

The Descendants of
Murdoch Ferguson & Anne McAskill

Isle of Skye - Scotland

and

Patrick Melville & Arabella Cullinan

County Clare, Ireland

Glenn Robertson

2nd Edition

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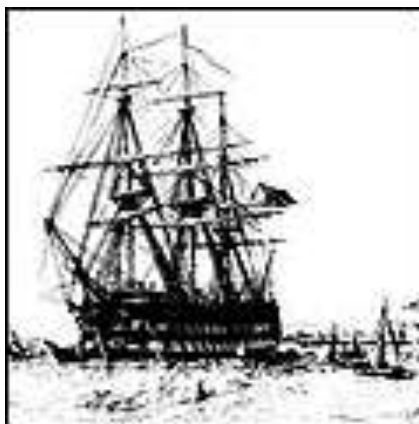


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INTRODUCTION

During 2009 my daughter asked a question about our family history, a subject that until then I had shown a total lack of interest in. When I began to appreciate how little I did know I began assembling some lists of family members and eventually subscribed to **ancestry.com.au** and the journey to discover the various branches of the Robertson Family Tree began. The descendants of Murdoch Ferguson & Annie McAskill, and Patrick Melville & Arabella Cullinan is the first of the three books that research the family histories of my wife, Dawn, and also my family. The Murdoch – McAskill & Melville & Cullinan stories relate to my mother's paternal & maternal families.

Throughout the journey challenges have been encountered, not the least being language. The Gaelic name for Ferguson is **'MacFhearghuis'**. The passenger list of the ship that brought Murdoch Ferguson to Australia recorded his name as Murdo. By way of explanation, the Western part of the Scottish Highlands, plus the Inner & Outer Hebrides has traditionally been Gaelic speaking. Though gradually decreasing, in 1855 the Gaelic language would have been in wide use and even today this area has the highest percentage of people who speak the Gaelic language, with 6% of the population speaking only Gaelic. Murdoch, Murdock, Murdoe and Murdo are variations of the Gaelic name **'Murchadh'**, and were often used interchangeably in official documentation, primarily dependant on who was undertaking the translation. On the Highland & Island passenger list the name is in fact spelt Murdoch.

One of the other difficulties I had is that I have never been to Scotland or Ireland and didn't understand the history behind the people that I was searching for, and so I took a step back to research what obstacles and hardships many of the people faced from about AD 1700 onwards.

As the third great grandson of Murdoch Ferguson and Annie McAskill who lived on the Isle of Skye during some difficult times before migrating to Australia I thought it reasonable to share some of that history, so the next few pages contain a referenced summary relating to some of the background research that has been undertaken.

I am also the third great grandson of Patrick Melville and Arabella Cullinan and have only recently begun the Irish research. This will always remain a work in progress that will be added to and corrected from time to time. The Robertson Family Tree remains on the ancestry site and has open public access to other subscribers. All information, certificates and photographs may be freely copied. Several other people researching their own trees have made contact and we now correspond and share from time to time with relatives that were previously unknown.

I hope you enjoy the read.

Glenn Robertson

BACKGROUND

18TH Century Scotland

Though commencing gently enough, the 18th century was a tumultuous period in the history of the world. In 1707 the Act of Union that amalgamated Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland passed through both parliaments to create Great Britain, meaning that both countries retained independent legislature but shared the same monarch. This uneasy union would be tested with blood from both sides spilled. In Europe, minor wars flared from time to time and the English and French warred persistently.

In 1742 the first cotton mills opened in England. Production was still reliant on animal power to assist turning the water wheels used to generate power. Simple forms of mechanical devices were being developed until finally the steam engine was invented. Two inventors, Boulton and Watt developed their steam engine in 1763 and by 1775 had advanced the technology to provide highly reliable mechanical energy.

1775 also saw the American War of Independence against England that finally concluded in 1781 when Lt. General Lord Cornwallis was trapped by the combined American and French forces under the command of George Washington at Yorktown. Final peace was achieved with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

Far from remaining peaceful, 1789 saw great discontent by the general populace of France, and so with a call for recognition of equality, civil rights, citizenship and religious freedom, the French Revolution began. The monarchy, aristocracy and those afforded religious privileges were curtailed and their privileged lifestyles collapsed. Following a lot of plotting and counter-plotting between the factions, King Louis was condemned and executed in 1793, beginning the period called the “Reign of Terror” that ran from 1793 to 1794, with up to 40,000 people being killed. What followed were a few years of uncertainty until a coup installed the new Consulate to rule 1799. Napoleon Bonaparte was leader of the Consulate and promptly went to war against the English in North Africa and Europe until 1815 when he was finally defeated by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo.

The Jacobite Uprisings.

The first Jacobite uprising took place in 1715 when James Stuart, the ‘Old Pretender’ to the Scottish throne, supported by the French, attempted to reclaim Scotland. The Jacobite’s were put down by loyal Clans but James Stuart managed to escape back to France before the English army marched into Scotland. The French attempted to start another Jacobite uprising in 1743, but this failed to get beyond the planning stage. The third and final Jacobite uprising commenced in 1745 and ended in disaster. The Jacobite army led by Prince Charles Edward Stuart who is described by comedian Billy Connolly as a “gay Italian dwarf named after three sheepdogs” consisted mainly of Highland Scots, plus some Lowland Scots, and even a detachment of Englishmen from the Manchester Regiment. The English Army consisted of Englishmen, Irishmen and both Lowland & Highland Scots.

The destruction of the Jacobite army on Culloden Moor on the 16th of April 1746 saw not only the end of Bonnie Prince Charlie’s attempt to become the King of Scotland, but was the prelude to a series of events that ended Highland Society.

In Gaelic the word clan (*clann*) means progeny or family, a sense of identity and shared descent. In time the clans became more defined under a feudal type leadership of Chieftains and petty Kings, with relatives and close friends forming the administration and fighting capability of each clan. The clans fought against each other, but also formed alliances and fought alongside each other depending on the prevailing circumstances. Gradually the Clan Chiefs became the nobility and aristocracy of Scotland.

After Culloden, Bonnie Prince Charles fled to the Isle of Skye before skulking back to mainland Europe with his tail firmly planted between his legs. In doing so he left the English to enforce their will on the Scottish populace with a raft of draconian sanctions. The power of Highland Clans was basically dismantled. Outlawed was the wearing of tartan, maintaining military units, playing bagpipes, gathering in groups etc. The exception to the military units was the formation of Highland Regiments to serve with the English Army. At some point, the concept of clan identity through shared descent blurred and the aristocracy, who were, officially titled to their lands by the ruling powers of the day, dropped the notion of clan lands and replaced it with Landlord - Tenant relationships that eventually became a chasm between the haves and the have nots.

About 20 years after Culloden came the first of three of events that would change Scotland, and the rest of the world forever.

The Industrial Revolution 1760 – 1850:

1760 is widely regarded as Eve of the Industrial Revolution. What gradually followed was the mass production of textiles, increased production of coal for power, improvements in the iron industry, improvements in efficiency for the agricultural sector, the introduction of efficient transport systems such as railway and what is accepted as the greatest technical advancement of the industrial revolution – the introduction of steam power. (1)

During the Napoleonic Wars (1799 – 1815) mass production and exports soared throughout Britain and the clearances of people from the rural communities sent families flocking into the industrial centres searching for work. Initially housing and conditions were adequate, but this was to change quickly and the great manufacturing cities throughout Britain, such as Glasgow and Dundee in Scotland expanded rapidly. Between 1830 and 1860 the population of Glasgow doubled from 200,000 to 400,000 without significant improvements to housing or public services. This led to housing shortages, poverty and an infant mortality rate of over 150 deaths per 1,000 children, the highest in Great Britain and a figure that did not alter until the middle of the 20th century (2).

Workers in Scotland were paid at a significantly lower rate than their counterparts in England, so even with their children bringing home a wage these families were constantly on the brink of poverty and disaster.

Migration during the early stage of the industrial revolution was basically a domestic population shift within the borders Great Britain. Apart from a movement of people from rural to city life, there was also a movement of people between countries, with people from Scotland moving to England in search of higher wages. This resulted in the traditional influx of up to 8,000 Irish that came for Scotland's annual harvest season rapidly expand to over 25,000 to fill the void of workers.

The later mass emigration of the Scots can be attributed to two other causes. Firstly were the events that became known as the Highland Clearances and the final death knell to the Highlanders was a potato famine.

The Highland Clearances: (fuadaich nan Gaidheal)

The concept of clearing both tenants and kin off the land began prior to Culloden when in 1739 Alexander Macdonald, the 1st Baron Macdonald was involved in the infamous kidnapping of men and women from Skye and Harris, with the intention of transporting them to the American Colonies and selling them into slavery. Other prominent men involved were Norman Macleod of Dunvegan (Chief of Clan MacLeod), Donald Macleod of Berneray and his son, also named Norman Macleod. During the night, Macleod of Berneray's son, Norman, arrived at Skye with a ship which has ever since been known as the ship of the people (*Soitheach nan Daoine*). He proceeded to force on board men, women, and children from all levels of society. As the ship sailed towards North America with its human cargo, it was driven by a storm onto the northern coast of Ireland and wrecked. The passengers were however rescued and most of them settled on the lands of the Earl of Antrim, though a few, after great difficulties managed to return to their homes in the Hebrides. (3)

After the events at Culloden, the aristocracy gradually became Anglicised and the number of Gaelic speaking lairds dropped substantially. By the late 1700's many the Scottish aristocrats spent more and more time in the South, seduced to a city lifestyle that their wealth was able to afford. The onset of the industrial revolution in Great Britain saw changes in agricultural practices leading to more single ownership of farmland and improved production with the need for less people. Clearances of lowland Scots had been more subtle, with huge rent increases and unworkable tenant leases forcing families into the cities to find work.

In the highlands, the year 1792 is known as 'The Year of the Sheep' (*bliadhna nan caorach*). A new breed of sheep capable of enduring the highland harshness had been introduced. These sheep reproduced at a good rate and provided both excellent fleece and quality meat, thus ensuring substantially more income than just the crofters rent. In the BBC series 'Who Do You Think You Are' – actor David Mitchell, the subject of the episode revealed that by replacing people with sheep, farm earnings could increase eight fold or more. Estates in the lowlands had already been cleared to make way for sheep and the Highland Lairds were determined not to be left behind.

Under the old feudal system prior to the industrial revolution, lairds managed their lands by appointing a trusted leader, generally a relative or close friend to administer a tack of land on which groups of peasant families worked and eked out their living from cropping and grazing in return for unswerving loyalty. This leader was called a Tacksman and was an administrator who usually became a military leader during times of uprising or war.

With less of the peasantry required to work the land the need for large numbers of fighting men was obviated, and indeed outlawed. It naturally followed that the need for the tacksmen in the role of administrators and military leaders was also obviated. The displaced tacksmen became the first main group to migrate to Canada and America. (4)

The Lairds began leasing out their lands to farmers from the Lowlands or England who administered the lands at a lesser cost (5) while clan peasants were now forced off the arable farming land and relocated to croft less productive marginal coastal areas where they needed to fish, harvest kelp and travel to the lowlands to assist with seasonal harvesting in order to survive.

With no legal protection for tenant farmers families could be evicted without cause and with minimal notice with no alternative provided. The kelping industry collapsed during the 1840's and widespread hardship and starvation ensued. Crofters, even those who had never defaulted on rent, were evicted in increasing numbers to make way for sheep. The evictions gathered momentum and they became known as the Highland Clearances.

It was reported that in many areas across Scotland clearances were conducted in brutal fashion, with dwellings were torn down and possessions burned to prevent occupants returning to their homes of generations. In writings published in 1854, Donald Ross, an eye witness to the evictions described in detail the misery and cruelty inflicted on the general populace. This are detailed in "The History of the Highland Clearances" by Alexander MacKenzie F.S.A. Scotland: Published 1914 by P.J. O'Callaghan, West Nile Street, Glasgow: revised and currently pending reprint.

The lands of Skye and Uist, under the control of Lord MacDonald (MacDhorahnaill) were systematically cleared and entire villages were burned or otherwise destroyed. The first clearances began on the basis of 'overpopulation and improvements' and ten families had passage arranged via the Highland and Island Emigration Society (H.I.E.S.) on a ship called "Hercules". Unfortunately a deadly fever broke out and the ship was detained in Cork, Ireland. Many of those aboard died while a number of the survivors transferred to other ships to continue the journey. The rest eventually continued to Australia on the Hercules. (6)

On the 4th of April 1853 further notices of eviction were issued on behalf of Lord Macdonald, and while he did make some land available for crofters on another part of the estate, it was found to be a barren moor that was quite unfit for cultivation. Additional rounds of clearances were undertaken on the Isles of Skye and neighbouring Raasay in 1853. In total over five hundred thousand people were cleared from the Highlands.

Many crofters grazed their herd on grass in the Highlands giving their croft resting time between the seasons and in 1882 the new Lord MacDonald received a letter from crofters wanting to reintroduce traditional grazing rights in the Highlands. Lord MacDonald refused the request and in return the crofters refused to pay their rents. Eviction notices were issued but due to the rebellious mood of the crofters the sheriff requested troops be sent and 400 were dispatched. At this time however, the feelings of the general populace of Great Britain had swung in favour of the crofters, and troops were forbidden to assist in the evictions. Outnumbered by the crofters who were becoming increasingly hostile, the sheriff chose to retire in good order.

The Napier Royal Commission (7) was established in 1883 that led to the passing of the Crofters Act in 1886. This finally gave protection to crofters across Scotland. Even in 1886, before the Crofters Act became law further evictions were attempted on the Isle of Tiree in the vicinity of Mull. The sheriff and police were met by over 300 armed crofters who had been alerted by using the ancient method of the Crann Tara (a burning cross that was taken from Glen to Glen to call the defenders to arms. This became known as the Crofters War of Tiree 1886. (8)

Incorrectly associated with the Ku Klux Klan from America, The Crann Tara, or burning cross is thought to date back to at least the introduction of Christianity in Scotland, and according to some historians probably went back much earlier. It was an early warning system to alert the clans of for danger and gather the defences and woe to any family that failed to respond. Death or banishment usually followed.



To offer some fairness to the lairds, the Government of the day in an attempt to manage the increasing poverty introduced what amounted to a poor tax. They washed their hands of any duty of care and made the owners of land where people were residing responsible for their welfare. But the result of this action only led to more enforced evictions because the asset rich but cash poor lairds were themselves in debt and at risk of losing their properties. A decent number of lairds worked with their displaced communities to re-establish people in coastal villages and assisted them with the means to make a living by fishing etc.

The Potato Famine:

Because of the need to produce sufficient food from a small holding, the populations of Ireland and much of the Scottish Highlands, including the Outer and Inner Hebrides, came to depend on the potato as the major food source. To complete the trilogy of tragedy in the Highlands and Islands, in 1843 'Phytophthora Infestans', a fungus that originated in the Andes region of South America, made its way to the USA and then onto Ireland, Scotland and Europe, destroying the potato crops in the ground and turning them to slush. (9) The result was widespread famine, destitution and death. The potato blight in Ireland and is reputed to have killed between one and one and a half million people through starvation and another million or so emigrated; with a total loss of population of between 25 and 30 per cent (10).

In 1845 the blight reached the Highlands of Scotland and lasted through to 1857. Though the blight also reached the lowlands of Scotland and the mainland of Europe, their populations were much less dependent on the potato as the main food source. On the Isle of Skye however it is believed that upwards of 50% of the population were left starving and destitute, though the death toll could be measured in the hundreds rather than the hundreds of thousands that was the Irish experience.

In their initial response to the crisis, the Government and most of the lairds exhibited no duty of care whatsoever. The blight involved the potato crop and the crops of oats and other grains growing in the field surrounded by the hungry populace were still harvested and loaded onto waiting ships for sale at the Southern markets. In Ireland during the famine people who were unable to pay their rent were also evicted from their land by their landlords and left to starve. (See Chapter 9) On the 24th of March 1849 the situation on Skye became so critical that a letter was sent to a Captain Smith of the Relief Committee by Alexander Macgregor, Minister of Kilmuir and supported by many signatures pleading relief for the various parishes. (Ref. HD14/21 – National Archives of Scotland).

Apart from the death toll, thousands upon thousands were left destitute and homeless and eagerly sought relocation to elsewhere. Fund raising efforts to provide assistance the highlanders was undertaken on a massive scale, not unlike the Band Aid and Live Aid events organised to in more recent times by Bob Geldof, and two hundred and fifty thousand pounds was raised (approximately fifty million pounds in today's equivalent). While this money was used to prevent a massive death toll, the emigration of highlanders continued.

Exodus: A Haemorrhage of Highlanders

Like their Irish counterparts, Scots looked out to Canada, America, Australia and New Zealand to find new opportunities. It has been revealed in documents presented to officials at Inverness and now held by the National Archives of Scotland, that during the clearances and the famine many crofting families were left destitute in the street by their landlords. Large numbers were forcibly marched onto emigration ships, sometimes after their landlord had paid the fare to be rid of them.

While a few were able to pay their own passage, the majority travelled under assisted passage schemes such as that set up by the Highland & Island Emigration Scheme (H.I.E.S.) Many Scots who had shifted into the cities for work now found themselves in severe poverty as machines took over tasks previously undertaken by a larger workforce. Many joined the queue to emigrate.

Due to starvation and emigration, the Isle of Skye and most of the Hebrides lost about one half of their people; a population base that has never recovered. In 1848 the Skye relief map shows a population of 27,000. The 2001 Scotland Census recorded the population of Skye as just 9,250.

Whatever the reason, Murdoch Ferguson and his family left Edinbane to travel overland about 6 miles to the harbour at Portree and boarded the 640 ton three masted sailing ship called the "Switzerland" that was destined for Australia. In doing so they became part of the one point three million people (from a total population of 3.8 million) who left Scotland. The vast majority would never see their homeland again. Switzerland was the 29th emigration ship to leave England for South Australia with government assisted passengers. (11)

In an ironic twist, the farms of Australia and New Zealand sounded the downfall for the Highland Laird's dependence on sheep for their income, as fine merino fleece and carcasses were able to be imported to Britain from both countries at a cheaper rate than they could be produced in Scotland. Many of those sheep were either produced or tended by the very people who emigrated from the Highlands. Accordingly, vast tracks of the Highlands are now little more than barren landscape that has been referred to as 'mamba', (miles and miles of bugger all) with many of the Lairds forced to sell off traditional lands to cover their debts.

The Isle of Skye is now connected to the mainland by a road bridge at Loch Alsh and while researching some information I happened across a small entry concerning the 'ongoing relationship' between the English and the Scots. It was reported by the BBC that, "Following the defeat of the English football team by their German counterparts, ferry operators in Scotland allowed German registered cars to travel across the Skye toll-way for free". (12)

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***And the sea will grant each man new
hope, as sleep brings dreams of home.***

*Words from the movie **The Hunt for Red October**
attributed to Christopher Columbus, but actually
written by screenwriter
Larry Ferguson*

Chapter 1

Ferguson Family of Skye

In the first edition of the family history our journey originally began with Murdoch Ferguson and Anne McAskill from Edinbane on the Isle of Skye in Scotland in the mid 1800's. The descendants in our family believed that both Murdoch and Anne, or Annie as she was often called, were both natives of Skye and, following some previous searches, were under the impression the records relating to Murdoch and Anne had been lost in a church fire.

In early 2015 I engaged a professional researcher from the Isle of Skye, Marjorie MacInnes who took up the search. As she sifted through the records the history of Anne McAskill from Bracadale was finally revealed. As Marjorie investigated the McAskill family further she formed the belief that Murdoch Ferguson may have come from the Isle of Harris, and referred me to Bill Lawson, a genealogist from Harris.

Bill holds extensive records of the Hebrides and began his search, but unfortunately the results were not as successful as we had hoped. The records for Murdoch Ferguson, including his marriage to Anne and the birth of their children may have indeed been lost, either through a fire as originally thought, or simply through poor record keeping pre 1840 (see below). The movement away from the traditional church to the new Free Church of Scotland may also have had a part in the records being lost.

Regarding the history of Duirinish, this account was written February 1841.

"The parochial registers have been much neglected; there being none extending farther than thirty years back .Sessions-records, it may be mentioned, were not kept with any degree of fullness before the commencement of the year 1840."

Source: *The New Statistical Account of Scotland for Duirinish*, Family History Library book [941 B4sq](#), series 2 vol. 14.

In any case Bill Lawson provided some additional information that has been included in this edition of the family history.

Contact details for the two researchers are as follows should anyone wish to pursue this part of the family history further.

- Marjorie MacInnes from Dunvegan, Isle of Skye – marjorie@skye-kin.co.uk and
- Bill Lawson from Harris, Isle of Harris – www.hebridespeople.com – info@seallam.com

The 1841 census of Edinbane, shown below, reveals Murdoch Ferguson is the head of house, aged 29 years and is a tenant (crofter). Ann, aged 28 is his wife and Malcolm, their son is aged 1. The Catherine shown, aged 32 years is listed as a female servant but in all likelihood is the sister of Murdoch but this is unconfirmed.

Living in the next house is Angus Ferguson aged 36 years along with his wife Janet aged 30 years. Their children are listed as Malcolm, 15 years – Hugh, aged 12 years – Ann, aged 10 years – John, aged 7 years and Donald listed as 0 years meaning an infant awaiting his first birthday. According to Bill Lawson, with a fairly unusual name like Ferguson, it would seem likely that two Fergusons next door to each other would be related, probably brothers.

Census:

1841 Edinbane, parish of Duirinish			110/2/21	
Murdoch Ferguson	head		29	tenant
Ann			28	—
Malcolm			1	—
Catherine			32	female servant

In the 1851 census of Edinbane (shown below) when more details were required, Murdoch, now a crofter of 4 acres is shown to have been born on Harris, his wife Ann was born at Bracadale on Skye and their son Malcolm was born in the Parish of Duirinish, probably at Edinbane. They have two further children, Christy, a daughter aged 7 years who is at school, and John, a son aged six months. Both of the younger children were likely born at Edinbane and baptised in the Parish of Snizort. Catherine is no longer listed and has either relocated, married or died.

Census:

1851 Edinbane, parish of Duirinish			110/17/28		
Murdoch Ferguson	head	marr	38	crofter of 4 acres	born Harris
Ann	wife		40	—	Bracadale
Malcolm	son		11	scholar	Duirinish
Christy	dau		7		Snizort
John	son		6m		“

Angus Ferguson and Janet, who according to Bill are not originally from Duirinish are still residing with their family in the next house. In the old parochial register of Duirinish there is an entry for the marriage of Angus Ferguson and Janet MacDonald on 31 Jan 1825. They were residing at Edinbane at that time.

1825 Jan 31 Angus Ferguson residing in Edinbane
 & Janet MacDonald residing in Do-
 were this day regularly married

There is no entry for the marriage of Murdoch Ferguson in the Old Parochial Registers of Marriages in either Harris or Skye Parishes, but as explained by Bill Lawson, this is not surprising as most local families would by then have left the Established Church in the move that led to the setting up of the Free Church of Scotland in 1843. Angus, the elder brother would most likely have come in under the established church and therefore be recorded in the Catholic Register of Marriages and Banns.

Though Murdoch Ferguson is shown on the census as having been born on the Isle of Harris, genealogist Bill Lawson is not convinced and in his report states,

“These few details comprise all the information I can find about the family in the Scottish records.

From these I can see two alternative deductions. If the nearby presence of Angus Ferguson is treated as merely a coincidence, we may have a Murdo Ferguson coming by himself to Skye to marry Ann MacAskill from Bracadale Parish and settling in Edinbain. But this has problems –as his wife was from Bracadale Parish, why did they not settle there, rather than in Edinbain in Waternish? Also it is unusual for a young, recently married man to have been able to acquire a croft of his own – it is much more likely that he would have been a cottar on a croft of a relative.

We know from Australian records that Murdo’s father was Malcolm, and this was the name of Angus’s eldest son also, reinforcing the suggestion that he and Murdo were brothers. Angus and family do not appear in Skye after 1861, so perhaps he emigrated to Australia also. If so, his death records there may show whether he was indeed a brother of Murdo. If we assume that Angus and Murdo were brothers, we have a family who came from Harris between 1813 – Murdo’s date of birth – and 1826 – Angus’s marriage. We do have a rental of Harris in 1818, in which there are seven Ferguson tenants, all on the Isle of Berneray, between Harris and North Uist, but there are no Malcolm Fergusons in the rental. A rental of course shows only the head of the family paying rent, and there would have been other families of younger brothers and sons, who would not appear in a rental. There is a Malcolm Ferguson who appears in Berneray in records of 1830 and 1841, then emigrated to Framboise in Cape Breton, but he was born in 1796 – too young to be the father of Murdo. Almost all the Fergusons in Berneray emigrated to Cape Breton between 1820 and 1842, leaving only one Ferguson family there – that of a Roderick Ferguson.

It seems very likely that Angus Ferguson was one of the Berneray Fergusons who crossed to Skye and settled there to be joined by his brother Murdo. The Berneray men were the main seamen of the area, and provided the crews of most of the ships of MacLeod of Dunvegan at that time, so the crossing to Skye would have caused little difficulty to them.

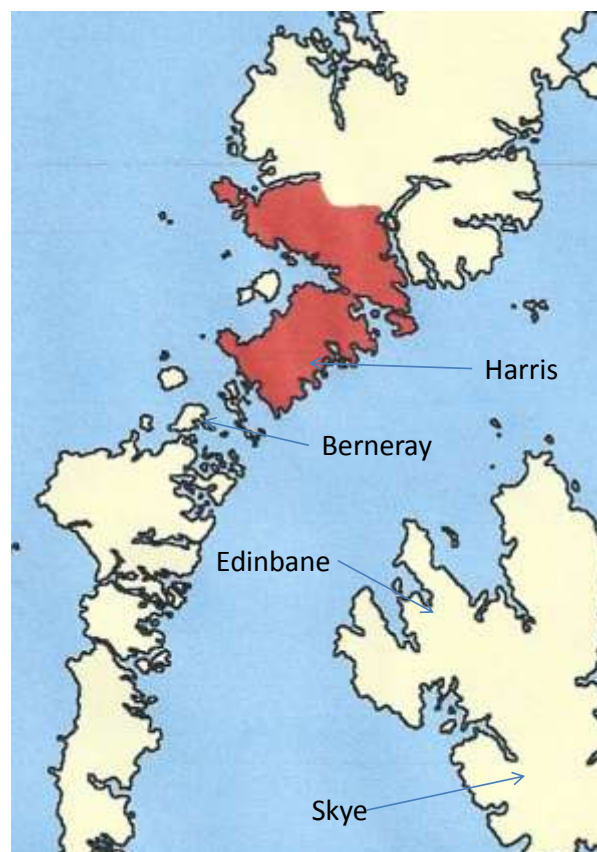
There is a tradition that the Berneray Fergusons, and their cousins in North Uist, are descended from a hench-man of Robert the Bruce, who was in hiding in the Western Isles in the dark days before the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. Of course there is no possibility of proof in a tradition of such an age, but the Fergusons do point out that theirs is the only family in the area to use the name Robert in generation after generation!”

Used predominantly in the Scottish language and derived from Celtic origins the name Murdo (Murchadh) means Seaman or Mariner. Variations for Murdo include Murdoch.

One of the dominant land owners of the time on both the Isle of Harris and the Isle of Skye was MacLeod of MacLeod. Clan MacLeod has two main branches, the Macleod's of Harris and Dunvegan whose chief is MacLeod of MacLeod, and the second branch is MacLeod of Lewis whose chief is MacLeod of the Lewes. Edinbane, Harris and Berneray are all administered by MacLeod of Dunvegan.

Edinbane, alternate spelling Edinbain, is in the district of Waternish (Bhaternis/Vaternish) that was derived from the Norse 'Vatnenes', meaning 'Headland of the Pond' and was settled as a small agricultural village in the years prior to AD 1600 and lies on the shore of Loch Greshornish, one of two smaller lochs that split off the head of Loch Snizort like a pair of horns. The other horn of the loch is called Loch Snizort Beag and this runs up to the village of Skeabost where the Snizort River enters the loch.

Today in Edinbane there is a row of a dozen or so houses in the main street, with some having a view of the loch. These have been refurbished and are nowadays painted sparkling white. Tourism is big business and the accommodation receives rave reviews. Both of the smaller lochs have some protection from the surrounding landscape, but Loch Snizort itself is subjected to the weather of the North Atlantic that travel down the sea passage between the Inner and Outer Hebrides called 'The Minch'. People of the Hebrides have been using the Sea of Hebrides as their highways for centuries.



Another avenue of research is through the U.S. home of **Clan Fergus(s)on** who are undertaking a worldwide DNA study to identify the origins of the various descendant families.

Chapter 2

Family McAskill of Bracadale

The name MacAskill (or McAskill) is an Anglicisation of the Gaelic name MacAsgaill that was itself reduced from an older Norse personal name, Ásketill.

Researcher Marjorie MacInnes states that the spelling of names only became important when the general populace learned how to spell. The Ann McAskill of my family history is spelt MacAskill in most of the records on Skye but there are several variations of most names. Either McAskill or MacAskill is acceptable and I will continue to use McAskill, though when searching the records, variations of the spelling may be required.

The furthest back any member of our Ferguson family has been able to go has been Murdoch Ferguson and Ann McAskill. We were aware via death certificates that the parents of Ann McAskill were John McAskill, and Isabella McLean, but that was the extent of the information.

At present there is little further relating to John McAskill, estimated to be born about 1775 who was a cottar farming a small parcel of land. His wife, Isabella McLean is estimated to be born about 1788 and again by estimation they were married around 1802 when she was about 15 years of age.

John McAskill		
Married	Abt 1802 (estimation)	Isabella MacLean
Born	Abt 1775 (estimation)	Abt 1789
Parents		Malcolm MacLean (Crofter) Mary Campbell
Occupation	Cottar	
Died	Before the 1851 census Details unknown	14 Apr 1858 Scor, Glendale, Isle of Skye Cause of death recorded as "Pain in the Head"
Buried		Apr 1858 Bracadale, Isle of Skye

Children of John and Isabella

1. **Mary McAskill.** Baptised 26 May 1803 at Tusdale. (Tusdale had various spelling variants and was near Eynort. It is now uninhabited and does not appear on most maps).
2. **Peter McAskill.** Baptised about 1811. Married Mary MacAskill, daughter of John MacAskill and Marion MacLeod. They resided at Feringuarrie in Glendale.
3. **Ann McAskill.** Baptised 24 Nov 1811 at Struan. Married **Murdoch Ferguson.**
4. **Kenneth McAskill.** Baptised 13 Oct 1814 at Struan.
5. **Janet McAskill.** Baptised 21 Sep 1817 at Struan.
6. **Kenneth McAskill.** Baptised 12 Jun 1821 at Struan. Married Mary McDonald and remained in Minginish, first at Grule and finally at Carbstmore where Kenneth was a shoemaker. They had three children.
7. **Malcolm McAskill.** Baptised 14 Oct 1822 at Struan. Married Marion MacPhie. Resided at Feringuarrie and then Scor, both in the Glendale area. They had six children.

Child 4 – Kenneth McAskill was baptised in 1814 and I had assumed that he died in infancy as child 6, another Kenneth McAskill, is baptised in 1821. While the death as an infant assumption may be correct, Marjorie MacInnes advised that it was not unheard of for there to be two children baptised with the same name who both lived to adulthood. This would usually be because both of the grandfathers or grandmothers had the same name and traditionally each must have a child named after them. There would be no confusion within the family as there are so many diminutives to choose from.

Traditional Scottish guidelines for the naming children.

These are only general guidelines that were not always followed, and in some cases you will find that the order is reversed with the first and second children. You will also find instances where a child is named 'out of pattern', after an aunt or uncle who has died, or after an admired other relative or friend of the parent. If a child dies in infancy, his or her name is often given to a subsequent child - a natural consequence of the high birth rate and infant mortality rates of past times.

First son is named for the Father's Father.

Second son is named for the Mother's Father.

Third son is named for the Father's Father's Father.

Fourth son is named for the Mother's Mother's Father.

Fifth son is named for the Father's Mother's Father.

Sixth son is named for the Mother's Father's Father.

Seventh through Tenth sons are named for the Father's Great-Grandfathers.

Tenth through Fourteenth sons for the Mother's Great-Grandfathers.

First daughter is named for the Mother's Mother.
 Second daughter is named for the Father's Mother.
 Third daughter is named for the Mother's Father's Mother.
 Fourth daughter is named for the Father's Father's Mother.
 Fifth daughter is named for the Mother's Mother's Mother.
 Sixth daughter is named for the Father's Mother's Mother.
 Seventh through tenth daughters are named for the Mother's Great-Grandmothers.
 Tenth through fourteenth daughters for the Father's Great-Grandmothers.

The McAskill family farmed in the Eynort area of Minginish in the Parish of Duirinish up until 'the clearances' when the farmer in Talisker and Glenbrittle decided to evict all of the sub-tenants and make the entire area a huge sheep run. Eynort is located on the West coast of Skye near the head of Loch Eynort and about four miles south of Carbost.

Many of the Bracadale families relocated, or were subjected to forced relocation to Glendale (*Gleann Daill*). In Gaelic Gleann means Valley and usually referred to harsher environments that can be steep and/or rocky. Daill means field, meadow or dale near water. The land was arable and fertile but, according to a record of events forty years later, was described as less fertile than the land around Eynort where they had been moved from. In the 1880's during the time crofters sought land reform Glendale crofters, despite court orders, began grazing cattle on land that had been forbidden to them. Police action against them in 1883 was basically ineffective and five crofters agreed to take part in a token trial that saw them gaoled for two months each. They are remembered as the Glendale martyr's.

It appears that the family were crofting land in the Struan area, half a mile west of Bracadale, from about 1811 until about 1822 when they returned to Tusdale, near Eynort.



Census:

1841 Grule, Minginish, parish of Bracadale 1093/8

John MacAskill	head		66	cottar	
Bell			52		
Malcolm			18		
Mary Campbell			100		
Flora MacRae			25		
Male child			4		
Female child			2		

Grule is an area located just East of Eynort.

The Mary Campbell shown is the mother of Isabella (aka Bell). Her age is given as 100 years but Marjorie MacInnes describes this as a “guestimation”. It would be reasonable to guess the birth years for both Malcolm McLean and Mary Campbell at around 1750 placing them in their twenties when they began a family. Flora MacRae is unknown and the children, most likely hers, are un-named as most children of the era went un-named on documents until they were baptised.

Census:

1851 Tusdale, (near Eynort) Minginish, parish of Bracadale 1093/5

Malcolm MacAskill	head	unm	27	shepherd	Bracadale
Isabella	mother	widow	65	housekeeper	Tusdale
Janet	sister	unm	31	servant	Bracadale
Marion	niece		12		Duirinish
Mary Cameron	“		2m		Tusdale

In the 1851 census

- Malcolm McAskill is now head of the family, is unmarried and the return shows his occupation as a shepherd.
- Isabella is now a widow therefore John has died.
- Janet is Malcolm’s sister.
- Marion McAskill is the 12 year old daughter of Malcom’s brother Peter and his wife Mary.
- Mary Cameron is not identified to date.
- The last row is normally the place of birth.

Chapter 3

Murdoch Ferguson & Anne McAskill

According to the Scottish census of 1851, Murdoch Ferguson was born in about 1813 at Harris in the Shire of Inverness. The Australian death certificates for Murdoch, Anne and the three children all give their place of birth as the Isle of Skye. Murdoch's father is listed as Malcolm Ferguson, while his mother is recorded as Christine, with no maiden surname identified. He married Anne McAskill from Bracadale, Inverness Shire, a town located on the central West coast of Skye about 10 miles from Portree. Anne was the daughter of John McAskill, a farmer, and Isabella McLean. It can be safely assumed that the marriage was conducted within a year either side of 1837, as the death certificate shows that Murdoch was 27 years when married. I have used McAskill as the spelling for Anne's surname, as that spelling appears on some documents, plus on the headstone of a descendant. Other spellings encountered include MacAskill, Macaskill, McCastrell and McCaskill.

1851 Scotland Census	
Name:	Murdoch Ferguson
Age:	38
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1813
Relationship:	Head
Spouse's Name:	Anne Ferguson
Gender:	Male
Where born:	Harris
Parish Number:	110
Civil parish:	Duirinish
County:	Inverness
Address:	Edinbain
Occupation:	Crofter Of 4 Acres
ED:	17
Page:	9 (click to see others on page)
Household schedule number:	28
Line:	7
Roll:	CSSCT1851_25
Household Members:	
Name:	Age
Murdoch Ferguson	38
Anne Ferguson	40
Malcolm Ferguson	11
Christy Ferguson	7
John Ferguson	6 Mo

1851 Scotland Census	
Name:	Anne Ferguson
Age:	40
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1811
Relationship:	Wife
Spouse's Name:	Murdoch Ferguson
Gender:	Female
Where born:	Bracadale, insshire
Parish Number:	110
Civil parish:	Duirinish
County:	Inverness
Address:	Edinbain
ED:	17
Page:	9 (click to see others on page)
Household schedule number:	28
Line:	8
Roll:	CSSCT1851_25
Household Members:	
Name:	Age
Murdoch Ferguson	38
Anne Ferguson	40
Malcolm Ferguson	11
Christy Ferguson	7
John Ferguson	6 Mo

1851 Scottish Census

The family is identified by documentation (1851 Scotland census) showing Murdoch Ferguson, Anne, and their children Malcolm, Christina (Christy) and John residing at Edinbain (Edinbane) and crofting 4 acres of land.

Until recently very little was known regarding their lives on Skye and all that the family knew was that Murdoch, Ann and the three children had emigrated to Australia.

Whether the choice was voluntary or enforced, the reasons for Murdoch and his family leaving Edinbane and travelling overland about 6 miles to the harbour at Portree on the Isle of Skye to board a ship called the “Switzerland” that was destined for Australia will never be known. In all likelihood they responded to one of the emigration flyers, reproduced below, and become part of the one point three million people who left Scotland.

Switzerland was the 29th emigration ship to leave England for South Australia with government assisted passengers. The vast majority would never see their homeland again.

EMIGRATION

from the

COUNTIES OF INVERNESS AND NAIRN

The subscriber is instructed by H.M.COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS to offer a FREE or ASSISSTED PASSAGE to South AUSTRALIA, NEW South WALES, and VICTORIA, or PORT PHILIP to all eligible Emigrants from the counties of INVERNESS and NAIRN, chiefly at present from the following Classes :

Agricultural Labourers

Shepherds and their Wives.

Masons.

Blacksmiths

Carpenters

Female Farm and Domestic Servants, especially the latter.

JAMES KYLE

Government Emigration Office,

No 5 Friar's Place, Inverness, 8th August 1855

On the 16th of June 1855 the “Switzerland”, a three masted ship of 640 tons under the command of her Master, D. Doherty slipped her moorings and left Liverpool Harbour, England, destined for Australia. She arrived at Port Adelaide in South Australia on the 12th of September 1855. Passage on The Switzerland had been chartered by the ‘Highland and Island Emigration Society’ (HIES) to transport numerous Scots families from Inverness-Shire in the Hebrides, including the Isle of Skye, to a new home – Australia. To put the time line into some perspective, approximately eight weeks after the Switzerland docked at Port Adelaide, the explorer, Dr David Livingstone, became the first European to see the great falls on the Zambezi River in Africa. He named them “Victoria Falls” in honour of the English Queen.

History shows that ships from England to Australia & New Zealand departed port and travelled Southward through the Atlantic ocean, initially on the East side of the Atlantic, crossing with the ocean current to the Western Atlantic. Usually stopping at one of the South American ports to reprovision, they continued South until the ship reached the Southern Ocean in the area of Cape Horn, the Southernmost point of South America where they turned to the East where they were now propelled by the strong trade winds referred to as the roaring forties. Ships would reach the West coast of Australia after about 10 to 12 weeks of sailing, or perhaps longer if the winds were not favourable. The journey was long and often dangerous because of storms and icebergs in the Southern Ocean.

Once ships in general reached Australian waters, they would dock and discharge passengers or cargo at various locations such as Freemantle, Port Adelaide, Melbourne (Hobsons Bay), Geelong, Sydney and Brisbane. Some would continue to New Zealand before reversing course, sailing back to Western Australia before turning into the Indian Ocean and proceeding toward Africa, rounding the Cape of Good Hope and returning to England. Emigration ships were mainly destined for Port Adelaide or Melbourne.

According to South Australian records passengers from The Switzerland disembarked at Port Adelaide and the Ferguson family, and most likely several other families travelled overland almost 400 kilometres to their destination of Penola. The family settled in the Penola area for a few years before crossing into Victoria. About ten years after arriving in Australia they finally arrived in the hamlet of Byaduk near Hamilton. Again, in a time perspective, this was around the time that the American Civil War ended and Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

Myths

A number of family histories displayed on ancestry.com regarding Murdoch Ferguson and family take the family further back for several generations; however none of the history is supported by any proof or documentation on the site. For information purposes, I have reproduced a copy of the alternative family tree on page 24.

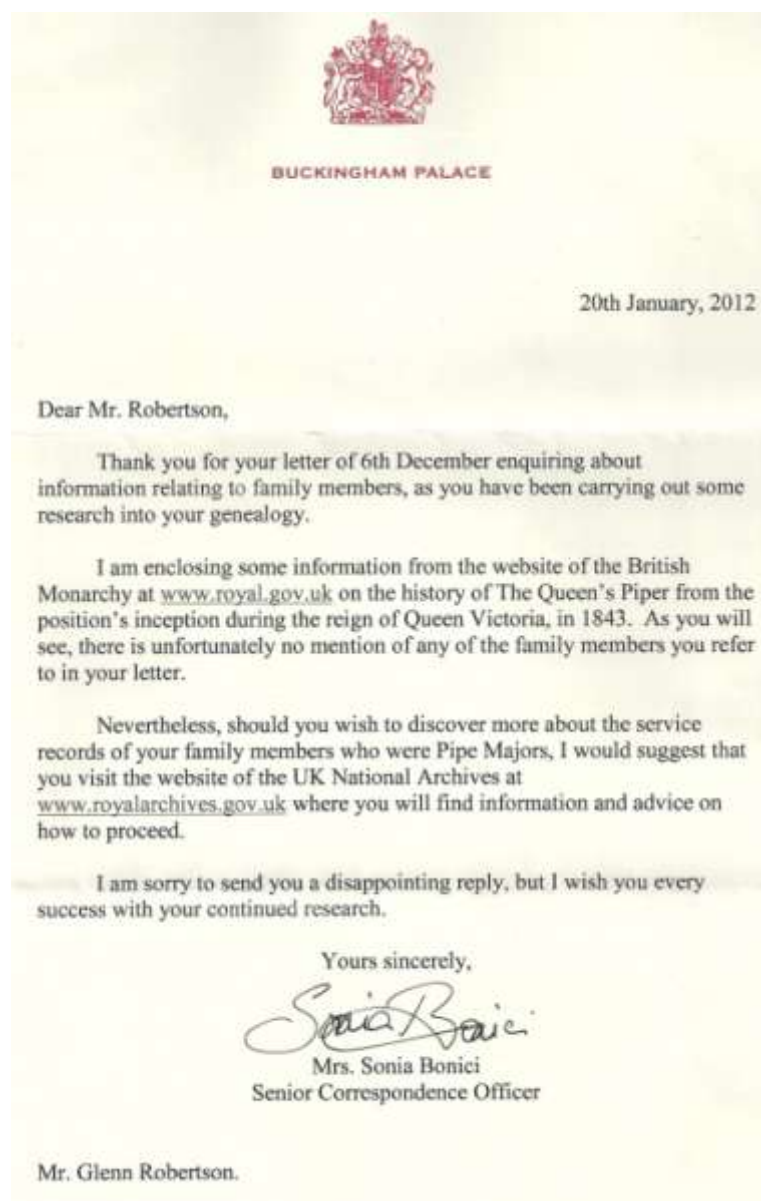
It has been suggested that another forebear, Kenneth Malcolm Ferguson (b. 1791) was the Queen's Piper. The Royal Piper tradition was commenced by Queen Victoria and correspondence from Buckingham Palace confirms that no Ferguson has ever been a Royal Piper, however an obituary appearing in the Argus newspaper (Melbourne, Victoria) on 29 Jul 1932 regarding the death of James Ferguson (1872-1931) states that "he was the grand-nephew of Kenneth Malcolm Ferguson, pipe major to Queen Victoria's Regiment at Balmoral."

To date I have been unable to identify Pipe Major Ferguson, however I originally suspected that he may have been the subject of the attached photograph that has come down through the family purporting to be Murdoch Ferguson. When Marjorie MacInnes from the Isle of Skye was shown the photograph she immediately stated that in her opinion it was a studio portrait. There were professional photographers at the time and I have seen several photographs from this era taken in Skye, but as we only have copies of the photo the actual studio cannot be identified. That being the case, this may well be Murdoch Ferguson and some of the facial features do fit.

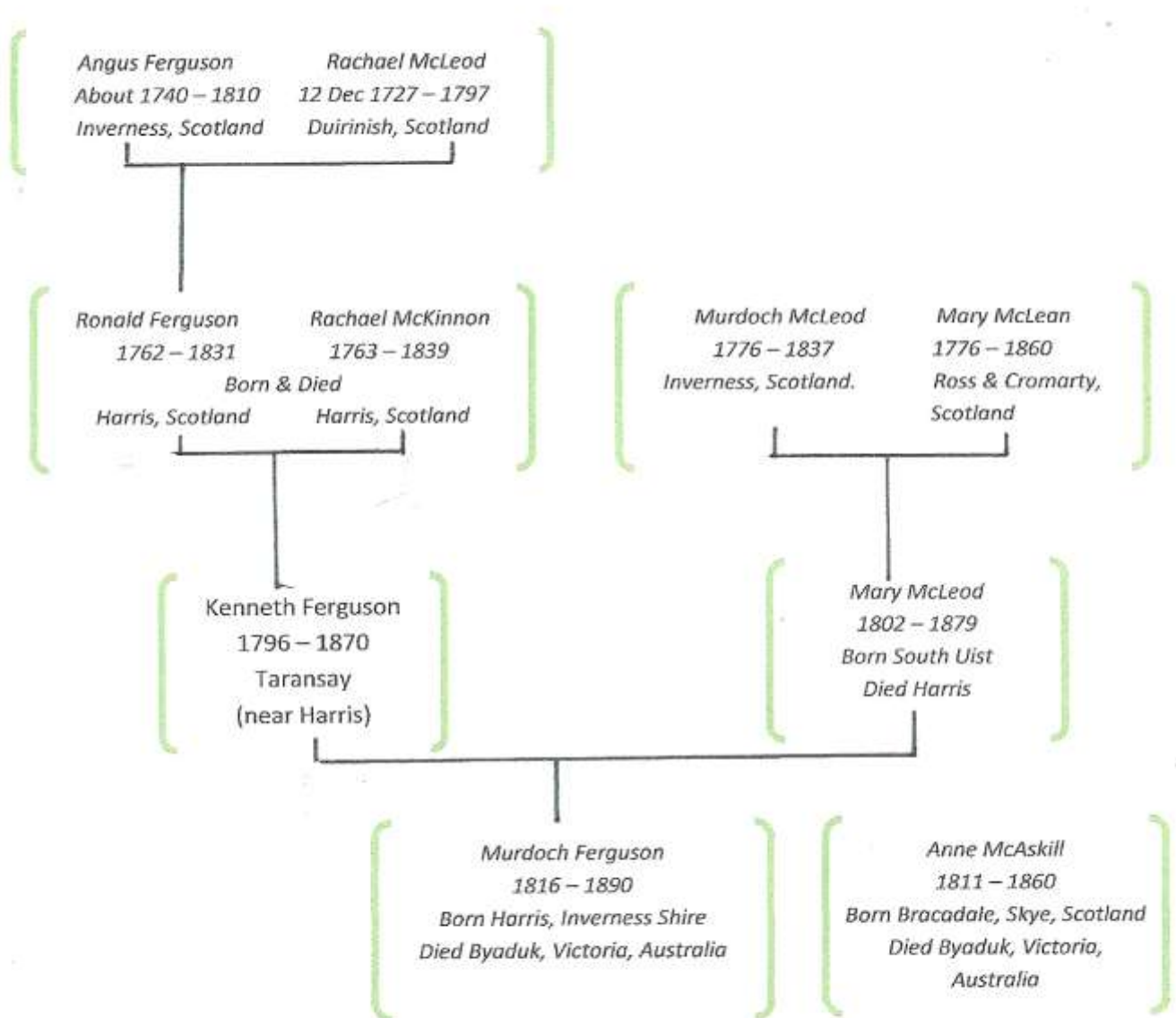


There are also suggestions that this branch of the Ferguson tree descends from General Sir Ronald Craufurd Ferguson GCB, M.P. (1773-1841) who became a Member of Parliament, as did his elder brother Robert Ferguson. Sir Ronald had a successful military career, and was elected to the seat of Nottingham. Research is clear through Burkes Peerage that Sir Ronald married Jean Munro, daughter of General Sir Hector Munro. At the time of his death in 1841, Sir Ronald left his estate to his only son, Colonel Robert Ferguson (1802-1868). There is no evidence of any connection between the families.

To add a little Australian history to the mix, Sir Ronald's grand-son, also Sir Ronald Ferguson, served both as an M.P. in Britain and also as the Governor General and C in C of the Commonwealth of Australia between 1914 and 1920.



This is an alternate family tree line that has been proposed for the family of Murdoch Ferguson. No documentary or other evidence has been produced to support the information that I am aware of. It contradicts Murdoch's death certificate and also the Scottish researchers.



SCHEDULE B.

1890

DEATHS in the District of

Pyarick

in the Colony

No.	DESCRIPTION.			Cause of Death, (1) Duration of last illness, (2) Medical Attendant by whom certified, and (3) When he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.
	When and where Died.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.	Sex and Age.		
57	June 23 1890 North Pyarick Shie of Dundee County Down	Murdoch Ferguson Farmer	Male 58 years	1 Old age 3 A. Bennett M.D. 12 June 5 1890	Malcolm Ferguson Farmer Christie Ferguson M. N. Not known

6112



SCHEDULE B.

of Victoria,

Registered by

John Rose

Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(1) Signature of Deputy Registrar, (2) Date, and (3) Where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		Where Born, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
		When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and Religion of Minister, or Names of Witnesses of Burial.		(1) Where, and at what age, and to (2) Whom.	Issue, in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.
<i>John Ferguson</i> <i>Son</i> <i>North Pyarick</i>	<i>M. R. S.</i> <i>June 23 1890</i> <i>Pyarick</i>	<i>June 23 1890</i> <i>North Pyarick</i> <i>County Down</i> <i>Edward Bell</i>	<i>William McNeill</i> <i>Free Church Minister</i>	<i>Shie of Skye</i> <i>Scotland</i> <i>7 years in</i> <i>Shie of Skye</i> <i>25 years in</i> <i>Victoria</i>	<i>Shie of Skye</i> <i>2 27</i> <i>3 Annie</i> <i>McNeill</i>	<i>Malcolm</i> <i>49 years</i> <i>Christina</i> <i>45 years</i> <i>John</i> <i>38 years</i>

Murdoch Ferguson – Death Certificate

BEST QUALITY IN

in the Colony

4669

SCHEDULE B.

My dear Anne - Victoria

ANNE FERGUSON

Annie McAskill – Death Certificate

Murdoch Ferguson		
Married	Abt 1837 Isle of Skye, Scotland	Anne McAskill
Born	Abt 1810 Possibly Isle of Berneray, Inverness Shire, Scotland	Abt 1811 Bracadale, Isle of Skye, Inverness Shire, Scotland
Parents	Malcolm Ferguson (Abt 1785- ?) Christine (Abt 1785) Maiden surname unknown.	John McAskill (Abt 1785 - ?) Isabella McLean (Abt 1785-?)
Immigration	1855 – Arrived Port Adelaide aboard ‘Switzerland’	
<div>Extract from the South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), Thursday 13 September 1855, page 2 National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article49297616</div> <div>“SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE</div> <div>Wednesday, September 12– The ship Switzerland, 640 tons, D. Doherty, master, from Liverpool June 16. Amman, Main, Lindsay, and Co., agents.” McLean wife and child”</div> <div>Extract from Switzerland Passenger List</div> <div>“FERGUSON Murdoch 39 Edinbane Skeabost P/N £19-0-0” 892 Ann 38 Malcolm 15 Christy 11 John 5</div>		
Occupation	Crofter of four acres and later an Agricultural Labourer and Farmer.	
Died	23 Jun 1890 Byaduk North Old Age ADI – 6112	28 Apr 1884 Byaduk North Stomach Cancer ADI - 4669
Buried	29 Jun 1890 Byaduk North Cemetery Service conducted by William McDonald, the Free Church Minister. Grave unmarked – location unknown	30 Apr 1884 Byaduk North Cemetery Service conducted by William McDonald, the Free Church Minister. Grave unmarked – location unknown

There are three blocks of land in Byaduk North that were in the name of Murdoch, Malcolm and John Ferguson. These were located on White Street in an area encased by Ardoon Road and Byaduk-Ardoon Road and are marked on the map below.



Children of Murdoch & Annie Ferguson

1

Malcolm Ferguson

See Chapter 5 – page 44

2

John Ferguson

Marriage	Never married	
Born	Abt 1850 Snizort, Inverness Shire, Isle of Skye, Scotland.	
Occupation	Agricultural Labourer	
Died	16 Jan 1908	
Buried	17 Jan 1908 Byaduk North Cemetery No headstone	

THIRD SCHEDULE.

DEATHS in the District of *Hamilton* in the State.

(1) No.	DESCRIPTION.			(5) Cause of Death. (6) Duration of last Illness. (7) Legally qualified Medical Practitioner by whom certified, and (8) When he last saw Deceased.	(9) Name and Surname of Father and Mother (Maiden Name), if known, with Rank or Profession.
	(2) When and where Died.	(3) Name and Surname, Rank, or Profession.	(4) Sex and Age.		
1908 16 1	January 16 1908 Hospital Hamilton Borough Sanitary Byaduk	John Ferguson Laborer	Male 63 years	Heart Failure interic fever 4 weeks J. F. Laidlaw 4 January 16. 1908	Murdoch Ferguson Laborer Ann Ferguson formerly McKillop



1987

1987

(11) Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(12) Signature of Registrar, (13) Date, and (14) Where Registered	(15) When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	(16) Name and Hall- gion of Minister, or Names of Wit- nesses of Burial.	(17) Where born, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which.	(18) Where, and at what (19) Age, and to (20) Whom.	(21) Last, in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.
Frank Good Undertaker Hamilton Antonio's Road.	Chapman January 17. 1908 Hamilton	Byaduk North Cemetery Frank Good	Rev. J. W. Thomas Baptist	Inverness Scotland. Lived in the State of Victoria 40 years	Single	

John Ferguson - Death Certificate

3

Christina (Christy) Ferguson

Married	9 Feb 1863 Recorded on death certificate as Naracoorte, South Australia. At the residence of William Lester.	Lachlan McLean
Born	Abt 1844 Snizort, Inverness Shire, Isle of Skye, Scotland.	22 Aug 1841 Cnocleathan, Isle of Coll, Argyle, Scotland
Parents		Dugald McLean (1812-1891) Margaret Taylor (1819- ?)
Immigration	1855 – Arrived Port Adelaide aboard 'Switzerland'	18 Aug 1852 – Arrived Portland Vic. aboard Flora McDonald
Occupation	Domestic Servant Glenroy Station near Penola, S.A.	Labourer Glenroy Station near Penola, S.A.
Died	5 Oct 1923 Byaduk North, Victoria	25 May 1930 Byaduk North, Victoria
Buried	6 Oct 1923 Byaduk North Cemetery No headstone	27 May 1930 Byaduk North Cemetery No headstone



Lachlan McLean & Christina Ferguson – Australian Marriage Index entry

When I commenced this genealogy research, my uncle Mac, (Malcolm Ferguson), gave me some records that he had, plus the verbal history that had been passed down. He was of the belief that the Ferguson family came to Australia on a ship called the Flora McDonald, and that Christina (Christy) Ferguson had married a Dugald McLean.

"Flora McDonald"

Sailed from Liverpool 21st. April 1852 Arrived Portland, Victoria, 18th. August 1852

Notes :-

1. Transcribed by Ian Scott from "Victorian Archives Centre" VPRS 7310 Register of Assisted Immigrants From U.K.

from U.K. 1839 -1871, Book 8, Pages 141 to 149.

2. Only people from Argyll extracted

3. Please notify Keith Dash if you can identify place of origin of passengers.

(County only shown on Passenger List)

4. Information added - Not in Shipping List.

Pass.	Surname	Christian	Age	Religion	Origin	By Whom Engaged	Remarks	With
122	McLean	Dugald	40	Presby.	Isle of Coll Knocklean	T.A. Wells Limestone Flat	80 pounds	
123	McLean	Margaret	30	Presby.				Wife of 122
124	McLean	Alexander	12	Presby.				Son of 122 & 123
125	McLean	Lachlan	10	Presby.				Son of 122 & 123
126	McLean	Hugh	5	Presby.				Son of 122 & 123

The passenger list of the Flora McDonald shows it was the McLean family who arrived on 18 Aug 1852, and it was Dugald's son, Lachlan, who married Christy. Records have been difficult to follow as there were over 60 McLean's as passengers on the Flora McDonald, with many sharing common Christian names such as Lachlan or Hugh. There have been variations in the spelling of Dugald, however I have maintained the spelling Dugald as it continues in that form through to the grandchildren. Spelling variations include Dougald and Dougal. It is common that many of the records of the day, including birth, marriages and death indexes, plus electoral rolls put Christian names back the front, abbreviate them or simply misspell the names.

Baptism records from Coll & Tiree indicate that our McLean family list may be from Cnocleathan on the Isle of Coll, Argyll, Scotland. Coll is a hebridean island adjoining Tiree and sits about 5 kilometres West of Mull. Coll was called by the fictional name 'Isle of Struay' in the children's book series by Mairi Hedderwick, though she declined to say if the characters were based on local identities. I have included a section following this that relates to the McLean's of Coll.

From information provided by the Penola Historical Society, Murdoch's Ferguson's daughter Christina (Christy), worked as a domestic servant at Glenroy Station, north of Penola where she met Lachlan McLean, who also worked at Glenroy Station. They were married on 9 Feb 1863 at the property of a William Lester in the area of Glenroy Station and registered at Robe. The death certificates of both Lachlan & Christina state the marriage took place at Naracoorte in South Australia, about 50 km North of Penola, however it is most likely that Glenroy Station was located within the municipality of Naracoorte, though Robe was the Registration District. The couple went on to have 11 children.

Ian Black from Hamilton History Centre provided information that Lachlan & Christy McLean purchased land on the Hamilton – Port Fairy Road at Byaduk North and around 1890 built their home on Allotment 10, Section 2 in Byaduk North. It seems that following Christy's death the property passed to their daughter Christina McLean in 1924 and was eventually passed on to her daughter Christina May McLean (known as May).

She owned the land until it was sold in the 1990's having been in the family for over one hundred years. In 2002 the property was considered by Victorian Heritage in a study undertaken in the Southern Grampians Shire and MCLEANS'S HOUSE is now included on their database. It is one of very few original homes that survived the 1944 bushfires making it historically significant. Though in poor condition the home was still standing in 2002 and is shown below.



Children of Lachlan & Christy McLean	Born Married Died	Reference
Anne McLean – Born Penola, S.A. & registered in Victoria Married Edwin Gill (1865 – 1952) Died at Richmond, Victoria	1865 1889 1931	ABI - 1112 AMI - 2558 ADI - 2943
Catherine McLean – Born Hamilton in Victoria Married James Alexander Lyall (1865 – 1951) Died at Glenroy, Victoria and buried 1 Nov 1948 at Fawkner with James. Cemetery reg. 102314.	1867 1904 1948	ABI - 22168 AMI – 1327 ADI -
Stillborn (buried Hamilton 8 Jun 1868) No further information.	1868	
Hugh McLean – Born at Byaduk in Victoria and is mentioned in the electoral roll 1909 as residing at Byaduk North. No further information.	1869	ABI 7290
Alexander McLean – Born at Byaduk, Victoria Died 2 Aug 1950 Buried at Byaduk North.	1871 1950	ABI 14674

John McLean – Born at Byaduk. Died 8 Aug 1961 Buried at Byaduk North.	1873 1961	ABI 7939
Murdock McLean – Born at Hamilton and is recorded in the electoral roll as residing in Hamilton in 1909. No further information.	1875	ABI 9612
Lachlan McLean – Born at Hamilton. There are several Lachlan McLean's mentioned in the electoral roll and I am uncertain which is which. A Lachlan McLean purchased allotment 39 in the township of Byaduk on 6 Mar 1914.	1879	ABI 3179
Christina Margaret McLean (deceased according to the death certificate of Christina McLean) No further information.	1882	ABI 16665
Dugald McLean – Born at Hamilton. Purchased allotment 37 in the township of Byaduk on 10 Jun 1918 however there is no further information.	1883	ABI 23906
Christina Margaret "Teanie" McLean. Born at Byaduk. Married Andrew Gibson (1873-1952) in 1905. The couple dairy farmed at Glenormiston in Victoria. Andrew died at Terang on 31 Mar 1952 while Teanie also died at Terang on 7 Sep 1963. Both are buried at Terang Cemetery.	b.1886 m.1905 d.1963	ABI 8422 AMI 7996 ADI 19164

10 23

THIRD SCHEDULE.

DEATHS in the District of *Byaduk* in the State

No.	DESCRIPTION.			(3) Cause of Death. (4) Duration of last Illness. (5) Legally qualified Medical Practitioner by whom certified, and (6) When he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother (Maiden Name if known), with Occupation.
	When and where Died.	Name and Surname, Occupation.	Sex and Age.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	October 5 th 1923 North Byaduk Victoria Shire of Dundas County of Stormont.	Christina McLean Domestic	Female 79 years	Senile Decay & Heart Failure 3 years Jas B Hayes L.R.C. Public Health Hamilton Vic August 18 th 1922	Murdock Ferguson Labourer Annie Ferguson MS McCastell

13866



THIRD SCHEDULE.

of Victoria,

Registered by *A. Anderson*

Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(1) Signature of Registrar. (2) Date, and (3) Where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.			IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.		
		When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and Reli- gion of Minister, or Name of Wit- nesses at Burial.	Where Born, and how long in the Australian States, stating which.	(1) Where and at what (2) Age, and to (3) When.	Issue, in order of Birth, the Names and Ages.	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Douglas A. McLean. Son Authorized to sign Byaduk North.	A. Anderson October 6 th 1923 Byaduk Victoria	October 7 th 1923 Byaduk County of Dundas Victoria J. Greed undertaker Hamilton	J. Graham Free Presbyterian Hamilton Victoria	Lawrence Scotland Lived in Victoria 59 years	Lawrence Scott Australian 19 years Lachlan McLean	Annie Gladstone Margie Alexander John Barclay Lachlan Margaret - dead Douglas Christina	39 55 52 52 52 48 44 40 36

Christina (Christy) Ferguson - Death Certificate

19 30

THIRD SCHEDULE.

DEATHS in the District of *Pyaduk* in the State

No.	DESCRIPTION.			(1) Cause of Death. (2) Duration of last illness. (3) Legally qualified Medical Practitioner by whom certified, and (4) When he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother (Maiden Name if known), with Occupation.
	(1) When and where Deceased.	(2) Name and Surname, Occupation.	(3) Sex and Age.		
180	May 25 th 1930 North Pyaduk Victoria Area of Duvalas Locality Normandy	Lachlan McLean Old Age Pensioner	Male 87 yrs	a Solitary b Arterio sclerosis Cardiac some months 180 Liphant MB BS Hamilton May 10 th 1930	Dougal McLean Labourer Not known



4341

THIRD SCHEDULE.

of Victoria,

Registered by *A. Anderson*

Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(1) Signature of Registrar. (2) Date, and (3) Where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		Where Born, and how long in the Australian States, stating which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
		(4) When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	(5) Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witness of Burial.		(6) (1) Where and at what (2) Age, and to (3) Whom.	(7) Issue, in order of Birth, the Name and Age.
Dougal McLean Son Nth. Pyaduk Authority to sign	A. Anderson May 26 th 1930 Pyaduk	May 27 th 1930 North Pyaduk Thomas Challenor Hamilton	J. H. Graham Free Presbyterian Hamilton	Coll Scotland Lived 60 years 100 Victoria	Peracorte S. Australia 20 yrs 9 mos Christina Georgina	James 66 yrs Catherine 62 Hugh 61 Alexander 39 John 37 Murdock 55 Lachlan 51 Christina Margaret 1 Dougal 27 Christina Margaret 23

Death Certificate - Lachlan McLean

Chapter 4

McLean's of Coll



McLean of Coll Claidhearmh Mor (Claymore)

The claymore shown belongs to the McLean's of Coll. Weighing in at four and one half pounds, it was used to anoint and show the authority of the McLean of Coll Clan Chiefs. Lord Archibald Campbell, an authority on Scottish swords viewed it in the mid-nineteenth century and wrote:

"The splendid two-handed sword belonging to Colonel McLean of Coll, which is said to have been used by Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn has the usual quatrefoil termination to the downward sloping cross-guard; that is to say, a central square punctured hole surrounded by four round holes. The sword is no longer on the Isle of Coll

Dugald and Margaret McLean from the Isle of Coll are thought to be the family that resided in a village or community called Cnockleathan (or Knockleathan in some documents). In a similar way to Murdoch, there are variations to the spelling of Dugald that include Dougal, Dougall or Dougald, dependant on who is transcribing the information.



Dugald & Margaret McLean <i>Parents of Lachlan McLean</i>		
Name	Dugald McLean	Margaret Taylor
Married	9 Jul 1839 - Tiree & Coll	
Born	About 1812 – Isle of Coll	13 Mar 1819 – Argyle County (includes Tiree & Coll)
Parents	Murdoch McLean Catherine McLean	Possibly Alexander Taylor Mary Campbell
Immigration	Departed Liverpool, England on 21 Apr 1852 and arrived Portland, Victoria 18 Aug 1852 aboard the Flora McDonald.	
Occupation	Labourer	Home duties
Died	1891 at Dunkeld, Victoria	Unknown. Her date and place of death is unknown and there is no record of her at Byaduk. A Margaret McLean died in Penola in 1871 however her death certificate shows she was the wife of a Donald McLean. The certificate is attached

Australia Death Index, 1787-1986

Name: **Dugald McLean**
 Death Place: **Dunkeld, Victoria**
 Age: **78**
 Father's Name: **Murdoch**
 Mother's Name: **Cath**
 Registration Year: **1891**
 Registration Place: **Victoria**
 Registration number: **14874**
 Estimated Birth Year: **abt 1813**

Source Information:
 Ancestry.com, Australia Death Index, 1787-1986 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA:
 Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.
 Original data: Compiled from publicly available sources.

Description:
 Vital records—records of births, marriage, and death—are the basic building blocks of family history research, and this database features some of the most comprehensive indexes available of historical Australian death records. These indexes were created by Australian registrar's offices after civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths became law in the mid 19th century. [Learn more...](#)

No. 497 of 1871		District of Grey					
When Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	Usual Residence.	Cause of Death.	Place where Death occurred.
1871 January 2 nd	Margaret McLean	Female	51	Wife of Donald McLean Labourer	Penola	Affection of Stomach	Penola

I, *Henry Powell* of *McGambles* in the District of *Grey*
do certify that the above particulars
are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Henry Powell
Signed in my presence, at *McGambles* this *25* day of *March* 1871
John Powell
District Registrar

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION OFFICE, ADELAIDE

I hereby certify that the above particulars are contained in an entry
in the Register kept in this Office in the State of South Australia
Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of April, 1913

REGISTRAR

Above is the Death Certificate for Margaret McLean who died at Penola. Though the husband's name is incorrect the age is correct, something I have encountered previously, therefore further examination by a professional researcher is warranted.

Australia Death Index, 1787-1985	
Name:	Margaret Mclean
Death Date:	2 Jan 1871
Death Place:	Penola
Age:	51
Residence Place:	Penola
Registration Place:	Grey, South Australia
Page Number:	322
Volume Number:	41
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1820
Source Information: Ancestry.com. Australia Death Index, 1787-1985 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Original data: Compiled from publicly available sources.	
Description: Vital records—records of births, marriage, and death—are the basic building blocks of family history research, and this database features some of the most comprehensive indexes available of historical Australian death records. These indexes were created by Australian registrar's offices after civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths became law in the mid 19th century. Learn more...	


Children of Dugald & Margaret McLean		
1 Alexander McLean		
Born	23 Aug 1839, Cnocleathan, Isle of Coll, Scotland.	
Immigration	18 Aug 1852 – Arrived Portland Vic. aboard Flora McDonald	
No other information.		
2 Lachlan McLean		
See page 30		
3 Catherine McLean		
Born	30 Dec 1843 at Cnocleathan, Isle of Coll, Scotland	
Immigration	18 Aug 1852 – Arrived Portland Vic. aboard Flora McDonald	
No further information		
4 Hugh McLean		
Name	Hugh McLean	
Married	1873 Victoria, Australia	Ellen Dyke
Born	1847 at Cnocleathan, Isle of Coll, Scotland	1855 at Belfast, Victoria. (Now called Port Fairy)
Parents		Samuel Dyke (1826-1893) Johanna Ellen Madigan (1833-1859)
Immigration	18 Aug 1852 – Arrived Portland Vic. aboard Flora McDonald	
Occupation	Farmer	Home duties
Died	1922 at Mirboo North	1911 at South Melbourne



Children.

- **Alexander Mclean (1873 - 2 Aug 1950).** Died Byaduk North – Buried Byaduk.
- **Dugald Mclean (1875 – 1876).** Born Macarthur, Vic. Died at 1 year.
- **Catherine Mclean (1877 – 1948).** Married William Langford Napier & resided at Mirboo North in Victoria.
- **Martin Mclean (1879 – 1954).** Born Macarthur, Vic. Married Lilian Warriner in 1902. Died Beeac, Vic.
- **Ellen Mclean (1881 – 1977).** Born at Trafalgar in Gippsland and in 1905 married Ben Buckley. Died at Kew, Melbourne.
- **Margaret Mclean (1883 – 1921).** Born Trafalgar and died at Mirboo North. In 1902 married Henry Ashworth.
- **Annie Mclean (1886 – 1959).** Born at Thorpdale and died at Mirboo North. Married in 1905 to Julio Pincini whose family were from Switzerland.
- **Alice Mclean (1888 – 1959).** Also born at Thorpdale. Married Albert Daly Addison in 1911. Died at Dandenong.
- **Mabel Rose Mclean (1891 – 1943).** Born Mirboo North and died at Glenhuntly in Melbourne. She was first married to John Jackson (1861-1949) in 1912. Her second marriage was to William Hales in 1921. William was a dairyman in Merino but joined the police force as a Constable. The couple moved from Merino to Melbourne and then to Sale in Gippsland before returning to Glenhuntly.
- **Albert Edward Alan Mclean (1895-1895).** Born in Mirboo North in Victoria. His death certificate indicates that he died at Narracan, Victoria. In 1895 Mirboo North was part of Narracan Shire, and did not become part of Mirboo Shire until about 1 year later.

5

Neil McLean

Name	Neil McLean	
Married	30 Nov 1881 at Balmoral, Vic.	Louisa Lear 
Born	1850 Cnocleathan Isle of Coll, Scotland	17 Jun 1858 Coleraine, Vic.
Parents		Robert Camp Lear (1883-1866) Ann Vincent Shanks (1834-1904)
Immigration	18 Aug 1852 – Arrived Portland Vic. aboard Flora McDonald	

Occupation	Blacksmith	
Died	1884 Balmoral, Victoria	12 June 1930 Naracoorte, South Australia
	<p style="text-align: center;">The Border Watch, Tuesday 17 June 1930</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MRS. LOUISA McLEAN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Coonawarra . June 15.</p> <p>General regret was expressed when it was learned that Mrs. Louisa McLean had passed away on Thursday morning in the Narracoorte Hospital, after a comparatively short illness.</p> <p>Mrs. McLean was 72 years of age, and was born at Balmoral, Victoria. She married Mr. Neil McLean, a blacksmith, of that town, who predeceased her 30 years ago. There are three sons- Messrs. W. D. McLean, of Narracoorte, Neil, of Robinvale (Vic.) and Robert, of Coonawarra ; and 11 grandchildren.</p> <p>Mrs. Gillies, of Balmoral, is a sister and Messrs. R. C. Lear, Coonawarra, and W. H. Lear, Adelaide, are brothers.</p> <p>Mrs. McLean came to Coonawarra about 28 years ago, and planted a block of fruit trees and vines. She was always a willing helper in all social events, and a member of the Coonawarra branch of the Red Cross. In cases of sickness her help was readily given, and young and old deeply regret her death.</p> <p>The funeral arrangements were carried put by Messrs. Platt Bros., of Narracoorte, and the very large funeral showed the esteem in which she was held.</p>	
Children <ul style="list-style-type: none">• William Dugald McLean (1883 -). Nothing known.• Robert McLean (1884 -). Nothing known.• Neil Charles McLean (1885-1952). Born at Balmoral in Victoria, in 1910 Neil married Caroline Maud Redman (1889 – 1949) at Penola in South Australia. They had thirteen children, beginning with twins, Ena Marion and Edna Maud on the 13th October 1910 in Penola. Caroline died at Flemington in Melbourne in 1949, while Neil died at Largs Bay in Adelaide, South Australia on the 25th of August 1952 and is buried at Cheltenham Cemetery in Adelaide. <div></div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Neil Charles McLean & Caroline Maud Redman</i></p>		

6 Mary McLean		
Name	Mary McLean	
Married	1879 Dunkeld	Donald McPherson
Born	1855 Penola, South Aus.	About 1830 Isle of Skye, Scotland
Parents		William McPherson Catherine McKinnon
Immigration		Unknown
Occupation	Home duties	Labourer
Died	3 Nov 1933 St Arnaud, Victoria	14 Feb 1908 Mortlake, Victoria ADI 3227. Buried at Hexham Cemetery.
Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margaret McPherson (1877 – 1919). Born at Penshurst in Victoria, Margaret was married in 1892 at the age of either 15 or 16 to George Clarke (1858-1920) whose first wife had died. They went on to have six children. • Dugald McPherson (1879 – 1950). Dugald was born at Dunkeld and in 1902 married Mary Ann Pasini (maiden surname Quigley) at St Arnaud in Victoria. They had two children, one dying at 2 years of age and the other at about 16 years of age. They separated around 1918. Dugald died at St Arnaud on the 26 June 1950, while Mary Ann passed away in 1936 at Brighton. She had several children from her first marriage. • William McPherson (1880 – 1953). Born at Dunkeld on 18 September 1880. Worked as an agricultural labourer for many years before moving to St Arnaud, where he died on 13 March 1953. There are no records of any marriage. • Charles Alexander McPherson (1882 – 1952). Also born at Dunkeld in Victoria on the 20 October 1882. On 25 March 1912 he married Florence Thompson Lambert (1876-1949) whose first husband (William Thompson) had died. Florence already had seven children when she married Charles and they went on to have another six. It is reported that Florence died in the Melbourne suburb of Kensington in 1949 and Charles died at Orbost in East Gippsland on 25 January 1952. • Lachlan McPherson (1884 – 1960). Born 1 July 1884 at Dunkeld, but enlisted during WW2 at Lithgow in New South Wales (Service No: - N349190), giving his next of kin as Mary McPherson. From the electoral rolls between 1936 and 1958, Lachlan and Mary are recorded as living in Lithgow. Though to date Mary has not been identified, it is thought that Lachlan died at Balmain in Sydney on 4 October 1960, though no further information has been detected to date. 		

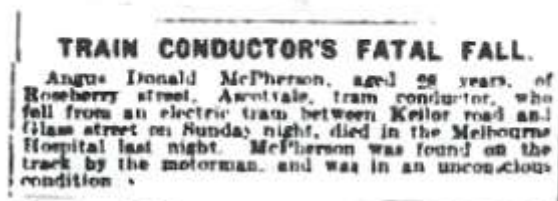
- **Neil McPherson (1886 – 1975).** Born at Dunkeld on 18 November 1886, Neil married Bridget Mary Spark in Melbourne on 11 July 1913. Electoral Rolls from 1914 through to 1958 show the couple residing at Chinangin near Ultima in Victoria.

There are several family trees with conflicting information regarding Bridget Mary but the likely possibility is that she was born in the Charlton area. Neil apparently died in Warragul in May of 1975.

- **Angus Donald McPherson (1890 – 1922).** Born at Dunkeld on 6 Aug 1890 Angus moved to Ascot Vale in Melbourne where he worked with the tramways board. In 1915 he married Beatrice Annie Hopkins (1891-1975) and they had three children before Angus was killed in an accident on 4 of September 1922. He is buried at Fawkner Cemetery. Beatrice died at Kew in 1975 and is also buried at Fawkner.

Tuesday 5 September 1922, page 10

The Argus (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957),



National Library of Australia

- **Catherine Isabel McPherson (1894 – 1960).** Born 19 May 1894, Catherine also relocated to St Arnaud where she married Henry Leonard Johns (1890-1949) who was a wood cutter and later a wood carter. Henry and Catherine do not appear to have had children. Henry died at St Arnaud in 1949 while Catherine died in the Melbourne suburb of Footscray in 1960
- **Donald McPherson (1896 – 1896).** Donald was born at Dunkeld 10 May 1896 and died 29 May at Dunkeld.

Chapter 5

Malcolm Ferguson and Margaret Brophy

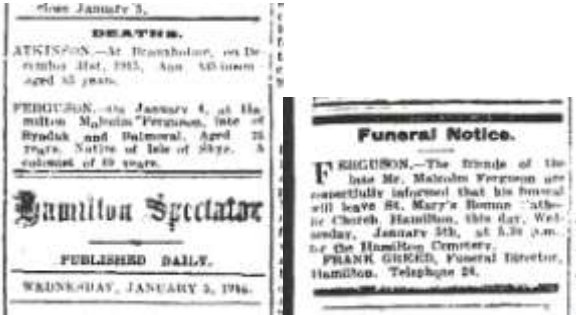
Having arrived in Australia and making it to Penola, local history records from Penola reveal that Malcolm was living and working as an agricultural labourer at Maaoupe Station, about 20 km North of Penola.

Margaret Brophy was born in Ireland and though the age stated on the marriage certificate and the death certificate differ, I accept her birth year as about 1838 as she was present to give that information at her wedding. Margaret was the daughter of John Brophy, a blacksmith.

The Penola Local History Collection holds records of a John and Mary Brophy who lived and died in the Penola area and a researcher from Penola suggested that they 'may' be the parents of Margaret. Though Margaret's death certificate shows that her mother is unknown, this may only indicate that the person presenting the information was simply unaware of the name and Malcolm's death certificate has the very same omission. The Penola records however clearly indicate that the John Brophy they have mentioned would have had to become a father at about 12 years of age if he was Margaret's father, so if the information regarding ages is accurate these records do not really fit. Nor was I able to find any immigration records from South Australia Heritage or on the Ships-List (passenger lists) that included a Brophy family that matched.

It is possible that Margaret came to Australia as a single woman. Agents in the UK actively sought out people to migrate to Australia and single women were a priority. There was a Margaret Brophy from Kilkenny in Ireland who arrived in Port Adelaide as a single female aboard "Nugget" on the 3rd of July 1854. Irish records show a John Brophy, blacksmith, residing alone in Kilkenny at the time of the 1861 census. That is just a possibility without any basis of historical fact, and so Margaret remains a mystery without professional research.

Malcolm Ferguson		Margaret Brophy
Married	21 Jan 1862 Penola, South Australia AMI – Vol. 49 page 462	
Born	Abt 1840 Duirinish, Inverness Shire, Isle of Skye, Scotland	Abt 1838 Ireland
Parents		John Brophy – Blacksmith Mother unknown
Occupation	Agricultural Labourer	

Died	4 Jan 1916 Hamilton Hospital Hamilton, Victoria Heart disease	9 Mar 1906 Hamilton Hospital Hamilton, Victoria Heart disease
		
Buried	Hamilton Cemetery. Unmarked grave	Hamilton Cemetery. Unmarked grave
<p>In 1975, Margaret Brophy Ferguson, the daughter of Angus, related a story that was recorded by her grand-daughter Phyllis Bond. She stated that the family moved to Glenyla near the Grampians and Malcolm took up land there without having much money. He had a tough time as this was virgin land. Apparently there is still a signpost there with the name Ferguson inscribed. Malcolm used to shear sheep while Margaret washed the wool and then spun it on a spinning wheel. The story goes that a fire that destroyed the shed, including all the spun wool and spinning equipment.</p> <p>It is not stated in the story, but it appears that Malcolm and Margaret left Glenyla and settled around Byaduk, with Malcolm employed an agricultural labourer.</p> <p>There is a story regarding Malcolm Ferguson that was told to me by his great great grandson Malcolm Ferguson. Malcolm's wife Margaret (granny Ferguson) would 'occasionally' collect him from the pub in the horse and cart, but after travelling only a short distance granny would have to circle back around as Malcolm had slipped away and went back into the pub.</p> <p>In 1906 at the time of Margaret's death, they were residing at Glenhope Station, Balmoral in Victoria.</p>		

2162

No.		of 18 62		District <i>Pewee</i>		
When Married.	Name and Surname of both Parties.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	Residence at time of Marriage.	Name and Residence of Father of both Parties.	Church, Chapel, or other place in which solemnized.
<i>22. 11. 62</i>	<i>Malcolm Ferguson</i> <i>Margaret Brophy</i>	<i>22</i> <i>24</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Pewee</i> <i>"</i>	<i>Malcolm Ferguson</i> <i>John Brophy</i>	<i>Residence of</i> <i>Rev. M. Dixon</i>

This Marriage was solemnized between us	<i>Malcolm Ferguson</i> <i>Margaret Brophy</i>	In the presence of us	Name.	Trade or Calling.	Residence.
			<i>John M. Brophy</i> <i>Charles Ferguson</i>	<i>Labourer</i> <i>"</i>	<i>Pewee</i> <i>Glenroy</i>

The above-named *Malcolm Ferguson* and *Margaret Brophy* were duly married by ~~me~~ *me*, at the time and place above named, and in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are above written.

Witness my hand this *21* day of *January* 18 *62*


Mark Dixon
 officiating Minister

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION OFFICE, ADELAIDE

I hereby certify that the above particulars are contained in an entry in the Register kept in this Office in the State of South Australia

Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of May, 2012

Alfale
 REGISTRAR



John Brophy, the father of Margaret is not a signatory on Malcolm and Margaret's marriage certificate though the service was conducted locally.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

DEATHS in the District of *Hamilton*

in the State

DESCRIPTION.			Cause of Death. Duration of Illness. Legally qualified Medical Practitioner by whom certified, and When he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother (Maiden Name), if known, with Rank or Profession.
No.	When and where Died.	Name and Surname, Rank, or Profession.	Sex and Age.	
10	January 4, 1916 Hospital Hamilton Borough Council Building Dundas R. Pickle	Malcolm Ferguson Laborer	Male 75 22 Days J. D. Landlaw	Isabel Ferguson Chronic Endocarditis Laborer — Ferguson Not Known
			January 3, 1916.	



1971

THIRD SCHEDULE.

of Victoria,

Registered By *Frank Gued*

Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	Signature of Registrar, Date, and Where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		Where Buried, and how long in the Australian States, stating which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
		When and where buried.	Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witnesses of Burial.		When, and at what place, and to whom.	When, and at what place, and to whom.
Frank Gued Undertaker Hamilton	1. January 5, 1916 2. January 7, 1916 3. Hamilton	January 5, 1916 Cemetery Hamilton	R. H. J. Shanahan Roman Catholic	St. Mary's Scottland Lord in the State of South Australia Margaret 57 years	August 53 John 51 March 1915 Malcolm 45 James 43	

1971

Malcolm Ferguson - Death Certificate

1794


March 7. 1906 Hospital Hamilton Barrough County Dundas St. Catharines	Margaret Ferguson	Female 67 years	Heart Failure Sally Agnew of Heart- suddenly, D. Laidlaw March 7. 1906	John Prophey Blacksmith Not known
--	----------------------	-----------------------	---	---

Frank Reed Unsubscribed Hamilton Authorized Agent	March 10. 1906 Hamilton	March 11. 1906 Hamilton	Reed Joseph Shiel Roman Catholic Free	Ireland Australia lived in of South 10 years in years	Reed John 2 23 3 Malcolm Ferguson	Agnes 42 John 40 Hundred 35 Malcolm 33 James 31
--	----------------------------	----------------------------	---	--	---	---

Margaret Brophy – Death Certificate

Ian Black from the Hamilton Historical Society advises that there were three adjoining blocks of land in Byaduk, owned by Murdoch, Malcolm and James Ferguson. Though any homes built by the trio are now gone, the attached photograph taken by his great-great grandson Malcolm Ferguson in 2014, looking across their land, shows a home thought to be built on the block owned by Malcolm.



Children of Malcolm Ferguson & Margaret Brophy		
1 Angus Ferguson See Chapter 6 – Page 53		
2 John Joseph Ferguson		
Name	John Joseph Ferguson	
Married	1887 Macarthur, Victoria AMI – 6459	Evelina Betts
Born	1864 Penola, South Australia but registered in Victoria ABI – 20417	20 Jun 1870 MacArthur, Victoria ABI - 16892
Parents		George Chapman Betts (1833-1918) Margaret Keating (1846-1925)  <i>George Chapman Betts</i>
Occupation	Farm Labourer / Overseer at Eulo Station, Caramut North, Victoria	
Died	16 Aug 1949 Hamilton, Victoria. ADI - 20929 Buried 18 Aug 1949 Hamilton Cemetery	Dec 1955 Warrnambool, Victoria ADI - 23013 Buried 5 Dec 1955 Hamilton Cemetery

Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margaret Georgina Evelina Ferguson b 2 Nov 1900 at Caramut - d 18 Aug 1993 and buried Springvale. In 1920 married Allan Leslie Dale (1895-1960) at Ballarat. • Alexander Malcolm Ferguson b 1903 at Caramut – died 1981 at Bairnsdale. In 1930 married Ethel Ware, born Warwickshire, England. They relocated to Bruthen in Gippsland and are both buried at Bairnsdale. • Ronald George Ferguson b 1907 at Woorndoo, Victoria – d Jul 1981 at Burwood and cremated at Springvale Cemetery. • Olive Blanche Ferguson b 1910 at Caramut – d 26 Feb 1992 at Hamilton and is buried at Hamilton Cemetery. 	
3 Murdoch Ferguson	Born 1867 Died Oct 1945	Macarthur, Vic. ABI 15991 Ballarat, Vic. ADI 21824
<p>There is no record of Murdoch having been married, and according to electoral rolls he worked all of his life as a farm labourer at Mooralla just out of Cavendish in Western Victoria. He died at Ballarat in October of 1945 and is buried in an unmarked grave at Ballarat New Cemetery.</p>		
4 Malcolm Kenneth Ferguson	Born 1870 Died 1919	Byaduk, Vic. ABI 7415 Willaura, Vic. ADI 19306
<p>Originally called Kenneth Malcolm on his birth index record. All subsequent records including his death index record, the death certificates of both parents and the newspaper cutting regarding his brother James's death all have his name as Malcolm Ferguson. There are no records of any marriages for Malcolm. There are several other Kenneth Fergusons in the district, including a Kenneth McAskill Ferguson, however to date I have not been able to identify any connection between them.</p>		
5 James Ferguson		
Name	James Ferguson	
Married	Married 1908 AMI 1059	Ellen Theresa Walsh
Born	5 Dec 1872 Byaduk, Victoria ABI 14592	1887
Parents		Patrick Walsh (1859-1944) from Ballarat Catherine Whelan (1860-1934) from Kilkenny, Ireland. Resided at Horsham.
Died	1931 Nathalia, Vic. ADI 2599	1918 – Horsham and buried alongside their infant son, James.

Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bernard Malcolm Ferguson b 1909 at Horsham. In 1938 married Mavis Irene King from Rutherglen and relocated to Cressy in Victoria where they operated the Frenchman's Inn. Bernard was later an Airman residing in Glenroy in Melbourne. Mavis died in May 2000 and is buried at Springvale, as is Bernard, who died Dec 2006. • John Patrick Ferguson b 4 May 1910 at Horsham and also died 1910. • John Patrick Ferguson b 1911 at Horsham – d Feb 1969 at Fawkner and is buried at Fawkner Cemetery. Electoral roll shows his wife was Eileen Nellie (MS unknown) who died 23 Feb 1998 and is also buried at Fawkner. • James Murdoch Ferguson born and died 1912 at Jung in Victoria. • Francis Ferguson b 23 Nov 1913 at Horsham – d 9 Oct 1989 at Balwyn in Melbourne according to other family trees, however no records have been located. A Francis Leo Ferguson was buried at Andersons Creek Cemetery on 13 Oct 1989, and in 1936 a Francis Leo Ferguson was a grocery assistant at Nathalia. The relationship is unproven to date. Those searching this line of descendency would need to obtain the death certificate.
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A wool broker at Horsham in 1903, by 1914 James is listed as the Hotel-keeper of the Victoria Hotel at Horsham. At the time of his death James was residing at the Court House hotel in Nathalia and was possibly the Hotel-keeper along with his son, Bernard Malcolm Ferguson and Bernard's wife, Mavis Irene King. He is buried at Nathalia cemetery.

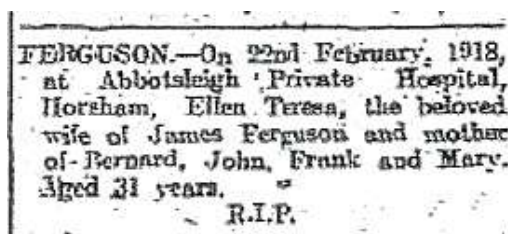
In the death notices from the Argus newspaper it is claimed that James was the Grand Nephew of Pipe Major Kenneth Malcolm Ferguson of Queen Victoria's Regiment at Balmoral Castle, Scotland. To date there is no trace of the Pipe Major.

<From "The Argus" (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848-1954), Friday 29 July 1932.

(National Library of Australia)

FERGUSON.- On the 8th February, 1931, at Nathalia, James, late of the Court House Hotel, Nathalia, a grand-nephew of Kenneth Malcolm Ferguson, pipe-major to Queen Victoria's Regiment, Balmoral Castle, Edinburgh, brother of John (Caramut, V.), Murdoch (Balmoral, V.), Malcolm (deceased), Angus (Wickliffe, V.).

Ellen Ferguson died of complications associated with a delayed appendectomy at Abbotsleigh Private Hospital in Horsham. The complication sounds very much like a ruptured appendix with associated peritonitis before antibiotics were readily available.



The death notice mentions a child named Mary Ferguson however I have been unable to locate any records relating to her.

Tuesday 26 February 1918, page 3

Obituary

MRS. JAMES FERGUSON.

Sorrow was expressed on all hands when it was learned on Friday that Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Mr. James Ferguson, of the Victoria Hotel, had succumbed in Abbotsleigh private hospital after a critical operation. The deceased, who was a daughter of Mr. Patrick Walsh, of Messrs. Fernewan, Wright and Co., had been in bad health for more than a year, and it was known that she would have to undergo an operation for the relief of appendicitis. This, however, was deferred, with the result that when it took place last Thursday Mrs. Ferguson's condition was aggravated by complications, and she died on the following day. The late Mrs. Ferguson, who leaves four young children, the eldest nine years of age, was of a gentle disposition, and was admired by all who knew her. For a number of years she was employed by Messrs. Davey, Davey and Co., and for a time worked in that firm's branch business at Natimuk. The deepest sympathy is expressed for the bereaved husband and children, also for Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, who lost their son, Jack, in the early stages of the war. At the Horsham races on Saturday a touching tribute to the deceased was shown during the running of the Cup, in which under ordinary circumstances Mr. Ferguson's horse Gaetano would have figured. The riders engaged in the race wore black armbands as a token of respect. The funeral took place on Sunday and was largely attended. The burial service was read by the Rev. Father Howell, and Messrs. M. F. Kelley, John Walsh, A. Watt, James Clarke, John Clarke and H. Jackman acted as pallbearers. The funeral was carried out by Mr. A. F. Weight.

Chapter 6

Angus Ferguson & Bridget Kathleen (Kate) Ball

Angus Ferguson



Angus & Kate left Glenyla to manage a property at Harrow called "Spring Valley". After Margaret Brophy Ferguson was born, they moved onto Nigretta Station.

When Nigretta was put up for sale in 1861 as Nigretto and The Upper Falls, the property was described by the agents in some detail. "The improvements consist of a five-roomed substantial Stone Cottage, with veranda; garden well stocked with fruit-trees; Woolshed; Stock and Sheep Drafting-yards; an excellent Sheepwash and dip; together with every requisite for the efficient working of the station. The House, situated on a grassy knoll, commanding the Cataract over which the Wannon tumbles one hundred feet or more, has a deep and long reach of the river in front, extending above the Falls for about half a mile, and for picturesque and romantic beauty the aspect of the Homestead is unsurpassed in this or any other country".

The cottage had fallen into ruin by the 1930s and the management committee had it demolished in the 1960s. The stone from the house was used to create fireplaces and children's play equipment near the existing pear trees at Fisherman's bend and the garden around it is now the Nigretta Falls Reserve, with some exotic trees remaining. The property is listed by Heritage Victoria.

John Cameron and his family occupied the original homestead. They were Scottish Presbyterians who had come from South Australia, where Alexander Cameron held the Penola run and where their first two of their eight children were born. John's wife, Isabella, who was born in Argyle Scotland, died at Nigretta, aged 40 years in 1864.

According to the stories passed down, Angus never managed to do well. He drank a fair bit, but was a quick-witted man who could turn his hand to many jobs including wool classing. He was gentle and kind, never saying a harsh word against anybody.

Kate, on the other hand, was said to be a bit sharp-tongued, fought with neighbours and picked arguments. Angus never raised his hand or spoke sharply to her, though Margaret (their daughter) said that she perhaps needed it.

When the large land holdings were broken up, the family moved to Wickliffe on the Glenelg Highway about 70 kilometres East of Hamilton. They resided there for several years, but eventually left the Western District, sometime around to mid to late 1930's, and moved to a property at Devon Meadows, located at the head of the Mornington Peninsula between Frankston and Cranbourne where they remained until Angus died in 1943. Kate then moved across to Clunes in Victoria and resided with her daughter, Mary McAskill Shone and her family. Kate died at Clunes on 30 May 1960 and was buried at Clunes Cemetery in a grave alongside her son in law, Gordon Phillip Shone. Mary McAskill Shone is buried at Ballarat cemetery.

Bridget Kathleen Ball



Bridget Kathleen (Kate) Ball was born in 1872 at Portland in Victoria. She was the daughter of James Henry Elias Thomas Ball (11 Jun 1809 – 29 Aug 1883) from Woolaston, Gloucestershire, England, and Catherine Hanley (about 1837 – 29 Apr 1929) who was born in County Meath, Ireland to a Luke Hanley and Bridget Doolan according to her death certificate. James and family migrated to Australia aboard the 'Sea Park' that departed Plymouth 24 Aug 1852.

Friday, December 10th, 1852:-Passengers by the **Sea Park** —19th ship from England to S.A. with government passengers for 1852 ; nine births and fourteen deaths on the passage, William Potter, surgeon-superintendent.

Ball	James Henry	43	Labourer	67/2	Glamorganshire	
	Ann	42				
	Mary	15	Farm Servant			with parents
	James	13				
	Caroline	11				
	George	6				
	Jemima	3				

From passenger list of Sea Park









James Henry Elias Thomas Ball was the son of James Henry Ball (1785-1848) and Mary Thomas (1790- ?). The family has been well researched and documented back to James Ball (1725) and Margaret Craddock (1729) from Woolaston, Gloucestershire in England. Due to the number of family members there are numerous family history research sites with public access at Ancestry.com.au, and I believe that an extensive book has been produced by the Jarrad family who have been researching for years. There is possibly a copy on site at the Hamilton Historical Society and the book is also available in hard copy and/or CD through the Jarrad Family Tree.

*James Henry Ball.
Buried at Lake Terrace Cemetery,
Mount Gambier, South Australia*



James first married Anne Hanna Price at Woolaston in 1832 and had eleven children with her. Anne died at Willunga in South Australia in 1856, and on 4 March 1858 Henry married Catherine Hanley at Willunga. They went on to have a further ten children, including Kate, making a total of twenty one children by James.

Angus Ferguson		
Marriage	24 Sep 1891 Hamilton, Victoria at St. Mary's RC. AMI – 5335	Bridget Kathleen Ball
Born	24 Feb 1863 Penola, South Australia	2 Nov 1872 Portland, Victoria
Died	April 1943 Dandenong, Victoria ADI – 17472	30 May 1960 Clunes, Victoria
Buried	27 Apr 1943 Springvale Botanical Cemetery	Jun 1960 Clunes Cemetery.

Children of Angus Ferguson and Bridget Ball																		
1 Katherine Margaret Ferguson																		
Name	Katherine Margaret Ferguson		James Patrick Jubb															
																		
Marriage	1916 at Hamilton, Victoria. AMI – 9969 Following their marriage, Katherine and Jim moved to Hexham where the Jubb family farmed. The Jubb family are long term residents of Hexham and well respected in the local area. James joined the army on 23 Jul 1915 during WW1 but was discharged soon after on medical grounds.																	
Born	1893 at Hamilton, Victoria ABI - 4320		13 Dec 1893 at Woorndoo, Victoria ABI - 8705															
Parents			James Jubb (1865-1940) Catherine Johnston (1865-1926)															
Died	1969 at Heidelberg ADI - 27410		26 Oct 1967 at Mortlake ADI 24275															
Buried			Hexham Cemetery, Victoria															
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Angus James Jubb (1917-1944) Sergeant Pilot Angus Jubb was killed in action when his plane was shot down over Hessen in Germany on 22 Mar 1944.William Douglas Jubb (1921-1988). William also served with RAAF. <div><table><tr><td></td><td>A9301</td><td>410241</td><td>JUBB ANGUS JAMES : Service Number - 410241 : Date of birth - 05 Dec 1917 : Place of birth - HAMILTON VIC : Place of enlistment - MELBOURNE : Next of Kin - JUBB JAMES : Access status: Open : Location: Canberra</td><td>1939 - 1948</td><td></td><td>5521713</td></tr></table></div> <div><table><tr><td></td><td>A9301</td><td>430113</td><td>JUBB WILLIAM DOUGLAS : Service Number - 430113 : Date of birth - 24 Sep 1921 : Place of birth - TERANG VIC : Place of enlistment - MELBOURNE : Next of Kin - JUBB MAUREEN : Access status: Open : Location: Canberra</td><td>1939 - 1948</td><td></td><td>5549205</td></tr></table></div>					A9301	410241	JUBB ANGUS JAMES : Service Number - 410241 : Date of birth - 05 Dec 1917 : Place of birth - HAMILTON VIC : Place of enlistment - MELBOURNE : Next of Kin - JUBB JAMES : Access status: Open : Location: Canberra	1939 - 1948		5521713		A9301	430113	JUBB WILLIAM DOUGLAS : Service Number - 430113 : Date of birth - 24 Sep 1921 : Place of birth - TERANG VIC : Place of enlistment - MELBOURNE : Next of Kin - JUBB MAUREEN : Access status: Open : Location: Canberra	1939 - 1948		5549205
	A9301	410241	JUBB ANGUS JAMES : Service Number - 410241 : Date of birth - 05 Dec 1917 : Place of birth - HAMILTON VIC : Place of enlistment - MELBOURNE : Next of Kin - JUBB JAMES : Access status: Open : Location: Canberra	1939 - 1948		5521713												
	A9301	430113	JUBB WILLIAM DOUGLAS : Service Number - 430113 : Date of birth - 24 Sep 1921 : Place of birth - TERANG VIC : Place of enlistment - MELBOURNE : Next of Kin - JUBB MAUREEN : Access status: Open : Location: Canberra	1939 - 1948		5549205												

	<div data-bbox="630 224 1109 884" data-label="Image"> </div>
<p>2 Malcolm James Ferguson</p> <p>Refer to Chapter 7, Page 65</p>	
<p>3 Alberzine Jane Ferguson</p>	
Name	Frederick James Longstaff
Marriage	1920 in Victoria AMI - 4600
Born	1897 at Byaduk in Victoria ABI 9209
Parents	1899 at Korumburra ABI – 4075 John Longstaff Marian Elgin No details located
Died	1921 at Narrabri, NSW ADI - 3409 Died during childbirth. Frederick was employed with the railways and was away working at the time. 8 Aug 1977 at Seymour, Victoria

Buried	Narrabri, NSW Logan & Co Undertakers	Frederick remarried in 1923 to Elsie and remained with his second wife until she died in 1976. They are buried together at Seymour Cemetery.
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4

Douglas John Ferguson





Born	1899 at Caramut, Victoria ABI - 16674	
Died	1967 at Heidelberg, Victoria (Heidelberg Repat. Hospital) ADI - 17121	

With Angus and Kate, Douglas relocated to Devon Meadows where he resided. His military record indicates that his service number was VX 38484 and that he served during WW2. He remained in the AIF until at least 1949, and perhaps longer. There is no evidence of any marriage and following his death he was cremated at Springvale on 4 Aug 1967.

5

Margaret Brophy Ferguson



Name		Harold Bond
Marriage	1921 Wickliffe, Victoria AMI - 5450	
Born	3 Oct 1901 Harrow, Victoria ABI 27344	1 Dec 1899 Ararat, Victoria ABI - 144
Parents		Henry Wilfred Mays Bond (1864-1938) Alice Ann Anderson (1876 – 1955) – below
		 
Died	7 Aug 1985 Robinvale, Victoria ADI - 19620	29 Apr 1990 Robinvale, Victoria.

Born at Spring Valley Station at Harrow, Margaret later married Harold Bond and they moved onto a farm at Annuello in the Mallee region of North West Victoria. They were supplied water by a system of channels, however when the channel was empty and they required water, Harold would have to take the Furphy (a type of water tank from which the saying “it’s a bit of a furphy” comes from) via horse and cart about 5 to 10 miles depending on where the water was available. They eventually moved to Merbein, near Mildura, and then onto Robinvale where they settled until their deaths. Both are buried at Robinvale cemetery.



Extensive research regarding the Bond family has been undertaken by the owner of the [VespBondFergTaylKusp](#) Family Tree on [ancestry.com.au](#) with many documents and photographs attached. This is a private family tree so information would need to be requested, but it is well worth the effort.

6

Angus John Ferguson



Born	1904 at Harrow, Victoria ABI – 10751	
Died	1934 at Nyah in Victoria ADI – 18846	
Buried	Nyah Cemetery	
	Angus died when he drowned in the Murray River at Nyah in 1934. At the inquest conducted on 19 Mar 1935 the Coroner ruled Death by Drowning – Accidental. Ref: Inquests, 1934 – 372 (Public Records Office of Victoria)	

7

Mary McAskil Ferguson



Name		Gordon Phillip Shone
Marriage	1927 in Victoria. AMI – 3723 Gordon worked in the Wycliffe area as a farm labourer, but during the 1950's they moved to the Ballarat area and settled at Clunes. Mary's mother, Kate, moved in with them following the death of Angus in 1943.	

Born	6 Nov 1906 Harrow in Victoria ABI - 27150	1900 Kaniva, Victoria ABI – 4110
Parents		James Shone (1852-1927) Bridget Creanaune (1858-1918)
Died	Aug 1968 at Ballarat ADI 26382	24 Aug 1961 at Clunes, Victoria ADI – 16785
Buried	16 Aug 1968 Ballarat New Cemetery	28 Aug 1961 Clunes Cemetery. Catholic Row A1 Grave 54 (beside Bridget Kate Ferguson)

8

Emily Jane Ball Ferguson



Name		Charles Albert Reynolds
Marriage	1938 Hamilton, Victoria.	
Born	1909 at Hamilton, Vic. ABI 19730	1916, possibly in England
Parents		Charles Albert Reynolds (snr) Florence Pagett
Died	26 Sep 1988 Brisbane, Australia	Aug 1965 Ballarat, Victoria
Buried		23 Aug 1965 Ballarat Cemetery.

Emily was born at Hamilton in 1909 and initially worked in Wycliffe as a house cleaner until moving to Melbourne. She met Charles Albert Reynolds who was born in England and moved in with him to an address in Sackville Street, Kew around 1936. According to information contained in other family trees on Ancestry.com.au, they were married in 1938, in Hamilton. He was member of the family that owned Rinoldi Pasta. The company was founded in 1878 and opened what is thought to be the oldest pasta factory in Australia at Hepburn Springs.



Charles became a manager and Emily and he relocated to Ballarat where the census shows that in 1954 her was a co-director, possibly with his brother Thomas. He went on to inherit shares in the company that he eventually sold. The current director of Rinoldi Pasta, Mr John Quayle whom I was fortunate enough to speak with advises that company records go back to Thomas Reynolds but not Charles, and there were three sisters (? spinsters) who also sold their shares to the current owners that has remained in the same family since around the 1950's.

9

John Murdoch Ferguson



Name		Amy Sarah Ann Robinson
Marriage	About Feb 1939 Amy shown as next of kin on Military record in March 1939.	
Born	1912 at Hamilton, Victoria	25 May 1919 at Oakleigh in Victoria
Parents		Charles Robinson (1876 - ?) Sarah Ann Minahan (1889-1925)
Died	2 May 1970 at Traralgon, Victoria ADI – 5822	18 Jan 1999 at Traralgon
	<p>John was born at Hamilton on 27 Feb 1912 and after working in Wycliffe as a labourer moved to Devon Meadows with the family. On 13 Mar 1939 John signed up with Australian Militia (V42670) and was attached to the 52nd Battalion that had been reformed to perform garrison duties in Australia.</p> <p>John & Amy resided in Sunshine while he worked at the munitions factory. After the war they relocated to a farm at Childers, near Thorpdale in the La Trobe Valley. Both remained in the La Trobe Valley until their deaths with John passing away in 1970 at Traralgon and Amy passing away in 1999 after moving off their farm and into Traralgon township.</p> <p>In the eulogy for Amy, it was stated that her childhood was traumatic. Her mother, Sarah, died tragically in Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital when she was 6 years old. Her father, Charles Robinson, removed her from the care of her mother's sister and left her with his sister before disappearing for years. He returned a vagrant, causing her distress & insecurity. She found love and security with John and faced life's difficulties with great courage & dignity.</p>	

	They had a daughter, Jeanette (Jenny) b 24 Feb 1943 at Dandenong and died May 2003 at Traralgon under her married name of Roberts.	
10 Gladstone Ferguson		
<div></div> <div></div>		
Name		Joyce Aileen Garrett
Marriage	12 Apr 1941 at Cranbourne, Victoria	
Born	7 Sep 1914 Terang, Victoria	17 Dec 1921 Kyneton, Victoria
Parents		John Henry Garrett (1880-1964) Elsie Jane Turner (1884-1983) Farmers from Cranbourne
Died	17 Feb 2006 Dandenong Cremated at	5 May 1997 Dandenong Cremated at Springvale
Cremation	22 Feb 2006 Springvale Botanical Cemetery	8 May 1997 Springvale Botanical Cemetery
<p>During 2014 I had the privilege of being able to speak with Keith Grimmer, an elderly resident of a supported accommodation unit in Ararat who attended school at Wickliffe with Gladstone, John and Emily in about 1923 and recalls them being a fun loving family.</p> <p>Gladstone was born at Hamilton and moved to Devon Meadows with the family. He enlisted into the A.I.F (VE 333306) and is shown on the 1942 electoral roll as being a munitions worker, possibly with his brother John.</p> <p>Following the war, Gladstone is listed as being a carrier and residing at Five Ways, near Cranbourne, not too far from Devon Meadows. He remained a carrier in the Dandenong area until his retirement. Gladstone and Joyce are listed as having had eight children including Beverly Joyce (1942-2008) and Janice (1943-1977). I do not have access to the other names.</p>		





Gladstone Ferguson (top right)



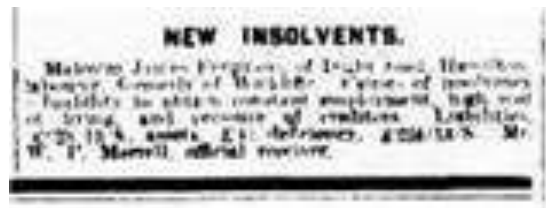
Siblings John, Emily and Malcolm Ferguson – about early 1960's

Chapter 7

Malcolm James Ferguson and Margaret Lindsay Melville

Name	Malcolm James Ferguson	Margaret Lindsay Melville
		
Born	1895 Byaduk, Victoria ABI – 1535	5 Feb 1901 Mortlake, Victoria ABI – 4768
Parents	Angus Ferguson Bridget Kathleen Ball	David Lindsay Melville Clara Lillian Hood Ross
Married	28 November 1917 Mortlake, Victoria AMI – 8272	
Occupation	Labourer	Home duties
Died	18 Nov 1972 at a Nursing Home in Greensborough, Victoria ADI – 27174	30 Aug 1993 at a Nursing Home in Greensborough, Victoria
Cremated	21 Nov 1972 Springvale Botanical Cemetery	1 Sep 1993 Springvale Botanical Cemetery
Connections between the Melville and Ferguson families began with the marriage of Malcolm James Ferguson and Margaret Lindsay Melville in 1917. Margaret was the daughter of David Lindsay Melville and Clara Lillian Hood Ross of Mortlake, however at birth she was registered as Margaret Ann Melville, either an administrative error, or a subsequent change of mind. Margaret Ann Lindsay is the name of her Grandmother and could account for some confusion.		

She married Malcolm James Ferguson in 1917, and though the marriage index only states Victoria, I believe the marriage took place at Mortlake. They couple were residing at Wickliffe around 1923 where some of their children went to school. Malcolm worked as a farm labourer and trapped rabbits for the table when he could. Eventually, in the tough economic times Malcolm struggled to find work, and in the Melbourne Argus Newspaper, on 21 Mar 1929, page 8, it was reported that Malcolm had been declared insolvent with a debt of 234 pounds 18 shillings. The cause of the insolvency was due to "Inability to obtain regular work, high cost of living and pressure from creditors". Around 1930 Malcolm had to move around to find work and travelled as far as Bolwarra, near Portland, about 70 kilometres from Hamilton. There is some uncertainty as to whether he travelled alone or with his family. Though having not serving in the army, during the war years Malcolm worked at the Maribyrnong Munitions Factory that was considered an essential industry.



As a young teenager, Neville Ferguson, Malcolm's grandson, moved in with Malcolm and Margaret due to problems at home. He said that "Pop" (Malcolm) had repeatedly told him "never spend a shilling unless you have another shilling to back it up". With that advice Neville eventually established a thriving business in the building industry and managed to purchase and renovate several homes. He has always given credit to Pop Ferguson for his work ethic, people skills and business acumen and nowadays thrives on his own little farm having inherited the name Pop himself.

Sometime around the late 1930's the whole family left the Western district and relocated in Melbourne, residing at King Street in St Kilda where they remained for a few years until Malcolm and Margaret purchased their own home in Derrick Street, Lalor. Their daughter Jean related that other members of the family thought they were mad moving out into the sticks, as the train service concluded at Reservoir and the buses to Lalor were few and far between. Jean & family would sometimes catch the bus from Reservoir to Lalor, but it was still was a very long walk involved. In the end buses became more frequent, the rail line was extended out beyond Lalor and cars were more affordable. Of course the property values in Lalor soared, making Malcolm look a genius for his astuteness.

Four Generations

Malcolm James Ferguson, his mother Bridget Kathleen, Jean Margaret Ferguson and her son Neville.



Children of Malcolm James Ferguson and Margaret Lindsay Melville

1

Catherine Lillian Ferguson



First Marriage	1940 in Victoria, possibly Hamilton.	Cyril Roy Trotter
Born	26 Jun 1918 Hamilton Vic	1910 Hamilton, Vic
Parents		William Leslie Trotter (1883-1945) Charlotte Louisa Finn (1887-1973) From Hamilton, Victoria
Died	4 Jan 1986 Noble Park, Victoria	25 April 1960 Noble Park, Victoria
Cremated	7 Jan 1986 Springvale Botanical Cemetery	28 Apr 1960 Springvale Botanical Cemetery

By 1942 Lily and Cyril were residing in the suburb of St Kilda in Melbourne where Cyril worked as a carpenter. They eventually built their own home at Noble Park and had one daughter, Joan. Joan grew up and married a mechanic named Jack Cooper and they had a daughter, Denise who enjoyed horse riding. Jack also began riding and became very involved with training and breeding, eventually purchased land around Nar Nar Goon and established Ironbark Quarter Horse Stud.

Involved in the quarter horse breeding industry the family travelled to America and during the trip Denise was invited to return to the USA to compete, which she did. Riding in open quarter horse competition, Denise won awards at world championship level, and later married American, Hamish MacCallum, who then settled in Australia. Both Jack Cooper and Hamish MacCallum are inductees into the Australian Quarter Horse Hall of Fame. Hamish was invited to be stud master, in charge of the entire breeding program at Chance Lodge in Victoria, a quarter horse property owned by John and Jill Farnham. Hamish died on 13 Jan 1998 of a cerebral aneurism. Denise is held in high esteem within the quarter horse industry and subsequently succeeded Hamish as Stud Master at Chance Lodge.

2**Joyce Kathleen Ferguson**

Marriage	1938 Hamilton, Victoria	Frank Wythe
Born	1919, Willaura, Victoria	17 Apr 1914 Hawkesdale, Victoria
Parents		Albert Wythe (1883-1956) Sarah Ann Crane (1885-1950)
Died	31 Jan 1998 Wonthaggi, Victoria	May 1980 Heidelberg, Victoria
Cremated	4 Feb 1998 Springvale, Victoria	23 May 1980 Springvale, Victoria

Joyce grew up in the Dunkeld area until the family moved back to Hamilton. There she married Frank Wythe and afterwards the pair relocated to St Kilda in Melbourne where they had a son, Phillip Charles Wythe. Frank served with the R.A.A.F. during WW2 while Joyce worked as a riveter at the Commonwealth Aircraft Factory at Fishermans Bend in Melbourne, travelling to work in what was described as a bus towed behind a semi trailer. In 1970 as a works supervisor for the Commonwealth my father, Edward Robertson was at the front of the factory when the Westgate Bridge collapsed.

The family later moved to Wonthaggi in Gippsland and remained there until their deaths. Frank died in May 1980 and was cremated at Springvale on the 23rd May. Having fought cancer for some time, Joyce died on 31 Jan 1998 and was also cremated at Springvale.

Child

Phillip Charles Wythe (1950 – 1983)

Their son, Phillip, moved away to Dapto, just South of Wollongong in New South Wales. He was killed in a truck accident near Wollongong on 22 Nov 1983 and cremated at Wollongong.

3

Jean Margaret Ferguson



Married	Married 10 Apr 1948 Melbourne, Australia	Edward Sharp Robertson
Born	9 Apr 1921 Geelong, Vic	27 Sep 1919 Dundee, Scotland
Parents		William Robertson (1870-1940) Annie Fairweather (1880-1948)
Died	16 Dec 1991 Preston, Victoria	6 May 1986 Melbourne, Victoria
Cremated	19 Dec 1991 Fawkner Cemetery Ashes scattered	9 May 1986 Buried at Fawkner Cemetery

Born at Geelong, Jean was brought up in the Wickliffe area and moved to Melbourne with the family, residing in St Kilda. Married in 1948, Jean and Ted moved from St Kilda to the Belgrave area before relocating to Lalor. In the 1950's they moved to Reservoir and eventually purchased the home they lived in. While Ted was a painter and decorator, Jean worked as a presser in a dry cleaning shop for many years before moving into the hotel trade serving behind the bar.

Edward (Ted) was born in Dundee, Scotland and migrated following World War 2 after serving with the Royal Navy. Both Ted and Jean became involved with the East Reservoir Football Club where Ted served on the founding committee and was later awarded a life membership. Ted died in theatre recovery at St Vincent's Hospital in Melbourne from complications immediately following coronary by-pass surgery. In about 1990 Jean sold her home in Reservoir and moved to Preston where, about a year later she died of a cardiac arrest.

Refer to Chapter 8 – page 78: The children of Jean Robertson


Edward Robertson's family history is contained in Book 3 of The Robertson Family Tree – The descendants of John Robertson & Ann Moncur.

4

Malcolm James Ferguson



First Marriage	2 Feb 1946 Melbourne, Victoria	Dorothy Elizabeth Randle
Born	2 Mar 1923 Willaura, Victoria	17 Aug 1926 Victoria
Parents		Walter Charles Randle (1889-1953) Agnes Alberta Gulliver (1890-1971)
<p>Dorothy’s parents Walter & Agnes Randle had four children. Apart from Agnes Alberta there were – Allan Hugh who was born & died 1888 at 8 days of age. Annie who was born & died 1892 at 5 days of age, and Ruby Annie who was born 1893 and died 1894 at 14 months.</p> <p>Walter enlisted into the A.I.F on 3 Sep 1914 and was sent to Gallipoli. On 13 Jul 1915 he was admitted to hospital at Gallipoli for an issue with his teeth and discharged four days later. He suffered recurrent bouts of dysentery through 1915 and 1916 and was finally admitted to hospital in Malta. He was repatriated to Australia 2 Aug 1916 and discharged on medical grounds 8 Oct 1916.</p> <p>He enlisted again 3 Oct 1939 at South Melbourne and served with 1 AUST C.O.D. within Australia until his discharge on 10 Oct 1945.</p>		
Divorced	1965 Melbourne, Victoria	
<p>Children</p> <p>Malcolm James Ferguson & Dorothy Elizabeth Randle had three children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barry Callum Ferguson (1947-)• Malcolm Ross Ferguson (1949-)• Lindsay Daryl Ferguson (1951-)		

Second Marriage	1970 Melbourne, Victoria	Valda Aldyth (Della) Jones 
Born	2 Mar 1923 Willaura, Victoria	29 Sep 1921 South Melbourne, Victoria
Parents		William Edward (McNeate) Jones (1896-1976) Aldyth Mabel Castle (1898-1964)
Died	12 Mar 2013 Yarrawonga, Victoria	28 Jul 1999 Victoria
Cremated	18 Mar 2013 Yarrawonga, Victoria	
<p>Malcolm worked in the building industry as a plasterer and completed his final job at about 85 years of age when he could no longer lift his arms above his shoulders to complete archways.</p> <p>During World War 2 Malcolm joined the army (VX 106407) and served in the Engineering Corps that were involved in constructing the Kokoda Trail. In 2013, Malcolm resided at Lake Mulwala in NSW on the Murray River and was active, playing lawn bowls at competition level.</p> <p>Della also had a previous marriage in 1942 when she married Martin Patrick Deveny in Melbourne. They were divorced in 1950.</p> <p>Malcolm James (Mac) FERGUSON <small>FERGUSON. - The Funeral of the late Mr Malcolm (Mac) Ferguson will be held in the Chapel of Yarrawonga-Mulwala Funeral, 67 Ely St, Yarrawonga on MONDAY (Mar. 18, 2013) at 2.00 p.m. R.S.L. Members are respectfully invited to attend. Private Cremation YARRAWONGA-MULWALA FUNERAL SERVICES Brian & Betty Bouchier 5743-2967 A.F.D.A.</small></p> <p><small>Published in Herald Sun on March 13, 2013</small></p>		

5

Ian Angus Ferguson



Married	Abt 1953 Melbourne, Victoria	Thelma May Adams
Born	19 Feb 1924 Willaura, Victoria	23 Nov 1923 Heyfield, Victoria
Died	15 Jan 1981 Mildura, Victoria	19 Mar 2004 Frankston, Victoria
Buried	Jan 1981 Mildura, Victoria	Mar 2004 Dromana Cemetery

Children

Ian and Thelma had five children before divorcing.

- Ian Keith Ferguson (1954-)
- Gary Raymond Ferguson (1955-)
- Ross Andrew Ferguson (1957-)
- Kerry Ann Ferguson (1962-)
- Vicki Maree Ferguson (1964-)

Following the divorce Thelma married a David Phillips and they had one child.

- David Scott Phillips (1969-)

According to Ian's sister, Jean, as a child Ian suffered from osteomyelitis resulting in a slightly shortened leg and a limp. Regardless of this he was recruited into the army at 17 years of age (VX 144137) and volunteered for the commando unit that was based at Caulfield at the time. His brother Malcolm was able to 'claim' him from Caulfield, calling him a bloody idiot before. It is thought that he also was attached to the Engineers with Malcolm and would have assisted in the construction of the Kododa Trail.

Ian worked in the building industry as a plasterer. Ian was known to be drinking heavily before he finally gained his sobriety years later at Mildura and moved into the Homes for the Aged facility near the hospital. He was, for a time, involved in making wooden toys for children in need and became a highly valued member of the Mildura community. He is buried at Mildura cemetery.

6

June Mary Ferguson



Marriage	7 Aug 1948 St Kilda, Victoria	George William Jacobs
Born	25 May 1927 Hamilton, Victoria	9 Aug 1923 Victoria
Parents		Ernest John Jacobs (1893 – 1963) Ada Louisa Stone (1896 – 1984)
Died	19 Aug 2013	Living
Cremation	23 Aug 2013 Springvale Memorial Park	

June and George were married and resided in Lalor, near to June's parents. George was a butcher until his retirement. The couple had four children including twin boys.

- George (1953-)
- John (1953-)
- Caroline (1955-)
- Noel (1957-)



A dashing George Jacobs at work



Four Generations

George Jacobs (seated) holding great grandson Dominic
His son Noel (blue shirt) and grandson Gavin

7

Elaine Ferguson

First Marriage	Abt 1948 (Estimated)	Arthur Edbrooke
Born	5 Dec 1928 Victoria	No details
Second Marriage	Between 1954 & 1963	Frank Raymond Meldrum
Born		Abt 1925
Parents		Frank Meldrum (1892-1987) - Dentist Doris May (ms unknown)
Died	Living	Living

Elaine underwent training and became a nursing sister, working at the Repatriation hospital at Heidelberg. She had a short lived marriage to an Arthur Edbrooke but I am unable to locate records. Eventually she relocated to the Northern Territory to join the Royal Flying Doctor Service as a flight nurse. She was based out of Cloncurry and Alice Springs.

Frank Ray Meldrum, or Ray as he was called, had trained in Victoria and became a dental surgeon like his father. He also relocated to the Northern Territory where he worked for the government providing outback dental services at cattle stations and aboriginal reserves.

Somewhere between 1954 and 1963 Elaine married Ray and they enjoyed the outback life, gathering minerals, rocks and other treasures that they displayed in tanks at their home. They eventually relocated to South Australia and resided on a 16 acre block at Glossop, near Berri, while Ray owned a dental surgery in Berri and still serviced patients who travelled from the Northern Territory to see him. Having purchased a block of land not too far from the beach at Bundaberg many years before, they built a home and on their retirement finally moved to the warm climate of Queensland. They have no children.

8

Winifred Ferguson

Marriage	17 Jun 1950 St Kilda, Victoria	Raymond Alexander Lay
Born	9 Nov 1931 Hamilton, Victoria	Abt 1930
Parents		Ronald Sylvester Lay (1897-1969) Dorothy Elsie Martin (1900-1974)
Died	27 Jan 2014 Heathcote, Victoria	9 Dec 2013 Melbourne, Victoria
Cremated	3 Feb 2014 Fawkner, Victoria Fawkner Memorial Park	17 Dec 2013 Fawkner, Victoria Fawkner Memorial Park

Ray served in the Army during WW 2 (VX 91397) and appears to have joined as soon as he turned 18 years of age.

Married in St Kilda in 1950, Ray & Winnie moved out to Lalor and just a few years later relocated to Reservoir. Ray worked as a truck driver for many years and later as a waterside worker. They went on to have eight children.

- Cheryl (1951-)
- David (1951-)
- Bruce (1954-)
- Robert (1957-)
- Ronald (1959 – 1984)
- Margaret (1960-)
- Raelene (1961-)
- Diane (1971-)



Photograph taken at Wycliffe circa: 1924
The Ferguson Kids
Joyce, Malcolm, Lily and Jean



More Ferguson Kids
June, Malcolm and Winnie

Chapter 8

The Children of Jean Margaret Ferguson

1 Neville Lindsay Ferguson



As an unmarried mother, Jean gave birth to Neville on 14 Feb 1940. At that time the family were residing at 8 King Street in St Kilda, an inner Melbourne suburb and Neville grew up as a member of the Ferguson family until Jean married Edward in 1948 following which they moved away to the Belgrave area. After the birth of Glenn in 1950 they returned to live in Balaclava and Prahran until relocating to Lalor where they lived near Jean's parents in a tin building in Vasey Avenue that was known, even in the Electoral Rolls of the time, as 'The Stockade'. Edward and Jean applied for a housing commission home and in those years there were always allegations regarding the allocation of homes where kickbacks and bribes of one description or another were demanded. After waiting for some time Jean began attending the commission office on a daily basis, even sitting on the front steps and finally the family were allocated a two bedroom home at 41 Cuthbert Road, Reservoir.

At some point the relationship between Edward and Neville became strained to the stage that Neville moved back to Lalor to reside with his grandparents. His uncles, Malcolm (Mac) and Ian worked as plasterers in the building industry and taught Neville many of the skills that carried him through his life as a qualified painter and decorator who was able to build and renovate homes. Neville became skilled in all facets of building only requiring electricians and plumbers for work that legally required to be signed off.

On 3 Jul 1959 Neville married Doreen Violet Chaplin at Reservoir. Doreen had been born on 5 Mar 1942 as the eldest daughter of Francis Walter Neville Chaplin (1920-1971) and his wife Violet May Smith (1921-1965). Doreen was the eldest of five girls and had sister's Janet, Violet and twins Nina and Faye.

Neville and Doreen went on to have four children of their own being

- Ann (1960-2012)
- Gregory (1962-)
- Vikki (1965-)
- Kathleen (1970-)

The family lived in the Northern suburbs of Melbourne and at one time relocated to the Gold Coast in Queensland for a while before moving back to Melbourne and settling in the outer Eastern suburbs. Neville established his own painting business and successfully took on large commercial contracts that established him as one of the top painting companies in Victoria until he retired to a hobby farm near the shores of Lake Eppalock in central Victoria. Doreen was gifted in crafts such as ceramics and while Neville undertook the home renovations and construction Doreen established flower gardens and vegetable gardens that turned paddocks into botanical landscapes.

Following a battle with cancer their eldest daughter Ann, who was residing at the farm with them died in 2012. Doreen had her own health issues and also died in 2012. Each of the children have gone on to have children of their own.



Ann Ferguson with Doreen & Neville



Gregory Ferguson



Vikki Ferguson



Kathleen (Kelly) Ferguson

2 Glenn Fairweather Robertson



Whilst riding their motor cycle around the countryside Glenn & Dawn were referred to as Robbo and Chops and these caricatures were drawn in Canberra at a Ulysses Club event.

In 1948 Jean married Edward and they were residing in the Belgrave area when I was born on 13 Apr 1950 at Ferntree Gully Hospital. I was still an infant when the family moved back to Balaclava and then out to Lalor. My earliest memory was at the stockade, our home in Lalor, when we were sitting down to dinner. One evening I was in a high chair when a rat walked across the floor in front of us and Neville took aim and threw a spoon at it but missed. I recall vividly that the rat stopped, turned to look at us before continuing its journey across the floor. We later moved to the housing commission home in Cuthbert Road Reservoir opposite the cycling track that Ted & Jean eventually purchased. I grew up attending local schools and played football for East Reservoir Junior Football Club and later St Gabriel's Football Club, winning premierships with both teams. While Neville pursued track and road cycling as his preferred sport, I played football and competed successfully with the local swimming club in freestyle and relay events.

My life was very different to the life Neville experienced. One day when I was about four or five Neville moved back to Lalor to live with Mum & Pop Ferguson and I became a sort of only child, with a brother. Neville grew up almost exclusively with the Ferguson side of the family while I also mixed with the Robertson side. My father, Edward, and most of his brothers and sisters had emigrated from Dundee in Scotland. Their history tended to be more in engineering field with little experience in the building trades though Ted was a painter and decorator. Unlike Neville, Ted was not as skilled in the other building trades apart from glazing. Personally I couldn't nail two pieces of wood together without they fell to bits so after working for the railways and the public service I became a Constable with the Victoria Police, but in 1979 commenced a career as an ambulance paramedic in Victoria that lasted over 30 years.

On 1 Aug 1970 at Box Hill I married Dawn Irene Goodall who was born 18 Nov 1950, the daughter of Arthur Samuel John Goodall and Myra Joyce Irene Ledwitch. Dawn had an elder brother and two younger sisters.

- Peter John (1948-)
- Cheryl Joyce (1954-)
- Wendy Margaret (1962-)

Apart from working in shops and factories in the early years Dawn become involved with Yoralla where our son Stewart attended school and had respite care and worked as a personal care attendant. After relocating to Murchison she became an Ambulance Community Officer both driving emergency ambulances and assisting with the care of sick and injured patients. Dawn's family history is contained in Book 2 of the Robertson Family Tree – The Family History of Arthur Samuel John Goodall and Myra Joyce Irene Ledwitch.



Dawn already had a daughter, Kim Irene Goodall, born 30 Jan 1969 at Box Hill from a previous relationship.

Kim has her own three boys, one of whom is married and has two daughters and another child on the way. Nowadays Kim lives on the outskirts of a small country town and spends some of her time riding a Harley Davidson motor cycle with friends.

Stewart Allastair Robertson (28 Mar 1973 – 28 Dec 1991)

Born at Box Hill in Victoria Stewart always had difficulty walking and at six years of age was diagnosed with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. Later methods of testing showed that his was a non-hereditary form of the disease.

Being confined to an electric wheelchair Stewart played adapted wheelchair hockey and balloon soccer with the Warrior's. In 1989 he was one of the original five Australians to first attend an American MD Summer Camp in Hawaii, USA.

He is the only person I have ever known to empty his bucket list completely before he died. His last act was to arrange his own funeral and wake



Stacey Lee Robertson.

Born 8 Jul 1979 at Mildura in Victoria Stacey is married with three children and works in an Emergency Call Centre. Stacey attended Longerenong Agricultural College and attained certificates in various skills. She and her husband have worked on farms and feed lots in Victoria & New South Wales.

Chapter 9

Patrick Melville - Arabella Cullinan

Some basic research shows that during the Middle Ages Ireland was ruled as a separate kingdom under the British Crown, although Britain only controlled the eastern part of Ireland. Gradually they extended their control, but it was not till 1603 that a victory over the Irish in Ulster allowed Britain complete control of Ireland. To ensure continuing control over the troublesome province of Ulster, the land was confiscated and given to small Scottish farmers, the idea being to ensure that they remained there and did not sell the land back to the native Irish. One writer stated "the success of this policy is the foundation of the problems of Northern Ireland today, but it is worth remembering that the Ulster Protestants have actually been there longer than the settlers in North America." The next major event was the Cromwellian army's campaign in Ireland immediately after the English Civil War. Cromwell was short of cash to pay his troops at the end of the war, so confiscated 80% of the land for his troops in lieu of money. The dispossessed landowners were offered some poor quality land in Connaught in exchange.

Following the Protestant Reformation in Britain there was widespread anti catholic sentiments that extended into Ireland and throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. Under penal laws that were introduced, Irish Catholics were prohibited from purchasing or leasing land, from voting, from holding political office, from living in or within 5 miles (8 km) of a corporate town, from obtaining education, from entering a profession and from doing many other things necessary for a person to succeed and prosper in society.

The laws had largely been reformed by 1793, and in 1829, Irish Catholics could again sit in parliament following the Act of Emancipation. Throughout the nineteenth century in Ireland however, landownership was the preserve of a privileged minority. In 1804, there were an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 landed proprietors in a population of around 5.4 million people. These minority land holders were almost exclusively protestant with only about 5 per cent of land in catholic hands.

During the first half of 19th century Irish immigration to Scotland was part of a well-established feature of early 19th century life in Ireland: the annual harvest migration. Since Scotland was Ireland's closest neighbour (only 13 miles separate the two countries at one point), it was an obvious choice for those that lived in the north of the island. Permanent settlement however usually required a greater skill base than agricultural labourers held. The majority of the non-harvest migrants arrived with highly valued textiles and jute knowledge and came from the Irish counties where linen and yarn were produced. These early trickles of Irish immigration to Scotland do not conform to the stereotypes of migration in later years which were largely about the arrival of unskilled and destitute people. While most of the temporary migrants and probably a small proportion of the skilled workers eventually returned home to Ireland, some chose to settle permanently, mainly in Scotland where the cultural ties were stronger. Up to the 1830s, Scotland could offer if not rich pickings, at least a chance of a regular wage.

The Melville story in Australia begins with Patrick Melville, an Irish Catholic who according to his immigration details was born in Dysert, County Clare, Ireland in about 1815. Sometimes spelled with Dysart, the name means 'Hermitage'. Clare Library advises that Melville is an unusual name in Ireland and is a variant of the name Mulvihill, a surname that is most likely from Kilrush in Clare. Records available on the Clare Library website indicate that Kilrush is the only place in Clare where the Melville name was in use and Google maps shows Dysert is just four kilometres from Kilrush. The Mulvihill name is represented in the same era by a James Mulvihill who listed as living in Kilrush on the Clare Tithe Applotment Books but there is no family connection proven. Extensive historical records are held by Clare Library and professional research will be required to sift through them with sufficient understanding to establish the family line with confidence.

Kilrush was described as follows in The Pigot's Directory of 1824.

"Kilrush, in the county of Clare, is distant one hundred and thirty-six miles south-west of Dublin, ninety two north-west of Cork, forty-two west of Limerick, eighteen south-west of Ennis, and fourteen south of Milltown. It is a small modern town on the banks of the river Shannon, and its harbour is excellent, possessing every local advantage at a distance of about fourteen miles from the sea. The church is a neat structure, and the Roman Catholic chapel is a large substantial building. Here is also a chapel of the Protestant dissenters. The establishment of most notice, is the Kilrush Bathing Hotel, which, for situation, elegance and accommodation, may vie with any in this or the sister kingdom. The market house is situated in the centre of the town, and adds much to its appearance. The court house is an ancient unadorned building, in which are held the sessions in May and October, and the petty sessions once a week. The market is well supplied on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fairs are held on the 10th of May, and the 12th of October."

It was just a few years prior to the potato famine when Patrick immigrated to Australia with his wife, Arabella Cullinan and the immigration record for the family show they arrived at Geelong in Victoria on the 16th of October 1838 aboard the ship Calcutta. Their son, Daniel, who had been born in Ireland, died at sea on the 22nd Aug 1838. Pregnant during the voyage, Arabella gave birth to another son, Abraham, at the Geelong Immigration Centre, however he died three weeks later on 28 Nov.

The family settled in the Geelong area with their surviving daughter, Ann, and continued to build their family. The Immigration record shows Patrick's occupation had been a Land Steward, and being Catholic, he would have held much less responsibility than a Protestant would have. The same record indicates that Arabella, a Protestant from Ennis, the largest city in Clare had been a School-mistress while her mother back in Ennis was a shopkeeper. I have been unable to decipher her father John's occupation from Arabella's death certificate. Cullinan is a common enough name in Ennis.

On 10 Oct 1838, just one week before the Melville family arrived, Geelong was gazetted as a town and had a population of only 545 people. According to his death certificate Patrick was a builder and he appears to have been something of a business entrepreneur.

As shown on his immigration form, in 1838 Patrick had taken the opportunity to lease Barwon Quarry that was located near the Barwon River that became known as Melville's Quarry, said to be the first the first quarry in Geelong and having the best stone. He supplied his stone to various contractors throughout the Geelong region for many years.

In his early years of operation Patrick went into a partnership with a man named James Boucher, a quarryman. The pair suffered a substantial loss in a business deal in Melbourne and though unclear of the nature of the deal it may have involved transporting quarried stone to Melbourne that they were not paid for. With financial difficulties the partnership was dissolved in Aug 1843 with each partner becoming responsible for half of the outstanding debts to their creditors and receiving half of any incoming debts. Patrick continued his Geelong operation as a sole trader and also had a run at Cowies Creek near the Barwon River and a depasterising licence presumably for the bullocks.

Geelong Advertiser (Vic. : 1840 - 1845),

Wednesday 16 August 1843, page 3

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership which has existed between Melvill and Boucher is this day dissolved by mutual consent. In consequence of the serious loss which they have had at Melbourne, all debts contracted during the partnership that remain unsettled are to be equally paid by each party, if time be given to them, as their present circumstances cannot meet them; and all debts due to them to be equally paid to each. Melvill begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he will carry on business as usual on his own account.

PATRICK MELVILL,
JAMES BOUCHER.

Witnesses,—
WESTLEY BOUCHER,
ARABELLA MELVILL.
Geelong, August 11, 1843.

Patrick owned a number of bullock teams and carted the quarried stone to such projects as the Wesleyan Chapel, the English Church as he referred to it, and several other significant Geelong buildings. He was at times referred to as a stonemason so it is reasonable to think that he both supplied stone and then toiled on the building site.

In 1847 there was a serious accident at the Melville mine when a labourer decided to try his hand at blasting rock contrary to the practices at the mine. As a result the blaster received injuries but the labourer, James Seant was totally blinded. In December of the same year his wife died leaving him helpless and destitute, so money was collected via Patrick and the local newspaper to provide for him. It was the first accident at the mine in over seven years of operation.

In 1947 a Letter to the Editor by an anonymous person calling himself 'Contractor' was published. The quality of the article is not ideal and I have reproduced it as follows.

Geelong Advertiser and Squatters' Advocate: Tuesday 26 January 1847 - page 2

Sir – It is the bounden duty of every well- wisher to Geelong to facilitate as much as possible, the present healthy progress of the town. It would, on the contrary, be reprehensible indeed, for any man possessing the power, willingly to suffer obstacles to exist which could so easily be removed. We hear of monopoly of coals, monopoly of sheep runs etc. etc, with comparative indifference, but when monopoly of stone, lime, etc, is the subject matter of alarm, it touches the townsmen too near the quick either to be pleasant or endurable, the result of which is, that serious impediment to the due improvement of the town, naturally many contractors and capitalists are inquisitive to find out the cause of delay. We should be sorry to cast a reflection on the Commissioner as being intentionally the root of one of the evils to be complained of, because we know no man amongst us who is more sanguine for the advancement of Geelong than himself.

But that a serious drawback to the erection of edifices exists, in fact that the whole front of an expensive bank, comprising the stone most preferred for building, is monopolized by one man; who, like the dog in the manger, will neither work the quarry extensively, now allow others to share. Any persons doubting, need no other test than to commence building; added to which inconvenience, is the exorbitant and arbitrary charges made at the quarry in question for stone. This is not fair dealing to the public (let it lie at whose door it may) that they should be left to the tender mercies of a licensed quarryman.

Your insertion of this will favour yours,

Contractor.

In the same edition and on the same page The Geelong Advertiser and Squatter's Advocate included their own even larger editorial regarding what they headed a "Monopoly of Building Stone". In essence the newspapers own article was little more than a flowery rehash of the above letter apart from actually naming Patrick Melville with a call for a serious investigation regarding the monopolies.

Patrick wrote the following reply to the articles –

To the Editor of the Geelong Advertiser.

SIR,—As you profess to be a lover of fair play, I would ask, in justice to myself, permission for the insertion of the following lines in answer, or rather satisfaction to the public, referring to a paragraph in your journal, signed a "Contractor," who designates me as a dog in the manger, while he assumes, in character, that of a growling cur, or a slimy reptile of the earth under cover, before the public appears, to injure me, under the name of a contractor. 1st.—He insinuates that my conduct is malice prepense indeed, or, in plainer language, that I have in years past taken the precaution to raise the price of stone to such an exorbitant price, that does really prevent any capitalist to erect stone houses in Geelong. Allow me, sir, in justice to my family, to inform the public that during the seven years I have resided at the stone quarry—my envied residence—that no less than five to six licenses have been granted to different parties to quarry stone nearly on the same bank I am working. Some have abandoned doing so any longer, from the fact that they could not make laborers' wages, or scarcely a livelihood; and because they would not remove the obstacles or go through the faults when they met them, as they thought, when done, they could not get sufficient remuneration for their labor. Those parties did procure stone equal to such as my much-desired quarry contains; but, because these could not procure rock without trouble and less expense, they abandoned their operations, and turned their attention to other pursuits more profitable. Which if they had expended, as I have done, from three to four hundred pounds, together with the labor of seven years, they would be able now to occupy as good a quarry as I now hold. As you, Mr. Editor, observe, the neighbourhood abounds with granite, bluestone, freestone, and limestone, then why do they not try to procure it elsewhere? Why, because I have labored, and they fail would enjoy it. 2nd.—There is monopoly: Have I tipped the Government to prevent any quarry being opened in the vicinity? You say, Mr. Editor, the country abounds with stone of every sort, and why do they not avail themselves of it? The Commissioner will grant a license to any person willing to open quarries. So then, Mr. Contractor, why

don't you open a quarry, and render stone at such a price as will enable parties to erect noble edifices, and give a graceful appearance to your healthy and prosperous town, and inspire the capitalist with energy and zeal. I would ask Mr. Contractor, some four or five years since, when I could obtain 12s. per perch for rubble stone, and my bullocks go three loads per pay, and laborers from £21 to £25 per year—and now you say my prices at present are exorbitant, when I do not obtain half that for my stone, and when my bullocks can take two loads per day only, for the want of grass, and when I find labor more scarce and dear than then—I would ask, where is the man that could give the general satisfaction I have done in the opening of a quarry, as it has not been open until now. Then you have made no remarks. Why?—Because the quarry was not opened until more money and labor should be lost by it; and then, probably, you would enjoy my labor. So that the public can perceive there is no monopoly, according to your statement, Mr. Editor. I look on you, Mr. Contractor, as on equality with the snake in the grass, that will crawl on him unawares. I would ask, Mr. Editor, were my charges exorbitant in the English Church, the Wesleyan Chapel, or at the various other buildings. Any person doubting, need only commence building and see the price of stone, so as that I have responsible persons for my payments.

Any party wishing to obtain my much-desired quarry, is quite welcome to a transfer of license of the quarry, by paying me a remuneration for my trouble, not yet will I demand an exorbitant compensation.

I am, Mr. Editor, that dog in the manger that is not afraid of the howling of any greedy hound, to subscribe myself, and remain

Your most obedient Servant,

PATRICK MELVILL

Geelong, Feb. 1, 1847.

The matter of monopoly of the quarries continued to fester in Geelong as another Letter to the Editor arrived in Sep 1848, the author this time using the name Mr. Stonemason. The wording is very similar to the original letter from Contractor and it is reasonable to suspect it is the same author.

Geelong Advertiser (Vic. : 1847 - 1851), Tuesday 26 September 1848, page 2

To the Editor of the Geelong Advertiser.

MELVILLE'S QUARRY.

SIR,—The correspondence that appeared in your journal early in 1847, respecting the monopoly enjoyed by Melville to the injury or supposed injury of the public, had the effect for some time of silencing the complaints that had then become so common. Latterly, however, I am informed that great difficulty is frequently found in procuring a constant and steady supply of stone, and that in many cases workmen are idle for weeks from no other cause than a scarcity of material, while, of course, those parties requiring work to be completed are also sufferers by the consequent delay. This evil does not so much exist during the summer months, as stone can be procured from the opposite side of the Barwon, but Melville's quarry being the only one on the town side, and including as it does the only ground suitable for quarrying, builders have to depend on Mr Melville only during the greater part of the winter season. Now there is no doubt that Mr Melville has incurred considerable expense in opening the ground, and has consequently perhaps a good claim to the enjoyment of the present monopoly, provided that he had sufficient means to quarry material equal to supply the demand. Were this the case no one would grumble, or at least the discontent would not be general. But when it is notorious that an order may be given, and frequently is given, without being executed for weeks—that Melville occupies so much ground that he has had to procure two licenses from the Commissioner in order to be able to retain it—that several quarries instead of one might be in active operation, and the public thus benefitted by the increased facility with which buildings could be erected. I fear that the question will soon resolve itself into this—are the private interests of the quarryman longer to be respected at the expense of the public? The discussion of such a question however, might in a measure be prevented were Melville to take immediate means towards working the quarry more efficiently, a course I hope he will soon adopt.

A STONEMASON.

[During the winter season, Mr M'Cann was allowed to open a quarry on Mr Melville's side of the river. One of the causes of deficient supply exists in the drawing of the

side of the river. One of the causes of deficient supply exists in the drawing of the stone, not in its quarrying. But whatever the reason, or rather combinations of reasons, for the deficient supply, it is desirable, for the interests of all, that some examination into the matter should be made.—ED. G. A.]

Patrick's reply is attached and I can find no other

Geelong Advertiser (Vic. : 1847 - 1851), Saturday 30 September 1848, page 1

MELVILLE'S QUARRY.

To the Editor of the Geelong Advertiser.

Sir,—Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper, to make a few remarks on a letter, which appeared in your paper of 26th instant, headed "Melville's Quarry," which letter, refers to a correspondent in 1817 as regarded monopoly of stone; if the public please to refer to the Geelong Advertiser, of February, 22nd, 1817, they will perceive I have given general satisfaction by stating the real facts. Now, this Mr Stonemason, remarks that stone is scarce and hard to be procured, while to show the reverse, Melville's Quarry is crowded with stones, of which any one doubting it are respectfully invited to come and see the truth; for both Melville's mind and means are ready and willing to supply stone to any extent, to any person, who will give him proper security in a straightforward way to guarantee his payment. Not but what there are exceptions among the stonemasons of Corio, as there are men among them that know what stone is, and how it should be wrought, and whom I should go fearlessly to work for without any security, knowing when the building was completed the payment would be honestly forthcoming. Now, I would beg to observe there have been several buildings hanging on in Corio, which were commenced about the one time, and supplied by different quarries; out of which buildings the ones supplied by Melville, viz., Messrs. Cullen & Edols', Mr Collins' Mill, and Mr Powell's building, are nearly completed, while the other buildings are scarce above ground. Now the latter buildings will show that there is no blame to be attached to Melville, where he meets with the same encouragement and plan adopted, either by proprietors or contractors, as has been by Mr Powell, in carting his own stone from the Quarries. For, if such a plan was adopted by contractors, the public would see there would be no difficulty in erecting buildings to any extent. Now, if this Mr Stonemason was so kind as to lend me his name, it may be probable that by looking over my ledger, I might find some balance in my favour, which if paid, would assist me to work my quarry more extensively; or otherwise, as this stonemason appears to me to be an influential gentleman, I wish him to inform me, if I go to the trouble of gathering home my five or six teams of working bullocks, out of my scanty means, will he ensure to me that he has got that power and influence to procure me a run for them, for the accommodation of the public—as I don't intend to fall out with my old neighbours in claiming a run for my working bullocks, as it appears I have got no claim or authority for so doing. Now, if it were a fact, that I could obtain a run for my working bullocks, I should feel most happy in giving ample satisfaction to the public in delivering material as I have hitherto done, and at present, I am able to supply stone at the quarries in any quantity to responsible parties. Now, as regards monopoly, I am quite willing to prove and show to the public, there is none on my part. I conclude for the present, Mr Stonemason, or

to the public, there is none on my part. I conclude for the present, Mr Stonemason, or sunning Isaac, who is like that little bird that hides his head in the grass and thinks no one sees his tail, by subscribing myself,
Your most obedient servant,

PATRICK MELVILLE.

Sept. 27, 1848.

Also in 1848 Patrick was successfully sued by an employee for outstanding wages

Geelong Advertiser (Vic. : 1847 - 1851),

Tuesday 31 October 1848, page 2

APPLICATION FOR SUMMONS.—Henry Moses applied for and obtained a summons against Patrick Melville, for the non-payment of wages, amounting to £20, for which he held defendant's overdue note of hand. He stated that he had been upwards of two years in the same employ, and that in return for his long and faithful services he was told by his master, on presenting the note for payment, "that as he possessed no funds, he must get the money the best way he could. The bench no doubt considering that this was certainly rather "hard cheese" (admitting the truth of complainant's statement) granted the summons.

In 1849, in the same year the Geelong town council was incorporated, Charles Sladen, lawyer, politician and pastoralist, built a house on land he had bought in Barwon Crescent Geelong facing the Barwon River - later known as Chilwell. It was the first house built in Geelong using basalt stone from Melville's quarry on the south side of the river. *(information provided via Museum Victoria)*



Sladen House

The matter of the quarry monopolies never went away and one of the main issues brought up was that unless some of the quarry owners (including Patrick) were not engaged to work the stone on the construction then they refused to provide their best quality freestone, limestone, bluestone or whatever stone each quarry was producing. At one stage it is claimed in a report to the Council that it was cheaper to import stone from Sydney than to source it locally. A continuous barrage of commentary complaining both to and about the Commissioner responsible for the quarries finally come to a head when on Friday 28 Jun 1850 the Commissioner issued preemptory orders to those people holding quarry leases on Crown Land within the boundaries of the Corporation of Geelong to immediately leave off working their quarries. This was followed by a meeting of the Corporation of Geelong Council on 4 Jul 1850 where, in a chamber of mixed feelings and opinions, the following motion was put "That application be made to the Governor requesting that all lands on which quarries are situated be put up to public competition as soon as possible."

6 Aug 1850

Patrick was again successfully sued for outstanding punt fees incurred while moving his bullock teams.

Tuesday 6 August 1850, page 2

Geelong Advertiser (Vic. : 1847 - 1851),

COURT OF REQUESTS.

B. G. Levien v. Patrick Melville.—Claim for pontage of defendant's bullocks. Plaintiff produced proof that his was a just claim, which was repudiated in toto by defendant. A witness was called by Mr Melville to prove that he had never made use of the punt during the months for which Mr Levien claimed payment. This proof failing, judgment was given for the plaintiff.

Nov 1850

Patrick applied for a Publicans License but I am unsure of which hotel this applied to.

Tuesday 26 November 1850, page 2

Geelong Advertiser (Vic. : 1847 - 1851),

GEELONG.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.—The following persons have sent in applications for publicans' licenses. There will be a special meeting of justices on the 3rd proximo, when the applications will be taken into consideration. New applications, name, situation of applicants' house, &c., as follows—Elliot Armstrong, Wyndham; William Knox, Ashby fronting the Bay; James H. Knight, near Cowie's Creek; Henry Lewis, Ashby; Michael O'Meara, junction of Buninyong and Leigh roads; Wm. Perrin, Little River; Edw. Walford, South Geelong; John Hurly, Moorabool-street, Geelong; Patrick Melville, Little Malop Street, ditto. Transfers—Robert Varoy, Yarra-street and Malop-street; Richard Brown, Britannia Inn, Yarra-street, from Mr Wilmot.

According to the following advertisement Patrick seems to have survived this push against him until at least 1854 though I am unsure of the effect it had on his business. Information held by the Geelong Heritage Centre shows that the quarry was not worked during 1855-56

Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer (Vic. : 1851 - 1856),

Saturday 29 January 1853, page 2

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, seeing the great want of MATERIALS FOR BUILDING purposes, has been induced, at the urgent request of his friends to again commence to supply and deliver STONE from his QUARRY, which he purposes to do if he shall meet with that support that he is determined to deserve.

The Quarry he has, at no little expense, now got into a position whereby he can supply any quantity of GOOD RUBBLE WORK and STONE, for ASHLER COURSES, or any other dimensions required.

The quality of the Stone is good, being sound and durable.

Reference can be made to Mr W. Sheridan, Architect, as to the quality of the Stone, and any quantity supplied without any reasonable delay.

PATRICK MELVILLE.

In 1851 Arabella was assaulted and the offender charged and taken before the court. Though unsure of the circumstances as the report is scant, it is possible that this occurred at their hotel.

The Argus (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957),

Monday 11 August 1851, page 2

POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday Morning.

Present—Captain Fyans and J. G. McMillan, Esquire.

A Mrs Arabella Melville complained of one Samuel Jackson for assaulting her. The defen-

dant behaved in a very disgusting manner in court, and the bench sentenced him to a fine of £5, or one month in gaol. The defendant terrified the latter.

There was a family story that Patrick had been arrested once or twice at Geelong and the thought was that it likely related to drunkenness, however in 1853 Patrick was charged with assault on a female staff member when he draped over her neck to the extent that she found it uncomfortable. Though his children were present, he probably was intoxicated, and perhaps being more friendly than amorous, Patrick was convicted.

Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer (Vic. : 1851 - 1856), Tuesday 11 January 1853, page 1

POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 10th January.

Before His Worship the Mayor, J. F. Strachan, Esq., Captain Fyans, and Alexander Thomson, Esquire.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Mr. Patrick Melville, stonemason, was called upon to answer the complaint of a middle-aged female of the name of Catherine Morris, for assaulting her by placing his arms around her neck on the evening of Monday last, contrary, it was alleged to her feelings and inclinations.

Sundry other amatory marks of the defendant's disposition towards Mrs. Morris were introduced to the notice of the Magistrates.

Cross-examined by Mr. Elliott.—Witness is 36 years of age; when Mr. Melville placed his arms around her neck, he said she was a "London girl;" Melville was intoxicated at the time; he was dressed in his night shirt only; some of his children were in the room at the time, also a man of the name of Paddy; he sat in the chimney corner for the space of five minutes, when the man above alluded to took him into his own bed-room; witness was sitting by the fire before her master came towards her.

Frederick Gee, a servant to the defendant, deposed that on Monday evening, the 3d January, he fetched the complainant from the emigration barracks; she went into Mr. Melville's kitchen, and that person's daughter, who is about twelve years of age, requested the woman to go to her own bed-room, away out of the kitchen; witness did not lose sight of the woman until he went to bed.

By the Bench.—The woman remained in the kitchen until witness went to bed, when she went to her own bed room. She afterwards came into the kitchen where witness was sleeping, and sat beside the fire. Mr. Melville came down stairs from his bed room and enquired what noise it was that he heard. He afterwards returned to his own bed room. Did not consider that his master, Mr. Melville, was intoxicated at the time. Swore that he did not see Melville place his arms around the female complainant. He might have done so without witness observing it.

Mr. Elliott, for the defendant, submitted to the Bench, the great improbability of the complainant's statement. Mr. Melville having a family of seven children, the eldest of whom, a girl between 12 and 13 years of age, was present with her father and the complainant at the time of the alleged assault.

Another witness in the defendant's employment, of the name of Nicholson, spoke to the sobriety of the defendant on the above occasion, but in such equivocal terms, that it was difficult to find out whether his impression was that Mr. Melville was more drunk than sober at the time. Nicholson, however, gave his employer the best of characters, as a kind and indulgent master.

The Bench decided upon fining the defendant 40s. and the costs of the Court.

There was mention of Patrick being involved in the gold transport business that developed when gold was discovered at Ballarat in 1851. Up until about 1853 when Cobb and Co coaches became the contractors, private contractors with escort transported gold from the goldfield to major centres. The other opportunity in goldfield transportation was the delivery of both supplies and people. The two major routes to Ballarat goldfields was the Melbourne to Ballarat route and the other was from Geelong to Ballarat.

The only newspaper report I have located regarding this is for Wednesday 5 Nov 1851 in the Geelong Advertiser, page 2 under the heading "Gold By The Escort" where it mentioned Arabella Melville with an amount of eight pounds and eighteen shillings against her name. It is possible that she was very much involved in this side of their business interests but further research is required..

On Friday the 1 Dec 1854 Patrick applied for a Publican's License at New Town Hill. The application was heard on 5 Dec and his application was refused. He tried again in 1855.

On Tuesday, 24 Apr 1855 Patrick applied for and was granted a license to operate the Eagle Hawk Inn at Newtown in Geelong.

Extract from newspaper report.

Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer (Vic. : 1851 - 1856) page 2.

(Wednesday 25 April 1855)

ANNUAL LICENSING DAY.

Yesterday at noon a Court of Petty Sessions was held, at the Court House, Tarra-street, for hearing applications for Publicans' Licenses, renewing the same and granting transfers. The recognizances will be taken on Tuesday the 8th of May, proximo. The following Licensing Magistrates were present on the Bench:-His Worship the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, Forster Shaw, Esq. George Armytage, Esq., and F. Champion Esq.

After delaying the proceedings for twenty minutes, the Mayor announced, that in consequence of a full Bench of Justices not being present in Court, the proceedings must be further delayed till one o'clock, as the Publicans' Act required that, in case the whole of the Licensing Justices were not present at 12, an hour should be allowed to elapse, at which time any three Magistrates could proceed and hear the applications.

Of the 131 applications to be heard before the court was the following.

Patrick Melville for the Eagle Hawk Inn, New Town. - Granted.

For whatever reason Patrick was declared insolvent on Tuesday the 26th of June 1855 with debts of over two thousand pounds and assets stated to be valued at over eight thousand pounds

Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer (Vic. : 1851 - 1856),

Tuesday 26 June 1855, page 2

INSOLVENT COURT.

Monday, June 25th, 1855.

Before J. H. Mercer, Esq., Commissioner.

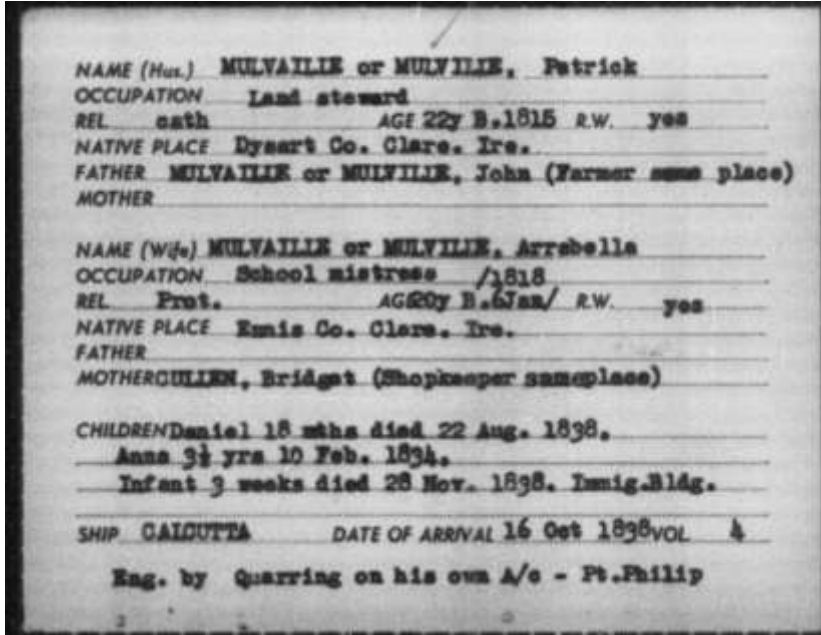
IN RE PATRICK MELVILLE.

The insolvent had been the landlord of the Eagle Hawk public house, near Lovino's Point, and this was the third meeting in the estate.

The schedule showed the debts to be £2,287.12s 5d; and the assets were put down at £8,452.17s. The following debts were proved:—Charles Read, £33 8s 5d; Messrs. Payne and Co, £18 11s; James Boucher, £175.

The Official Assignee read his report, from which it appeared that the creditors were desirous of having the estate released from sequestration. Mr Scott moved, and Mr Short seconded, a motion that Mr McMullen be elected trade assignee to act with the official assignee. This motion was carried. It was determined that the keeping open or closing the public house be left to the discretion of the assignees. The insolvent was allowed to retain his furniture. The meeting then closed.

Name	Patrick Melville	
First Marriage	Abt. 1834 - Ennis, County Clare, Ireland	Arabella Cullinan
Born	Born: About 1815 Dysert, County Clare, Ireland	6 Jan 1818 Ennis, County Clare, Ireland
Parents	John Melville – (farmer)	Father - John Cullinan Mother - Bridget (Shop-keeper)

Immigration	Arrived Geelong 16 Oct 1838, aboard Calcutta	
	 <p>NAME (Hus.) MULVAILLE or MULVILLE, Patrick OCCUPATION Land steward REL. Cath AGE 22y B. 1815 R.W. yes NATIVE PLACE Dysart Co. Clare. Ire. FATHER MULVAILLE or MULVILLE, John (Farmer same place) MOTHER NAME (Wife) MULVAILLE or MULVILLE, Annabella OCCUPATION School mistress /1818 REL. Prot. AGE 20y B. 6 Jan / R.W. yes NATIVE PLACE Emis Co. Clare. Ire. FATHER MOTHER GUILLEN, Bridget (Shopkeeper same place) CHILDREN Daniel 18 mths died 22 Aug. 1838. Anna 3 1/2 yrs 10 Feb. 1834. Infant 3 weeks died 28 Nov. 1838. Immig. Bldg. SHIP CALCUTTA DATE OF ARRIVAL 16 Oct 1838 VOL 4 Eng. by Quarring on his own A/c - Pt. Philip</p>	
Died	11 May 1857 Irish-Town, Geelong, Victoria ADI – 3003	
Buried	Geelong Eastern Cemetery Registration 95149 Grave location unknown	
Second Marriage		John Trotter 1861. Geelong, Vic. AMI – 2865
Died		28 Sep 1865. Geelong, Vic. ADI - 6652
		30 Sep 1865 Geelong Eastern Cemetery Registration 102727 - under the name Anabella Trotter.
	John Trotter is thought to have been born about 1820 in Ireland. He died 24 Apr 1881 at Geelong and was buried at Geelong Eastern Cemetery 25 Apr.	



A memorial plaque for Arabella and Patrick Melville was erected on the Pioneer Wall at Geelong Eastern Cemetery during 2010 as the cemetery knew the dates of burial, but were unsure of the plot markings. According to Geelong Cemetery Trust the project was funded by someone researching the family history whose identity they were unable to disclose due to laws protecting privacy.

Arabella was re-married in 1861 to a John Trotter. Another descendant of the Melvilles whom I have corresponded stated that in her opinion he was utterly useless, and following Arabella's death he placed one of the children, Alexander, into an orphanage. Five years after Arabella's death he was brought Geelong Police Court on 6 Aug 1870 & 25 Nov 1871 by Anne Kelly who had given birth to a son, John Trotter Kelly in 1869. She had summoned John Trotter for maintenance and he was ordered to pay one pound per week. He stated that Kelly was keeping an immoral house and had given birth to a second illegitimate child since the order was made. Ordered to find two sureties of five pounds each that he would comply with the order for 12 months. Little else is known of John Trotter.

Following Arabella's death in 1865, a small error concerning the paperwork resulted in her being buried as Anabella Trotter. Her death certificate and other documents have been provided for the official record to be corrected.

The names of their children have been taken from the death certificates of Patrick and Arabella and several are shown as already deceased at the time Patrick died in 1857.

SCHEDULE B.

1857

DEATHS in the District of *Geelong*

in the Colony

No.	DESCRIPTION.			Cause of Death, ⁽¹⁾ Duration of last illness, ⁽²⁾ Medical Attendant by whom certified, and ⁽³⁾ when he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.
	When and where Died.	Name, and Surname, Rank or Profession.	Sex and Age.		
397	12 th May 1857 <i>West Lane</i>	<i>Patrick Melville</i> <i>Builder</i>	Male 40 Years	Disease of the Heart	3303

SCHEDULE B.

of Victoria.

Registered by *James Melville*

Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	⁽¹⁾ Signature of Deputy Registrar, ⁽²⁾ Date, and ⁽³⁾ where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		Where Bred, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
		When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witnesses of Burial.		⁽¹⁾ Where, and at what ⁽²⁾ Age, and to ⁽³⁾ Whom.	Index in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.
<i>Mr. J. Melville</i>	<i>James Melville</i> <i>Deputy Registrar</i> <i>Geelong</i>	<i>12th May 1857</i> <i>West Lane</i> <i>Geelong</i>	<i>Anglican</i> <i>Under the</i> <i>Church</i>	<i>Irish</i> <i>about 18 years</i> <i>in Victoria</i>	<i>John & Anne</i> <i>about 18 years</i> <i>in Victoria</i>	<i>John & Anne</i> <i>about 18 years</i> <i>in Victoria</i>

Death Certificate – Patrick Melville

SCHEDULE B.

1865

DEATHS in the District of *Gulung*

in the Colony

No.	DESCRIPTION.			(1) Cause of Death, (2) Duration of last illness, (3) Medical Attendant by whom certified, and (4) when he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.
	When and where Died.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.	Sex and Age.		
407	<i>Twenty eighth September 1865</i> <i>Ann & Sophie St. Gulung</i>	<i>Arabella Trotter</i> <i>formerly Melville</i> <i>the wife of</i> <i>Cullinan</i>	<i>Female</i> <i>45</i> <i>Years</i>	<i>Nephritis</i> <i>3 months</i> <i>in bed</i> <i>W. H. Daykin</i> <i>Med. Offr</i> <i>26. Feb. 1865</i>	<i>John Cullinan</i> <i>father</i> <i>Bridget Cullinan</i>

6652.



SCHEDULE B.

of Victoria.

Registered by *John Trotter*

Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(1) Signature of Deputy Registrar, (2) Date, and (3) where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		Where Born, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
		When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witnesses of Burial.		(1) Where, and at what (2) Age, and to (3) Whom.	Name in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.
<i>John Trotter</i> <i>N. 10000 of Deceased</i> <i>Gulung</i> <i>Produce of Deceased</i>	<i>John Trotter</i> <i>20. September 1865</i> <i>Gulung</i>	<i>20. September 1865</i> <i>Gulung</i>	<i>John Trotter</i> <i>Produce of Deceased</i> <i>Gulung</i>	<i>John Trotter</i> <i>Produce of Deceased</i> <i>Gulung</i>	<i>John Trotter</i> <i>Produce of Deceased</i> <i>Gulung</i>	<i>John Trotter</i> <i>Produce of Deceased</i> <i>Gulung</i>

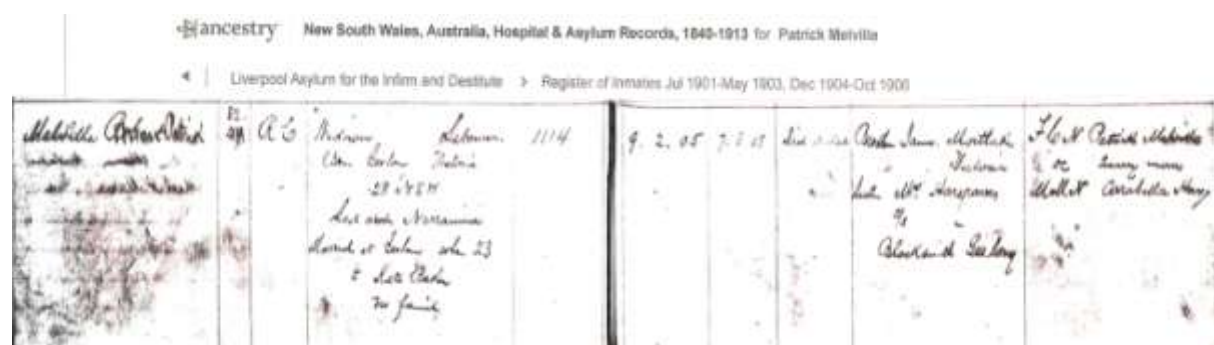
Death Certificate – Arabella Cullinan

Children of Patrick and Arabella Melville		
1 Ann Melville	Born 10 Feb 1834 in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland. Immigrated with parents – no other details known.	
2 Daniel Melville	Born approximately Feb 1837 in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland. Died 22 Aug 1838 at sea en route to Australia.	
3 Abraham Melville	Born Nov 1838 and died 28 Nov 1838 at age 3 weeks. Born and died at Geelong Immigration Building.	
4 Mary Ann Melville	Born 1840 - Melbourne, Vic. ABI - 35857 Died 1917 – South Yarra, Vic. ADI - 6565 Became a school teacher and is buried at St Kilda Cemetery in Melbourne.	
5 John Edward Melville	Born 1842 – Geelong, Vic. ABI – 772 Died pre 1857 according to Patricks death certificate No other details known.	
6 James Edward Melville	See Chapter 10 - page 103	
7 Michael Melville		
Married	1867 at Connewarre, near Geelong, Victoria – AMI 3028	Sarah Robinson
Born	18 Sep 1845 Geelong, Victoria ABI - 1047 Christened 26 Sep 1845 at St Mary's RC, Geelong.	22 May 1834 Warmington, England
Parents		Thomas Robinson (1812 – 1893) Elizabeth Beasley (1809 – 1886)
Immigration		Arrived 1857 – aboard “Talbot” out of England to Port Philip, Victoria. The entire family of seven completed the voyage.
Occupation	Fisherman	
Died	1916 at Bairnsdale, Vic ADI - 1844	22 Jun 1916 at Paynesville, Vic. ADI - 7234

Other	<p><i>Search for passengers who travelled from Britain to Victoria between 1839 and 1871. 'Assisted' means that in most cases the government paid for the passenger's fare.</i></p> <table><thead><tr><th>Family Name</th><th>Given Name</th><th>Age</th><th>Month</th><th>Year</th><th>Ship</th><th>Book</th><th>Page</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>ROBINSON</td><td>ELIZABETH</td><td>10</td><td>AUG</td><td>1857</td><td>TALBOT</td><td>12</td><td>391</td></tr><tr><td>ROBINSON</td><td>ELIZABETH</td><td>43</td><td>AUG</td><td>1857</td><td>TALBOT</td><td>12</td><td>391</td></tr><tr><td>ROBINSON</td><td>FANNY</td><td>12</td><td>AUG</td><td>1857</td><td>TALBOT</td><td>12</td><td>397</td></tr><tr><td>ROBINSON</td><td>JAMES</td><td>4</td><td>AUG</td><td>1857</td><td>TALBOT</td><td>12</td><td>391</td></tr><tr><td>ROBINSON</td><td>SARAH</td><td>22</td><td>AUG</td><td>1857</td><td>TALBOT</td><td>12</td><td>397</td></tr><tr><td>ROBINSON</td><td>THOMAS</td><td>14</td><td>AUG</td><td>1857</td><td>TALBOT</td><td>12</td><td>394</td></tr><tr><td>ROBINSON</td><td>THOMAS</td><td>45</td><td>AUG</td><td>1857</td><td>TALBOT</td><td>12</td><td>391</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>The Robinson family settled in the Bairnsdale area and have family history records available through the East Gippsland Family History Group. Michael & Sarah moved to Raymond Island where they raised their family.</p>								Family Name	Given Name	Age	Month	Year	Ship	Book	Page	ROBINSON	ELIZABETH	10	AUG	1857	TALBOT	12	391	ROBINSON	ELIZABETH	43	AUG	1857	TALBOT	12	391	ROBINSON	FANNY	12	AUG	1857	TALBOT	12	397	ROBINSON	JAMES	4	AUG	1857	TALBOT	12	391	ROBINSON	SARAH	22	AUG	1857	TALBOT	12	397	ROBINSON	THOMAS	14	AUG	1857	TALBOT	12	394	ROBINSON	THOMAS	45	AUG	1857	TALBOT	12	391
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ROBINSON	THOMAS	45	AUG	1857	TALBOT	12	391																																																																	
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annie Melville. Born 1870 – Bellarine (Geelong) ABI – 13882. No other details• Emily Elizabeth Melville. Born 2 Oct 1874 – Bellarine (Geelong) ABI 22692. Married Alfred Christie (1869 – 1930) in the Bellarine in 1896 – AMI 4399. Relocated to Bairnsdale area where Alfred was a fisherman. Emily died in 1933 at Bairnsdale – ADI 17267.																																																																							
8 Joseph Melville																																																																								
Name	Joseph Melville																																																																							
Married	11 Feb 1869 – Geelong Reg. Office AMI – 1173				Catherine Dew																																																																			
Born	18 Sep 1847 - Geelong, Vic. ABI – 2499 Christened 8 Aug 1847 – St Mary’s RC, Geelong.				About 1845 - England																																																																			
Parents	(In 1869 Joseph was a butcher in Moorabool St. Geelong)																																																																							
Immigration					Arrived 23 Jun 1864 at Melbourne on board ‘Africana’ out of Liverpool.																																																																			
Died	Thought to have died in 1902 at Melbourne. ADI – 10554																																																																							

Children	Joseph and Catherine had three children, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• John Joseph Melville, born and died Geelong 1869 – (ABI 8819, ADI 1868)• Herbert William Melville, born 1871 (ABI 2737). No further record,• Mary Ann Melville, born 1871 and died 1872 aged 14 months. (ADI 1871)	
9 Arabella Frances Melville		
Name	Arabella Frances Melville	<i>For historical reasons only I have included a separate chapter relating to the Hargreaves family.</i>
Married	2 Feb 1867 – Geelong AMI - 875	William John Hargreaves See page 130
Born	3 Dec 1848 (ABI 3730) Geelong, Victoria Christened 24 Dec 1848 at St Mary’s RC, Geelong	26 Dec 1842 ABI - 7104 Hobart, Tasmania.
Parents	Patrick Melville Arabella Cullinan	Simon Hargreaves Mary Ann Gordon See page 124.
Occupation	Home Duties	Blacksmith/Coach-smith
Died	12 Jan 1926 ADI - 1450 Geelong, Victoria.	22 May 1928 ADI - 5754 Geelong, Victoria.
Buried	14 Jan 1926 – Geelong Western Cemetery. Register 7483.	23 May 1928 – Geelong Western Cemetery. Register 7814.
10 Patrick Melville		
Married	21 Jul 1871 Geelong AMI – 3550	Catherine Baker Little is known of Catherine.
Born	24 Aug 1850 at Geelong ABI – 5027	
Died	1905 at Liverpool, Sydney NSW, ADI – 9370	

In 1871 Patrick was working as a butcher at O'Connell St, Ashby in Geelong and later relocated to New South Wales. On 9 Feb 1905 he was admitted to Liverpool Asylum for the Infirm & Destitute and died there on 7 Aug 1905. His admission form showed him a widower.



11 **Julia Melville**

Born	14 Mar 1852 at Geelong ABI 6404 Baptised 4 Apr 1852. Godparents were Austin & Julia Hanrahan.	Died pre 1857 according to Patrick's death certificate
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12 **John Horatio Melville**

Born	1 Mar 1853 at Geelong Baptised 29 Mar 1855 at St Mary's RC.	Died pre 1857 according to Patrick's death certificate. Presumed to have died as an infant.
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13 **Alexander Melville**

Born 22 Sep 1853 at Geelong and Baptised 31 Oct 1853 at St Mary's RC at Geelong. Godparents were John Curtain & Elizabeth Fitzgerald.

Following the death of Arabella on 28 Sep 1865, Alexander's stepfather, John Trotter admitted him to St Augustine's Orphanage (below) at Newtown in Geelong on 23 Oct 1865.



In 1867 he was placed for three years with a farmer, Philip Monahan of Little River near Geelong where he began to get into some petty mischief.

On 19 Aug 1868 at 14 years of age, Alexander was charged by police at Geelong with stealing a bullock's hide from his employer and for obtaining two shillings by false pretences (probably by selling the hide). Outcome is unknown at this stage.

20 Aug 1868 - The Argus - p5

A boy named Alexander Melville was brought into Geelong last evening, in custody of the police, charged with stealing a bullock's hide from his employer, and with obtaining 2s. by means of false pretences.

3 Dec 1878. Married a Mary Allen of whom nothing is known. (AMI – 5137) It is believed that they had a son, George Alexander Melville (ABI- 21480). His fate is unknown as are those of Alexander and Mary.

Australia Marriage Index, 1788-1950 about Alexander Melville	
Name:	Alexander Melville
Spouse Name:	Mary Allen
Marriage Place:	Victoria
Registration Place:	Victoria
Registration Year:	1878
Registration number:	5137

14

Nora (Honora) Emily Melville

Born 1856 at Geelong and Christened at St Mary's RC 8 Sep 1856. Spent a short time as a school teacher and in Oct 1880 married John Reid, a butcher. The couple moved to Benalla in Northern Victoria where they began their family. John Died 29 Oct 1926 (ADI – 19527) at Benalla while Emily died 18 Nov 1926 at St James just out of Benalla (ADI – 15927). They are buried together at Benalla Cemetery.

Children:

- **Lilian Mary Anne Reid** (1881-1916). Married William Ride (1872-1924) at Richmond, Victoria. Both buried at Benalla Cemetery.
- **John Ambrose Mel Reid** (1886-) No other details

- **Harold Ernest Reid** (1887-1960) Died at Yarra in Victoria.
- **Eileen Emilie Reid** (1890–1904) Buried Benalla cemetery, aged 14 years.
- **Kathleen Jane Cullin Reid** (1891-1939). Kathleen died under married name Newton – no other details.
- **Cletus Joseph Reid** (1893-) No other details
- **Arabella Josephine Reid** (1894-1973) Married Edward (Ned) Gray (1884-1950) in 1916 and lived in South Sydney until his death. She then returned to Melbourne where she resided in a unit at Heidelberg until her death at Fitzroy.
- **Clement Francis Reid** (1894-1895) Buried at Benalla cemetery aged 12 months.
- **Clive Leo Hurley Reid** (1897-1897) Buried at Benalla cemetery aged 9 weeks.
- **Leonora (Lena) Mary Corona Reid** (1902-1989) Married Stanley Albert (Joe) Price (1897-1951) at Wodonga in 1924. Residing in Albury, NSW. Stanley died in 1951 and Lena is believed to have moved to Melbourne where she died in 1989. She is buried at Cheltenham Cemetery.

Chapter 10

James Edward Melville – Margaret Ann Lindsay

James Edward Melville		
Name		Margaret Ann Lindsay
Married	1868 Geelong, Victoria AMI – 2141	
Born	28 Nov 1843 Geelong, Victoria ABI – 34483	Abt 1845 Edinburgh, Scotland
Christened	31 Dec 1843 St Mary's RC, Geelong, Victoria	
Parents		David Lindsay Margaret Ann Sutherland
Occupation	Rabbit Trapper & Horse Breaker	
Immigration		Unknown
Died	1 Aug 1923 Ballarat Aged Care Benevolent Home ADI – 8585	27 Dec 1901 Mortlake, Victoria. ADI - 14923
Buried	Ballarat New Cemetery (Unmarked)	Mortlake Cemetery Ref: 1645
Born 22 Mar 1821 in Aberdeen, Scotland to Henry Lindsay, Coachman, and Helen Croll, by 1861 the Scotland census shows David Lindsay residing in Edinburgh where his occupation is given as a photographer. In the 1871 census he is shown as a coach painter, and finally in 1891 he is an inmate of the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse in Edinburgh, Scotland. He died in Craighleith Poorhouse, St Cuthbert's on 17 Mar 1899. There are no further identifiable records for Margaret Sutherland.		

James Edward Melville and Margaret Ann Lindsay are the starting point for a series of incidents in the Mortlake area, some tragic, others somewhat comical, involving members of the Melville family. Following their marriage the couple moved to Mortlake in Victoria where James is recorded in the electoral rolls as being a horse breaker and was also described as a rabbit trapper.

The family seemed to live quietly until 1899 when their daughter Emily became pregnant to a local man with the surname Stewart, (Christian name unknown) the son of Archibald Stewart.

On about the 10th of August 1899 Emily went into labour and had a child that died during or shortly after the birth. Emily stated that she had been ill for about 12 hours before the birth, was kneeling to give birth, and fainted. When she awoke soon after she found that she was sitting on the baby that was lying face down. At a later stage, perhaps twenty four hours later, the doctor attended, and finding the child deceased left, returning later with Constable Hunter of Mortlake Police. Margaret Melville appears to have stepped forward and taken responsibility for the situation claiming that Emily was totally innocent. An inquest was conducted at Mortlake on Thursday the 24th of August and was reported as follows.

Camperdown Chronicle (Vic. : 1877 – 1954)

Saturday 26 August 1899, page 3

A MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

Concerning the Death of a Child at Mortlake.

An inquiry was held at Mortlake on Thursday, before Mr. Thomas Montgomery, J.P. concerning the death of a male child, the offspring of an unmarried woman, named Melville, 19 years of age. Mr. Klingender appeared on behalf of the mother of the child, and the prosecution was conducted by Sub Inspector Commons. The following jury were impanelled:- Mr. C. Cameron (foreman) W. Edwards, S. Brookman, R. Prouse, R. Whitman, G. Boyle and W. Aikman.

The first witness called was Constable John Hunter, of Mortlake, who stated that on Friday. 11th August, he called at the house of Mrs. Melville accompanied by Dr. Sweetnam. Noticing a dead baby on the table in the front room, witness questioned Mrs. Melville about it and was told it had been born that morning and was the illegitimate son of her daughter Emily. She could not say at what hour the infant was born. Her daughter, she said, had been ill for 12 hours. Hearing screams issuing from the room in which the daughter was, Mrs. Melville looked in and saw her daughter kneeling on a newly- born child. Witness was told by the mother of the child that the baby was born the previous day. Mrs. Melville, when asked a second time, admitted that the daughter's statement was correct. The child, Mrs. Melville told witnesses, had been placed in a basket for a quarter of an hour before being washed. She was unable to say whether it was alive when born. Neither nurse or doctor had been engaged. Mrs. Melville expressed her willingness to accept any blame in connection with the occurrence, stating that her daughter was innocent. She further admitted to witness that the child had been kept under the bed all night in a basket. Had the constable not called she was afraid she would never have reported the matter.

Examining the dead child, the witness found a bruise on the right cheek, the nose was flattened, and there was a mark on the top of the head. To Mr. Klingender — witness said that Mrs. Melville, when interrogated, appeared to be talking at random. Dr. Sweetnam gave evidence as to seeing the dead child on the table at Mrs. Melville's house. She told witness that the baby had been born two hours previously. He left the house and reported the occurrence to the police. Returning with Constable Hunter, witness examined the child, which was icy cold. Mrs. Melville told the constable the child had been born during that morning, and she later on said the birth took place the day before.

Mrs. Melville described to witness the hearing of the screams of her daughter and seeing her kneeling on the child. Witness made a post mortem examination and came to the conclusion that the infant was well developed. The body presented a blue mottled appearance, with the exception of the right cheek and the mouth and nose which were bright red. There was an absence of any indication of violence. Rigor mortis —i.e., the stiffening of the body which takes place after death - was not present, except in the lower extremities. The lungs were comparatively well distended and floated when placed in water; a dark fluid escaped when they were cut. The heart was filled with dark fluid blood, but the abdominal organs were all healthy. Beneath the scalp the parts were red and congested, and a number of clots of blood were to be seen. There was congestion of the brain, the pupils of the eyes dilated, and the white of the eyes congested. There appeared to be no injury to any of the bones. On examining the face, witness found that, whereas an incision in the left cheek exhibited a waxy white appearance, a cut in the right cheek disclosed a pink appearance due to extravasation of blood, which was caused by pressure applied to that part of the face before death. In witness's opinion, the child had been born alive, and in all probability lived some minutes after birth. The cause of death was suffocation.

To Sub Inspector Commons, witness's stated that Mrs. Melville's assertion that her daughter had kneeled on her child was inconsistent with the condition of the body. In reply to Mr. Klingender, he said he was sure that the child had not met its death through its mother rolling upon it. Dr. Sweetnam went on to say, in response to the Sub- Inspector, that the size of the affected part on the face was about as large as a hand. It was not unlikely that the pressure had been caused by a hand - indeed he could think of nothing else which would be likely to produce similar results. It was impossible to say whether death had ensued before the body was placed in the basket.

David Melville, brother of the girl Melville, said he was not aware that the child had been born until his mother informed him of the fact on the afternoon on which Constable Hunter visited the house. When his mother informed him of the birth of the baby and its death, he remonstrated with her in neglecting to send for a doctor. He took it upon himself to write to the doctor, and the note was dispatched by his mother. Sub Inspector Commons pointed out that the evidence of Constable Hunter and Dr. Sweetnam indicated that Mrs. Melville and her daughter were the responsible parties. If either wished to make a statement she could do so. As there was no desire on the part of Mrs. Melville or her daughter to give evidence, the inspector proceeded to address the jury. There was conclusive proof, he said, that the child had been suffocated by pressure being applied to the mouth Mrs. Melville had voluntarily offered to take the blame for anything that had occurred. It should be remembered that no preparation had been made in the way of clothes for the infant, and that concealment had been practiced right through. The body had been kept in the house for several hours, and it was not probable that the affair would have been made public at all had Constable Hunter not visited the house. If the death of the child had been caused willfully the parties would be guilty of murder; if caused through negligence, the offence would be manslaughter. In either case the suspicion was so strong that the case should be submitted to a higher court.

Mr. Klingender admitted that there was strong suspicion, but that was not sufficient. Until proved to be guilty a person was innocent in the eyes of the law, but the Crown had to clearly prove that such a person was guilty. Mrs. Melville had behaved in a peculiar manner, but she gave a very satisfactory explanation.

On one occasion they had had a dead child in the house, when there was no one in the house to send for a doctor, and the doctor being out of town he was unable to see the child for some considerable time. The cases were regarded by Mrs. Melville as being parallel. When the doctor went to the house a few days ago, she asked for a certificate, but was told that the cases were not parallel. In his (Mr. Klingender's) opinion a mere error of judgment should not cause a stigma to be attached to the woman. Mrs. Melville was probably annoyed when she found her daughter kneeling on the child, and acted wrongly, but there was nothing to show that she was guilty of murder, or even manslaughter. Mrs. Melville was the mother of thirteen children and a very old woman, which facts would have to be taken into consideration.

The presiding magistrate reviewed the evidence. If the jury were of the belief that there was nothing to indicate foul play they should bring in a verdict of accidental death; but if the circumstances were so suspicious as to point to the blame resting upon someone a verdict of manslaughter should be given. Were the jury to believe the evidence of Dr. Sweetnam that the child had been suffocated, it was plainly a case of willful murder. It would be a bold assertion to make that the death was caused through an accident. In his opinion there was nothing to show that the mother of the child was in any way associated with the occurrence. After a brief consultation the jury returned the following verdict:—"The jury are all agreed that the cause of death was suffocation, accidentally caused."

Following the inquest and despite the finding of the coronial jury, both Emily and Margaret were charged with murder and committed to stand trial at Port Fairy Supreme Court.

Possibly prior to, and certainly during the trial, claims were made against Constable Hunter by Emily Melville who had worked for the Hunter family that related to indecent proposals and behaviour. These were denied by Constable Hunter, the investigating police officer. In the Supreme Court at Port Fairy on 14 November 1899 the jury acquitted both Margaret and Emily.

Whatever the outcome, the Melville name was tarnished and I suspect that some uneasiness between the family, the town and the police began.

THE ALLEGED CHILD MURDER AT MORTLAKE.

The Melvilles Acquitted The Melvilles Acquitted

At Port Fairy, on Tuesday, Margaret and Emily Melville, on bail, were charged with having at Mortlake, on August 10, wilfully murdered a newly-born child, daughter of the latter.

Mr. Garnett prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Horwitz appeared for accused.

John Hunter, mounted constable at Mortlake, repeated the evidence given by him at the inquest, which has already been published. The greater part of his information, said witness to Mr. Horwitz, was obtained by questions put to the accused, Mrs. Melville. He was confident that no preparation had been made for the arrival of the child. When examining Emily Melville's bedroom, witness put his hand on her head, but denied having said he would do his best for her, although she did not like him. The girl had been in his service, but she had never had occasion to accuse him of familiarity, or to accuse him of such to his wife. Her character was not good, and he had on two occasions found her out late at night. He had not said to anyone he would be satisfied if Mrs. Melville got seven years. He might have spoken to the jury on the case, and have said in reply to an enquiry from a juror named Doyle as to when he was to be paid, that his "conscience would hardly allow him to receive any payment." The mark on the face of the child was about the size of a half-crown. There was no broken skin.

Dr. Sweetnam, Mortlake, gave evidence similar to that tendered at the inquest. The child, when he saw it, had apparently been dead about twenty-four hours. From examination he concluded that death had resulted from suffocation, caused by the pressure which created the marks on the face while the child was lying on some soft substance, such as a pillow. The child had lived, perhaps for hours. To Mr. Horwitz witness said that at the inquest he had stated that the child was a fully-developed male infant, which was an error, as it was a female child.

Emily Melville, a girl of 19 years, with her hair hanging down her back, was sworn, and said that in the beginning of August she gave birth to a child. She had prepared some squares for the baby before it was born. On the day of its birth she lay on the bed for a while, and afterwards got up and knelt in front of the bed. She screamed, and she remembered nothing further—she fainted. Did not see the baby. The next day Constable Hunter came into the room, and, placing his hand on her forehead, said "Poor girl, though you don't like me, I'll do the best I can for you." Didn't like him, because he had

you don't like me, I'll do the best I can for you." Didn't like him, because he had been improper in manner and speech. He once came into the kitchen whilst she was living at his house and offered her 5s for a purpose. She said "I don't know what you mean." He said, "Oh, you know." She threatened to tell his wife, and he said "By God, if you do, I'll make it hot for you." Told her mother of Hunter's conduct, and she afterwards left his service. She had had nothing whatever to do with the death of the child.

Margaret Melville, mother of the girl, gave evidence to the effect that she was the mother of 15 children. Her husband was a rabbit trapper and supported her and the family. She knew her daughter was to have a baby, and had provided clothes. Besides the clothes she got from Mrs. Robertson, she had other clothes which Constable Hunter had not seen. Her daughter had made complaints to her of Hunter's conduct towards her. On the day the child was born she went to the bedroom, having heard a scream, and found her daughter on her knees near the bed. She fell on to her side, and witness

lifted her up and found a baby on the floor, with its face towards the floor, the girl's buttock pressing on the child's head. Had to move her a little to get the child out. The girl had fallen back a little from the bed. She attended to the child, rolled it in a blanket, and put it in a clothes bag. She afterwards went to wash the baby, and found it dead. She had possibly told a little different story to the police, but that was because she was excited and confused. She had done nothing to cause the death of the child nor did she see any other person do so.

Dr. J. W. O'Brien, of Warrnambool, who had heard the evidence, said that, assuming the statements of the mother and daughter to be correct, he had come to a conclusion as to the cause of death. It was common for a mother to get on her knees during labour, and, presuming there to be a large quantity of fluid after difficult labor, and the clothes of the girl surrounding the child, the air space would be limited. That the child died of suffocation there seemed to be no doubt, but it would, he thought, be possible that pressure of the mother's leg as described, might cause the appearance described by the post mortem, and account for the infant's death.

After two hours' deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Margaret died 27 Dec 1901 and her death was considered reportable as she died from asthma. Although the signs and symptoms of asthma have been recognised and acknowledged under various names since early Egyptian times, in the late 1800's asthma was classed as a psychosomatic illness and treated as a mental or psychological disorder. This continued through until well into the 20th century when asthma was again recognised as a serious, and frequently fatal, medical ailment. It was only in the 1960's that asthma was finally identified as an inflammatory disorder of the small airways. Margaret's death from an asthma attack required an investigation, and coming only two years after her murder acquittal, possibly reignited some suspicion regarding the family. An inquiry was conducted by a Mr T. M. Heron – J.P. on the following day, 28 Dec 1901, with Constable J. Hunter – 3199, who was involved with the 1899 murder investigation in attendance.

In early 1923 James Edward Melville was admitted to a Ballarat Benevolent Home and died about six months later of senility. He is buried in an unmarked grave at Ballarat New Cemetery. Although appearing in the 1924 electoral roll, I have been led to believe that in the pre computer era, James Edward Melville could well have died prior to his details appearing on the 1924 census simply due to the time lag.

Dear Ms. Robertson,

**Re: Freedom of Information Request
James Edward Melville,
D.O.B. 1843 ?**

After an extensive search I regret to say we have not found much information for you. All we have found is that James Edward Melville was admitted to the Benevolent Home as an old age pensioner on the 24th February 1923, and Died on 1st August 1923.

Again, sorry we do not have any more information for you.

Yours sincerely,



Anna Glenn
Medico-Legal Clerk

1923

THIRD SCHEDULE.

DEATHS in the District of *Ballarat* in the State

No.	DESCRIPTION.			(1) Cause of Death. (2) Duration of last illness. (3) Legally qualified Medical Practitioner by whom certified, and (4) When he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother (Maiden Name if known), with Occupation.
	When and where Died.	Name and Surname, Occupation.	Sex and Age.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
268	1 August 1923 at Benevolent Home, City of Ballarat, County of Renwick	James Edward Melville Ex-Laborer	Male 80	1 Senile decay 2 not certified 3 D. E. A. H. Gwynne 4 31 July 1923	Patrick Melville (unknown) Isabella Melville Mrs Coulton

8585

THIRD SCHEDULE.

of Victoria,

Registered by *Charles Edward Wailes*

Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(1) Signature of Registrar, (2) Date, and (3) Where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		Where Born, and how long in the Australian States, stating which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
		When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and Religion of Minister, or Names of Witnesses at Burial.		(1) Where and at what (2) Age, and to (3) Whom.	Issue, in order of Birth, the Names and Ages.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Chas. E. Wailes</i> <i>Registrar</i> <i>Ballarat</i>	<i>Chas. E. Wailes</i> 2 August 1923 at Ballarat at 15 Cometary Ballarat	2 August 1923 at Ballarat at 15 Cometary Ballarat	20 Capp 15 Button	Geelong Life in Victoria	1 2 3 Margaret Lindsay	Margaret 58 James 56 David 54 Emily 52 Alexander 50 John 48 Gordon 47 Fanny 46 Alexander 45

James Edward Melville - Death Certificate

Note: The discrepancy in the names of the children will generally be due to lack of knowledge of the person providing the information for the report, in this case most likely the staff at the home. This has been a very common situation throughout six years of research.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

DEATHS in the District of *Mortlake*

in the *State*

of Victoria,

(1) No.	DESCRIPTION.			(5) Cause of Death. Duration of last illness. Medical Attendant by whom certified, and When he last saw Deceased.	(6) Name and Surname of Father and Mother (Maiden Name), if known, with Rank or Profession.
	(2) When and where Died.	(3) Name and Surname, Rank, or Profession.	(4) Sex and Age.		
27 th December 1901 Armstrong Street, Mortlake, 3 rd Div. of Mortlake, County of Hampden.	Margaret Ann Melville.	Female 57 Years.	1 Asthma. 3 Result of inquiry held by T. M. Heron, G.P., 28, December, 1901.	David Lindsay, Photographer. Mary Ann Lindsay, primary school teacher.	



14923

THIRD SCHEDULE.

of Victoria,

Registered by *H. Manson*.

(7) Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(8) Signature of Registrar, Date, and Where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		(11) Where Born, and how long in the Australia Colonies, stating which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
		(9) When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	(10) Name and Reli- gion of Minister, or Name of Wit- nesses of Burial.		(12) Where, and at what Age, and to What.	(13) Issue, in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.
J. Hunter Constable 3499 front at Enquiry Mortlake.	H. Manson 3 rd December 31, 1901 Mortlake.	25 th December, 1901. Mortlake Cemetery. L. J. Whitson Undertaker.	Rev. W. Mr. Brice, Presbyterian Minister.	Edinburgh Scotland. 33 years Victoria.	2 nd Reelof, Victoria. 21 years 3 rd James Edwards Melville. Henry Ann Murray.	Margaret, 33 years David, 30 years James, 28 years Francis, 25 years William, 22 years Charles, 20 years Emily, 18 years Lindsay, 16 years Henry Gordon, 14 years.

Death Certificate – Margaret Ann Lindsay

Children of James Edward Melville & Margaret Ann Lindsay		
1 Margaret McIntosh Melville		
Married	1892 at Warrnambool, Victoria AMI – 5121	Charles Andrew Douglas Bruce
Born	1869 at Mortlake ABI – 9136	1866 at Port Fairy ABI – 6682
Parents		Andrew Bruce (1831-1890) Nancy Bates (1832-1892)
Occupation	Home duties	Labourer
Died	27 Jan 1949 – Warrnambool ADI - 17549	31 Oct 1945 – Warrnambool ADI – 23574
Buried	Warrnambool Cemetery	Warrnambool Cemetery
<p>Port Fairy was originally named "The Fairy" before a change of name to "Belfast", and then in the late 1800's, a final change was made to Port Fairy. Charles and Margaret remained in Warrnambool their entire lives and are both buried at the local cemetery.</p> <p>Children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zoe Irene Bruce (1895-1977)• Anne Veronica Bruce (1896-1965)• Andrew Douglas Bruce (1900-1922)• Irene Bruce (1902-1991)		
2 David Lindsay Melville See Chapter 11 - Page 119		
3 Un-named Melville		
Born	1873 ABI 1268	
Died	1873	
4 James Michael Melville		
Married	1900 at Mortlake. AMI – 7384	Emma Groves

Born	1874 Chatsworth, Victoria	1877 ABI – 12501R
Parents		? Lewis Ellen Dixon
Occupation	Horse breaker / Groom	Home duties
Died	16 Jul 1949	10 Jul 1949
Buried	Mortlake Cemetery	Mortlake Cemetery
<p>Emma's mother was initially married to a John Power in 1857, then to a person named Lewis in 1876, and finally to George Groves in 1880. Emma, who was born at Woorndoo, Victoria was officially a Lewis, but appears to have grown up using the name Groves. As can be seen from the records, James and Emma died a few days apart in 1949.</p> <p>Children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margaret Ellen Melville (1901-1907) • Alexander Lindsay Melville (1903- ?) • George Henry Melville (1906-1984) • Ruby May Melville (1909-?) • Ernest James Melville (1914-1970) <p>In 1927, James's brother, Lindsay, attacked James and Emma's house, apparently while they were inside, and attempted to set a fire. The event is recorded under Lindsay Melville.</p>		
5 Frances Lindsay Melville		
Married	1903 at "Melrose", Royal Park, Melbourne.	James Arthur Wilfred Walker
Born	1875 at Mortlake, Victoria ABI – 11052	1872 at Melbourne, Victoria.
Parents	James Edward Melville Margaret Ann Lindsay	Henry Whitbread Walker Mother unknown
Occupation	Home duties	Chemist
Died	1936 at Northcote, Melbourne	1949 at Northcote, Melbourne
Cremated	Unknown	30 Jun 1949. Springvale Cemetery
<p>James was a chemist in High Street, Northcote for many years.</p>		

Children.

- **Lindsay Melville Walker** (1905-1995) Lindsay worked as a chemist alongside his father and eventually took over the business.
- **Jean Melville Walker** (1908-1988). Married William Gerard Cole, a solicitor from Oakleigh in Victoria.

6**Alexander Melville**

Born	1877 ABI	Drowned at Mortlake. Age 18 A carpenter by trade, he was buried at Mortlake Cemetery 14 Mar 1895.
Died	12 Mar 1895 ADI 2931	

7**Charles Lindsay Alexander Melville**

Born	1877 ABI 4103	Born Mortlake & died age 3
Died	1880 ADI 7934	

8**Patrick Melville**

Born	1877 ABI 4104	Born Mortlake. No further information.
Died	Unknown	

9**Emily Melville**

Born	1880 ABI 17488	Like her mother, Emily was charged with the murder of her new born son at Mortlake in 1899. She and Margaret were sent to trial at Port Fairy, but acquitted. Virtually nothing is known about Emily from this point, and I can find no further records for her.
Died	Unknown	

10

Anne Lindsay Melville

Born	1882 ABI 24594	No other information
Died	Unknown	

11

Lindsay Melville

Marriage		No marriage recorded
Born	1885 at Mortlake. ABI 4648	
Occupation	Horse breaker	
Died	25 Jun 1927 ADI 11647	
Buried	Mortlake Cemetery	

Born at Mortlake in 1885, Lindsay became a horse breaker in the area but by 1914 had moved to Geelong according to the electoral roll. On 9 Sep 1914 he enlisted with the Australian Infantry Forces (Registered 2230) and became a driver with the 1st Division, Ammunition Column, 3rd Field Artillery Unit.

05

(SERVICE AND CASUALTY FORM Part II).

1st D.A.C. No. 2. Sectn.

Subsidiary Book Driver MELVILLE Christian Name Lindsay

Regimental Number 2230

*Acting Rank

To be folded on this line.

II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Date	Place where occurred	Authority of Part II, of Order	Details of protection, transportation, subsistence, medical treatment, provisions, etc. 50 words, or more, as appropriate. Qualifications to be given, and details of any other service (D.A.C. No. 2, 1914). Copy from copy to which transferred and number to which referred.	Place of service	Details of protection, transportation, subsistence, medical treatment, provisions, etc. 50 words, or more, as appropriate.	Remarks, and other notes, and other service.
2/3/15.	OC 4th Details		Joined N.E.F. Forfeits 3 days pay for absence without leave from 6 pm 25/6/15. to 9 pm 25/6/15.			1/3/15.
8/7/15.	OC 3rd BAC		Hammorrhoids Tfd. to Hospital		Alex: 2/7/15. D017/236. No. 15 O.H.	
22/7/15.	OC 15 O.H.		For operation in England. Discharged on "WANDILLA"		Alex: 8/7/15. D018/236. Alex: 22/7/15. D019/234	
2/10/15.	OC 3rd BAC		Rejoined Unit from Hosp England. Call: P. 29/9/15. D023/1889			
20/11/15.	"		Sick to Hospital			19/11/15. D01/20
22/11/15.	OC Hosp		Abs No. 2. O. Hosp. Cath. Jaundice. Ghezirah		Gairo 22/11/15. D027/2758	
11/12/15.	SB. 110		Tfd. to Mens House Hosp.		Gairo 4/12/15.	
23/12/15.	"		Rejoined Unit Details from Hospital.		Nello 15/12/15. D01/156	
6/2/16.	SB. 102		CAUSE A.W.L. 10 pm 30/1/16. to 10 pm 3/2/16.		Telek Camp. 4/2/16.	D07/769
			AWOL 30 days EP No. 2. Forfeits 5 days pay & leave stopped for 3 months.			
			Prep. to join N.E.F. Discharged		Alex: 22/3/16. M/Gilles 22/3/16.	
19/5/16.	OC 1 BAC		Tfd. to & Taken on Strength 1st BAC France. 15/5/16. D09/3906		France 24/1/17.	
26/5/17.	"		Tfd. to No. 2. Section			
26/5/17.	"		To Hospital Sick			17/2/17. D012/1634
17/2/17.	Driver F.A.		Admitted Hospital To O.H. Station France 17/2/17.			

DATE	PLACE WHERE SERVED	UNIT	REMARKS	PLACE OF RECALL	DATE OF RECALL	REMARKS
27/2/17.	1st A&S	Admitted Scabies	France	17/2/17.		
3/3/17.	1st Scabies	Stn. To Duty	"	26/2/17.		
27/3/17.	OC 1st DAC	Rejnd. Unit from Hospital	"	27/2/17.D014/1767		
30/3/17.	OC 1st DAC	To Hospital Sick	"	17/3/17.D019/2159		
17/3/17.	1st F.A.	Adm & Trn. to G.M.S.(Hump.)	"	17/3/17.		
6/4/17.	G.Hump.Stn.	Admitted Hump.	"	17/3/17.		
		Discharged to Duty	"	3/4/17.		
6/4/17.	1st DAC	Rejoined Unit	"	4/4/17.D020/2209		
22/2/18.	OC 1 DAC	To England. on Leave from	France	18/2/18.		
10/5/18.	"	Rejoined from on Leave	"	6/5/18.		
14/6/18.	"	Chd. W.O.A.S. Drunkenness 6/6/18.	"	6/6/18.		
		AWL 21 days FF No.2 by CO	"	9/6/18.D028/2151.		
6/10/18.	Don Roll	1st Div Am Col: 9/6/18.	Australia	8/10/18.D043/2207		
		Embarked at Toronto for				

Nothing to be written in this margin.

Australian Section 3rd Echelon G.H.Q.,
British Expeditionary Force.

(Sgt) D.N.Grooks. Capt.
For Officer i/c record.

He served at Gallipoli in late 1915 during the withdrawal but became ill himself and was admitted to hospital with Catarrh and Jaundice. He later re-joined his unit in France where he served until returning to Australia. During his service he had a couple of AWL and Drunkenness charges for which he received field punishments consisting of loss of pay and leave, though with hindsight a degree of shell shock (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) may be a factor. Following the war he settled back in Geelong to resume his life and little is heard of him until 1927.

At about 3 am on Saturday 25 Jun 1927 police were summoned to 'Connewarren', the residence of James and Emma Melville, located about 3 miles out of Mortlake. The request for police was made because Lindsay Melville had been prowling about outside the home and had fired a shot from a pea rifle (.22 cal.) through the window. He was also stacking straw against the door, and had set it on fire. The occupants of the home were pouring water through an opening attempting to put the fire out while avoiding being shot.

Police arrived but were unable to immediately locate Lindsay as it was dark. Constable Robinson of Mortlake searched the area and found Lindsay on horseback near the racecourse. Lindsay Melville charged his horse toward the Constable and fired at him. Constable Robinson attempted to return fire, however his gun jammed. What followed was a chase on horseback lasting many hours that became a foot chase when the riders encountered rough ground somewhere near the back of the racecourse. At about 4:30 pm when Constable Robinson approached within around 200 yards, Lindsay Melville put his gun to his head and fired. He died a few hours later in hospital.

On 29 Jul 1927 a Coroner conducted an Inquest (ref: 11927 / 869).

RAN AMOK.

MORTLAKE SENSATION.

CONSTABLE'S STERN CHASE.

ENDS IN SUICIDE.

MELBOURNE, June 26.

A man, who had temporarily lost his reason, ran amok at Mortlake early yesterday morning. He fired several shots point blank at the police officer, attempted to set alight to a house, eluded capture for 8½ hours, and then in the end, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Shortly after 3 in the morning Constable Robinson, of Mortlake, received a 'phone message that Lindsay Melville, 42, was threatening his sister-in-law, Mrs. L. Melville, about three miles from town. On arrival there the constable found a shot from a pearlie had been fired through Mrs. Melville's bedroom window, lodging in the wall just above her bed. An attempt had also been made to set fire to a house by lighting some straw near the back door. The occupants, however, had succeeded in subduing the flames by pouring water through an aperture.

Constable Robinson was unable to locate Melville in the darkness but, after daylight, saw Melville riding a horse and carrying a pearlie near the racecourse. When he got within about 30 yards Melville fired point blank at him and, turning his horse, galloped away. The shot narrowly missed the constable. The chase then commenced, but Melville was lost in some bush. After going for several miles across paddocks Melville's horse became exhausted and it was abandoned. The fugitive ran through some private property and the constable followed on foot. The constable fired a shot over Melville's head and he disappeared over a hill. Melville was lying among some rocks with a bullet wound through his head when Constable Robinson came upon him.

Mrs. J. Kepna told Constable Robinson she had seen Melville shoot himself. Melville died later in the hospital. The actual chase had lasted from 8.30 in the morning till 4.38 in the afternoon.

WANTED MAN SUICIDES TO EVADE HIS ARREST

CHASED BY A CONSTABLE

Mortlake (Vic.), Saturday.

Lindsay Melville (42), a returned soldier, who was wanted by the police on charges of having fired a pea rifle through a bedroom window, and of having attempted to destroy a house by fire, committed suicide in order to evade arrest. Constable Robinson on horseback chased Melville, who was also mounted, for eight hours, and when near Mortlake racecourse, it is alleged that the fugitive turned and fired at the constable, but missed him. The constable then drew his revolver but the trigger jammed. When rough country was reached the fugitive abandoned his horse and set out on foot, followed by Constable Robinson. When Constable Robinson got within 200 yards of Melville he committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

12**Gordon Henry Melville**

Married	1917 – Victoria AMI 4560	Amy May Hall
Born	1887 at Mortlake ABI – 22012	Unknown
Parents	James Edward Melville Margaret Ann Lindsay	Unknown
Occupation	Horse breaker	Home duties
Died	Unknown	Unknown

Gordon Henry Melville was born in 1887 at Mortlake and followed the family tradition by becoming a horse breaker. In 1917 he married Amy May Hall of whom virtually nothing is known.

On the 17th of April 1916 Gordon enlisted with the A.I.F. (V 40993) under the name Gordon Lindsay Melville, and was attached to a Field Artillery Battalion. He later deserted taking his kit with him, and was marked as AWL and de-listed. A year later, on the 11th of April 1917, he re-enlisted under his correct name, and initially wrote down the name of his sister, Margaret McIntosh Bruce, as next of kin before changing it to his wife, Amy May Hall.

His sister Margaret was married to Charles Andrew Douglas Bruce, the brother of Walter Douglas Bruce who had served with the 60th Battalion and was listed as missing. He was probably killed at Fromelles in North France in 1916 with a great many others when the Battalion encountered some of the heaviest fighting of the war and almost suffered annihilation. In a 24 hour period, only 1 Officer and 106 men from nearly 900 members of the 60th survived in what was described as “Australia’s worst day in its entire history”.



Cobbers Memorial, Fromelles

Gordon's second unit, the 4th Light Horse Regiment was en route to Egypt when he again jumped ship, this time at Freemantle in Western Australia. His unwillingness to leave Australia may have made him unpopular with the family. Apart from the Bruce family connection, Gordon's elder brother, Lindsay Melville, joined the AIF in 1914 and saw overseas service. According to the 1919 electoral roll, following his military career, Gordon and Amy resided at Kensington, an inner suburb of Melbourne.

In the 1931 electoral roll, Gordon is listed as a labourer residing at Goroke in Victoria. Amy does not appear on the roll and has not been located.

The following story regarding Gordon Henry Melville was copied from the book "For King & Country - Our Town's Ultimate Sacrifice", 1914 - 1918 Mortlake. Geraldine Edgar Ralph, Moyne Shire Council, October 2011 - produced by Moyne Shire Youth Council, page 57. Available from the Mortlake Information Centre for \$15.

Gunner/Trooper Henry/ Gordon/Lindsay MELVILLE (S65)

Service Number: Struck from AFA roll, then 3798A

Henry Gordon Melville was born in Mortlake in 1887 to parents James Melville and Margaret Lindsay; this soldier enlisted twice during the Great War, and his service record(s) make for interesting examination and speculation.

Initially joining up in Brunswick on April 17, 1916, Henry adopted his mother's maiden name (Lindsay) as his middle name, and as Gordon Lindsay Melville was duly assigned as a reinforcement to the Field Artillery Brigade. Aged nearly 29 years, and of medium height and build, he nominated his employment as that of a horse breaker at the time of joining up. Henry began artillery training at the Maribyrnong Recruit Depot, but attended his last unit roll call on October 4 before disappearing from the camp, taking his full kit with him. A Court Of Inquiry was conducted during November of 1916, with the President concluding that Henry was currently AWL, and had negligently spirited away items of uniform and equipment to the value of £8. Struck from the AIF roll, nothing more is recorded about the fate of this soldier until the following year, when a Henry Gordon Melville enlists as a reinforcement to the 4th Light Horse Regiment on April 11, 1917. Stating that bad teeth had prevented his earlier attempts to join the AIF, and nominating Margaret Bruce (nee Lindsay) as his next of kin, Henry was working as a labourer in Melbourne at the time of his re-enlistment. He commenced training at the Seymour Recruit Depot on April 30, received a misconduct charge for public drunkenness in Swanston Street on May 19, and embarked for Egypt aboard the HMAT *Kyarra* during September. At this time the 4th Light Horse Regiment had units fighting as cavalry scouts on the Western Front in France, and also across the Sinai desert and in Palestine; Henry, however, was clearly not keen to leave Australia, and chose once again to go AWL during shore leave while his troopship was taking on supplies and reinforcements in Fremantle. He was not apprehended for desertion, despite enquiries and vigilance by staff of the Perth Military District; the further fate of Trooper Melville is not detailed, although he is noted as being ineligible for any form of service medal by AIF Base Records staff in 1920.

Henry's service record is intriguing, and features many variations of name, gaps, deletions and alterations, and also three different Light Horse identification numbers; he couldn't, however, falsify the data collected by medical examination officers during the enlistment process - Gordon Lindsay Melville and Henry Gordon Melville both shared the same height, chest measurement, fresh complexion, blue eyes and light brown hair, although the latter had lost 7 pounds during his period of absence from the FAB. The motivation for Henry's deception and lack of desire to leave the country is interesting to consider; Gordon Lindsay Melville enlisted as a single man in 1916, whereas Henry Gordon Melville is registered as marrying a Miss Amy May Hall in 1917, and residing in Ascot Vale, Melbourne. Could the nature of Henry's relationship with Amy have inspired his desertions in 1916 and 1917? Ironically, two trees commemorating the service of Henry Melville exist in the Mortlake Avenue of Honour. His older brother, James Michael Melville, is registered as dying in Mortlake in 1949, aged 75 years.

Chapter 11

David Lindsay Melville & Clara Lillian Hood Ross

Name	David Lindsay Melville	
First Marriage	1900 in Victoria AMI 3284R	Clara Lillian Hood Ross
Born	1871 – Wooragee, Vic. ABI 24137	15 Mar 1875 – Grassmere, Vic. ABI - 20418
Parents	James Edward Melville Margaret Ann Lindsay	Alexander Ross (1828-1903) Margaret Ross (1835-1911)
Died		20 May 1910 – Mortlake, Vic. ADI – 6531
Buried		Mortlake Cemetery
Second Marriage	1912 in Victoria AMI 7675	Johanna Nightingale
Born		1875 – Break O’Day, Vic. ABI – 781 (Break O’Day, located near Rokewood, is now called Coridhap.)
Parents		Charles Malhoff (1845 -) Emily McGuire (1847 -)
Died	Unknown	11 Dec 1958 – Geelong, Vic. ADI 26942
Buried	Unknown	Geelong Western Cemetery with David Adam Lindsay Gordon Melville (1917-1997), under the name Johanna Pappin.
<p>Born in 1871, David Lindsay Melville became a horse breaker in the Mortlake area. He married Clara Lillian Hood Ross in 1900. Clara was the daughter of Alexander Ross (1828-1903) of Kilmonivaig and Margaret Ross (1835-1911) of Glen Urquhart, both villages being in Inverness-shire, Scotland.</p> <p>Alexander and Margaret arrived in Australia in 1855 aboard the ship ‘Athletae’ out of Birkenhead, and settled at Caramut in Victoria’s Western District where they farmed. They had eleven children of which Clara was the second youngest.</p>		

In 1899 it was David who had, according to the records, summoned the doctor for Emily and the deceased baby that ultimately led to the charges of murder against both his sister Emily and his mother. It is unknown if it was that incident or some other event that set him on the later collision course with his brother Lindsay in 1927. It remains another mystery of the Melville family.

A number of family tree's indicate that Clara Lillian Hood Ross is descended from Sir Ewen Dudh Cameron (5th of Lochiel of Cameron) born 1629 at Kilchuan Castle, Lochawe, Scotland. Originally called Captains, the Lochiel is the Clan Chief and there is extensive documented history available regarding the Lochiel's of Cameron. Clan Cameron was primarily based in Lochaber, Inverness-shire. There is no documentation provided to support the claim and a quick review shows numerous discrepancies so it is doubtful that the claim has any substance.

David and Clara had four children, however Clara died in 1910 while the children were very young. David remarried in 1912, this time to Johanna Nightingale, daughter of Charles Malhoff and Emily McGuire from Beak O'Day near Ballarat. Johanna had previously been married to a Percy Henry Nightingale (1868-1905) at Ballarat in 1893 from whom she appears to have been divorced.

Following their marriage Johanna and David had a further three children,

- **David Don Melville** (born and died 1914 at Terang),
- **Hannah Mary Lindsay Melville** (18 Jan 1915 – 9 Oct 2008). Married William John Cushion (1920-2010). Buried at Geelong cemetery with Johanna.
- **David Adam Lindsay Gordon Melville** (1917- Oct 1997). Married Lilian May Golightly at Geelong in 1936. Buried Geelong Western Cemetery with Johanna.

After their marriage the family appear to have moved to the Geelong area, but the 1919 census show them living at Forrest, located in the Western District between Colac and Apollo Bay. This is the last confirmed address of David Lindsay Melville.

In 1945, Johanna (or Hannah as she was called) married a William Henry George Pappin (1878-1962) and moved to Beeac, where William was a drover. Johanna is buried at Geelong under the name Johanna Pappin. The Pappin family were also working in the Forrest area during the time David & Johanna lived there and they may have known each other.

There was a rumour circulating through the family that for some reason, David had moved up into the Rainbow area and changed his name to that of a cousin, Archie Cameron. Local records have failed to locate him under either name and so David became another mystery in the Melville family. Most references to Archie Cameron around that time centre on the politician of the same name who was very active and appeared in both National and Local press on a regular, if not daily basis.

One story that was told to both my brother and I when we were younger (over 50 years ago) related to the rollicking behaviour of our great grandfather who at one time rode his horse into the bar of a hotel somewhere in the Western District of Victoria and ordered a beer.

Another story was that in a separate incident he had broken his hip when a horse went down and rolled on him in the yards, but he had remained in the saddle and when the horse was back on its feet he spurred the animal to jump the fence and then rode it around for a while. Over the last thirty years as an ambulance paramedic I have dealt with a great many people who have suffered from a broken hip or fractured neck of femur and even today it remains a debilitating injury with people above the age of 70 years having an average life expectancy of about 5 years post fracture. Until undertaking the family history research I had believed that the person in question was Angus Ferguson, but it is now quite clear (and confirmed by other family members) that the horseman was in fact David Lindsay Melville.

The event took place between ninety and one hundred years ago when such a fracture was not only debilitating, but frequently had a fatal outcome because of secondary complications. I believe that if the report of the injury is accurate then David Lindsay Melville would have died within a couple of years, but to date no hospital records or Victorian B,M & D records been detected, nor has an Australian Death Index number or cemetery record been located, even with the assistance of local historical groups, and so David Lindsay Melville remains an enigma.

Angus and Kate Ferguson moved to Wickliffe in Victoria's western district along with their children possibly between 1910 and 1915. The Wickliffe School Photo (shown below) was taken in 1923 and reveals that one of the children in this photo is Clara Melville, the youngest daughter of David and Clara Melville. Malcolm James Ferguson & Margaret Lindsay Melville married at Mortlake in 1917. It is reasonable that Malcolm was working in the area as the towns are over 50 km apart but eventually they moved to Wickliffe. The movements of David and Johanna are unknown after 1919 but it is highly likely that they also moved to the Wickliffe area for a while.



The people in the above photograph are identified as Gladstone, John Murdoch and Emily Jane Ferguson, children of Angus Ferguson & Bridget Kathleen Ball. Catherine Lillian Ferguson, the daughter of Malcolm Ferguson & Margaret Lindsay Melville, and finally Clara Lilian Melville, sister of Margaret Lindsay Melville. David Adam Lindsay Gordon Melville, born 1917 is also likely to be in this picture but is not identified.

- **Gladstone Ferguson** at age 9 years (top row - second from left)
- **John Murdoch Ferguson** at age 11 years (second top row - last on right)
- **Emily Jane Ball Ferguson** at age 14 years (third row - sixth from left)
- **Catherine Lillian Ferguson** at age 5 years. (bottom row - first on left)
- **Clara Lilian Melville** at age 14 years (third row - fifth from left)

Children of David Lindsay Melville and Clara Lillian Hood Ross

1 Margaret Lindsay Melville

See Chapter 7 - Page 65

2 Alexander William Matthew Ross Melville

Born	1903 – Mortlake ABI 19982	No further information
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3 James Edward Melville

Born	1905 – Mortlake ABI – 20281	No further information
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4 Clara Lilian Melville

Marriage	1928 – Victoria.	Norman Leslie Trotter
Born	1909 – Mortlake ABI – 5096	5 Jan 1906 Hamilton, Victoria ABI – 3568
Died		20 Nov 1984 Preston, Melbourne ADI – 27638

Born in Mortlake, Clara Melville, met, and in 1928 married Norman Leslie Trotter, a labourer from Hamilton. Norman was the eldest child of William Leslie Trotter (1883-1945) and dressmaker, Charlotte Louisa Finn (1887-1973). The other children were Ruby Doreen Trotter (1907-1990), Doris Lilian Trotter (1908-1971) and Cyril Roy Trotter (1910-1960).

Norman and Clara resided in Hamilton, but following the 1942 electoral roll, Clara no longer appears on the records. Norman died at Preston in Melbourne on the 20th November 1984.

In 1861, Clara's great grandmother, Arabella Cullinen was married for a second time, this being to John Trotter at Geelong. I cannot identify a link between the two Trotter families. However Margaret Lindsay Ferguson's daughter, Catherine Lillian, married Cyril Roy Trotter, the brother of Norman.

Chapter 12

Hargreaves & Archer Connections

For historical value only, I have included this section relating to the parents of William John Hargreaves, husband of Arabella Frances Melville. Simon Hargreaves was transported to Van Dieman's Land as a convict, while his wife, Mary Ann Gordon, is listed as a free person. Her father, John, resided in Tasmania, though I cannot find evidence regarding their immigration.

Name	Simon Hargreaves	Mary Ann Gordon
Born	3 Mar 1811 Leeds, Kent, England	Abt. 1821 Manchester, England.
Parents	Thomas James Hargreaves (1782 - ?) Mary Armistead (1786 - ?)	John Gordon (1802 – 1860 in Hobart, Tas.) Elizabeth Fletcher (no details)
Criminal Record	1 Aug 1829 Tried & Convicted at York, England of housebreaking. Sentenced to death – commuted to transportation for life.	
Prison	17 Sep 1829 Held aboard prison hulk 'Retribution' at Woolwich, Kent, England.	
Immigration	1 Oct 1829 Transportation aboard 'Bussorah Merchant' to Van Dieman's Land. Arrived Port Arthur, Tasmania 18 Jan 1830. Assigned to public works.	
Married	20 Sep 1841. (AMI – 944) Hobart, Tasmania Granted permission to marry Mary Ann Gordon – listed as 'free'.	

Convict Marriages

Search Criteria: Surname="Hargreaves", Given Name="Simon"

Number of Search Results: 1 (Page 1 of 1)

Family Name (1)	Given Names (1)	Ship or Free (1)	Family Name (2)	Given Names (2)	Ship or Free (2)	Date	CON Ref (s)	RGD Ref (s)
HARGREAVES	Simon	Bussorah Merchant	GORDON	Mary Ann	free	19 AUG 1841	CON52/1/2 p76	RGD37/2 : 1841/944

Occupation	Originally a Wheelwright but later a Coachmaker.	
Ticket of Leave	1849 Granted his ticket of leave.	
Residence	1856 Geelong, Victoria & working as a wheelwright.	1856 Geelong, Victoria.
Died	5 Nov 1886 (ADI – 12387) Buried Geelong Eastern Cemetery 6 Nov 1886 (reg. 1286)	Jun 1891 (ADI – 6354) Buried with Simon at Geelong Eastern Cemetery 23 Jun 1891 (reg. 2698)

In 1829 Simon Hargreaves and a couple of his friends were arrested for house breaking & stealing, a capital offence that carried the penalty of death by hanging. According to research conducted by Dr. Katherine Prior Simon was tried at the Summer Assizes at York and his sentence was death, but this was later commuted to transportation for life. Simon obviously had a rebellious streak for on the wall of what used to be the transports' exercise yard of the old York Castle Gaol you can spot, chiselled at head height in letters half an inch high, "1829. S.HARGREAVES". For daring to challenge authority with his indelible graffiti, Simon was punished further - a spell in solitary on bread-and-water. He made quite a professional job of it, indicating he was both literate and manually dextrous. He must have been pretty resourceful too. Implements sharp enough for incising stone were not readily to hand for convicts on death row.

In 2008 the following article appeared in The Press, a York based newspaper

"York museum reveals prisoners' graffiti"

6:40pm Tuesday 9th December 2008 By Gavin Aitchison

It was a plight shared by thousands – convicted, jailed, and with nothing on the horizon but transportation to Australia. But now former inmates at York Castle Gaol have been given a destiny they surely never imagined. For museum researchers are turning the spotlight back on the prisoners, making them the focus of a new study and visitor attraction.

Staff at York Castle Museum, which sits on the site of the old jail, have been exploring the graffiti etched on the cell walls, including some more than 150 years old. They hope to identify the scrawls through reference to old records from around the country, ahead of opening up the cells to visitors next summer.

Researchers already think they have identified at least one inmate, a Simon Hargreaves imprisoned in 1829. They hope to identify several more."

Dr. Katherine Prior is leading the research at York Castle Museum

"I got very interested in Simon, it was a very well-documented life, says Dr Prior who was commissioned by York Castle Museum. At 18 he was halfway through an apprenticeship as a wheelwright.

When you see what he stole from the house in Leeds, it's hard to believe he needed the food. You could paint him as a victim of the system, but I don't see him as a starving victim of the working class. I can't help feeling he was a bit of a tearaway. It resembles what you see today – a young man who goes off the rails and then goes round and round in the criminal justice system.

He was quite a rebel in Tasmania, just as he was in York Castle. The gaoler's journals from the Castle show him in and out of solitary confinement. He was put on bread and water for fighting, stealing from fellow prisoners and being noisy in chapel.

In Hobart, he was put to work on government building sites because of his valuable skills but instead of going back to the barracks each night he would be away to the ale house. Eventually they shunted him off to a punishment camp for hard cases – the Port Arthur penal settlement. But Simon escaped with another prisoner, Stephen Ashton, also from Leeds, and they were at large for three weeks. When recaptured they were sentenced to 50 lashes. Soon after, in December 1832, the pair took off again and managed to elude recapture for almost two months. This time, when retaken, they were found to have stolen a sheep and Simon was sentenced to death for a second time. This was commuted to another 50 lashes and life imprisonment. The lashes were inflicted, but Simon did not stay within prison walls.

In 1841, he was given permission to marry an Irish lass – a free girl, says Dr Prior. It was a turning point. Although he was still a convict, his skills were needed and, working as a supervisor of government boat builders, he received a salary of 75 a year. He was pardoned in 1847, but not allowed back to Britain. He and his wife had six children in Tasmania before moving to Geelong on the Australian mainland in about 1851. The names they chose for their children, like Job and Solomon, suggest that his wife, Mary Ann, was an earnest, religious woman – and some of this may have rubbed off on Simon."

Tuesday 17 October 1843, page 4
Colonial Times (Hobart, Tas. : 1828 - 1857),

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 11th Oct. 1843.

Memoranda of Conditional Pardon have been ordered for the following persons, until her Majesty's pleasure be known:—

Thomas Bennett, Manlius
James Davis, Moffatt (2)
Hannah Hawkins, Platina
James Hogben, Governor Ready
William King, Strathfieldsay
Thomas Robinson, Royal George
Joseph Hunnam, Canton
John Welsh, Aurora
Simon Hargreaves, Bussorah Merchant ←
Christian Millar, Guillardon
William Carter, Elphinstone
William Thatcher, Arab (2)
Henry Yend, Moffatt
James Chamberlain, Surrey (3)
Patrick Ryan, Larkins.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. BICKENO.

Once the family came to Geelong he went into a partnership that became Hargreaves & Nott – Coachbuilders who were based at 26-28 Ryrie Street, Geelong for many years.



Simon Hargreaves (thought to be the man second from the left) stands with a group of employees outside Hargreaves & Nott's Carriage Manufactory, c.1880.

Geelong Advertiser (Vic. : 1859 - 1924), Thursday 6 November 1884, page 2

DEATH.
Hargreaves—On the 5th November, at his residence, Little Ryrie street, Simon Hargreaves, aged 79 years.
The funeral will leave this day (Thursday), at half past three o'clock p.m., for the Eastern Cemetery.
Friends please accept this intimation.
W. B. KING AND SONS,
Undertakers,
97, Moorabool-street.

Geelong Advertiser (Vic. : 1859 - 1924), Tuesday 23 June 1891, page 1

BIRTHS MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.
HARGREAVES.—On the 22nd June, at 149, Little Malop-street, Mary Ann, relict of the late Simon Hargreaves, aged 72 years.
"Safe in the arms of Jesus."
A sufferer gone to rest.
The funeral will leave 149, Little Malop-street, this day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m. for the Eastern Cemetery.
Friends please accept this intimation.
W. B. KING AND SON, undertakers, Moorabool-street.

Children of Simon Hargreaves & Mary Ann Gordon			
Name	Year Born & Aust. Birth Index ref.	Year Died & Aust. Death Index ref.	Year Married, to Whom & Aust. Marriage Index ref.
1 Thomas Hollan Hargreaves	1841 ABI - 288	1928 ADI – 493 Box Hill, Vic	1886. (AMI – 1487) Maria Maskell Merrifield (1848 – 1889)
2 William John Hargreaves	1842 ABI - 7104	1928 ADI – 5754 Geelong, Vic	Arabella Frances Melville See page 100
3 James Joseph Hargreaves	1844 ABI - 438	1928 ADI – 14509 Echuca, Vic	1867. (AMI – 1993) Mary Ann Elizabeth Wilson (1845 – 1939)
4 Solomon Simon Hargreaves	1846 ABI - 479	1925 ADI – 2393 Waverley, NSW	1896. (AMI – 901) Jane Maria Stanley (1841 – 1913)
5 Rachel Mary Ann Hargreaves	1848 Hobart, Tas. ABI - 900	1918 Geelong, Vic ADI – 12953	1874. (AMI – 2328) Thomas Archer (1854 – 1914) See page 132
6 George Job Hargreaves	1850 ABI - 2746	24 Jan 1875 ADI – 2317 Geelong, Vic	
<p>George Hargreaves was admitted to Geelong Hospital in June 1874 with an overdose after swallowing a phial of Greathead's remedy for diphtheria (alias Sulphuric Acid). At the time it was considered a suicide attempt resulting from a love triangle. After seeming to do well for a while George re-entered hospital about three weeks prior to his death suffering from chronic stomach inflammation and pleurisy and gradually succumbed until his death on 24 Jan 1875.</p> <p>An inquest held into his death was conducted on 25 Jan 1875 at Geelong Hospital and found that the deceased died as a result of the effects of sulphuric acid swallowed while under the influence of drink on 24 Jun 1874.</p> <p>Prior to his death George had been a coachbuilder employed by Woodward's Coachbuilding Factory in Geelong.</p>			

William John Hargreaves			
Name	William John Hargreaves		
Married	1867 – Geelong AMI- 875	Arabella Frances Melville See page 100	
Born	26 Dec 1842 ABI - 7104 Hobart, Tasmania.	3 Dec 1848 ABI - 3730 Geelong, Victoria	
Parents	Simon Hargreaves Mary Ann Gordon	Patrick Melville Arabella Cullinan	
Occupation	Blacksmith/Coach-smith	Home Duties	
Died	22 May 1928 ADI - 5754 Geelong, Victoria.	12 Jan 1926 ADI - 1450 Geelong, Victoria.	
Buried	23 May 1928 Geelong Western Cemetery. Register 7814.	14 Jan 1926 Geelong Western Cemetery. Register 7483.	
Children of William John Hargreaves and Arabella Frances Melville			
1 William James Thomas Hargreaves.	Born 1867 ABI - 21847	Died 26 Jan 1923 ADI – 2057 Kew, Vic	
2 George Joseph Hargreaves.	Born 1869 ABI – 2528	Died 9 Jan 1919 Geelong, Vic	
3 Bernard Augustine Hargreaves.	Born 17 Aug 1870 ABI - 16060	Died 25 Jan 1951 ADI – 17264 Geelong, Vic	Married 31 Dec 1894. (AMI – 1879) Mary Mayo Meloury (1873 – 1969)
4 Mary Ann Emily Hargreaves.	Born 1872 ABI - 16337	Died 29 Jun 1952 ADI – 18880 Geelong, Vic	Married 1895. (AMI – 186) Thomas William Freeman (1860 – 1931)

5 Blanche Maud Hargreaves.	Born 1873 ABI - 24637	Died 1947 ADI – 1576 Melbourne, Vic	Married 1894. (AMI – 4470) Ernest Horatio Dunt (1861 – 1899) 1900. (AMI – 5764) William Butwell (1872 – 1947)
6 Rachael Rosina Josephine Hargreaves.	Born 1877 ABI - 17309	Died 1948 ADI – 8927 Parkville, Vic	Married 1899. (AMI – 444R) James Sager (1872 - ?)
7 Anastasia Georgina Hargreaves.	Born 14 Oct 1882 ABI - 24584	Died 21 May 1967 ADI – 10675 McKinnon, Vic	Married 1900. (AMI – 3753) William Charles Linney (1881 - ?) 1928. Oswald Joseph Hannaford (1883 – 1962)
8 Sylvester Michael Hargreaves	Born 1885 ABI - 10244	Died 1919 ADI - ? Geelong, Vic	Married 1907 (AMI - 2460) Agnes Mary Buckley (1883 – 1968)
9 Arabella Frances Hargreaves	Born 1887 ABI - 10244	Died 1968 Geelong, Vic	
10 Alexander David Hargreaves	17 Oct 1889 ABI - 31501	26 Oct 1889 ADI – 16725 Geelong, Vic	

Rachael Mary Ann Hargreaves		
Name	Rachael Mary Ann Hargreaves	
Married	1874 at Geelong, Vic. AMI 2328	Thomas Archer
Born	22 Jul 1848 Hobart, Tasmania ABI – 900	1854 Brighton, Tasmania ABI – 52
Parents	Simon Hargreaves Mary Ann Gordon	Robert Archer (1817-1863) Ann Quirk (1814-1879)
Died	21 Oct 1918 Geelong, Victoria ADI - 12953	1914 Geelong, Victoria ADI – 10338
Buried	Geelong Eastern Cemetery	Geelong Eastern Cemetery

Thomas Archer was the seventh and final child of Ann Quirk (referred to in documents as Ryan), and the second child of Robert Archer.

Robert Archer was born in Essex, England and on the 4th of April 1834 at the age of seventeen years had been convicted of “Larceny with a prior conviction of felony” for which he was sentenced to transportation to Van Dieman’s Land for seven years. He arrived at Port Arthur in November of 1836 aboard the convict ship Henry Porcher and finally received his Freedom Certificate in 1843.

Ann Quirk, from Kilkenny in Ireland had married a Patrick Ryan and had three children when she was convicted on the 26th of Mar 1844 at Carlow, Ireland for “Stealing a shirt”. She was also sentenced to be transported for seven years and arrived in Hobart Town on the 2nd of Jan 1845 aboard the Phoebe. Her first three children, Bridget, born 1834 – Ellen, born 1836 and Sarah, born 1838 accompanied her on the ship under the care of the Ship’s Surgeon and upon reaching Hobart Town they were placed in the Orphans School.



Search Criteria: Surname="Archer", Given Name="Robert"

Number of Search Results: 1 (1 Pages)

Family Name (1)	Given Names (1)	Ship or Free (1)	Family Name (2)	Given Names (2)	Ship or Free (2)	Date	CON Ref(s)	RGD Ref(s)
ARCHER	Robert	free	RYAN	Anne	Phoebe	24 APR 1849	CON52/1/3 p2	RGD37/8 : 184

New Search

Copy Request Form

Sort Options: Family Name 1 ▾ Ascending ▾ Sort

Of the three children in the orphanage, Bridget, according to an 1847 document, was released into the care of a Mr Patrick Hill at age 13 years and nothing further is known at this time. Ellen was released to the care of her mother on the 25th of July 1849 while Sarah went on to marry a Thomas Grainger in Hobart in 1859.

[illegible]

133

3

NAME, *Archer Robert* **No.** *155*

Trade *Pit Lawyer 4 yrs*
 Height (without shoes) *5'7"* *Gardener*
 Age *19*
 Complexion *Brown*
 Head *oval*
 Hair *lt brown*
 Whiskers
 Visage *Long*
 Forehead *High*
 Eyebrows *lt brown*
 Eyes *Grey*
 Nose *m. S. thick*
 Mouth *Wide*
 Chin *Long*
 Remarks *R. A. inside left arm below*
Elbow - Woman inside rt arm below elbow

Colchester

Robert Archer – Convict Description

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Place of Birth	Place of Apprehension
737	Archer Robert	19	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
738	Archer John	21	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
739	Archer William	22	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
740	Archer William	23	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
741	Archer William	24	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
742	Archer William	25	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
743	Archer William	26	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
744	Archer William	27	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
745	Archer William	28	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
746	Archer William	29	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
747	Archer William	30	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
748	Archer William	31	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
749	Archer William	32	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
750	Archer William	33	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
751	Archer William	34	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
752	Archer William	35	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
753	Archer William	36	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
754	Archer William	37	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
755	Archer William	38	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
756	Archer William	39	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
757	Archer William	40	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
758	Archer William	41	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
759	Archer William	42	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
760	Archer William	43	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
761	Archer William	44	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
762	Archer William	45	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
763	Archer William	46	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
764	Archer William	47	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
765	Archer William	48	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
766	Archer William	49	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
767	Archer William	50	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
768	Archer William	51	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
769	Archer William	52	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
770	Archer William	53	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
771	Archer William	54	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
772	Archer William	55	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
773	Archer William	56	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
774	Archer William	57	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
775	Archer William	58	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
776	Archer William	59	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
777	Archer William	60	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
778	Archer William	61	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
779	Archer William	62	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
780	Archer William	63	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
781	Archer William	64	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
782	Archer William	65	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
783	Archer William	66	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
784	Archer William	67	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
785	Archer William	68	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
786	Archer William	69	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
787	Archer William	70	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
788	Archer William	71	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
789	Archer William	72	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
790	Archer William	73	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
791	Archer William	74	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
792	Archer William	75	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
793	Archer William	76	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
794	Archer William	77	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
795	Archer William	78	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
796	Archer William	79	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
797	Archer William	80	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
798	Archer William	81	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
799	Archer William	82	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith
800	Archer William	83	M	Colchester	Mr. G. Smith

Robert Archer – Criminal Appropriation

Folio Number	Name	Height	Age	Ticks or Callings	Where tried	When tried	Success	Native Place
358	Red Rose	5 ft	10	100 ticks	Lough	1 April 1900	7	Antonia
1	Pyra Rose	4 ft 3 in	10	100 ticks	Barrow	25 March	7	Killing
2	Pyra Rose	4 ft 3 in	25	100 ticks	Barrow	27 March	10	Lough
1	Pyra Rose	4 ft 3 in	10	100 ticks	Barrow	29 March	7	Barrow
2	Pyra Rose	4 ft 3 in	10	100 ticks	Barrow	5 July	7	Barrow
3	Pyra Rose	4 ft 3 in	10	100 ticks	Barrow	9	7	Barrow
4	Pyra Rose	4 ft 3 in	10	100 ticks	Barrow	8 April	7	Barrow

Ann Ryan – Criminal Appropriation page 1

Master or Capt.	Children	Religion	Food or Water	Relations—Apprenticeship—when last meeting	Ship Character	Officers
On	18 B			A. John, at Kirkcaldy, Fife at 4 p. M. June 12 at 10.30 then they were sent out by		At a blanket & pt. in through mail 1 week from date
				A. Patrick, at 4 p. M. & Patrick M. at 10.30 then they & Mary at 4 p.		At a shirt for 1000 barrels
In 3	RC No			John, at 4 p. M. at 10.30 then they were sent out by		At a 5 p. from 10.30 then again sent for 1000 barrels - 1000 barrels sent for 1000 barrels
1	RC No			John, at 4 p. M. at 10.30 then they were sent out by		At a 5 p. from 10.30 then again sent for 1000 barrels - 1000 barrels sent for 1000 barrels
1	RC No			John, at 4 p. M. at 10.30 then they were sent out by		At a 5 p. from 10.30 then again sent for 1000 barrels - 1000 barrels sent for 1000 barrels
Died on board						
On	18 B			A. John, at 4 p. M. at 10.30 then they were sent out by		At a 5 p. from 10.30 then again sent for 1000 barrels - 1000 barrels sent for 1000 barrels
1	RC No			John, at 4 p. M. at 10.30 then they were sent out by		At a 5 p. from 10.30 then again sent for 1000 barrels - 1000 barrels sent for 1000 barrels

Ann Ryan – Criminal Appropriation page 2

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359 **Ryan Ann**

Transported for *Exposing a girl kept in a house with a person who had been convicted of a crime*

Embarcated *Carlton 26th March 1844* Arrived *2nd June 1844*

Trade	Height	Age	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Whiskers	Voice	Teeth	Ears	Nose	Mouth	Chin	Neck	Phys.
<i>Laundress</i>	<i>5.11</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Long high</i>	<i>Sound</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Kilkeung</i>

Mark *None*

Period of Labour *6 Mths 3 Wks 4 Days*

Station of Gang *1st Class*

Class *3rd Class*

Offences and Sentences *March 1844*

Remarks *Received of the Magistrate's Court order for her to be kept in the House of Correction for 6 Mths 3 Wks 4 Days from the 1st of April 1844*

See list 2 April 1842

Ann Ryan – Convict Details