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THE
HASSALL
FAMILY

Celebrating 200 Years in Australia
1798 – 1998

Written by
Jean Stewart & David J. Hassall

with contributions by
Robert Wiles, Andrew Cairns, David Richards and Peter Procter

This book is dedicated to our ancestors:
the men and women who helped pioneer this great country.

First published by The Hassall Family Bicentenary Association Inc. in 1998.

Book edited and designed by David J. Hassall.
Production Assistant; Barbara Hassall.
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The work was assisted by funds allocated to the Royal Australian Historical society by the
Ministry for the Arts, New South Wales.

*Copies of the book are available from:
David N. H. Hassall, Coordinator, Hassall Family History Group, 14 Vera Drive, Coffs Harbour,
NSW 2450, Australia at a cost of Aust.\$35 plus \$10 packing and postage.*

*All proceeds from book sales go to the Hassall Family Bicentenary Association for the
preservation of family history.*

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The Hassalls of Australia

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Foreword



*"(The Hassall Family's) history in this country covers exactly 130 years,
and as they intermarried with most of the old families of the
early days is to some extent the history of Australia during that period."*

- Archdeacon George Spencer Cakes.

When Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall arrived in Sydney Cove in 1798, there were only 21 non-military free settlers in Australia according to the 'Pioneer Register' published in 1981. Even allowing for omissions, they were clearly in exclusive company and it was inevitable that they socialised and intermarried with the other prominent families of Australia's pioneering years.

The telling words above were written by Archdeacon Oakes in the Sydney Morning Herald in 1928. Archdeacon Cakes, a fine student of Australian history, was a descendent of three of the Tahiti missionaries - Rowland Hassall, William Shelley and Francis Oakes - so his comments were certainly appropriate to him.



There is no doubt that the Hassalls played an important role in the development of this country, especially in the fields of the church and agriculture, yet there were no real 'stars' in the family. By far the best known Hassall was Rowland's eldest son, Thomas, who founded the first Sunday School in Australia and then became the first Australian resident to be ordained a Minister.

The Hassalls appear to have been involved in everything, working away for the cause, without being the high-profile 'front man'. While Macarthur and Marsden were making a lot of noise and getting the credit for

Picture 1. A sample from the Hassall Correspondence collection at the Mitchell Library. This is a letter by Marianne (Hassall) Hope at Denbigh, Camden to her sister Kate in Victoria. Note how the writing goes in two directions to save paper.

founding the wool industry, there is no doubt that Rowland (and the respective wives) were in there doing the hard work without any recognition. He and his children were involved in all manner of causes and the creation of various institutions. They had many assigned servants (convicts), but rather than simply use their labour, the Hassalls treated them well, teaching

them the skills they needed to survive with their own farms. They helped them acquire land and even lent them money - but the letters of thanks are their only recognition. The Hassalls, in brief, were quiet achievers.

They were rewarded, though. Rowland and his children amassed considerable wealth, but then lost most of it. They were not great businessmen as you will discover as you read this book because they never had to be. Rowland was a simple weaver in England, but in Australia he attained a status he could never have imagined and died a wealthy man. His children knew nothing of struggle and mainly fell to circumstances. It was a hard country and there must have been many hard luck stories. The 1840s accounted for much of the loss. Britain stopped sending convicts, which dried up the cheap labour market and made it very difficult to operate properties dotted around the countryside, but two other factors came into play a terrible drought which

only broke in 1844, and the collapse of the Bank of Australia in 1843. Most of the family held shares in the bank.

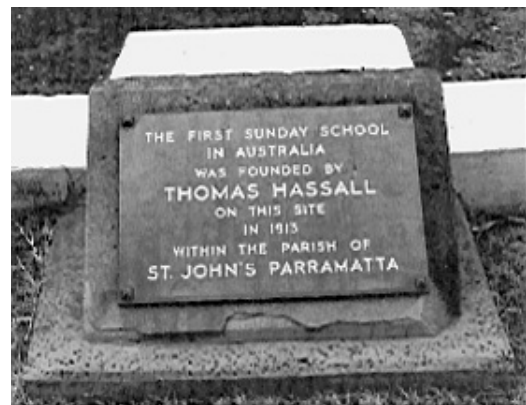
These events caused the family to scatter, pioneering country to the north, south and west, but there are numerous landmarks in Sydney which mark their place in our early history - Hassall Streets in Parramatta and Camden, the plaque marking the first Sunday School, the Rowland Hassall School, and the suburb of Hassall Grove. It was originally a larger suburb called Hassall, but the local residents decided to change it because they were sick of people make fun of the name Hassall. It was through a solo campaign from Melbourne by my mother Patricia Hassall that a compromise was reached and Hassall Grove was retained.

Much of the history of the Hassalls in preserved in the Mitchell Library, an arm of the Library of New South Wales, and here are many hundreds of letters written and kept by our ancestors. They were great letter writers and this collection is used by historians to record life in the early days. It has been transcribed in parts by many people, but one day it will all be transcribed and used to expand on the family history.

I must recognise the work already done by a number of researchers and family members whose work and photos are encompassed in this book - people such as Robert Wiles, the late Adey Campbell, Andrew Cairns, Ellen Hope, Niel Gunson, Peter Procter, the late Norman Speirs, Merryl Hope, Narelle Smith, David Richards, David and Raeleen Hassall, Rosemary McDonald, the late Lin Litchfield, Margaret Reeson, the late Manning Clark, Sandy Yarwood, Eugenie Stapleton, the late Eric Ramsden, Paula Stuart, Ken Harpur, Annette Macarthur Onslow, Paul Hassall, Meg Marshall and, of course, my co-author Jean Stewart. All these people, and many others too numerous to mention, have contributed greatly - either knowingly or unknowingly and their work is greatly appreciated. Also, thanks to the Historic Houses Trust of NSW for



Picture 2. Hassall Street in Parramatta near the City of Sydney.



Picture 3. The plaque marking the opening of the first Sunday School in Australia by Thomas Hassall at his parents' house on the corner of George and Charles Streets, Parramatta.

photos from Rouse Hill House, the National Library of Australia, Ralph Hawkins at the Society of Australian Genealogists and the Mitchell Library for their assistance.

This book was commissioned for the bicentenary celebration of the Hassalls' arrival in Australia and therefore had to be ready for May, 1998. If, like many works of history, there had been no deadline the approach would have been different. This is not an apology, but the point needs to be made that some short-cuts had to be taken to produce the book on time. There are some holes which could have been filled, some grey areas which could have been further researched.

Also, I am not an historian, but a journalist and editor with an interest in the family history. I brought to the job a journalist's practicality and an editor's bower bird-like tendency to pick things up from everywhere and bring it all together as a whole. The book hopefully has enough to keep the historians happy, but the real aim was to produce a readable, eye-pleasing overview for the average family member.

We hope you get to know the family members better. The pragmatic Rowland, whose religiousness was strong but who allowed his daughters to marry into "outside" groups, and his dependable wife Elizabeth. Their children, whose characters vary from the diligent Thomas to the easy-going James and the slightly mad Jonathan, and their children. We decided to concentrate on the first three generations to get it recorded before any more memoirs and history is lost. It is for others to take the work further.

I trust you enjoy this book. It has been a most enjoyable, if sometimes overly demanding, undertaking and, if nothing else, I hope it engenders in the reader the same pride in being a member of this family as it did for me while putting it together. We are all part of history.

David J. Hassall

Melbourne, 1998



Preface to Internet Edition



We hope you will enjoy viewing *The Hassall Family* on the Internet.

It is now over four years since the memorable Hassall Family Bicentenary event at Cobbitty and Camden NSW and we remember with gratitude the fact that editor David J. Hassall succeeded in having *The Hassall Family* available in time. We remember also and are grateful for the vital contributions from other family history researchers particularly Jean Stewart, Andrew Cairns, David Richards and Peter Procter. As well as these people, many descendants and friends made available photographs and documents which were used in the book.

We have scanned the text and pictures anew following the corrupting of the original disk. Please advise of any typographical errors that may have crept in.

Since the book was published more interesting information has come to our attention and several people have advised about errors and omissions. Corrections will be added progressively on the Internet as they are dealt with:

1. Straightforward corrections to spellings, names dates etc will be made with no comment.
2. Additional material will be added as endnotes to chapters so long as there is no increase in page numbers.
3. Substantial extra material will be treated as outside the scope of the book – it could be published separately, perhaps by the Hassall Family History Group.

A Question of Numbers.

It was regretted that, in the section at the end of *The Hassall Family* with the title “The Hassalls of Australia”, only those members of the family with the Hassall name were listed. The reasons for this were twofold. Firstly we did not have enough names of non-Hassall descendants and secondly, even if we did have the information, we could not have afforded to print the huge number of pages that would have been required.

The mathematical rationale is as follows:

Designating the original Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall to be generation number 1, the first 7 generations, comprising a total of 375 Hassall names, took up 16 pages of space in *The Hassall Family*. (The 8th generation was not considered as it was not complete.) Assuming that the names could be fitted into two columns only 8 pages would be needed.

Using the average family size (males plus females) in each generation already demonstrated by the actual Hassall families, the total number of descendants (both Hassall and non-Hassall) is estimated to be over 22,300. If the names were compressed into two columns this would require over 470 pages to print.

The published book was only about one third of this at 166 pages and was at the limit of financial viability.

David N.H. Hassall
Coffs Harbour NSW

Graham H. Hassall
Switzerland

October, 2002

Chapter 1

Origins in Britain



The Hassalls of Hassall

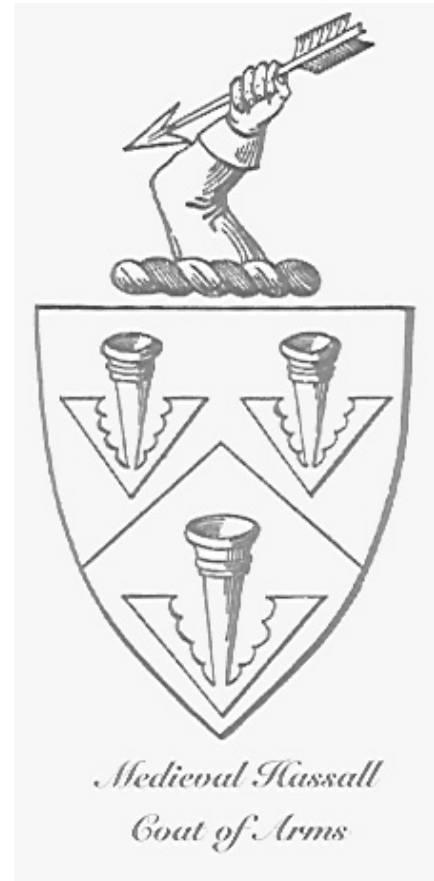
The name Hassall appears to have originated in England. An analysis of surnames county by county shows the greatest concentration of people with this name in the county of Cheshire. There are also high concentrations in the immediately neighbouring counties and then extending in a band to the south-east, including Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Leicestershire.

There is only one location by the name of 'Hassall' today and it is a hamlet in the parish of Sandbach beside the M6 Motorway in Cheshire. From this



Picture 1.02. The Hassall Green Post Office and General Store in Cheshire. Pictured at the low front door is Jenny (Hassall) Large.

evidence it would seem that the family originated in Cheshire and then descendants spread out in all directions, but in particular they drifted towards London which has been the predominant trend over the centuries. A separate family spelt 'Hassell' originated independently in Lancashire.



Picture 1.01. Medieval Hassall Coat of Arms.

The Manor of Hassall, within which stands Hassall Hall, is surrounded by farms and is the dominating feature of its locale. It stands on a knoll overlooking the surrounding countryside, which undulates away below it. The closest village is at Hassall Green a mile away.

Hassall Green owes its existence to the Trent and Mersey Canal, which was constructed there during the Industrial Revolution, and the village shop supplies passing narrow boats on the canal as well as the local rural population.

In the Domesday Book of 1086, which was collated for William the Conqueror, the Manor is recorded as 'Eteshale' and it belonged to a powerful Norman baron, William Malbedeng, Baron of Nantwich.

The Manor of Eteshale (Hassall) remained in the possession of his family until the death of his grandson, William, when the estates were divided between his three daughters. One of these, Eleanor, inherited lands which included Eteshale. In 1214 she deeded these lands to Henry de Audley (Audley is over the county boundary in Staffordshire). He in turn granted the Manor to Henry de Betley (of Staffordshire) and it appears that Henry de Betley made Eteshale his principal residence.

By 1250 the Old Norman French had evolved into Middle English and Eteshale had changed to 'Hatishale' or 'Hattesale' and then into 'Hassal' when Henry identifies himself as being 'Lord of Hatishale or Hassal'. His son was Randal de Hassale which evolved over the next 200 years into 'Hassall'.



Pictures 1.03 (lift) & 1.04. Hankilow Hall in Cheshire, the principal residence of the Hassalls from 1374 to 1585 when Ralph Hassall inherited Hassall Manor. As can be seen, it is now in a quite ruinous state.

In 1447, Robert de Hassal and his wife Cecily acquired the lands of Hankilow, 10 miles to the south-west of Hassall. Hankilow Hall appears to have become the principal residence until 1585 in the time of Elizabeth when Ralph Hassall inherited Hassall Manor and William his step-brother was given Hankelow.

Ralph sold the Manor of Hassall in 1623-4 and Hassall Hall and its estates passed out of the Hassall family. Neither Ralph nor William had a surviving male heir and the senior branch of the family was extinguished on their deaths.

As the family had prospered under the Tudors, it is likely that they had become Protestants under Henry VIII and therefore probably suffered in the Restoration which followed as Cheshire was a member of the Royalist



Picture 1.05. Hassall Hall today, even from the front gate, looks like a classic English manor house. It was the central feature of the Manor of Hassall and is located near Hassall Green.

(Catholic) Association of Counties. About this time our family appears to have settled in Leicestershire, which was a member of the Parliamentary (Protestant) Association of Counties (1638-51).

The Hassalls of Glenfield, Leicestershire

As the senior branch of the Hassall family in Cheshire died out in the 17th Century, we must be descended from one of the junior branches, but which one? It seems likely that the family were puritans and later Quakers and whether they moved because there was no 'living' in Cheshire as a junior member of the family or because of religious persecution is not recorded.

We know that one Hassall family settled in Glenfield, Leicestershire, near the county boundary with Warwickshire in the late- 1500's or early- 1600's as Rauff Hassall Junior (c. 1585-1654) baptised his children there. His designation as 'Junior' implies that a Rauff Hassall was also resident in the parish at that time and might have been Rauff Hassale who married Margery Steele in January, 1580 at Barthomley, Cheshire in the neighbouring parish to Barthomley, Cheshire in the neighbouring parish to Sandbach and the Manor of Hassall, but there is no clear evidence. Certainly there is a long succession of Ralph Hassalls.



Picture 1.06. Early wax seal, as used by Henry de Betley of Hassall Manor.



Picture 1.07. Spon Street today is little changed from the time that Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall lived there.

Rauff Hassall Junior had at least 6 children, one of whom, Raaf (3) born on 7th January, 1622 had a son Ralph (4) born c.1647. Ralph (4) is recorded as a Quaker and his back yard at Glenfield became a Quaker burial ground in the early 1700's. Being dissenters, they shunned the established church in every way possible! Ralph (4) and two of his sons, James and Richard, were indited in 1708 for failure to pay tithes.

Because they shunned the established church, they declined to have their children baptised in the usual manner and hence they failed to leave many records with which to trace them. If children are recorded it is usually in the form of 'Twins unnamed born to Richard Hassall', which occurred about 1705. It is possible that one of these twins went to Coventry, but until we can find more records there is no way of knowing. As the parishes of Glenfield and Coventry are only about 25 km apart it is very likely that the families are related, but as yet it is unproven.

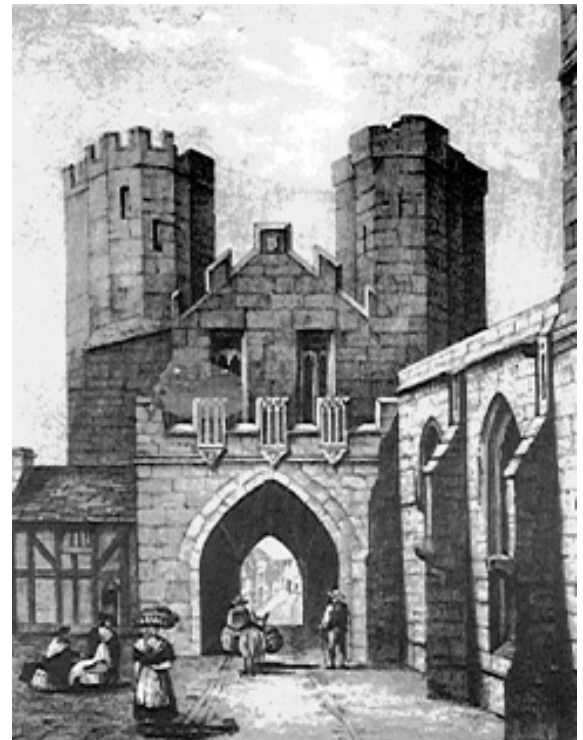


Figure 1.08. The Spon Street Gate, Coventry, looking out down Spon Street, with St Pauls Church on the immediate right.

Descendants of Richard's brother, John, emigrated to Sydney in 1861 and will be at the Hassall Bicentenary Reunion.

The Hassalls Of Coventry

Rowland Hassall was baptised on 15 April 1769 at St John's Church, Coventry, Warwickshire, the youngest son of James Hassall and Elizabeth (nee Whitmore). The family lived at Bablake and St John's was their parish church. One reference suggests that they lived in Spon Street, which still has a number of medieval houses, despite the severe bombing of Coventry in World War 11. Spon Street was the centre of the ribbon weaving and dying industry with which the Hassall family was closely associated.

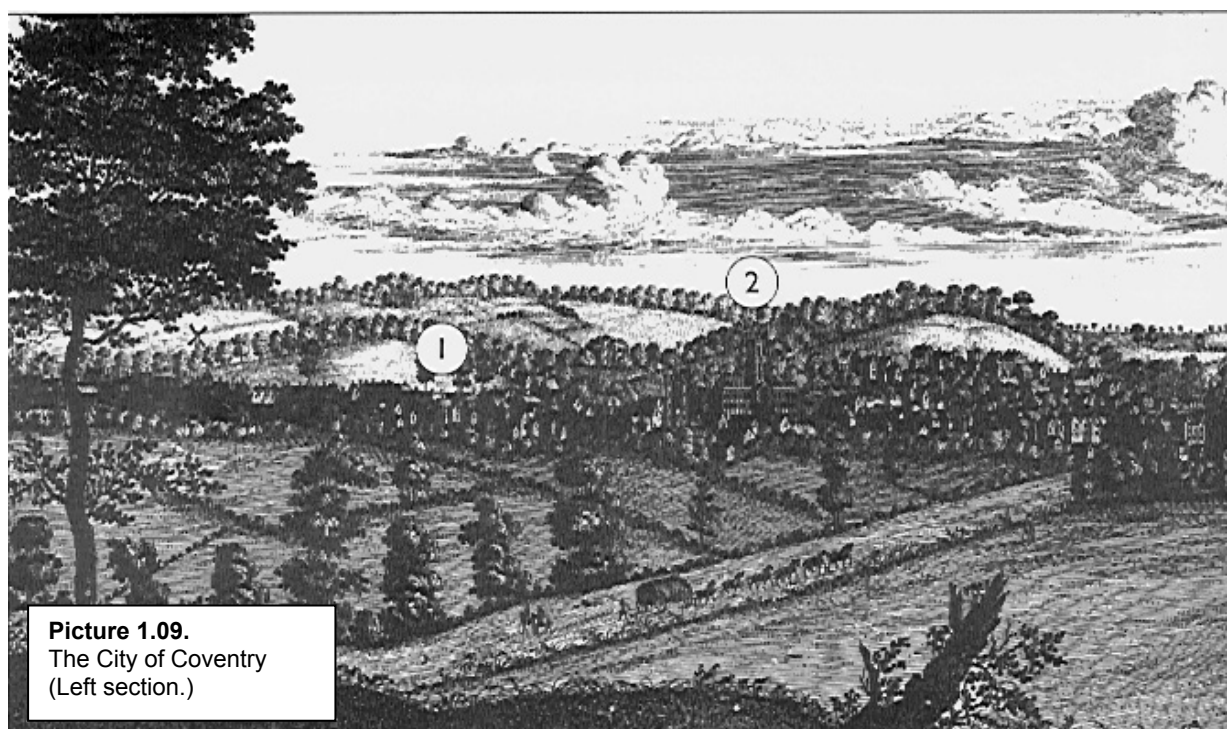
Rowland's parents were married at St John's, Bablake on 2 May 1757 and their eldest child, Ralph, was baptised there 14 months later. Naming conventions at that time dictated that the first born son should be named after his paternal grandfather, so James Hassall's father may have been called Ralph. He was probably born between 1705 and 1715 but no likely match has been found to date.

To the best of our knowledge, James and Elizabeth Hassall had the following children:

1 - Ralph Hassall, who was baptised at St John's, Coventry on 10 July 1758.

2 - James Hassall, baptised on 13 October 1760 and became a soldier. He married Sarah Claridge on 15 September 1787 at St John's, Coventry and they had a large number of children:

James baptised on 25 June 1789, Sarah, William, Thomas who died young, Joseph, Samuel baptised on 17 June 1799, a second Thomas who also died young, John and Arm baptised on 15 June 1806. It is clear that James Hassall was in financial difficulties in August 1804 when he wrote to Rowland Hassall in New South Wales. He had been at Colchester Barracks while his family had stayed in Coventry where his wife received "12 shilling per week from the County". He became ill with asthma, which caused him to be discharged from the army. He then attempted to provide for his family by breeding fowls and by 1804 had "24 of Fathens and Layes" although he was so often ill. His eldest son, James Hassall, worked with him in the "Shop at my own Bisness". His daughter, Sarah Hassall, "nurses", and his son, William Hassall, worked in St John's Gift shop. Joseph Hassall became a watchman and in 1841 when the Census was taken he was 45 years of age, living in Much Park Street, Coventry, with his wife, Elizabeth Hassall, aged 43, a silk weaver, and



Picture 1.09.
The City of Coventry
(Left section.)

their two daughters, Ann aged 12 and Elizabeth aged 8. Sarah Hassall (nee Claridge) died on 13 January 1819.

3 - Rowland Hassall, baptised on 21 February 1763 at St John's and died young.

4 - John Hassall, who is thought to have died young.

5 - Ann Hassall, baptised on 7 September 1767 at St John's and died c. 1820.

6 - Rowland Hassall, who was baptised in 1769, came to Australia and started the dynasty which is the subject of this book.

Puritanism and the quakers

Letters from James to his son Rowland in NSW suggest that he had a strong faith and there is the possibility that he or his parents were brought up as Quakers as Coventry had many 'quiet people' or Quakers, who called themselves the Society of Friends. In 1608 the Mayor established a lecture - alternative service - at St John's, Bablake and this is probably why James and Elizabeth attended St John's.

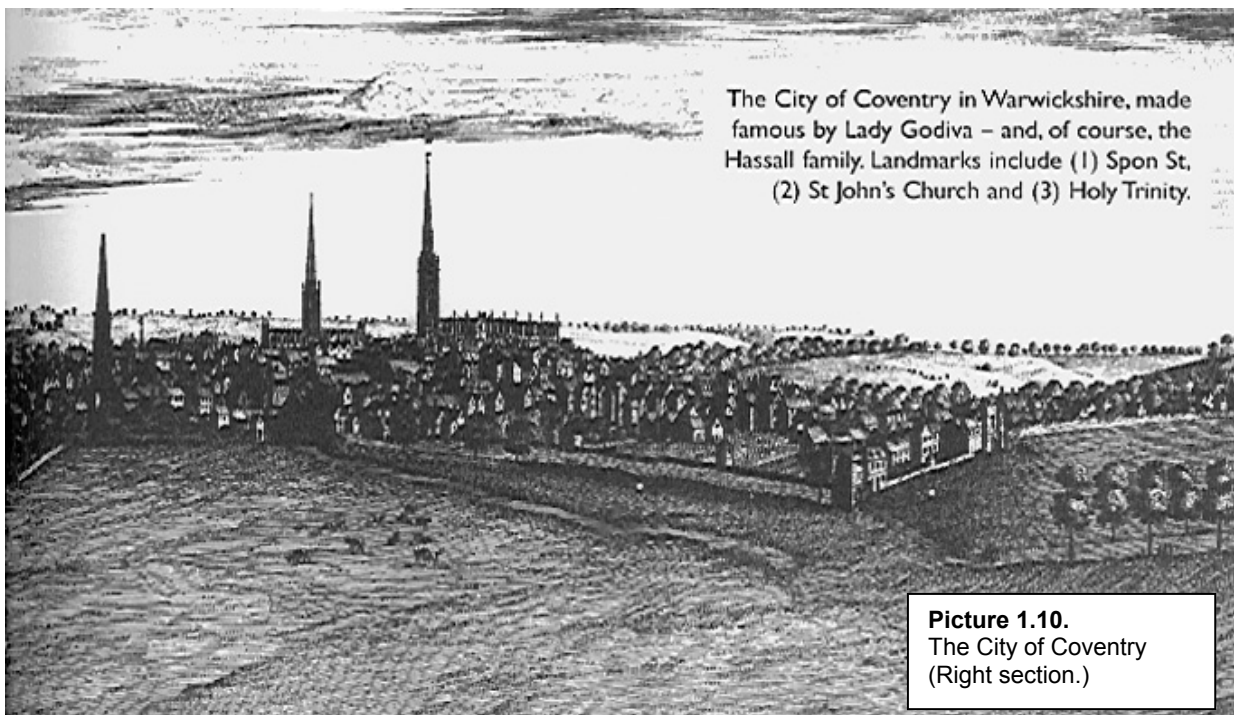
A group of Congregationalists is recorded as worshipping at St John's in the early 17th Century and 'The Friends' were in Coventry by 1656. At the Restoration, many were imprisoned there, often for refusing to pay tithes. By the end of the 17th Century there were five dissenting communities in Coventry with The Friends and the Congregationalists meeting in Vicar Lane.

While we do not yet know when our Hassall family came to Coventry it is very likely that the presence of a large dissenting community influenced their decision and it is inconceivable that it did not have a major effect on their lives once they had settled there. The employment offered by the ribbon trade was obviously another strong drawcard.

As the Quakers were dissenters and did not willingly co-operate with the Church authorities, their records of baptisms, marriages and burials are often scant and usually not recorded with the traditional church records. Research into the Quaker records for Coventry are still going on in the hope of finding James Hassall's parentage.

West Orchard Congregational Church

James and Elizabeth Hassall had 5 children who were baptised at St John's, Bablake from 1758 to 1769 and then we know little of them until the late 1780's when they began to get married.



Picture 1.10.
The City of Coventry
(Right section.)

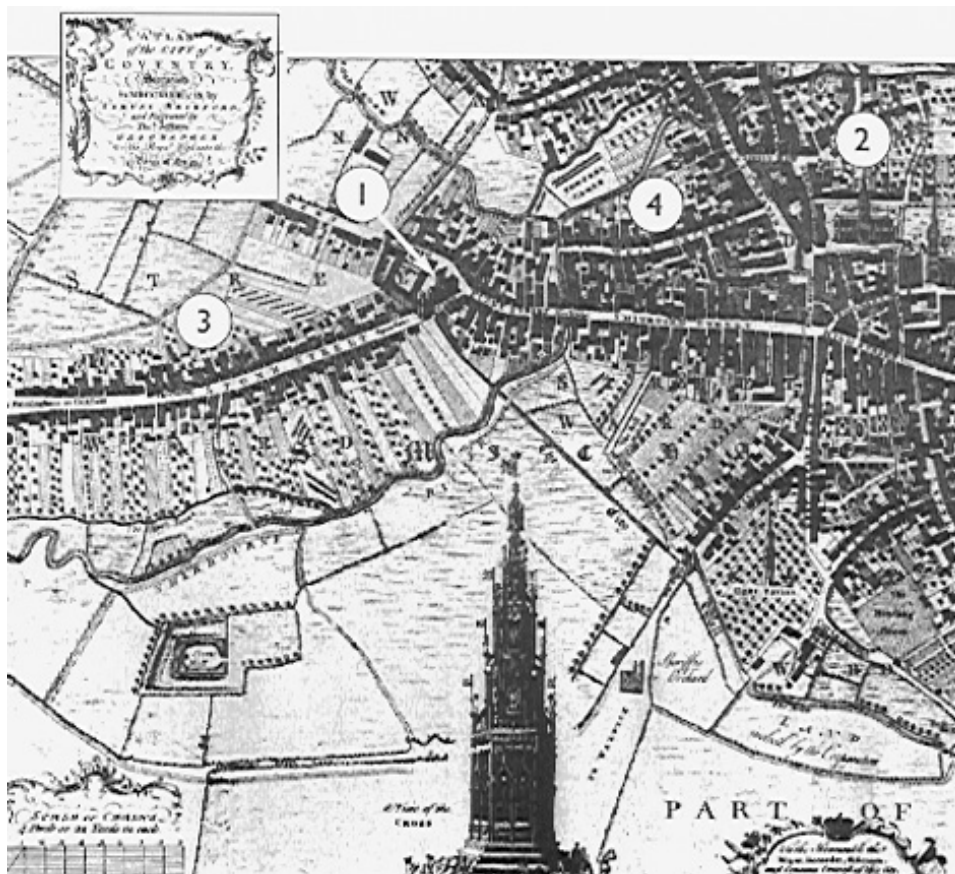


Figure 1.11

Map of Coventry in about 1750, just before Rowland Hassall's parents were married at St John's (1). Rowland and Elizabeth were married at Holy Trinity (2). The Hassall family is believed to have lived in Spon St (3), which ran right up to the church and was the centre of the silk weaving trade. West Orchard (4) is where Rowland came under the influence of George Burder, who started the London Missionary Society and arranged for Rowland to go to Tahiti.

Rowland and Elizabeth were married at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Coventry in 1793. When Thomas, their first son was born on 29th May 1794, they took him to West Orchard, where they had become members of the Congregational Church under the Rev George Burder. It is interesting to note that Rowland's elder brother, James, was married in 1787 at St John's, Bablake and his children were baptised at West Orchard from 1789 so the family association with West Orchard began in the 1780's.

Rowland founded a Sunday School and was one of the field preachers for whom Burder wrote his famous 'Village Sermons'. It was probably on one of these trips to Wolston that he was reportedly stoned by the villagers. On 21 September 1795, Burder with two others formed the London Missionary Society at the Castle and Falcoln, Aldgate, London. Burder recommended the Hassalls to become missionaries on the first LMS voyage to the South Seas and the rest is history!

The Hancox of Brandon and Wolston

Rowland's wife, Elizabeth nee Hancox, was the daughter of John and Arm Hancox of Brandon, which is a village 5 miles to the east of Coventry.

John Hancox was baptised on 7 October 1733 at Bretford, Warwickshire and was the son of John and Ann'Hancock', neither of whom could sign their own names on the marriage certificate. He married Arm Horn on 31 December 1757 at the parish church which is in the neighbouring village of Wolston. John appears to have been a weaver and Arm was 20 years old, the daughter of William and Frances Horn. The family left Brandon in the early 1780's and moved to Coventry. Arm died at Foleshill in 1797 after a lengthy illness.



Picture 1.12. St John's Church, Bablake in Coventry, where Rowland Hassall's parents were married. Rowland and four of his siblings were baptised there.

Elizabeth was born at Wolston and baptised on 9 June, but the year is something of a mystery, being variously noted as 1765, 1766 and 1767. It appears that the family may have tried to minimise the difference in ages between Elizabeth and Rowland, who was born in 1769.

The children of John and Arm Hancox were:

1 - Thomas Hancox, who married twice. First he married Catherine Wallington at Holy Trinity, Coventry on 21 February 1796. She died in 1801. Their children included Thomas, born in 1797 after a difficult birth. Catherine Hancox later had a miscarriage from which she took a long time to recover and her husband nursed her because he was out of work for nine weeks. While the family lived in Gosford Street, Coventry, they had a daughter, Elizabeth Hancox, in March 1799. Catherine Hancox died in 1801 giving birth to William, who also did not survive. On 24 November 1802, Thomas Hancox then married Elizabeth Underhill, a servant of a family friend before working with Rev George Burder. In 1841 Thomas and Elizabeth Hancox lived in Lockhurst Lane, Coventry. He was 70 years old and described in the Census as a weaver. She was aged 55 and they had a daughter, Caroline, aged 14, living with them.

2 - William Hancox, baptised 2 November 1760 and died age six. Buried 1 April 1767 at Wolston.

3 - Abraham Hancox I, baptised 1762, died as an infant, buried 1 April 1764 at Brandon.

4 - Jonathan Hancox, baptised in 1763, who married Hannah and had at least three children - John Hancox (baptised on 18 April 1817), Hannah Hancox (baptised on 25 June 1823) and Henry Hancox (baptised on 5 March 1826).

5 - Elizabeth Hancox, who married Rowland Hassall and went to New South Wales.

6 - Mary Hancox, baptised 7 August 1768, who married Mr Penny, a widower with a daughter. She had a daughter called Arm who was ill for several years from 1818 and Thomas Hassall commented to his father that she was one who he "longed to see once more before she leaves this vale of tears which humanly speaking would be a blessing to her".

7 - Samuel Hancox, baptised 6 January 1770 at Wolston, who had at least one daughter and a son in 1803. Samuel Hancox was the recipient of a gift of £5 from Rowland Hassall via his son Thomas in 1817 and Rowland Hassall wrote then: "If poor Samuel who was very ill when we heard last should be no more in this world, you can give the five pounds appointed for him to any of your Cousins".

8 - Abraham Hancox II, baptised 28 May 1772, lived only a few months, buried 6 September 1772 at Brandon.

9 - Abraham Hancox III, baptised 22 August 1773, died of smallpox at seven months, buried at Brandon on 28 March 1774.

10 - Simeon Hancox, baptised 21 May 1775, presumed to have died young.

11 - Susannah (known as Anne and sometimes called Sucky or Sukie) Hancox, baptised 9 October 1778, who married William Ralphs, a shoemaker from Coventry who appears to have later enlisted in the army to fight in the Napoleonic Wars and was based at the Bixall Barracks.

12 - Abraham Hancox IV, baptised 23 January 1780, who married Ann Smith at St John's, Coventry on 4 February 1802 and had a baby c. 1804.

Another member of the Hancox family was a Thomas Hancox, who lived in London with his wife. They were very helpful to Thomas Hassall when he was in England as a student. Later, this Thomas Hancox acted as agent for the Hassall family interests in England, particularly as financial agent in the sale of their wool. How he fits into the family is not yet clear.

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Chapter 2

South Sea Missionaries



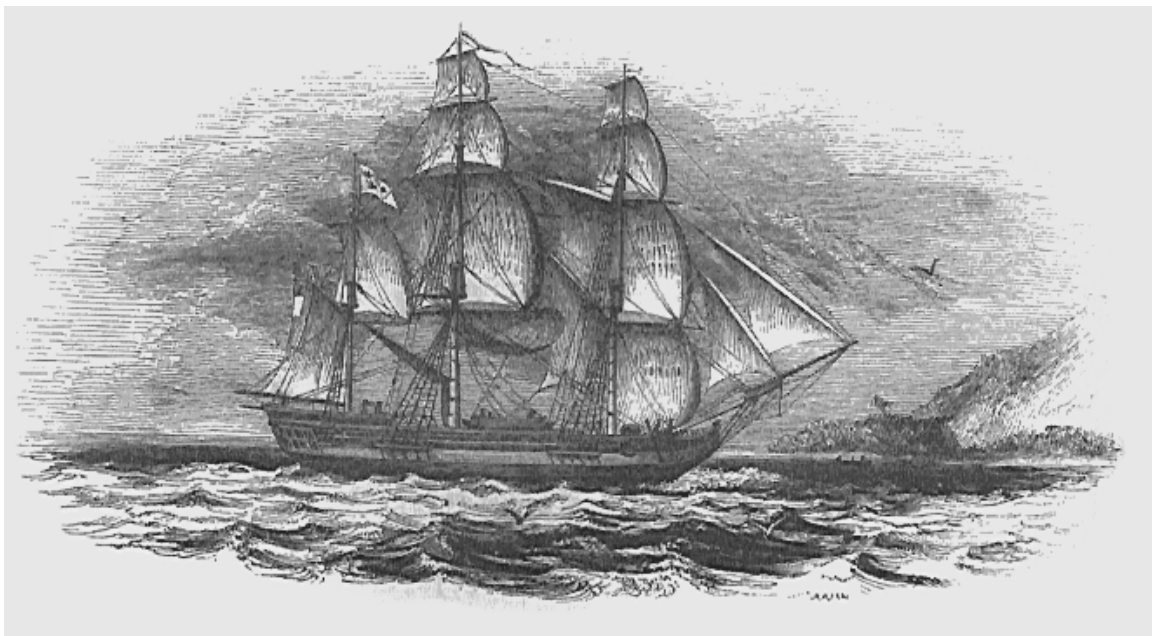
Captain Cook's death at the hands of the Hawaiians shocked the world. Tales of ferocious warriors, cannibalism, human sacrifices and continual warring between the islanders of the South Pacific spread rapidly through Europe in the late eighteenth century. As stirring reports of William Carey's evangelical work in Bengal began to reach England, Presbyterians, Anglicans (Calvanistic Methodists) and Congregationalists were aroused to form their own Missionary Society for non-Baptists.

As a result, in 1795 the London Missionary Society was established to introduce through the work of 'Evangelical Ministers & Lay brethren of all Denominations the Gospel and its ordinances to Heathen & Other Unenlightened countries'.

It was also becoming known about that time that adventurers and some members of the large whaling and sealing fleets were exploiting native peoples, especially their women. Pirates roamed the oceans and privateer vessels sought to manipulate the less worldly at every opportunity.

It was against this backdrop that Rowland Hassall, a weaver who worked with Indian silk in the English town of Coventry, became an evangelist with the London Missionary Society.

Rowland had been open to any suggestion that he serve God in some way since he almost died of cholera and came close to being nailed into his coffin. He apparently sat up in his coffin and vowed to serve God in some way in thanks for his close call!



Picture 2.01. The Duff.



Picture 2. 04. Voyage of the Duff, 1796 – 1797.



Picture 2.02. The Duff arrives in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, where it took on extra provisions for the trip around the world to Tahiti. In the background is the city and the Benedictine Monastery.
By M.A. Rooker from a sketch by William Wilson, from 'A Missionary Voyage'

Having purchased for £5000 a small 267-ton sailing ship - the Duff - in August 1796, the Society sponsored its first missionary voyage to leave England for a foreign country. With Captain Wilson in charge and a crew of about 50 sailors, 30 missionaries set sail for Tahiti (then called Otaheite as the natives added an 0 to proper names). Most of these were known

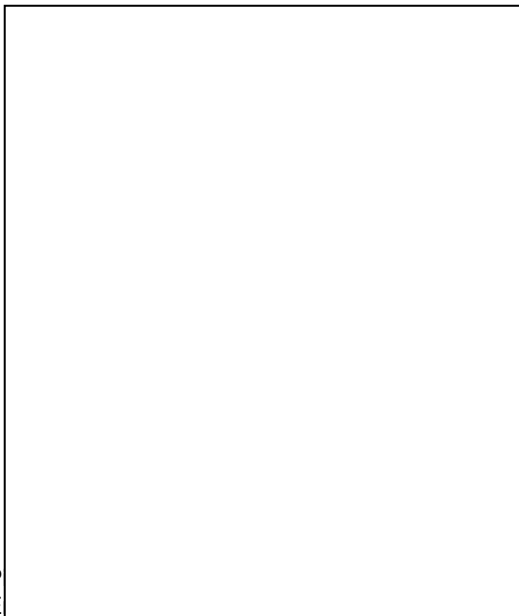


Picture 2. 03. This is possibly the original rough for the *Cession of Matavai* painting commissioned by the LMS (see following pages). The Society wanted to feature the Missionary House, the harbour and the *Duff* lying at anchor, all clearly featured here.

as 'artisan missionaries': the only ordained clergymen being James Fleet Cover, a very close friend or relative of the Hassalls, John Eyre, John Jefferson and Thomas Lewis. As a pioneer group mostly chosen from volunteers who offered their services to set up the mission, they were selected for their secular skills as much as their desire to work among the natives. The group included William Henry, who would later be designated Reverend in a Tahitian church; Francis Oakes, a shoemaker; Samuel Clode, who had some medical training and several carpenters. The rest were trained in suitable skills before leaving England.

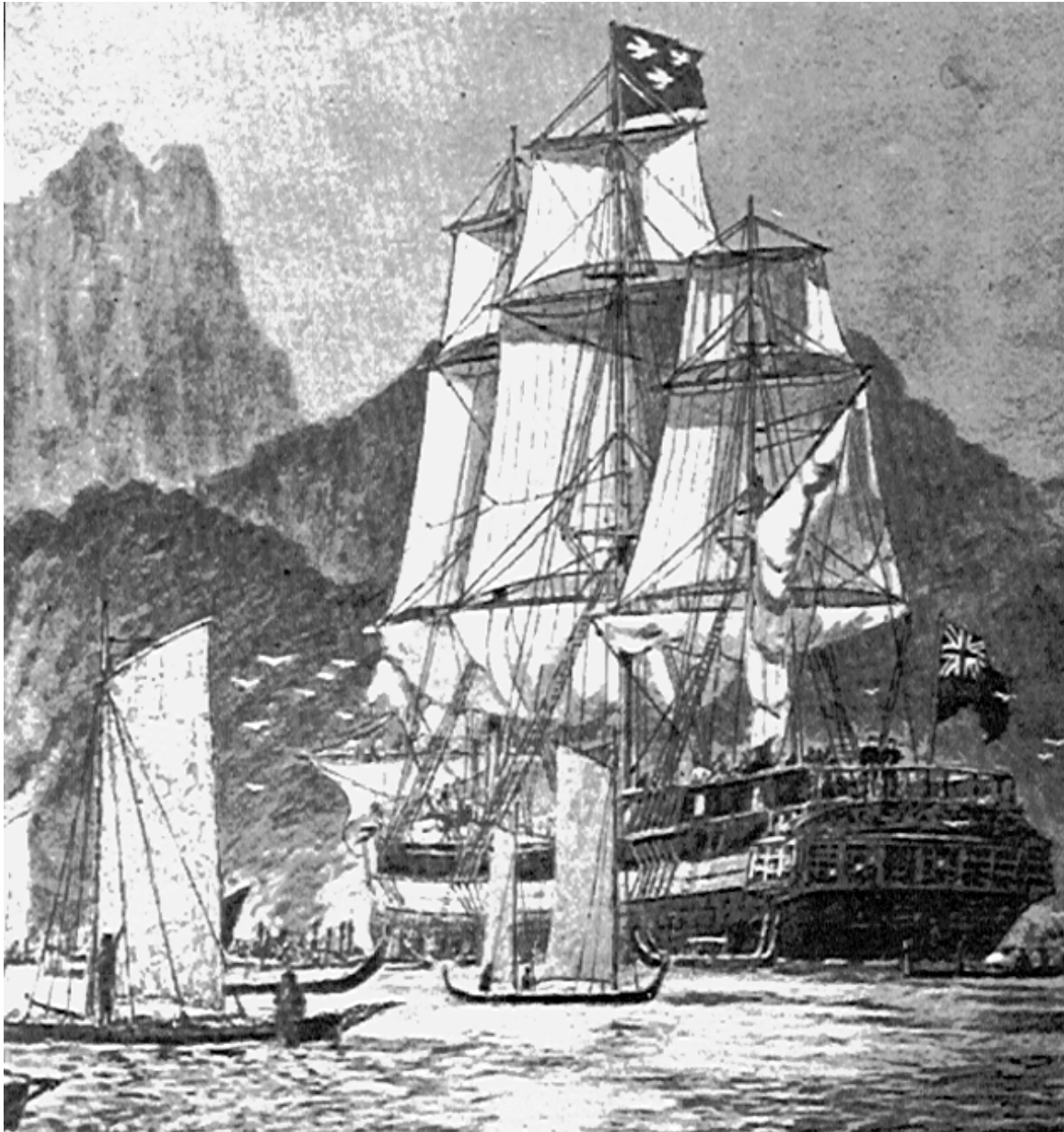


Records suggest that Rowland was trained in carpentry, but - perhaps on realising there were already five qualified carpenters on board the Duff - he became a blacksmith in Tahiti. The missionaries' own journals (as published in 'A Missionary Voyage') say the smithery was



Part of King Pomare 1, who was known as Tu (or Otoo by the son. The etching at right was done at about the time the missionaries were in Tahiti. Rowland kept in touch with him and conducted business for many years afterwards.

built with the help of 10 natives supplied by King Pomare and describes the interest created by its operation:



Picture 2.07. The Duff arrives at Matavai Bay and is greeted by Tahitians, who rushed aboard.

"The shop being finished, and brother Hodges with Hassall at work, the natives crowded round him, but vastly frightened with the sparks and hissing of the iron in water Pomare came, supremely delighted with the bellows and forge, and catching the blacksmith in his arms, all dirty as he was, joined noses with him, and expressed his high satisfaction. After work they were going to bathe themselves in the river when the young king laid hold of an arm of each, and went down with them to bathe. His queen, Tetua, followed, and said to Hassall, "Harre no t'auye, Go into the water", but they signified they wished she would leave them first: on this she retired: as for herself, she often bathes at noon-day attended by twenty men, seldom ever having any women to wait on her."



Picture 2. 08. The missionaries aboard the Duff divide the territories which they are to work. This is based on William Wilson's sketch and once again note Elizabeth Hassall holding her baby Samuel Otoo, in much the same pose as that used in the famous Cession of Matavai painting described in the following pages.

Many of the missionaries on that first voyage were single, although some felt called to take their families and settle among the natives. One of these was Rowland Hassall, who, with his wife Elizabeth, Thomas (who was two years old at the time) and baby Samuel Otoo, looked to a new and rewarding life in the Lord's service. They never intended to travel to the colony of New South Wales; in fact, they scarcely knew at the time where Port Jackson was - only that it was a penal colony and a place to be feared, somewhere on the far side of the world. They were going to be missionaries in Tahiti.

The Duff was dressed ready for sail on 10 August 1796. Looking splendid in the autumn sunshine, the Mission Flag of the 'Four Silver Doves' flew proudly from the mainmast as all hands loaded cargo for the long voyage. On the wharf a small group of well-wishers, friends and relatives watched anxiously as the passengers waved goodbye before they sailed far away, to an almost unknown land.

The ship began to move down the River Thames toward the open sea, past the white cliffs of Dover. Most must have feared they would never see them again in this life.

The Duff waited just off the coast until it was possible to begin the voyage proper - in convoy with 57 transports and Portuguese traders through the Channel, to avoid enemy French ships then on for South America alone. The Duff plied south then west toward the bottom of South America.

As they approached Cape Horn, the seas became more mountainous and the stormy winds beat them back. They struggled for days - cold, frightened and knocked about by the heaving seas - until Captain Wilson said they must turn back. If they continued west they would fail; they must sail east and then south of Africa.

And so, their ship nearly around the bottom of South America, more than half way to Tahiti, the missionaries turned back. After a brief return to Rio for more supplies, they travelled all the way across the South Atlantic, around the Cape of Good Hope in southern Africa, across the Indian Ocean, well south of Australia and New Zealand, right across the Pacific.

They didn't see land or any other ship for over three and a half months. Rowland often said that he felt rather cheated because, having sailed nearly right a-round the globe, all he had seen was water and a few whales!

When at last they sighted land, they had been at sea for almost seven months. Having spent so long together in prayer and teaching each other the rudiments of their secular abilities, they were by that time well prepared for their mission.

They must have been happy to be free of the constraints of living in the same limited company with no privacy in such cramped quarters. But would the natives welcome or despise them? Would they be safe?

On the beautiful tropical morning of 5 March 1797, the Duff anchored in Matavai Bay on the north coast of Tahiti. The ship was to stay there with the party until all had settled down, then travel on to the neighbouring islands before setting out for England. William Shelley was to travel with the Tongan party and was put in charge of medicines, while just two missionaries were to go to the Marquesas. The *Duff's* route was then to be via China in order to pick up a cargo of tea for the East India Company - not all the Lord's work could be conducted through subscription, even in those days.



Picture 2. 09. The Duff was bought by the London Missionary Society for its first venture abroad and was captained by James Wilson, whose nephew William was first mate and did numerous sketches which form an important part in the history of the South Seas Islands.

The missionaries were alarmed to see canoes heading for the ship shortly after their arrival (74 were counted in all, each loaded with about 20 people). The natives quickly surged on board the Duff - but in a most friendly way - full of cheerfulness and good nature, unarmed, even helping the sailors position their great guns without the slightest anxiety.

The Tahitians were puzzled by the missionaries' refusal to buy fruit and chickens as passengers aboard all the other passing ships had done (it was the sabbath, so the



Picture 2. 10.
The arrival of the missionaries aboard the Duff was an important moment in the history of Tahiti. The bicentenary of the arrival was commemorated in 1997 by the erection of this monument at Matavai and the declaration of a public holiday.

Some days later the women and children went ashore and were surrounded by crowds of people the whole time. When they had gone inside the building, the natives kept calling to see the children, but they were gentle and full of laughter. Even the sacred young king, Tu (known as Otoo to the British) and his wife, riding around as they did on the shoulders of their servants, wanted to see and touch Samuel and Thomas.

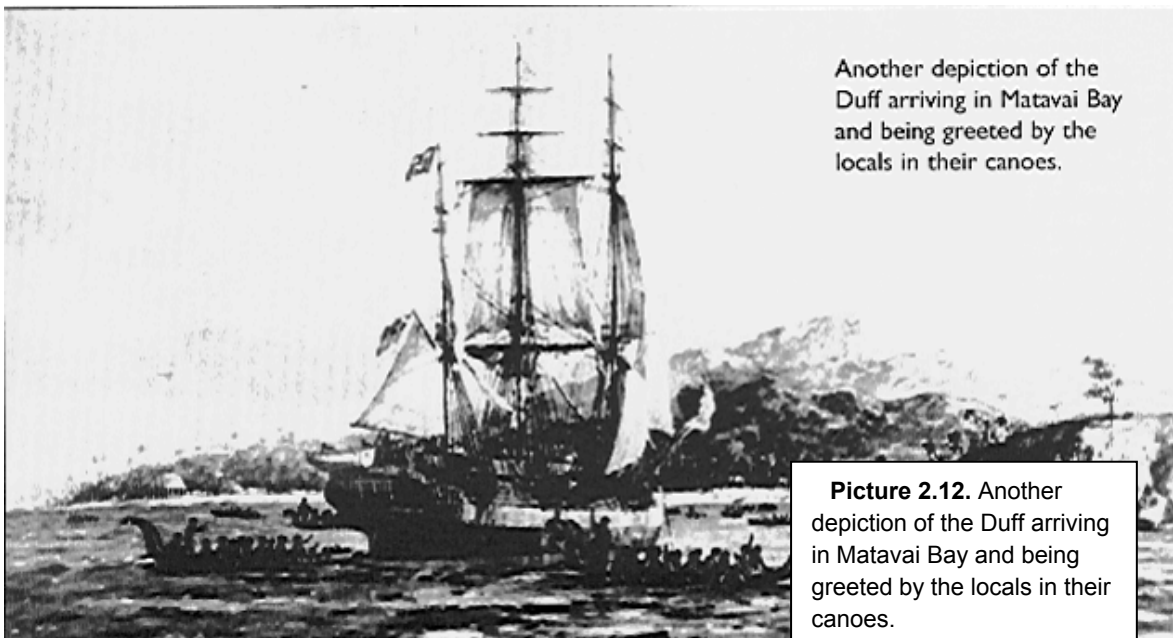
Otoo received them with lavish hospitality and the other natives greeted them loaded with gifts, including fish, fruit, live pigs and poultry. The people brought them so much food that the missionaries had no way to use it all. Everywhere they looked there was abundance, joy and beauty. Native servants were provided to carry out the menial tasks of the mission and two Swedish deserters from ships that had called there in recent years acted as interpreters.

The forceful Captain of the Duff, James Wilson, who had been a Christian only a few years and still revealed much of his wild and adventurous sea-faring past, bargained with the leading chief of the Matavai Bay district for land. If Tahiti was to be favoured by the missionaries, he said, then the island's rulers must offer some inducement for the missionaries to remain. As a result, a select block was given over to the mission for communal use. This is commemorated in the famous *Cession of Matavai*, the subject of numerous artworks over the years.

The Duff sailed on, dropping off missionaries at neighbouring islands before heading for China to collect tea for the East India Company - which rewarded the LMS to the tune of £4100 when it arrived safely back in London in July 1798. By that time, the missionary party had well and truly plunged into their religious duties. The Tahitians were quite happy to have Europeans among them, but they had no interest in the gospel. Rather, they saw the English as a source of muskets for tribal warfare and other material benefits.

A number of the party soon fell from grace by consorting with the natives (Francis Oakes was the first in November 1797). Opinions differed at the meeting called to discuss whether it would be right to take a native girl for a wife; most holding that God would not countenance a union of Christian and Pagan. On a formal vote, the majority decision found celibacy the

p
u



Another depiction of the Duff arriving in Matavai Bay and being greeted by the locals in their canoes.

Picture 2.12. Another depiction of the Duff arriving in Matavai Bay and being greeted by the locals in their canoes.

Oakes stayed on at the mission, but later fled with Rowland Hassall and a number of others to Sydney, where he married a 'currency lass' from the colony. One of his sons, John Leigh Oakes, later married the daughter of William Shelley Jr and Rowland's daughter Susannah Marsden Hassall, thereby bringing together formally three missionary families whose lives were bound by circumstance and friendship for more than 50 years. (See Chapter 10 for more details.)

The Tahitians made very few compromises for the British and in time came to resent the missionaries' meddling in their customs and culture. Dancing, tattooing and girls wearing flowers in their hair to indicate sexual availability was frowned upon and, as they learned more of the local language, the missionaries became shocked to hear of babies being killed at birth, open immorality, human sacrifice, sorcery and a group of gay young men in the King's household!

The brethren found it difficult to accept these pagans as being their equal while on the other hand the Tahitians could not understand why the foreigners living on their island accepted everything but were not prepared to share all they had.

Rowland and Elizabeth had intended to honour the young king Otoo by naming young Samuel for him before they left England, but discovered that by doing so they had gravely offended Tahitian culture. As the missionaries noted: *"This name is so sacred here that every word into which Otoo enters is prohibited, and may only be used in speaking of and to the king."* Thus, the first birthday of Samuel Otoo Hassall was an embarrassment to all concerned.

The Tahitians showed no signs of interest in the gospel throughout the first year, but constantly asked for firearms and tools. Agreeing among themselves that it would be very unwise to allow muskets into the hands of such a warlike people, the missionaries continued their trade only in less lethal items.

The fragile coexistence was broken by the visit of the Nautilus, which had been battered in a fierce storm while heading for the colony at New South Wales with a much-needed shipment of pork and was in urgent need of repairs.

The crew of the Nautilus, quite experienced through their usual business trading American furs in China, planned to exchange muskets for food and water in Tahiti; the missionaries tried instead to supply them secretly from their own limited stock of food in order to avoid the deadly trade. Pomare found them out and was furious, refusing to allow the missionaries to buy any more food.

The Nautilus left, but a week later returned in an even more unseaworthy state following extensive gale damage, and now without the supplies they had recently collected. Things became ugly quite suddenly, with many of the crew of the Nautilus deserting while King Pomare made preparations to attack the brethren.

A group of missionaries asked Pomare for the deserters to be sent back to the ship, but were beaten up by a rabble and barely escaped with their lives. Stories abounded that the younger European women were in danger from the Tahitian men, while many said that every one of them would be killed. Rowland, as a blacksmith, was seen to be at great risk of capture by the natives because of his ability to produce weapons.

The Nautilus was right there in view, a rare chance, and the captain urged the missionaries to escape. A number of the group packed their belongings in haste and went on board, but others - Henry Nott, the Eyres and a few others - decided to stay on (Mrs Eyre was quite old and said she would rather risk death on dry land than face the misery of another sea voyage).

Rowland didn't know what to do. He couldn't believe that this was the end of their holy mission or that the people who had been so friendly and generous to them would now plot to

kill them. Even if things were not good at Matavai, perhaps they could start again; there were, after all, other islands nearby.



Picture 2. 13.

Picture 2.14.

Pictures 2.13 and 2.14: In 1799, the London Missionary Society commissioned the artist Robert Smirke to paint a "representation of the interview which took place with the Chiefs of the Island of Otaheite soon after the arrival of the Duff" as a token of appreciation to Captain James Wilson, who had successfully navigated the Duff around the world and back to London three years earlier.



Smirke's first rough (right) was accepted by the LMS committee, which had ordered that Capt. Wilson and his nephew, the first mate William Wilson, be prominent. The others would be "determined by a committee after consulting with the artist and others". Smirke was paid 300 guineas for the work.

Also prominent in the painting are Otoo and his wife, being carried on the shoulders of attendants, in front of the queen is King Pomare, who had handed over to his son, the old chief is ceding the district, Peter the Swede stands behind Elizabeth Hassall (holding Samuel Otoo), and Thomas Hassall stands between William and Captain Wilson. See the next page for more.

Elizabeth agreed to stay on the island but, in the end, neither she nor Rowland had a choice and were told they must leave because the Tahitians would force Rowland to make weapons on the forge. One young man caused him much pain when he said that he couldn't imagine how he could possibly have thought it right to take a wife and young children to a place like Tahiti in the first place.

And so, almost a year to the day since their arrival and not really sure that they were doing the right thing, they gathered their possessions, the children Thomas, Samuel and the new baby Jonathan, some food that remained including a few live pigs, and rowed out into the darkness to the Nautilus.

They sailed at first light the next morning, not free to stay and face what might be a massacre, yet frightened about a voyage on the battered ship. Because so many of the crew had deserted, the missionaries had to act as sailors. They were desperately short of provisions, constantly manning the pumps, struggling with torn sails and being tossed in storms; at one point they almost ran aground on Pyramid Rock near Lord Howe Island.



Picture 2. 15.



Picture 2. 16.

More of the Cession of *Motavai*. Above is some detail from the Robert Smirke oil painting, showing Otoo on the shoulders of a slave, Elizabeth Hassall holding Samuel Otoo, Thomas Hassall standing between William Wilson and Captain James Wilson, and William and Sarah Henry.

At left is an inferior copy, but below is believed to be a line engraving by Bartolozzi. This was authorised by the London Missionary Society and was printed and widely distributed to promote the Society's work.

Picture 2.17.



With great difficulty they limped into Port Jackson on 14 May 1798; the vessel being so extremely leaky that it required the labour of all on board to keep it above water for the 44-day journey.

Throughout their desperate voyage, Rowland and Elizabeth thought of happy days on board the Duff and the hopes they'd had for their mission to Tahiti. Everything appeared lost. They weren't going home to England, but instead were headed for the nearest place inhabited by white men - a miserable penal colony at the end of the civilised earth. Why had God allowed this awful thing to happen? The desolation of that time must have reflected on their faces every time Rowland and Elizabeth recalled that journey.

The Reverend Samuel Marsden met the missionaries on their arrival at Port Jackson on 14 May 1798. While not very pleased with their decision to leave the mission post, Marsden, the Reverend Richard Johnson and their families treated the Hassalls very kindly.

Rowland and Elizabeth stayed on Marsden's small farm near Parramatta and made use of the fruit and vegetables available there while the Nautilus prepared to sail south for the sealing grounds off Van Dieman's Land (now Tasmania). Rowland was later to write of the Marsdens as among his '*best and dearest Friends in the Colony*', although the relationship seems to have cooled somewhat in later years.

Work was found for some of the missionaries as preachers and school teachers and, for those who sought to remain in the colony, Governor Hunter gave them land so they could settle as farmers. Cover, Oakes and Hassall each received title to 100 acres of land in April 1799, not far from Marsden's land. Rowland added another 30 acres to his by purchase. The area granted to him roughly covered what is now the Pennant Hills golf course, but at that time it was known simply as part of the Dundas district.

In an effort to help the Hassalls establish themselves, Marsden sent seeds, with planting and breeding stock. William Henry and Dr James Mileham (of whom we shall hear more later) also received grants of 100 acres in the area, although Henry's land was restored to the Crown for use as a government stock farm when he returned to Tahiti to join the courageous band that had remained on the island despite the tumults. The rent on each of these parcels was two shillings per year, commencing after five years.

Rowland was primarily employed as a caretaker on one of Marsden's farms at North Brush but, with his evangelist brother Francis Oakes, he is believed to have sidelined in the profitable rum trade.

In 1800 he was appointed Keeper of the Grain Store at Parramatta, where it was his duty to receive grain from settlers into stores and distribute it on the authority of the Commissariat Department. He lost the post in humiliating circumstances when it was found he had failed to detect forgeries of the Deputy Commissary's signature on orders supposedly requisitioning produce for His Majesty's use. But his reputation cannot have been badly affected as Governor King later left the management of his pastoral affairs in Rowland's hands when he travelled to England.

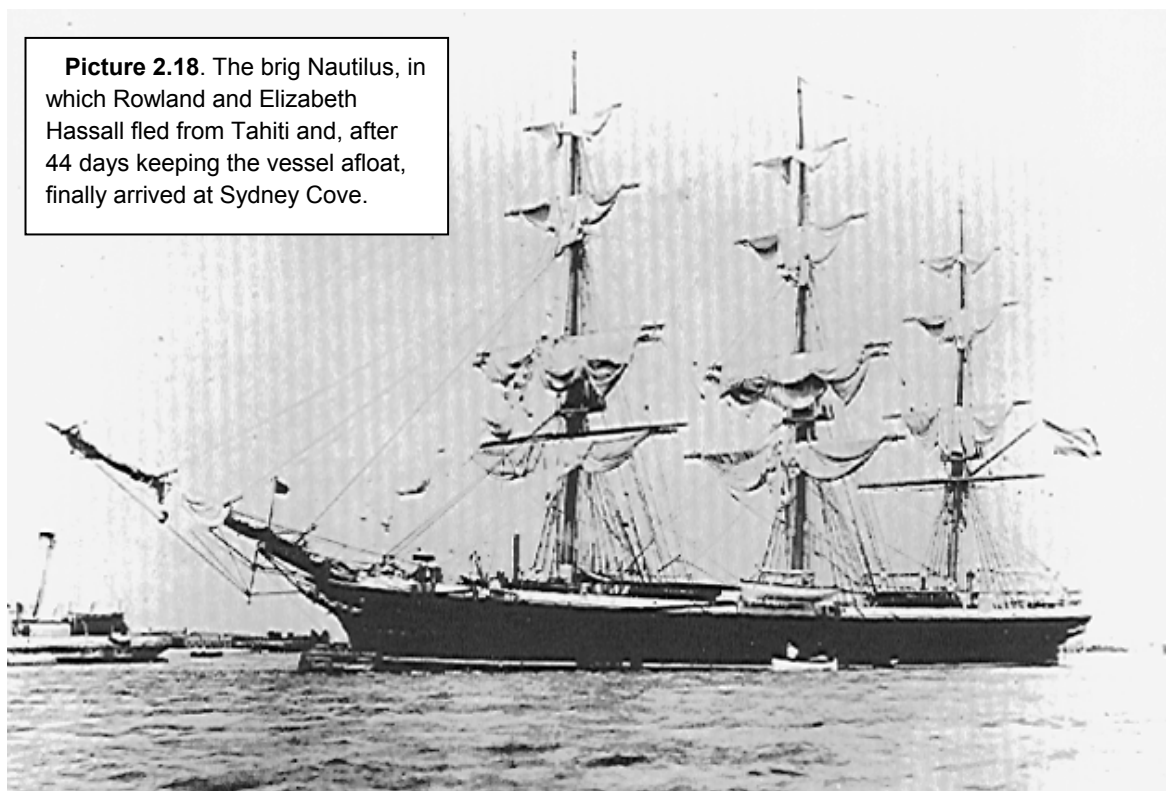
On 16 July 1800, Reverends Johnson and Marsden opened a chapel at Kissing Point, which was to become in time the Church of St Anne's at Ryde. Built by subscription, the thrifty Rowland contributed £20 himself.

By August 1801, only three of the 11 missionaries who had arrived on the Nautilus - Rowland, Francis Oakes and Edward Main - remained in the colony.

In January 1807, the (by that time) pro-missionary King Pomare of Tahiti wrote personally to Rowland looking for a still so he could make rum for bartering: '*I shall esteem it a favour if you can procure me a still, in return for which, if hogs will be acceptable, please write to me that I may know how many.*' Rowland had to explain that regulations forbade his acceding to the

request as matters then stood; he was able to send only his wife's remembrances and his own to Pomare's 'dear Queen'.

Picture 2.18. The brig Nautilus, in which Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall fled from Tahiti and, after 44 days keeping the vessel afloat, finally arrived at Sydney Cove.



Pomare had clearly been preparing for another battle because rebellion broke out again in Tahiti at the end of 1808 and some missionaries were forced to return to New South Wales. Firearms and powder had been used by European traders in the Society Islands from pre-missionary times and it was chiefly as a consequence of his superior firepower that Pomare II won final ascendancy at the battle of Feipi in November 1815.

Rowland and Thomas Hassall were consistent suppliers of weapons and ammunition to their brethren on the islands who, unfortunately, in the absence of contrary rules from the London Missionary Society, bartered them for produce, services and favours.

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Rowland Hassall

Picture 3.01. This is the only known image of Rowland Hassall (far right), who is seen working as a blacksmith at Matavai with fellow missionary Peter Hodges, watched by the young king Otoo. Curious natives watch through the window as the sparks fly.

Illustration from *From Island to Island in the South Seas*, London Missionary Society.

Chapter 3

A - Rowland Hassall (1768-1820)



Rowland Hassall was born on 31 March 1768 at Coventry, Warwickshire, England, the son of James Hassall and his wife, Elizabeth (Whitmore), who died on 9 October 1797. He had three brothers and two sisters. He was named after Rowland Hill, whose chapel the family attended in Coventry.

Rowland became an Indian silk weaver like his father, employed in the ribbon trade which grew up in Coventry at the end of the 17th century. He used to travel around collecting orders and as recently as 1928 his sample box was still in the possession of the family.

Rowland married fellow silk weaver Elizabeth Hancox at Holy Trinity Church, Coventry on 15 July 1793. The witnesses were Thomas Hancox, probably the bride's brother, and James Hoggins. Rowland signed the certificate but Elizabeth signed with her mark, thus indicating that she could not write, a fact which seems to be borne out by later family correspondence when all her communications were done for her by various of her sons.

Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall were both devout people. In Rowland's case, this was because, as described in family letters, he had "*almost died of cholera and came close to being mistakenly nailed into his coffin! He tells the story of how he had revived, sat up in his coffin and vowed to serve God in some way in thanks for his rescue*".

Another version of the story of Rowland Hassall's near death experience was provided by his grand-daughter, Mrs C.A. Campbell, of Dandenong, Victoria:

"When he was 17 years of age, our grandfather had a serious illness. There was an epidemic of black measles, of which his brother died, and he himself lay as dead for three days, and was measured for his coffin. He knew all that was taking place and tried to speak, but could not. They placed him in the coffin and were just about to close down the lid when he opened his eyes. It was this circumstance that decided him to devote his life to the service of God".

Rowland and Elizabeth were "called under one sermon" by Rev George Burder, a leading preacher of the Congregational church, and under his influence became active members of the West Orchard Congregation. Burder had no regular training for the ministry, so he felt that anyone could become a preacher and could be suitable as a missionary.

Burder also initiated Sunday schools at Coventry in 1785, a movement which no doubt vastly impressed Rowland Hassall, who was recruited to start the Sunday school there. Many years later, Rowland's house in Parramatta was used by his son Thomas for the first Sunday School in Australia.

Rowland began to do some lay preaching in Coventry using the now famous Village Sermons written by Burder for use by field preachers whose religious training and theology was limited.

Burder was a prominent member of the London Missionary Society and did much to encourage the society to establish foreign missions and it is believed that the first money "*ever contributed to the LMS was raised at a meeting held in the vestry of West Orchard Chapel*". Burder recommended that Rowland should be accepted by the Society to become an artisan

missionary in Tahiti and described him as a "stout young man" with a "rather bold" disposition who could read and write tolerably well but was "rather illiterate than otherwise". Burder was to continue his contact with Rowland and other missionaries by correspondence after they had moved to the Pacific and later to Australia, and was significant as mentor and advisor.



Picture 3.02 Rowland's original grant at Dundas is now the whole of the Pennant Hills Golf Club in Sydney.

The Hassall family - Rowland, Elizabeth, two-year-old Thomas and baby Samuel Otoo sailed for Tahiti aboard the Duff in 1796. A second son had been born on 13 May 1796 before they left England and he was given the name of Samuel Otoo in honour of the Tahitian king, but this name proved to be an embarrassment as it offended Tahitian custom. It is worth noting that the king's name was actually Tu, but the Tahitians put 0 in front of proper names and consequently the British wrote the name as Otoo -just as they incorrectly wrote Tahiti as Otaheite.

Their journey of 13,280 miles (21,367 km) without sighting land apart from brief stops in Rio is described in the previous chapter, as is their year-long stay in Tahiti. But it is worth noting that the trip was useful in studying theology, geography and attempting to learn the Tahitian language. It also appears to have helped Rowland's writing ability as he ended up being quite

literate. The Hassalls were fortunate that one of their fellow missionaries was a brother-in-law, Rev James Fleet Cover, although it must have been sad when Cover's little child died just before the ship left England. They were also forging strong friendships with other missionaries, friendships which were to last all their lives, especially as their children grew and intermarried - notably William Shelley and Francis Oakes.

On their arrival in Sydney in the Nautilus on 14 May 1798, Rowland, Elizabeth and the three boys lived on Rev Samuel Marsden's farm at North Brush, Dundas. They owned three goats, Elizabeth believing the milk would be good for her boys.

Rowland wrote on 22 April 1800:

"At my first arrival in this colony, by the request of the Rev Mr Marsden, I went to live at his farm, in the North Brush, where both Mr and Mrs M. behaved very kind to me and mine, in paying friendly visits and giving his timely advice: and not only so, but they gave us liberty to gather any vegetables the farm produced for our own use gratis. In this farmhouse I used to read a sermon every Lord's Day for the benefit of my family and all others that thought well to attend morning and afternoon. After a few weeks was elapsed, His Excellency Governor Hunter gave me 100 acres of land, in the district of Dundas, and two men to work it. "

That 100 acres adjoined Marsden's farm, as did 100 acres given to Francis Oakes. Rowland's property - called *Kerby Corner* when it was granted in 1799 - is now the site of the highly regarded Pennant Hills Golf Club, which holds regular professional tournaments.

The Hassalls moved from Marsden's property to a house belonging to George Barrington, former convict born in Ireland who became a notorious pickpocket and thief about whom many tales and legends were told and who was described as a "*prince of rogues*". In Sydney,

No. 82	Rowland Hassall Bachelor	of this Parish
And Elizabeth Hancox Spinster of this Parish		
were		
Married in this Church by Barris		
this Fifteenth Day of July in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred		
and Ninety three By me - Jos. Barris Vicar		
This Marriage was solemnized between Us		Rowland Hassall
		The Mark of Elizabeth Hancox
In the Presence of	The Hassalls	
	James Haggins	

Picture 3.03. Rowland and Elizabeth's marriage certificate from 1793. Note that Rowland signed his own name but not his spouse, who had 'The Mark of Elizabeth Hancox' written for her.

though, Barrington was a reformed character and after he had served his sentence he had been appointed Chief Constable and became a respectable land owner.

The Hassalls rented Barrington's farm at the northern boundary of the settlement and there Rowland Hassall was robbed and (according to the Historical Records of NSW "... himself beaten and used very ill by some ruffians; but had his loss nearly made up to himself by a collection made among the officers and others of the colony".

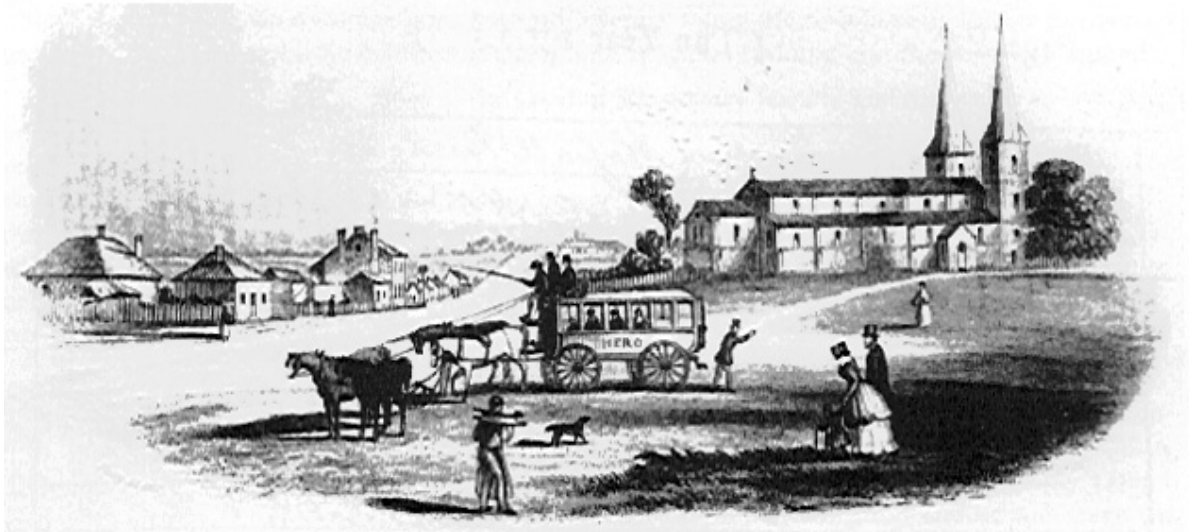
This act of generosity is not reflected in a version of the attack left by Rev. James S. Hassall, Rowland's grandson, in his book, 'In Old Australia', which also makes no mention of the third son they had at the time:

"All went well for sometime when one night two of his assigned servants rushed in demanding his money. Rowland had £600 in a deed box which they took and, as he grabbed a sword-from the wall to fight them, Mrs Hassall was gashed on the arm and he was knocked insensible to the ground and the men made off with everything. Mrs Hassall then took the baby, leaving the little son with the injured father and staggered the seven miles to Sydney to get help. Poor Rowland lay between life and death for six weeks and then had to make afresh start with no money."

The London Missionary Society's report made the following comment: "It is important to observe, that the Missionaries appear to have been in more dangerous circumstances when they had fled to this Colony, than their brethren were in who remained in Otaheiti.

Rowland refused to prosecute the assigned servant and bounced back quickly from this terrifying incident. He began building an impressive house in George Street, Parramatta with bricks which had to be brought from England as ballast and he used this base as a general store.

While waiting for the house to be built, Rowland began to hold religious services at Barrington's farm. He began to extend his religious involvement by helping fellow missionaries Rev Cover and William Henry in their itinerant ministry, which included Toongabbie, where, as he wrote: "Most of the unruly prisoners are kept to hard labour. In this



Picture 3.04. The magnificent St John's Church in Parramatta, now a Cathedral, was the central to the lives of the early pioneers. This was where Thomas Hassall served as curate to Rev Samuel Marsden when he was ordained.

place we have a large Government hut for the worship of God. The congregation is unsettled, so that we have always new hearers of one kind or another there being in general about 100”.

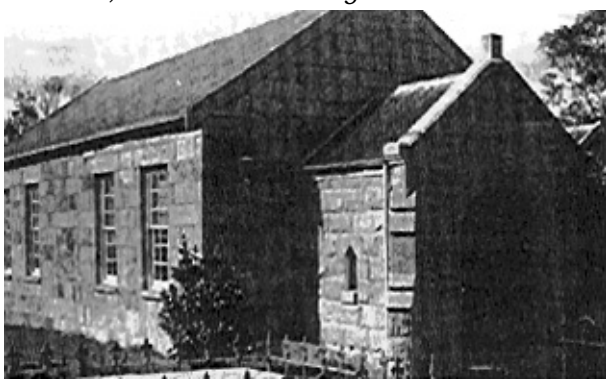
Rowland also took services at Kissing Point where members of the Small family had settled. He continued this work single-handedly when Cover returned to England and later shared the ministry of Castle Hill with another fellow missionary, William Pascoe Crook, after 1803.

Of special interest for Rowland - whose own education and literacy was so limited - was the establishment of a school at Kissing Point under Mathew Hughes, a former convict who married Mary Small on 6 October 1808. Mary came from the Hassall house in Parramatta where she had gone to live after leaving the school where she had been taught by her future husband. Rowland wished to build a church there *“...partly on account of the prejudice of the people against each other, they not willing to attend at each other's houses, and partly for the purpose of opening a schoolroom”.*

He assisted the school by appealing to William Wilberforce in England for assistance for the provision of money and books. Rowland not only contributed £40 to the cost of the school building but visited regularly and even paid the fees of seven poor children so that they could attend. He supported Mathew Hughes who was by all accounts considered to be a fine Christian man who combined religious and secular education by teaching the children to read from the New Testament. Rowland wrote:

“In my visits to the school, weath[er] to catechise the children or supervise other affairs, I find them in good order, and they make pretty good progress in their book, so that some of them can now read the Testament”.

Rowland was also anxious to improve the school at Toongabbic which he described in August 1801 as *“very bad, having no floor walls, windows or doors, & at this time of the year the hearers tremble with cold...”*. He appealed to the London Missionary Society for Testaments and Bibles and books of all kinds, not forgetting to mention that his son, Thomas, was *“now learning lattin”*.



Kissing Point, Rowland was a pioneer in the school at Parramatta was set up in his house. The school was later moved to St John's Church. So dissenters and Methodists formed the New South

Figure 3.05. Rowland preached once a month at Ebenezer on the Hawkesbury River, about 10 kilometres north-west of Windsor, and helped build the Ebenezer Church there. The old building is still standing (left) and is regarded as the oldest church building in Australia, and one of the oldest remaining buildings of any kind.

Wales Sunday School Institution in December 1815. Those on the committee were Rowland Hassall, John Eyre (another missionary), Thomas Hassall, John Hosking, E.S. Hall, Thomas Bowden, Francis Oakes. The Treasurer was Rowland's good friend Edward Eager and Secretary was James Smith.

During the period when Bligh was Governor, Rowland began to minister to the Calvinistic Methodist and Presbyterian settlers at Portland Head on the Hawkesbury and preached once a month, as he stated to the Bigge enquiry, at *"Mr James Meins, at other times at Mr Davidson's and last Lords Day we had services at two new places and both morning and afternoon could hardly hold the people that attended"*.

He helped build the Dissenting Chapel (since 1824 exclusively Presbyterian) on land given by Owen Cavanough at Ebenezer and which was completed in 1820. It stands to this day at Wilberforce in western Sydney. He preached there for many years until his death, along with John Youl, who was formally ordained in 1815.



Picture 3.06 Parramatta at about the time the Hassalls arrived in the Colony. At left can be seen John Macarthur's Elizabeth Farm which is now a tourist destination. Parramatta River is in the foreground.



Picture 3. 07. Rowland Hassall's house in George Street, near the corner of Charles Street, in Parramatta. The ground floor was used as a general store and bible classes were held upstairs. A plaque commemorating the first Sunday School in Australia, which was held there in 1813, is now on the site.

Gradually Rowland withdrew from his itinerant preaching activities and concentrated on services held in a barn at his house in Parramatta on Sunday and Friday evenings. The prominent two-storey house was on a four-acre block at the corner of George and Charles Streets. His grandson, James Hassall, in his book, *In Old Australia*, recalled that the house had been provided by the government for Rowland and "*there was a great mulberry tree in the garden and the largest English oaks in the colony were there*".

Rowland supported Marsden's view of an Evangelical presence in the colony and was not disposed to support dissent for dissent's sake. He did much to promote 'Calvinistic Methodism' in the district, which later embarrassed his son-in-law, Walter Lawry, and other more strictly Wesleyan preachers who became more and more prominent and continued the itinerant mission. Nevertheless, they remained on good terms with him and refrained from undermining his work until after he had died, such was their respect for the man.

Rowland remained loyal to and corresponded with the London Missionary Society and offered support to its members when they visited the colony and helped others of them, particularly William Shelley, who he sheltered when Shelley arrived almost destitute in the colony from Tonga some years after Hassall.

Rowland Hassall maintained close correspondence with the missionaries who remained in Tahiti and later, when he established his store, he began to supply them with goods, including, incredibly, guns and ammunition. Brother Nott, who had remained in Tahiti, complained to Hassall in 1803:

"Had the muskets you sent to Mr Henry been good ones I should have taken them, but they are of no use. Those sold to the natives by Mr Harford were so neat in their eyes that they would

not esteem those you sent at all. But if you will be so kind as to send me two neat ones the first opportunity I shall esteem it a favour... "

Rowland and Thomas Hassall were consistent suppliers of weapons and ammunition to the missionaries on the islands, who bartered them for produce, services and favours. In fact Thomas sent two English muskets to Brother Bicknell in 1815 and these were exchanged for two tons of meat. King Pomare continually requested guns to use in the violent struggles which flared up between rival chieftains.

On one occasion, King Pomare wrote to Rowland asking for a still, but Rowland had to decline, stating that only the rigid prohibition of the manufacture and sale of stills imposed by Governor Bligh prevented him from complying with the king's request. He reassured Pomare that he would be able to supply one in future if ever the rules were relaxed.

Throughout his life Rowland *"never lost sight of his original destination as a Missionary, and continued to perform the duties of one, by preaching the Gospel in almost all parts of the colony"*. His life was said to have been a *"continued example of religion and piety, extensive benevolence and hospitality"*.

He held very strong views on proper adherence to the principles which he preached. He was meticulous about keeping the Sabbath and warned whenever possible about conduct which he considered to be inappropriate. For example, he opposed race meetings, which he said were the result of activity by the devil who had *"stirred up his Agents to establish Horse Races, Cock fighting, Balls and almost every kind of sinful amusements"*. Nevertheless he was sure that his and the influence of other preachers would win *"and altho' a great Evil I take it as a token for good for the enemy of Souls to see his Kingdom tottering"*.

Not all Rowland's interests were concerned with his mission as a preacher. He had a growing family and assigned servants to support and, although he had the 100-acre land grant at Dundas - to which he added 60 acres - it seems that he did not devote much time to it personally as far as cultivation was concerned. In 1801 his sole stock consisted on two horses, five sheep, two goats and one hog, hardly enough to support his dependants.

He, like others in the colony, was struggling to make ends meet and he was one of a group of settlers to petition Governor Hunter in January 1800 to maintain the price of wheat at the level of the previous year and to establish a public store from which they may be supplied with *"necessary articles of life"*.

In September 1800, on the recommendation of Rev Samuel Marsden, Governor King appointed Rowland to the charge of the granary at Parramatta which were in rooms owned by John Jamieson, and the stores at Toongabbie, as government storekeeper. This lasted only two years because he was dismissed for *"not having discovered the constant frauds practised by repeated Forgeries of the Deputy Commissary of Parramatta's initials to obtain wheat from His Majesty's stores..."*

He moved from his temporary residence at George Barrington's and established a general store of his own at Parramatta. According to his grandson, Rev James S. Hassall, Rowland Hassall:

"... was the first to import wax headed dolls -from England and they created quite a sensation with people travelling from all parts to get them. They sold at £1 per doll. He also imported the first privately owned piano."

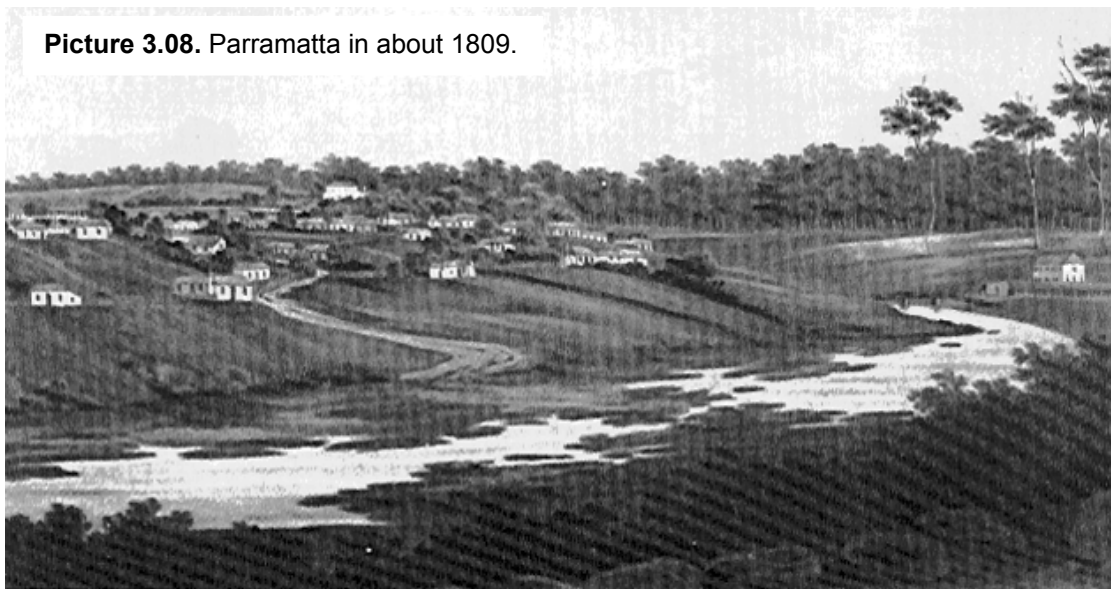
In 1804 his store was robbed, a nightsafe was removed and found later at the back of the property. Advertisements were placed in the Sydney Gazette for the restoration of the following articles, which give some indication of the goods which he sold:

21 Yards of Snuff or Salmon-coloured Kerseymere
 11 Yards of Drab ditto
 9 and a half Yards of White ditto
 10 Pair of Waite cotton Hose
 1 Piece of Book-Muslin
 22 Yards of Cotton Lining
 400 ditto of Riband of different colours
 15 Purple and White Common Cotton Shawls
 20 Large Shawls of different patterns
 About 24 Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
 Ditto 14 bird eye ditto
 2 Black Plated Hats
 3 White with Green-under ditto
 5 Diaper Table Cloths
 11 ditto Napkins
 A reward of ten pounds sterling was offered.

Unfortunately, this was not the last of Rowland's problems with the store, which was a regular target for robbery and forged promisory notes by the convicts. On one occasion, reported in the May 1807 Sydney Gazette, an intruder tried to enter by the chimney before the family had even gone to bed and fled when challenged.

One of the activities Rowland was involved in was to sell Old Port Wine in bottles and two casks of Port Wine belonging to Captain William Kent of the Royal Navy - an important transaction in a colony which relied on the bartering of rum as currency.

He also became an agent and bought and sold properties as well as managing the property of Governor and Mrs King, which was done so well that Surgeon Harris wrote to King to say that Hassall and Hayes, his co-manager, were doing well: *"I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with their conduct and attention to your interest"*.



Rowland acted as administrator of the estate of Edward Larkham and also managed Rev Samuel Marsden's property and interests when he was overseas. In fact Rowland was very disturbed by the departure of Marsden and his family and dreaded the prospect of losing his *"best and dearest friends in the Colony"*. When the Marsdens returned, Rowland met the ship, Ann, on 27 February 1810, made arrangements for the landing of their luggage and had £34

in cash for their immediate needs. He had spent £6 in repairing their house in Parramatta and their affairs had prospered while he was managing them.

Even by 1804 Rowland was doing so well that his father, James, in England, who had heard of his progress from a visitor, wrote with wonder that he understood

"that you keep a Carriage, and deal in all sorts of Cloth, Silks, Rum, Brandy, Liquors, and in short everything but Bread... that the weekly return of your business amounted to £100. That you was grown very fat - All these things gave me great pleasure to hear of, particularly of your regularity in keeping the Sabbath very strict".

In 1804 the Irish convict rebellion touched the lives of many people in the colony. Rowland went to preach at Castle Hill and noted that all seemed quiet but when the rebellion started W. Pascoe Crook and his family and Mr Joyce all sought refuge at the Hassall home. Mrs Hassall remained at the house with the children and the men went to help guard Parramatta Barracks until Major Johnston arrived with his troops.

Later, Mary Hassall recalled the saga when, as a four year-old, she was woken sleep and bustled out into the dark and up to the Barracks with the other women and children. At the time she recalled being very excited by all the bright flares of torches and people shouting. Rowland and Mr Crook went out into the night with their fowling pieces to defend the family but when the convicts' plans went wrong and they didn't attack Parramatta at all, they were spared the difficulty of having to shoot anybody.

Rowland began to experiment with wool growing, again with the assistance of Rev Samuel Marsden and George Barrington, who supplied him with stock. Though his efforts were largely unheralded, there is no doubt that Rowland played a large part in the establishment of the Australian wool industry - perhaps as great as Marsden and even John Macarthur, whose flocks he tended when he was away in England.

He ran his own sheep and those of other breeders around the Brickfields in Parramatta and at Baulkham Hills.

In July 1805, Governor King asked Marsden and Macarthur to compile a list of questions regarding sheep breeding and Rowland was one of the respondents. The questions and answers, provided three weeks later, were as follows:

- 1) Have you any true bred Spanish Sheep in your flock?
- 2) Do you endeavour to preserve the Spanish breed of Sheep pure and unmixed with other breeds?

"I have only to say that I have no true Spanish Sheep in my flock."

- 3) What other Breed of Sheep have you that produce Fine Wool?

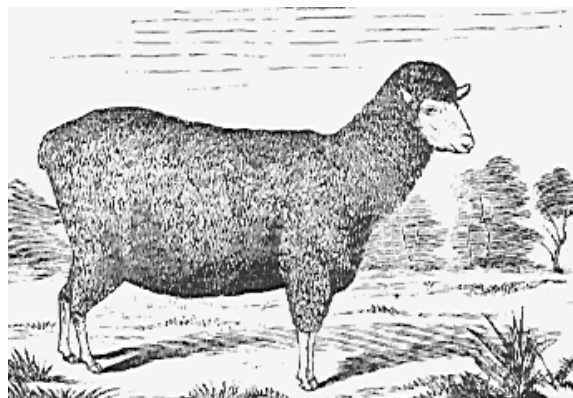
"I find that the cross breed betwixt the Spanish Ram and the Bengal Ewe produces tolerable good wool."

- 4) What rams have you had in your Flocks and from whom and from what Country did you obtain them?

'7 have one good ram of my own of the Cross Breed, and a Spanish Ram that Revd Mr Marsden was so kind as to lend me, and nearly the whole of the flock was purchased from the Revd Mr Marsden and the late Mr Barrington's Flocks.

- 5) Do you think breeding the Pure Spanish Sheep will be as profitable to you as if you bred other kinds?

"It is my opinion that the Cross Breed of the Spanish Ram and the bengal Ewe is most profitable as their wool is not of the worst quality, being hardy they will live where others will starve, they are generally good meat and their increase is also great. (For example) The Revd Mr Marsden about 26 months ago was good enough to let my daughter Mary have a small Bengal Ewe in exchange for a Wether Sheep and at this date the said Ewe has increased to eight in number and they are some of the best and healthiest sheep in the flock.



Picture 3. 09. A pure Spanish Merino Ewe.

6) Do you think the Wool of all kinds of Sheep improves in this colony?

"I cannot give any decided answer as the certain cares of a great family prevents general observations. Therefore must leave it to Gentlemen of more leisure and better judgement."

7) How many sheep do you possess at this time?

"I have under my care 216 Male and Female Sheep - part belonging to Mr Edward Lamb part to myself and 15 of them to Mrs Kilpack."

8) How long do you suppose it will be before your whole Flocks will be increased to twice their present number?

"This seems the most difficult to answer as the wet seasons, the dishonesty and carelessness of the Shepherds, the destruction that the Native Dogs often make, as well as many other causes that might be mentioned argues much against their increase. But as the question is only put on a supposition we may say from two to three years."

9) What means have you adopted to improve the Carcase and Fleece of your Sheep?

"I just observe that to improve the fleece and size I have borrowed Rams from the Revd Mr Marsden's Flocks which have had the desired effect. To improve their health and strength I removed the Sheep from the low grounds around the Brickfields Parramatta to Baulkham Hills but having no shed the weak Sheep with the Lambs that was yeaned, in the wet most of them died. And if I had not removed the Flock when I did from Parramatta I verily believe I should have lost them all as those low parts of land seem to abound with some kind of minerals that causes the water to be so brackish that it is neither good for Man nor Beast and has a great tendency to infect the Sheep with the Rot."

Obviously Rowland was a solid breeder and his answers were both informative and insightful. Notable was his terse response to question 6, where he appears to have a shot at those "Gentlemen" who merely appeared to be experts.

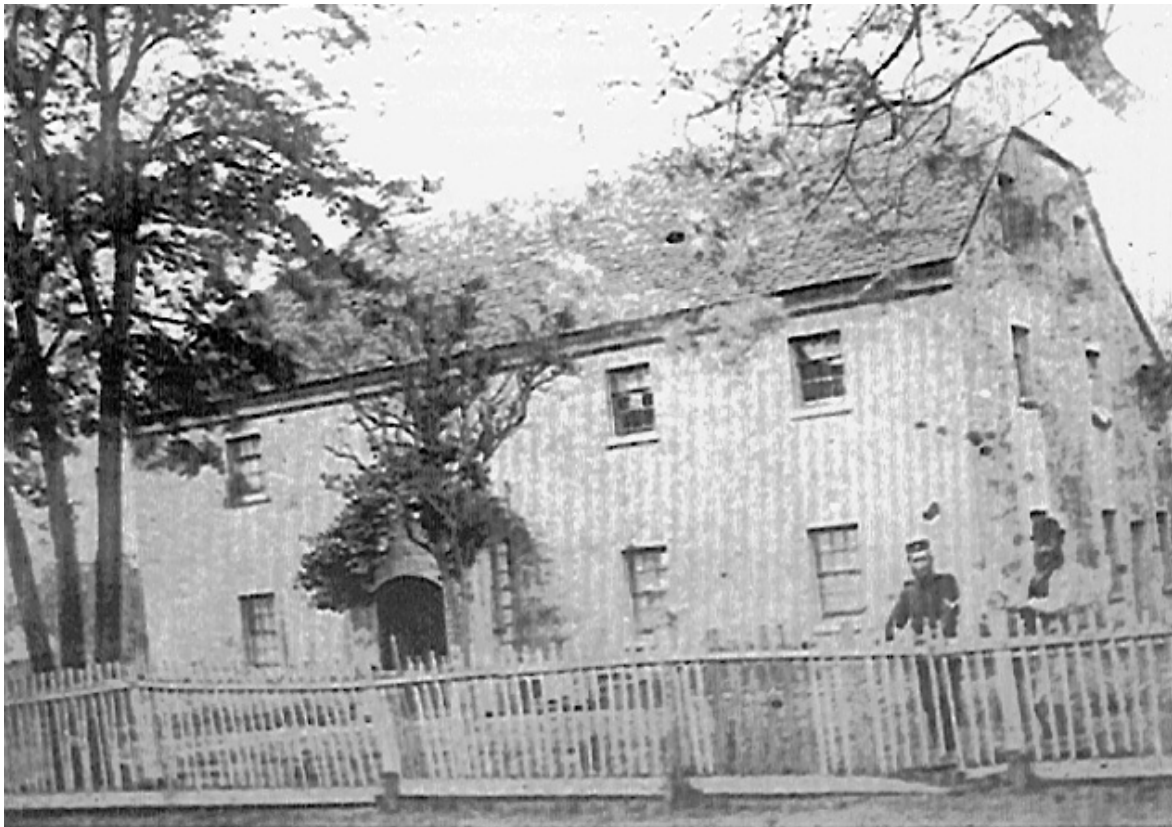
It is worth noting also that the Pure Spanish Sheep referred to was the Spanish Merino and the Cross Breed that Rowland was working on became the staple Merino of the Australian wool industry.

By 1808 Rowland had acquired 1300 acres of land, including a grant of 400 acres on the Nepean at Camden which he called Macquarie Grove, now the site of Camden airport and where Hassall Cottage still exists.

Rowland's farm management skills were shown with his movement of flocks and assessment of water and it was not surprising that he was given the care of others' flocks. It was clear that Rowland had learned a great deal about sheep farming and was using his knowledge and observations to good effect.

In 1807 he even expanded into horse breeding, having established stables which were also used for Sunday and Friday evening religious services. He had a three year-old stallion named Northumberland's Son with which he planned to service 40 mares in a season at three pounds each.

Many of these commercial activities were frowned on by his former preaching companion, William Pascoe Crook, who criticised Rowland for his entrepreneurial interests. He persisted, however, and by 1820 he held 3000 acres around Parramatta, Dundas, Prospect, Mulgrave Place and which included 400 acres at Cook and 400 acres at Bringelly - which Rowland had



Picture 3.10. This photo of Rowland Hassall's house in Parramatta was taken in 1870, two years after the death of his son Thomas, who had inherited it. The four-acre property was sub-divided and sold and the house demolished.

called Coventry after his birthplace.

In November 1810, the newly appointed Governor Macquarie made his first inspection of the interior of the colony and was accompanied at various times by Rowland. The first occasion was at the farm of Mrs King on South Creek, where Rowland acted as her agent looking after 700 head of horned cattle. In his diaries, Macquarie noted that they were "*in very high condition*".

Rowland returned to their camp, where he dined with the party before returning to Mrs King's farm. Six days later he joined them again on the Hawkesbury River and accompanied the Governor on a tour of Seven Hills and Toongabbie while the rest of the party went by carriage back to Parramatta.

In February 1813 Rowland applied for the position of Superintendent of Government Stock, seemingly a most unlikely occupation for a man with his background, a fact which he appeared to acknowledge as he said: "*I flatter myself I should -find no difficulty in paying due attention to ... [the position] by having an active person under my direction, which we can easily find*". It was not until March 1814 that Macquarie appointed him to the post at a salary of £100 per year, and there he remained until 1819, assisted by his son, Samuel.

This position put Rowland in control of the Cowpastures, the most extensive run in the colony. Some years earlier a small herd of cattle sent out by the King had broken through some fences and wandered off in search of better pastures. A large reward was offered for anyone who found them, but it was some years later than an eccentric poet wandered off into the bush and stumbled over them. They had multiplied considerably. The area in which they were found became known as The Cowpastures and includes the areas now known as Camden and Cobbitty.

With his new position, Rowland was responsible for the distribution of cattle and for the maintenance of the herds. He accepted cattle in payment for debts owed to the government. He decided which cattle were to be slaughtered and, after the establishment of the herds on the Bathurst plains, arranged those cattle to be brought back over the Blue Mountains. He built stockyards, a mill and a residence for the Principal Overseer at the Cowpastures. He valued the stockyards built at Bathurst by William Cox which the government wished to buy. He fenced areas for the keeping of cattle at Rooty Hill and built there house and offices for the accommodation of the Principal Overseer of Government stock.

In April 1815 Governor Macquarie and his wife took their carriage on a journey on Cox's new road over the Blue Mountains to Bathurst. From Parramatta to the first depot after the Nepean River, Rowland Hassall accompanied the Governor. At Emu Plains Macquarie inspected the government herd of young heifers gathered specially in the government stockyards there by Rowland.

On the way back, Macquarie stopped overnight at Mrs King's farm on the Nepean River, which was still being managed by Rowland, who provided Macquarie and his party with a "*most excellent dinner*".

Six months later, Macquarie toured the Cowpastures district with eight others, including Rowland, his friend William Cox, Surveyor General John Oxley and Major Antill. The Oxley and Antill families would later become related through marriage.

During the journey, Macquarie visited Rowland's farm on the Nepean, which he described as "*very finely situated and beautiful*" and was delighted that Rowland had called the farm *Macquarie Grove*. The party stayed there overnight, having spent eight hours on horseback covering 30 miles, then had dinner in the farmhouse (now known as *Hassall Cottage*).

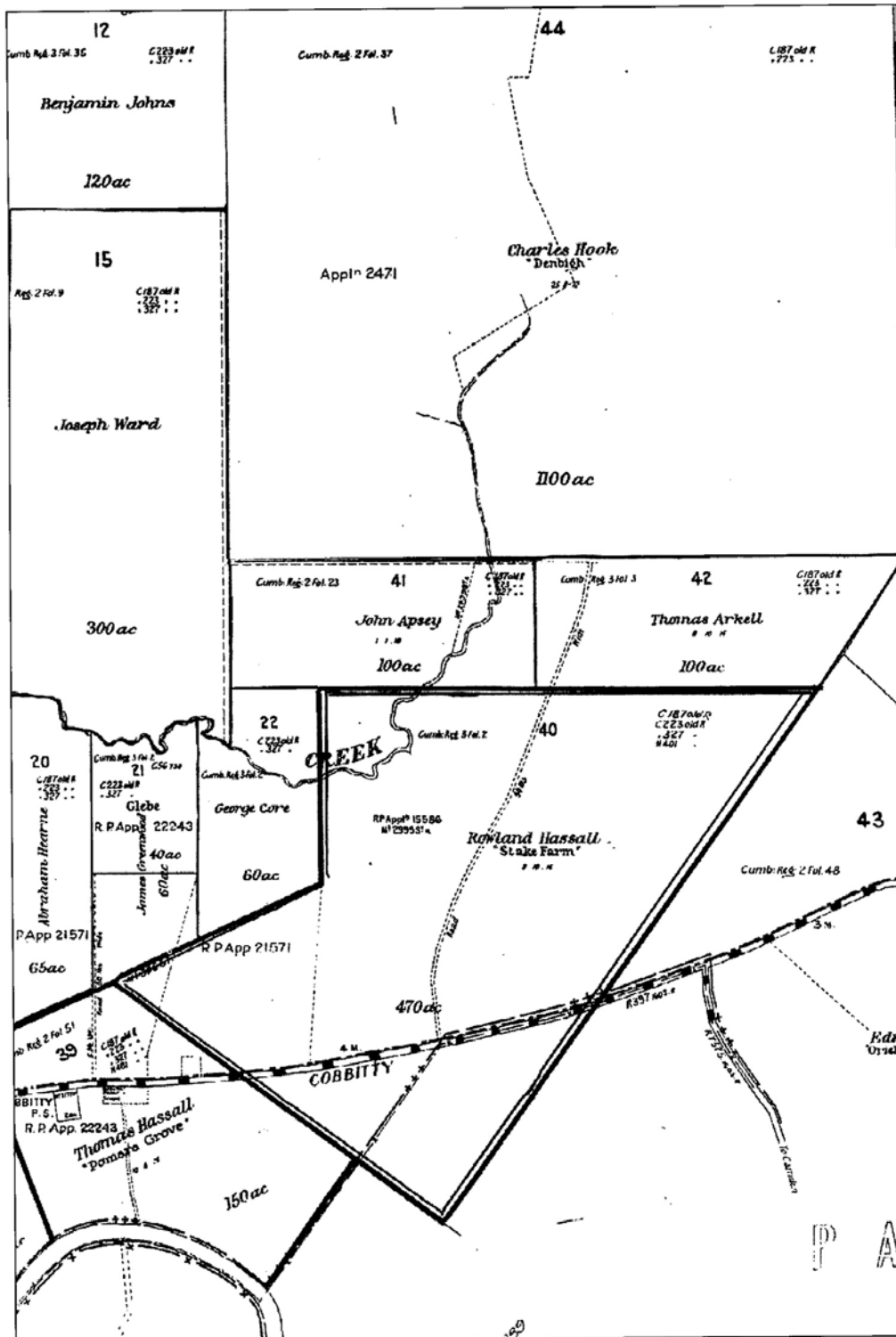
The following morning being Sunday, Divine Service was performed on the verandah of the house and it was attended by the whole party and the Hassall family. That same morning, as Macquarie recorded in his journal, his favourite greyhound, Oscar, died there "*in great agony*" and the Governor "*ordered him to be buried in a part of the farm of Macquarie Grove*".

The party continued its tour that day and returned to *Macquarie Grove* for the night before heading out to the Cook and Bringelly districts.

That same year Rowland went to Bathurst to inspect the government herds there. The weather was very cold, with strong winds and sleet. While they were sleeping at the Jamieson Valley, the party had a fright when William Lawson woke them at 2am to seek refuge:

"When Mr Lawson entered the Store room where we slept we were nearly all aff-righted at his appearance what with his meagre face, being wet, cold, & starved with a blanket over his shoulders, in the dead time of night & in such a solitary place you cannot imagine what thoughts occupied our minds but the most dismal of all was the dreadful account he gave of the Season and country we had to go thro' he pointed out that the snow a few miles ahead was 2 Inches deep, that the road to Bathurst was so boggy that no one could pass, that it had rained every day & that never in all his life had he gone thro' such labour hardship and fatigue. That the frost & cold was so intense, that it was unbearable, that thro' the Dreadful frost & intense cold a great number of Government Cows & Calves had died, & further that it would be impossible to keep Cattle over the mountains unless they were supported through the winter by artificial food. From these and similar observations, Your Excellency will perceive that we must be much discouraged in our future journey".

Rowland found that Lawson's report was indeed too true for there were many losses of cattle. He therefore shifted the remainder of the herd to a warmer site at Glenroy near Mount York. He continued his journey to Bathurst and then set out to examine the Fish River and Campbells River areas for suitable grazing lands. Generally he was pleased with what he saw and was very impressed with William Cox's sheep in the vicinity.



Picture 3. 11. Rowland Hassall's 470-acre *Stoke Farm* (labelled "Stake") on the Cobbitty Creek just out of Camden. Adjoining it is Thomas Hassall's *Pomare Grove* of 150 acres and to the north is the 1100-acre *Denbigh* of Charles Hook, which was later purchased by Thomas.

Rowland found Bathurst was covered in a blanket of snow and was delighted by the sight, as he wrote:

"It was like a winter's day in the month of January in England."

Even during such a journey, Rowland felt it necessary to stop on Sunday morning at Bathurst and to gather all together in the Soldiers Hut for divine service: *"Our congregation was small but I thought the Lords day should not be forgotten altogether..."*

At times the work of Superintendent of Government Stock was fraught with danger and Rowland wrote to Governor Macquarie giving a graphic account of terror during the floods on the Nepean River in March 1819. On a day when the flood waters were raging and high, distress guns were heard, so Samuel Otoo Hassall, three workmen and a constable took the government boat down the river towards Macarthur's wharf. There on the flats they saw two men stranded near their stacks of wheat and up to their armpits in water. The boat was manoeuvred near them and the men taken on board. As they tried to row to high ground one of the oars fouled and the boat was rushed by the raging torrent into a tree, throwing all the occupants into the river. Two who could not swim struggled to trees and climbed into them and there they remained until rescued much later. The others struggled out of their clothes and

"...swam to the high lands, being just saved in their bare skins, and some of them much bruised and hurt, and so weak that they were not able to stand: being thus situated I was thankful that so many lives were spared, and my dear son's in the number..."

Constable Salter did not survive.

In June 1819 Rowland made his last inspection of the Bathurst area as Superintendent of Government Stock. Once again there were heavy rains and the rivers were all running high. Here he completed a muster of the stock - 4 bulls, 7 working oxen, 209 feeding bullocks, 30 steers, 116 male calves, 286 cows, 60 heifers, 112 female calves, a total of 822 head of horned cattle, 5 horses and 5 wether sheep. He was very satisfied with their condition.

He recommended to Macquarie the building of a new station along the Campbell River and suggested that the herd should be enhanced with more cattle from Emu Plains. He commented on destruction to foliage by caterpillars at the foot of Mount York, the same kind of destruction as he had observed at Emu Plains. He also ordered the removal of privately owned herds on land set aside for government stock.

There was a nasty accident when some of his party attempted to swim horses across the Fish River to go to the Plough Inn on the other side and one of the horses was swept away. The horse was not recovered but the man was rescued with great difficulty.

On 17 July 1819, George Johnston (Junior) was appointed to succeed Rowland as Superintendent of Government Stock.

In political matters Rowland had aligned himself with the supporters of Bligh and was a signatory to petitions in Bligh's support. He deplored Johnston's treatment of Bligh and the subsequent unrest in the colony, particularly the increased lack of law and order - even the *"present Chief Constable carts his firewood out of roads close to the church doors during Divine Service"*.

During the period of the rebel regime, Rowland was concerned that honest merchants would be discouraged from importing goods into the colony. He was distressed at the treatment meted out by those in power to the merchant Robert Campbell, where his son Thomas

worked briefly as a clerk. Rowland held Campbell (who later founded Canberra) in high regard and said:

"Those who have suffered through the revolution met with a humane friend in Robert Campbell, esquire, who is always foremost to help the distressed and rejected".



Picture 3. 12. This is Hassall Cottage, the original house built at Rowland's Macquarie Grove property of 400 acres granted to him by Governor Macquarie in 1810. Three years later Macquarie stayed there for two nights. The cottage was renovated in 1932 using materials from the original stables and has since been extended.

He welcomed the arrival of Macquarie as the new governor and wrote: *"I do not know whether the colony could have had a better man for Governor"*. His loyalty to the established order was evident when he attended ceremonies to mourn the death of George III and signed a proclamation on the accession of King George IV in 1820.

Rowland engaged in many other activities. In March 1804 he was a sergeant in the Loyal Parramatta Association of Volunteers. He was elected in 1814 as a committee member of the New South Wales Philanthropic Society for the Protection and Civilization of such of the Natives of the South Sea Islands who may arrive at Port Jackson. In 1816 he was on the committee of the Institution for Civilisation, Care and Education of Aborigines. In December 1814 he was appointed to the committee of the Native Institution, which had been started by his friend and fellow missionary, William Shelley. Thereafter he was involved with the Institution as manager of the government allowances and he supported Mrs Shelley when she took on the Institution after her husband's death.

Rowland served many times in the public interest. He gave evidence at the inquests into the deaths of George Patfield, William Sneed and Thomas Flannigan. He was used by the Governor to read General Orders at the various stations at which he preached. He was on a committee to survey and value lands occupied by Captain Kemp at Parramatta. He built a drain and tunnel from George Street to the river at Parramatta. He acted as surety for James Smith for the completion of the church and tower at Liverpool.

In November 1818 some citizens expressed disquiet that a recently arrived convict ship had carried, as well as convicts, goods which were to be sold in the colony as an investment by the shipowners. What concerned the citizens was that the goods had been prohibited entry because convict ships were not allowed to carry such cargo which would take space better employed for bringing convicts. The concerned citizens, of whom Rowland Hassall was one, argued that there was a need for British-made goods in the colony. They suggested that vessels of 150 tons burden should be permitted to trade with the colony and bring in British goods. The ships could then be used to take wool back to England. Macquarie was asked to convey this request to the ministers in England.

One of his descendants, the distinguished if controversial historian, Professor Manning Clark, wrote of Rowland Hassall in his book 'A History of Australia':

"There he quickly won a reputation for religion and piety by preaching the gospel in all the districts of the colony; he began, too, to acquire property, both of which activities won him the esteem of the Reverend Samuel Marsden. When Marsden was dejected by the fate of the soul of a negro convicted of rape in November 1804, Rowland comforted him. When Marsden left for England in 1807, Rowland acted as his agent. By 1808, Rowland had acquired one thousand three hundred acres of land, including a grant of four hundred acres on the Nepean at Camden. Despite his high calling neither his charity nor his loving kindness were very fully developed, and for the lack of these qualities he was often reproved by the convicts to whom he lectured on Christian qualities".

Nevertheless, others thought of him as pious and benevolent and a worthy preacher, although his friend and fellow missionary, William Shelley, in a letter to the London Missionary Society wrote that he had noticed that *"Bro Hassall still continues to preach, and I am sorry to add with as little appearance of success"*. It is not clear whether this is a reflection of Rowland's skills or a comment on the citizens of the colony. Whatever the case, Rowland had not set himself an easy task.

Rowland Hassall died at Parramatta on 28 August 1820 and was buried in St John's Cemetery. He was described at the time as *"a gentleman universally beloved as a pious, benevolent and valuable member of society"*.

His will was written on the day he died of catarrhal fever, an epidemic which within days carried away two of his grandchildren as well, when he was *"weak in body but of sound disposing mind and memory thanks be unto almighty God"*.

Rowland left to his son, Thomas, Stoke Farm of 400 acres, Arkill's Farm of 100 acres and Hearne's Farm of 65 acres, all situated in the District of Cook (the Camden area), and Rossiter Farm of 36 acres and McGIade's Farm of 30 acres on the Hawkesbury River at Mulgrave Place. To his second son, Samuel Otoo, Rowland left the most mature property, Macquarie Grove of 400 acres in the District of Cook. To his third son, Jonathan, he left Cubbady of 500 acres in the District of Cook. To his youngest son, James, he left Ward's Farm of 300 acres and Apseys Farm of 100 acres, James Blackman's Farm of 40 acres and George Carr's Farm of 60 acres all in the District of Cook. To his eldest daughter Maiy Cover Lawiy he left Kirby Corner of 100 acres and Horne Farm of 100 acres, both in the District of Dundas. To his second daughter Eliza, he left Coventry Farm of 200 acres and Dowedell's Farm of 40 acres both in the District of Bringelly. To his wife, Elizabeth, he left their house at Parramatta with the garden, orchard, premises and paddocks attached to it for her to occupy for the rest of her life and after her death he said it should go to Thomas. Also he left to his wife, Burder Park of 120 acres, Hassall's Farm of 70 acres, Bolger's Farm of 95 acres and Davis Farm of 80 acres, all situated in the District of Parramatta, and after her death these lands should be divided between their children in the proportions decreed by her. To his daughter, Ann, Rowland left Brown's Farm of 50 acres at the foot of Prospect Hill. To Samuel and Jonathan he left town allotments in Liverpool. To his daughter, Mary Cover Lawiy, he

left a house and premises on the north side of George Street, Parramatta which were occupied by John Pitchers. To his daughter, Susannah, he left the house and premises on the south side of George Street, Parramatta, which was used as a place of divine worship and occupied by Edward Hore. He left all his considerable numbers of stock to be equally divided between his wife and eight children. All his plate and household furniture were left to his wife. All the rest of his estate was to be shared equally between his wife and his children. He also made provision for his wife by declaring that an annuity of £100 be obtained from the Macquarie Grove estate which he had willed to his Samuel Otoo, because it was the most valuable of all his lands. He also left a sum of money to his son, Jonathan, for the development of his farms. He appointed as executrix and executors, Elizabeth Hassall, Thomas and Samuel Hassall and his friend, Edward Eagar. He directed that his wife should be guardian of their children who were minors at the time of his death and that they should live with her, being provided for from income from his estate. The will was witnessed by Major West, J. Harris and F. Oakes, a long time friend and fellow missionary.

Whatever else he did, Rowland Hassall certainly prospered in the new colony!

A notice in the Sydney Almanack referred to Rowland's death:

"...Mr Roland Hassall, a gentleman universally beloved as a pious, benevolent and valuable member of society, and who has been a resident in the colony for over twenty years, died August 30th, 1820.

Two lovely babes, from the same cause, quickly followed their honoured and lamented Grandsire, having just looked at this lower world to bid it an eternal farewell".

Elizabeth (Hancox) Hassall

Elizabeth was born on 19 July 1766, the youngest of seven children by John and Ann Hancox, the others being Thomas, Samuel, Abraham, Mary, Susannah and John. Her father - who was also engaged in the weaving of silk ribbons - died at the age of 58 in Coventry while Elizabeth was in Tahiti in 1797.

In July 1819, Elizabeth asked her son Thomas, then in England, to bring her sister Susannah with him when he returned, but it is not known whether he did.

According to her grand-daughter, C.A. Campbell of Dandenong in Victoria, Elizabeth *"had beautiful hands and kept them in fine order. When her father had a special order for ribbons for bridals she finished the tiny edges for him"*.

In 1805 she had the misfortune of breaking her arm when her chaise overturned near Parramatta owing to the horse taking fright. At the time she was carrying her infant (probably six month-old Eliza) who was reported to have been severely hurt.

Elizabeth had been a devoted and busy supporter of her husband's activities. She was famous for her open house and hospitality and was noted as a thrifty housewife renowned for her baking and preserving.

Elizabeth Hassall developed business interests in her own right after the death of her husband. In 1821 eight cows were issued to her in return for premises relinquished by her husband in the service of the government. She became a shareholder in the Bank of New South Wales in 1823. She engaged in philanthropic works by supplying books to the Male Orphan Institution. She assisted Elenor Diggins to a place in the female Orphan Institution and subscribed to a fund to donate money to Arm Curtis after her brewhouse was destroyed.

She constantly was responsible for the supervision of assigned servants and continued to receive them well after her husband's death. In fact her treatment of the family's domestic servants extended into at least one case in which she erected a tombstone in the St Patrick's cemetery at Parramatta inscribed: "*JOHN CORMICHAN departed this life 23rd 1828 aged 47 years A faithful servant to Mr Roland Hafsall and Family 12 years*"

She was affected by the robbery from her premises by Job Smith, a former servant who was later tried in 1822 by the bench of Magistrates and sentenced to 100 lashes and fourteen days on bread and water. In 1822 two others, Edward McCabe and James Martin, were convicted of fraudulently obtaining sheep from the Hassalls.



Picture 3.13.

Elizabeth (Hancox) Hassall (1766-1834)

Wife of Rowland Hassall

This portrait is unsigned but is attributed to William Griffith, who lived for a time with the Hassalls in Parramatta

In 1825, her son Thomas petitioned the Governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, on behalf of his widowed mother and his sisters, Eliza, Susannah and Ann. They were co-owners of 4000 sheep and 4000 head of horned cattle for which they had no pasturage of their own either by Grant or Ticket of Occupation. He asked that they should be given a Ticket of Occupation for land on Warwick Plains, 50 miles south-west of Bathurst on which to run their stock. Later he petitioned Lord Bathurst for more pasturage for their 35 horses, 600 head of horned cattle and 3,500 breeding sheep. He stated that, through lack of proper pasturage the year before, £5000 worth of ewes had been lost and the losses would have been greater if they had not been able to use land granted to his brother-in-law, William Walker, for temporary pasturage.



Picture 3.14. Hassall Cottage from the air soon after world War 2. The huge Kurrajong trees were planted by Samuel Otoo and his wife Lucy, who inherited the property.

Elizabeth Hassall was part of a closely knit group of women who:

"Brought affection and compassion to their role of free wives; who made their contribution to the King era and helped mark it as something new, because, for the first time, the number of women was great enough to give the community, though still small and extremely primitive, a balance and stability it had not possessed before".

Her courage in going to Tahiti with her

husband and her encouragement of her family as they prospered reveal a remarkable woman.

Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall had four sons and five daughters: Thomas, who was born in 1794 and died in 1868 and who married Ann Marsden, eldest daughter of Reverend Samuel Marsden; Samuel Otoo, who was born in 1796 and died in 1830 and who married Lucy Mileham; Jonathan, who was born in 1798 and who married Mary Rouse; Mary Cover, who was born in 1799 and died in 1825 and who married Rev Walter Lawry; James, who was born in 1802 and died in 1862 and who married Catherine Payne Lloyd; Eliza Cordelia, who was born in 1804 and who married Rev William Walker; Susannah Marsden, who was born in 1806 and died in 1890 and who married William Shelley Jr; Ann, who was born in 1808 and married Robert Mackay Campbell; and Elizabeth, who was born in 1810 and died in 1812.



Picture 3.15. Parramatta in 1812.

All the sons engaged in rural pursuits, although Thomas' main activity was that of minister of the Church of England.

Three of Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall's children were married in a famous triple wedding ceremony at St John's, Parramatta on 22 November 1819: Samuel Otoo Hassall married Lucy Mileham; Jonathan Hassall married Mary Rouse; and Mary Cover Hassall married Reverend Walter Lawry. According to Eric Ramsden, writing in the Sydney Morning Herald in 1934:

"The newlyweds heard four addresses that day – two from the minister, Mr Cross, and two from old Rowland. The patriarch of the Hassall clan composed some verses to the tune, 'Adoration', which the happy Mary, so much in love with her 'good, pious Lawry', copied and sent to brother Thomas".

Elizabeth Hassall died on 11 February 1834 at her son James' property Matavai, which he had bought from his brother Jonathan. Later the same year Jonathan, mentally tormented by his own financial plight, killed himself.

Sacred
to the Memory of
Mr. ROWLAND HASSALL
one of the first missionaries appointed
to the South Sea Islands
after upwards of 22 years residence in
this Colony walking in the Fear of God
and the esteem of Good men
He died in Peace
on the 29th of August 1820 in the 52nd year
of his Age

Also 3 days after was interred in
the same vault with its grandfather
The first born daughter of the
Revd. WALTER & MARY LAURY
Aged 13 days

Also 5 days after its grandfather was
interred in the same vault ROWLAND JAMES the
First born son of Mr SAML. OTOO & LUCY
HASSALL
Aged 12 days

Insatiate archer could not one suffice
Thy shaft flew thrice and thrice our peace was
slain
And Thrice! Ere since yon moon had fill'd her
horn

And the remains of the infant son of
JONOTHAN and MARY HASSALL
who died January 8th 1828

Also
ELIZ HASSALL
relict of ROWd. HASSALL
Who died 10th Feby. 1834 aged 65

Elizabeth was buried in the same grave as her husband in St John's Cemetery, Parramatta. It is a sandstone altar (2ft x 3ft x 6ft) on a sandstone plinth (3ins x 4ft x 6ft 1in).

Her will, made out just four weeks before her death, honoured the wish of her husband by leaving the house at Parramatta to Thomas and to divide the Parramatta properties named *Burder Park*, *Hassall's Farm*, *Bolger's Farm* and *David Farm* - which had been combined into a single 365-acre property called Burder Park - between their children. Elizabeth directed that this property be sub-divided into six lots, complete with roads and such, to be selected by the children in descending order of age. All her sheep and cattle were to be sold for the benefit of her daughters and grand-daughters, but the first year's clip of wool from the flock was to be sold with half the proceeds going to the London Missionary Society and the other half to her relatives back in England (brothers John and Abraham Hancox and two nieces, both named Elizabeth). Her stock of horses and money were to be divided equally among her children. A seven-acre block of land in Macquarie St, Parramatta was left to her son James while a plot of land bounded by Macquarie, George and Charles Streets in Parramatta (presumably part of the original house block) was to be held in trust by Thomas for the benefit of her grand-daughters Elizabeth Henrietta Walker and Susannah Matilda Anna Walker. The will was executed by her son Thomas and son-in-law William Shelley.

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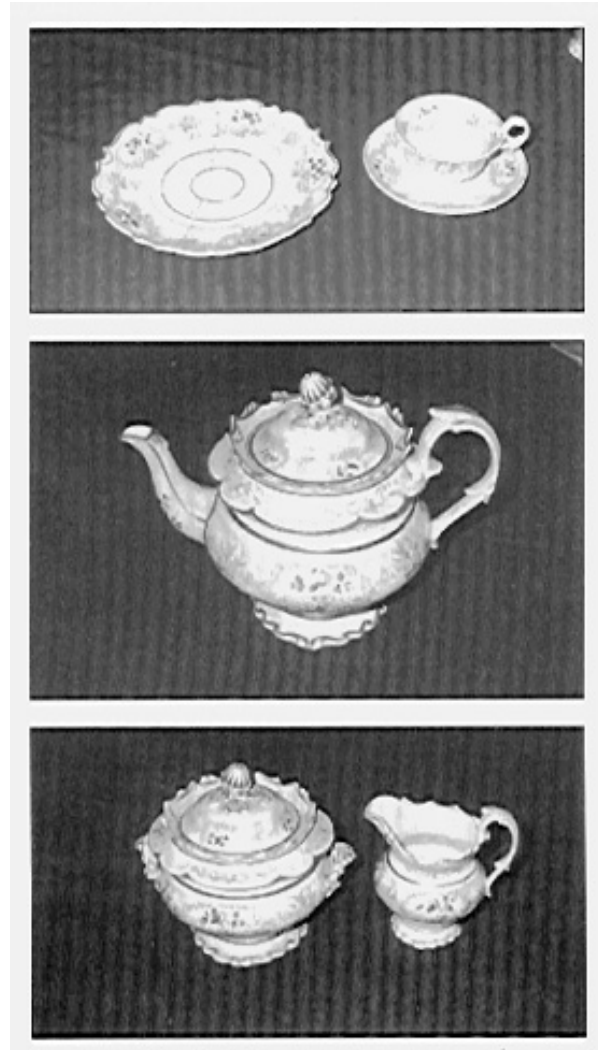
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Haweis Papers



Picture 3.16. This is a crockery set believed to belong to Elizabeth Hassall. It was made in England and is said to be "cheap". It is now in the possession of a Samuel Otoo descendant who lives at Hassall Grove, a suburb west of Sydney.

Sydney Morning Herald

M.H. Ellis, *The Shorthorn in Australia*

Bathurst National Advocate, article by C.A. Campbell

Sydney Gazette

Rev J.F. Cover, *Gospel Magazine*

Bill Wannan, *Very Strange Tales, The Turbulent Times of Samuel Marsden*, (1962)



Picture 3.17. The grave of Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall (left) at St John's cemetery in Parramatta (see inscription on a previous page). Beside it is the grave of his friend and fellow missionary William Shelley, and behind them are the remains of another of the Duff missionaries, Francis Oakes.



Rev. Thomas Nassall (1794-1868)
The Galloping Parson

Chapter 4

AA - Thomas Hassall



Thomas Hassall was born in Coventry between two and three in the afternoon of 29 May 1794 and accompanied his parents to Tahiti on the Duff. He is depicted with his mother and brother in the front of Robert Smirke's painting *The Cession of Matavai*, completed in 1829 as a special gift to Captain James Wilson, the skipper of the Duff. Then Thomas would have been about three years old.

After the family's arrival at Parramatta in 1798, Thomas was educated in Parramatta and received the best education available at the time. When he left school he worked as a clerk in the offices of Robert Campbell and Captain James Birnie. In fact he was so well regarded by Birnie that in 1810 when Birnie left for a trip to South Africa, he left his business in the hands of the 15 year-old Thomas and Richard Jones.

Thomas grew up in a devout and religious household and was clearly influenced by the missionary zeal of his father. He opened a Sunday School in his parent's house in May 1813, the first such school in Australia. The school grew rapidly and Thomas had to employ more teachers, so wrote a manual, *Requirements and rules for persons engaging themselves as teachers in the Parramatta Sunday school in 1816*. This was printed by the Mission Press, which was set up in his George Street home by his father.

The Sunday School lasted for many years and as time went by his younger sisters including Susanna and her friend, Elizabeth Oakes, were recruited as teachers. It grew to 150 students and had to be transferred to St John's and the direct supervision of Marsden. A plaque commemorating that first Sunday School in Australia now stands on the site of Rowland's house, on the corner of George and Charles Streets, Parramatta.

When Thomas returned from England in 1822 he examined the children of the Sunday School and then took them to his house and presented them with prizes "Medals, books, tracts and other appropriate rewards, many of which were brought by Mr Hassall from England for the express purpose". When the New South Wales Sunday School Institution was founded by his father and others in 1815, Thomas became its superintendent and secretary. The role of the dissenters in the movement was resented by Rev Samuel Marsden, who persuaded Thomas to move the Sunday school to St John's Church and tried to pull Thomas away from the movement.

*well the best was here - We expect
 James down to day - to meet the
 but that the result will be I know
 not - I seldom or ever engage in
 the temporal affairs of others -
 I suppose George will (if not when
 he being with his daughter - My best
 remembrance to them & James Antone
 to Kate & James - & the rest - how
 many I cannot recollect - I shall
 like very much to see them all
 again but I almost fear it will
 be difficult you come up - With
 best wishes & hope I pray that
 our next meeting may be further
 on the way or in the bright world
 where where there will be no
 more partings or separations for
 ever - I trust as you see in how
 as we are bound to part -
 to you - -*

Picture 4.02. A sample of Thomas Hassall's writing, with his signature at the bottom. This was a letter to his daughter Marianne.

The missionaries who had shared the journey to Australia and who remained close in the new colony had long hoped that Thomas Hassall would marry William Henry's daughter Sarah, they being the two eldest children of the mission. Thomas did propose to her but she rejected him and married Dr William Bland, a marriage which was not happy as she was very soon unfaithful to her husband, who sued an officer of the East India Company for damages. Sarah, who had been raised in Tahiti and had become accustomed to their sexual freedom, left the colony and returned to England where it was thought she became a prostitute. At age 16, she had been described by fellow missionary Henry Bicknell as *"drunk and a horrid blasphemer as if she had been used to it for 50 years. She wishes the bible in the fire and all of us in hell ... She also plays the whore in her father's house."* Altogether a most unsuitable person to have been considered by Thomas.



Figure 4.03. Rev Samuel Marsden took a great interest in Thomas Hassall, guided him into the ministry and must have been delighted when Thomas married his eldest daughter Anne.

Thomas' religious interests increased under the influence of Marsden, who encouraged him to enter the Anglican ministry. There was nowhere for this first Australian candidate for ordination to study except in Britain, so in 1817 he sailed in the *Kangaroo*, for which he was provided with a passage but was very clearly not to be victualled at the expense of the Crown, to return to the land of his birth. It was an arduous trip which took some 10 months to reach England. He carried with him 400 letters to be delivered to various addresses from friends and family in the Colony.

His departure on 19 March was the scene of a farewell gathering at his parents' home in the orchard where *"not a dry eye could be seen in the whole assembly"*, his father wrote. Mrs Marsden was so overcome that she left in a hurry and her daughter, Anne, who was later to marry Thomas, apologised for her mother and sent to Thomas some of her mother's pickles and preserves and took the opportunity to ask if there were any particular young children in his Sunday School that he wished she might pay special attention to. Thomas' departure thus stimulated a lengthy and voluminous correspondence between his family and friends in Australia, most of which is now preserved in the Hassall Correspondence in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

Samuel Marsden recommended Thomas to the man Marsden named his son after, Rev Charles Simeon of Cambridge, where he was educated. Rev Simeon then arranged with the Bishop of St David's to place him under the tutelage of the Rev John Williams, vicar of

Lampeter in Wales.

Charles Simeon Marsden also studied at Lampeter, but returned home as 'Australia's first university drop-out' and became a farmer at Mamre, which he inherited from his father. Charles enjoyed a happy life and Thomas' son James Hassall wrote of many good times at Mamre, but he was not a good manager and joined the long list of people facing the Bankruptcy Courts in 1842. But James stayed loyal to the family and many years later bought Charles' widow, Elizabeth (Brabyn) Marsden, what is believed to be the first ear trumpet in Australia to help her failing hearing.

Thomas studied at Lampeter College for two years but lacked a 'title to orders'. A letter from Mrs Macquarie referring to his future ministry in New South Wales was accepted as 'title' and he was ordained deacon on 15 April 1821 and priest in June. His orders were signed by King George IV.

Thomas returned to Sydney in the *Mary* and on 3 February 1822 preached his first Australian sermon at St John's, Parramatta, where he remained as Marsden's curate until 1824.

On 12 August 1822 he married Marsden's eldest daughter, Anne, who was born at sea on 2 March 1794 when her parents were on their way to Australia. She was reportedly so small that she was carried ashore in Sydney in a handkerchief. Anne was educated in England, having been taken there in 1800 by Rev James Fleet Cover, another of the South Sea Island missionaries and a relation of Thomas'. She returned to Australia in 1810.

In June 1824 Marsden persuaded Governor Brisbane to appoint Thomas chaplain to the penal settlement at Port Macquarie. This Brisbane did at a salary of £250 per year and authorised Thomas to build a church there. In December 1824 the foundation stone of St Thomas' Church was laid but Thomas did not see its completion because he was appointed in 1826 to the Bathurst district.

His time at Port Macquarie was not entirely successful because his attempts to ameliorate convict conditions met with opposition. His frustration must have increased when all his library was lost on the *Henrietta*, which was wrecked on its way to Sydney carrying Thomas' furniture and possessions. His land at Port Macquarie on which he had planted an orchard was later sold to D.A.C.G. Bowerman for £20.



Picture 4. 1 Denbigh from the side in the 1860s, showing the three-level 'Hassall Winn'

In the Bathurst district, Thomas, now officially appointed a colonial chaplain by royal warrant, lived on his property called Lampeter at O'Connell Plains, where the family lived in a house of sod walls of black clay stuccoed with lime and with a grass thatched roof.

A frightening episode was experienced there when a tribe of Aborigines, desperate to escape from a violent

attack by another tribe led by an Aboriginal called Saturday, rushed

for safety to the Hassall home and crowded into all the rooms and the loft. When Saturday and his group did appear, Thomas stepped from his house with a gun and said he would shoot any who came forward. He told them that if they settled their differences he would shoot a bullock for them for a feast. This offer was accepted and the members of the warring tribes enjoyed a merry feast together.

At *Lampeter* Thomas built a small chapel which he called Salem Chapel and held regular services there. His Salem chapel remained a centre of worship for many years and in 1835, presumably to regularise its use as such, Bishop Broughton announced that he had set aside £80 for O'Connell

Plains Chapel on "condition that Mr Hassall will secure its being permanently set apart as a place of worship". It became, appropriately, St Thomas.

Thomas also preached in a barn at Kelso which had been opened as a church in 1825. Thomas worked at the Holy Trinity Church at Kelso and acted as locum tenens for Rev John Espy Keane, who had been appointed to the parish in 1825 but had returned to Sydney in 1826 for his wife's health. Thomas remained at Kelso until 1827 and during that time opened a parochial school.

In March 1827 he was appointed to the Cowpastures, a new parish which he described as "Australia beyond Liverpool". He stayed with his brother Samuel at *Macquarie Grove* looking for a suitable property on which to build before purchasing from the estate of Charles Hook (who had been the partner of Thomas' former employer, Robert Campbell, at Sydney Cove) the large 1100 acre estate at Cobbitty which he named Denbigh and which became his headquarters. He paid £1500 for the property. Ironically, Hook and his wife had also stayed with Samuel at *Macquarie Grove* while their house (which was to become Denbigh) was being built in 1818.



Picture 4. 06. The Heber Chapel was built by Thomas when he was first posted to Cobbitty, using materials he had brought to build a house. In recent years it has been renovated at a cost of \$80,000 and it stands proudly alongside St Paul's Church.

In 1828, when his clerical salary was £255, Thomas built Heber Chapel on his 150-acre grant in Cobbitty called *Pomare Grove* (named after the chief of Tahiti) which backed onto the Nepean River. This chapel was named after Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, who was responsible for the Australian church until 1836 when William Grant Broughton became the Bishop of Australia.

The Heber chapel was built using bricks and timber

Thomas had brought with him to build a home, which were surplus to requirements after he

bought the established Denbigh property and added the 'Hassall wing'. The chapel, which was dedicated by Rev Samuel Marsden on 30 November 1828, still stands and has been recently restored. It served until the present St Paul's church was built in 1842. When Bishop Broughton consecrated the church on 5 April 1842, Thomas was absent due to illness. Legend has it that, as no flag was provided for the ceremony, Anne Hassall improvised one from her large, plaid carriage rug.

At first Thomas' extensive parish included Goulburn and Illawarra. Known as the 'Gallop Parson', his circuit included Cobbitty, Berrima, Bong Bong and Goulburn, a route which often took him over the Abercrombie Ranges. He was a good bushman and always rode good horses, very safely in what he described as his "easy chair". It is said that, except on two occasions when there were accidents, he never missed a scheduled service at any of these places in 40 years. Along the way he stayed in



Picture 4. 07. Thomas built many churches, including St Thomas, Mulgoa.

homesteads and performed marriages and christenings as he went.

He built churches all around his district and created new parishes which were in time settled - All Saints' at Sutton Forrest (1830), St Thomas', Mulgoa (1836), School House, Camden (1838), Narellan School Church (1839), St Mary Magdalen Church, South Creek (1840) and of course, St Paul's in Cobbitty (1842). Most of these were consecrated by Bishop Broughton.



Picture 4. 08. the stained glass window in St Paul's dedicated to the memory of Rev Thomas Hassall, the church's founder.

In 1833 he was relieved of the Goulburn charge when Rev John Vincent was appointed to All Saints. Then in 1838 St Thomas', Mulgoa, through the efforts of Thomas' life-long friend, George Cox, was made the centre of another parish under Rev T.C. Makinson. The Cox family - George, Henry and Edward, the three sons of Lt Cox - played a huge role at Mulgoa, providing the rectory grounds and the church grounds on which the old stone church was built, and they are all buried there.

By 1840 his circuit had been reduced to Heber Chapel, Cabramatta, Vermont, Glenderuel and Mulgoa Forest in Cumberland County and Camden, Stonequarry and The Oaks in Camden County at a salary of £250 per year.

In August 1843 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Archbishop of Canterbury on the recommendation of Bishop Broughton, who held him in high regard.

Like other members of his family, Thomas was financially affected by the 1840s depression. He was a shareholder in the Bank of Australia, which collapsed in 1843, and was forced to sell several properties.

Thomas was also a keen farmer and woolgrower, having received land very early in his life. As early as 1814 he was receiving Government cattle both as routine issue and on credit which could be paid in kind and in 1817 his name was on the list of free settlers to receive land at Bringelly, even though he himself was in England at the time.

As his pastoral interests developed he became widely and affectionately known, especially among squatters, stockmen and shepherds. His knowledge of rural pursuits was recognised when he became a committee member of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales at the Society's inaugural meeting in July 1822. He joined with other pastoralists to petition the British Government to remove an import duty of 3d per pound on Australian wool into England on the grounds that the Australian wool industry was just beginning and could not yet compete with already established European countries.

He farmed at O'Connell Plains near Bathurst, *Denbigh* and also had a cattle station, *Mulgownie*, near Crookwell, where the stockman, a man called Marks, was a strong, well-known character who lived in the substantial stone house equipped with port holes in different places so that his wife could load and fire guns at bushrangers such as Witton and Reynolds who never came. *Mulgownie* was sold in the 1840s.

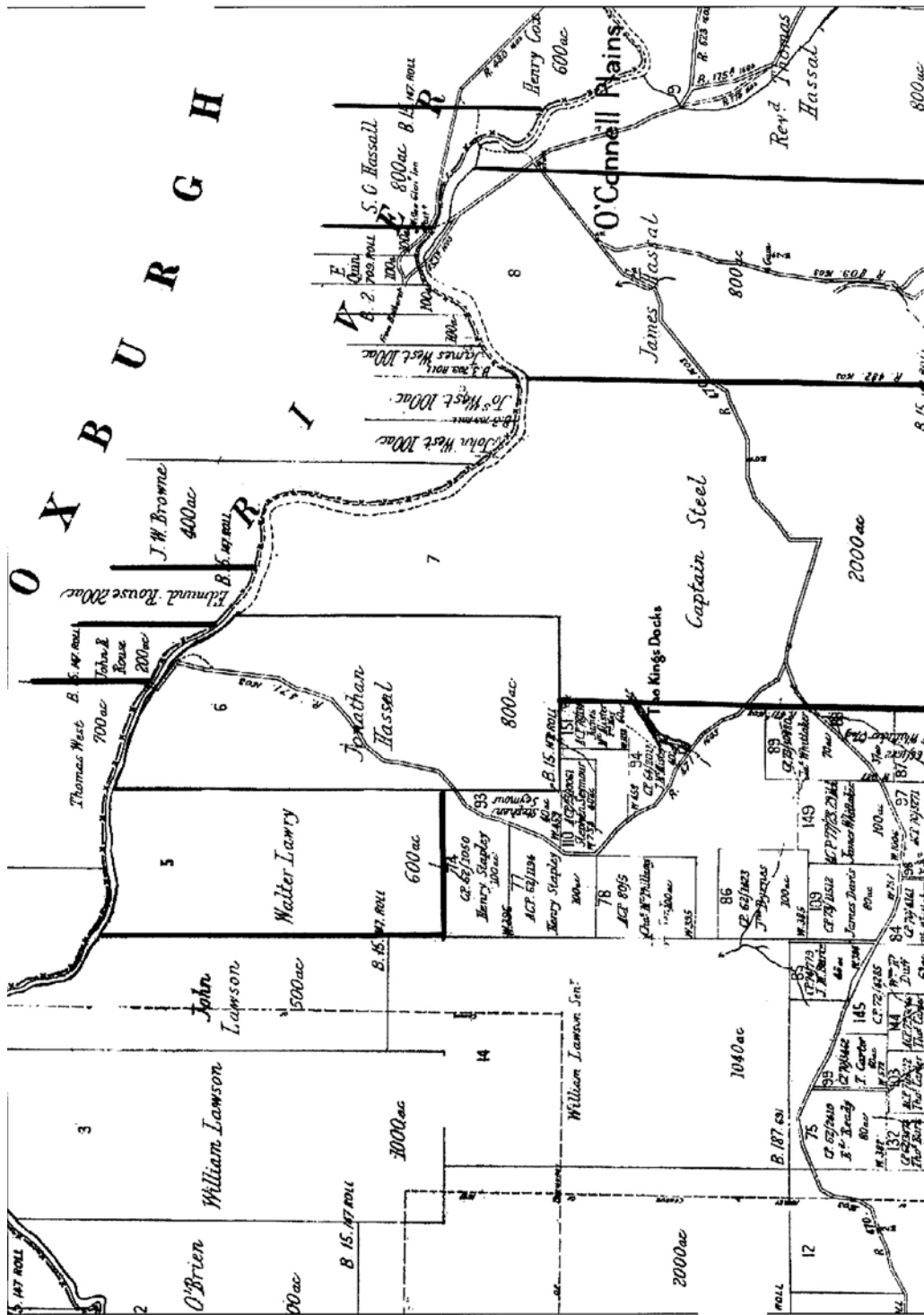
Apart from the nickname of "Gallopington", he was also known as the "Squire of Denbigh", although his parishioners knew him simply as Thomas.

One of Australia's first bush parsons, he knew well the districts of Nattai, Burrogorang, the Mulgoa and Illawarra. He was described as an "*exemplary and diligent*" chaplain providing

"temporal relief, and spiritual instruction" during an influenza epidemic in 1836.

In theology he was a strict Evangelical and co-operated, perhaps because of his upbringing, with Methodists and Dissenters, although it is said that he stood in awe of his father-in-law and never argued with him. His religion was practical rather than theological. He wrote tracts such as 'Jemmy Mullins, the little Irish Sailor Boy' and, while his father may not have been very successful with the convicts years earlier, Thomas had a remarkable record of conversions among the new settlers.

Thomas became a magistrate after having carried out jury duty when he was quite young in 1815.



Picture 4. 10. A map of the land grants at O'Connell Plains near Bathurst, complete with name mis-spellings. At bottom right is Thomas's 800 acres. Also noted are the similarly large grants of his brothers - James, Samuel Otoo and Jonathan - and their brothers-in-law Walter Lawry, Edmund Rouse and John Rouse.

Many convicts were assigned to Thomas over the years and it seemed that he was most careful and benevolent in his treatment of them. He applied for the mitigation of the sentences of four of them in 1822. He supported Jane Boar's petition for the remission of her sentence in 1823 and argued that women from the Female Factory should be allowed to attend church to have their children christened.

In other ways he supported people in trouble. He petitioned for indulgence on behalf of Joseph Cunningham in 1825, donated money to help Ann Curtis after her brewhouse was destroyed, bought a house, for which he was reimbursed, for the Secretary of the Female Orphan Institution, and supported John Watson's petition to attend Divine Worship. It must have been difficult for him when he had to take William Vale to court for failing to pay rent for property he leased from Thomas and also when William Brady was convicted for stealing from him.

In 1826, when Thomas purchased Denbigh, there was a half-finished



Picture 4. 11. Above, a portrait of Thomas Hassall as a young clergyman at Port Macquarie.



Picture 4. 12. Thomas Hassall's four daughters playing croquet in the front of *Denbigh*, soon after the death of their father judging by the black crinolines.

house on it built by the previous owner, Charles Hook. When finished, the house was similar to an Indian bungalow (Hook had lived in India), having two large rooms in the front and a spacious verandah.

At first Thomas employed Aboriginal people to burn off the dead timber on his property and when they had finished a day's work Anne Hassall provided them with a huge meal of soup, hasty pudding, hominy, vegetables and 'sugar-bag', which was made from empty sugar bags soaked in a bucket of water.

Denbigh became a large establishment, almost like a scattered village, with a carpenter (who finished the house for Thomas and then stayed for 50 years), blacksmith, shoemaker, dairy man, gardener, brickmaker and schoolmaster living there in houses made of rammed earth.

Between 12 and 20 convict servants worked from 6am in the summer and from 8am in winter until sundown. Wheat was grown and sold at 8 shillings per bushel, hay at £8 per ton. Horses sold at £60 to £70 each. The convicts were supervised by a Scottish overseer who called them to work in the morning by the sound of a large bullock horn. A vineyard and orange grove flourished in the rich soil and in the grape season a watchman guarded the grapes from local boys.



Picture 4. 13. The family butler, Charlie Dixon, an American negro sent to Thomas by his father-in-law, Rev Samuel Marsden, after being rescued from a sinking ship.



Pictures 4. 14 & 4.15. Some of Thomas Hassall's furniture has survived to this day and can be found at Denbigh. This includes his organ (above) and a couch (below) which the present owner, Mrs McIntosh, found in a sale and bought for 15 shillings (\$ 1.50). It still has the delivery instructions written on the back lining.



A story of one of Thomas' assigned servants was told by his son, James. Connor, a coachman, was well trusted by the family and was very quick-witted. Once Anne Hassall returned from Sydney leaving her trunk behind and it was sent on later by dray. On arrival it was found that the trunk had been broken into and its contents stolen. Connor was sent to investigate and found strips of material

outside a dressmaker's shop which he recognised as belonging to his

mistress. He called the police and the shop owners were arrested. He fell into grace, however, when he was found to have stolen hares and sold them. As a result Connor was given seven years on the Island.

The... of...
 express... colony...
 clergy... abusing their...
 and not carrying out...
 the... property...



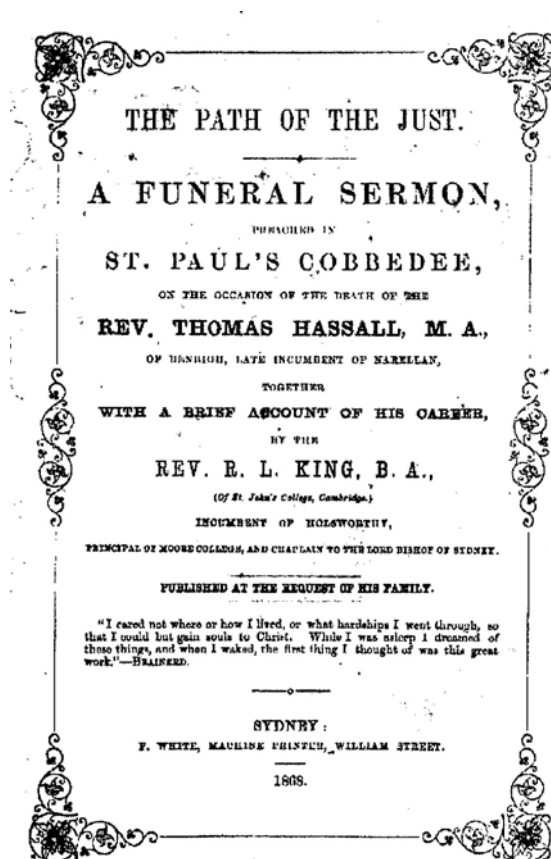
Those with farming interests were singled out and it was decided to limit the land owned by clergy to 80 acres.

But in January 1828, Thomas petitioned Lord Bathurst for a further land grant. In his petition he described how he had inherited land and stock from his father and that he was also responsible for looking after the property and stock of his mother and three sisters. He mentioned that he had already received two grants of land, one of 230 acres and one of 800 acres and on that he depastured 300 head of horned cattle, 20 horses and 2000 breeding sheep. He also said that he kept at least 30 servants of the Crown. He stated that he had received 'two geographical miles' from Sir Thomas Brisbane with the promise that if he kept convicts and improved the land he could expect to receive more. Sir Thomas Brisbane had left before the pledge could be honoured, so Thomas appealed to Bathurst saying that he had spent not less than £1000 on improvements. He also mentioned that for his mother and sisters he had to provide pasturage for 35 horses, 600 head of horned cattle and 3500 breeding ewes and that would have been more if £5000 worth of ewes had not died because of poor pasturage and much more would have been lost without the assistance of his brother-in-law, Rev William Walker, who was able to offer temporary pasturage.

In October 1829 Governor Darling wrote a report on the interests of the clergy and about Thomas, who held 1280 acres, he wrote:

"The case of Revd. Thos Hassall is different. He inherited some land and considerable herds and flocks from his father and became possessed of more by Marriage, the usual method in this Colony where money does not prevail of making settlement on wives and children; and it would be unjust and cruel in the extreme to prevent them from reaping the benefits where the country does not admit of

Picture 4. 16. Thomas was visiting his friend George Cox at Winbourne when he began to feel ill, having been warned by his doctor to cease making such long rides. He died a few days later, aged 73. This is the gatehouse to Winbourne.



any other provision, added to which, Mr Hassall is a very prudent young man, lives in great retirement, and does his Clerical duties with the greatest decorum and punctually throughout a very large District, and entirely to my satisfaction; nor have I had any instance of negligence... I feel no reluctance in granting Mr Hassell one [license] to the extent he requires..."

Other business interests pointed to a prosperous man. He was able to contribute enough funds to purchase the upper stained-glass windows in the new church of St John's at Parramatta which was built in 1855 to replace the original building with which he had been so closely associated in his younger days.

It was said that Thomas named Denbigh in memory of Rev Robert Cartwright who had been born at Denbigh in Shropshire and had been the resident chaplain at the Hawkesbury in 1810. He had been one of Thomas' customers when Thomas worked in the merchant's office in Sydney.

Stories of Denbigh point to it as a happy place. James Hassall remembered that *"birthdays were strictly observed, and games of all kinds thoroughly enjoyed. Our uncle James Hassall of Matavai who was very fond of young people, was often the life and soul of our meetings."*

There was a very strong social life for the Hassalls in the district. They were particularly friendly with the Cox brothers, George at Winbourne, Henry at Glenmore and Edward at *The Cottage*, later *Fernhill*, all sons of William Cox who built the road over the Blue Mountains and who had pastures on the Bathurst Plains. In fact it was at George Cox's house, Winbourne, that Thomas started to feel ill before he died, having *"received a chill"* on his way there. He rode home from visiting George Cox and died several days later, on 29 March 1868.

He was buried, in line with his wishes, *"on the familiar pathway between the vestry and the Heber Chapel"* at St Paul's, a path he had strode with such dedication for four decades.

In his will, Thomas left a great deal of land to the church, including an extra acre for the burial ground, 37 acres between the church and the river and 82 acres on the main road where the present stone rectory was built two years after his death.



Throughout their lives Thomas and Anne were devout people. Anne, as her descendant, the noted historian Manning Clark, wrote:

"... had 'an interest', as she put it, in God, so that one day she might be 'accounted worthy to join that glorious society above'. God was her insurance policy for the award she coveted, seeing her loved ones 'through all eternity'".

Thomas throughout his life continued to ask God for the answers:

"Each morning and each night he offered up his 'heartfelt acknowledgments' to Almighty God for all the great benefits he had received at His hands".

Always highly regarded, Thomas epitomised the best qualities of a generous and pious man.

"No flogger he, no dark side to his heart. Belief and love came naturally to him. He never tormented himself with doubts about whether he would ever be forgiven, whether there was anyone who could forgive him - he had no need of forgiveness. On his death-bed he expressed no longing to be forgiven. He did not ask the

members of his family to forgive him, or tell them he was confident God would forgive him. He knew Christ had opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers - he was about to enter that kingdom".

Six hundred people representing a cross-section of the New South Wales community packed St Paul's for his funeral, such was the love felt for this great pioneer. There is the story of a farmer in an outlying area who was seen standing by the road in his best Sunday suit on the morning of the funeral. When asked where he was going, he said he could not attend the funeral and so was merely paying his respects to his good friend.

Anne was the eldest daughter of Rev Samuel Marsden, who conducted her marriage to Thomas at St John's Church on 12 August 1822. At her wedding she wore the same dress and bridal veil as her mother, Elizabeth, had worn to her marriage with Samuel Marsden on 21 April 1792. This dress is now in the safekeeping of the Royal Australian Historical Society.

Immediately after their marriage the young couple lived first at *Newlands*, a two-storey weatherboard house built by Marsden. It was opposite the wharf at Parramatta.

Anne Hassall was, by all accounts, a remarkable woman and able companion for her husband. She contributed to his pastoral interests by bringing to the marriage a dowry consisting of land given by her father. She was of determined character and had considerable influence on both her husband and father, especially as her husband always stood in awe of her father.

For her family she was said to have provided a warm and stimulating environment, although she was by all accounts a difficult woman (see following section on her daughter Eliza).

The family lived at Denbigh in a state of *"patriarchal comfort, beyond a modern cleric's dream of avarice."* The daughters rode well and often and enjoyed picnics to Bent Basin, Cowpastures River, Donohue's Cave, The Oaks and the Razorback. They were skilled embroiderers and lace makers. The sons attended the King's School.

Anne Hassall died on 18 June 1885 in her 92nd year and was buried in the vault at St Paul's graveyard with her late husband. It reads:

The memory of
THE REVD THOMAS HASSALL M.A.
Colonial Chaplain
First incumbent of St Paul's
Narellan
Who after preaching the gospel
for 46 years,
fell asleep in Jesus
March 29th 1868 Aged 73 years

He that winneth Souls is wise

Also
In memory of
Anne,
Wife of the Revd Thomas Hassall M.A.
who died June 18th 1885



Picture 4. 19. The grave of Thomas and Anne Hassall, just outside the door of the Heber Chapel where he had requested it. Checking the inscription reproduced at left is Barbara (Patterson) Hassall.

in her 92nd year

Also
Eliza Marsden
Fourth daughter of the above Thomas and Anne Hassall,
Born at Denbigh 2nd November 1834
Died 26th December 1917

Oh happy saints for ever blest
At Jesus' feet how safe our rest

Thomas and Anne Hassall had the following children: James Samuel (born 1823); Catherine Elizabeth (b1825); Marianne (b 1827); George Thomas (b 1828); Harriet Jane (b 1830); Charles Rowland (b 1832); Eliza Marsden (b1834); Emily (b1836).

Children of Thomas and Anne Hassall

AAA - James Samuel Hassall (1823-1904)

James Hassall was born on 12 October 1823 when his parents were living at Newlands in Parramatta. He commenced his schooling at the famous King's School, Parramatta, in April 1832, only three months after it started. There - at the house of his aunt Eliza (Hassall) Walker where the school was first situated - his companions included the sons of the explorers John Oxley, Major Lockyer and Gregory Blaxland.

The King's School was named after King William IV who, along with Archdeacon (later Bishop) Broughton and the Duke of Wellington, used their influence with the British Government to order its establishment.

After leaving the King's School, he was tutored at home with his sisters by first a governess and then a tutor, John McKenny. Then he attended Rev Robert Forrest's school at Campbelltown with two of the Nortons, two Oxleys and G.F. Macarthur.

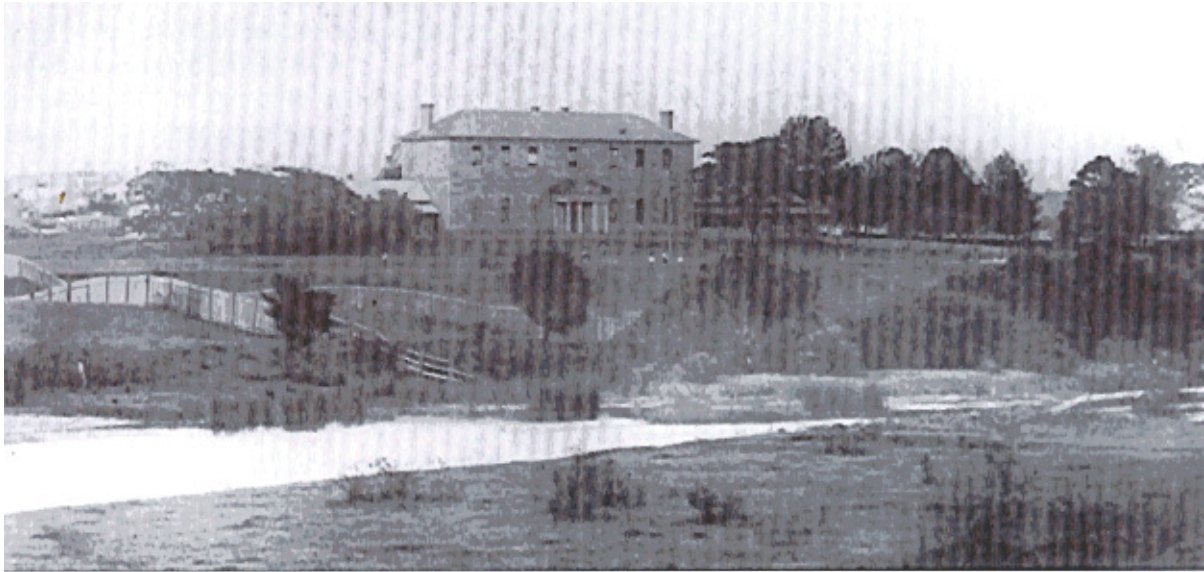
As he grew older he enjoyed the company of an extended family and often visited those who had grants in the Boorowa area. There he spent time with his cousins, Tom and Jim Hassall, sons of his uncle Samuel Otoo Hassall, and with whom he had played when he was a child and visited his uncle at *Macquarie Grove* on the Nepean River. He also spent school holidays at Hannibal Macarthur's place, The Vineyard, later called Subiaco.

There were many journeys undertaken with his father, who spent long hours in the saddle. One of these was overland to Port Stephens in about 1839.



Picture 4. 20. Rev James S. Hassall (1823-1904)

In 1845, with his brother, George, he trained under the Rev Robert Allwood, first at St James' Parsonage, Sydney and then at Lyndhurst College, Glebe, a college for divinity studies which had been founded by Bishop Broughton.



Picture 4. 21. The King's school at Parramatta in 1870. It had started operating out of Jame's Aunt Eliza's house.



Picture 4. 22. Rev James Hassall in later life.

In 1848 James was ordained and appointed to St Peter's, Cook's River. This was a widespread parish embracing Newtown, Botany, Cook's and George's Rivers, Petersham, Botany, George's Hall and Canterbury. As well he was chaplain of the Benevolent Asylum which was situated near the present Redfern Railway Station.

Rev James Hassall and his wife Frances (left) in later life.

In 1849 an incumbency was offered to him at O'Connell Plains, near Bathurst, where his father still owned property, but he chose instead to go to Bungonia where there was a large stone-built parsonage and his salary was £300 per year. Bishop Broughton gave him £25 for removal expenses. At the time his neighbours included his aunt and uncle, Arm and Robert Campbell (Wingello). Only a few years earlier, his aunt Susanna and William Shelley had also been living there at Grampian Hills.

The move to Bungonia was not without its difficulties. The bullock team carrying his furniture was delayed for six weeks by floods and James was forced to live with his servant, Jamie Cambeane, in a virtually empty parsonage.

As a bachelor for his first year there, James Hassall started to engage in the business of the parish, which mostly entailed long rides on horseback to visit station properties. During that year he rode nearly 6000 miles. He always stayed several days at each place he visited and his visits included many hours spent in shepherds' huts and talking to the shepherds as they guarded the flocks in remote areas. After his marriage his wife often accompanied him on these visits.



In the parsonage grounds he grew wheat and oats so that he could feed his family and keep his horses in good condition. He was so highly thought of in the district that he was often helped with the harvesting by his neighbours, not all of whom were members of his flock. He became quite expert at killing his own sheep.

Picture 4. 23. Frances, wife of Rev James Hassall, in later life.

While he was at Bungonia, James was visited by Rev W.B. Clarke, the Colony's first geologist, who was on a tour of inspection of the southern goldfields. They went to the nearby Bungonia Caves, entered the Drum Cave and James showed him a crevice which Clark measured at 700 feet deep by counting the time it took for a rock to hit the bottom.

On 19 June 1850, while he was living at Bungonia, he was married by his father at Cobbitty to Frances Anna Marina Emma Dixon (born 1 January 1826), the youngest daughter of Capt Francis Dixon, whose wife was Lt John Oxley's sister. Frances was brought up by the Oxleys after her parents died while she was young. It is ironical that James and Frances later built a home in Brisbane (which they called Matavai) overlooking Oxley Creek - named after her uncle, who discovered the Brisbane River. Oxley's son later married James' sister, Harriet.

Their first two children were born at Bungonia, but they moved from Bungonia partly because the gold rushes made it difficult to get servants and James worried that his wife and growing family would have no protection when he was away on his travels around the countryside.



Picture 4. 24. James built this house at Corinda and called it *Matavai*.

The family moved to Berrima, where he built the beautiful Holy Trinity church (known as Hassall's Church) which survives to this day. In fact the whole town was laid out by his uncle James Hassall (see Chapter 8) on his own land some years earlier.



Picture 4. 25. The children of James S. Hassall: Top row: Emily, Catherine, Robert, James
Bottom row: Thomas, William, Mary and Arthur

While in Berrima, one of his duties was to be chaplain at Berrima Gaol. The superintendent there was, William Small, who he described as a great disciplinarian. Hassall left his own recollections of the gaol and wrote of some of the attempts by prisoners to escape. One story was that he was travelling in a trap along the Bargo Road towards Picton when he gave a tramp a lift. The tramp said that he had just been released from Berrima Gaol and wished to tell him of a plot by prisoners to escape which he had not been able to tell the gaoler for fear of reprisals by other prisoners. Apparently the cooks in the kitchen were cutting a hole in the back of the oven through the gaol wall. James acquainted the gaoler of this, the hole was discovered and the cooks were replaced.

James went to Queensland at least twice in the 1860s as he and his brothers, George and Charlie, bought a property at 'The Flinders', which seems to have worsened the financial problems of which he often wrote.

In 1873, though, James went to Queensland to live, first to Ipswich and then Oxley, where he and his wife helped buy a bell, communion service and large harmonium for their new church, St Matthews.

After about five years he became the minister at Sherwood, a Brisbane suburb. The original church deteriorated and was replaced by a wooden structure in 1893, the same year as a major flood which affected the cemetery. This wooden church lasted until 1921 when it was destroyed by fire and all the church records were lost. James stayed there for 20 years until he retired in 1899 and was given a huge send-off attended by all the Brisbane church dignitaries and his appreciative congregation.

James died at Corinda on 25 September 1904 aged 80 and his widow, Frances, died on 12 September 1907 aged 81. They were buried in the Sherwood Cemetery.

James and Frances Hassall had the following children: Emily Isabella (b 1851, married Sydney Tooth), Catherine Elizabeth (b 1853, married William Gordon Brown), Robert Francis (b 1855, married Helena Ransome), James Charles (b 1857, who married the eldest daughter of H.W. Coxen in 1883 and became prominent in the insurance industry), Thomas Frederic (b 1859, married Florence Macdonald), William Henry (b 1861, married Ethel Pratten), Mary (b 1863, married her brother-in-law Frank Pratten) and Arthur Marsden (1869-1903).



Picture 4. 26. The four Hassall girls, probably at the time of their father's funeral in 1868. On the back is a beautiful caption, written by one of Marianne's daughters, describing them as Aunt Kate Weariness", Aunt Lizzie "Dignity", Aunt Harriet "Propriety", Mother "Infallibility".

AAB – Catherine Elizabeth Hassall (1825-1923)

Catherine (called Kate) was born while her father was based at Port Macquarie on 9 June 1825 and on 12 August 1846 she married Dr Robert Culbertson Hope, who served two terms in the Legislative Council in Victoria.



Picture 4. 27. Robert Hope (above).

Picture 4. 28. Catherine (Hassall) Hope (left)

Robert Hope was born at Templehall, Morebattle, Scotland on 12 May 1812 and took a degree in Medicine at Edinburgh in 1833. He came to Sydney at about the same time as his brothers George and James and sister Isabella, but on three different ships. Robert and Isabella arrived in Sydney on 12

August 1838 on the *Lady Kennaway*. Robert practised medicine at Campbelltown and Narellan from 1838 to 1847, where he would have become known to the Hassall family. In 1847 the newly married couple joined Robert's brothers and sister, who had overlanded from Sydney in 1839 to the Port Phillip district and had taken up land on the Moorabool River near Geelong.

Robert took up his practice in Geelong and he and Catherine lived at *Barwon Leigh*, Inverleigh, then built their house *Lynnburn* at Batesford near Geelong before moving to Melbourne.

They had 11 children - Robert (1847-1905, married Clara Anne Harwood), Thomas Culbertson (1849-1913, married Emily Russell), James (b 1851, died 8 days), Annie Marsden (1853-1927, married Thomas Colles), Charles (1855-1932, married Mary Hooper Kettle), Marion Eliza (1857-1917, married Alexander McLean Cameron), Arthur Bobart (1859-1905, married Lydia Alice Homan), Frances (b 1861, died 1 month), Philip (b 1862, died 1 month), Edgar (1864-1921, married Elizabeth Maher) and John Denbigh (b 1865, married Theresa McLeod).

Catherine died at *Redlands*, St Kilda in Melbourne on 13 February 1923 at the age of 97. Robert had died almost 45 years earlier, on 24 June 1878.

Robert's brother, George, married Marianne Hassall, Catherine's sister (see next entry).

AAC - Marianne Hassall (1827-1911)

Although her father always wrote her name as Mary Anne, Marianne was known by the rest of the family and herself by the singular name since she was born at Parramatta on 8 April 1827.

On 12 February 1852 Marianne married George Hope, whose brother Robert married Marianne's sister, Catherine (see above). As with all her married siblings, Marianne's wedding ceremony was conducted by her father, Rev Thomas Hassall, at St Paul's in Cobbitty.

George Hope arrived in Sydney aboard the *North Britain* in 1839 with his brother James and they overlanded to the Geelong district in Victoria (then known as Port Phillip) in the same year.

Marianne and George lived at *Darriwill* on the Moorabool River near Geelong, where their generosity and hospitality made them loved and respected by their family and the community. A number of Hassall relatives journeyed to Victoria to be looked after by the Hopes.

Although the original homestead is now out of the family's hands, there are still Hopes living on a section of the original property, now called *Darriwill North*.

Marianne and George had nine children at *Darriwill* – Catherine Elizabeth (1853-1937, married Edward Betts), George (1854-1860), James Hassall (1856-1903, married Emily Boake), Alexander (b1858, died 3 weeks), Isabella (1859-1939, unmarried), George Rowland (1861-1920, married Agnes Gray Wallace), Edward Culbertson (1864-1934, married Mrs Emma Jackson), William Waugh (1866-1942, married Mary Isabel Waugh) and David (1869-1871).



Picture 4. 29. Marianne (Hassall) Hope, her husband George Hope and their children – from left to right: Edward, Kate, James, William, George Jr. Isabel – during a visit to Edinburah. Scotland in 1876.



Picture 4. 30. *Darriwill*, the home of Marianne and George Hope, at Moorabool near Geelong in Victoria.

Marianne died at *Darriwill* on 19 August 1911. George had died there many years earlier, on 25 April 1884.



Picture 4. 31. George Hassall.

AAD – George Thomas Hassall (1828~1910)

George Thomas Hassall was born at *Denbigh*, Cobbitty on 18 December 1828 and attended the King's School, Parramatta.

He spent some time at his father's property at O'Connell Plains near Bathurst and reported in a letter in 1863 that he had "*agreed to let them sell O'Connell Plains, the proceeds divided among the three*" (sons - James, George and Charles).

Following this sale, the brothers bought a property at 'The Flinders' in Queensland, but it proved to be a financial drain and by 1868 they were "*hoping to sell*".

George, like his brother Charlie, had a drink problem and the two of them were a constant worry and disappointment to their parents and family. Neither of them settled at any occupation for any length of time and neither married. George tried his hand at gold digging as well as droving.

He died - apparently at Condobolin in New South Wales - on 22 July 1910.

AAE - Harriet Jane Hassall (1830-1910)



Picture 4. 3 Harriet's daughter Amy Oxley, missionary to China.

Harriet Jane Hassall was born on 12 December 1830 at *Denbigh*, Cobbitty and married John Norton Oxley Jr, the son of the famous explorer, on 15 February 1854 at St Paul's in Cobbitty. The service was conducted by her father.

Harriet and John Oxley lived at Kirkham near Camden, the property established by his father (who died there in 1828) which adjoined those owned by the Hassall family. It was originally a 1000 acre grant, to which Oxley Sr added 850 acres, later sold to the merchant Robert Campbell (Thomas Hassall's former boss). John Jr built a flour mill at Kirkham importing the then latest machinery, but it fell idle with the devastations of rust in wheat in 1863.

Harriet and John had seven children at Kirkham - Annie Emma (1854-1897, married Phillip George Brunton), William Molesworth (b 1856), Frederic Norton (b 1858), Mary Molesworth (b 1860), Eleanor Maud (b 1865), Amy Isabel (b 1868) and Beatrice Marsden (b 1871).

It is worth noting here that Amy was the first lady missionary of the Church Missionary Society, a group promoted heavily by her grandfather, Rev Thomas Hassall, and was trained for the role by her aunt Eliza. Amy went to Foochow, China and founded the Boys' Blind School. There she married Dr George Wilkinson of the CMS Foochow Hospital.



Picture 4. 34. Harriet's husband John Norton Oxley Jr, the son of the explorer and first Surveyor-General of the same name.



Picture 4. 33. Harriet (Hassall) Oxley.

Harriet died in the Sydney suburb of Ashfield on 31 August 1910 and was buried with her husband at Cobbitty in a large three-level family grave right in front of St Paul's (the grave is now under a large tree). Also buried in the tomb is her sister Emily (who died at 14 months) and daughter Annie Emma.



Picture 4. 35. Charles Hassall taking it easy on the verandah at one of his in-laws' properties in Victoria

AAF - Charles Rowland Hassall (1832-1919)

Charles Rowland Hassall was born at *Denbigh*, Cobbitty on 26 December 1832 and, like his brother George, spent time at his father's property at O'Connell Plains near Bathurst, "*at the diggings*", droving and was in partnership with his brothers at 'The Flinders' in Queensland.

He spent a lot of time in Victoria working for his

two Hope brothers-in-law. His drinking habits made him unreliable and in the 1880s he was sent to the isolation of Apollo Bay on Victoria's south coast to keep him away from the family and alcohol.

Charles died in Geelong in 1919 and was buried in an unmarked grave at Eastern Cemetery.

AAG - Eliza Marsden Hassall (1834-1917)

Eliza was born on 2 November 1834 at Denbigh, Cobbitty and remained at home caring for her parents. Her father once wrote how much she helped him and commented how "*she takes up things so earnestly*". Eliza did not marry.

When Thomas died, Denbigh was sold to the McIntosh family. Eliza and her mother moved to Sydney, where she continued to care for her increasingly difficult and demanding mother until her mother's death in 1885. Eliza was then 50 years old.

Revealing comments about Anne (Marsden) Hassall are contained in a letter from one daughter to another and reveal how difficult life must have been for Eliza (Lizzie). The letter, dated 1864 just four years before Thomas died, is by Harriet Oxley from her house Kirkham to her sister Marianne Hope at Darriwill:

"Mama was so cross all the time Aunt Mary was at Denbigh, it quite spoilt her visit. I believe she was offended with Papa about some trifling thing. Aunt Mary is in a great way about Lizzie. She says it must be so wretched for her living there, she does not know what she would do without Papa, he is so very kind and patient. Aunt thinks she [Anne] is getting worse now she is older but I think it is only because Aunt has not been with Mama when she has been cross for such a long time. I do not see any difference, only that she has not so many of us to be cross with so that Papa and Lizzie have more to bear. Do not let a word of this go back to Denbigh on any account. Papa

seemed in great distress about it when he was here one day. I trust it will be a lesson to us to guard against the least rising of temper we may feel."

In 1880 Eliza started the NSW branch of the Young People's Scripture Union, distributing membership cards with daily bible readings. Membership grew to 1200 by 1889, with Eliza continuing an active role as secretary for this work.



Picture 4.36. Eliza Marsden Hassall as a young woman (above) and later in life, when she ran the Marsden Training Home for female missionaries.

A delegation from the Christian Missionary Society in England visited Sydney in 1892 to encourage the colony's Anglicans in missionary activity. Eliza offered her home at Ashfield as the first Sydney centre to train women candidates for the newly founded NSW Church Missionaries Association. Her house became known as the Marsden Training Home.

Eliza, whose background was ideal for this work, was the Principal and she gave studies in Acts, Revelations and Missionary Geography. She added two rooms to the house to accommodate more girls before leasing larger premises in 1898.

Eliza was one of the examiners of missionary candidates, the first of which was her niece, Amy Oxley, who went to China in 1896 and established a home for blind boys.

When Eliza retired in 1903, the Marsden Training Home was closed. Early in the 20th century, 70 percent of CMS missionaries were women and Eliza Hassall's outstanding contribution to their training was recognised when the CMS made her a life member.

Eliza formed warm personal attachments to the women and one of her 'old girls', Alice Phillips, sat on her death bed and sang to her. She died on Boxing Day, 1917, the result of a stroke, and was buried at Cobbitty with her parents.

AAH – Emily Hassall (1836-1838)

Emily Hassall was born on 12 November 1836 at Denbigh, Cobbitty and died there on 23 January 1838 at just 14 months. She is buried in a family tomb at St Paul's with her sister (Harriet Jane), Herriet's husband John Norton Oxley, and her niece, Annie Emma (Oxley) Brunton.



Picture 4. 37. The Oxley family grave at St Paul's, Cobbitty. Emily Hassall was buried here.

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B.W.B. Blair and Isabel Pratten
The Queenslander

Chapter 5

AB - Samuel Otoo Hassall (1796-1830)



Samuel Otoo Hassall was born in Coventry at about 9 am on 13 May 1796 and baptised at the West Orchard Independent Church on 25 July, just before his parents boarded the *Duff* to journey to the South Sea Islands. Because they knew they were going to Tahiti, his parents named him in honour of the young King Otoo who had been there when Captain Cook had been in Tahiti.

Samuel Hassall became a wool-grower and farmer, gaining invaluable experience as Assistant Superintendent of Government Stock to his father, Rowland, between 1814 and 1819. Later he became the Superintendent, a position he held until his premature death in 1830.

In 1818 he received a land grant in his own right at O'Connell Plains near Bathurst, which he named Milford, but he was mostly engaged in looking after his father's 400-acre farm, *Macquarie Grove* on the Nepean River at Camden.

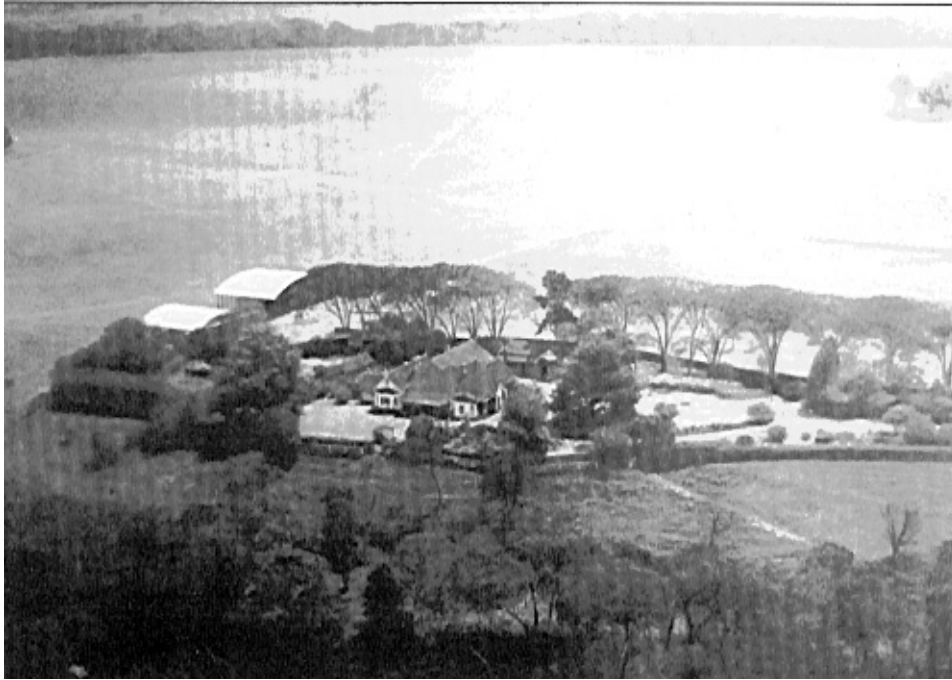
He later worked his grant of land at Bathurst and another extensive grant at Boorowa. He was responsible for a large number of convicts and regularly received assigned convicts, including skilled mechanics, when transports arrived in Sydney.

Among the hazards of farming in remote areas were the frequent thefts which occurred. Samuel Hassall was robbed of horses by William Poole and others at Bathurst in 1822, by James Connor and James Heacott in 1823, and by a convict who robbed his house in the same year. He also charged one of his assigned convicts, John Phillips, with neglect of duty and the convict received 25 lashes for it.

Living at *Macquarie Grove* was not without its dangers. In 1816 Samuel wrote that "the blacks were very troublesome" to surrounding settlers, notably Messrs Oxley, Macarthur and himself, and they had to combine "*to defend their lives and property*". The white men were warned not to cross the Nepean River for fear of their lives.



Picture 5. 01. Lucy (Mileham) Hassall (1799-1882)
Wife of Samuel Otoo Hassall



Picture 5.02.
Macquarie Grove was Rowland Hassall's grant from Governor Macquarie and was located on a bend in the Nepean River (bottom of photo). It was inherited by Samuel and went in turn to his sons Thomas Hancox and James Mileham. This shows the 'new' homestead built by the latter (with later additions).

On one occasion Aborigines from the Cunderarah tribe attacked a group of white men, barring their way and showering them with sticks and stones. Failing to drive them off with shot, the white men retreated hurriedly, some taking off their boots to run faster and some simply rolling down a steep hillside to safety. They rushed to warn their womenfolk of the imminent danger and one of the women elected to remain with her husband and perhaps die with him, while Samuel took his mother, who was visiting, to the safety of a neighbouring farm. A group of armed men and soldiers marched in pursuit of the Aborigines, who had murdered three of Macarthur's servants. A small battle took place and after several days, during which time the properties in the district were closely guarded, Samuel received a note from Henry Byrnes saying that one of Hassall's shepherds, Bromby, had been killed. Eventually the Aborigines retreated.

Having been brought up in such a devout family, it is not surprising to find Samuel Hassall's name as a subscriber of the Auxiliary Bible Society of New South Wales. Like his brother, Thomas, he seems to have swung his religious allegiance behind the Church of England and supported Marsden.

He was particularly supportive when Marsden objected to the former convict, James Bradley, setting up a Sunday School in the Wesleyan Chapel. The main crime seemed to be that the Sunday School could take pupils from the one supported by Marsden. Samuel Hassall described Bradley as a "snake in *the grass*". This seemed pretty strong language to describe one who had been one of the more successful teachers in Parramatta and who had taught Samuel's own sisters in premises rented from Mrs Shelley. There was such ill feeling about Bradley's Sunday School that some of the respectable women such as Mrs Hassall, Samuel's mother, and Mrs Oakes and other "*Respectable and Virtuous Mothers of Families have ceased for a long time to visit the house where he resides*", namely that of their beloved friend and neighbour Mrs Shelley.

Samuel Hassall married Lucy Mileham on 22 November 1819 at St John's, Parramatta in the famous triple wedding with his brother Jonathan and sister Mary.

But earlier Samuel had tried to court Anne Marsden, the daughter of Rev Samuel Marsden. As Mary noted in a letter to their brother Thomas in England, Anne had played "*hot and cold*" with him and "*behaved with rudeness*" to him. And their father, Rowland also wrote: "*She*



Picture 5.03.
The Bathurst Plains provided a familiar sight for the Hassall family, with each of the four sons of Rowland being granted land in the district. Each grant was of 800 acres in the O'Connell Plains region (see map in Chapter 4).

seemed to slight him and treated him in a way I should not like to mention, and wish to forget!" Ironically, three years after Samuel's wedding, Anne married Thomas!

Lucy Mileham was the only surviving daughter of Dr James Mileham and Elizabeth Price, with whom Mileham had formed an alliance until her death in July 1818 when she was buried under the name of Elizabeth Mileham. James Mileham then married, on 2 June 1819, Susannah Kable of Windsor. He died on 28 September 1824, aged 61 and his widow survived him on a pension of £100 a year until she died on 20 June 1885.

Dr Mileham was born circa 1764 in France, which he left during the Revolution, and was appointed assistant surgeon in New South Wales, which he reached in June 1797. He worked in Sydney and Parramatta until he was transferred to Norfolk Island in 1799 where he remained until 1802. Mileham was then appointed to Castle Hill in 1804 and then to Newcastle, where he was arrested for disobeying orders and brought to Sydney for court martial for failing to attend a woman in child birth and was publicly reprimanded. He was then sent to the Hawkesbury in 1808 and remained in the Windsor district until he retired.

Dr Mileham rose to the rank of first assistant surgeon but declined an appointment to Van Diemen's Land. In 1821 he sought leave to retire on full pay because of his long service and poor health and Macquarie granted his request. Mileham was a trustee of the Windsor Charitable Institution, treasurer of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society and vice-president of the Windsor Bible Society. A street in Windsor was named after him.

Mileham died in an impecunious position, in spite of his long service in the colony, and was buried in the old Sandhills Cemetery where Sydney's Central Station now stands. His grave was moved to La Perouse. He had suffered financially when various officers at Norfolk Island and other agents had failed to fill in appropriate forms for his pay, thus placing him in debt. He was therefore forced twice to sell his land grants, first that which he had received at Dundas in 1799 and, second, a grant of 500 acres and another of 200 acres for his daughter at Upper Nelson in 1809. No doubt he was pleased when his only daughter married the relatively well off Samuel Hassall.

After Samuel's death at Macquarie Grove on 25 July 1830 - said to be the result of being caught in bad weather - Lucy continued to run rural pursuits and had a large team of bullocks which were of immense size, with very large horns and humps on their necks. These bullocks regularly took goods to the Bathurst district and it is said that Lucy was the first white woman to have ridden over the Blue Mountains.

Samuel's tombstone was the first erected at his brother Thomas's church, St Paul's in Cobbitty, which must have been very sad for Thomas. The vault can still be seen in front of the historic Heber Chapel there. It was originally four feet (1.2 metres) high but has since subsided to maybe a quarter of that level.

The inscription, now indecipherable, read:

Sacred to the Memory
of Samuel Otoo Hassall
of Macquarie Grove
July 28th, 1830. aged 34
Also at his late residence
Macquarie Grove on 18th November 1856
Thomas Hancox second son of the above
Deceased aged 30.
Also
In sacred memory of Lucy
the beloved wife of Samuel Otoo Hassall
and widow of John James Howell
died May 1882

Three years after Samuel's death, Lucy Hassall married John James Howell, who came to Australia from Wales in 1825 and was one of the first people to settle in the Boorowa-Rye Park area. The wedding was conducted by Rev Thomas Hassall at Cobbitty.

Howell had been a witness to Samuel's will and was a close friend of the Hassall family. It is believed that Thomas came to know the Howell family when he trained for the ministry in Wales. Then, when John James Howell arrived in NSW he went directly to Bathurst to manage *Bolong*, the 1280-acre property of James Hassall, Thomas's brother. One of Lucy's daughters also married a Howell.

Howell held a huge property, *Arkstone Forest*, now known as Springfield, and died on 7 June 1847, 14 years after his marriage, as the result of breaking his leg in a ploughing accident nine days earlier, there being no doctor to attend. "*His suffering was great,*" wrote Lucy, "*but he expired free from all pain and a smile on dying features.*"

They had five children; Lydia (who left a fortune to the Church of England), John, Lucy Ann, Margarett and Theopilis.

Lucy was helped in running *Arkstone Forest* for six years by her son James Mileham Hassall until he was married, then returned to Macquarie Grove to live in the old *April Cottage*, which became Lucyville. It was later re-named Hassall Cottage. This fine old building still stands and is in very good condition, being maintained by the Macarthur Onslow family (descendants of John Macarthur) who bought Macquarie Grove from James Mileham Hassall when things went very bad for him in the 1870s.

The noted author Donald Horne, a descendant on the Howell line, wrote of Lucy (Mileham) Hassall-Howell:



Picture 5. 04. The grave of Samuel Otoo Hassall, the first person to be buried at his brother's church.

"As often as not we spoke of her not as Granny Howell but by her maiden name, Lucy Mileham, or even as "Old Lucy", giving her an identity of her own and stripping her of husbands so that we could get nearer to her She had married twice, first to Samuel Otoo Hassall, then to John Howell ... Neither of these husbands seemed to matter to us. They took their turn in giving her children (nine altogether), then they died. It was as if, like a female mantis, she had eaten her mates after they had performed their limited function."

Lucy died in May 1882 in Camden and was buried in the tomb of her first husband, Samuel Otoo Hassall, and their son, Thomas Hancox Hassall.

Samuel and Lucy Hassall had the following children: Rowland James born in 1820, Elizabeth Ann born in 1821, Mary Susannah born in 1823, Thomas Hancox born in 1825, James Mileham born in 1826 and Samuel Otoo born in 1830.



Picture 5. 05. Long-living grandchildren of Samuel Otoo: Elizabeth Ann (Hassall) Howell's daughters Sarah Jane Brigstocke (who died age 98), Alice Body (96), Florence Jessie Brigstocke (100) and Lucy Mileham Wild (98)

Children Of Samuel And Lucy Hassall

ABA - Rowland James Hassall (1820-1820)

Rowland James Hassall was twelve days old when he died of catarrhal fever and was buried in the same vault in St John's Cemetery, Parramatta as his grandfather, Rowland Hassall, who had predeceased him by six days.



Picture 5. 06. Elizabeth Ann (Hassall) Howell and her family at Llangrove, later called Everton and still standing.

ABB - Elizabeth Ann Hassall (1821-1860)

Elizabeth Ann Hassall was born on 5 August 1821 and married William P. Howell, a nephew of J.J. Howell who married her widowed mother, Lucy.

William arrived in Sydney in 1837 at the age of 18 and went to live with his uncle, where he obviously fell in love with his stepdaughter.

William was an ambitious young man and soon took over the squatting rights of the Hassalls and Howells in the Rye Park area near Boorowa. He had previously purchased 85,000 acres in the Murrumbidgee area and sold it at a handsome profit.

Elizabeth and William lived at *Yabba* in the Riverina before building *Llangrove*, later called Everton, at Rye Park in 1843 with the profits of his big sale. *Llangrove*, which still stands, was of 1200 acres and the freehold was obtained in 1851.



Picture 5. 07. *Wambook* near Cooma, where Mary (Hassall) Wildash and her family lived for many years with her brother, James Mileham Hassall. This is the view from the Snowy Mountains Highway in about 1885.

They retired there, having done very well for themselves. Elizabeth died at Yass on 21 April 1860. William also died at Yass later the same year.

They had eight children: William Bennett (1841-1913, who married Annie Fletcher), Mary Anne (b1843, who married Robert Edward [Wild on 15 May 1862](#)), Lucy Mileham (1844-1941, who married Frederick Wilkinson Wild and had seven children), John James (b 1846, who married Adeline Wild and whose eldest daughter married into the Halliday family), Lydia (1848-1928, who married W.G. Hayes), Sarah Jane (who married W. Brigstocke and died in 1948), Alice (who married John Body) and Florence Jessie (1855-1956, who married Charles Arthur Brigstocke).

ABC - Mary Susanna Hassall (1823-1877)

Mary Susanna Hassall was born on 27 May 1823 and died on 5 May 1877. On 25 June 1846 she married Charles Cobb Wildash, who in 1870 helped his brother-in-law James Mileham Hassall trek across country with two bullock wagons and all their furniture and belongings to



Wambook, Cooma. He was said to be an excellent bush-man and they lived for some time at Wambook. Their daughter Lucy Elizabeth married her cousin Alexander Campbell, who was the son of Ann Hassall and Robert Mackay Campbell.

To make things more complex, Lucy and Alexander's son Clarence Campbell then married his cousin Florence Gerard Wildash (the daughter of Lucy's brother Charles).

Mary and Charles Wildash had the following children: Lucy Elizabeth (1847-1916, married Alexander

Mackay Campbell); Charles John (b 1849, married Elizabeth Gerard); Isabella Mary (1851-1916); Anne Howell (b1853, married G. Mackay); Lydia Elizabeth (b1855, married F. Middleton); William Henry (b1857, married Florence Moor)., Jessie Mileham (1859-1893); Emily Cobb (1 863-1912) and Frederick Alexander (b 1865, married Maiy Gill).

Picture 5. 08. A family group at *Wambook*. Handwritten notes on the original photograph read "Wambook Lake 1889" and "Ajax, Dad, Lassie, Aunt Fan, Nurse (?), Aunt Lou, Aunt Bea, Grandfather, Uncle Pat".

ABD - Thomas Hancox Hassall (1825-1855)

Thomas Hancox Hassall was born on 3 May 1825 and when his father died in 1830, Thomas inherited the 400-acre *Macquarie Grove* as a 5 year-old boy. He later spent many years on his father's property in the Boorowa district.

He married Elizabeth Moore Hume, the eldest daughter of Francis Rawdon and Emma (nee Mitchell) Hume, then living at Frankfield near Gunning, in 1852. Francis Rawdon Hume was the brother of Hamilton Hume, the great explorer, who had no children of his own.

Elizabeth's grandfather was Gabriel Louis Huon de Kerrileau, a French Huguenot who sought refuge in England and met Capt. John Macarthur, who brought him to Australia as tutor to his children at *Elizabeth Farm*.

Elizabeth ('Lizzy') was the second-eldest of 14 children and married when she was 18 years old. She died a year after her marriage giving birth to her daughter, Elizabeth Emma Lucy, who also died six months later.

Thomas was clearly affected badly by this double tragedy as he died 18 months later after a drinking binge of four or five days with his uncle Charlie Hassall in Victoria (see Chapter 4).

Thomas's death caused something of a family dispute over his property, Milord near Bathurst, which Thomas had inherited from his father. The will said that if Thomas died with no issue it would then go to his brother, James Mileham, who duly took over. But one of his Hume brothers-in-law challenged the will in court and it was decided that,

although Thomas had no children when he died, there had been issue, so James was forced to leave and the property was sold.



Picture 5. 09. Anne Isabella (Hume) and James Mileham Hassall.

ABE - James Mileham Hassall (1826-1896)

James Mileham Hassall was born at Macquarie Grove on 5 November 1826 and was only three years old when his father died. He was educated in Goulburn. At the age of 20 he went to *Arkstone Forest*, Boorowa to assist his mother on the death of her second husband. He remained there until 1853 when he married 18 year-old Anne Isabella Hume, his brother Thomas's sister-in-law, at her home *Castlesteads*.

James was known as "Gentleman Jim" and the couple lived first at Milford, the Bathurst property he took over after the death of his brother Thomas. However, the Humes successfully contested Samuel Otoo's will, forcing Jim and Anne - a Hume herself, to quit the property. (See previous section for details.)



Picture 5. 10.

Macquarie Grove as it looks today, although it is considerably different than in the time it was owned by the Hassalls. James Mileham Hassall sold it the 1870s.



The young couple then took over *Macquarie Grove*, the family property at Camden which James inherited on older brother Thomas's death. In the

late 1850s they built a new home on the property which is still standing) and James' mother, Lucy Howell, took over the original cottage (still standing and known as *Hassall Cottage* since 1934) as her dower and called it *Lucyville*.

James and his family lived at *Macquarie Grove* until 1861 when it was leased out to W. Gordon as a school for £150 a year for seven years. That year, James told his friend James Macarthur in the UK that he was very depressed, having lost 200 acres of crops in the floods. He said he was letting the property out to Mr Gordon while he took the family to "the interior".

James leased *Llangrove* near Boorowa from his brother-in-law William Howell for two years and then rented *Collingwood* near Gunning (where he ran 5000 sheep) for seven years after the murder of his wife's uncle, John Kennedy Hume, the brother of Hamilton Hume, the explorer. He was murdered at *Collingwood* by members of the Whitton gang of bushrangers in 1840.

Picture 5.11. Anne Isabella (Hume) Hassall (1835-1879)

James had mortgaged Macquarie Grove for £3800 in 1867 from "Honest Tom" Laidlaw of Yass and when Laidlaw died in 1876, James was unable to repay the debt and so had to sell the old family property to his friend, Henry Dangar MLC.



Picture 5.12. James Mileham Hassall established this fine property near Cooma called *Wambrook*. The stone wall was built by Chinese miners thrown out of work when the local gold mine closed. In the far distance on the left is the flour mill built and operated by one of the sons, Bert. This photo is from 1885 and it looks much the same today.

With the money from Macquarie Grove, James bought a huge run called Wambrook at Cooma and he and the family finally settled there in 1870, having set off from Collingwood when the lease had expired.



Moving was a huge operation, as described by one of the children, Albert Edward (Bert):

"We left Collingwood with all our sheep, horses and cattle, about December 1868, with mother father and ten children, one bullock waggon, one horse waggon with all our furniture and equipment, one bullock driver with his wife and family of two, Uncle Charlie Wildash, one governess, and one lady help, 25 all told.

"We could only travel about 10 miles or less a day, and had to milk two cows ... kill our own mutton and bake our own bread..."

The family toiled tirelessly for years turning the tough land into pastures suitable for wheat and grazing.

Picture 5.13. James Mileham Hassall (1826-1896).

James also installed a threshing machine and built a flour mill and saw mill on the property. The leased property was 20,000 acres, heavily timbered and had no fencing when the family arrived. They gradually fenced the entire property into paddocks.

Wambook was described in 1888 as "one of the finest in the district", but was soon lost through a combination of circumstance, stubbornness, a refusal to listen to advice and a desire to do the right thing.

James was a Justice of the Peace, which might have explained his determination to act within the spirit of the law when everyone else was doing otherwise. He was described by his grandson Hector Hassall as "a fine, honourable man, but stupidly obstinate over this, as in many things".

New land acts allowed free settlers to take up 40-60 acre blocks on the big runs and, while most of the graziers consolidated their properties by having the choice parts of their land taken out in the names of their wives and children, James refused. This allowed 'selectors' to move in and take all the best parts.

James could have secured most of it through his numerous children. Instead, *Wambook* was white-anted. Eventually they tried to secure it by having the six boys each select 640 acres on condition that they were fenced and had buildings erected. James was forced to borrow £12,000 from the bank to fund the improvements and when he died on 25 August 1896 (of an enlarged liver), just as the improvements were completed, the bank called in the loan. *Wambook* was sold and the family was given four months leave.

Anne and James (who are both buried in the Boloco churchyard) had 14 children, all born with the exception of one, and all lived to adulthood.



Pictures 5.14 (left) and 5.15 (right). Lucy Mileham Hassall, the eldest child of James and Anne, brought up the big family from the age of 25 after the death of her mother. At right she is photo-graphed as a young girl with four of her younger sisters.



On 4 June 1879, less than four years after the last child was born, she died aged 43, leaving the eldest daughter, Lucy Mileham, to look after the family from the age of 25.

James and Anne's children were: Lucy Mileham (born *Milford Vale* 1854, married Henry Wallace late in life, lived at Glen Wallace, Cooma and had no children, died 1934); Grace Garland Kennedy (born Boorowa 1855, married Thomas Heriot, died 1944); Emma Mary (born Bathurst 1856, married Edmund Proctor); Macquarie Hume (born *Macquarie Grove* 1858, did not marry and was killed aged 27 in a deep well by a falling piece of timber); Laura Australia (born *Macquarie Grove* 1859, married Edwin Litchfield, died 1890); Frank Stuart (born *Castlesteads* 1861, married Ada Philcox, died 1944); James Samuel King (born Llangrove 1863, married Ada Geary, died 1944); Albert Edward (born *Collingwood* 1864, married Marian Saunders); Anne Nina Cordelia (born Collingwood 1866, married her bother-in-law George Litchfield, died 1900); Frederick de Kerrileau (born Collingwood 1868, married Anne Reynolds); Fanny Florence Jessic (born Wambrook 1870, married first John Pring and second Arthur Fraser and had no children, died 1944); Clara Eugenie (born Wambrook 1872,



Pictures 5.16, 5.17 and 5.18. Three of James Mileham's children: Emma, Frank and Beatrice, who worked in Palestine as a missionary.

married James H. Hall); Percy Herbert (born Wambrook 1874, married Olive Minerva Hart, died 1952); and Beatrice Isabel (born Wambrook 1875, did not marry and joined the Church Missionary Society staff in Palestine, died 1955).

ABF - Samuel Otoo Hassall (1830-1881)

Samuel Otoo Hassall was born on 4 August 1830, six weeks after his father's death. On 11 June 1858 he was granted an auctioneer's licence. Very little else is known about his life other than he remained a bachelor.



Picture 5. 19. James Samuel King Hassall.

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Picture 6. 01. Jonathan Hassall (1798 – 1834).

Chapter 6

AC - Jonathan Hassall (1798-1834)



Jonathan Hassall was the third son of Rowland Elizabeth, born at Tahiti at 8am on 31 January, 1798 and came to New South Wales parents aboard the Nautilus four months later.

Jonathan grew up at Parramatta and on 28 July, 1810, he wrote from there to his eldest brother, Thomas, who was then in Sydney:

"I take up my pen with pleasure to write to you and are glad to hear you got down safe and like Sydney so well. Our Father and Mother Sisters and Brothers are all in good health and I hope you are the same. We got the cattle safe. J Wise had some trouble in getting them".

This letter of a 12-year-old is painstakingly formed and was perhaps written under instructions. As he got older and pressures built up on him, his writing became worse and worse, as did his spelling.

In 1814, Jonathan, then aged 16, received four cows on credit from the Government herds, which were later to be repaid in kind. This repayment had not been made by 1819.

In 1816 he received from Governor Macquarie a grant of 200 acres at the Cowpastures (Cobbitty), which he called Matavai, the place in Tahiti where he was born. This was followed by a second grant of 230 acres, also at the Cowpastures.

As a young man, Jonathan started to learn the craft of joiner and house carpenter and in 1816 a friend wrote to Thomas Hassall that *"your Brother Jonathan and William Hosking are learning it "from Mr Smith, a "pious man".* This was Joshua Smith, a cabinet-maker of Sydney and Jonathan later used his craft at the Cowpastures.

A love letter to Jonathan at this period survives, and was written by Christine Brooks:

"I hope you are well for I long to see you my love, for it will be my sister Mary's birthday on Monday next. I hope you will come for my Mother will be glad to see you when I was at Parramatta I appeared to like Charles Marsden but you knew it was all fun, for I love you to my heart. I hope you will not fail to come and that you will write to me by the return of the boat, that we may know.



Picture 6. 02. Mary (Rouse) Hassall (1805 – 1883), wife of Jonathan Hassall.



Picture 6. 03. The magnificent Rouse House (above) which is still standing, was built by the superintendant of public works, Richard Rouse. Its location is now known as Rouse Hill, between Parramatta and Windsor.

Picture 6. 04. Mary (Rouse) Hassall (below), the daughter of Richard Rouse.



*I remain Your Sincere Lover
Christ. Brooks.*

P.S. I hope C. Marsden will not come down for that will spoil all the fun.” However, Jonathan's thoughts turned elsewhere and on 22 November 1819 he married Mary Rouse, the eldest daughter of Richard Rouse and his wife, Elizabeth Adams. Mary had been born in England on 13 January 1799 and came to Australia with her parents on the Nile, arriving on 14 December 1801.

Richard Rouse was appointed superintendent of public works, a position he lost when he supported Bligh, but was reinstated by Macquarie and then supervised the construction of many buildings. He was granted 450 acres in 1816 near the site of the battle of Vinegar Hill and the property was renamed Rouse Hill by Governor Macquarie. There he built a two-storey 22-room mansion which has been occupied by members of the family ever since. That area of Sydney, between Parramatta and Windsor, is now called Rouse Hill.

The Rouse family became very wealthy and influential. One of Mary's sister's husbands went on to become the Premier of Tasmania.

As a girl, Mary Rouse had been a good friend of Mary Cover Hassall, Jonathan's sister, and was a teacher at the Hassall family's Sunday School in Rowland's house at Parramatta. At the age of 16 she became governess of the Governor's young son. On 26 September 1815, Mary Cover wrote to her brother Thomas:



Picture 6. 05. Furniture from the 1820s which once belonged to Jonathan Hassall, who learned the craft of joiner and carpenter. The coffee table is actually a baby's bassinet which was used by his children.

"Miss Rouse went to live in Sydney with Mrs Macquarie to take care of her son. In her we lost a nice teacher but I have got hopes of her returning soon. It is my opinion she would not have gone but her parents wished her to marry Mr Chisholm, he is now married to Miss Bowman."

After four years living at Government House looking

after young Lachlan Macquarie, Mary Rouse did return to Parramatta, to marry Jonathan (by special licence at St John's by Rev Cross, assistant Chaplain) in the famous triple wedding of 22 November 1819 when three of Rowland Hassall's children were married. Samuel married Lucy Mileham, the daughter of Dr James Mileham, and Mary Cover married Rev Walter Lawry.

Three months later, Mary wrote to Thomas again in London, to give him news of the triple wedding:

"Brother Jon is united also to his old dear Miss Rouse she is with my Mother (her second Mary) and Jonathan is employed in falling and building a little house on Blaxland's farm which Father has given him dear boy I would like to see him much more steady and devoted to God until he is I fear for him (we) will not write you unless he has altered his (ways) he has his hands full and I hope and pray he will not be discouraged but act wisely in future."

The same day, 23 February, 1820, Rowland also wrote to Thomas:

"With respect to son Jon and his choice, I have no doubt but that it has been of long standing they seem made for each other in temper and mind - they are going to build upon his own Farm Matavai and I have promised them Blaxland's Farm in the big Cobbity with £100 - to begin the world with, as he seems determined to be the farmer after all attempts to the contrary. His father Rouse has promised £200 more - and we hope they will live in love and the fear of the Lord."

For the first few years of their marriage, Jonathan and Mary lived on the Hassall family property *Macquarie Grove* at Camden before they built at Matavai. At this time Jonathan was building his house at Blaxland's Farm and in 1820 Mary delivered their first child, Rowland.

In 1822, Jonathan and his three brothers had presented memorials to the Governor, requesting grants of land over the mountains. As a result of this, on 30 June 1823, Sir Thomas Brisbane granted Jonathan 800 acres at O'Connell Plains, south-east of Bathurst.

This grant was bounded on the west by the farm of his brother-in-law Walter Lawry, who had married Mary Cover Hassall. Directly across the Fish River were the grants of two other brothers-in-law on his wife's side, John Richard and Edwin Rouse. Upstream were the three grants of his brothers, Samuel, James and Thomas Hassall. Between all these grants and joining them together was a grant to Capt Steel, which was later purchased by another brother-in-law, Rev William Walker, who had married Eliza Cordelia Hassall. It was at O'Connell that Eliza died in 1835.

Jonathan's grant of 800 acres became known as *Newberry Farm* and in 1828 it was described as being at *Macquarie Plains*. William Fisher was Superintendent and John Baghan the overseer; 300 acres had been cleared and 65 acres cultivated. There were 1550 sheep grazing on the grant together with 230 head of cattle and 7 horses.

The census of 1828 shows that Jonathan also owned Junction Farm at Bathurst, an area of 1100 acres, of which 500 were cleared and 2 acres cultivated; 150 sheep ran there.

On 8 April 1826 at the Cowpastures, Jonathan and Mary's fourth son, Edwin Otoo Hassall, was born and from '*Matavia*', as he spelled it, Jonathan wrote to Thomas almost five months later saying that "*little Edwin is very ill*".

Jonathan did not have a head for business. The Rev J. Williams left him in charge of his cattle and money when he left the Colony and he had not received any account of them when he wrote to Thomas Hassall in January 1826.

Jonathan was also involved in an ill-fated enterprise with his brother-in-law Rev Walter Lawry to buy a missionary ship and conduct business between Sydney and Tonga which did nothing but drain the family finances.

Furthermore, Lawry gave Jonathan the management of all his concerns in the Colony when Lawry and his wife (Jonathan's sister Mary) sailed for England, a trip from which Mary did not return as she died there 11 days after giving birth. On 9 October 1826, Walter Lawry complained that Jonathan had not written a line to him since he had left the colony and had drawn a bill for £100 although Walter had no funds in hand as he had sent out £200 to £300 worth of property to NSW.

On 4 May 1827, Walter wrote that he feared that Jonathan would give a lame account of Walter's stock to his agents, for Jonathan had given none to him and neither his wool nor his remittances had reached him in England.

On 18 October 1827, Thomas Hassall wrote a revealing letter to Lawry, but did not send. It said in part: "*I told you of Brother Jon pecuniary difficulties which have arisen partly from his own conduct, partly from yours and principally from the ship business.*"

However, from Denbigh at the Cowpastures five months later, Thomas wrote a letter to Lawry that he did send:

"I rode over to Bro Jon to enquire how it was - I am not now going to justify him but to blame you. Till this day I never knew the immense loss he sustained by that Ship business - I can now account for many of his aberrations and pecuniary distresses. There is still a mystery connected with it was he a partner - why did he not get (paid?) for his share."

Walter Lawry replied, saying that Jonathan thought he would hold one half when Lawry sailed for Tonga, but on his return and finding the venture unprofitable, Jonathan tried to halve his exposure to the debt.

On 15 September 1828, J Walker wrote to Thomas Hassall, stating that Jonathan's *"affairs look very gloomy and James Hassall and the writer will have to reconcile themselves to take up the bills which they have set their hands - about £800, everything will be done to relieve him from his present depression"*.

The next month, James Hassall wrote to Thomas, saying that he had been given a Power of Attorney to deliver up Walter Lawry's cattle from Jonathan. Among all this uncertainty, Jonathan and Mary's first daughter, Mary Hassall, was born on 12 December 1828.



Picture 6. 06. Four of Jonathan Hassall's grand-daughters soak up the sun as they prepare to move from Berkshire Park in the 1880s. The girls, daughters of Edwin Otoo Hassall, had been raised there by their mother and grandmother.

But the problems continued, despite the best efforts of his brothers and in-laws. Jonathan's brother-in-law, William Walker, wrote to Thomas from Parramatta on 19 June 1829:

"I have just time to request that you will have the goodness to see Jonathan and urge him to promptness and perseverance in doing something in the arrangement of his affairs. I wrote him a Memorial to the Govt - and I desired him to execute and present tomorrow; but, alas, he has gone home and says he will be down again on Monday! What is to be done I am at a loss to conceive Jonathan has only a hairs breadth between himself and ruin, and James and I shall be utterly unable to render him the least assistance, except by our advise, which is like water thrown on the ground."

At this time, according to the census, Jonathan owned a total of 700 acres at *Matavai*, of which 400 acres had been cleared and cultivated. His stock consisted of 39 horses, 401 cattle and 2000 sheep. Later, with his affairs in near ruinous condition, Jonathan's grant of *Matavai* was bought by his brother, James, who developed it substantially. It was at *Matavai* that their mother Elizabeth died on 10 February 1834, the year of Jonathan's own death.

After selling *Matavai* to James, Jonathan and Mary lived at *Berkshire Park*, near Riverstone. *Berkshire Park* was built by Mary's wealthy father, Richard Rouse, on 320 acres at the junction of South Creek and the Richmond Road, close to *Rouse Hill*. It was named after the English county where Richard and Elizabeth Rouse were married. He built a 10-roomed wooden house and later extended the property to 1000 acres.

It was from *Berkshire Park* that Mary wrote to her brother-in-law, Thomas Hassall, on 27 March 1834, just six weeks after the death of his mother:

"I am sorry to inform you that my poor Jon'n is very ill he has keep his bed for several days an is growing very week an at intervals very delirious he wishes to converse with some pious friend I have rote Mr Scoufield at Whindsor he as promised to come an see him I trust the first time you come near us that you will please to pay us a visit of love to his presious soul who can tell that a worde or two in season might have the desired affect.

"O' that his dear departed Mothers petitions may be heard an answered before it is two laite, I was in hopes to have the pleasure of meeting you with my Sister on Easter Thursday I fear that Jon'n health will not permitt my leaving home Jonathan joinses with me in sincer love to Ann yourself an family hoping you enjoyed your trip to Oconale plaines from your Sincer an anxious Sister"

Jonathan's troubled life came to an end later that year. It appears likely that he took his own life by drowning. He was 36 years old. He died at his

brother's property, *Matavai* on 13th December 1834, but was buried in Windsor.

A report in the *Sydney Gazette* of 16 December gives a clear indication of Jonathan's state of mind and the likelihood of his suicide:

"We regret to state that Mr Jonathan Hassall of Matavai, Cowpastures, who has been in a deranged state of mind for the last three months, put a period to his existence on Saturday last. He left home early on the morning of that day with the determination as he stated of shooting some person who had offended him, but as he was in the habit of behaving in this strange manner no particular notice was taken of his threat.

"However he not returning at the usual hour, search was made, when his hat and stick were discovered floating in a lagoon near his farm. We had not heard of the body being discovered at the time we went to press.



Picture 6.07. Mary (Rouse) Hassall in her old age.

Jonathan was buried at the historic St Matthew's church, Windsor, in a vaulted tomb, where his daughter Elizabeth and his wife, Mary, were later buried. Mary lived almost 50 years after the death of her husband, living at *Berkshire Park* with the children.

Soon after Jonathan's death, Samuel Marsden wrote to his son-in-law, Thomas Hassall:

"I have been much concerned at the awful Event that has befallen Jonathan - the mysteries of Divine providence are past finding out and some of the Divine Dispensations are covered with thick Darkness; so that man events which occur in this life will not be revealed to us in the reasons for them, until that day when God will bring the light to hidden things of Darkness ... The state of your Brothers mind would naturally lead him into much danger From all that I can learn - that he was attempting to cross the creek and failed - why take his Gun and Shot, unless his mind was impressed with the apprehension of meeting with some bushranger. However we cannot tell what influenced his deranged mind to leave home - It is clear that he did not know what he was about and that he was under the influence of Insanity."

In 1840, six years after Jonathan's death, Richard Rouse had built a new single-storey brick house of Georgian design at *Berkshire Park* for Mary and her children - and, later, her grandchildren. The family of Mary and Jonathan's son, Edwin Otoo Hassall, spent much of their childhood at *Berkshire Park* and five of his children were born there.



Picture 6. 08. Jonathan and Mary's grave at St Matthew's in Windsor.

In 1850, Richard Rouse transferred three holdings totalling 19,200 acres on the Castlereagh River at Mendooran to Mary. One of these was called Bundulla. Later in the decade, her son Edwin Otoo Hassall and his wife Lucy made their home there.

Mary was said to be very like her father and her strong character was said to be inherited by her grandchildren, Gertrude, Emmeline and Herbert.

Mary died at *Berkshire Park* on 15 December 1883 at the age of 86 and she was buried at St Matthews, Windsor in the same tomb as her husband and daughter Elizabeth.

After Mary's death, *Berkshire Park* was sold by her four remaining sons and it was destroyed by bush fires in 1944. Some of the furniture from the early 1820s has survived and is now in the hands of Jonathan and Mary's descendants.

Jonathan and Mary Hassall had the following children: Rowland born in 1820, Richard James born in 1821, Jonathan Lawry born in 1824, Edwin Otoo born in 1826, James born in 1827, Mary Cover born in 1828, Charles born in 1831 and Elizabeth born in 1835.

Children Of Jonathan And Mary Hassall

ACA - Rowland H. Hassall (1820-1904)



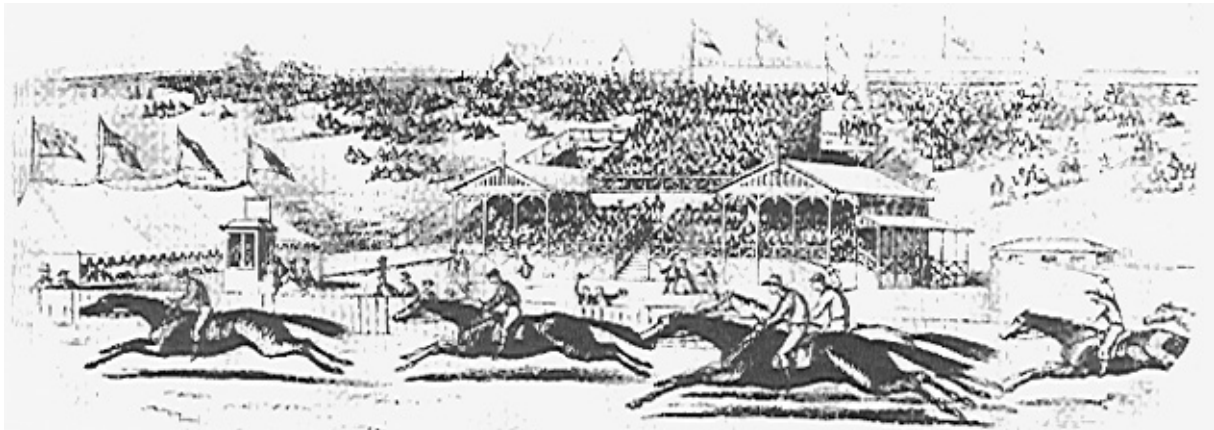
Rowland Hassall was born on 29 August 1820 and with his brother Richard and cousin James, attended the famous King's School in 1832, the year it opened with about 60 boys.

During the early 1850s, Rowland was one of the pioneer settlers of Braidwood in New South Wales, where a number of his descendants still live.

At Braidwood, Rowland came to know Tom Roberts, a noted horse breeder who had won what has been described as "*the first cup ever run for in Australia*" in a letter to the Melbourne Age in 1934. Roberts, however, was killed when he fell from a horse in 1852 at the age of 28. He was the father of three children.

Picture 6. 09. Rowland H Hassall (1820-1904)

Two years later, Rowland married Robert's widow, Elizabeth Jane Royd (1824 -1875), with whom he had two children.



Picture 6. 10. Flemington in the 1860s. Rowland Hassall bred and owned the 1867 Melbourne Cup winner, Tim Whiffler, and possibly also the winner of the first two Cups in 1861 and 1862, Archer.

Not only that, but he turned his hand to horse breeding and was extremely successful. One of the horses he bred and owned (in partnership with "*Roberts and Royd*"), Tim Whiffler, won the 1867 Melbourne Cup as a five year-old. The horse was trained by the famous Etienne De Mestre, who also owned and trained the winner of the first two Melbourne Cups in 1861-62, Archer.



Picture 6. 11. *Morrowolga*, the Mudgee property built by Richard James Hassall.

At least one relative believes that Hassall also bred Archer and further evidence to that is the same letter to *The Age* in 1934 in which the writer, 'A Victorian Hassall', says that the 1867 Cup "*and two or three other Melbourne Cups are now, or were in 1915, to be seen*".

Rowland appears to have been a friend also of the Dangar family, which was big in horse racing and bred the 1932 and 1934 Melbourne Cup winner, Peter Pan. Interestingly, the Dangar family bought Rowland Hassall's original Camden property, *Macquarie Grove*, in 1877 and probably built the racecourse that was there until it became an aerodrome in 1938.

Rowland and Elizabeth's children were: Elizabeth (b 1856, who married Mr Readett and had no children); Rowland George (1858-1933, who married Cissie McKellar and had two children).

ACB - Richard James Hassall (1822 - 1900)

Richard James Hassall was born on 22 April 1822 at the Cowpastures and joined his older brother at the King's School when it opened.

Richard Hassall married Emily Brown in 1856, built *Morrowolga* in the Mudgee district on property originally owned by Richard Rouse and died on 7 September 1900.

He and Emily had seven children: Jonathon Evans (b 1856, who married Mary Hilliard in 1884, was chairman of the Land Board and died aged 84); Alice Emily (1858 -1947, who never married); Ernest Alfred (b 1861, died infancy); Kate (b 1862, married Frank Lowe of Bringelly and had two children); Charles (1865 -1884) Louisa Maud (b 1868, married Charles Martin Lowe of Yamble, Mudgee and had four children).



Picture 6. 12. Emily (Brown) Hassall and first child, Jonathan Evans.

ACC - Jonathan Lawry Hassall (1824-1899)



Picture 6. 13. Jonathan Lawry Hassall with his son Ernest Essington Hassall and new wife Inez Violet York, only a few years before his death.

Jonathan Lawry Hassall was born on 12 May 1824 at the Cowpastures and married Bertha Mary Carlos in 1865. At that time, his uncle, George Rouse, gave Jonathan Lawry his run called Peter Duffity, which he sold ten years later to the Egan family. That family still uses Jonathan Lawry's cattle brand and knows him as 'Jack'.

Jonathan and Bertha had eight children, two of whom married sisters: George (1869 - 1885), Ernest Essington (b 1871, married Inez Violet York and had two children), Charles Jonathan (b 1872, married Emily York and their first born also married a York), Rowland James (b 1874, married Alice Mackay and had two children), Richard Macquarie (b 1875, married Mary S. Barker and had two children),

Madeline (1876-1955, married Reginald Rossiter and had two children), Raymond (1878-1918, killed in World War 1) and Elsie Dora (1881-1953, spinster).

Jonathan died on 12 May 1899 aged 75. Bertha had died on 21 January 1892 aged 50 and they are both buried in an impressive grave at the foot of historic St Matthew's Church in Windsor, NSW. Also buried in the same vault are their youngest daughter Elsie Dora, who died in 1953, and their grandson Loris Harley Hassall (son of Ernest), who died in 1965.



Picture 6. 14. Seven of the eight children of Jonathan Lawry Hassall. The children are - Back: Richard, Ernest, Madeline, Charles and Rowland; Front: Elsie and Raymond.



Picture 6. 15. Bertha (Carlos), the wife of Jonathan Lawry Hassall.

ACD - Edwin Otoo Hassall (1826-1898)

Edwin Otoo Hassall was born on 8 April 1826 at Matavai and the family cradle that was used by Edwin as a baby is still in existence and is now being used as a coffee table by one of his descendants.

Edwin was only eight when his father drowned at the Cowpastures and the family grew up at *Berkshire Park*, South Creek. At the time of his marriage in 1857, Edwin Hassall described himself as a squatter of the Castlereagh River.

He married 18-year-old Lucy Maria Williams, the daughter of John and Sarah Williams of Mudgee, on 11 April 1857 at St. Andrew's Church, Parramatta, 21 years after Lucy's parents had married in the same church. A photograph of Edwin at this period gives the impression of a man full of confidence and very sure of himself.

After their marriage, Edwin and Lucy moved to *Bundulla* on the Castlereagh River, which had been given to his mother by her father, Richard Rouse. Here, on 14 April 1858, their first child, Jane Ann, was born. Two weeks later Edwin registered her birth at Dubbo, but registered it under the name of Mary Jane Hassall. Later Jane Ann was christened at *Guntawang*.

Edwin and Lucy's second child, Emily Sarah, was born on 6 June 1859 at *Morrowolga* on the Cudgegong River near Mudgee, where his brother Richard was living. The baby died of convulsions only six days later and was buried on the property.

Alfred Charles was born at *Berkshire Park* on 27 September 1860, Emily Minna at *Morrowolga* on 7 March 1862 (and died the following year) and Herbert Arthur at *Morrowolga* on 20 September 1863 (he later married May Mohr McCallum).



Picture 6. 16. Edwin Otoo Hassall (1826-1898)

The last four children, Percy (b 1865, who married Etta Ransom), Gertrude (b 1866, married Ronald S. Smith), Eleanor (1868- 1890) and Emmeline, were all born at *Berkshire Park*. Here Lucy and her children lived with Edwin's mother, Mary (Rouse). He made periodic visits to the family but continued to live at *Bundulla* until the 1880s.

His mother felt that Edwin was unreliable for in her will she left his share to be invested "*with little power to vary and transpose*".

Edwin was a heavy drinker and became an alcoholic. He died aged 72, from a combination of alcoholism, Chronic Bright's Disease and Gastritis, in the Gulgong Hospital on 27 of April 1898, after an illness of three months. He was then described by his cousin, Richard Rouse Junior of Biranganbil, as an "*assistant on Station*". He was buried at the Church of England Cemetery, Gulgong.

His wife died in the same year after years of illness, having been nursed by her youngest daughter, Emmeline, who was something of a tomboy as a child and was known by her nephews as 'Aunt Tommy'.



Pictures 6.17 and 6.18. Lucy Maria (Williams) Hassall. (Died 1898)

After her mother-in-law Mary (Rouse) Hassall's death in 1883, Lucy and her family moved to Strathfield. There is a photograph of the girls at Berkshire Park, wearing their aprons, preparing to move to Strathfield. Lucy later moved to Paddington and by the end of 1896 Lucy had moved to her final home at Woollahra.

Since 1896 Lucy's health had not been good and with news of her husband Edwin's death in April 1898, it further deteriorated and she died on 15 October 1898 after a two-month illness.

ACE - James Hassall (1827-1827)

James Hassall was born in January 1827 and died at birth. He was buried in the Hassall tomb at St John's, Parramatta with his grandfather.

ACF - Mary Cover Hassall (1828-1858)

Mary Cover Hassall – named after her aunt - was born on 12 December 1828 and grew up at Berkshire Park. She married William Walker in 1853 – not to be confused with her uncle, Rev William Walker.



Picture 6. 19. Mary Cover (Hassall) Walker (1828 – 1858)

William Walker was born in Glasgow on 26 February 1828, the eldest child of George and Elizabeth Walker. George Walker had studied for the Presbyterian ministry but migrated to Australia as a schoolteacher with his wife and three children aboard the *Alford*, arriving on 31 December 1837. The family went to Windsor and George set up a school in Macquarie Street. Later the school was moved to New Street where George later built a house. He conducted the Presbyterian School for 21 years on this site.

William Walker was articled to Francis Beddeck at the age of thirteen and practised as a solicitor in Windsor from 1828 to 1852.

He married Elizabeth Blachford, sister of Mrs William Cox, in 1828 and they lived at Claremont, Windsor until 1852.

After his wife's death he married Mary Hassall and built *Crescentville* on The Terrace, Windsor in 1852. Mary died in 1858, aged 29, leaving two children. Walker then married Henrietta Cooper, daughter of Robert Cooper, a Sydney merchant. She died aged 34 in 1874, leaving eight children. In 1876 he married Jessie Wood, daughter of the minister of the Pitt Town Church of England. She also died leaving four children. He was now left with 16 children.

William Walker was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1860 and 1864. He was a strong supporter of Henry Parkes' Public Educational Act. He pressed for the railway extension to Windsor in 1864. He was defeated in the elections in 1872 and 1880 and then won a seat in the Legislative Council in 1887.



Picture 6. 20. Hon William Walker(1828-1908), husband of Mary Cover Hassall



Picture 6. 21. Mary as a young woman.

Walker was on many local organisations: the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, the committee for the establishment of a public school in Windsor achieved in 1869 (important for a man with so many children!), Windsor Borough Council of which he was an alderman and Mayor in 1878, the Windsor School of Arts and Literary Institute of which he was a committee member and then president for 17 years. He also was a regular attender at Presbyterian services and was an elder for 25 years.

He published Poems in 1884, Miscellanies, a collection of lectures, speeches and accounts of floods in 1884. He wrote Reminiscences in 1890 giving an account of life in Windsor in the 1840s.

William Walker died on 12 June 1908 at *Crescentville*.

ACG - Charles Hassall (1831-1863)

Charles Hassall was born in 1831 and did not marry. On 26 July 1863, while visiting his brother Edwin at *Guntawang*, he drowned in the Cudgegong River trying to rescue a Chinaman. There is a plaque dedicated to his memory inside the historic St Matthew's church at Windsor, where his parents are buried.

ACH - Elizabeth Hassall (1835~1835)

Elizabeth Hassall was born on 23 May 1835 - just five months after her father died - and died herself only six days later. She was buried in her father's tomb at St Matthew's, Windsor.

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Picture 6. 22. *Crescentville*, the Walker's house at Windsor.



Picture 7. 01. Rev Walter Lawry (1793-1859), Husband of Mary Cover Hassall

Chapter 7

AD - Mary Cover Hassall (1799-1825)



Mary Cover Hassall was born in Parramatta at about 8am on 12 December 1799. After refusing the reserved and deferential Rev Samuel Leigh, she married his colleague the warm but opinionated Rev Walter Lawry, on 22 November 1819 in St John's Church, Parramatta. This was the famous triple wedding when her elder brothers Samuel Otoo and Jonathan were also married - to Lucy Mileham and Mary Rouse respectively.

Mary wrote to her brother, Thomas, in England just before her wedding day expressing some apprehension at what she was about to do:

"...I tremble on the brink as I am just about to take a step which will either be my happiness or greatest grief and misery thro' life ... I feel the deepest unworthiness of the station I am soon to fill but hope the Lord will give me grace to do his will in all things and fit me exactly for an helpmate in all things to my dear love, not being an hindrance to his usefulness in the smallest matter, but a spur to it, and soother of his moments of solitude and may we bear each other's burdens and take up our cross daily following Christ in all things. I really do love him more than any other I know or did know or wish to be acquainted with..."

Walter Lawry was given a grant at Fish River, Bathurst adjoining similar grants to his brothers-in-law, but land ownership was so embarrassing to him that he gave the land to the Wesleyan Church in 1828.

He did not, however, dispose of the Pennant Hills farm, *Kirby Corner*, left to him by his father-in-law Rowland Hassall when he died in 1820. Nor the house and garden in George St, Parramatta or the livestock which had been valued at £1450.

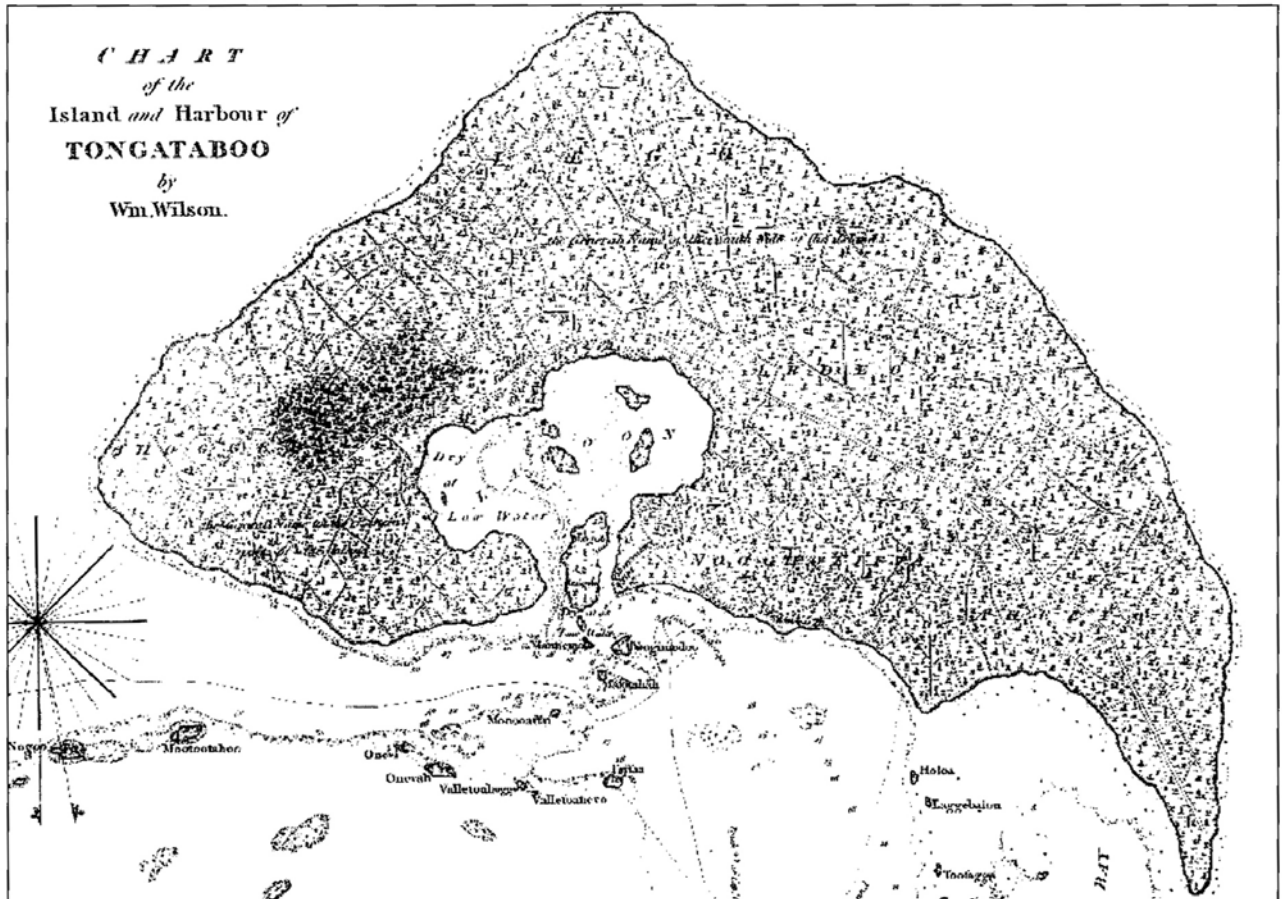
Walter Lawry was born on 3 August 1793 in Rutheren, near Bodmin, Cornwall. He was ordained by the Methodist Conference in 1817 and became chaplain on the convict ship, *Lady Castlereagh*, which arrived in Sydney on 1 May 1818. He was a colleague of Rev Samuel Leigh and worked at Parramatta, where he conducted services in the homes of Rowland Hassall and William Shelley.

Walter Lawry went to Bathurst in 1820 with his brother-in-law, Samuel Otoo Hassall, who had already taken up land there. Lawry was very impressed with the countryside and wrote with admiration of the beauty of the scenery and the thickly wooded areas. He was excited about the *"rivers teeming with fish, the hills and dates richly spread over with lowing herds and bleating flocks."*

As he conducted the first Methodist service held in the district - held in the Bathurst Court House - Lawry was pleased with an attentive audience. Two years later he returned to the district and visited William Lawson's property and preached there on 24 January 1822.

Lawry was held in high regard by members of the Methodist community in the colony. Rev Ralph Mansfield, who was the brother-in-law of Lawry's sister-in-law, Mary Oakes, wrote in the Christian Advocate that Lawry should be considered to be the father of Methodism in Parramatta because he had organised its first Society, founded its first Sunday school, built the first Chapel and put the new group into financial connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

The first Methodist Church was built in Macquarie St, Parramatta at Lawry's expense at a



Picture 7. 02. Walter Lawry's passion was Tonga and in 1821 he and Mary went there, but it was not a happy time. Mary had a miscarriage, the mission was not a success and he was soon called away to clear his good name.

cost of £300 and opened in April 1821, when three services were conducted by the Reverends Mansfield, Lawry and Benjamin Carvosso. There Lawry set up a Sunday School and ran into opposition from the Anglicans for doing so. Although financially embarrassed from building the church, he was helped by receiving a grant of 600 acres in 1821 which he immediately sold.

In the same year he received instructions from the Methodist Conference in England to proceed to the Friendly Islands. Lawry had applied to go to Tonga, but was still surprised when he was selected. However, he was unhappy when Leigh returned from a trip to England with new instructions that Lawry was to go instead to New Zealand before going to Tonga. Lawry felt that he was being disadvantaged by Leigh because Mary had refused to marry him. A local committee eventually countermanded this instruction and Lawry was posted direct to Tonga.

To get to Tonga he, in partnership with Jonathan Hassall and the captain, Captain Beveredge, bought a ship, the *St Michael*, for £1100 and went there via New Zealand, taking his wife, Mary, and his son with him. Although they were enchanted with the beauty of the islands, they felt a deep sense of homesickness, especially when Mary suffered a miscarriage.

They remained at Tonga working with little success as his efforts were undermined by the influence of one Morgan, a runaway convict from Botany Bay. When the *St Michael* returned, bringing mail, Lawry received letters of censure from the Wesleyan Missionary Society's London committee and was ordered to report to Van Diemen's Land.

The family left Tonga in October 1823 and returned to Sydney. However, instead of going to Van Diemen's Land, Lawry set off with his family on the *Midas* in 1824 for England and interviewed the missionary committee, which cleared him, declaring "that *the Committee cherish very warm sentiments of esteem for Mr Lawry with a high sense of his valuable services abroad*".

Lawry took his wife and children to Tregarton near Mevagissey in Cornwall in January 1825 to meet his family - his parents and his sisters. He also introduced his wife and children to his extended family and the relatives of other Cornish missionaries who had travelled to Australia.

On Christmas Day 1825, Mary Cover Lawry died after giving birth to her daughter, Mary Australia. When news of her death was received in Sydney, an obituary was printed in the Sydney Gazette and a special service was held in the Parramatta Chapel built by her husband where the service was conducted by Rev Samuel Leigh.

Rev Samuel Marsden held her in such esteem that he also preached a sermon there, despite his opposition to her husband. Marsden said of Mary Lawry that he had known her *'from her infancy; and that when the Parramatta Sunday School was established, she was indefatigable in attempting to promote the best interests of the children'*.

One of Marsden's daughters, Elizabeth (Bobart), wrote:

'She was to me of all earthly blessings dearest! I feel her death deeply for she was my earliest friend. She is now in glory and I am still left - that I may be as fully prepared for my end as she appears to have been!'

Four years after Mary's death, Lawry married an English widow, Eliza White, and she brought up his children. He remained carrying out his ministry in England until 1843 when he was appointed superintendent of Wesleyan missions in New Zealand.

In 1854 Walter retired because of ill health and returned to Parramatta. He died on 30 March 1859 and was buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery on the corner of Ross and Buller Streets, Parramatta. The Walter Lawry Methodist Memorial Park is named in his honour.

Walter and Mary Lawry had four children: Elizabeth Lawry who was born and died in 1820, Henry Hassall (1821-1906), Elizabeth Anna born in 1823 and Mary Australia born in 1825.

Children of Walter and Mary Lawry

ADA - Elizabeth Lawry (1820-1820)

Eizabeth Lawry was born on 16 August 1820 and was only two weeks old when she died of *the* same fever which claimed her grandfather, Rowland Hassall, two days earlier. She was buried in the same vault in St John's Cemetery, Parramatta as Rowland, on 2 September 1820.

Within a year of the famous triple wedding, tragedy had struck the Hassall family. Mary's first born was dead, Samuel Otoo's first was also dead, as was the patriarch of the family, Rowland all claimed by the same fever within a few days. Samuel and Jonathan were also ill, but recovered.

"How, my dear Thomas, nine months have altered the face of things!" Mary wrote to her brother in England on 4 September 1820 as she grieved her loss. Her husband, Walter Lawry, then added a few lines to the same letter:

"Parramatta house is like a hospital. I was there on Saturday evening last at the burial of our dear little infant, which was placed in the same vault as dear departed father and placed upon his coffin. Brother Samuel's will join it today..."

ADB - Henry Hassall Lawry (1821-1906)



Henry Hassall Lawry was born on 14 December 1821. He became a Methodist missionary and joined the Wesleyan mission in New Zealand. He married on 1 May 1849, Hepzibah Forsaith, who had been born in 1824 and who was drowned in the ship *Wairarappa* on 29 October 1897. Henry and Hepzibah had eight children, and two of their daughters married John Waterhouse, whose son from the first marriage was Prof Walter Lawry Waterhouse, Professor of Agricultural Science at Sydney University.

Picture 7. 03. Henry Hassall Lawry, (1821-1906).

Henry Lawry died on 6 May 1906 and had the following children with Hepzibah: Mary Australia (1850- 1919, married W.H. Lyon); Walter Forsaith (1851- 1929, married Marguerite Elizabeth Scott Percy nee Simpson); Henry Robert (1853- 1923, married Lucy Spencer); Hepzibah (twin of Henry, 1853-1894, married John Waterhouse); (1855-1945, married Mary Jane Stone, then Caroline Mabel Kent); Thomas Spencer (1857-1895, married Florence Mabel Battley); Elizabeth Anna (1858-1938, married John Waterhouse, her sister's widower); and Albert Charles (1862-1940, an ordained minister who married Emily Jane Spence).



Picture 7. 04. Hephzibah (Forsaith) Lawry (1824-1897) Wife of Henry Hassall Lawry



Picture 7. 05. Mary Australia Lawry, the eldest daughter of Henry and Hephzibah.

ADC - Elizabeth Anna Lawry (1823-1857)

Elizabeth Anna Lawry was born on 11 November 1823. In Auckland, New Zealand in 1845 she married Francis Oakes Jr (1818-1866), the son of Francis and Rebecea Oakes. Francis Oakes Sr, of course, was a fellow missionary and very good friend of Rowland Hassall's, so this marriage added another link between the Duff missionaries.

In 1859 they inherited from Elizabeth's late father, Walter Lawry, the property called Kirby Corner, which was her grandfather Rowland Hassall's original grant in the colony. This was later sold and is now the Pennant Hills Golf Club.

Francis Oakes junior was born on 13 March 1818 and educated at the King's School, Parramatta. He was among the first pupils there when it opened in May 1831, as was his brother, Rowland Hassall Oakes.

Francis Oakes bought pastoral land in partnership with his brother George as well as land in his own right in the Westmead area and in what is now the City of Penrith. After he married Elizabeth Anna Lawry, they lived for many years at the property Oak Park, near Binda on the Crookwell River, 43 miles from Goulburn, which Francis owned in partnership with his brothers, George and Rowland, and later his brother, John and his family, lived there (see Chapter 10).

Francis had inherited this property from his father and also owned *Funny Hill* and *Mulgowrie*. His property in this district supported 27 people when the Census was taken in 1841. Francis Oakes became involved in local activities becoming a police magistrate in 1856 and in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Byrnes, owned the Argyle Steam Mill in Goulburn in 1853. Oak Park remained in the Oakes family until the 1940s.

Living at Oak Park was not without danger. In May 1840, according to Archdeacon George Spencer Oakes:

"The original homestead ... was burnt down by a gang of ex-convicts, under the leadership of a man named Whitton, who was afterwards hanged at Goulburn. They first shot an assigned servant, who was engaged with others harvesting. Francis Oakes, junior rode into Goulburn, and, accompanied by a party of police, followed the desperadoes for some days, when a long flight ensued. One bushranger was shot, and the others captured. The dead man was strapped on a horse, which was entrusted to the care of a terrified black tracker, who allowed it to escape. It stampeded through the bush for some days, and was eventually found with its gruesome burden still securely fastened to the saddle."

Other incidents involving horse stealers would have added to the difficulties of living in such a remote area. A gang of horse stealers took ten horses from the Oakes in 1850 and only one of horses was recovered.

In 1851 Francis and a group of armed men set off after three bush-rangers who were thought to have been responsible for various hold ups in the vicinity and near the Fish River. After pursuing them for 36 hours, Oakes and his party turned back to find that the bush-rangers had doubled back and were within a few miles of Oak Park. They were not caught.

Occasionally problems were experienced with Aborigines and in January 1851 a party of them from the Lachlan River appeared at Oak Park and demanded provisions of one of the hut keepers on the property. They were on an expedition of retaliation on the Crookwell Aborigines who had, they said, murdered some of their people.

In 1851, inspired by the great gold rush, Francis Oakes left Goulburn with a small party to look for gold in the Abercrombie Mountains. Several months later it was reported that he, together with Mr Lord, had been successful and had refused an offer of £600 for their hole.

Like his brother, George, Francis also became a member of parliament, and with George owned several portions of land in the Westmead area. One of his nieces married Sir James R. Fairfax.

Francis and Elizabeth had seven children: Mary Lawry (1846-1932, married John Kerr Manton); John George Richardson (1847-1897, married Mary Clark); Rebecca Emmeline (1848-1874, unmarried); Walter Lawry (b 1850, married Jessie M. Macmillan); Martha (b 1852, married Joseph Tertias West); Elizabeth Hannah (Martha's twin, who died after only two weeks); and Francis (1854-1938, married Emily Margaret Walsh).

Elizabeth Oakes died on 29 April 1857 at the home of her uncle, William Small, at Ryde. An account of her death appeared in the Goulburn Herald of 4 November 1857:

"... Mrs Oakes went out for a short walk, and had not proceeded far when the person that attended upon her came running back for water, saying that Mrs Oakes had fainted. Having hastened to the spot, he [William Small] found her slowly recovering from a fit; with the assistance of Miss Melville, he conveyed her to the house, and having laid her on a sofa, she breathed heavily for a few minutes and expired".

After her death, Francis married Elizabeth Sarah Rabone, the daughter of Rev Stephen Rabone and had four more children: Frederick Stephen, Eva Eliza, Minnie Rabone and William Francis. Francis Oakes died on 5 August 1866.

ADE - Mary Australia Lawry (1825-1903)

Mary Australia Lawry was born on 9 December 1825 and married Rev John Aldred of New Zealand on 1 May 1849. He was born in 1818 and died in 1894. She died on 12 July 1903.

Mary and John Aldred had 11 children: Mary Jane (1850-1933, married Rev Hannibal John Congdon Gilbert), Walter Lawry (1852-1857); John Wesley (b1854, died age 9 months); William Arthur (1855-1920, married Catherine Barry); Emma Allen Mansfield (1857-1952, married W. John Aldred Luxford); Annie Elizabeth (1859-1876); Eliza Lawry (b1860, died age 6 months); Alice Maude (1861-1893, married Alfred Garland); Thomas Russell (1863-1902, married Lilian Hope Croxton); Fanny Louise (1865-1947, married Robert William England); and Edith Manton (b1867, died age 4 months).

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Picture 8.01. James Hassall, 1802 - 1862

Chapter 8

AE - James Hassall (1802-1862)

James Hassall was born at Parramatta at about 5pm on 25 October 1802. It is said that he received his first grant of land when he was a child of only eleven years. According to Archdeacon Oakes, writing in the Sydney Morning Herald, James met Governor Macquarie when he was walking down a street in Sydney with his father, who was on very good terms with the Governor. The Governor engaged him in conversation:

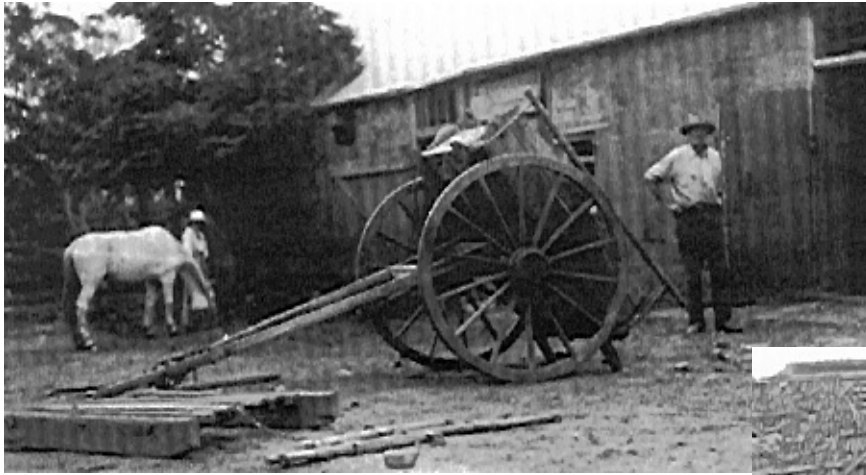
"Can you read, my boy?" said the Governor 'Yes, sir and I can write, too', was the reply. 'Good', said the Governor, 'Now I will tell you what I will do. If you write a letter to me, without assistance from anybody, and ask me for a grant of land, I will give you one'. This was done, and that is how James Hassall got his start in life. He afterwards did some exploring in search of new country, and is said to have built a hut at Bathurst in the very early days, and eventually took up land at Burrowa, near Yass".

As a young man, James was clearly an easy-going individual, as described by his brother Samuel Otoo in a letter to their brother Thomas in February 1819, when James was 16 years old:

"James is as normal walking a steady pace - doing [neither] good or bad - cares for nothing; to do him justice I must say he is not wild or openly wicked, yet without a thought or cares takes no delight in his books or in any kind of employment unless a ride on the farm."



Picture 8.02. Catherine Payne (Lloyd) Hassall 1817-1894
Wife of James Hassall.



Picture 8.03. The old barn at *Matavai* during its working days (at left) and in **Picture 8.04** (below) as it is today (with Rowland J. Hassall flanked by the current owners, Lou and Sue Papi). The original shingle roof can be seen where the iron sheeting has come away.



Yet he became very successful. Like his brothers, he became a farmer. He was on the list of people to receive a grant of land on the Cobbitty Creek in 1816 - which he called *Freshfields* - and from then received horned cattle from the government herd. He also had convicts assigned to him.

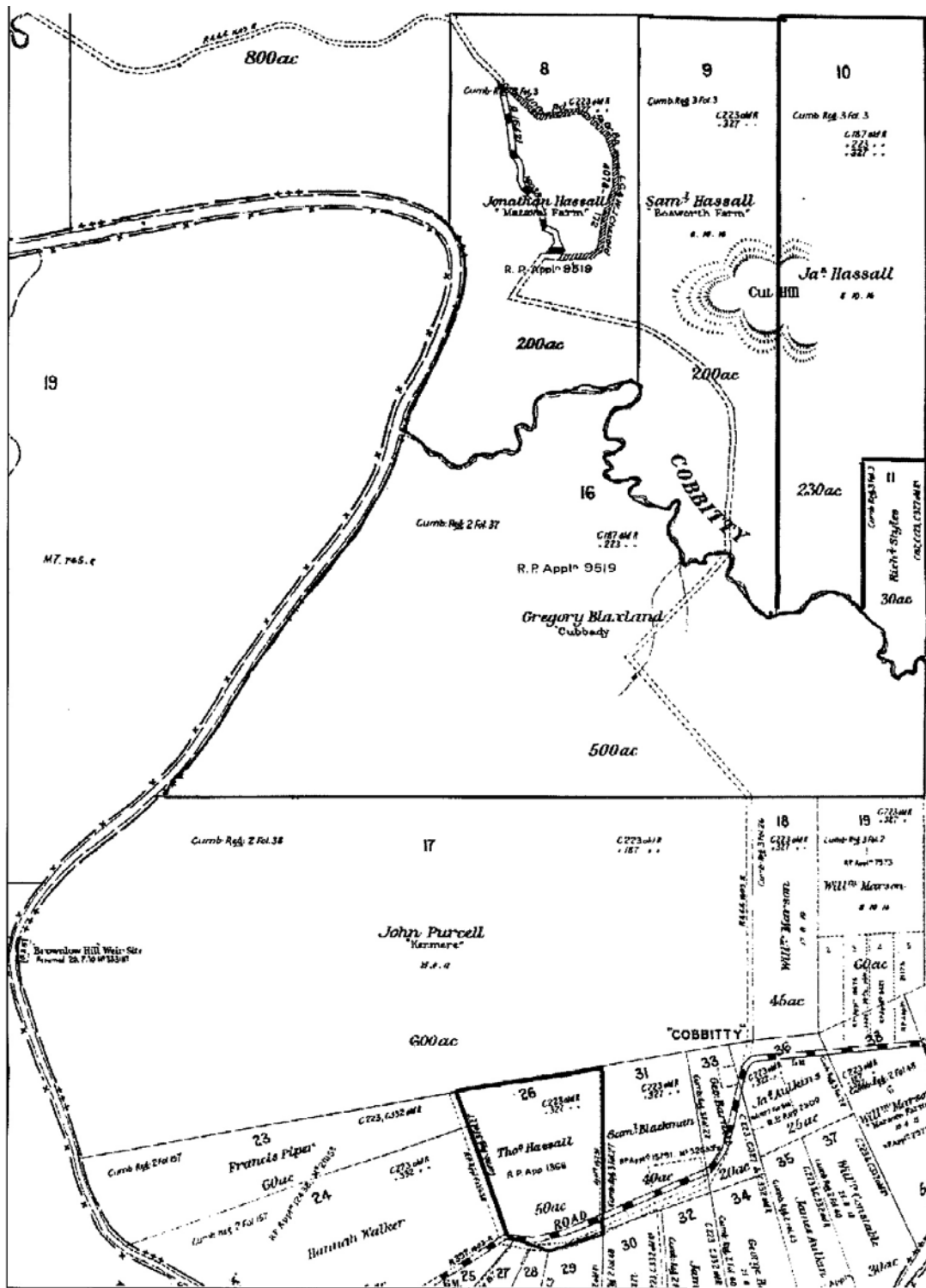
When his brother Jonathan fell heavily into debt in about 1832, James bought his nearby property, *Matavai* where he built a large two-storey house complete with ballroom which was the scene of many grand functions, notably the annual Harvest Ball.

James turned *Matavai* into a model farm and remnants of it are still to be seen, notably the original stables with its shingle roof still visible under the corrugated iron that replaced it. It was at *Matavai* that the matriarch of the family, his mother Elizabeth, died in 1834. The house later burned down, but the home that now stands on the site uses some of the original bluestone bricks in the veranda. The original stables are still standing, though barely.

According to the memoirs of an anonymous non-Hassall who remembers the mansion:

'There was a ballroom the full length of the house and the steepest narrowest stairs I've ever seen. I attended the balls there and spent a lot of time trailing up and down the stairs ' looking very elegant in my own mind ... At each end of the front veranda was a room - closest to the river was the schoolroom where the James Hassall children were taught. It had two windows with small panes of glass looking towards the river - a large fireplace and nothing else in my time there ... At the other end, looking towards Cobbitty, was the tutor's room. I've never seen such a cubby hole of a room. When he had some sort of a bed in it I don't know where he put his tables.

James was active in the local church (his brother Thomas's Heber Chapel), where he was a Church warden and permanent seat holder.



Picture 8.05. At the top of the page are the three 200-acre grants to the Hassall boys, Jonathan, Samuel and James, which was later joined into the one farm, which Jonathan called Matavai. He soon fell into bankruptcy and Matavai was bought by James, who turned it into a lavish model farm. At the bottom of the map is also a grant of Thomas Hassall's, which was called Cubbedee.

Like his brothers and sisters, in 1824 he had land on the Fish River at O'Connell Plains near Bathurst, which was later bought by Thomas. It is on this land that the Anglican Church and cemetery - which has recently been classified by the National Trust - now stand.

Picture 8.06. The old township of Burrowa (now known as Boorowa) was laid out by James Hassall on the land he was granted as a boy by Governor Macquarie after a chance meeting in Sydney.



The close relationship between the members of the Hassall family was illustrated when James heard of the death of his sister, Eliza Cordelia Walker, at O'Connell Plains in 1835. When he heard the news, he had just been on the first trip ever made by a steamer in Australia, from Parramatta to Sydney aboard the *Experiment*. He immediately set off for Bathurst, pulled himself across the river punt near Penrith and climbed the Blue Mountains to Springwood where he met his brother, Thomas, who was accompanied by his son, James and ,J.J. Howell, who had married the widow of their brother Samuel. The party continued to O'Connell Plains, a distance of 110 miles, only stopping to freshen the horses, to attend their sister's funeral at the above-mentioned church and cemetery.

James Hassall later owned extensive lands at Boorowa and laid out the old township then known as 'Burrowa' on his own property. In 1827 he had applied to lease with a view to purchase 3840 acres at Burrowa. A few years later he had his 1920-acre *Boorowa Estate* surveyed into "16 farms and a *town with 12 blocks laid out on 144 acres with streets a chain [20 metres] wide*" complete with stores, a blacksmith and "gumyahs for *aborigines*".

When he was 33 he married 19 year-old Catherine Payne Lloyd, who had been born at King's County in Ireland on 6 July 1817, the daughter of a soldier John Lloyd (b 1788 in Devonshire, England, died 1872 in Victoria) and Catherine Buckley (b1796 in Ireland, died 1839 in NSW). The Lloyd family came to New South Wales in 1822 and settled in Liverpool, where John was the auctioneer of all Crown land and acquired considerable property.

James always enjoyed the company of young people, according to his nephew James S. Hassall, finding them to have more life in them than those his own age. He was said to have been the life of the party.

James prospered and became a wealthy man, living at Matavai "*in lavish splendour*". But, like many people at the time, including other family members, he was harshly affected by the 1840s recession. Floods, the collapse of the Bank of Australia and the drying up of cheap convict labour sent him effectively bankrupt. As his son commented, "*The bottom seemed to fall out of the country.* " James had to sell everything, including his beloved Matavai. On realising his assets, he found he still owned *Freshfields* and £500 in cash.

Robert Hope, who had married James' niece Catherine, offered him the opportunity of leasing their Lake Wallace property in the Wimmera district in western Victoria. This area became known as Hope's Eden, which later became Edenhope.

James overlanded with his family to Victoria in 1850, a remarkable journey later described by his son, William Walter Hassall:

"The family rode in a spring cart. It was made almost entirely of iron bark. The carpenter and his wife drove in another spring cart. Then there was a waggon with four horses, it carried, among other commodities, I recall, half a ton of bacon. There were also 45 horses in the convoy.

"A man was engaged to walk in front of the party as far as Geelong. But Mrs Hassall demurred - it was the first and only quarrel in her married life - as she considered such protection unnecessary. Nor indeed, did father. Though ready enough to take any risk for himself, he was somewhat afraid to go all those hundreds of miles through new country without protection for his wife and family.

"The travellers left Camden early in October 1850. Across the 'Razorback', they proceeded to Burrowa to farewell relatives, the Robert Campbells.

"They crossed the Murrumbidgee, then running rather high, by punt near Gundagai. There were a good many blacks at that time, and men, women and children - as many as 60 at one time - followed the carts some days. I remember one man climbing a tree. I think he had an iron tomahawk, for he cut very small toe grips in that straight tree, and I saw him put his hand in a hole, pull out two possums, knock them against the bark, and them drop them to the waiting blacks below.

"Near Geelong they passed to Mr George Hope's holding called Darriwill, and from there to Lake Wallace, calling at Cressy, Lake Bolac, Hopkins, Wyckliffe, Cavendish, and Balmoral (then called the Black Swamp).

"Swans and ducks abounded in the new home. The wild turkeys treated the spring carts with indifference. They would just stand up and calmly walk away. The house of slabs had a bark roof. The kitchen was forty yards away. The store where rations were kept was somewhat nearer. There were but two huts for the men, and a wool shed with a shingle roof."

For five years he managed Lake Wallace and built up his assets. He now had £5000 and was ready to start again on his own. In about 1855 he established a large property called Wootong Vale near Coleraine, of which he was very proud. He died on 31 October 1862. At



Picture 8.07. James Hassall not long before his death in 1862, three days after his 60th birthday. Compare this to the photo on page 122, taken just a few years earlier, and note the withered left hand, the cause of which is unknown.

first it was thought that his horse had bolted, but later opinion indicates that he suffered a heart attack and then the horse bolted, throwing him off.

His niece Eliza, in a letter to her brother-in-law George Hope five weeks later, wrote that her father (Rev Thomas) was still very low-spirited over the death of his brother:

"... he frets very much about Uncle James' death. How very sudden it was. It comes home as a warning to each one of us 'Be ye also ready'. I wonder what were his last thoughts as he rode along that morning! ... We were very thankful to learn that he was quite sober at the time for at first we almost feared it had been otherwise.

It would seem that, like many other in the period, James had sought refuge from the considerable problems of the world in a bottle. Judging by the two photos of him presented in this book he also had some sort of health problem which affected his left arm badly.

His wife Kate continued to run the property with the help of a manager until her sons had completed their education, most of them attending Geelong Grammar. But in about 1871 the family sold the property and Kate took up land on the *Fulham Estate* in the Balmoral district.

The children then scattered to Queensland, New Zealand and other parts of Victoria.



Picture 8.08. Catherine Payne (Lloyd) Hassall was born in Ireland, came to Australia when she was a small child and married James Hassall when she was 19 years of age. He was 33.

Picture 8.09. The township of Coleraine in the days of the Hassall family.



Catherine Hassall died in August 1895 at Dandenong near Melbourne, but was buried with her late husband at Coleraine Cemetery. The grave reads:

Beneath this stone awaiting the great Resurrection at the Glorious Appearing of the Great God and Our Saviour Jesus Christ lieth the body of James Hassall of Wootong Vale who departed this life on Oct 31 1862 in the 60th year of his age. A kind father and fond husband. He left a widow and eight children to mourn their loss. He gained the good will of all, the love of many friends and the gratitude of the distressed.

Also - His Wife lies here Catherine Payne Hassall Born 1817 died 1895 Aged 78 years In death they are not divided.

James and Catherine Hassall had the following children: John Rowland born in 1837, James Lloyd born in 1840, Catherine Anne born in 1843, William Walter born in 1846, Henrietta Eliza born in 1848, Rowland Hope born in 1850, Louisa Elizabeth born in 1853, Arthur Wallace born in 1855, James Cusack born in 1858 and George Ernest born in 1861.

Children of James and Catherine Hassall

AEA - John Rowland Hassall (1837-1841)



John Rowland Hassall was born on 23 November 1837 and died on 3 May 1841 at the age of 3. He was buried in a huge grave in the front of St Paul's, Cobbitty with his brother James Lloyd, who died 18 months later also as an infant.

The inscription reads: *"Mortals be dumb what creature dares dispute his awful will, Ask no account of his affairs but tremble and be still".*

Picture 8.10. The grave of John Rowland Hassall and his brother James Lloyd Hassall.

AEB - James Lloyd Hassall (1840-1842)

James Lloyd Hassall was born on 4 October 1840 and died on 26 November 1842 at the age of 2. He was buried with his brother John Rowland at St Paul's, Cobbitty (see above).

AEC - Catherine Ann Hassall (1843-1931)



Picture 8.11. Catherine Ann (Hassall) Campbell 1843-1931 with daughter "Dolly"

Catherine Ann Hassall was born on 14 October 1843 and came overland with her parents, sister and two brothers from Camden to the western districts of Victoria - celebrating her birthday along the way.

Catherine remembers the trip well and one incident in particular near her Hope relatives' property when their cart, without horse, started rolling down a bank and was stopped just before it crashed into the Moorabool River. Incidentally, the cart was pulled all the way from Sydney by a horse called Biddy, who died of old age at Wootong Vale.

Catherine married her cousin Robert James Campbell (the son of Ann Hassall and Robert Mackay Campbell) on 24 August 1864. Robert was going by boat from Geelong to Sydney when he disappeared. 'Kate' said she was asleep at home, saw him come and stand by her bed and knew he was dead.

Catherine had four children and died on 31 December 1931 at Sandringham in Melbourne, having lived for many years in Dandenong. One of her daughters, Kate Constance Campbell, married Elias Hine and they settled in the East Gippsland area of Victoria.

Catherine and Robert Campbell's children were: Robert James Henry (1865-1943, who married Mary Alexandra Hardie); Albert George (1867-1876); Rowland Sinclair (1870-1876); Kate Constance (1872-1959, married Elias Hine); Henrietta Alexia (b1874, died age 4 months); Mary Edith (1875-1967); and Arthur Wallace (1877-1940).

AED - William Walter Hassall (1846-1916)

William Walter Hassall was born at Cobbitty on 31 January 1846 and married Edith Inwood on 7 August 1889 at All Saints' Church, St Kilda in Melbourne. In 1856 he became one of the first students of Geelong Grammar, now one of the state's most exclusive schools, and his younger brothers followed him there.

William studied there for at least three years, winning prizes for drawing, writing and classics in 1858.

He worked on the family property *Wootong Vale* until it was sold in 1870. He then worked on overland telegraph lines until 1872. According to his nephew, John James Hassall, in 1872, just a decade after Burke and Wills perished, William, a few other men and a couple of black boys drove 250 horses from Coleraine through Central Australia to Darwin. This trip apparently took eight months to complete.

William continued to follow pastoral pursuits for the rest of his life. John James Hassall wrote that in 1914 'Uncle Bill' had a lease on 99,000 acres for 99 years in the Northern territory.

After he married Edith in 1889, he was at Young, NSW for the birth of their youngest child John in 1895 and was at Nimmitabel when their son James died in 1907. He managed a butter factory there and also had a turkey farm. Later the family moved to Nethercote, where he had an orchard while Edith managed the Nethercote Post Office, which was burnt down in 1917 and the family lost most of their belongings.

William is reported to have been the mayor at Eden. He died there on 8 March 1914 or 3 August 1916 and was buried at Pambula cemetery.

William and Edith had four children: Kathleen Ann (1890-1964, married Edward Meaker); James William (1892-1907); Rowland Thomas (1894-1973, married Elsie Olive Walsh); and John Lloyd (1895-1977).



Picture 8.12. William Walter Hassall 1846-1916

AEE - Henrietta Eliza Hassall (1848-1918)

Henrietta Eliza Hassall was born on 25 June 1848 and married Alexander William Cunningham on 31 May 1871.

Alexander Cunningham was born on 22 September 1842 and was a local National Bank manager. With Richard Cheetham he founded the Cheetham Salt Works in Geelong, where his son Andrew became managing director and instituted a profit sharing scheme which was very popular with employees and helped boost production. Alexander died in 1916.

Henrietta died on 28 November 1918. She and Alexander had five children: Andrew Hassall (1872-1921, who married Beryl Blyth and was president of the Geelong Chamber of Commerce); Trevor Russell (1874-1916, who married Bertha Bennett nee Fyfe); Ethel Mary (b1877); Constance Henrietta (b 1883); and Alexander Jackson (b 1 885, who married Winifred Alice Warren).



Picture 8.13. Henrietta (Hassall) Cunningham 1848-1918



AEF - Rowland Hope Hassall (1850-1909)

Rowland Hope Hassall was born on 6 July 1850, went to his sister in Queensland when the family property Wootong Vale was sold in 1871, then to New Zealand and married Rachel Matilda Stevens on 3 May 1880 at Rixerton, near Bluff on the south island of New Zealand.

Rachel was the daughter of Capt William Stevens and her mother was a Maori princess. As a result of this affair, it was said that many attempts were made to poison young Rachel. As recently as 1977, the chiefs greenstone axe was still in the possession of the family in New Zealand.

'Hope', as he was known, lived most of his adult life in New Zealand and died there on 25 April 1909.

Picture 8.14. Rowland Hope Hassall 1850-1909



Hope and Rachel had 15 children, yet only **two** produced offspring to continue the family name in New Zealand.

The children were: Edith Marion (1881~ 1902, died age 21); James Russell (b1882, died age 6); Alicia Vivian (b1883, died infancy); Louise Elizabeth (b1885, died age 5); Norma Gladys (b1887, unmarried); Rowland John (1889-1943, unmarried); Charles Strettell (1890-1908, died about age 18); Gertrude Mary (b1893, married Walter Watson); Arthur Valentine (b1893, died age 6); Henrietta Louise (b1896, married Robert **Sievwright** Johnstone); Elizabeth Violet (b1898, married Robert Lennox Moore); Olga Hope (b1899, married James William Dunlop); Trevor (h 1900, married Julia Bracewell and had one daughter and one son); Ivy Kathleen (b1902, married Arthur Jennings Skelton); George Arthur (b1905, known as Bill, married Gladys Watson **and had two sons**).

Picture 8.15. Rachel Matilda Stevens Wife of Rowland Hope Hassall with eight of her children.

AEG - Louisa Elizabeth Hassall (1852~1933)

Louisa Elizabeth Hassall was born on 1 September 1852 and married Robert D. MacLachlan of Queensland on 3 November 1870. She died on 3 May 1933.

Louisa and Duncan MacLachlan had four children: Mary Louisa (b1873); Robert William (b1876); Henrietta Elise (b1879, married Duncan McNab); Duncan Lewis (b1884).



Picture 8.16. Louisa Elizabeth (Hassall) MacLachlan 1852-1933, with daughter

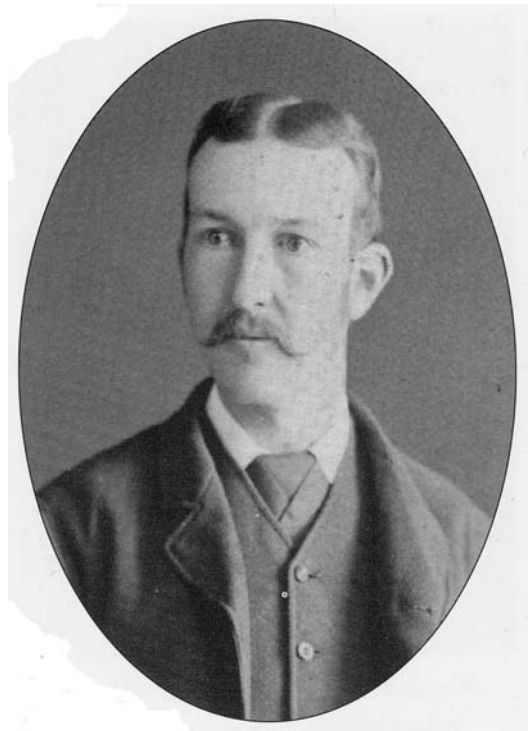
AEH - Arthur Wallace Hassall (1855-1934)

Arthur Wallace Hassall was born on 5 September 1855 and was educated at home before going to Geelong Grammar School in February 1868.

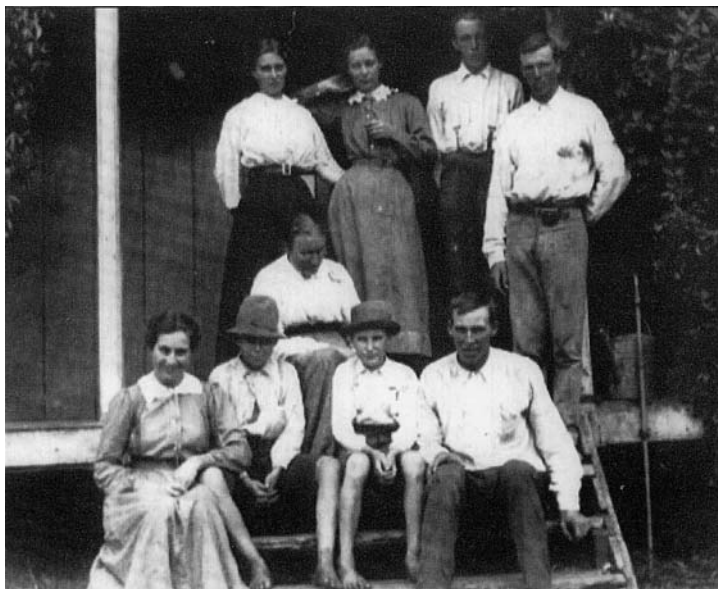
Arthur married Jeannie Wilson (nee Cornish). He is believed to have started a butcher or baker shop with his brother George near Bairnsdale before moving to Hamilton, where he was living a year before his death in 1934.

His only child was Edna Jean Hassall, who died on 5 April 1900 aged just 4 years and 8 months and was buried in Melbourne General Cemetery. Interestingly, though, the headstone says her mother is also buried there and lists her as being June Rebecea Hassall, died 7 July 1932, aged 73 years.

As Arthur was aged 40 when his daughter was born, it is likely that he had remarried and the baby's middle name was selected in memory of his first wife.



Picture 8.17. Arthur Wallace Hassall 1855-1934



Picture 8.18. The Hassall family at Mt Ubi homestead. Back row: Frances Elizabeth, Edie, Humphrey and George. Front: Mary, Jack, Frances Percy, Russell and Clem.

AEI James Cusack Hassall (1858-1936)

James Cusack Hassall was born on 17 June 1858. After completing his education at Geelong Grammar School he worked at Wilderness, the property of Charles Rowe, and later for William Rowe of Glenfine, a sheep station on the Pitfield Plains.

He married Frances Percy Faris of Euroa on 16 May 1888 at Violet Town. Frances was the fourth of eight children of William Irvine and Mary nee Faris. As a wedding present, James' employer, William Rowe, gave the couple a pair of part Arab mares and an Abbot buggy with harness - suitable for carrying two 11 stone people. Their first child, William George, was born at Cape Clear, near Hamilton, Victoria on 10 February 1889.

James Hassall had, when he was 16, visited Queensland where he worked briefly at Drayton breaking in horses. After his marriage he decided to settle in Queensland so the young couple and their baby travelled in their buggy all the way to Dandine Station on the Darling Downs and there their first daughter, Mary Louise, was born on 17 August 1890.

They then moved to Moggill, an outer western Brisbane suburb and planted a citrus orchard and market garden. The second daughter, Frances Elizabeth, was born there on 14 January 1892.

The enormous flood of 1893 ruined their crops, although the house on high land was not affected. Nevertheless they were in dire financial straits and threatened with repossession when their next child, James Clement, was born on 16 July 1894.

James managed to get some work cutting sleepers at Cobbs Camp, Woombye for the new railway to the north coast. It was while he was (1858-1936) and his wife working there that he met a friend from Geelong Grammar, Senator James Thomas Walker, who had bought the Mount Ubi Station at Kenilworth, and he asked James Hassall to manage it for him.

The family, now with a third daughter, Edith Constance, moved to Mt Ubi Station in 1896. It was a property of 2700 acres, including the home property at the junction of the Mary River and the Obi Obi Creek, and blocks and leases on Little Yabba Creek. It ran Hereford cattle. After Senator Walker's death, James Hassall bought the homestead block. Three of his sons and a son-in-law also bought blocks.

James Hassall and his wife were very involved in local organisations, he being the first secretary of the Kenilworth Farmers Association and Councillor from 1906 to 1910 of the Maroochy Shire Council. All the members of the family were strong supporters of the Kenilworth Show and contributed to the Church of England church built at Ghecrulla. Mt Ubi was primarily a cattle station and along the Mary River flats crops of corn, potatoes, oats and lucerne were grown. Horses were important and were used for working on the station, as well as carrying produce, which in turn led to a commercial coach line. The horses were also prepared for competition in local shows and the Royal Brisbane Show. The 'Hassall Greys' became quite famous in the hands of the girls.



Picture 8.19. James Cusack Hassall (1858-1936) and his wife Francis Percy (Faris) Hassall.

James was an excellent horseman (he rode four winners from four starts at a race meeting at Balmoral in Victoria, three on horses he had trained, but would not let the children race), was a teetotaller, very religious and quite an inventor. He built enormous haystacks fitted with adjustable roofs so the hay was always kept dry, he built his own cold room with a water-soaked canvas roof so they could produce butter, created an irrigation system for the crops and a septic toilet system. But his crowning achievement was building an aeroplane when flying was just a dream ... and a dream it remained for the plane never left the ground! James Cusack Hassall died in April 1936. His wife, Frances, died on 13 June 1938. They had eight children: William George (1889-1968, who married Edna North Sully in 1927); Mary Louise (1890-1951, who married Gilbert Blackburn Sutton); Frances Elizabeth (1892-1980, who married Henry Faris Rowe); James Clement (1894-1915); Edith Constance (1895-1982, who married Edmund Stanton); Humphrey Faris (1897-1984, who married Beatrice Unora (Dolly) Murtagh); Jack Percy (1899-1985, who married Amy Bevan); and Thomas Russell (1903-1974, who married Daphne Frederina Juanita Evans).

AEJ - George Ernest Hassall (1861-1942)

George Ernest Hassall was born on 29th October 1861 at Wootong Vale. He went to the local state school and won a scholarship to Geelong Grammar, being admitted as a boarder in February, 1878. That year he won a prize for Divinity. In 1880-81, like his brother James, he worked at Charles Rowe's property, Wilderness, not far from his home. A niece of his, Francis Elizabeth, later married into the Rowe family and George wrote her in 1936 of fondness of his times at the property.



George lost money with a couple of business ventures before 1892, when he married Catherine Bridget McPhee at Natimuk (aboriginal for little creek). She was a staunch catholic, so George 'turned', which apparently alienated him from his strong Anglican family. Kate was born 6 September 1868 at a remote station in Victoria called Nurrabiel 25 miles from Horsham. Her mother, Bridget McPhee, was attended at the birth by the nearest white woman, who had to walk nine miles over a rugged bush track and through a swamp to get there. The McPhees lived in such isolation for nine years.

Picture 8.20. George Ernest Hassall 1861-1942



Picture 8.21. The Hassall family at Rainbow in about 1918. Back: cousin Alice Brasier, Louie Hassall, Bill Hassall, Bob Hassall. Front: Lottie Hassall, George Hassall, Katie (McPhee) Hassall and cousin Tom Robson.

George and Kate soon took up land at Heywood from 1896 until 1905, then Kate applied to the Crown for one acre of land and they built a five-roomed at a cost of 40 pounds (chimney and tank extra) near Heywood.

In 1909 the family moved to Willenabrina North with a wagon and four horses to manage a farm for Mr Hamilton Allen, then moved to Hazeldene Estate near Rainbow as a share farmer. In 1914 a terrible drought pushed George off the land and he worked putting in the rail line from Portland to Horsham for the best part of a year with his son John, before returning home, but he had had enough of farming and sold up in 1915, settling finally at Rainbow. In the following year his sons John and Rowland went to the war and fortunately returned.

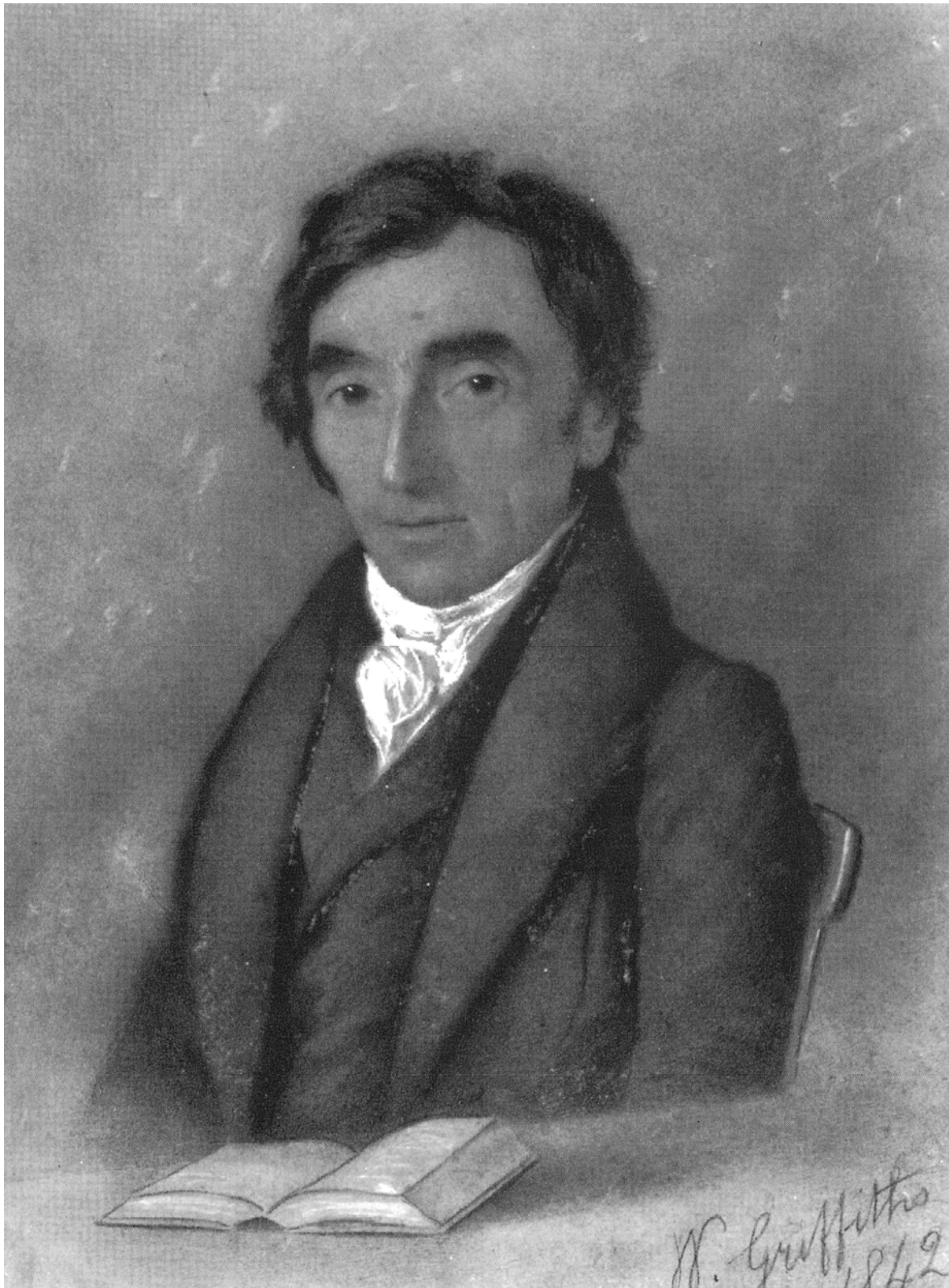
He died in 1942, four years after his wife, and was buried at Horsham cemetery. They had eight children: Rowland James (b 1894, married Elizabeth Wynne), Kathleen Bridget (b1895, married Phillip James Grist), John James (b 1898, married Mary Wickbold and then Maureen Hanlon), Robert George (b1901, married Irene Campbell), Louisa Alice (b 1903, married Cecil Austin Barnes), William Ernest (b1905, married Eileen Buckley), Charlotte Mary (b1908, married Adrian Florence Knowles) and George Alexander (1911-1996, married Sheila Anne Clancy).



Picture 8.22. Catherine (McPhee) Hassall, 1868-1938, Wife of George Ernest Hassall

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Picture 9.01. Rev William Walker, 1799-1855
Husband of Eliza Cordelia Hassall

Chapter 9

AF - Eliza Cordelia Hassall (1804-1835)



Eliza Cordelia Hassall was born about 3am on 2 October 1804 in Parramatta and with her sister, Susanna, was educated by former convict, James Bradley, who had a school in premises he rented from Mrs Shelley. He thought highly of Eliza, who *"pleases me much by her perseverance and is become a fine young lady... "*



Picture 9.02. The house at 182 George Street, Parramatta where Rev William and Eliza Cordelia (Hassall) Walker lived.

On 14 May 1823 at St John's Church, Parramatta, she married Rev William Walker, a Methodist minister. He was described as a lightly built, sensitive man with large doe eyes, dark hair and a chin which suggested a streak of independence. He was accepted as a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry in July 1819 and was appointed to Gambia by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. However his ill health caused the change of appointment *"to the black natives of New South Wales"*.

He sailed for Sydney in the Brixton, with the Rev Samuel Leigh and Rev and Mrs Horton. They accompanied Governor Brisbane, who was coming out to run the colony, an association which was to be of benefit to Walker, who acted as Brisbane's chaplain on the journey. His ill health worried them, but he arrived safely on 16 September 1821.

Walker was faced with a daunting task and when someone remarked to him that he had unpromising subjects to work with, Walker replied, "O, I will either convert them or they will convert me". As soon as possible, with James Hassall, he inspected the aboriginals living at South Creek, which he described as delightful. He found the 13 inhabitants there to be neat and tidy, capable of receiving instruction and competent at growing crops although later he found them to be *"idle and vagrant and the colonists too often encourage their vices"*.

Walker adopted the son of Bennelong and baptised him on 22 September 1822, naming him Thomas Walker Coke, but the boy died the next year aged 20, leaving a young widow, Maria, who had previously been brought up in the home of the Hassalls and whom he had recently married.

Walker encouraged the Wesleyan missionaries to support the establishment of a seminary to educate a select group of youths, but the project did not go ahead largely due to conflict among the leaders. He drew up plans for the establishment of a large thriving self-sufficient settlement, a black town which he named Bethel and set about requesting the Wesleyan Missionary Committee to send another missionary couple to help with the work and also to send large amounts of equipment to set it all up. He was encouraged by Governor Macquarie, having dined at Government House and discussed his plans there.

Walker was involved with the settlement called *Black Town* [now a suburb of Sydney], where William was a teacher and sat on the committee, but they met with great opposition from many people, particularly the Anglican clergy, who saw it as a competitor. When Walker visited the settlement two years later he found five families there who were cultivating their 10-acre farms. Walker suffered much misery when the settlement he founded was taken over by the Anglican ministers under the influence of Marsden.

Walker continued to try to help the native population by taking teenage boys into his home to try to educate them and felt that he achieved some degree of success.

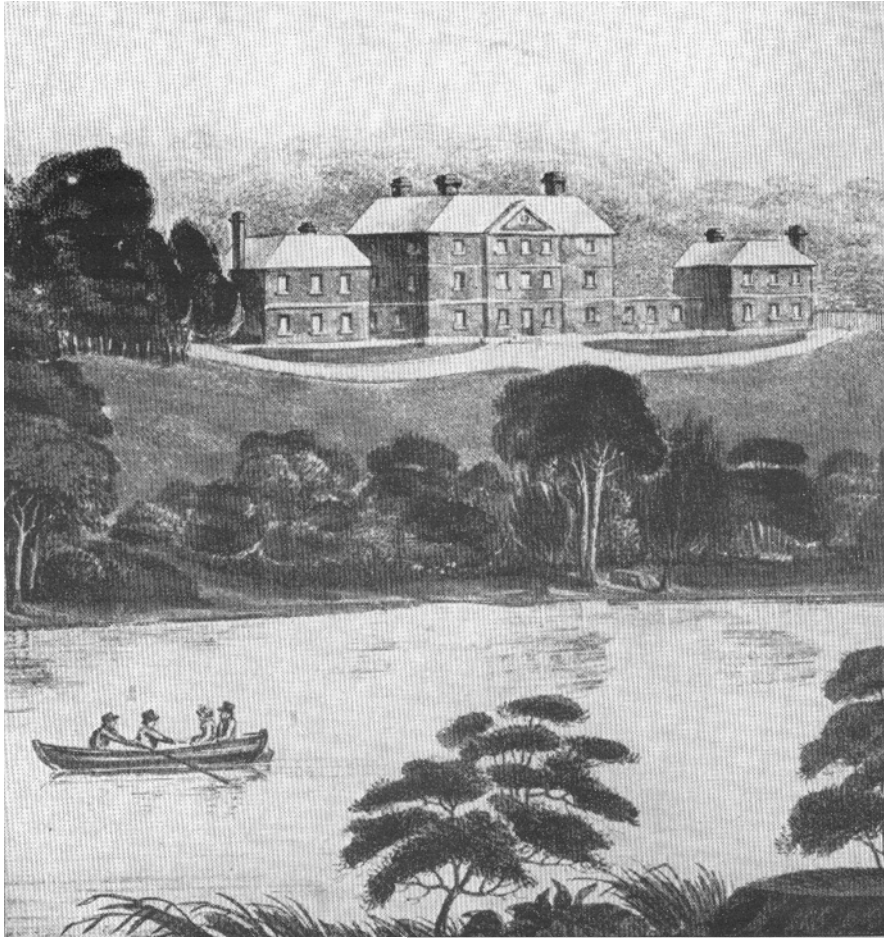
The Wesleyan Committee of New South Wales proposed to set up a new Native Institution in 1822, of which Walker would be treasurer, and the committee would include three of his future brothers-in-law, Jonathan, Samuel and James Hassall and the father of a future sister-in-law, Dr James Mileham. This new mission never reached fruition, partly because Walker's energy ran out. Frustration with trying to instruct various meandering tribes and long hours in the saddle led to a fever. He wrote later: "I was, however, at the house of a very kind friend, Mrs Hassall; and, being unable to move, a room, bed and board was most affectionately provided for me".

Walker was becoming a concern for his Wesleyan brethren and they at first thought he would be better employed in Van Diemen's Land. When it was clear that his health would make this difficult, they suggested six possible positions for him to occupy, all of them at some distance from Parramatta.

Walker then, to everyone's surprise, married Eliza Cordelia Hassall. It is interesting to speculate whether the marriage was hastily arranged, perhaps because he felt that a married missionary would be considered to be more stable than a single one. Certainly, he should have asked permission first from the London Committee because it would affect his stipend, but it would almost certainly have been approved anyway. Consequently, his following letter to the Mission Society in London required some justification:

"...Yesterday I was married,. and I hope in the Lord... This step has not been taken but after the most mature advice and consideration ... there is every reason to believe that the union is of God.

"The reason why I have married here is founded on the plain, common truths. I gave myself to the committee to be their son in the gospel, to serve them among the poor Aborigines of this Colony ... I might have acquired a wife from England, but who she might have been I know not. Nor is there more than one individual, of all my religious acquaintance, to whom I should desire to be united, were I in my native land...



Picture 9.03. Eliza and William Walker were placed in charge of the Female Orphan School (left and below) when it was amalgamated with the Native Institution in 1825. It was known as the Female Factory. It later became the Protestant Orphan School and was run for many years by Martha Betts, the youngest daughter of Rev Samuel Marsden and therefore Eliza's brother's sister-in-law. The building, which was styled on the Scottish home of Gov Macquarie's wife, is now the Rydaimere Hospital.



"I was led to think the individual to whom I am united the most proper person, because she met the approbation of my brethren; she is the daughter of a Clergyman of the Established Church, and a sister-in-law of one of our Missionaries. She possesses a spirit of piety, and devotionness to the cause of God. In every path which God marks out, I have all reason to believe her feet will be found. And, that which is next to real piety, is her attachment to the poor blacks. I pray you, dear Fathers, receive her as a daughter of Abraham".



Picture 9.05. Eliza and William Walker's house at 182 George Street, Parramatta was where the King's School operated when it opened in 1832. A number of Eliza's nephews and future in-laws went there. It later became the Griffith Girls School (run by William Griffiths, who did the portrait of William on page 138). It still stands and is now called Harrisford.

On 31 March 1824 the Walkers' first child was born and was baptised by their brother-in-law, Rev Walter Lawry. She was named Henrietta Elizabeth after the parents' respective mothers. The family then took up residence at the Native Institution now established at Blacktown. By 1825, 30 Aborigines were living there.

The Institution was closed by Governor Brisbane, who decided to amalgamate the Native and Orphan Schools and place the Walkers in charge of it. On 4 January 1825, Eliza was appointed matron of the Female Orphan Institution at a salary of £100 per year with her husband William as master on a salary of £50. Her duties were the care and instruction in needlework of nearly 150 girls while he was to instruct the children in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Brisbane acknowledged that the Native Institution had been a success largely due to the Walkers' efforts and he felt that they were "*peculiarly adapted to engage in an enlarged sphere of Tuition*". Walker had not sought the permission of the Wesleyan Committee to leave the Black Town Aboriginal settlement and they called him to be disciplined.

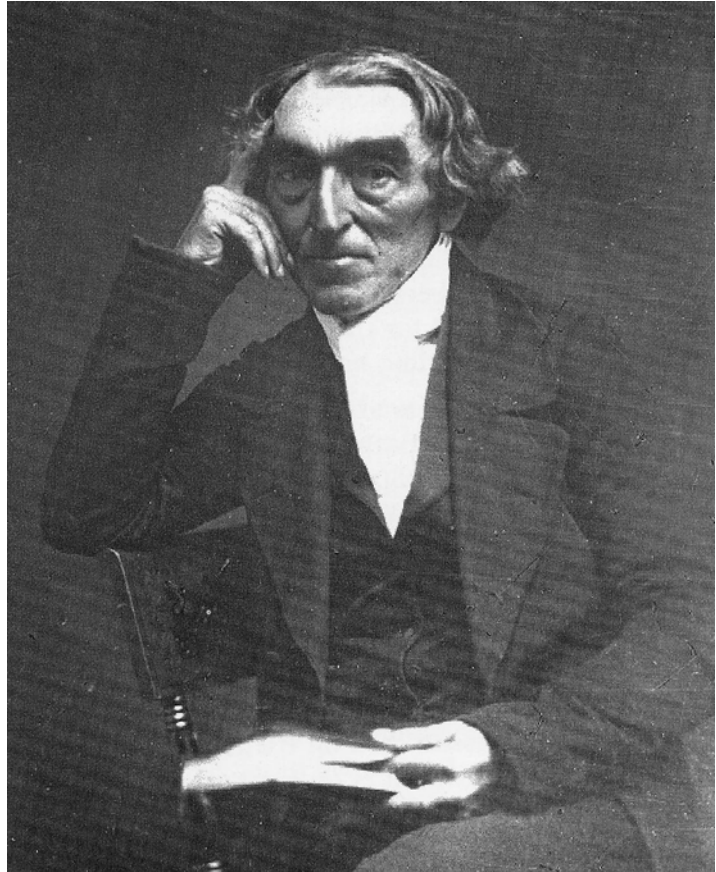
Another charge brought against Walker involved his accumulation of property. He had benefited materially from his association with the Hassalls and acquired property and stock through his wife. The Wesleyan leaders felt that ministers should have no interests outside their ministerial duties. They instructed Walker to give up his farming and grazing stock and suspended him until he did so. The matter was referred to the English committee who, in 1825, required Walker to humble himself before God and to sell his farm stock and to obey the local Wesleyan leaders.

The local committee also rebuked Walker for preaching for Leigh when Leigh was ill, as well as having left the Aboriginal mission to take up the appointment as superintendent of the Female Orphan School. Walker argued that he had always acted with the consent of Rev G. Erskine, the chairman of the New South Wales district and that the mission to the Aborigines had become a very expensive and wasteful exercise.

At the orphanage, Walker's administration was criticised and Archdeacon Scott, who visited it, accused Walker of ill-treating the inmates. Walker was cleared of these charges but he was further criticised for having attended political meetings.

In April 1826, he and his wife, Eliza, resigned from the school because of the "*general ungentlemanly and uncharitable conduct*" of Archdeacon Scott who was the official Visitor of colonial schools. It was said that Scott, who lived across the river from the orphanage at Hambleton Cottage, used to spy on the Walkers with his telescope. It must have been galling for Walker when Eliza's sister-in-law, Anne (Marsden) Hassall added her voice to the criticism of him.

Walker also had to overcome what was described as a "severe and continued affliction". Whether this was related to alcohol (which was not yet prohibited by the Methodists) or just depression and exhaustion is not clear, but he seems to have suffered it from before he was married, so the Hassalls obviously accepted it. Some historians say Walker's affliction began after the death of Thomas Walker Coke, Bennelong's son, in 1822, the year before he married Eliza.



Picture 9.06. The controversial Rev William Walker shortly before his death in 1855.

Walker was considered to be "a clever man" and Brisbane declared him to be the "*best educated man in the colony*". He decided to start a boarding school in Parramatta and advertised in the Sydney Gazette in 1827 for from six to ten boarders. He built a room at the rear of his house at 182 George Street, Parramatta - just across the road from his mother-in-law Elizabeth Hassall's home - and by the following year it was flourishing, having nine pupils including one of his wife's nephews, Rowland Hassall.

This house, which is now known as Harrisford House, was the original site of the King's School from 1832 until the handsome two-storey sandstone building (still standing) was completed on the other side of the river.

In 1865 the house became the Griffith Girls' School. This was run by William Griffiths and his wife, who had for the previous six years been renting Hassall House across the street, which by that time had been inherited by Rev Thomas Hassall.

Walker then turned his attention to farming on his 2000-acre grant at Brisbane Grove, O'Connell Plains (near Bathurst), which he named after his friend the Governor. In 1828 he had 230 cattle and 2300 sheep there. He continued his political activities and, despite his difficulties with the Wesleyan hierarchy, he continued to conduct services in his home and was very popular with Wesleyan families in the district.

Like his brother-in-law, Rev Walter Lawry, he fell foul of the Wesleyan leaders in London and that must have made his life difficult. He asked that, after his death, his manuscripts and writings should be destroyed so that, unfortunately, only a list of the books in his library remained as a testament to his erudition.

Eliza Cordelia Hassall died on 6 July 1835 at O'Connell Plains and has a large grave at the cemetery there, which is on land originally granted to her brother James and which has recently been classified by the National Trust. It is one of the oldest graves there.

Eliza and William Walker had the following children: Henrietta Elizabeth born in 1824, Susanna Matilda Arm born in 1826, Rowland Thomas Brisbane born in 1827, Donald McLeod born and died in 1829, James Dunlop born in 1830 and Eliza Cordelia born in 1833. The five children who survived their father all inherited the family Brisbane Grove property at O'Connell Plains.

Brisbane Grove had a two-mile frontage to the Fish River and the two-storey house was built by 20 assigned convicts in the style of an English manor house with solid walls 15 inches thick made of clay mixed with straw. There were elaborate stables for breeding purposes, an orchard and a vineyard. The Walkers spent £6000 building the property, which appears to have been finished about 1826. A mantelpiece carved by a convict with a butcher's knife is believed to be in the Bathurst Historical Museum.

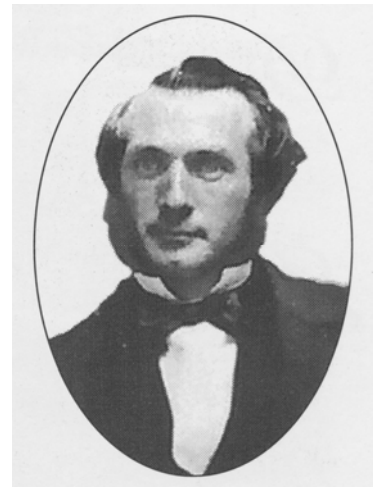
After his wife, Eliza's, death, Walker married his housekeeper, much to the disapproval of his family. He died on 23 November 1855 at O'Connell Plains. A plaque in the church there commemorates his life.

Children of Eliza and William Walker

AFA - Henrietta Elizabeth Walker (1824-1875)

Henrietta Elizabeth Walker was born on 27 March 1824. She was named after her parents' mothers and baptised on 18 April 1824 by her uncle, Rev Walter Lawry, husband of Mary Cover Hassall.

In 1849 at Bathurst, she married Henry Kidd Harpur (1817-1891) from Limerick in Ireland and they had six children: Eliza Cordelia Walker (1854-1926); Jane Kidd (1857-1871); Sarah Maria (died at birth in 1859), Henrietta Elizabeth (1861-1928); Henry Kidd (1863-1927, married Maud Mary Poole) and Fanny Hassall (1866-1937).



Picture 9.08. Henry Kidd Harpur
1817-1891, Husband of Henrietta
Elizabeth Walker

Picture 9.07. Henrietta (Walker)
Harpur, 1824-1875

AFB - Susanna Matilda Ann Walker (1826-1866)

Susanna Matilda Ann Walker was born on 31 March 1826. She was baptised on 23 April 1826 by her uncle, Rev Walter Lawry.

She married Samuel Hebblewhite (1812-1888) and they had nine children: Benjamin Beckett (1847-1877, married Ann Dawson); William Rayner (1848-1888, married Mary Amelia Busby); Samuel Moss (b1849, died age 10 months); Samuel Henry (1851-1876); Rowland Dasconde (1853-1953); Charles Josiah (1854-1910, married Charlotte Bennett); Arthur Gibson (1857-1892, married Ellen Amelia Cowdery); Frederick Octavius (1860-1893, married Marian Simpson); Susanna Matilda Ann (b 1864, died age 2 days).

AFC - Rowland Thomas Brisbane Walker (1828-1874)

Rowland Thomas Brisbane Walker was born on 3 January 1828 and named after Governor Brisbane who had helped and supported his parents and who had become a close friend of theirs.

Rowland married Mary Ann Roberts and they had five children: Florence Eliza (1859-1924, married Henry West); William (1860, who died age 2); Henry Kidd (who married Elsie Wilmott); Kate Marion (1864-1950, who married Robert Benjamin Black); and Herbert (b1868, married Amy Burns).

AFD - Donald McLeod Walker (1829-1829)

Donald McLeod Walker was born on 4 November 1829 and died three days later.

AFE - James Dunlop Walker (1830-1891)

James Dunlop Walker was born on 19 October 1830. He never married and was said to have shot himself in 1891.

AFF - Eliza Cordelia Walker (1833-1902)

Eliza Cordelia Walker was born on 11 February 1833 at Bathurst, married her brother-in-law Josiah Harpur (1825-1898) and died at Glebe on 31 October 1902.

They had seven children, who produced no offspring between them: Jane Henrietta (1857-1875); Susannah Matilda Australia (1858-1873); Eliza Caroline (1860-1916); Josiah (1862-1899); William Walker (1864-1919, married Harriet Mary Cox); Samuel Hassall (1867-1905, married Elizabeth Bedwell); and Maria Louisa (b1869, married Rev C.J. McCoy).

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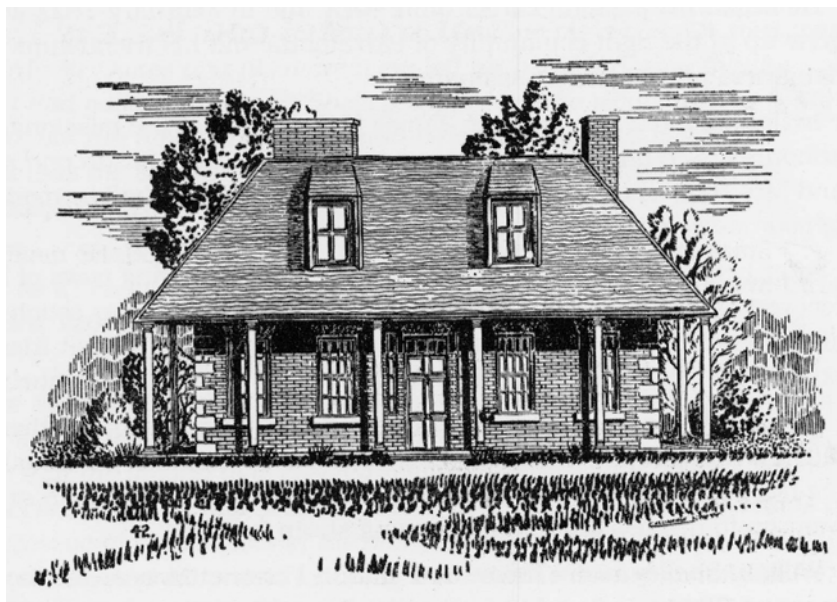
Chapter 10

AG - Susanna Marsden Hassall (1806-1890)



Susanna Marsden Hassall was born about 9am on 28 July 1806 and grew up in Parramatta in a busy household. Some of Susanna's letters to her brother Thomas, written to him while he was in England, survive.

Susanna attended the Sunday School set up by her brother, Thomas. When the Rev Samuel Marsden came to examine the scholars at the annual meeting, Susanna and Elizabeth Oakes did so well that they were awarded a silver medal each. They both then became teachers at the Sunday School.



Picture 10.01. House of Susanna Marsden (Hassall) and William Shelley in Parramatta.

Before her marriage she wrote about family news and gossip. She also, with her sister, Ann, took lessons in geography from her brother-in-law, Rev Walter Lawry. She apologised for having no interesting news for him and wrote that she would confine herself "*to little trifling objects more within the compass of my weak understanding*". She commented on her garden and hoped that her brother would send her flower seeds as well as knitting needles and netting pins.

She mentioned that she was spending quite a lot of time with the Marsden sisters, Elizabeth and Mary, while their mother was away and told Thomas stories of pupils in Elizabeth Marsden's Sunday School class. She also commented in 1818 that a new hospital and barracks were being built in Parramatta.

At first Susanna and her sisters, Ann and Eliza, were taught at the school conducted by the former convict, James Bradley, in premises he rented from Mrs Shelley (Susanna's future mother-in-law). Bradley wrote to Thomas Hassall in 1810 that "*our school room is the back parlour and my own private room is your old study where I spend many happy hours in the improvement of my mind ... Your sisters improve tolerably in their learning...*"

The association with Mrs Shelley was to cause her embarrassment when Bradley set up a Sunday School in opposition to that already conducted by the Anglicans. As a result, the Hassall sisters were withdrawn from Bradley's school and were tutored at home by their brother-in-law, Rev Walter Lawry.

On 7 February 1827 Susanna married William Shelley, son of the missionary of the same name who had sailed to Tahiti with Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall aboard the Duff. He stayed on in Tahiti when Rowland left, but some years later followed him to Sydney and died there, being buried alongside in St John's Parramatta.

William Shelley Jr was born in Tahiti in 1804, came with his parents to Parramatta and probably was educated at the school run by the missionary John Eyre.

He began his pastoral career quite early and in February 1822 was living at South Creek. He grew up in the tight community of Parramatta and his friendships were with the sons and daughters of the other missionaries.

In January 1827 he wrote to James Hassall, son of the missionary Rowland Hassall, announcing *"a union to take place between your sister Susan and myself and inviting James and Mrs Hassall to be present on 7 February when "I shall be made happy by receiving the hand of your much loved Sister"*.

After her marriage, Susanna wrote to her brother giving news of her baby daughter, who was recovering from an illness and was *"quite lively although her cough is very troublesome"*. She also referred to her younger sister, Ann, who was going to visit friends at Kissing Point. There is no date on this letter so it is not clear which of her daughters she refers to.

She and William had eight children and when the fourth, another William, was born, his father wrote to brother-in-law James Hassall: *"I have the pleasing intelligence to communicate the birth of a Son this day a fine Boy and Mother and Babe, both exceedingly well"* ... and then went on to discuss matters concerning sheep farming!

William Shelley had a house and land in Parramatta near his mother when he married. He acquired 500 acres in what is now the City of Penrith, adjoining 200 acres belonging to Francis Oakes called *George's Farm*. However, he began to look for land beyond the Nineteen Counties and acquired 960 acres in January 1836 three miles north of Gunning. It is not known whether he lived there and the land later became absorbed into holdings owned by the Hume family.

William Shelley was granted a 'ticket of occupation' by Governor Brisbane of 3000 acres at *"the end of the Cookbundoon Range bounded on the South by Morrowallen Brush"*.

William Shelley and his wife, Susanna, and daughter, Elizabeth Mary, aged 7 months, were included in the 1828 Census as living at Goulburn Plains, possibly near the place named Shelley's Creek which runs over Shelley's Flats four and a half miles east of Goulburn along the old line of the Hume Highway. They had 700 acres, of which 100 were cleared and 30 cultivated, 12 horses, 350 head of cattle and 1400 sheep, employed 12 assigned servants, some as labourers, some as shepherds and herdsmen, one as a dairyman, one as a carter and one as a watchman.

Shelley also obtained 640 acres by purchase in November 1837, on the Wollondilly River at Bungonia, which he had previously taken up and which he named Grampian Hills. Also in the vicinity, at Wingello, was Susanna's sister, Ann, who had married Robert Mackay Campbell. The Shelley family lived at Bungonia for many years. In the 1841 Census 21 people were living at Grampian Hills. It is likely that Grampian Hills was near Plumb's Inn and is now called *Wandi*.

Susanna Shelley's nephew, Rev James S. Hassall, described a visit to Grampian Hills when he was doing the rounds of his far flung parish. He wrote that William Shelley

"... had more fun in him for a man of his age than one often meets with in these days. He kept us all alive the few days we stayed at his house. On the second or third day he saw Mr Frank Oakes on the plains, riding in from Crookwell, on a celebrated mare that had won all the trotting races in that part of the country and he at once exclaimed excitedly, 'Oh, I would give anything to lick Oakes!' - that is, of course, to beat Oakes' mare. Mr Howell (my travelling companion), standing nearby, said: 'James Hassall's horse would beat her he's a wonderfully fast trotter'. Before Mr Oakes had time to dismount, Mr Shelley challenged him to trot for a new hat. Mr Oakes accepted at once, and as soon as dinner was over a party of us rode on to the Goulburn plains, where the match was to come off, Mr Shelley taking my horse and lending me a pony. A start was made but in a few hundred yards Mr Oakes and his mare were left far behind. Seeing that he had no chance he broke his trot and galloped up to Mr Shelley saying that he would race him. My horse was soon in a gallop also, but ran away and it was said he went four miles before Mr Shelley was able to stop him. It was the best fun possible to see Mr Shelley, a short, thick-set man tearing over the plains at such a pace."

In 1830 the adventurous William Shelley explored the Bungonia caves described in the Sydney Gazette of 26 January as a "curious cavern, of unknown depth, and abounding with icicle petrifications". Shelley descended 1200 feet at this attempt and would have gone further if his rope had been longer:

"He describes the appearance as gloomy and awful in the extreme, abounding with stupendous crags, from which the petrified icicles depend in a thousand romantic forms. When he entered its mouth, the cold was so intense that the ground was covered with hoar frost, but it grew warmer as he descended, and at the deepest point he reached, the heat was scarcely supportable. From a depth of 140 feet, he brought up several huge pieces of the petrifications, which unfortunately broke in getting them out... He deserves great praise for his spirited exertions, and we would propose, as the least reward he is fairly entitled to, that the place should be named 'Shelley's Cavern.'"

Rev James Hassall, in 'In Old Australia', added further colour to the story of William Shelley's cave expedition with his brother and other settlers in the district:

"When they entered the cave and descended a considerable distance, they found themselves on a narrow ledge, with a perpendicular rock on one side and an abyss on the other. Then the bats, always numerous in such cases, put out their candles. The man who carried the flint and steel tried to strike a light but - being nervous, no doubt as he might very well be - dropped the steel. After groping for it, one after another in vain, the party came to the conclusion that it had dropped over into the depths, and also the string too, had slipped over some rocks and was gone, their position was a serious one. It would hardly be possible for them to find their way back to the entrance, and they dare not go on. No one knew where they had gone. It might be long before their horses were found outside the cave. Even then, who would suppose that they had entered a small hole not more than two or three feet in diameter One of them said that judgement had fallen on them for their Sabbath breaking. Others began praying for deliverance. It may be that their prayers were answered, for in a further search, the precious steel was found, an inch from the edge of the precipice; they struck a light and got out safely, never to return again".

It is thought that the cave which Shelley and his party entered in 1830 was the Grill Cave.

It seems that this unpleasant experience did not deter Shelley because he was with another party who entered a cave in late 1832 or early 1833. This cave was situated on the western range of the Shoalhaven about six miles east of Bungonia and three miles north-east of Brisbane Meadow.

This time they had come better prepared with regular made torches, a lantern, and a ball of string which enabled them to retrace their steps after descending some 1100 feet.

When the youngest Shelley brother George was seventeen, a partnership between him and his brothers, William and Rowland was formed and the three pressed even further south-west to look for land. They drove their animals in the tracks of the explorers Hume and Hovell and came eventually to the Tumut River.

They squatted on Bornbowlee and built a temporary bark hut and then applied for a squatter's licence which was initially delayed but was granted by Bingham, the new Land Commissioner in the district. By 1841 William Shelley's land at Bombowlee supported 32 people. George remained at *Bombowlee* and a more substantial home was built.

From "Bombowlee" the brothers sent their cattle over the Tumut/Murray divide for fattening and then drove them to Cooma, the growing market town on the Monaro.

William returned to Grampian Hills in 1832, although he continued to direct the brothers' pastoral interests until 1840. Other commercial interests saw him enter into a partnership with William Bradley in a flour mill and brewery. He became a Justice of the Peace and a member of the first District Council established in 1843. He announced his intention of standing in the new Legislative Council in 1843 but withdrew before the elections were held.

William Shelley died in 1844. In his will drawn up on 23 September 1843, he stated that his residence was Landsdown Park near Goulburn. He left his property to his wife and children in equal parts.

Susanna's children supported her, as is shown in a letter which Thomas Hassall wrote to his brother, James, in 1858:

"... the Shelleys have made up their minds to leave more particularly as I really have not grass enough for my Stock. They tell me they are going to rent the little farm of yours for a time. I do not like the idea of their Mother going up and it will be a long time before they can make things comfortable for her - yet it is but natural they should wish to be together - James says William wishes to sell his allotments next to mine - when you write let me know which they are and the amount that is if you have met him".

It is not clear where these lands were, but the letter emphasises the strong connections between the Shelleys and the Hassalls.

Susanna Shelley died on 15 August 1890 when she was 84. She was buried with her husband in St Saviour's Cemetery, Goulburn. Her will was drawn up on 18 November 1889 when she was living at Bowral. Her estate was sworn at £534. She asked that her daughter, Elizabeth Mary Oakes, distribute her bedroom, household furniture and pictures among her children as she thought fit and that the remainder of her property should be equally divided among her daughters.

Susanna Marsden Shelley lived with her son, Julius, at Bowral during the last days of her life and he was one of the witnesses to her will in 1889. He died in 1890.

Children of Susanna and William Shelley

AGA - Elizabeth Mary Shelley (1828-1912)

Elizabeth Mary Shelley was born in 1828 and on 12 April 1848, at Christ Church, Sydney, married John Leigh Oakes (1826-1901), the 12th of 14 children of Francis Oakes - one of the original Tahiti missionaries with Rowland Hassall - and his wife Rebecea.

This marriage brought together the three close missionary families - Hassall, Shelley and Oakes - whose ancestors are buried in adjoining tombs at St John's cemetery in Parramatta. The marriage ceremony was conducted by Elizabeth's cousin, Rev James Samuel Hassall - in fact, this was the first wedding he conducted.

She was a niece of Mary Ann, wife of George Oakes, John's elder brother. John was a grazier and was living at the property owned by his brothers George and Francis, Oak Park near Crookwell, when he was married.

Living at Oak Park was not without its adventures. Bushrangers were a hazard and one of them, John Gilbert, was employed as a horse-breaker there before he turned to crime. Once when he was at Oak Park he was kindly treated by Elizabeth and for that he was always most grateful. According to the memoirs of George Oakes, when Gilbert was at the height of his career of crime, with Ben Hall, he sent her a message to say that she would never be molested. He faithfully kept his word, though it was known that the party once camped and had a quart of tea within a quarter of a mile of the homestead.

In 1855 Francis Oakes transferred to his son, John Leigh Oakes, for £500, 640 acres known as the Kangaloola Swamp and portion of his *Funny Hill* property. The property was settled on his wife, Elizabeth Mary Oakes, and became the family home for many years. It was named *Kenilworth*. John Cakes also rented part of *Woodville* and *Coomberoona* on the Crookwell River at Blackman's Hill from his brother, William Henry Oakes.



Picture 10.02. Elizabeth Mary (Shelley) Oakes 1828-1912.



Picture 10.03. John Leigh Oakes, 1826-1901, Husband of Elizabeth Mary Shelley

Rev James S. Hassall, who had married John and Elizabeth Oakes, later conducted services at their house and sometimes had congregations of 70 people there:

"These we had to pack, as best we could, in the four rooms, the womenfolk taking the bedrooms. My desk was placed in the middle of the house. I cannot say that I was able to see all the congregation from it, but I can say that all were very attentive, and pleased to hear the old Church of England service. The music was vocal only, but very hearty".

Hassall described another occasion when he was travelling with John and Elizabeth to Burrowa:

"Mr Oakes drove his wife in a tandem with two good looking horses. These horses frequently jibbed and this caused great delay so that, instead of accomplishing forty miles, as we had intended, we found ourselves just before dusk, no more than halfway and in the Walla Walla scrub. We consequently had

to ask for shelter for the night in an Irishman's slab hut. The family were very civil - as Irish people ever are - but there were already twenty people in the place, which consisted of but three or four rooms. However they gave my party and myself one of these. I had a blanket or two, and took a corner. A cold wind blew across the corner but I put my head under the blanket and went sound asleep until morning. Then I awoke and looked round for my friends but there was no-one there, so I got up, and found them by a good fire in the next room. The first news I heard was of the birth of a baby - our hostess' - during the night. Mrs Oakes had supplied the place of a nurse, and mother and child were doing nicely".

As a Justice of the Peace and magistrate, John Leigh Oakes made many appearances in court, particularly as there was a high incidence of cattle and horse stealing in the Crookwell and Goulburn areas.

The saddest case of all occurred in October 1882. By then John Leigh Oakes was exhibiting signs of eccentric behaviour, perhaps the first signs of his later mental illness. He was charged with having obtained money by falsely representing two cheques totalling almost £10 as good ones to a businessman in Goulburn, then proceeded to Sydney where he was later arrested and brought back to Goulburn for trial.

It seems such a curious thing for someone in his position to do and the defence argued that he was suffering from insanity when he committed the offence. A nephew gave evidence *"... that several of the prisoner's relatives had had to be kept under restraint thus showing a family tendency to the malady. The prisoner it was supposed had inherited the failing as latterly his conduct had been very peculiar and he appeared to labour under the delusion that he would soon become possessed of a fortune. Before coming to Goulburn he had become so eccentric in his manner that he had on several occasions taken a candle and walked into Crookwell from Binda at night ' a distance of twelve miles"*.

The medical officer of Darlinghurst Gaol gave his opinion that Oakes was perfectly sane. The jury agreed and Oakes was found guilty of false pretences. Because his health had not been good, his lawyer asked that he would not be sentenced to hard labour and that he would be confined in a gaol where the climate was colder than that of Goulburn, so he was imprisoned in Queanbeyan Gaol for 12 months. It seems likely that such incarceration increased his eccentric behaviour as his last years were very difficult for his family.

He died on 27 April 1901 of maniacal exhaustion and pneumonia at the Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere when he was 77 years old and was buried in the same grave as his father, Francis, in St John's Church, Parramatta.

His widow, Elizabeth Mary, survived him, existing on what she inherited from his estate, which included income from renting Kenilworth at Binda to Henry Carr. A small packet of letters written to her son Clifford survives and gives a glimpse of a warm lady concerned to hear of the activities of her children. She rarely left her house in her last years but kept up with her family as they visited or corresponded with her. She died on 28 April 1912 and is buried in Holy Trinity Churchyard, Kelso, where her son, George Spencer Oakes, was archdeacon.

In her Will she stipulated that her house and land in Piper Street, Bathurst and her *"farm at Kangaloola near Binda New South Wales known as Kenilworth"* should be sold and that the proceeds should be divided equally between her five surviving children and her daughter-in-law, Helen Nina Oakes.

John and Elizabeth Oakes had nine children: Francis William (who was born on 5 September 1849 at Kenilworth, Binda and died just 10 months later); Alice Emily (born 9 June 1851 at Kenilworth and died at the age of two in 1854); Ernest Hassall (born 24 July 1853, married Euphemia Gregory and is reputed to have built the Elsey station in Northern Territory made famous in 'We of the Never Never', died in 1927); George Spencer (born 10 December 1855 at Oak Park, ordained a minister, became Archdeacon of Bathurst, married Helen Nina Colquhoun and died in 1932. His son, Arthur Wellesley Oakes, was killed at Gallipoli in WW1 and is commemorated by a prize for economics at Sydney University); Lucy Elizabeth (born 23 May 1858, married by her brother to Frederic Bowman-Bacon, died 1937), Marion (born 25 August 1860 and died two days short of her 13th birthday); Clifford Leigh (born 23 July 1863 near Crookwell, married Jane Peacock [whose mother, for political interest, was a Hamer!], lied about his age to fight in WW1, served as councillor in Fairfield, died 1945); William Shelley (born 2 December 1866 at Berrima, married Kathleen Emily Burgess in 1912 and died only four months after that) and Alan Francis born 24 February 1870 at Berrima and died age 21 months).

AGB - Charles Shelley (1830-?)

Charles was born on 31 January 1830 at Goulburn. He married Mary A. Terry. They had at least three children: Charles (born in 1865); Amelia L. (born in 1867) and Marianne S. (born in 1869).

AGC - Lucy Ann Shelley (1832-?)

Lucy was born on 2 January 1832. She married Christopher Moor (born 13 April 1837) on 29 October 1859. They had five children: Lucy Lillian (born 2 July 1862, who remained unmarried); Christopher Shelley (born 8 February 1864, who married Constance Pratt and they had five children); Florence May (born 11 September 1866, who married William Wildash); Rose Emily (born 25 February 1867); and Ethel Susie (born 13 August 1870, who married Arthur Allan Shelley, her cousin, as his first wife and had no issue).

AGD - William Shelley (1834-1888)

William Shelley was born on 21 November 1834 at Grampian Hills and attended Mr Cape's school at Darlinghurst. A report from Mr Cape has survived which shows that in the Lower third class in 1848, William Shelley was "*disposed to improve*". He was performing "*slowly*" in Composition, Geometry and Arithmetic, "*improving*" in Classics and doing less satisfactorily in History, Geography, Scripture and Writing.

He married Emma Jane Bowden in 1860 and they had at least three children who died young: Robert W. (who died in 1870), Alice (born 1876, died 1877) and Noel (born and died 1877).

They also had William Bradley (born 24 July 1861, who married Mary Jane Apps in 1894); Mary Ethel (born 25 January 1864, who married James Adam in 1897); Thomas W. (born 1866); Elliott Hassall (born 28 October 1867, who married Margaret Elsie Lobban and died 18 December 1943); Susan Emma (born 14 October 1869 and died 10 December 1928); Lucie E. (who married Dr Alister Stuart Bowman of Archerfield, Singleton); Edith Wallace (born 2 January 1872, who married Frank Hunter Bowman of Archerfield, Singleton in 1892 and died 13 November 1904); Laura Lillian (born 5 April 1873, who married Dr Edward Bowker of West Maitland); and Herbert Campbell (born 25 May 1874, who married twice - to Ella Caddell then to Cara Blackett - and who died on 5 October 1931).

AGE - James Shelley (1836-?)

James was born on 30 October 1836 and in 1860 married his cousin, Mary Jane Mansfield. Their children were Norman (born 9 August 1862, who married Lillian Pell in 1888 and died on 15 January 1915); Henry (born 1864, who married Marian Pearson and died on 25 June 1932); James Atkinson (born 1866 and remained a bachelor); and Eleanor (who also did not marry).

AGF - Robert Shelley (1838-1842)

Robert was born on 9 September 1838 and died on 14 January 1842.

AGG - Susanna Shelley (1840-?)

Susanna was born on 8 October 1840. A little glimpse of her childhood is found in an unsigned letter to James Hassall where an account of a picnic which nearly ended in tragedy was given. The picnic was held on the banks of a river near some falls. Three of the children, including Susanna Shelley, went out of sight and soon was heard:

"... dreadful screaming and shouting from the party and distinguished the cry they have fallen into the river ... it was little Susan and she and Sarah Howe had both fallen into the water providentially John Martin ... darted off... plunged in and brought them both out and little Susie was quite stiff, I suppose with fright and very pale".

Susanna did not marry and spent the last years of her life with her sister Elizabeth Mary Oakes and helped disperse the effects of Elizabeth Oakes as she was required to do in her sister's will in 1889.

AGH - Julius Shelley (1842-1890)

Julius was born on 5 December 1842 and married Emily Mary Betts on 28 January 1868. They had five children: Arthur Allan (born 1868, who married Emily Howell and then his cousin, Ehtel susie Moor, and thirdly Ms Broughton); Hector Marsden (born 1870, who married Annie Bennett); Elsie (born 1874, who married Harry Barnes in 1893); Emily (born 1872, who remained unmarried); Walter (who died young) and Julius W. (born 1881 and died 1885).

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Picture 11.01. Wingello, the property of Ann and Robert Mackay Campbell, as drawn by Robert himself.



Picture 11.02. Jarvisfield, where Robert Campbell died. This was the property of the Antill family, into which two of Ann and Robert's children married.

Chapter 11

AH - Ann Hassall (1808-1891)



Ann Hassall was born in the family home in Parramatta at about lam on 14 October 1808 and was educated with her sisters, Eliza and Susanna, at Mr Bradley's school and later privately by her brother-in-law, Rev Walter Lawry.

On 6 January 1830 she married Robert Mackay Campbell, who was born in Edinburgh on 16 August 1806 and became a Magistrate at Liverpool.

Robert was the son of Captain William Campbell, a buccaneering seaman who skippered the ship Harrington on many voyages around the world. In 1804 he even captured three Spanish ships off the coast of South America and brought them to Australia, claiming that England was at war with Spain. But Governor King confined the captain to his ship and began an investigation into the situation. The lengthy communication process meant it took almost three years to settle the case, in which time his son was born. It is possible he returned home while the case was being settled.

Finally it was discovered that there was no state of war but that the Spanish had taken some British ships, so *'they had better cry quits'*. The ships were sold to the government and one was then commanded by Lt Oxley (whose son later married Rev Thomas Hassall's daughter, Harriet).

Captain Campbell went back to sea, but when the Indian company that owned the Harrington went broke, he *"connected himself to Mr John Macarthur as sole owner of the brig"*, procured a valuable cargo and then waited while Macarthur engineered the deposition of Governor Bligh before bringing the cargo into Sydney for the profit of himself and Macarthur. With the profit from that enterprise, Capt Campbell was able to officially buy his ship for 2251 pounds, but just 11 days later it was pirated by 50 escaped convicts who sailed from Sydney Cove to the Philippines, where it was driven ashore and burnt to the ground.

With the insurance money, Campbell invested in other ships, but in 1812 applied for a land grant and was granted 2000 acres near Camden. Governor Macquarie said he *"bears an excellent character in this country and I have every reason to believe that he will be an acquisition to the colony as a settler"*. He named his property Harrington Park - now a suburb - and built in stone a *"pretentious two-storied residence"* in 1827.

Records indicate that Robert Campbell did not come out to Australia until 1823, when he was aged 17, probably with his mother, who became Thomas Hassall's organist at the Heber Chapel in Cobbitty.

The captain died in 1828 and his wife suddenly sold the property in 1933 without her son Robert's knowledge and returned to England. She was probably shocked by the murder on the property of her nephew Murdoch Campbell earlier that year by an escaping convict, who was later hanged. Robert said that he had dreamed the exact circumstances of the murder the same night. Mrs Campbell died a year later and Robert said her last letter "*breathes such a spirit of resignation*".

When they married in 1830, Robert and Ann moved to Wingello on the main road (the old Hume Highway) at Bungonia, which they built up into a property totalling some 7040 acres when it was put on the market in 1850. The homestead consisted of 580 acres fully fenced, including 10 paddocks. The 11 -room cottage was surrounded by 14 acres of garden and orchard, stables, coach-house, cool room, carpenter's shop, servants' cottages, fowl-house, piggery, other sheds and a huge barn.

Ann and Robert then moved to *Anns Vale*, which was said to be a Crown grant to her, and she lived there "*for more than 40 years*". Robert died on 6 December 1885 at his daughter's property, Jarvisfield, Picton, probably having gone there to be looked after. Ann died of influenza in November 1891 at Boorowa. She was buried at the Beverley homestead, where two of her grandchildren were also buried.

They had the following children: Elizabeth Ann born in 1830, Susannah Sinclair born in 1832, Jessie Hassall born in 1834, Robert James born in 1836, Mary born in 1838, Alexander Mackay born in 1840, William Shelley born in 1844, Catherine Alexa born in 1849, Ann Broughton born in 1849 and Rowland born in 1851.

Children of Ann and Robert Campbell

AHA - Elizabeth Ann Campbell (1830-1871)

Elizabeth Ann Campbell was born on 14 October 1830 and married her cousin, William Douglas Campbell of Beverley, Burrowa. After she died on 1 February 1871 at the age of 40, her widower married her younger sister (Catherine Alexa), so neither girl had to change their name!

Elizabeth and William Campbell had four children: Ann Alexa (born 23 October 1855, died 5 March 1859); William Douglas (born 26 October 1857, d 12 June 1859); Alexander (born 28 July 1859, married Frances Broughton); and James Spink (born 16 December 1861, married Gertrude Williams and fathered family historian Adye Campbell).

AHB - Susannah Sinclair Campbell (1832-1893)

Susannah Sinclair Campbell was born on 17 June 1832 and died on 14 November 1893, probably in Sydney as she was living there in 1891. She never married.

AHC - Jessie Hassall Campbell (1834-1917)

Jessie Hassall Campbell was born on 28 March 1834 and in 1851 married John Macquarie Antill (1822-1900) of the famous Antill family from *Jarvisfield* Picton, where she lived with her daughter and grandchildren until she died.



Picture 11.03. Jessie Hassall (Campbell) Antill, 1834-1917, and her husband John Macquarie Antill, 1822-1900

John was born in Liverpool, NSW. At the age of 18 he went to manage the *Primrose Valley* estate at Molonglo, concentrating on sheep breeding, and at the age of 24 he was appointed a Police Magistrate in Picton, a position he held until his death.

Jarvisfield, which included the village of Picton, was located in a valley under the shadow of the Razorback and was established by Major Antill. John, as the eldest son, inherited Jarvisfield in 1858 and in 1864 built a new homestead there for his family. Wheatgrowing was ruined by rust and sheep on account of fluke, both apparently because it was too close to the coast. In 1875, from imported stock, he established the Ayrshire Stud which made Jarvisfield famous.

Jessie died there on 7 February 1917 and was buried with her husband on the *Jarvisfield* estate in the Antill family vault, built on a hill which became known as Vault Hill. Also buried there are her father, Robert Mackay Campbell, and her children, Celia I, John, Robert and Celia 11.

Jessie and John Antill had 11 children: Margaret Campbell (born 4 July 1852, married Nugent Wade-Brown and died 21 October 1906); Celia Farrington (born 22 February 1855, died age 4 on 1 January 1860); John Macquarie 1 (born 9 June 1857 and died age 6 months on 27 December 1857); Robert Henry (born 31 May 1859, died 13 July 1938); Celia Harrington (born 13 October 1861, died 10 January 1928); Selina Johnston (born 9 October 1863, died 16 February 1920); John Macquarie 2 (born 26 January 1866, married Agnes Marion Willsallen, died 1 March 1937); Edward Augustus (4 December 1867, married Lillian Christian, died 19 March 1905); Guy Forrest (born 1 November 1869, married Ida Bentley); Elizabeth Ann (30 July 1871, married H.B. Lassetter, died 29 March 1927) and Loftus.

AHD - Robert James Campbell (1836-1877)

Robert James Campbell was born on 12 March 1836 and married his cousin Catherine Ann Hassall (AEC) in 1864. Robert managed a property called Woolamana near Geelong in Victoria for Mr Armytage and was going by ship from Geelong to Sydney when he disappeared on 8 January 1877, though the ship itself was safe. He was 40 years of age.

AHE – Mary Campbell (1838-1927)



Picture 11.04. Mary (Campbell) Antill, 1838-1927.

Mary Campbell was born on 23 March 1838 and married another member of the Antill family, Edward Spencer, in 1857. Edward Antill died on 9 February 1917 at the age of 84 and Mary died on 14 April 1927.

Mary was buried, like her sister Jessie Hassall Antill, in the Antill family vault at Jarvisfield, along with her husband and their son Harley.

Mary and Edward Antill had 10 children: Jessie Macquarie (born 20 December 1857, married Walter Sydney Burt, died 2 January 1939); Edward Spencer (born 24 April 1859, died 24 March 1913); Julia Campbell (born 25 September 1861, married John Weston Perry, died 26 August 1945); Ethel Mary (born 19 February 1864, married William A. Gardiner, died August 1940); Horace Sutherland (born 27 September 1867, married May Adelaide Victoria Brook, died 6 January 1935); Harley Campbell (born 5 July 1869, married Ethel May Maunsell, died 3 August 1934); Phillip Somer 'Jack' (born 8 December 1870, married Ethel Pearl Barrett); Stanley Ross (born 8 August 1872, married Emily Tronson); Margaret Willis (born 14 June 1874, married Charles B. Egan), Arthur Johnston (born 12 November 1876, married Frances Helen Egan, died 12 September 1934), and Elwyn Davidson (born 17 January 1879, married Frances Maud).

AHF - Alexander Mackay Campbell (1840-1926)

Alexander Mackay Campbell was born on 5 March 1840 and married Lucy Wildash, the daughter of his cousin Mary Susanna (Hassall) Wildash. His son Clarence then married another Wildash girl (Lucy's grand-daughter).

Alexander and his younger brother Rowland appear to have lived at Anns Vale, their mother's property, at the time of her death in 1891.

AHG - William Shelley Campbell (1844-?)

William Shelley Campbell was born on 10 October 1844 and never married.

AHH - Catherine Alexa Campbell (1849-1932)

Catherine Alexa Campbell was born on 13 June 1846 and as explained earlier in this section, married her sister's widower, William Douglas Campbell, who also happened to be her cousin!

Catherine and William Campbell had two children: Douglas Sinclair (born 30 May 1878, married H. M. Trees); and Muriel Schaeffe (born 17 January 1881, married Ronald G. Ashcroft).

AHI - Ann Broughton Campbell (1849-1940)

Ann Broughton Campbell was born on 11 June 1849. She married Argyle MacCallum of *Good Hope*, Yass in 1870, had nine children and died in 1940.

Ann and Argyle MacCallum's children were: Annie Hope (born 7 June 1871, died age 21 on 12 March 1893); Argyle C. (born 20 January 1873); Robert A. (born 8 October 1874, married Ruby Williams); Donald A. (born 22 May 1877, died 15 July 1877 age two months); Alberta (born 17 January 1879); Keith (born 13 March 1881, married Celia Antill Wade-Brown, a cousin); Una (born 20 March 1883); Jessie (born 3 April 1885, married F. Priestley); and Ruth (born 3 June 1887).

AHJ - Rowland T. Campbell (1851-1931)

Rowland T. Campbell was born on 28 May 1851. He married Elizabeth McCutcheon but had no children.

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Chapter 12

AI - Elizabeth Hassall (1810-1812)



Elizabeth Hassall was born at about 3pm on 16 December 1810 in the family home at Parramatta. She was eighteen months old when she accidentally drowned in a shallow pond at the house on 9 July 1812. She was buried in St John's Cemetery, Parramatta. Her tomb is sandstone altar of 6ft x 3ft x 2ft 2ins (183cm x 91cm x 66cm).



Picture 12.01. The Hassall family grave at St John's cemetery in Parramatta, where the heads of the family, Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall, are buried with two of their grandchildren. Elsewhere in the cemetery are the remains of their infant child, Elizabeth.

Chapter 13

Rowland Hassall's Land



Rowland Hassall received a number of land grants in the infant colony of New South. He also purchased or leased farms. His property was located mainly in and Parramatta and on rural acres near Cobbitty. Estimates of his holdings range from 1290 acres to 3000 acres.

Land was a measure of his status as a free settler and later as a government official. Owning a lease or grant did not mean that the principal actually worked the land. It may well have been managed or rented out. Rowland obtained his land during the period of a fundamental revolution in land tenure when land began to be traded as a commodity. Rowland's name still appears on various parish maps in the County of Cumberland for most of his original grants.

While staying on one of Marsden's farms, on 20 April 1799 Rowland received his first land grant. It was 100 acres in "*the Dundas area*". His rent was two shillings a year, beginning five years from the date of the grant. The muster book says that this land was acquired as a grant.

This block is now in the re-drawn parish of the Field of Mars, portion 47, bounded on the north by Copeland Road, on the east by Burns Road South, on the west by Pennant Hills Road, and on the south by Mahers Road. It was called *Hoom Farm* and later *Kerby Corner*. Today, this first land grant is the entire Pennant Hills Golf Course.

In 1804, a 100-acre grant in the district of Prospect Hill was leased by Rowland at two shillings and six pence a year commencing after five years. The grant was originally issued to William Smith on 24 October 1799, but it was cancelled and re-issued to Rowland's eldest son, 10 year-old Thomas, on 11 August 1804 by Governor King. The Prospect area was considered to be good farming land. The land is now just south of the parish of Prospect in the parish of St Luke, portion 171, very close to Prospect Reservoir. It is now an industrial area in the suburb of Wetherill Park. Hassall Street forms the northern boundary of the block.

Rowland also had land in the township of Parramatta. On 1 August 1806 he leased a four acre block between the then principal street, George St on the north and Macquarie St, immediately to the east of Charles St, known as *Allotment no.45*. The lease was for 14 years at five shillings an acre. South of Macquarie St, Rowland had another area of about six acres in 1808. All this must have grown from the one-acre area originally leased on 18 October 1799 "*on the north side of the creek in the township*". The creek is Clay Cliff Creek, now a storm water drain which runs between Hassall and Kendall Streets. The block is between Macquarie and Hassall Streets, with Lancer Barracks to the west and the Rowland Hassall School (a special school for slow learners) to the east.

These grants and other references firmly place Rowland's principal residence in George St, Parramatta township. The land was later held in the name of Rowland's son James Hassall and then Rev Thomas Hassall.

In 1812, Rowland was granted 400 acres in the general area of the Cowpastures, but now in the parish of Narellan. This farm was called *Macquarie Grove*, after the governor. The farm occupies a u-shaped bend in the Nepean River and is directly across the river to the west of the town of Camden. Today it is Camden Aerodrome.

Also in 1812, Rowland received 200 acres at Bringelly. This farm was called *Coventry*, after his birthplace. The farm is a few kilometres south of Bringelly to the east of the main road to Narellan (The Northern Road) between that road and South Creek. Lowes Creek runs through the farm. Today it is in the parish of Cook, portion number 52, south of an area once known as Cowpasture Farms.

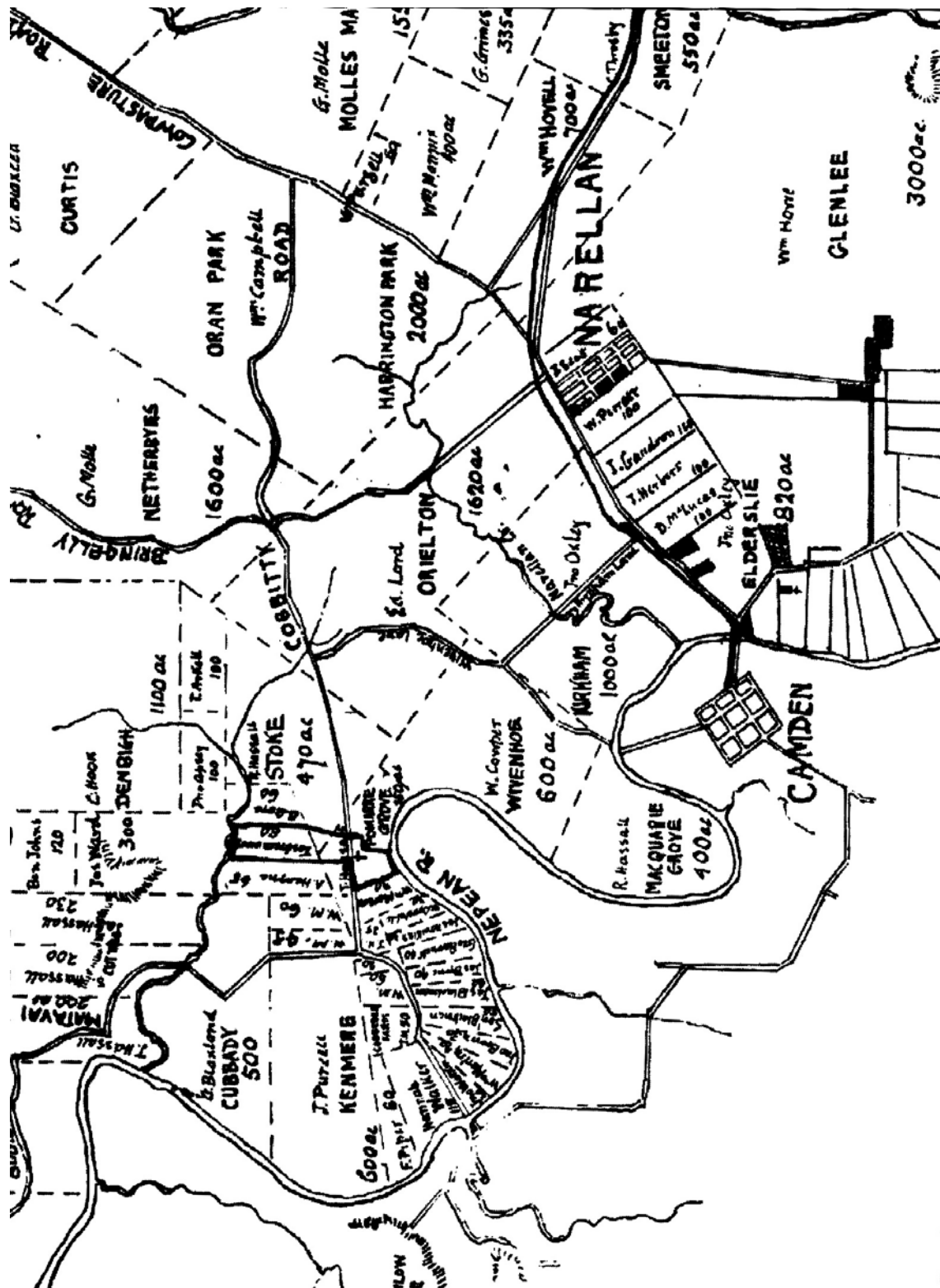
Before he departed to study in England, Thomas received a grant of 150 acres. It became his farm *Pomare Grove*, also known as *Pomarre* or *Pomara Grove*, named after the Tahitian chief. Parish boundaries have changed since the grant, but the farm is in the parish of Narellan, portion 39. The village of Cobbitty, on Cobbitty Road, is now in the centre of this grant. Thomas built the Heber Chapel there in 1828 and later the Anglican church of St Paul's was built beside the original chapel. The grant is very close to Rowland's *Macquarie Grove*.

In 1816, Rowland obtained another grant for himself and grants for three of his sons. Adjoining and to the east and north of Thomas's *Pomare Grove* was Rowland's 470-acre grant called *Stake Farm* or *Stoke Farm*. This grant, parish of Cook portion 40, is listed against Rowland Hassall's name in 1816. It was to be 400 acres "*contiguous to Macquarie Grove*" but in practice this was not quite so.

In the same district, but a little further away, to the north of Cobbitty Creek, were three grants side by side. They were Jonathan Hassall's *Matavai Farm* (200 acres), Samuel Hassall's *Bosworth Farm* (200 acres) and James Hassall's farm (230 acres). These were worked together as *Matavai*. It was named after the place in Tahiti where the LMS missionaries landed. The three grants appear to coincide with an earlier offer of 600 acres for Rowland, dated 12 June 1811, with the note "to be measured".

There were two further grants at Parramatta, both on the Great Western Road to the west of the township. One, near Mays Hill, can be seen as 70 acres in the Parish of St John, portion 71. This may have begun as "*the Paddock*", referred to in the 'Supplementary List no.3'. The whole portion is bounded on the north by the main road, on the east by Burnett Street and on the west by Coleman Street. One corner is now Freams Park and the centre of this grant is under the freeway. The second area was 120 acres, also in the Parish of St John portion 68, south of the junction of the Great Western Road and Prospect Road. It was known as *Burder Park*, after Rowland's minister at West Orchard Chapel in Coventry. There were stables on this farm. A small branch of Toongabbie Creek ran north through the land. Finlayson Street and Centenary Avenue, South Wentworthville, are now in the middle of this grant.

Rowland controlled farms at the Hawkesbury, but they do not appear in his will. A 55-acre farm at Mulgrave Place which paid some rent to Rowland was in dispute about its ownership in 1823. William Vale of Caddie Creek, Wilberforce, rented 25 acres of the farm at an annual fee of 12 pounds, payable to Rowland and afterwards to Thomas. Vale discovered that Matthew Brady and Samuel Carr paid no rent for their respective parts of the farm. In a memorial, Vale claimed that the grant had been cancelled some time in the past. The outcome of the dispute can only be inferred. Perhaps in an exchange for the farm near Windsor, Thomas received 50 acres at Bringelly. This may correspond to his small farm at Cobbitty to the west along the road from *Pomare Grove*.



Picture 13.01. Map of The Parish of Narellan, showing some of the Hassall family properties. Near Camden, in a bend in the Nepean River, is Rowland's 400-acre property *Macquarie Grove* and just north of that (left side of page) is his *Stoke Farm*. Adjoining are Thomas's *Pomare Grove* and another grant, on which the present St Paul's church, the vestry and township are built. A little further west on Cobbitty Road (bottom of page) is Thomas's *Cobbedee Farm*. At the top of the map (left of page) are the three adjoining properties of Jonathan, Samuel and James, which were joined to form *Matavai*. Other properties of note are *Denbigh*, which was bought by Thomas; *Kirkham*, the Oxley property where Thomas's daughter Harriet lived; and *Harrington Park*, the property of the Campbell family, into which Ann married.

Rowland's farms supported his family and his missionary society interests. From a small beginning on *Hoom Farm* with two horses, five sheep, two goats and one hog running on 20 acres of cleared land, his property grew.

A hidden contribution comes from a major economic factor, the valuable contribution of labour made by convicts to all landed operations in the early colony. In 1800, Rowland had two servants (convicts) at Parramatta. One was named in an 1801 list, as Thomas Aspery. By 1814, the number of servants had grown to 15 men and two women. All of these people are named in the General Muster. Some were employed as part of Rowland's position as Keeper of Government Stock and some were domestic and personal convicts.

Rowland was a large landholder in the early colony, but in proportion to his status. McLoughlin provides a comparison of landholders on Sydney's Cumberland plain. By far the biggest landholders were the 295 free settlers (representing 18 percent of the non-convicts) who held 57 percent of the land in 1821, while the 82 percent of other people - former convicts and those born in the colony - held the rest. Large landholders in this period included officers such as Captain Edward Abbott (4200 acres), Captain John Macarthur (6475 acres, plus land across the Nepean at Camden) and Chaplain Samuel Marsden (3595 acres). Free settlers included John Blaxland (8000 acres), Garnham Blaxcell (2395 acres) and Alexander Riley (7520 acres). Successful emancipists include Henry Kable (1075 acres), Simeon Lord (2620 acres) and Andrew Thompson (1940 acres). Rowland Hassall's estimated 2150 acres were significant for a free settler and provided a great opportunity for his family's future.

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CJ Baxter (ed), *Musters and lists, New South Wales and Norfolk Island: 1800- 1802* (1988)

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Sydney Gazette

AF Pain, *St Paul's Cobbitty, Parish of Narellan, 1827-1992*, (1992)

Baxter, *Musters, 1800-1802*

CJ Baxter (ed), *General muster of New South Wales, 1814*, (1987)

The Hassalls of Australia

On the following pages you will find an attempt to list every descendent of Rowland and Elizabeth Hassall in Australia who carried the Hassall name. It was compiled by David J. Hassall, is based on the work of the late Dr Norman Speirs of Melbourne and includes data compiled by the late Adye Campbell, Dr Robert Wiles of Cooma and, of course, countless other relatives.

This is not a complete list of descendants because there have been many thousands more who have not carried the Hassall name. Within the context of producing this book to a certain size and budget, it was not possible to include the full list, which would have taken as many as 100 pages and would have been far more difficult to follow than this list.

This book has been produced to coincide with the Hassall Family Bicentenary. We thought it important to include some sort of family tree and this one is interesting and easy to follow with its identifying letters for every entry. The most complete tree we can compile will be on display at the family reunion (Camden, May 1998). It will then be updated again before being made available to all family members on computer disc. For more details contact: The Secretary, Hassall Family Bicentenary Association Inc. (Address as at September 2002: 14 Vera Drive, Coffs Harbour NSW 2450. Ph 02 6651 4339, email hassalld@smartchat.net.au.)

FIRST GENERATION

A Rowland Hassall (1768-1820) m Elizabeth Hancox (1766-1834)

SECOND GENERATION

Children of Rowland Hassall (A)

AA Rev Thomas Hassall m Anne Marsden
AB Samuel Otoo Hassall m Lucy Mileham
AC Jonathan Hassall m Mary Rouse
AD Mary Cover Hassall m Rev Walter Lawry
AE James Hassall m Catherine Payne Lloyd
AF Eliza Cordelia Hassall m Rev William Walker
AG Susanna Marsden Hassall m William Shelley Jr
AH Ann Hassall m Robert Mackay Campbell
AI Elizabeth Hassall died infancy

THIRD GENERATION

Children of Rev Thomas Hassall (AA)

AAA Rev James Samuel Hassall m Frances Anna Marina Emma Dixon
AAB Catherine Elizabeth Hassall m Dr Robert Culbertson Hope
AAC Mary Anne (Marianne) Hassall m George Hope
AAD George Thomas Hassall unmarried
AAF Harriet Jane Hassall m John Norton Oxley Jr
AAF Charles Rowland Hassall unmarried
AAG Eliza Marsden Hassall unmarried
AAH Emily Hassall died 14 months

Children of Samuel Otoo Hassall (AB)

ABA Rowland James Hassall died 12 days
ABB Elizabeth Ann Hassall m William Howell Jr
ABC Mary Susannah Hassall m Charles Cobb Wildash
ABD Thomas Hancox Hassall m Elizabeth More Hume
ABE James Mileham Hassall m Anne Isabella Hume
ABF Samuel Otoo Hassall unmarried

Children of Jonathon Hassall (AC)

ACA Rowland H Hassall m Elizabeth Jane Royds nee Roberts
ACB Richard James Hassall m Emily Brown
ACC Jonathan Lawry Hassall m Bertha Mary Carlos
ACD Edwin Otoo Hassall m Lucy Maria Williams
ACE James Hassall died at birth
ACF Mary Cover Hassall m Hon William Walker
ACG Charles Hassall unmarried
ACH Elizabeth Hassall died 6 days

Children of James Hassall (AB)

AEA John Rowland Hassall died age 3
AEB James Lloyd Hassall died age 2
AEC Catherine Ann Hassall m Robert James Campbell
AED William Walter Hassall m Edith Inwood
AEE Henrietta Eliza Hassall m Alexander William Cunningham
AEF Rowland Hope Hassall m Rachel Matilda Stevens in NZ
AEG Louisa Elizabeth Hassall m Robert D MacLachlan
AEH Arthur Wallace Hassall m Jeannie Wilson nee Cornish
AEI James Cusack Hassall m Francis Percy Faris
AEJ George Ernest Hassall m Catherine Bridget McPhee

FOURTH GENERATION

Children of Rev James Samuel Hassall (AAA)

AAAA Emily Isabella Hassall m Sydney Herbert Tooth
AAAB Catherine Elizabeth Hassall m William Robert Gordon Brown
AAAC Robert Francis Hassall m Helena Walton nee Ransome
AAAD James Charles Hassall m Sarah M. Coxen
AAAE Thomas Frederic Hassall m Florence Hewitt (Randall) Macdonald
AAAF William Henry Hassall m Ethel Pratten
AAAG Mary Hassall m Frank Love Pratten
AAAH Arthur Marsden Hassall unmarried

Children of Thomas Hancox Hassall (ABD)

ABDA Emma Lucy Hassall died age 7 months

Children of James Mileham Hassall (ABE)

ABEA Lucy Mileham Hassall m Henry Wallace
ABEB Grace Garland Kennedy Hassall m Thomas Ancrum A Heriot
ABEC Emma Mary Hassall m Edmund Proctor
ABED Macquarie Hume Hassall unmarried
ABEE Laura Australia Hassall m Edwin Hayden Litchfield
ABEF Francis (Frank) Stuart Hassall m Ada Philcox
ABEG James Samuel King Hassall m Ada Geary
ABEH Albert Edward Mitchell Hassall m Miriam E Saunders
ABEI Annie Nina Cordelia Hassall m George Frederick Litchfield
ABFJ Frederick de Kerrileau Hassall m Annie Reynolds
ABEK Fanny Florence Jessie Hassall m (1) John Pring (ni)
(2) Arthur Fraser (ni)
ABEL Clara Eugenie Hassall m James H Hall
ABEM Percy Herbert Hassall m Olive Minerva Hart
ABEN Beatrice Isabel Hassall unmarried

Children of Rowland H Hassall (ACA)

ACAA Elizabeth Hassall m Mr Readett (ni)
ACAB Rowland George Hassall m Cissie Mackellar

Children of Richard James Hassall (ACB)

ACBA Jonathan Evans Hassall m Mary Fillet Hilliard
ACBB Alice Emily Hassall unmarried
ACBC Ernest Alfred Hassall died infancy
ACBD Kate Hassall m Frank Lowe
ACBE Charles Hassall died age 19
ACBF Louisa Maud Hassall m Charles Lowe
ACBG Edith Mary Hassall

Children of Jonathan Lawry Hassall (ACC)

ACCA George T Hassall died age 16
ACCB Ernest Essington Hassall m Inez Violet York
ACCC Charles Jonathan Hassall m Emily York
ACCD Rowland James Hassall m Alice Mackay
ACCE Richard Macquarie Hassall m Mary S. Barker
ACCF Madeline Bertha Hassall m Reginald W. Nossiter
ACCG Raymond Langley Hassall killed WW1 age 39
ACCH Elsie Dora Hassall unmarried

Children of Edwin Otoo Hassall (ACD)

ACDA Jane Ann Hassall m John Greer Mileham Wild (ni)
ACDB Emily Sarah died 6 days
ACDC Alfred Charles Hassall unmarried
ACDD Emily Minna Hassall died 13 months
ACDE Herbert Arthur Hassall m May Mohr McCallum
ACDF Perey Rouse Hassall m Etta Ranson
ACDG Gertrude Hassall m Reginald Selwyn Smith (ni)
ACDH Eleanor Lucy Hassall died age 21
ACDI Emmeline Florence Hassall unmarried

Children of William Walter Hassall (AED)

AEDA Kathleen Anne Hassall m Edward Meaker
AEDB James William Hassall Died age 15
AEDC Rowland Thomas Hassall m Elsie Olive Welsh
AEDD John Lloyd Hassall unmarried

Children of Rowland Hope Hassall (AEF) - NZ

AEFA Edith Marion Hassall died age 21
AEFB James Russell Hassall died age 6
AEFC Alicia Vivian died infancy
AEFD Louise Elizabeth Hassall died age 5
AEFE Norma Gladys Hassall unmarried
AEFF Rowland John Hassall unmarried
AEFG Charles Strettell Hassall died about age 18
AEFH Gertrude Mary Hassall m Walter Watson
AEFI Arthur Valentine died age 6
AEFJ Henrietta Louise Hassall m Robert Siwright Johnstone
AEFK Elizabeth Violet Hassall m Robert Lennox Moore
AEFL Olga Hope Hassall m James William Dunlop
AEFM Trevor Hassall m Julia Bracewell
AEFN Ivy Kathleen Hassall m Arthur Jennings Skelton
AEFO George Arthur (Bill) Hassall m Gladys Watson

Children of Arthur Wallace Hassall (AEH)

AEHA Edna Jean Hassall died age 4

Children of James Cusack Hassall (ABI)

AEIA William George Hassall m Edna North Sully
AEIB Mary Louise Hassall m Gilbert Blackburn Sutton
AEIC Frances Elizabeth Hassall m Henry Faris Rowe
AEID James Clement Hassall died age 21
AEIE Edith Constance Hassall m Edmund Stanton (ni)
AEIF Humphrey Faris Hassall m Unora Beatrice (Dolly) Murtagh
AEIG Jack Perey Hassall m Amy Bevan
AEIH Thomas Russell Hassall m Daphne Frederina Juanita Evans

Children of George Ernest Hassall (AEJ)

AEJA Rowland James Hassall m Elizabeth Wynne
AEJB Kathleen Bridget Hassall m Phillip James Grist
AFJC John James (Jack) Hassall m (1) Mary Wickbold
(2) Maureen Hanlon
AEJD Robert George Hassall m Irene Campbell
AFJE Louisa Alice Hassall m Cecil Austin Barnes
AFJF William Ernest Hassall m Eileen Buckley
AEJG Charlotte Mary Hassall m Adrian Knowles
AEJH George Alexander Hassall m Sheila Anne Clancy

FIRST GENERATION

Children of Robert Francis Hassall (AAAC)

AAACA Emily Frances Dixon Hassall m J G Willson
AAACB Robert Ransom Hassall m Kathleen Lepinath
AAACC Maude Helena Hassall m William Douglas Adye Campbell

Children of James Charles Hassall (AAAD)

AAADA Marion Marguerite Hassall m J H Hogan
AAADB Lionel James Hassall died age 10

Children of Thomas Frederic Hassall (AAAE)

AAAEA Eric Marsden Hassall killed WWI age 22
AAAEB Enid Hassall m H E White
AAAEC Alan Charles (Bill) Hassall m Jessie Atkinson
AAAED Selwyn (Pat) Hassall m Kit Evans

Children of William Henry Hassall (AAAF)

AAAF A Phillis May Hassall m John D Collin
AAAF B Thomas Marsden Hassall m Doris Ashwin

Children of Frank Stewart Hassall (ABEF)

ABEFA Frank Hassall killed WWI
ABEFB Ada Louise Hassall m Geoffrey Wells
ABEFC Hector Hassall m Mabel Elizabeth Miller
ABEFD Herbert James Hassall m Ruth Maskelyne Miller (ni)
ABEFE Hamilton Hume Hassall m Ameilia Jeannie (Jean) Piper
ABEFF Hubert Mileham Hassall died at birth
ABEFG Erie Gordon Hassall m Ada Welsh
ABEFH Allan Bradley Hassall m Christina Gwen (Wilson) Messner
ABEFI Rowland Macquarie Hassall unmarried
ABEFJ Frank Middleton Hassall (ni)

Children of James Samuel King Hassall (ABEG)

ABEGA Female died infancy
ABEGB Isabel Tempest Hassall m John Hoy (ni)
ABEGC James M Hassall died infancy
ABEGD Henry (Harry) Geary Hassall m R Alfreda Stewart

Children of Albert Edward Mitchell Hassall (ABEH)

ABEHA Anne Beatrice Jessie Hassall m (1) Mr Morley
(2) Campbell Adamson
ABEHB Laura M Hassall m Dr Phillip Lisle Daniel
ABEHC Edward Marchmont Hassall m Thelma Marion Burgess
ABEHD Dorothea F Hassall m William Loader

Children of Frederick de Kerrilleau Hassall (ABEJ)

ABEJA Roy Wilfred Phillip Hassall m Ivy Jean Kell
ABEJB Eric James Hassall m Sheila Thompson
ABFJC Leslie Raymond Hassall m Mynie Wills
ABEJD Jessie Isabel Hassall m Keith Ronald Stubbings

Children of Percy Herbert Hassall (ABEM)

ABEMA Leo James Mileham Hassall m Dorothy Fitzroy
ABEMB Olive Fanny Dorothy Hassall m (1) Alfred Smith
(2) Hugh Alexander MeLcod Marsh (ni)
ABEMC Joan Beatrice Hassall m Perey Phelen

Children of Rowland George Hassall (ACAB)

ACABA Rowland Thomas Hassall m Mary Cordeaux
ACABB Helen Adele Hassall m Ronald Leopold Macdonald

Children of Jonathan Evans Hassall (ACBA)

ACBAA Bruce Everard Hassall m Isabella (Belle) May Hunt in USA
ACBAB Enid Hassall m David Lobban
ACBAC Richard Arthur Hassall m (1) Doris Wilcox
(2) Edna Victoria Hudson (ni)
ACBAD Edgar Hassall died young
ACBAE Donald Hassall m Annie McGuren
ACBAF Jean Hassall m George Brooks

Children of Ernest Essington Hassall (ACCB)

ACCBA Carlos Lawry Hassall m Marcia FE (Prior) Bowman
ACCBB Loris Harley Hassall m Elizabeth (Bay) M Berry

Children of Charles Jonathan Hassall (ACCC)

ACCCA Beresford Hall Hassall m Zenia York (ni)
ACCCB Molly Hassall m Mr Berry
ACCCC Doreen Hassall m David Debenham

Children of Rowland James Hassall (ACCD)

ACCD A Lillian Joyce Hassall m M.A.J. Hayman
ACCDB Edith Reay Hassall unmarried

Children of Richard Macquarie Hassall (ACCE)

ACCEA Mavis Hassall m Lt Cdr R.D. Handcock (ni)
ACCEB Mary (Molly) Hassall m W.R.G Mackay MP in London

Children of Herbert Arthur Hassall (ACDE)

ACDEA Hill Herbert Hassall m Heather May Mullett
ACDEB Lorna Belle Hassall m Dr Russell William Richards

Children of Percy Hassall (ACDF)

ACDFA Claude Hassall died young
ACDFB Darcy Hassall m Elena Caseres in Argentina
ACDFC Frank Ericson Hassall m Florence M. Spike (ni)
ACDFD Clarice Hassall unmarried

Children of Rowland Thomas Hassall (AFDC)

AEDCA John T Hassall died at infancy
AEDCB Lois Edith Hassall m Henry Clarence Alexander Cairns
AEDCC Joyce Kathleen Hassall

Children of Trevor Hassall (AEFM) - NZ

AEFMA Audrey Ellen Hassall m George Archibald
AEFMB Trevor Terence Hassall m Adele Oates

Children of George Arthur Hassall (AEFO) - NZ

AEFOA Kim Hassall m Sherry Dost
AEFOB William George Hassall m Lauren Hughes

Children of William George Hassall (AEIA)

AEIAA James Prescot Hassall m Joan Agnes Byrmand-Trappes
AELAB Richard Newton Hassall m Margaret Emily Pierce
AEIAC Rowland Cusack Hassall m Jean Margaret Engle
AEIAD David George Hassall m Rayleen Ann Lonsdale

Children of Humphrey Faris Hassall (AEIF)

AEIFA Jack Faris Hassall m Daisy Thea Jukes
AEIFB Unora Joan Hassall (twin) m Leslie James Kent
AEIFC Juanita Frances Hassall (twin) m Raymond Gramaconi
AEIFD Donald Joseph Hassall m (1) Lynette Kay Argent
(2) Lindy Lou Chandler

Children of Jack Percy Hassall (AEIG)

AEIGA Perey Bevan Hassall

Children of Thomas Russell Hassall (AEIH)

AEIHA Lurlene Juanita Hassall m Ronald Herbert Ward
AEIHB James Clement Hassall m Olive Fay Crisp
AEIHC Robyn Frances Hassall m Peter Robert Doyle
AEIHD Trevor Russell Hassall m Glenda Margaret Bromham

Children of Rowland James Hassall (AEJA)

AEJAA Rowland Patrick Hassall m Emmeline Enid Henderson
AEJAB John Wynne Hassall m Catherine Mary Newbold
AEJAC Sheila Elizabeth Hassall m Edward Cogan
AEJAD Thomas Donald Hassall m Hazel Alice Turrell
AFJAE Barbara Ann Hassall m Michael Brendan Carey

Children of John James Hassall (AEJC)

AEJCA Ellen Catherine Hassall m W. Kinnane
AEJCB John Morris Hassall m Laura Wood
AEJCC Elizabeth Mary Hassall m Geoffrey Meek
AEJCD William Michael Hassall m Priscilla Hughes
AEJCE Peter Allan Hassall died age 3
AFJCF Margaret Elizabeth Hassall
AFJCG Jennifer Mary Hassall m Kerry O'Shea

Children of Robert George Hassall (AEJD)

AEJDA Noreen Margaret Hassall m Catello Frank Avitabile
AEJDB Frances Mary Hassall m Mr Kilpatrick
AEJDC Patrick Joseph Hassall m Patricia Felstead
AEJDD James Kevin Hassall m Elizabeth Adrienne Norwood
AEJDE Dorothy Jean Hassall m William James Fieer
AEJDF Brian William Hassall m Dawn Isabelle Young

Children of William Ernest Hassall (AEJF)

AFJFA William Damien Hassall died age 17

Children of George Alexander Hassall (AEJH)

AEJHA Paul Gerard Hassall
AEJHB Timothy John Hassall died at birth
AEJHC David George Hassall died at birth
AFJHD Patricia Mary Hassall died 16 months
AEJHE Catherine Mary Hassall m Christopher George James

SIXTH GENERATION

Children of Robert Ransom Hassall (AAACB)

AAACBA Robert William Hassall m Janet Tallentine
AAACBB Joseph Marsden Hassall m Kathy Thomas

Children of Alan (Bin) Hassall (AAAEC)

AAAECA Florence Glen Hassall
AAAECB Rosemary Hassall m Keith Churchill
AAAEC C Alan Hassall

Children of Selwyn (Pat) Hassall (AAAED)

AAAEDA Kenneth Hassall
AAAEDB Ronald Hassall
AAAEDC Eric Hassall
AAAEDD Judith Hassall
AAAEDE Susan Hassall

Children of Thomas Marsden Hassall (AAAFB)

AAAFBA Kerry Hassall died young
AAAFBB Ann Audrey Hassall
AAAFBC Christine Hassall m Mr Bancroft

Children of Hector Hassall (ABEFC)

ABEFCA David Nevil Hume Hassall m Judith Anne Barwick
ABEFBC Judith Fristan Hassall m Dr Ronald Booth Wiles

Children of Hamilton Hume Hassall (ABEFE)

ABEFEA Hubert Hume Hassall m Carol Arm Craig
ABEFEB John Alexander Hassall m Patricia Kay Tibbs
ABEFEC Jeffey Jame Hassall m Margaret O'Reilly
ABEFED Linda Frances Hassall m Arthur John Robinson
ABEFEE Stephen Stewart Hassall m Dawn Spencer

Children of Eric Gordon Hassall (ABEFG)

ABEFGA Ian Hassall m (1) Shirley Bentley
(2) Libby Richards
ABEFGB Peter Hassall m Margaret Dennett
ABEFGC Robert Frank Hassall m Rosemary Doran
ABEFGD Brian Richard Hassall m Barbara Hall
ABEFG E Janette Anne Hassall m Ronald Desmond Thelander
ABEFGF Catherine Liliass Hassall m Dennis French

Children of Allan Bradley Hassall (ABEFH)

ABEFHA Frank Howard Hassall m (1) Brenda Elaine Zell
(2) Rosemary Turner
ABEFHB Keith Allan Hume Hassall m Penny Jennifer Gai Wise
ABEFHC Heather Rae Hassall m John Allan Seale

Children of Harry Hassall (ABEGD)

ABEGDA Harry John Hassall
ABEGDB David Peter Hassall
ABEGDC Robin Terence Hassall

Children of Edward Marchmont Hassall (ABEHC)

ABEHCA Huon Marchmont Hassall m (1) Lorraine Elizabeth Crackenthorpe
(2) Frances Elizabeth Booth
ABEHCB Justin Macquarie Hassall m Shirley Parrington
ABEHCC Geraldine Macquarie Hassall m William George North

Children of Roy Wilfred Phillip Hassall (ABEJA)

ABEJAA Errol Wilfred George Hassall
ABEJAB Gavin Alister Hassall

Children of Eric James Hassall (ABEJB)

ABEJBA Margaret Irene Hassall
ABEJBB Ronald James Hassall

Children of Leslie Raymond Hassall (ABEJC)

ABEJCA Raymond Frederick Hassall
ABFJCB Elaine Gladys Hassall
ABEJCC Phillip Richard Hassall

Children of Leo James Mileham Hassall (ABEMA)

ABEMAA Lennic Hassall
ABEMAB Roderick Hassall
ABEMAC Heather Hassall

Children of Rowland Thomas Hassall (ACABA)

ACABAA Elizabeth Jill Hassall m David Kerrod Voss
ACABAB Rowland Geoffrey Hassall m Jenny Purser

Children of Bruce Hassall (ACBAA)

ACBAAA Joan Hassall m Lawrence Katzenstein in USA
ACBAAB John Everard Hassall m Elizabeth May Ferris

Children of Arthur Hassall (ACBAC)

ACBACA Margery Hassall m Peter Cobb Vickers
ACBACB Patricia Hassall m Dudley Malcolm White (ni)

Children of Donald Hassall (ACBAE)

ACBAEA Mark Hassall
ACBAEB Nanette Hassall
ACBAEC Jonathan Hassall

Children of Carlos Lawry Hassall (ACCBA)

ACCBAA David Walker Hassall m Merrill Joan Hydon
ACCBAB Judith Harley Hassall m Ronald Stewart (Tom) Bassett

Children of Loris Harley Hassall (ACCB)

ACCBBA Geoffrey Loris Hassall
ACCBBB Peter Allan Hassall (twin)
ACCBBC Margaret Jane Hassall (twin)

Children of Hill Hassall (ACDEA)

ACDEAA Rowland Hill Hassall m Helen Jean Shepherd
ACDEAB Heather Hill Hassall

Children of Darcy Hassall (ACDFB)

ACDFBA Ricard Alfredo Hassall

Children of Trevor Terence Hassall (AEFMB) - NZ

AEFMBA Susan Hassall m Perry Nicholson
AEFMBB Trevor Hassall m Anita Lamb
AEFMBC Jacqueline Hassall
AEFMBD Fiona Hassall

Children of Kim Hassall (AEFOA) - NZ

AEFOAA Jodie Hassall
AEFOAB Amanda Hassall
AEFOAC Melanie Hassall
AEFOAD Penelope Hassall
AEFOAE Claire Hassall
AEFOAF Chantel Hassall

Children of William George Hassall (A.EFOB) - NZ

AEFOBA Sarah Hassall
AEFOBB Lynda Hassall
AEFOBC Amber Hassall
AEFOBD Maree Hassall
AEFOBE Roland William Ryan Hassall

Children of James Prescot Hassall (AEIAA)

AEIAAA Gregory James Hassall m Marianne Ebzery
AEIAAB Patricia Margaret Hassall m John Kenneth Pascoe

Children of Richard Newton Hassall (AEIAB)

AEIABA Timothy Edward George Hassall m Sharon Lee Olds
AEIABB Jonathan Newton Hassall m Monica Mary O'Dowd
AELABC Nicolas Pierce Hassall m Jodeen Helen Brown
AEIABD Matthew Richard Hassall

Children of Rowland Cusack Hassall (AEIAC)

AEIACA Allison Claire Hassall m Dallas John Flanders
AEIACB Graeme Rowland Hassall
AEIACC Lynette Janice Hassall m Geoffrey Brian Johanson

Children of David George Hassall (AELAD)

AEIADA Helen Wendy Hassall m Ivan John Profke
AEIADB Michael David Hassall
AEIADC Judith Kathleen Hassall

Children of Jack Faris Hassall (AEIFA)

AEIFAA Bretton John Faris Hassall m Margaret Ann Harrison
AEIFAB Yvette Christine Hassall m David Leslie Turner

Children of Donald Joseph Hassall (ABIFD)

AEIFDA Debra Lenore Hassall m Nicklas Raymond McConville
AEIFDB Julie Kay Hassall m Jeffrey Green
AEIFDC Peter Donald Hassall m Julie-Anne Daphne Menzies
AEIFDD Adrian Lindsay Faris Hassall
AEIFDE Malcolm Tony Hassall died age 24
AEIFDF Tammy Louise Hassall

Children of James Clement Hassall (AEIHB)

AEIHBA Judith Mary Hassall m Peter McDonald Wright
AEIHBB Sharon Anne Hassall
AEIHBC Stephen James Hassall

Children of Trevor Russell Hassall (AEIHD)

AEIHDA Shane Russell Hassall m Maxine Jane Chard
AEIHDB Catherine Ann Hassall
AEIHDC Chantel Maree Hassall
AEIHDD Glenn Leslie Hassall

Children of Rowland Patrick Hassall (AFJAA)

AEJAAA Geraldine Mary Hassall m Kenneth William Sharman
AEJAAB Rowland John Hassall m Joanne Mary Mackay
AEJAAC Julie Ann Hassall m Michael John Brown
AEJAAD Suzanne Hassall stillborn
AEJAAE Paula Elizabeth Hassall m Ken Stuart
AEJAAF Anthony William Pierce Hassall m Ming (Sandra) ?
AEJAAG Leon Richard Wynne Hassall

Children of John Wynne Hassall (AEJAB)

AEJABA John Joseph Hassall
AFJABB Mary Teresa Hassall
AEJABC Thomas Rowland Hassall
AEJABD Margaret Anne Hassall
AEJABE Catherine Elizabeth Hassall
AEJABF Peter Gerard Hassall
AEJABG Bernard Francis Hassall

Children of Thomas Donald Hassall (AEJAD)

AEJADA Brendan Thomas Hassall
AEJADB Maria Hassall
AEJADC Jan Elizabeth Elsie Hassall
AEJADD Michael Hassall
AFJADE Christopher Hassall

Children of John Morris Hassall (AEJCB)

AEJCBA Peter Thomas Hassall m Margaret Ellen Smith
AEJCBB Mary Olive Hassall m Peter Martin
AEJCBC Kathleen Rose Hassall m Gary John Eyre
AEJCBD Anne Moreen Hassall
AEJCBE John Matthew Hassall
AEJCBF Elizabeth May Hassall
AEJCBG Patrick William Hassall
AFJCBH Bernadette Therese Hassall
AEJCBI Phillip James Hassall
AEJCBJ Kevin Francis Hassall

Children of William Michael Hassall (AEJCD)

AEJCDA Karon Lee m Jon Ashley Hayward
AEJCDB Cameron Edward Hassall m Cathy Ann Blundell
AEJCDC Michael William Hassall m Mary-Anne Therese Schaefer

Children of Patrick Joseph Hassall (AEJDC)

AEJDCA Donald Michael Hassall m Robyn Wiltshire
AEJDCB Jennifer Ruth Hassall m (1) Gavin Graham (ni)
(2) Ian Large (ni)
AEJDCC David John Hassall m Barbara Dawn Patterson

Children of James Kevin Hassall (AEJDD)

AEJDDA Pamela Margaret Hassall m Christopher Anthony Begley
AEJDDB Colin John Hassall m Karylene Adele McGorlick
AEJDDC Anne Lynette Hassall m Christopher Charles Perazzo

Children of Brian William Hassall (AEJDF)

AEJDFA Karen Fran Hassall m (1) Ray Fox
(2) Bernie ?
AEJDFB Wayne Anthony Hassall m Anne Brennan
AEJDFC Lee Donna Hassall m Michael Straford
AEJDFD Dean Adam Hassall died young

SEVENTH GENERATION

Children of Robert William Hassall (AAACBA)

AAACBAA Marc William Hassall m Fiona ?
AAACBAB Bruce Martin Hassall m Janelle ?
AAACBAC Anne Marie Hassall m Russell Moron
AAACBAD Kym Jennifer Hassall m David Shirley
AAACBAE Robert Ransom Hassall

Children of Joseph Marsden Hassall (AAACBB)

AAACBBA Peter Hassall
AAACBBB Bret Hassall m Kristie ?
AAACBBC Karen Hassall

Children of David Nevil Hume Hassall (ABEFCA)

ABEFCAA Jane Innes Hassall m Timothy Shotbolt
ABEFCAB John Hume Hassall (died 12 days)
ABEFCAC Graham Hume Hassall m Katay Sedghi

Children of Hubert Hume Hassall (ABEFEA)

ABEFEEA Rebecca Ann Hassall
ABEFEEB Stewart Hume Hassall

Children of John Alexander Hassall (ABEFEB)

ABEFEEB Timothy John Hassall
ABEFEEB Elizabeth Mary Hassall

Children of Jeffery James Hassall (ABEFEC)

ABEFEEA Peter John Hassall
ABEFEEB Catherine Elizabeth Hassall

Children of Stephen Stewart Hassall (ABEFEE)

ABEFEEA Scott Spencer Hassall

Children of Ian Hassall (ABEFGA)

ABEFGAA Mark Ian Hassall
ABEFGAB Daniel John Hassall

Children of Peter Hassall (ABEFGB)

ABEFGBA Lynne Margaret Hassall
ABEFGBB Marlene Marie Hassall

Children of Robert Frank Hassall (ABEFGC)

ABEFGCA Christopher Hassall
ABEFGCB Mitchell Peter Hassall
ABEFGCC Wendy Jane Hassall
ABEFGCD Jillian Gaye Hassall

Children of Brian Richard Hassall (ABEFGD)

ABEFGDA Ricky John Hassall
ABEFGDB Rodney Brian Hassall

Children of Frank Howard Hassall (ABEFHA)

ABEFHAA Christopher Howard Hassall
ABEFHAB Craig Stephen Hassall
ABEFHAC Simone Louise Hassall
ABEFHAD Caroline Lee Hassall
ABEFHAE Alexander John Hassall

Children of Keith Allan Hume Hassall (ABEFHB)

ABEFHBA James Andrew Hassall
ABEFHBB Kate Alexandra Hassall
ABEFHBC Cameron David Hassall
ABEFHBD Iain Angus Hassall

Children of Harry John Hassall (ABEGDA)

ABEGDAA Kim Hassall

Children of Huon Marchmont Hassall (ABEHCA)

ABEHCAA Roland Marchmont Hassall
ABEH CAB Ruth Bronwyn Hassall
ABEH CAC Justin Albert Edward Otoo Hassall

Children of Justin Macquarie Hassall (ABEHCB)

ABEH CBA James Macquarie Hassall m Susan Margaret McFadden
ABEH CBB Craig Thomas Hassall m Deborah Helen O'Neill
ABEH CBC Catherine Hassall

Children of Rowland Geoffrey Hassall (ACAWM)

ACABABA Rowland Hassall
ACABABB Jonathan Guy Hassall m Francine Louise Tonkin
ACABABC Juliett Hassall m Toby Lawson

Children of John Everard Hassall (ACBAAB)

ACBAABA Phillip Bruce Hassall m (1) Gillaine Martin (ni)
(2) Marian James
(3) Elisabeth Marnie
ACBAABB Timothy John Hassall
ACBAABC Gregoiy Thomas
ACBAABD Jennifer Margaret Hassall m Richard Davison

Children of David Walker Hassall (ACCBA)

ACCBAAA Andrew David Hassall m Leeanne Joan Hassall
ACCBAAB Timothy Ian Hassall m Brenda Maree Brown
ACCBAAC Martin Leigh Hassall (Stillborn twin to Timothy)
ACCBAAD Stuart Dean Hassall m Penelope Sue Wills
ACCBAAE Suanne Joy Hassall m Steven Walter Parker

	Children of Rowland Hill Hassall (ACDFAA)
ACDEAAA	Rowena Jean Hassall
	Children of Gregory James Hassall (AEIAAA)
AEIAAAA	Meghan Laura Hassall
	Children of Jonathan Newton Hassall (ABIABB)
AEIABBA	Genevieve Lauren Hassall
AEIABBB	Georgia Monique Hassall
	Children of Nicolas Pierce Hassall (ABIABC)
AEIABCA	Thomas Pierce Hassall
	Children of Bretton John Faris Hassall (ABIFAA)
AEIFAAA	Dana Ann Hassall
AEIFAAB	Karli Ann Hassall
	Children of Peter Donald Hassall (AFIFDC)
AEIFDCA	Brianna Julie-Anne Hassall
	Children of Peter Thomas Hassall (AEJCBA)
AEJCBA	Mark Peter Hassall
	Children of Cameron Edward Hassall (AEJCDB)
AEJCDBA	Lauren Kate Hassall
AEJCDBB	Sarah Courtney Hassall
AEJCDBC	Natalie Louise Hassall (born 4/1/98)
	Children of Michael William Hassall (AEJCDC)
AEJCDC	Rena Mary Hassall
AEJCDCB	Courtney Anne Hassall (born 27/9/99)
	Children of Donald Michael Hassall (AEJDCA)
AEJDCAA	Jo Hassall
AEJDCAB	James Hassall
	Children of David John Hassall (AEJDCC)
AEJDCCA	Shawn Travis Hassall
AFJDCCB	Ariana Hassall
AWDCCC	Kim David Hassall

EIGHTH GENERATION

	Children of Graham Hume Hassall (ABEFCAC)
ABEFCACA	Hyde Armon Hume Hassall

Children of James Macquarie Hassall (ABEHCBA)

ABEHCBA Mark Macquarie Hassall
ABEHCBA Alison Ruth Hassall
ABEHCBA Patrick James Hassall

Children of Craig Thomas Hassall (ABEHCBB)

ABEHCBB Matthew James Hassall
ABEHCBB Laura Anne Hassall
ABEHCBB Thomas Michael Hassall

Children of Andrew David Hassall (ACCBAAA)

ACCBAAA Thomas A Hassall

Children of Timothy Hassall (ACCBAAB)

ACCBAAB Cameron W Hassall

Children of Stuart Dean Hassall (ACCBAAD)

ACCBAAD Crystal L Hassall
ACCBAAD Taylor Dean Hassall

Children of Phillip Bruce Hassall (ACBAABA)

ACBAABA Oscar John James Hassall
ACBAABA Ned Marnie Hassall

Children of Jonathan Guy Hassall (ACABABB)

ACABABB Fergus William Hassall
ACABABB Oliver Thomas Hassall

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