Bay in what must have been very crowded circumstances. It lists his mother, Catherine Humphreys: free, Minerva, veterans wife, 8 children and “On” government stores. This accords with Catherine’s three children by Terence (including Francis) and five by Patrick. Francis would have been about 17 years old.

A Francis McMahon married Mary Howard at St Andrews, Presbyterian Church, Patrick’s Plain on 15 January 1838 – Both gave their address as ‘Woodlands’.⁹⁸⁸ Woodlands was the name of a property at Jerry’s Plains owned by James Arndell.

Francis and Mary’s had four children:

- Edward, born 25 July 1838 and baptised in the Roman Catholic faith on 9 June 1842 at Merton;⁹⁸⁹
- Francis, born on 20 June 1840 and baptised in the Roman Catholic faith on 9 June 1842 at Merton;⁹⁹⁰
- James, born on 18 January 1842 and baptised in the Roman Catholic faith on 9 June 1842 at Merton;⁹⁹¹ and
- Johanne, born on 4 December 1843 and baptised in the Roman Catholic faith on 15 May 1844 at Jerry’s Plains⁹⁹²

In 1845 a Francis McMahon purchase property on the high road from David Brown jnr at Jerry’s Plains which he developed as a garden.⁹⁹³

John MCMAHON, the second son of Terence McMahon of the New South Wales Corps and Catherine Mooney, was born in Sydney on 1 February 1801.⁹⁹⁴

The 1814 General Muster indicates that John was living with his mother at Watson’s Bay in what must have been very crowded circumstances. It lists his mother, Catherine Humphreys: free, Minerva, veteran’s wife, 8 children and “On” government stores. This accords with the three children Catherine had by Terence (including John), and five by Patrick Humphries. John would have been 13 years old.

The Sydney Gazette of Saturday, 4 and 11 October 1817, carried an advertisements under ‘Claims and Demand’ in respect of persons intending shortly to be departing the colony in the Brig Endeavour, commanded by a Captain Hammant. The list of ten persons included “John McMahon, a boy”.⁹⁹⁵ As to whether this the son of Terence McMahon is another thing? John would have at this time not long turned 16 years.

However, the reference to ‘a boy’ may be in part to alert would-be creditors of persons with the same name that this person is not likely to of interest to them.

⁹⁸⁸ BDM V1838 567 123 refers

⁹⁸⁹ BDM V1840 2119 61 refers

⁹⁹⁰ BDM V1840 2120 61 refers

⁹⁹¹ BDM V1842 2121 61 refers

⁹⁹² BDM V1843 2947 121b refers. Parents given as Francis McMahon and Mary McNamara?

⁹⁹³ ‘Second Master’, by Ian Ellis, Hunter Valley News 7 October 1992.

⁹⁹⁴ John McMahon has been confused by some researchers with a ‘Bartholomew Byrne’, who like his brother later changed his surname to McMahon. Bart was baptised on 7 April 1804 to Owen McMahon and Ann (Burn) Byrne per BDM V1804 1252 1A. Both parents are said to be Irish Rebels transported for 7 years per ‘Rolla’ arrived 12 May 1803. Owen and Ann never married, and in 1810, Owen McMahon left the colony on the ‘Star’. Ann married Richard (Gilbert 1769-1861) in 1815 BDM V1815147 7 & V181513313A refers.

Bart (Byrne) McMahon’s siblings are said to be: Mary born 1806 Parramatta, married Jasper Morley in 1825 Parramatta; and Owen McMahon born 1809 Parramatta, married Ellen Boyd in 1834. John McMahon is linked his stepfather Richard Gilbert in a petition for a grant of land on 5 Jan 1831 per Microfilm 1161. Deeds for sale of perhaps the same land to Owen McMahon 21 June 1838 Index to Deposited Deeds Page 96 No 429 Book N

⁹⁹⁵ Page 2, column c. 4 October, and Page 4, Column c 11 October 1817



John, well into his 22 year, married 19-21 year old Elizabeth Walker (1802 – 1875)⁹⁹⁶ at St Phillip's, Sydney on 26 April 1821 by banns. Witnesses were Richard and Emma Walker. Consistent with Brown connection, his occupation was given as 'Cabinet Maker'.⁹⁹⁷

On 1 November 1823, John McMahon is on list of persons liable to serve as jurors is described as a 'Publican' residing in Cambridge Street, Sydney.

On 1824 September 27, John McMahon of Cambridge Street, Sydney, describing himself as a married man, submitted a memorial for a grant of land.⁹⁹⁸

On 10 May 1825, John McMahon wrote a memorial the Governor:

That your memorialist, a free born Subject of the Colony having a wife, equally free, and a small family, begs respectfully to represent to you in consequent of it being rumoured that it is contemplation to form a penal settlement at Norfolk Island.

Your Memorialist by trade a Carpenter, Joiner, and Cabinet Maker, having served a regular apprenticeship thereto humbly solicits your Excellency will appoint him to be Superintendent of Mechanics on said Island.

John McMahon, being a carpenter, joiner and cabinet maker a popular occupation with the Brown family, gives cause for thinking that John was possibly apprenticed with David Brown senior at Erskine Street.

On 14 November 1825, John's application of 27 September, 1824 for grant of land was annotated as approval being given for him to receive 60 acres land anywhere in the colony.

On 15 November 1825, John's application for a grant of land is annotated:

'It will not be convenient for John McMahon to commence farming on the Land at present.'

On 30 November 1850, The Sydney Morning Herald carried this notice of a John McMahon's death:

'On Thursday, 28th instant, at his residence, Clyde street, Sydney, in the 50th year of his age, John McMahon, after a lingering illness of seven weeks, borne with fortitude'.⁹⁹⁹

This is consistent with John McMahon having been born on 1 February 1801.

Another 25 years on, his wife, Elizabeth McMahon, passed away at the home of her daughter, Annie Reeves, of Mount Street, East St Leonards, on 13 August 1875.¹⁰⁰⁰

John and Elizabeth had eleven children¹⁰⁰¹:

⁹⁹⁶ Death Certificate No 4310 for Elizabeth gives her age at date of death (15 August 1875) as 73. But it also gives her age at time of marriage as '21'.

⁹⁹⁷ It is claimed by some that Bartholomew McMahon, a boy having barely turned 17 years (if still alive at this time) is in fact the John McMahon who married a 19-21 year old woman.

⁹⁹⁸ Fiche 3102; 4/1838B No.697 pp.1047-51

⁹⁹⁹ Death notice in SMH 30 November 1850, p3, c2. He was buried on 1 December 1850 - BDM V 1850 934 Vol 36 refers. It is worth noting that there is a record of a 'Bartholomew McMahon' who died in Sydney in 1868, supposedly age 54, but 64 would put him at the right age to be Bartholomew Byrne per BDM Reg 581.

¹⁰⁰⁰ BDM 4310 of 1875 refers

¹⁰⁰¹ The names of two their children point to a possible connection with the other McMahons: Thomas Owen McMahon to Owen McMahon and Mary Morley McMahon to brother-in-law of Jasper Morley.



- | | |
|---|---|
| I. George Henry (21 February 1822 - 5 March 1822); | VII. Thomas Owen (3 November 1833; |
| II. Mary Ann (5 January 1823 – 27 December 1824); | VIII. Ann (13 June 1836 -) |
| III. John Henry (25 December 1824 – 1877); | IX. Mary Morley (22 January 1839 -) |
| IV. Richard B (25 December 1826 – 26 December 1826); | X. Ellen (14 August 1840 -) |
| V. Elizabeth Catherine (17 May 1828 -); ¹⁰⁰² | XI. Mary (30 April 1843 -) |
| VI. Maria Ann (11 October 1830 –); | |

Seven of the children predeceased their mother.

John Henry's youngest son, Charles, was born in 1857 at Brisbane Waters. Perhaps coincidentally, that is where the step-father, Patrick Humphries, and step-brother, Thomas Humphries and family of John McMahon had settled.

George HUMPHRIES, was born 11 February 1810 at Watson's Bay to Catherine McMahon (nee Mooney) and her second husband, Patrick Humphries.

Between 1840 and 1857 he described his quality or profession as 'Farmer' - It is likely that George was, at the time, still working for the Brown family on their Caddai Creek property.

George married Jane Greentree in 1833. George and Jane had the following children:

- i. Jane born 1835 at Wilberforce;
- ii. Catherine M, born 7 April 1836 at Wilberforce;
- iii. Elizabeth born 1839;
- iv. Ann B, was born at Wilberforce on 16 September 1840 and baptised 18 October 1840 at St Matthew's, Catholic Church at Windsor; and died 18 November 1846¹⁰⁰³
- v. Frances born 1843 at Wilberforce;
- vi. Mary born 8 October 1844 at Wilberforce, and died 10 December 1846 at Wilberforce;
- vii. George, born 21 December 1846 and died 21 June 1895 Burruga;
- viii. Michael, born 21 December 1846, died 21 December 1846;
- ix. Teresa, born at Pitt Town on 2 December 1853 and baptised on 4 December 1853, at St Matthew's, Catholic Church at Windsor;¹⁰⁰⁴
- x. David was born at Pitt Town on 12 October 1855 and baptised on 10 October 1855 at St Matthew's, Catholic Church at Windsor;¹⁰⁰⁵
- xi. Thomas was born on 21 March 1857 at Pitt Town and baptised on 27 April 1857 at St Matthew's, Catholic Church at Windsor;¹⁰⁰⁶
- xii. *Mary A, born in 1858, Richmond;*¹⁰⁰⁷
- xiii. *Bridget, born on 11 June 1860, Richmond.*¹⁰⁰⁸

George died on 7 June 1863 at Clarendon (between Windsor and Richmond, bordering on the Richmond RAAF Base) where the family had a small farm. His death was caused by the wheel of a cart passing over his body."¹⁰⁰⁹

David HUMPHRIES, was born at Watson's Bay in 1815 to Catherine McMahon (nee Mooney) and her second husband, Patrick Humphries.

On 13 June 1842, at the age of 27, David Humphries married Jane Mary Daley at St Matthew's, Catholic Church at Windsor.¹⁰¹⁰ Witnesses were John Daley and, Catherine Brown (daughter to Elizabeth Brown, his half sister). David's address was given as 'Portland Head' across the river from Little Cattai Creek, and Jane's as 'Caddai Creek'.

David's occupation in 1848 and 1854 was stated to be 'Farmer', and his abode 'Caddai'.

¹⁰⁰² Possibly named in honour of John's sister Elizabeth, and his Mother Catherine.

¹⁰⁰³ BDM V1840 612 61 0 and V1840 613 61 0 refers

¹⁰⁰⁴ BDM V1853 2755 70 0 refers

¹⁰⁰⁵ BDM V1855 3377 72 0 refers

¹⁰⁰⁶ BDM V1857 903 68 0 refers

¹⁰⁰⁷ BDM 1858 11816 refers

¹⁰⁰⁸ BDM 1860 11807 refers

¹⁰⁰⁹ Shirley Downs e-mail of 14 July 2001

¹⁰¹⁰ BDM V 1842 1642 92 0 refers.



An advertisement in the Saturday 22 March 1856 edition of the Maitland Mercury refers to a farm at Cattai Creek held by 'Humphries' and being in the vicinity of other farms held by Hobbs, Daly and Brady.¹⁰¹¹ Which Humphries this is yet to be established but it may well be David.

David and Jane Mary had the following children:

- i. George, was born on 14 September 1844 at Pitt Town;
- ii. Frances Elizabeth, was born on 28 June 1846 at Cattai, (died in infancy?);
- iii. David, was born 24 November 1848 and baptised on 21 December 1848 at St Matthew's, Catholic Church at Windsor;¹⁰¹²
- iv. ? Agnes born 1849?;
- v. Jane Mary, born on 8 April 1854, at Cattai Creek, and baptised on 7 May 1854 at St Matthew's, Catholic Church at Windsor;¹⁰¹³
- vi. Catherine Mary, was born 17 March 1856 at Cattai;¹⁰¹⁴
- vii. Emma, born on 28 May 1858 at Cattai, and baptised at St Matthew's, Catholic Church at Windsor;¹⁰¹⁵ and
- viii. John Patrick was born on 22 August 1860 at Cattai.

It is evident that David Humphries, if not working for the Browns, stayed in close contact with the family. For he and his family moved to live and work in Jerry's Plains in 1860-61.

It seems likely that both David and his son were working for John Brown, given their long association at Cattai, at his "Ellerslie" property, immediately to the west of Jerry's Plains village.

- ix. Sarah A, born 22 September 1862 at **Jerry's Plains**;
- x. Thomas, was born on 23 August 1864 at **Jerry's Plains**; and
- xi. Clara born on 15 January 1867.

Mary Jane died 3 Oct 1871 aged 45 and was buried at Rookwood Cemetery. Her headstone stated that 'she left a husband and 10 children', which probably reflects the death in infancy of Francis Elizabeth?.

David died on 24 December 1883 at Stanley Street, Newtown. He was buried in the Old Catholic Mortuary, Rookwood Cemetery.¹⁰¹⁶ David's occupation at the time of his death was 'Labourer'. The informant was his 25 year old son, John Patrick Humphries of Stanley Street.

¹⁰¹¹ *Maitland Mercury - Saturday*, 22 March 1856, Add No 1577

¹⁰¹² BDM V1848 1105 65 refers

¹⁰¹³ BDM V1854 603 71 refers

¹⁰¹⁴ Died 29 May 1937

¹⁰¹⁵ BDM 1858 13121 refers

¹⁰¹⁶ Section 3, Row 15, Grave 316. Rookwood Records show his age as 71 which is not consistent with his birth of 1815.



Appendix H

THE AUTHOR'S CONNECTION

Descendants from Elsie Victoria (daughter of Ann Emma Brown and Alfred Edward Haddock - see Chapter 28) to the author's generation is as follows:

1-Elsie Victoria HADDOCK (11 Jun 1879-1 Sep 1914)
 sp: John GRIFFITHS (6 Feb 1867-5 Mar 1921) m. 8 Feb 1899 .

2-Annie P GRIFFITHS (1900 -27 Feb 1951¹⁰¹⁷)

2-Milton Thirlmere GRIFFITHS (1Aug 1902-20 Aug 1964)
 sp:Hannah Weaver ROBINSON (10 Dec 1903-20 Jun 1951)
 3-Milton Bruce GRIFFITHS (24 Jun 1924 –10 Nov 2003)
 sp: Betty MURDOCH (17 Jun 1925-27 Oct 1994) m.30 Jun 1945
 4-John Ian GRIFFITHS (b.1 Jan 1947) (Author)
 4-Narelle Joy GRIFFITHS (b.29 May 1948)

3-Keith Ross GRIFFITHS (20 Jan 1926-21 Dec 1988)
 sp: Patricia Veronica ARENA (22 Sep 1930-12 Sep 1993)
 m. 10 May 1952
 4-Kerry Elizabeth GRIFFITHS (b.29 Mar 1953)
 4-Stephanie Patricia GRIFFITHS (b.15 Jun 1954)
 4-Leon Bernard GRIFFITHS (b.11 Feb 1957)

3-Elsie Gwyneth GRIFFITHS (26 Apr 1927- 5 Jul 1958)
 sp: Edwin Bede (Ted) CLARKE (6 Jun 1925-18 Jul 2010)
 m. 25 Jun 1949
 4-Lorraine Beverly CLARKE (b.20 Sep1950)
 4-Denise CLARKE (b.29 Nov 1951)
 4-Suzanne Mary CLARKE (b.30 Aug 1957)

3-Gordon Robert Fitzgerald GRIFFITHS (b5 Mar 1939)
 sp: Elizabeth CHAN (b20 Jan1937) m. 1 Oct 1960
 4-Kenneth GRIFFITHS (b23 Apr 1961)
 4-Karen GRIFFITHS (b18 Aug 1962)
 4-Jacqueline GRIFFITHS (b20 Aug 1963)
 4-Geoffery GRIFFITHS (b20 Feb1969)
 4-Michelle GRIFFITHS (b 26 Nov 1973)

2-Laurington Northcote GRIFFITHS (14 Jan 1905-4 Mar 1979)
 sp: Mavis SNELL (1909-) m. 1936
 3-Trevor GRIFFITHS (c1938-)
 3-Neil GRIFFITHS (b1942)



*Elsie Haddock
 & John Griffiths
 C1899*



*Milton T & Hannah on the veranda of their house
 'Elsievale' that Milton built C1926' A child
 (probably Bruce) behind Milton's legs*



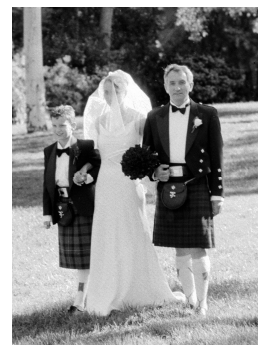
*3 of Milton's & Hannah's children:
 Elsie (8), Keith (9) behind, Milton Bruce (11).
 Main street, Kogarah c1935.*



Milton & Hannah with Gordon c1941



*Left -Author with
 parents (Bruce & Bet) and
 sister, Narelle, at Bundeena beach c1949*



*Right – Author with
 daughter & grandson,
 9 Oct 2004*

¹⁰¹⁷ BDM No 700 /1951



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