

KU-RING-GAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC

Including: Ku-ring-gai Family History Group • Patron: The Mayor of Ku-ring-gai
Affiliated with the Royal Australian Historical Society, The National Trust of Australia (NSW),
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APRIL 2018 NEWSLETTER VOL. 36 NO. 3

SATURDAY APRIL 7 FAMILY HISTORY MEETING

11.00am WORKSHOP: *History of non-conformism in England and Wales*

Presenter: **Jenny Joyce**

Understanding the background to, and the beliefs of, the multitude of non-conformist churches can give an insight into our ancestors' lives. Learning what records the various groups kept can give new leads for research, or prevent us looking for records that never existed in the first place.

2.00pm FAMILY HISTORY MEETING,

followed by *Pompey Elliott*

Presenter: **Ross McMullen**

Major General Harold Edward Elliott, CB, CMG, DSO, DCM, VD (1878–1931) was wounded on the first day on Gallipoli and maintained a reputation as a fighting leader, always close to the action, throughout the war. He was devoted to his troops and worshipped by his men. In France, following the disastrous attack at Fromelles in July 1916 he was seen greeting the brigade's survivors with tears streaming down his face.



In 1917 in Belgium he performed brilliantly, commanding his brigade at the battle of Polygon Wood. His counter attack at **Villers-Bretonneux** in April 1918 was decisive in holding the German advance there. By September he was leading his brigade in the final actions against the Hindenburg Line.

A head-strong character, Elliott constantly confronted his superiors; his forcefulness was often unwise, his claims sometimes foolhardy. After the war, as a National Party senator, he spoke bitterly against those he blamed for withholding his higher promotion. In 1927 he became a major general, in command of a militia division, but for him it was too little too late. Obsessed by his sense of injustice, feeling the strain of war service, politics, and business, his health broke down, and in March 1931 he committed suicide.

Little had been written publicly about Elliott's extraordinary life until **Ross McMullen's** outstanding award-winning biography, *Pompey Elliott*, was published. The book has won major awards.

Visitors Welcome

Afternoon Tea Available

SATURDAY APRIL 21

2.00pm GENERAL MEETING

Lose Amiens, Lose the War. The Battles for Villers-Bretonneux

Presenter: **David Wilkins**

In the Great War, the town of Amiens, in the Somme Valley, was of major Allied strategic importance as a principal road and rail logistic hub. At the edge of the plateau overlooking Amiens was the village of **Villers-Bretonneux**, so it was crucial to hold that village at all costs. As this month marks the centenary, we should remember the Australians who fought and won this crucial, and most daring, night-time battle.

More details of this encounter will be found in Section 1 of the forthcoming Volume IV of *Rallying the Troops*, due out in November.



A corner of Villers-Bretonneux



Villers-Bretonneux Cemetery 1918



Dave Wilkins

David Wilkins is a former soldier and a KHS member who is a Co-ordinator of the World War I Writers Group, responsible for our award-winning four-volume centenary publication, *Rallying the Troops*. He is currently busy working on sections of Volume IV, to be published November of this year.

Visitors Welcome

Afternoon Tea Available

KHS VISIT TO NSW STATE ARCHIVES & RECORDS KINGSWOOD NSW

Tour 8, Thursday February 8, 2018

The NSW State Archives and Records facility is in Kingswood, near Penrith, 45km from Sydney. Our trip was thankfully on time and filled with lots of chatter and laughter mostly about what individuals might discover about their families etc.

After passing through security and presenting our readers' tickets, preordered online, we were greeted with enthusiasm and professionalism by our Tour Guide, John Cann, who recently addressed a KHS meeting and is scheduled to do so again in June. We joined John in the conference room which had been set aside for our use for the whole day. John briefed us in great and interesting detail about the history and operations of the Archives and how we might make use of its resources during our stay, and also later at home by accessing the site www.records.nsw.gov.au, which explains the information available and how it is best accessed. *Collection Search* is a helpful starting point. For those members present who had not had the opportunity to tour the site previously, John hosted a 2-hour fascinating 'stroll' throughout the facility. Procedural offerings include research tools, tips, and popular research topics. The actual collections incorporate asylum & mental health records, Colonial Secretary's papers, convict records, court records, death records, divorce records, gaol records, land records, shipping and immigration information, probate papers, lists of professions and occupations, and much more.

John explained the process of archival storage and access of these important records. The tour included a presentation by several senior preservationists who demonstrated how and when various archival items are preserved for storage and how older ones are recovered to allow access. Items including actual probate papers can be ordered in the reading room, whence staff fetch them from the huge storage site. It is not uncommon for individual retrieval staff to cover up to 12 kms on busy days in this activity. An interesting observation from one member was the enthusiasm and professionalism of the young preservation staff handling older and often very historic and delicate material.

Another critical aspect of the archives is the important role of technicians controlling dampness, vermin, dust and other unsuitable conditions that otherwise would interfere with safe storage.

For members who had been on a previous visit, the day was spent in the reading room. With the aid of incredibly helpful archivists, they were able to search for appropriate document locations and index numbers that enabled retrieval of the actual documents for perusal, requiring one to wear 'white gloves' of course. The facility was built during the Cold War with reinforced eastern-facing walls in Kingswood where it was anticipated to be outside the range of any atomic bomb dropped on Sydney.

ANCESTRY LOCALISED VERSION – UPDATE

Ancestry Library Edition now has a customised user interface designed for Australian users. Based on feedback from their international customers, Ancestry have created localised versions of Ancestry Library Edition for select countries – including Australia.

When you click on "BEGIN SEARCHING" from the Ancestry home page you are automatically directed to the Australian version of Ancestry Library Edition and you will experience no downtime.

Now, Australian records will be prominently featured on your search homepage and given priority in your search results. No content will be lost – you'll still have access to all the same content available as before, now and in the future. (Notes – Peter Stehn)

WHO IS THIS? MARCH 2018

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK OF "LYNESTA"

Francis was born 21st December 1840 Belfast, Ireland, son of Alexander and Anne Kirkpatrick. He arrived in Sydney 1858 and joined the NSW Civil Service, later to become the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade. Married in Sydney to Agnes Mackie Black in 1867 (reg. St George, NSW #1306) who was born in Sydney in 1849 to Henry Longfield Black and Agnes (nee) White. They had three sons and four daughters. Francis died 10 Jun 1921 at North Turrumurra (reg. St Leonards #7331), Agnes died 12 July 1937 (reg. Chatswood #14579) and buried at Manly Cemetery.

Listed in Sands Directory for 1903 - 1906 as:

Kirkpatrick Francis (JP) (Under-secretary for Finance & Trade) Lynista, Ku-ring-gai-Chase Rd Turrumurra. (The house name sometimes appears as "Lynesta", sometimes "Lynista".)



Kirkpatrick Street was named after Francis and is located off Bobbin Head Road, then off Du Faur Street, North Turrumurra.

Further information may be found at the KHS Research Centre:

1. "North Turrumurra" The story of a community, by Margaret Wyatt, pages 29-30 includes a sketch of the Kirkpatrick home "Lynesta".
2. "Search Ku-ring-gai" biographical and family files about Ku-ring-gai residents.

FAMILY HISTORY MEETINGS MARCH 3

11:00am WORKSHOP: Webinar

Sue Holmes welcomed the 23 members present. The subject for the day was to be a webinar on “Probate” from the State Records and Archive site to be moderated by Lorraine Henshaw. Unfortunately, there was a technical issue with their site and “Probate”, as well as the majority of their webinars were inaccessible. Lorraine persevered and a webinar on “Divorce” was accessed. This described the process of finding divorce details at State Records and Archives where many divorce records are held. Many other sources, including Family Law Index 1873 – 1976, and how to find index for divorce papers online were discussed.

2:00pm FAMILY HISTORY MEETING

Sue Holmes welcomed the 39 members and 7 visitors present. Reports were given in relation to tours in which it was advised that dates of a number of tours in the emailed version of the previous Newsletter were incorrect. Corrected dates were to be emailed. Margaret Holland advised the meeting that she would continue with afternoon tea duties for the next year, but that she would not carry on with that task after that time and asked if anyone was interested in learning the “ropes”. She thanked the women who give her invaluable help each meeting.

Patrick Dodd then chaired the annual election for the committee of the KHS Family History Group. He advised that Lorraine Henshaw, Yvette Reeve, Jean Smith and Elaine Turnidge were prepared to continue on the committee and thanked Margaret Holland and Sue Holmes for their valuable time and efforts over their years of volunteering with that group. As no further nominations were made, he announced Lorraine Henshaw as Leader, with Yvette, Jean and Elaine ordinary committee members.

Captain Moonlite Presenter: Peter Headley

The meeting continued with Sue introducing the speaker, Peter Headley, who is a member of the Society and who has had a life-long interest in history. After a busy career he took up post retirement studies in Archaeology and History.

Peter gave a most interesting talk on Andrew Scott, alias Captain Moonlite, his early life as the son of an Anglican clergyman, his time in New Zealand and involvement in the Maori Wars of the 1860s. On arrival in Australia, Scott was appointed stipendiary lay reader of the Church of Holy Trinity, Bacchus Marsh, but then descended into a life of crime, passing bad cheques and stealing gold. He spent time in Maitland and Ballarat Gaols, and Parramatta Asylum (when he pretended to be insane). In prison Scott met up with other shady characters and by 1879 had become Captain Moonlite with a gang of four. His career came to a climax with the hold-up and siege at a country homestead known as Wantabadgery near Gundagai, which ended with a police shoot-out and capture or death of the entire gang.

Captain Moonlite (cont’d)

Peter’s great grandfather was one of the policemen who took part in the shoot-out. A very detailed account of the event and the aftermath were passed down to Peter by his grandfather and father. Moonlite was hanged in Sydney in 1880.

Peter’s talk was wonderfully illustrated with photos of the landscape and buildings then and now and the headstone to Moonlite in Gundagai cemetery where he was reinterred in 1995 near other members of his gang. Sue invited questions when one of our visitors told the meeting that his grandfather, then a child, was held as one of the prisoners during the siege at Wantabadgery and had kicked Moonlite in the shins. Brave boy!

Patrick Dodd proposed a vote of thanks to Peter for an interesting and informed talk. (Notes: Yvette Reeve)

TOUR THIS MONTH – REMINDER

Tour 10, Tuesday April 17

ANSTO (Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation), LUCAS HEIGHTS

A follow-up tour to the one a year ago. This time the tour will include not only the Centre for Accelerating Science (CAS), where carbon dating takes place, but also the High Flux Australian Reactor (HIFAR), Australia’s first nuclear reactor, whose use contributed enormously to the advancement of scientific knowledge and nuclear medicine. As a bonus, visitors will then visit the Open Pool Australian Lightwater (OPAL) reactor, ANSTO’s currently operating nuclear research reactor.



OPAL pool

See March Newsletter for further tour details.

TREASURER’S REPORT

Income for February was \$2,390, made up of fees from 4 new members, 1 returning member, sales of our published books and our popular tours. Expenses for the month were \$1,258. This included the purchase of a replacement printer necessary to produce the envelopes for our newsletter mail-outs and other general printing. The month’s surplus of \$1,132 gives us a year-to-date surplus of \$9,498 to cover costs for the rest of the year.

BOOK REVIEW “Sydney Cove 1788”

Compiled by John Cobley, first published 1962, this illustrated edition published by Angus & Robertson Publishers, Sydney, 1987. [ISBN 0 207 15661 1] [casebound] [KHS shelf number to be assigned].

There is much written of the early years of the colony at Sydney. However, most of that writing has been much later than 1788.

This is a particularly fine and useful, illustrated, book (296 pp.). John Cobley has assembled a wealth of information about Sydney’s first year — based on diaries, letters and ships’ logs of the early days of British settlement in Australia. Cobley studied documents by senior personnel and convicts, and those in between. Some of the material has found its way into a range of publications (such as the observations of Watkin Tench) but Cobley studied original material, or copies, held in the Mitchell Library.

The product of Cobley’s extensive studies is effectively a diary of 1788 for Sydney — including January prior to Port Jackson’s settlement. For some days there is a wealth of material, often of multiple authors, which has been dealt with to minimise ambiguity while attempting to record an accurate representation of a day’s happenings. For some days (e.g. 1 December) there is “No extant record.” This is partly because many of the senior personnel had left the colony by late 1788. The Table of Contents is simple: mainly month headings. There is a useful Index. Complementary material includes a list of First Fleet ships and senior crew.

Two ways of using the book are: to read it as a diary; and for those with First Fleet forebears (or simply an interest in them) to search in the Index. For example, when preparing for these Notes on 26 February (a Tuesday in 1788) the entry includes: “Weather clear. Wind north-east. Temperature 72 degrees” [22.2°C] (but time unspecified). Then followed activities of several ships, and dealings with convicts, and details of the commissary and of rations for all — with the notation that “marines’ wives and the female convicts were allowed two thirds ...” of the marine and male convict items.

John Cobley, a retired physician, did not initially plan for his compilation to be published — but this book became the first of a five-volume set tracing development of Sydney to 1800.

THE HISTORIAN

We will be researching the Lindfield and Roseville areas for the next edition of *The Historian*. If you have any recollections, stories or live in these areas we would be very interested in hearing from you.

Please contact Lorna Watt either by email: oswatt@bigpond.com, or phone: 9440 8010, mobile: 0402028034

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

David CLUNAS from North Narrabeen
Philippa HOFFMAN from St Ives
Fiona COWAN from Narrabeen
Rosalind LUCAS from Lindfield

TOUR IN MAY

Tour 11, Tuesday May 15

Quarantine Station, North Head

The historical Quarantine Station (*now known as Q Station-Sydney Harbour National Park*) offers a wonderful insight into early Sydney history. Some of the earliest contact and interaction between Aboriginal clans and the British colonialists occurred at this site. On the 29th January 1788 Captain Hunter and Lieutenant Bradley landed on quarantine beach during an initial survey of Port Jackson.



The practice of quarantine began during the 14th century in an effort to protect European coastal cities from plague epidemics. Ships arriving in Venice from infected ports were required to sit at anchor for 40 days before offloading on shore. This practice was called “quarantine” and derived from the Italian *quaranta giorni* which means “forty days”.

From the 1830s until 1984, migrant ships arriving in Sydney with suspected contagious diseases stopped inside North Head and offloaded passengers and crew into quarantine to protect local residents. We will see and read some of the most historic features of the area, being the series of engravings along the escarpment adjacent to the jetty. These carvings were created by people from all walks of life who were staying at the Station and cover an extensive period from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Several were executed by stonemasons and sculptors and show a high degree of skill. Some World War 1 veterans were included in the guest list following the world wide influenza scourge following WW1. We will visit the former hospital and isolation precincts and hear the sometimes heart wrenching stories of the processes used in trying times.

Our group will travel to North Head by Community bus, leaving Bannockburn Oval, Bannockburn Road, Pymble, at approximately 9am and return around 3pm. If time permits we will be able to visit the North Head lookouts. Lunch will be chef-made sandwiches, cakes and tea or coffee at the Visitor Centre Café and Museum. Bookings open April 9 at the KHS rooms. Later bookings can be made by EFT (phone Yvette 0414 249 737) or at our KHS Saturday Meetings on 21st April and 5th May. COST: \$55 per person includes transportation, guided tour, and lunch.

Note: Comfortable, enclosed, flat shoes are strongly recommended for this tour.

HISTORICAL MOMENTS

YOUNG MAN SAVED, 1937

Mr. Bernard William Mullane, a dairyman, of Cameron Road, Pymble, showed considerable courage yesterday in subduing a Jersey bull which had attacked a young man and was trampling him in the mud and beginning to gore him. The young man, Mr. T. W. James, of Eucalyptus Street, Gordon, visited Mr. Mullane's dairy in the morning. He entered the bull pen and the bull charged him, knocking him over in the mud. Seeing his victim on the ground the bull became infuriated and commenced to trample James into the mud. Mrs. Mullane, who saw the incident, ran and told her husband, who climbed the six-foot fence and ran up to the bull. Mullane began to punch the bull with all his force in the sides and head. The fierceness of Mr. Mullane's onslaught cowed him and he backed into a corner of the yard. A doctor was summoned and Mr. James who had suffered severe bruises to his chest and back, was taken to his home.

Sydney Morning Herald, June 28, 1937 p. 10. (Ed-)

GORDON 1958



This image was taken near the corner of St. Johns Ave. and Pacific Highway, Gordon, looking north-west towards Park Ave. and beyond to Mona Vale Rd. The Commonwealth Bank building on the right-hand side is still there. Looks like street parking was a pain, even 60 years ago! But a number of interesting vehicles for car buffs to play with.

The distinctive Norfolk Pines and many shops on the left have gone however. Click [here](#) for a more detailed description. (Notes – Dick Whitaker)

FUTURE TOUR DATES

May, Tuesday 15, Tour 11

Quarantine Station, North Head. Bookings open Apr 9.

June, Friday 22, Tour 12

NSW Government House. Bookings open May 21.

July, Tuesday 10, Tour 13

ABC Studios, Ultimo. Bookings open June 4.

GENERAL MEETING FEBRUARY 17

Our February talk was from member Patrick Dodd, Founder and President of The Macquarie Society, on 'The Governor's Travels – touring the colony with Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie'. Patrick graciously stepped in at the last moment when our planned speaker, Carol Baxter, couldn't make it. Patrick delivered an entertaining speech and offered to share his extensive personal notes about the fifth governor of our country. We thank him profusely for the wonderful story below.

A LESSON IN HISTORY

Major General Lachlan Macquarie richly deserves the title 'The Father of Australia' (which is engraved on his tomb in Scotland) in that he started our Australian 'fair go for everyone' principle by supporting the emancipists (pardoned convicts) in constantly battling the English bureaucrats to do what he felt was right for the colony and in adopting Matthew Flinders name for our country, Australia.

He was born January 1762 on the island of Ulva off the coast of the isle of Mull in the Inner Hebrides. His father was a carpenter and crofter. He left the island at the age of fourteen and joined the army. He went to America and took part in the American War of Independence. He was in Halifax, Nova Scotia and also served in New York, Charleston and Jamaica. After returning to Scotland for a while on half-pay he served in the army in India, Egypt, Russia and Denmark. He had a thirty-five-year career in the army before coming to Australia.

In 1793, while he was in India, he married Jane Jarvis, the daughter of Thomas Jarvis, the Chief Justice of Antigua. She died of consumption three years later. In 1807 he married again, his cousin Elizabeth. Patrick described them as the '*dynamic duo*'. She was a driving force behind him, and between them they had imagination, courage and determination. They started a period of enlightenment, laying the basis of many things Australians hold important today.

Elizabeth provided the balanced 'lighter' side to the Governor. He was a complicated man to whom Elizabeth once wrote 'You have no sense of humour Lachlan but I did not marry you for that!'. She was his greatest supporter and partner.

Macquarie came to Australia because The Colonial Office in England, fed up with all the wrangling between the 'Macarthurists', the 'Rum Corps Regiment' and the Governors - and finally the overthrow of Governor Bligh, decided to clean it all up. All Governors up to 1810 had been from the navy so it was decided to send out a new Governor who came from the army, and to send a new regiment to replace the corrupt 'Rum Corps'. They chose Macquarie and his regiment to replace the Corps. But the newly-appointed Governor, Miles Nightingall, withdrew at the last minute as he felt he would lose money by going to the colony. With the ships and the regiment all ready to go a quick decision had to be made.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE (cont'd -1)

To his astonishment, but no doubt great pleasure, we read from Macquarie's journal "I met Lord Castlereagh by accident in Berkeley Square and he informed me I was to be the new Governor". What a happy accident for Australia.

Expecting to find chaos, Macquarie was surprised to find things quite normal, except the currency was rum and there were now more freed and pardoned convicts (emancipists) than there were 'free settlers'. He seems to have spent his first year cleverly and quietly going around summing up everybody and everything before starting on the reforms he saw that were badly needed. These would include a far-sighted public works program which included 265 new buildings and a network of roads and bridges. He would always be in trouble with the Colonial Office about this!

Macquarie was not a 'desk man' even though he kept meticulous journals throughout his life. He was always 'out there' checking on what was happening and what people were doing. The Colonial Office in England only saw Australia as a convict colony. Macquarie, with the total support of Elizabeth, saw that it could become a thriving entity in itself and recognised the need to expand the boundaries of the colony and open it up to agriculture and commerce. His vision was to 'transform it from a penal camp to a young nation for the future'. This was to give him a lot of grief, as the government in England was horrified by his vision's magnitude and expense, especially as Macquarie usually did things first and asked permission afterwards!

Macquarie covered enormous distances on horseback, inspecting all that he was putting in place, always completing his journal at the end of the day. His faithful Elizabeth accompanied him on six of his arduous expeditions, although suffering from ill-health and a number of miscarriages. She went with him over the Blue Mountains to Bathurst, to Van Diemen's Land and to Newcastle, and the Hunter River. He encouraged anyone willing to explore like Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson, sent John Oxley to the north coast and inland, as well as patronising George Evans and Hamilton Hume. He founded Liverpool and the five Hawkesbury towns and also Bathurst. Other tours took him to Lake George, the Cowpastures and the Illawarra. He considered these tours essential for the 'improvement of the colony' and the 'encouragement of the settlers'.

Macquarie was a real humanitarian and regarded education as a means of overcoming poverty and social disadvantage. He established schools, built churches in the principal towns, and his social welfare program included male and female orphan institutions plus an asylum for the aged and infirm. However, in the case of aboriginal relations he was between a rock and a hard place, between what he believed was right, and the day to day practicalities of the situation he found himself in trying to establish a firm future for the colony.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE (cont'd -2)

He considered it an act of justice and humanity to assist the condition of the native inhabitants. In 1814 he set up a 'Native Institution' to educate aboriginal children and at George's Head land was set aside for Aboriginal people to settle and learn farming. However, as settlers moved out across the land, the spearing of cattle and sheep, and fights with the aborigines forced Macquarie to sometimes send out punitive expeditions, even though it was against his nature. His attitude to this problem may sometimes be seen as ambivalent, but what would we have done in his position?



Although usually, at least for the first years of his tenure, Macquarie was supported by the Colonial Office, he aroused the hostility of a group of influential landholders and military officers known as the 'exclusives'. John Macarthur and George Johnston had deposed Governor Bligh and Macquarie had orders to arrest them when he arrived in 1810. However, they had already left for England to defend what they had done. They continually campaigned against Macquarie for all the years he was in Australia.

The 'exclusives' felt they had a divine right to rule, and regarded anybody who had been a convict as always a convict. They wanted to restrict civil rights and judicial privilege to themselves. Many of them had influential friends in English political circles. With convicts now far outnumbering free settlers the exclusives were outraged when Macquarie started to give normal rights and public positions to pardoned convicts. He saw no reason why emancipists (convicts who had served their time or been pardoned) should not be re-admitted to their former rank in society if they were of good character and standing.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE (cont'd -3)

When he and Elizabeth started to invite such people to dine at Government House the 'exclusives' refused to sit at the same table and snubbed the invitations. Francis Greenway the architect and William Redfern the colonial surgeon were two of the former convicts who they snubbed. The 'exclusives' had, up till then, virtually controlled the currency which was in rum, barter or promissory notes. Seeking a temporary remedy Macquarie had the centre punched out of 40,000 Spanish dollars to create two coins from each piece. These became known as the holey dollar and the dump. However, further action was needed.

Macquarie then sanctioned the establishment of the colony's first bank. Financed by public subscription the bank of New South Wales opened on 8th April 1817 in premises leased from the businesswoman Mary Reibey in Macquarie Place. As usual he did it first and asked permission afterwards much to the annoyance of the Colonial Office! He really was the *Action Man* of his day!

Through his determinations and sense of fair play Macquarie laid the foundation stone of an egalitarian and prosperous country and gave us something which is the bedrock of our culture – the concept of the 'fair go'.

Fed up with the sniping and obstructionism from the 'exclusives' and the constant harping about expense from the Colonial Office Macquarie several times tried to resign. However, with the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars uppermost on their agenda, the English authorities persuaded him to stay on with the promise of a good pension. He dreamed of retiring to his house and estate back on Mull after almost forty years of public service. Even he could not keep going forever and on 15th February 1822 he and his family sailed for England. They took a menagerie of Australian animals with them and even Elizabeth's favourite house-cow 'Fortune'. His return was marred by the publication of Commissioner Bigge's reports which were highly critical of his administration, mostly on account of the pardoned convicts being given all the rights of free citizens and the money he had spent on infrastructure!

Macquarie felt the reports were 'false, malicious and vindictive' and he spent the rest of his life attempting to restore his administration. After touring France, Italy and Switzerland for two months for the benefit of Elizabeth's health he prepared a forty-three-page document to vindicate his policies.

With his own health now failing (he was 61) he went home to Mull for a short while then in 1824 returned to London where he learned he had been granted an annual pension of one thousand pounds. Given the promise made to him in 1809 by Lord Castlereagh the matter of the pension should not have been in dispute but Macquarie had to battle hard for it. He did not receive the usual knighthood either. This really was a mean-spirited disgrace.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE (cont'd -4)

Sadly, he did not live long to enjoy even the pension as he died in London in July 1824 just five weeks after it was granted. After a while the Colonial Office, probably reluctantly, offered Elizabeth an annual pension of four hundred pounds, which she refused unless her husband's reputation was restored. This did not happen but friends persuaded her to accept the offer. Elizabeth, a wonderful partner and friend to *The Governor*, died in 1835 and was granted, posthumously, 2,000 acres of land in NSW. Somebody in the government must have had a conscience!



Lachlan and Elizabeth had one child, Lachlan Junior, born in Sydney in 1814. They doted on him. When he grew up he also entered the army, in the Scots Greys, but was addicted to gambling and the bottle. Described as a dissolute drunkard he died after falling downstairs in an alcoholic stupor at Craignish Castle. How sad that this wonderful family story should end in such a way.

Macquarie's legacy is all around us. When he arrived, Sydney was a mish-mash of crooked, potholed, ungravelled streets, with dwellings of all sorts, built just where people felt like putting them up. This offended his sense of order and he laid out the street pattern we know today. In doing this he offended a lot of people as houses and lanes and roads were demolished and moved. Thank goodness he did. He confirmed Governor Phillip's Domain and even walled it off to keep out squatters. Thus, we have the Botanic Gardens, Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, and the South Domain behind Parliament House to thank him for, as well as all the parks and public domains he laid out in the five Macquarie Hawkesbury towns and Bathurst.

This energetic Scot and his wonderful wife brought a sense of The Enlightenment to Australia. Their influence is still with us today.

DIARY DATES

April

- Thursday 5 2:15pm Committee Meeting
 Saturday 7 11:00am Family History Workshop:
History of Non-Conformism in England and Wales, Presenter: Jenny Joyce
 Saturday 7 2:00pm Family History Meeting:
Pompey Elliott (1878-1931)
 Presenter: Ross McMullen
 Monday 9 German SIG meeting
 Friday 13 1:30pm Irish SIG
 Tuesday 17 Tour 10: *ANSTO, Lucas Heights*
 Saturday 21 2:00pm General Meeting: *Lose Amiens and Lose the War – the Battles for Villers-Bretonneux* Presenter: David Wilkins

May

- Thursday 3 2:15pm Committee Meeting
 Saturday 5 11:00am Family History Workshop:
TBA
 Saturday 5 2:00pm Family History Meeting:
Namings, Marriage Vow Renewals and Commitments, Presenter: Wendy Bull
 Tuesday 15 Tour 11: *Quarantine Station, North Head*
 Saturday 19 2:00pm General Meeting: *Memories of the 1960s and 70s*, Presenter: Russell Workman

June

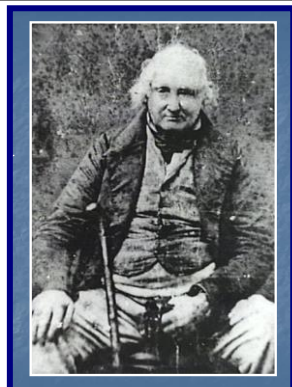
- Saturday 2 11:00am Family History Workshop:
Food Memories
 Saturday 2 2:00pm Family History Meeting:
Chasing the Eugowra Bandits
 Presenter: John Cann
 Thursday 7 2:15pm Committee Meeting
 Saturday 16 2:00pm General Meeting: *The Great Strike of 1917* Presenter: Laila Ellmoos
 Friday 22 Tour 12: *NSW Government House*

Newsletter Deadline

Please send email copy for publication to editor@khs.org.au as early as possible, **but no later than 13th of each month**. Items will only be accepted from members of KHS. Copy is accepted on the basis that Ku-ring-gai Historical Society has editing rights and that readers can reproduce it in whole or in part with acknowledgment. If possible, material should be in electronic form, with as little formatting as possible, e.g. no bullets, coloured type, indenting or styles.

WHO IS THIS KU-RING-GAI RESIDENT?

APRIL 2018



ADMINISTRATION

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Committee Members	Richard Facer	9988 0823
	Neil Falconer	9488 7293
	Lorna Watt	9440 8010
	Helen Whitsed	9416 5825
	Evelyn Wyatt	9144 4690
Family History Group Committee	Lorraine Henshaw, (Leader)	9988 0522
	Margaret Holland	9488 5452
	Sue Holmes	9144 6354
	Jenny Joyce (ex officio)	9440 2131
	Yvette Reeve	9987 0904
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Appointees

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Book Sales	Margaret Holland	9488 5452
Catering	Margaret Holland	9488 5452
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Welfare Officer	Jill Nicholson	9144 6948
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Research Centre Hours

The Society's Research Centre is at 799 Pacific Highway, Gordon, adjacent to the Ku-ring-gai Library. The Centre is open to the public from 10.00 am to 2.00 pm on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday (except the first Saturday of each month when members have a Family History meeting).

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