

The
**RELUCTANT
TRAVELLER**



EDWARD KIMBERLEY

AND DESCENDANTS IN AUSTRALIA

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The **RELUCTANT TRAVELLER**

*There was a door to which i found no key
There was a veil past which i could not see
Some litte talk awhile of me and thee
There seemed - and then no more of thee and me.*

Omar Khaiyyam

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HERALDIC CREST

Explanation of Arms and Origin of Name

For the family name of **KIMBERLEY**
- of Britain, of Ancient "Norse"

Family Motto -	FRANGAS NON FLECTES (You may break me, but I will never bend)
Family Crest -	White shield, with Oak Tree eradicated surmounted by Right arm - clenched fist - White bearing aloft Club - Gold

ORIGIN OF NAME "KIMBERLEY"

According to "A DICTIONARY OF BRITISH SURNAMES" by P.H. Reaney, considered the most authoritative writer on British surnames and their origins, the very ancient origin of the family name of "KIMBERLEY" (CHEMBEL) was Anglo-Saxon, carried to British by the plundering raids of the Saxons from Schleswig (described as "Migratory Invasions" by more charitable historians than Reaney), about the period 450 - 500 A.D., five centuries prior to the Norman invasion and conquest of Britain under William 1 (William the Conqueror) in 1066.

This period of time saw raids by

these Nordic warriors, more often called Danes, Vikings or Norseman (Norse) than Saxons on most countries of the then - known world. Consequently their influence on the origins of names in both Europe and Britain was considerable and widespread.

It should be mentioned that many of those who accompanied William to the invasion of Britain were of ancient Saxon origin, the raiding Saxons having greatly influenced the population of both Normandy (Normandie) and Breton (Bretagne) five centuries prior to the Norman Invasion of Britain.

It is stated by historians that

William 1 who was the bastard son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, was of ancient Saxon origin on his mother's side. It could therefore be said that the battle of Hastings was to a great extent Saxon against Saxon; Harold, who had reigned briefly from January until October of 1066 and fell at the Battle of Hastings was a Saxon King of England.

In Britain the origin of the name of Kimberley (Chembel) was recorded in the "DOMESDAY BOOK" (first official record of names in Britain under the Normans, commonly termed William the Conqueror's Census, and compiled 1066 - 1086).

According to P.H. Reaney, the origin of the name was first noted and recorded in Britain in the year 1066, being noted to the person of TURBET FILIUS (son of or of the family of) CHEMBEL in the COUNTRY OF WILTSHIRE and the styling of "Kimberley" did derive from

this source. Styled exactly as "Kimberley", the name was first noted to ROGER de KIMBERLEY in the COUNTRY OF BERKSHIRE in the year 1255.

It is pointed out in references to the prefixes "le" and "de" often given to names which were early recorded, perhaps giving a "French" appearance, that in this period of time almost all recordings of names were completed by the Normans.

Consequently the numerous "Old English" and "Anglo - Saxon" names were given such prefixes though their bearers had no connection with French ancestry.

The name was of considerable note in the field of military enterprise in the "Border Country" of England and Scotland during the troubled times of the thirteenth century, according to "SCOT'S KITH & KIN", sometimes under the Scottish Banner.

EXPLANATION OF THE ARMS:

WHITE

In heraldry, the colour white, when borne as a "field colour" or main charge of arms, is significant of Peace and Sincerity. It is pointed out by Guillim, considered the most authoritative of the ancient heraldic writers, however, that the term

"PEACE" is not intended to portray one prepared to accept peace at any price, but denotes a "bearer of arms" ready to devote all his efforts to bring about a just and equitable peace, a peace which would endure because it would be such a good peace.



**You may BREAK ME (Frangas)
but I will
NEVER BEND (non Flectes)**

GOLD

One of the two metals of armory, is significant of Generosity and, according to Sir John Ferne, denotes "Elevation of Mind". It is again pointed out by Guillim, however, that "Generosity" does not indicate one prone to the mass distribution of his worldly possessions, misguidedly or otherwise, but denotes one considered by his Sovereign to be of a magnanimity which would display both true fortitude in defeat and a true Christian charity in victory.

THE OAK TREE

The oak holds first place among the trees and is said to signify Antiquity and Strength. Wreaths of oak leaves were consecrated to Jupiter, and the tree itself was held sacred by the Greeks. Its significance in armory is strength of resolution and purpose as well as physi-

cal strength. It is sometimes accompanied by the motto: "I Will Remain".

The Tree "ERADICATED"

Roots uprooted from the ground - is significant of a pledge by the bearer to "Rise again and Flourish". This uncommon bearing was borne by the MacGregors, Clan MacAlpine. These arms were made famous by Rob Roy MacGregor. When the Clan MacGregor was outlawed and their name banned by Act of Parliament, many names were used by wandering bands of MacGregors. It is very possible in view of the Kimberley "Arms" that this name was used.

THE CLUB

Is significant of a pledge by its bearer to continue to fight to the death, even without more sophisticated arms than the club.

NOTE: These Arms are of great antiquity, originally designed to provide immediate and ready recognition in battle. Therefore, the "Marks of Cadency", later introduced into heraldry to indicate the various branches or cadets descending from the original bearer have not been presented, nor have the later recognitions sometimes added by later bearers to render the bearing a ceremonial feature as well as a recognition, been added to these bearings.

The armorial bearings of the original bearer was a battle shield, and because this bearer did bring honour to this bearing, later bearers of the name have permitted this bearing to be the only portrayal of the arms.

Though subsequent bearers have undoubtedly earned recognition and honours in their own right, they have obviously placed Pride of Ancestry above their own accomplishments.

EDWARD KIMBERLEY

C.1762 - 1829

MARY CAVENOR

C.1778 - 1851

EDWARD KIMBERLEY
(Convict FF "Scarborough")
married MARY CAVENOR
(Convict 1790 "Lady Juliana")
Four children:

Maria
Hannah
WILLIAM b.c.1796 N.Is.
Mary

Married
SARAH STANFIELD
8 children:

Mary Ann
Sarah
William
Edward
Sophia
Amelia Maria
Henry
FREDERICK b.1833 Tasmania

married
JESSIE BONNEY
10 children:

Alice
Marion
Albert
Ernest
Florence
Augustus
Letitia
ARTHUR b.1879 Tasmania
Walter Henry
Victoria

DANIEL STANFIELD
(Marine FF "Sirius")
married ALICE HARMSWORTH
(Free F.F "Prince of Wales")
Eight children:

Ann)
Thomas) Harmsworth
John)

Daniel Jnr.
Thomas
William
SARAH b.c. 1796 N.Is.
Mary Ann

WILLIAM STANDLEY
(Marine FF "Sirius")
married MARY ANSTER
(Convict 1790 "Lady Juliana")
Two children:

MARY b.c.1792 N.Is.
Joseph

married
JAMES LOWE b. U.K.
Convict 1801 "Minarca"
5 children:

ANN b. c.1806/7 N.Is.
Sarah
Richard
Flannet
William

married
HENRY BONNEY
12 children

Joseph
Hannah
Christopher
Sarah
Mary Anne
Thomas
Frances
Martha
JESSIE b. c.1841/42 Tas.
Richard
Ann
Henry

JOSEPH BONNEY
(Convict 1814 "Gen. Hewitt")
married FRANCES ATKINS
(Free 1818 "Friendship")
Nine children:

Elizabeth
HENRY ATKINS b.c.1797 SUDBURY
John
Thomas
James
Hannah
Christopher
Infant

Married:
(1) Ada Morse
c. Jessie
Geoffrey Douglas

Married:
(2) LAUREL BENDYKE b.1905 N.S.W.
children:

Kenneth b.1928 Queanbeyan
Bonney b.1930 Queanbeyan
Betty b.1932 Leichhardt NSW

married:
ERIC SAVILL
1 child -

Susan b.17.11.1951 m. Vincent Buckley
3 children: Jennifer b. 22.9.1982
Lucy b. 19.3.1988
DANIEL b. 12.10.1992

Isaac Samuel b.27.4.1984
Jackson Edward b.19.6.1987
Cale Alexander b.23.3.1990

married:
JAMES BROWN
3 children -

Maxwell b.19.11.1956 m. Grace Beechley
Ben b.14.3.1959 m. Jennifer Blackmore
Helen b.16.10.1963 m. William Stevens

Helen b.3.5.1979

Linet Rose b.4.2.1985
Callum
Arthur b.10.10.1989

When you begin to write a family history the biggest problem is knowing where to start and where to stop - before you know where you are you have diverged into one or other of the many branch lines and you suddenly seem "bogged down" in far - distant families with no easy way of getting back to your original "trunk" line.

In order to try and avoid some of this I have decided to concentrate firstly on the main lines that seem to me to be bound together in this story and which are represented by descendants from Edward Kimberley/Mary Cavenor and from Daniel Stanfield/Alice Harmsworth - with some mention of William Standley / Mary Anster : Joseph Bonney/Frances Atkins : and, on my mother's side the Bendeich/Johnson/Snare families.

Firstly, however, I would like to say that without the help and encouragement, both physically and financially, of my sister Bonney Savill, this project would never have got off the ground and although I am doing the actual writing of this story, Bonney is giving me much valued assistance in collecting the ancillary material.

I would also like to thank my Stanfield "Cousin", Merle Pinch, of East Burwood, Victoria (and her husband Abe), not only for their friendship but for the vast amount of information which Merle has unstintingly given to me and

through whose artwork I am now the proud possessor of some wonderful pen drawings of the early homesteads of the Stanfield families in Tasmania.

There are many others who have kindly provided photographs, certificates and anecdotes to bring "life" to the past, particularly Peter Sims of Quoiba, Tasmania, who was one of the first to help us get started on our quest to find out more about Edward Kimberley and his family, and he has continued to make available many of his fine photographic records.

I have taken the liberty of including a Kimberley family Coat of Arms, but do not claim that our First Fleeter Edward Kimberley was descended from this particular branch of the family - I did think it appropriate, however, that the Kimberley family motto shown on the Coat of Arms should be -

"FRANGAS NON FLECTES"

which, roughly translated, means:
"You may **BREAK** (*Frangas*) us but we will **NEVER BEND** (*non flectes*)"

Edward Kimberley may well have had his spirit broken at times in the prison hulks wherein he served the original portion of his seven year sentence, but this did not happen and Edward Kimberley and his descendants lived on to overcome this mighty burden.

But I digress. Here beginneth the story of:

EDWARD KIMBERLEY, Convict.

It has so often been written in books relating to early Australia, and toy, the lives of the First Fleeters in particular, that Edward Kimberley was an Irishman. The following is ample proof that this is an incorrect assumption.

Edward Kimberley's Great Grandparents, his Grandparents, and his Father were all baptised and married at St.Nicholas Church, as shown in the register of that Church:

Edward's *Great Grandparents*:

William Kimberley,

baptised 19.11.1654

Married 10.7.1687

Elizabeth Price.

Edward's *Grandparents*:

John Kimberley,

baptised 20.3.1700

Married 14.3.1724

Elizabeth Saunders

Edward's *Parents*:

John Kimberley,

baptised 11.11.1727

Married 23.2.1747

(at Lillington, Warwickshire)

Hannah Bate

The marriage of John Kimberley of Lillington & Hannah Bate is recorded in the Lillington Parish Register as follows:

"Feb 23 1747: John Kimberley of Lillington & Hannah Bate of ye parish of Kingsnorton in ye county of Worcester after thrice publication were married."



LEAMINGTON SPA

Edward Kimberley was born at Lillington, near Leamington Spa (or Pryors) - son of John Kimberley and Hannah (nee Bate)

John Kimberley & Hannah Bate had at least seven children:

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------|------------|
| 1. | William Kimberley | Baptised | 27.5.1748 |
| 2. | Hannah Kimberley | Baptised | 5.8.1750 |
| 3. | Mary Kimberley | Baptised | 22.4.1753 |
| 4. | Sarah Kimberley | Baptised | 27.6.1756 |
| 5. | Elizabeth Kimberley | Baptised | 29.4.1759 |
| 6. | John Kimberley | Baptised | 20.9.1761 |
| 7. | EDWARD KIMBERLEY | Baptised | 23.12.1764 |

Edward Kimberley was born at Lillington, near Leamington Spa (or Pryors) and his baptism is recorded in the Lillington Parish Register as follows:

"Dec 23 1764: Edward ye son of John and Hannah Kimberley was baptised:

Although it has been confirmed by Coventry City Council from copies of Parish Records that Edward Kimberley was indeed baptised in 1764, the date of Edward's death

Edward's Grandparents were married (1724) and his father baptised (1727) records show that one "Samuel Kimberley" was Vicar of St. Michael's Church, Coventry, though of course, whether he was a member of the same family, is pure conjecture. However, as Edward Kimberley was well enough educated to be able to read and to write his name, an uncommon occurrence among the poorer people in those early and late 1700's, it must be

KIMBERLEY, JOHN	WILLIAM KIMBERLEY/ELIZABETH	M	C	12JUN1703	BERKSWELL	05APR1978AL	31MAY1978/
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	/MARY KIMBERLEY	M	C	14MAR1704	KNOWLE	15APR1939	21FEB1940/
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	HENRY KIMBERLEY/	M	C	20OCT1706	STRATFORD ON AVON		
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	ANNE KINGS	H	M	01MAR1719	STOKE		
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	MARY ROULINGS	H	M	17MAR1726	COVENTRY, SAINT MICHAEL	11JUN1969IF	08NOV1969/
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	JOHN KIMBERLEY/MARY	M	C	27MAR1730	FILLONGLEY	21MAY1974IF	03SEP1974/
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	THOMAS KIMBERLEY/KATHARINE	M	C	06FEB1736	BIRMINGHAM, ST MARTINS	INFANT	INFANT
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	JOHN KIMBERLEY/	M	C	17MAR1740	BIRMINGHAM, ST. MARTIN	04JUN1955	27JUL1955L
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	WILL. KIMBERLEY/ELIZ.	M	C	11JAN1741	KNOWLE	18MAY1920	26NOV1924S
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	HANNAH BATE	H	M	23FEB1747	LILLINGTON		
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	SARAH TAYLOR	H	M	27MAR1749	BIRMINGHAM, SAINT PHILLIPS		
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	ROBERT KIMBERLEY/DOROTHY	M	C	23FEB1758	COVENTRY, SAINT JOHN	11JAN1979OG	06MAY1979C
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	JOHN KIMBERLEY/MARY	M	C	29JAN1760	MERIDEN	25NOV1975SG	17FEB1976S
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	JOHN KIMBERLEY/HANNAH	M	C	20SEP1761	LILLINGTON	11OCT1975LA	13NOV1975L
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	MICHAEL KIMBERLEY/ANN	M	C	26JUN1762	FILLONGLEY	22MAY1974IF	05SEP1974/
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	ELIZABETH BOTT	H	M	04APR1767	BIRMINGHAM, ST. MARTIN		
KIMBERLEY, JOHN	ELIZABETH BOTT	H	M	04APR1768	BIRMINGHAM, ST. MARTIN'S		

Record showing marriage of John Kimberly to Hannah Bate 23.2.1747

shown on his tombstone at St. Mathews, Rokeby, Tasmania, reads 24.11.1829- age at death 67 years. This would indicate that Edward was born circ. 1762. I can only assume that he may not have been baptised until some years after his birth, but baptismal records must carry more proof of authenticity than any inscription on a tombstone and it would, therefore, seem prudent to accept Edward Kimberley's year of birth as being 1764.

Around about the time that

assumed that he came from a reasonably well educated family.

It well may have been that young Edward was a bit of a tear-away because, at the age of 19 years, he was apprehended by the Law and later tried at the Assizes at Coventry for "stealing several parcels of muslin from Mrs. Lewis' Millinery Shop" and sentenced, on 23rd March 1783, to seven years (and subsequent transportation to the Colonies). Edward Kimberley's sentence is reported in "Jopsons Cov-

entry Mercury" dated 24th March, 1783.

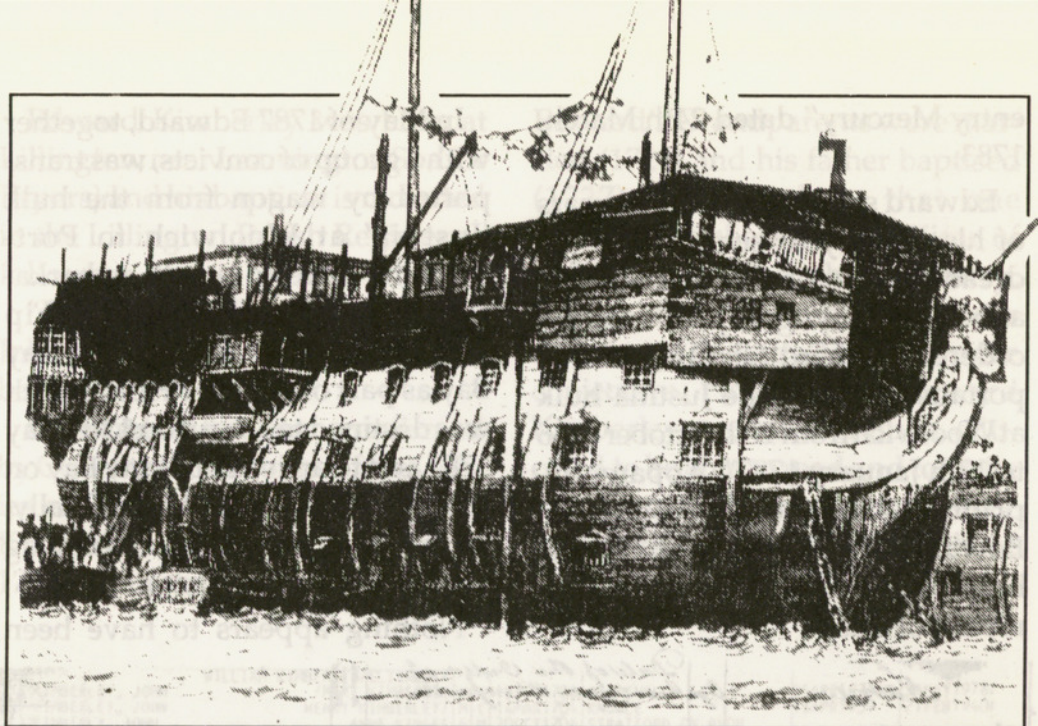
Edward spent the first four years of his seven year sentence on the dreaded prison hulks and is listed as being one of a group of "convicts ordered for hard labour or transportation on board the 'Justitia' hulk at Woolwich from 17th October 1786 to 12th January 1787". Apparently, prior to being on the 'Justitia' Edward had also spent time on the hulk 'Ceres' but I could find no record of this.

In May of 1787 Edward, together with a group of convicts, was transported by wagon from the hulk 'Justitia' at Woolwich to Portsmouth, there to await embarkation on the transport ship "Scarborough" bound for Botany Bay as part of the First Fleet, which was destined to set sail on 13th May 1787 and to arrive at Botany Bay on the 18th January 1788, and finally, at Sydney Cove, where the Flag was raised on 26th January 1788.

Nothing appears to have been

No.	Names	Date of the Order of Apprentice and Wherefrom	
91	George Wood	21 Middlessex 30 Oct 1786	7
92	John Walker	20 London 26 Oct 1784	7
93	Samuel Woodham	18 Middlessex 19 March 1785	Life
94	Thomas Howard	30 London 12 Jan 1785	7
95	Samson Young	23 ditto 21 April 1784	7
96	John Polre	19 Middlessex 14 Jan 1784	7
97	Edward Hemkerley	21	7
98	Henry Young	23 Coventry 23 March 1783	7
99	William Croft	22	7
100	Thomas Cantwright	31 ditto 16 August 1783	4
101	John Dawson	27	7
102	Thos Duron alias A Rose	21	7
103	John Helch	36	7
104	William Jackson	23 Durham 19 July 1785	7
105	John Macdonald	20	7
106	Richard James	27	7
107	Richard Givish	15	7
108	George Sharp	35	7
109	James Williams	18 Middlessex 11 May 1785	7
110	Nicholas Grumwell	27	7
111	Demius Hayes	18	7
112	Robert Litchman	27 ditto 8 Decemr 1784	7
113	Alexr McDonald	27	7
114	John Brundley	25	7
115	Thomas Tommerson	172 Warwick 1 March 1785	7

Report of Convicts ordered for Hard Labour or Transportation on board the "JUSTITIA" Hulk at Woolwich from 17th October 1786 to 12th January, 1787.



Prison ship in Portsmouth Harbour



Portsmouth Port



Convict Transport {Scarborough" - 1788

recorded of Edward's first years in the Colony and one can only assume that he served the remaining two/three years of his sentence without incident. Then, in 1791, when his sentence had presumably expired, Edward Kimberley married convict Mary Cavenor at Sydney Cove on Thursday, 20th October 1791. The marriage was performed by Chaplain Richard Johnson in the presence of witnesses John Small and Sarah Bartlum. It is interesting to note that Edward Kimberley was able to sign his name on this occasion, whilst his wife and the witnesses affixed their mark ("X") to the records.

It is unfortunate, however, that when the records of the marriage

were later transcribed into the St. Phillips Register of Marriages (Ref. 128 Vol.4) the date was incorrectly noted and the marriage was listed as having taken place on the 30th October 1791.

One cannot help but wonder whether Edward Kimberley "chose" his bride from amongst the female convicts at the "Factory" at Parramatta, as young Mary Cavenor had only arrived in the Colony on the 3rd June 1790 aboard the ship "Lady Juliana". She had been convicted at the Old Bailey, London, on 2nd April 1788, of stealing a piece of printed cotton, containing five yards, value fifteen shillings, the property of John Watson. Mary's age is noted, at the time of her sen-

Your Correspondent looks to our Readers and has ascertained as far as possible the names of those who have been convicted of crimes in the Country of England since 1783 and have been sentenced by His Majesty's Judges to be sent to that part of New Holland known as New South Wales.

Your Correspondent looks to our Readers and has ascertained as far as possible the names of those who have been convicted of crimes in the Country of England since 1783 and have been sentenced by His Majesty's Judges to be sent to that part of New Holland known as New South Wales.

Your Correspondent looks to our Readers for their indulgence to involuntary errors and omissions, and trust general attention will secure us from trespassing on their kindness too often.

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tence, as being ten years. This would have made Mary Cavenor approximately fourteen years of age when she married Edward Kimberley on 20th October 1791.

If Mary were 10 years of age in 1788 she would, naturally, have been born circa. 1778. But records show that Mary was 78 years of age when she died on the 11th Septem

ber 1851-giving her a birth date of circa.1773 and an age at conviction of 15. Either Mary reduced her age at the time of her trial in order to gain sympathy from the Judge and a more lenient sentence, or the information on her tombstone is incorrect and she was, in fact, only 73/74 at the time of her death in 1851.

*solemnization of matrimony By Banns between
 Mary Cavenor & Edward Kimberley
 in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one
 By the Richard Johnson
 Marriage was solemnized between us
 in the presence of
 Mary Cavenor
 Edward Kimberley*

Note dates of these weddings - consecutively entered:

1. Nineteenth 20th October 1791

*solemnization of matrimony By Banns between
 Mary Cavenor & Edward Kimberley
 in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one
 By the Richard Johnson
 Marriage was solemnized between us
 in the presence of
 Mary Cavenor
 Edward Kimberley*

2. Twentieth 21st October 1791

*solemnization of matrimony By Banns between
 Mary Cavenor & Edward Kimberley
 in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one
 By the Richard Johnson
 Marriage was solemnized between us
 in the presence of
 Mary Cavenor
 Edward Kimberley*

3. Twenty-second 23rd October 1791

Edward Kimberley (1783)

COVENTRY, *March 24th.*

On Saturday last ended here the assizes, held before Sir Richard Perrys, Knt. for the city and county of the city of Coventry, when Edward Kimberley, for feloniously stealing several parcels of muslins, out of the shop of Mrs. Lewis, milliner, of this city, and Henry Young and William Cross, for feloniously taking several couples of hawks from the outbooses of John Sanders, Esq. of Honiley, in the county of Warwick, and for stealing several ducks from the outbooses of Samuel Reader of Honiley storemaid, were ordered for transportation for seven years, as likewise was John Hawkins, alias Yellow Jack, alias Taylor, for being found at large in this city, before the expiration of the time for which he had been sentenced & some years ago to be transported; Mary Fleming, for stealing goods out of the shop of Messrs. Goodwin and Smith, of this city, was sentenced to be whipped, and Sarah Mills, for stealing an iron box, containing nine shillings and six pence the property of Elizabeth Whimmore, was hanged in the hand.

On Saturday, in the afternoon, Sir Richard Perrys, Knt. proceeded for Warwick, where the commission was opened for holding the assizes for that county; we hear there is more business to be done at the Crown Bar, than has been for many years.

On the 6th inst. died suddenly Mr. Thomas Waller, school-master, of this city.

On Tuesday last John Marks, late of this city prisoner, and his wife were both interred at Stoke; she was died first, and on the morrow of her death the body was taken with a scap, while continued till the next day when he expired.

On Thursday last a child was scalded to death in Gosford-street, by drinking boiling water from the spout of a tea-kettle.

272. MARY CAVERNOR was indicted for stealing, on the 31st of March, a piece of printed cotton, containing five yards, value 15s, the property of John Watton.

JOHN WATSON sworn.

I am a linen-draper, No. 42, Fifth-street-hill; on the 31st of March, I saw the prisoner walking past my door several times, and about five minutes afterwards, she was brought into my shop with the property upon her by Philip Hammond.

PHILIP HAMMOND sworn.

I saw the prisoner take the cloth from off a wooden horse just within the prosecutor's door; I immediately laid hold of her, and took her into the shop.

(The cloth produced in Court, and deposited to by the prosecutor.)

The prisoner did not say any thing in her defence.

GUILTY.

(Sent 10 years.)

Trud by the London Jury before Mr. Recorder.

Printed copy of the Trial of Mary Cavernor conducted at the Old Bailey on the 2nd of April 1788 (ML Ref: FM4 7157 p.400)



Right:
A "re-creation" of early Sydney Life. The convict girl shown with the N.S.W. Corps could well have been what Mary Cavenor would have dressed like. It certainly shows how Daniel Stanfield Snr. who was in the Corps, at one time, would have been dressed.

It is interesting to note that also aboard the convict ship "Lady Juliana" with Mary Cavenor were at least five other women whose lives would become interwoven with Mary's own descendants through her marriage to Edward Kimberley.

These ladies were:

1. **Mary Anster** - she later married Pte. William Stanley marine ex the "Sirius". Her great granddaughter, Jessie Bonney, married Mary Cavanaugh's grandson, Frederick Theodore Kimberley.
2. **Ann Brooks** - she later married convict James Morrisby ex the "Alexander". Her granddaughter, Grace Smith, married William Stanfield. He was older brother of Mary Cavanaugh's daughter-in-law Sarah Stanfield.
3. **Ann Gibson** - she later married convict Edward Risby ex the "Alexander". Her son, Thomas Risby, married Dinah Morrisby, daughter of James Morrisby and Ann Brooks.
4. **Jane Whiting** - she later married Thomas Kidner. Her daughter, Ann Kidner, married Richard Larsom, son of Ann Brooks and step-son of James Morrisby.
5. **Elizabeth Smith** - she later married convict Samuel Free. Her daughter Elizabeth married John Chipman. He was half-brother to Michael Lackey who married Mary Cavanaugh's daughter Mary Kimberley.

Edward Kimberley and his new bride Mary Cavenor/Cavanaugh married, but virtual strangers, sailed on the ship "Atlantic" for Norfolk Island, arriving there on the 4th November 1791, to settle on the twelve acres of land (Lot No.60) allocated to Edward as a "Late Convict" settler. He was later granted the lease of a further 60 acres (Lot 67) with the same status noted on

his records. (This latter grant is now portion of the landing strip/runway at Norfolk Island.)

Also on board the "Atlantic" on that voyage of 4th November 1791 was Marine Private Daniel Stanfield with a detachment of marines bound for Norfolk Island.

It could well have been on this voyage that Edward and Daniel

first became friends and thus began an association that was to be cemented in later years with the marriage of a son and a daughter from each family to each other. The Stanfield and Kimberleys families retained this close liason through many years and I am happy to say that even now, in 1992, two hundred years later, that association is still evident and thriving.

**Edward Kimberley
and Mary Cavanaugh
had four children:**

1. **Maria Kimberley**
born Norfolk Island
October 6, 1792.
Married Daniel Stanfield Jnr.
17.10.1808.
2. **Hannah Kimberley**
born Norfolk Island
June 17, 1794.
Married William Melmer
Nichols 29.8.1814.
3. **William Kimberley**
born Norfolk Island circa. 1796
Married Sarah Stanfield
10.6.1816
4. **Mary Kimberley**
born Norfolk Island circa. 1798
Married Michael Lackey
2.9.1816.

(Some records show that a child,

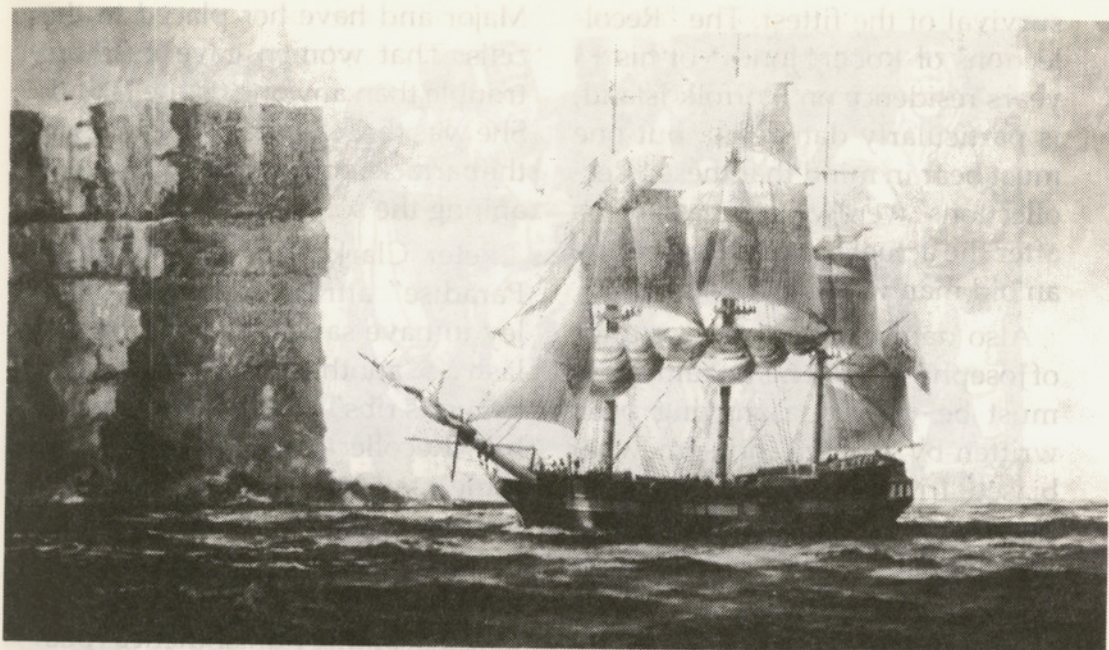
Hugh, was also born to Mary but this is incorrect. Hugh Cavanaugh was the son of Owen Cavanaugh and his wife Margaret Darnell/Darling)

Edward's initial grant on Norfolk Island was located on the eastern side of the North-east branch of Arthurs Vale, adjoining Thomas Eddington's grant:

Grant No.651 in 1796 Coventry Warwick. Received 12 acres on 23 October 1793 as No.614. Rent 12/- per annum for fourteen years commencing from date.

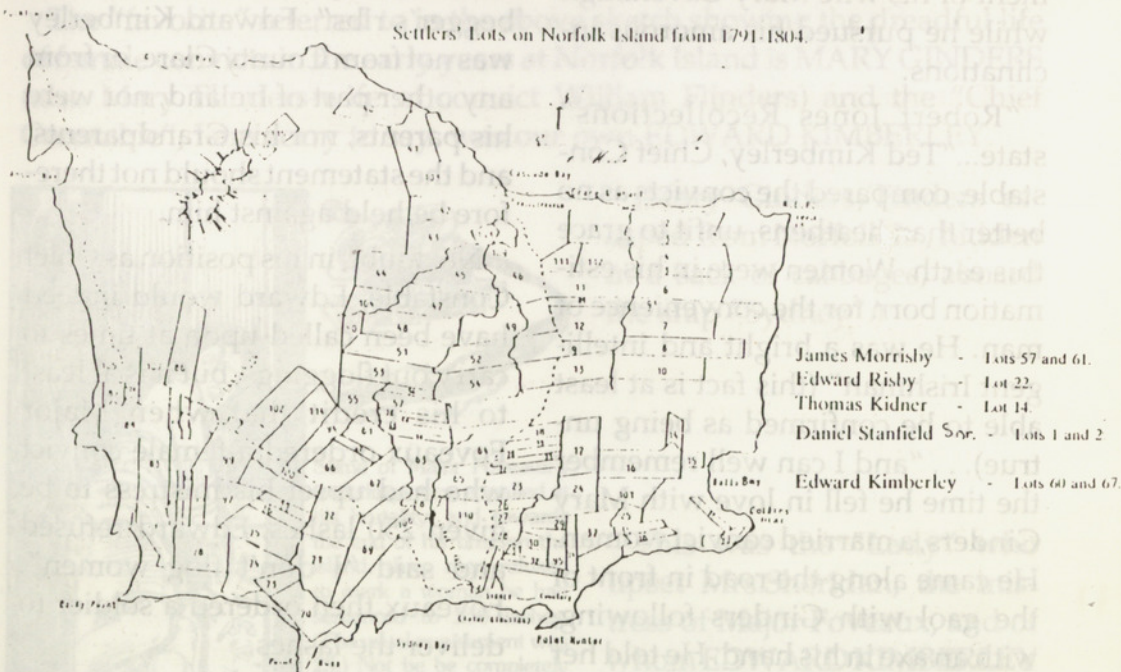
Within a year Edward was selling grain to the Stores and by October of 1793 he had cultivated seven of his ploughable acres and had hired a labourer, in May 1794, for three months. However, he had sold this allotment before 1799 and, in 1796, was leasing an adjoining sixty acre block. By 1805 he was being victualled as a Constable and by 1808 he is shown as owning 35 acres of land cleared, and 28 and 3/4 acres of uncleared land.

During Edward Kimberley's term as Chief Constable at Norfolk Island much has been written that throws a poor light on his behaviour. Some of it is no doubt true, but his actions cannot be judged on standards existing in 1992, for times were harsh in those early days of the colony and it was often a case of



The "Atlantic" 19 August 1791 (off Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay N.S.W.)

Settlers' Lots on Norfolk Island from 1791-1804.



Lots on Norfolk Island from 1791 - 1804. Edward Kimberley - Lots 60 & 67

survival of the fittest. The "Recollections of Robert Jones" of his 13 years residence on Norfolk Island, is particularly damaging, but one must bear in mind that these "Recollections" were written many years after the actual occurrences and by an old man with an old memory.

Also damaging are the writings of Joseph Holt, but here again, these must be viewed as having been written by a bitter and somewhat biased Irishman against his confinement which he always considered unjust.

Nothing can, however, condone Edward's actions with convict Mary Ginders, nor his callous abandonment of his wife Mary Cavanaugh while he pursued his amorous inclinations.

"Robert Jones Recollections" state... "Ted Kimberley, Chief Constable, compared the convicts as no better than heathens, unfit to grace this earth. Women were in his estimation born for the convenience of man. He was a bright and intelligent Irishman" (this fact is at least able to be confirmed as being untrue). . . "and I can well remember the time he fell in love with Mary Ginders, a married convict woman. He came along the road in front of the gaol with Ginders following, with an axe in his hand. He told her that if she did not come and live with him he would report her to the

Major and have her placed in the cells. That women gave us more trouble than any one on the Island. She was the leader of the dances in the barrack room and was well liked among the soldiers."

Peter Clarke's book "Hell and Paradise" attributes Ted Kimberley to have said, as he laid on the lash . . . "another half pound off the begger's ribs". But Robert Jones, in his "Recollections" attributes this same statement to the "flogger", stating . . . "the flogger was a County of Clare man, a very powerful man, and took great pleasure in inflicting as much bodily punishment as possible, using such expressions as 'another half pound mate off the begger's ribs'. Edward Kimberley was not from County Clare, or from any other part of Ireland, nor were his parents, nor his Grandparents, and the statement should not therefore be held against him.

No doubt, in his position as Chief Constable, Edward would indeed have been called upon at times to carry out floggings, but it is at least to his credit that when Major Foveaux ordered a female convict who had upset his mistress to be given 250 lashes, Edward refused and said "I don't flog women". Foveaux then ordered a soldier to deliver the lashes.

Also to Edward's credit was the fact that when Charles Maher was



To survive, the women virtually had to have a protector among the guards or military and fought savagely amongst themselves to protect their relationship with their particular 'minder'. In a memorable brawl the favorite of the chief constable broke the arm of a rival

The "favorite" referred to in the above sketch showing the dreadful life of female convicts in the early years at Norfolk Island is MARY GINDERS (also Mary Flinders-wife of convict William Flinders) and the "Chief Constable", I am sorry to say, was our own EDWARD KIMBERLEY.



Some of Major Foveaux's underlings were appalled at his brutality, and towards the end of his time on the island, three men refused to mark a woman he had sentenced to 250 lashes. (The usual punishment was 25.) Not to be completely outdone Foveaux had her thrown in a darkened cell for two weeks.

(Mary Ginders/Finders escaped from Norfolk Is., hidden in a sack of cabbages, aboard the ship "Sydney".)

This was the "Lady" who upset Mrs. Sheridan, the mistress of Major Foveaux, and of whom EDWARD KIMBERLEY is reported to have said- "I don't flog women".

charged with almost bringing about a mutiny on the Island and sentenced to 250 lashes and his back had become quite bare of skin and flesh, Edward had refused to count after 200 lashes had been administered, meaning that he deemed that the punishment was enough.

In 1806, regarded as a first class settler, Edward and Mary with their four children, owned a house or hut valued at 15 pounds with 22 acres cultivated and 42 waste, and owned 60 hogs. In December 1806 he received 87 pounds for 30 full grown and six half grown sheep. In Au-



Photograph and reproduction from Robert Jones "Recollections of 13 years of life on Norfolk Is" by courtesy of Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

gust 1807, victualled as a Constable with wife and two children, and one child off stores, he had 24 acres in grain, 40 as pasture, owned two cows, 46 sheep and 70 hogs, and held 300 bushels of maize in hand.

One 3rd September 1808 Edward, with his wife and three children (his eldest daughter Maria had by this time contracted a civil marriage with Daniel Stanfield Jnr.) went to the Derwent on the "City of Edinburgh" leaving 35 acres cleared and nearly 29 uncleared. For three shingled and boarded two storey houses, a large barn shingled, boarded and floored, and nine log outhouses, he was paid 90 pound, and held a stock entitlement of 87 pounds.

The flogging of Charles Maher - 259 lashes, single flogs.

As Edward Kimberley was Chief Constable at the time this flogging took place at Norfolk Island, it is more than probable that the figure on the far right is a representation of him. As Chief Constable it would be his responsibility to see that the correct number of lashes was applied. Indeed, as Robert Jones writes, "Kimberley refused to count" after 200, meaning that his (Maher's) punishment was enough.

The Mitchell Library, (Ref. A1948,) records the "Evacuation of Norfolk Island, April 12, 1808" thus . . .

"Having discovered from Mr. Wyndham's Despatch of 30 Dec. 1806 the solicitude of the Government to accomplish that object without additional expense, I considered it my duty to lose no opportunity of giving effect to the Orders of the Government. Under this impression I have made a contract with the Master of Supercargo 'City of Edinburgh', a ship of 526 tons, to proceed to Norfolk Island, and to take as many of those settlers, stock etc, to the Derwent as she can carry, for which service she is to be paid in timber."

The "City of Edinburgh" in September 1808 carried 28 families to the Derwent in Van Dieman's Land where, according to Governor Bligh, "she left them, in a state of wretchedness, almost neglected." She arrived at the Derwent on the 2nd October 1808 with 226 migrants on board - 91 men, 29 women, and 96 children.

(It is a remarkable coincidence that the owner of the "City of Edinburgh" - formerly named the "Rapadora" - was Alexander Berry and that it was at Berry's Coolangatta N.S.W. homestead in the Shoalhaven District that my Great Grandfather (on my mother's side) Franz Joseph Bendeich and his wife Maria Ludowika Baumgartner were tenant farmers on their arrival in Australia on the

18th March 1853 from Neckarsulm, Germany, aboard the "Helene", having departed from Hamburg on the 17th October 1852.)

(It is even more remarkable in that, not knowing these facts at the time, the writer (Betty Kimberley) should choose to leave Parramatta and settle at Burrill Lake in the Shoalhaven District in 1982-only about 70Km, from the Berry Collangatta holdings. (KISMET)

But, back to Edward Kimberley and his family.

Edward's land holdings at VDL were: 140 acres at Antill Ponds (Clarence Plains) and 300 at Methven. In 1815 he signed the petition (with his son William Kimberley and others) to establish a Court of Criminal Judicature in V.D.L., and in 1817 he was on record as having 50 acres of land at York Plains.

The "Historical" Records of Australia", Series 3, Volume 3, pages 361/362 give a detailed account of an "Examination of Edward Kimberley" and it will be seen, by the very clear answers given by Edward to the Questions put to him, that he was indeed an educated and considerate man.

Reverend Robert Knopwood must have been very familiar with Edward Kimberley during the last years of his life and he records the

passing of Edward in his Diary as follows:

"p.540 19th August 1829.

"I went to Clarence Plains and performed Divine Service, Read p.& p. Called on Mr.Kimberley Senr. to read prayers to him.

20th August 1829

I returned home, stopd. at Mr.Kimberleys, read prayers to him, got home at 4."

"p.546. 27th November 1829.

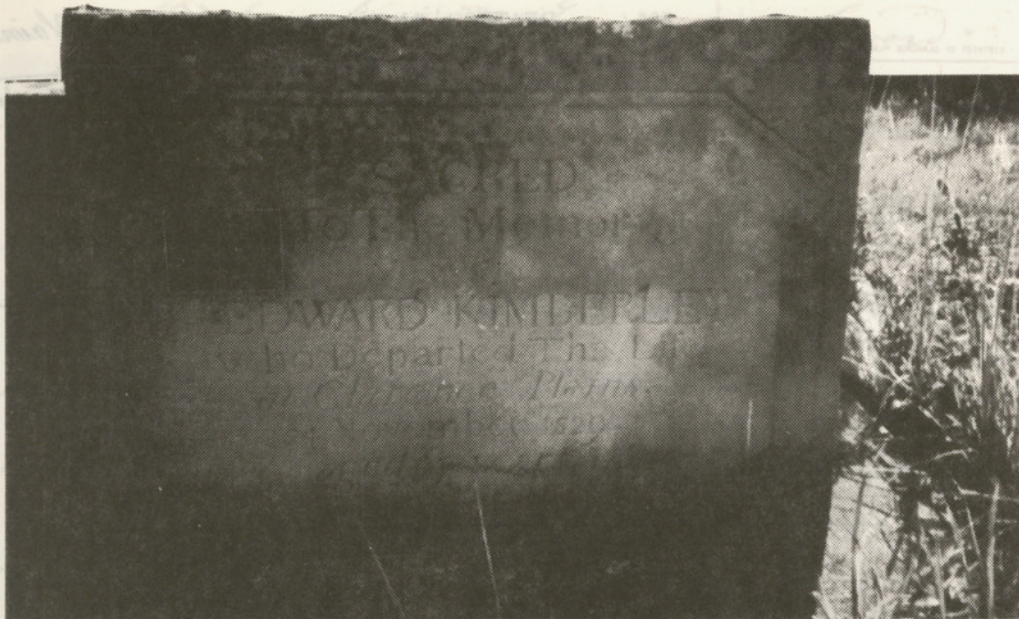
At 9 I went across the water to Clarence Plains to bury old Mr.Kimberley. They detained me till past 4 before they came. A great many people attended the funeral.

Edward's tombstone (but perhaps not his actual grave) is located at the older part of the cemetery at St.Mathews, Rokeby. His tombstone is at the right hand end of the seven stones standing there and all of these seven headstones bear a small bronze plaque denoting that the persons so described came originally to the colony as a member of the First Fleet in 1788.

It would seem logical that Edward Kimberley may well have been bur-

ied on his property at Clarence Plains and the tombstone removed to St.Mathews at a later date when the Church was finally erected and consecrated.

Mary Kimberley (nee Mary Cavenor/cavenaugh) died on the 11th September 1851 of "Decay of Nature" at the recorded age of 78 years-a lady who had seen and suffered much in her lifetime but about whom, sadly, little is known.
Vale Mary Kimberley.

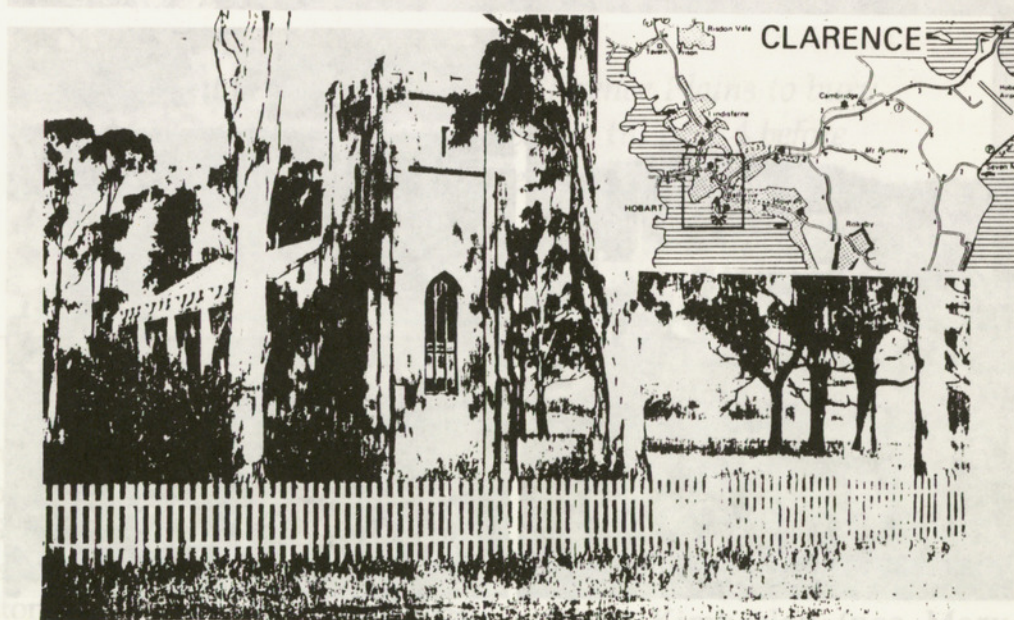


Tombstone of Edward Kimberley at St. Mathews Church, Rokeby, Tasmania-bottom picture shows headstone with plaque attached to indicate that Edward Kimberley was on the First Fleet 1788.

(Bottom left hand side picture is a general view of a section of the older part of the cemetery at St. Mathews. Edward Kimberley's tombstone is at the right hand end of the seven in the front row of the group centre left. All the headstones of the First Fleeters have a small bronze plaque on them.

DISTRICT OF CLARENCE PLAINS - 1851		185 / DEATHS in the DISTRICT of <i>Clarence Plains</i>							
When died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	By	Signature
<i>15th September 1851.</i>	<i>Mary Kimberly</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>48 years</i>	<i>Farmer's Widow</i>	<i>Living of Rokeby</i>	<i>J. L. Loke, Rokeby Rokeby print.</i>	<i>15th September 1851.</i>		

Name	Abode	Buried	Age	Ship's Name	Quality or Profession	By whom the Ceremony was Performed.
<i>Edward Kimberly</i> <i>p. 10 2113</i>	<i>Clarence Plains</i>	<i>28th November 1829.</i>	<i>67 years.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Farmer.</i>	<i>Rhodeswood Ass.</i>



St. Mathew's Church of England, Rokeby (formerly Clarence Plains) Tas, within whose grounds rests the tombstones of Edward Kimberley and the grave of his wife, Mary (Cavenor/Cavenaugh)-as well as many members of the Stanfield, Nichols and Morrisby families.

The early Church was originally a chapel and served as the Clarence Plains Schoolhouse. It is the oldest Church in Tasmania.

In the Name of God. Amen.

The last Will and Testament of Edward
Kimberley, of Clarence Plains, in the County of
Buckingham, an Diamond Land.

I, Edward Kimberley, being of infirm health
but of sound and disposing mind, do, by this
my last Will & Testament, by which all former
wills I revoke, make the following disposition
of my Estate: That is to say:

I will and bequeath, at my death, in trust
unto William Kimberley, my son, of Bagdad,
and Daniel Stanfield, of Clarence Plains, their
heirs and assigns, after payment of my just
debts, all the effects, monies, lands, &c.
that, at the time of my demise, I may
be found possessed of, to be disposed of
in the following manner: viz. that the said
William Kimberley and Daniel Stanfield, as
my Trustees, & whom I appoint Executors to
this my last Will and Testament, do allow
to my wife ^{Mary Kimberley}, as long as she may live, yearly
and every year the sum of fifty pounds.

to be paid at such times as they may be owing,
together with the use, only at her own dwelling,
of the house & garden, on which I now
reside, at Clarence Plains, with a sufficient
team of Oxen to provide wood, water, &c.

And, on the demise of my wife, the said
Mary Kimberly, I will and bequeath unto
my son, William Kimberly, & after his death,
to his second son, Edward, and his heirs, for
ever, all the estate, premises, & appurtenances,
which I now occupy, - containing one hundred
and forty acres, more or less; - save and
except two acres of the same, on which the
aforesaid Daniel Stanfield has erected a
windmill, & to whom I now will and
bequeath the said plot, with a right of
road to the same: - The rest of my personal
effects, stock, monies, &c. I do hereby

with and bequeath, in equal portions, to
my poor children, their heirs and assigns,
viz. Maria Sturfield, & Hannah Nichols,
of Florence Town, & William Timbrey,
and Mary Lackey, of Ragdad.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed
my name and set my Seal the first day
of October, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and twenty
nine.

Signed, sealed, and
subscribed by the Testator
in presence of

Edw. Sturfield



William Nichols

John Hamworth

EXAMINATION OF E. KIMBERLY.

361

(1822)

C. No. 50. EDWARD KIMBERLY, Constable of Clarence Plains,
Saturday, 1st April.

1 April.

Q. How long have you resided in the Colony of N.S.W.? A. I came out in the first fleet with Govr. Phillip as a Prisoner, and I had three years to serve. In the year 1790, I went to Norfolk island as a Settler. Examination of E. Kimberly.

Q. Where have you been since? A. I remained at Norfolk island till it was evacuated, when I came down here.

Q. Have you had a grant of land in the district in which you now reside? A. I have had a grant of 140 acres of land here. Settler from Norfolk Island.

Q. How long have you been Constable of Clarence Plains? A. Since I arrived here, for these 20 years. *

Q. On coming from Norfolk Island did you obtain the indulgences the other Settlers were to receive? A. Except the land, I have never received any. The rations for myself Wife and three children, wh. had been promised for two years, were never given us.

Q. How many children have you? A. I have four; they are all married and live in the same district as myself.

Q. What property have you now in Cattle and Sheep? A. I have only 160 sheep. I lost about 3 years ago 500 by the natives and have had stolen from me a great many from 100 to 200 at a time. I have about 80 head of horned Cattle. Sheep destroyed by natives.

Q. What do you conceive to be the motives of the natives for destroying sheep? A. I think it is thro' mischief rather than malice. I never did them the slightest injury nor did any of my people.

Q. Do they eat the carcasses? A. Never; they kill them and leave them on the spot.

Q. Do you take the musters of the Convicts every Sunday morning? A. Yes I do, and return them to the Police Magistrate in the course of the week. Muster of convicts.

Q. At what Hour and at what Place do you hold the muster? A. At my own house. They usually attend between the morning and the forenoon.

Q. Do you dismiss them as soon as they have mustered? A. Yes I do. I only wish to be satisfied that the man is in his proper district.

Q. Do you find it leads to any disturbance bringing so many together in one place? A. I have heard the Settlers say that it is a bad practice, for they all communicate to one another what is going forward at the places where they live and work. The settlers have remarked that on Monday mornings, the business and affairs of all the district are known and talked of. I do not think it leads to any disturbance amongst the convicts themselves; for they are never in greater numbers than 5 or 6 at once.

Q. Is there a public House in your district? A. There is one.

1820.
1 April.

Examination of
E. Kimberly.

Produce per
acre.

Convict farm
labourers.

Robberies by
ticket of leave
men.

Reduction in
cost of labour.

Q. Do you think that the Convicts who muster do not go there? A. Some may; but the price, at which the landlord sells his Rum, is too dear for them to drink much, it being 16s. a bottle.

Q. How many Convict labourers have you on your farm? A. I have at present only two besides myself.

Q. How many acres have you in tillage? A. About 35 acres.

Q. What is the average produce of wheat P. acre in your district? A. I think about seventeen or Eighteen bushels.

Q. Do you think that the lands in Clarence Plains produce less in quantity every year? A. Certainly they do, unless they manure it or give it a summer fallow. My son let a field lay fallow after 10 years' cropping successively and by giving it five or six ploughings he reaped 35 bushels P. acre.

Q. Can you make your Convict labourers work well? A. I can, all those who belong to me and so do those who belong to my sons.

Q. What means do you take to induce them to work? A. Besides what is allowed by Government, I have always said to the men, that they should have the same as myself and as much as they could eat and drink and some little indulgences as to tea and sugar and, if they worked hard and behave well, I wd. give them some other allowances such as slops.

Q. Where do your Convict labourers live? A. Mine usually sleep in my barn; they are generally lodged in huts by themselves. They eat and drink with my family and so do those working for my sons. By this plan, they are constantly under our eyes and it saves a double expence of cooking, etc.

Q. Is this a general practice throughout the Country? A. No, it is not.

Q. Are there many complaints made to you in your district by persons against their servants? A. There have been a few and some robberies of late, but they have not been numerous. I think they are committed by the Ticket of leave men rather than by Convict Servants.

Q. What is your reason for thinking so? A. I have no complaints from the masters against the Convict Servants; and these Tickets of leave men are always going about from place to place looking after work and generally, having no fixed residence, I think are induced to commit these robberies.

Q. Are there any Ticket of leave men in your district who hold farms? A. There are two, one holds a farm and the other rents one.

Q. Do they conduct themselves well? A. There are suspicions against them but we have never yet had any proof. They have both families being married.

Q. Do you think that the numerous tickets of leave lately given have reduced the price of labour? A. No I do not. It is the arrival of the last two or three Convict Ships wh. has reduced it.

Q. What is the price wh. has been generally paid for reaping the last harvest to Ticket of leave men? A. Ten Shillings by the day and victuals, or Twenty shillings per acre and food.

Q. Was the price formerly greater than this? A. It has been generally at this price for late years.

Q. Do you think there is labour Sufficient in the Country at present to afford the Ticket of leave men a subsistence? A. I think there is not more especially since the arrival of the last ships.

EDD. KIMBERLY.

MARIA KIMBERLEY

C.1792 - 1851

DANIEL STANFIELD JNR.

C.1790 - 1856

TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA

No 6698

Registrar-General's
HOBART

EXTRACT

MARRIAGE was solemnized

REGISTERED No.: 27/1808

on the 17th day of October, 19

at Hobart Town

between Daniel Stanfield

and Maria Kimberley

The above is a true extract from an entry in a register kept by me in pursuance of the Acts of the Parliament of the State of Tasmania.

91739 A 25

Registrar-General

This is to certify that Daniel Stanfield Single Man
and Maria Kimberley Single Woman both of this Town
have Married by Banns at Hobart Town New South
Van Diemen's Land this seventeenth day of October in the
Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty

By the Robert Morgan

This Marriage was
Solemnized between

} Daniel His + Mary Field
Maria Kimberley

In the presence
of

} Richard Morgan

MARIA KIMBERLEY

Maria the eldest child and first daughter of Edward Kimberley and Mary Cavanaugh was born on Norfolk Island on the 6th October 1792.

She married **DANIEL STANFIELD Jnr.**, son of Daniel Stanfield and Alice Harmsworth (nee Mansfield) at Hobart Town on the 17th October 1808, just fifteen days after the couple arrived from Norfolk Island aboard the "City of Edinburgh" with their respective families.

Whilst at Norfolk Island Maria and Daniel appear to have contracted a civil marriage, a daughter Ann being born there on 31.8.1808 when Maria was just 15 and a half years old. Unfortunately this child was to die on 21.6.1809, at the tender age of just ten months.

Daniel Stanfield Jnr. was christened as "Daniel Armsworth" on the 25th April 1790, recorded as the "son of Corporal Daniel Stanfield and Alice Armsworth". Alice was the widow of Marine Private Thomas Harmsworth and had arrived with him on the "Prince of Wales" as part of the First Fleet. Thomas Harmsworth Jnr., the couple's eldest son (b. Hampshire 6.3.1784) died at Sydney Cove on the 24th February 1788 shortly after the Fleet arrived at the new Colony. His Father, Pte. Thomas Harmsworth succumbed to fever on 30.4.1788, leaving his wife Alice a widow with two small children- Ann Harmsworth(b. Hampshire c.1785) and baby John Harmsworth

who had been born at sea during the journey from Portsmouth, aboard the "Prince of Wales" on 1st December 1787.

Maria Kimberley/Stanfield died on the 13th February 1851 of consumption and, together with her husband Daniel Stanfield Jnr., who died, age 66 years, on the 28th March 1856, is buried at St. Mathews Church, Rokeby, Tasmania.

Daniel and Maria lived in a lovely home called "Clarendon" which Daniel built in 1810 but which, unfortunately, did not survive the terrible bush fires of 1967. Daniel was an upstanding member of the Church and, together with other residents of Clarence Plains, took an active part in the planning and erection of St. Mathews Church at Rokeby, even going so far as to donate the interior roof of the Church. There are many members of the Stanfield family interred in the cemetery at St. Mathews and a monument has been erected above the family vault containing the

remains of Daniel Stanfield Jnr. and his wife Maria Kimberley.

Maria and Daniel had thirteen children, 9 girls and 4 boys. Only the briefest details of these children will be set out here as their lives will be, and have been, covered in other books on the Stanfield family in general.

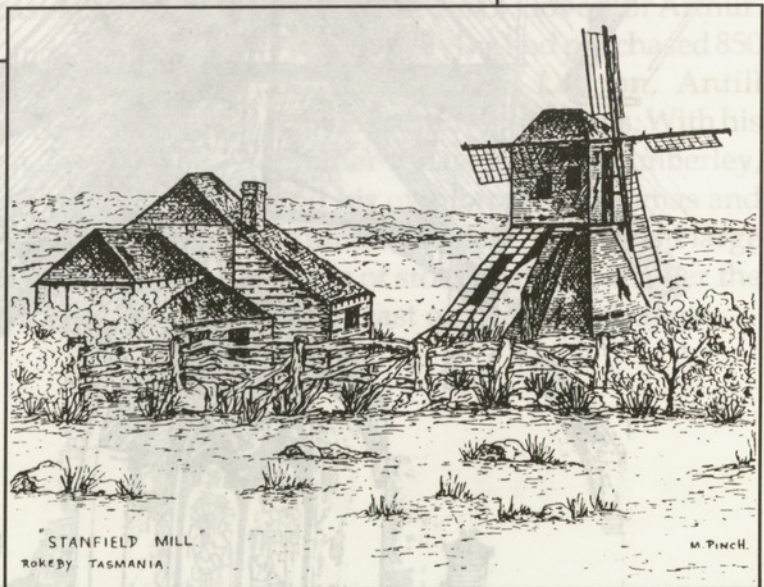
1. **Ann** born.31.8.1808 Norfolk Is. d.21.6.1809
2. **Mary Ann** born.24.9.1811 Hobart d.
married.27.3.1832 Joseph Chipman Jnr.
children. Eight
3. **William** born.21.12.1813 Hobart d.20.12.1896.
married .6.3.1835 Elizabeth Nichols d.22.4.1892.
children. Nine
4. **John** born.10.5.1816 Hobart d.31.7.1816
5. **Maria** born.7.12.1817 Hobart d.
married.16.6.1843 Uriah Vigar d.30.7/1846
married.18.1.1848 Frederick Vigar d.
6. **Elizabeth** born.7.3.1820 Hobart d.
married.10.7.1847 Alexander Sweetingham
(William Williamson)
7. **Sarah** born.27.4.1822 d.
married.10.2.1844 Thomas Ransome Jnr.
8. **Daniel** Baptised 17.11.1824 Hobart d.Infant
9. **Hannah** born.4.2.1826 Clarence Plains d.23.7.1917
married.7.11.1846 Henry Dawson d.22.8.1915
10. **Daniel** born.13.3.1829 Clarence Plains d.27.7.1902
married.12.8.1852 Elizabeth Sarah Morrisby
d.5.12.1909
11. **Alice** born.10.4.1831 Clarence Plains d.Infant
12. **Alice** born.3.4.1832 Clarence Plains d.1.10.1850
married.26.8.1848 George Stokell Jnr.
13. **Emily** born .19.11.1833 Clarence Plains d.
married.Alfred de Saille

(Emily and Alfred de Saille's youngest daughter, Constance, married Edward Bullmer Lytton Dickens, youngest son of author Charles Dickens.



Pen drawing by:
Merle Pinch, Great
Great Great
Grandaughter of
Daniel Stanfield
Snr. and Alice
Harmsworth.

'Clarendon',
built by Daniel
Stanfield Jnr. at
Clarence Plains,
1890.



The Windmill and
Millhouse, built
1816

Monica Dickens, a modern-day author, is the granddaughter of Edward's brother Sir Henry Fielding Dickens).

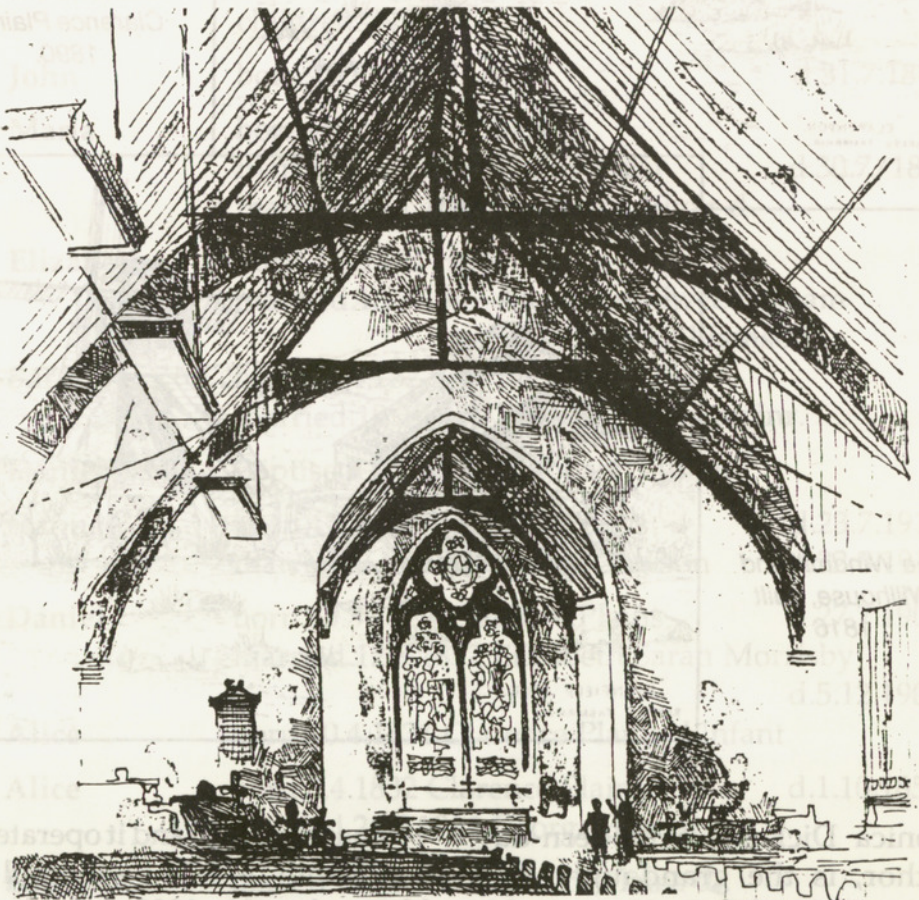
Daniel Stanfield Jnr. built the first windmill of its kind in Southern

Tasmania in 1816 and it operated as a mill until 1874. The windmill was blown down in 1908 and the mill-house was burned down in 1900. The windmill was built by Daniel Stanfield Jnr, on two acres of land

bequeathed him by the Will of his father-in-law Edward Kimberley and the windmill is now the adopted logo of Rokeby High School.

Daniel is also credited with having been the first to export apples from Tasmania-this event occurred on the 24th February 1828 when the apples were shipped per the "Hind" bound from Launceston to Glasgow/Scotland direct.

In 1810/11 when Governor Lachlan Macquarie was touring N.S.W. and V.D.L., it is reported that he and his party "walked across the neck of land which divides Frederick Henry Bay from Ralphs Bay to Mr.Stanfield's farm in the District of Clarence Plains" where the official party had refreshments before setting off again with their servants, horses and baggage.



ST MATTHEW'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND



Daniel Jnr. was a man who apparently loved horses and the sport of racing. The "Colonial Times", in an article dated 15.5.1826, reported in detail on a race which took place at Frederick Henry Beach between Daniel's horse Paddy and William Kimberley's horse, Ball-Paddy being the winner.

Daniel's brothers-in-law, Michael Lackey and William Nichols, also had horses racing that day and the article goes on to mention that a splendid ball and supper was held at the Stanfield home after the races to celebrate the occasion.

In 1825 Daniel and his father, Daniel Stanfield Snr., were wounded by the bushrangers Brady, McCabe and five others, who entered the Stanfield house in the late evening and took his boat and everything else they could. It would appear that Daniel Stanfield Snr.

never fully recovered from this attack and he died, just three months later, on the 4th of February 1826, apparently on his way back from Hobart Town where he had been summonsed to give evidence.

As I said, I do not propose to deal in any great detail with the lives of Daniel and Maria as much has already been written. Suffice to say that by 1825 Daniel Stanfield Jnr. owned 450 cattle, 600 sheep and 7 horses. His land grants included 410 acres from Gov. Macquarie, 300 acres from Gov. Brisbane and another 300 from Lt. Governor Arthur. Additionally, he had purchased 850 acres at Greens Lagoon, Antill Ponds and other locations. With his brother-in-law William Kimberley, and his own brothers Thomas and William Stanfield, Daniel had large herds of stock roaming all over the north-east quarter of Tasmania.

HANNAH KIMBERLEY

C. 1794 - 1851

WILLIAM MELMER NICHOLS

C. 1794 - 1861

Return of Marriages within the District of Hobart Town

Names.	Free Convicts.			When married	By whom Licensed
		Ship	ages.		
William Melmer Nichols. ✓	Free	-	20	29 th August	Licence
Hannah Kimberley. ✓	Free	-	22.		
intended Daniel Stanfield Maria ^{his} x. Nichols mark					

HANNAH KIMBERLEY

Hannah the second child and second daughter of Edward Kimberley and Mary Cavanaugh, was born on Norfolk Island on 17.6.1794.

She married **WILLIAM MELMER NICHOLS**, son of William Nichols and Fanny Davis, on 29.8.1814. It is presumed that Hannah was named by her father, Edward, after his mother Hannah (nee Bate) and his sister Hannah Kimberley, both of whom he had left behind in England when he was transported for Grand Larceny in 1788.

Hannah Kimberley and William Nichols had ten children:

1.	Elizabeth	b.4.9.1815 Hobart	d.22.4.1892
2.	William	b.4.6.1817 Hobart	d.12.7.1880
3.	Edward	b.5.5.1819 Hobart	d.14.4.1829
4.	Frances	b.3.1.1821 Hobart	d.
5.	George	b.27.10.1822 Hobart	d.9.8.1895
6.	Hannah	b.14.12.1824 Hobart	d.19.3.1825
7.	Robert Melmer	b.12.3.1826 Clarence Pl.	d.19.5.1861
8.	Hannah	b.30.1.1829 Clarence Pl.	d.16.6.1847
9.	Edward Charles	b.16.5.1834 Clarence Pl.	d.25.12.1901
10.	Walter Henry	b.30.7.1836 Clarence Pl.	d.1842

Hannah Kimberley/Nichols died 26.3.1851 and is buried at St.Mathews Rokeby - as is her son Edward who died 14.4.1829.

Her husband William Melmer Nichols, died 3rd of July 1863. It is rather sad to note that in that year of 1851 Hannah's sister, Maria (Mrs. Daniel Stanfield Jnr.) died on the 13th of February and then Hannah's mother, Mary Kimberley, died on the 11th of September, 1851.

Hannah and William lived at "Spring Cottage", a spacious two storey stone homestead built by William Nichols in 1839. This home still stands "preserved and is one more striking example of the faithful work wrought by our early stonemasons" - extract from "A History of the Lower Midlands by L.Weeding.

William Melmer Nichols was the son of William Nichols and Fanny Davis and the brother of:

1. **Maria Nichols**
b. 1796 England
d. 22.3.1860
Married 9.1.1816 at St.David Hobart to John Pearsall.
2. **John Nichols**
b. circa 1800 England
d. October 1860.
Married 31.10.1823 to Brigitte Le Strange.

3. **Caroline Nichols**
b. circa 1804 at Hobart.

4. **George Nichols**
b. circa 1809 at Hobart
d. 28.1.1825. Buried at Beaconsfield, Tasmania.

5. **Charlotte Nichols**
b. circa 1810 Hobart.

William's mother, Frances Davis, died on the 16th of July 1823 aged 53 and William Nichols Snr. then married Mary Agnes Fitzgerald (widow) on 23.12.1829. She was the widow of convict Thomas Fitzgerald and had previously also been married to Abraham Martin, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, by whom she had had a son, William Joseph Martin.

There is some mystery surrounding the actual place and date of the birth of William Melmer Nichols however. Records indicate that there may have been two William Nichols and two Frances Davis's who married two people with similar names, but this seems to me to be stretching coincidences a bit too far. Did William Nichols Snr. and Frances Davis return home to England to have their children William, Maria and John, and then return to the Colony on board the "Ocean" as free settlers, on the 15th of February 1804? You decide.....



William Nichols No.1

Arrived 7.10.1792 as a convict aboard the "Royal Admiral" and married convict Elizabeth Heywood. This was William Nichols No.1's first marriage - children from this marriage were:

- (1) Elizabeth (known as Elizabeth Nichols whilst on Norfolk Is.)
b.2.3.1794 d. January 1872 at "Pleasant Banks" Evandale, Tasmania.

She married:

- 1) Captain John Piper, NSW Corps; one child b.c.1810 at Norfolk Island.
- 2) David Gibson c.1819 at Tasmania. Ten children (7 sons and 3 daughters).

(2) Robert b. 21.11.1795 at Norfolk Island.

Elizabeth Heywood (FF convict Lady Penryhn) second marriage was to:
Joseph Lowe at Norfolk Island. Two children:
Margaret 1796 / George 1802.

William Nichols No.1 then married a second time, in England. This time he married Frances Davis (free by servitude) b. C.1766 Chelmsford, Essex. Arrived with First Fleet as convict aboard the "Lady Penryhn". This is **Frances Davis No.1.**

Children from this marriage were:

(3) William Nichols b. England - arrived Colony 7.10.1803 "Ocean"

(4) John Nichols b. England - arrived colony 7.10.1803 "Ocean"

Then we have the second set of William Nichols and Frances Davis.

William Nichols No.2

Arrived colony 15.2.1804 aboard "Ocean" and listed as "Free Settler - Carpenter" and bringing with him his wife Frances Davis (i.e. **Frances Davis No.2.**) Also listed as "Came Free" are their three children, shown thus:

(1) William b. c. 1794 England

(2) Maria b. c. 1796 England

(3) John b. c. 1800 England

William Nichols No.2 and Frances Davis No.2 had the following additional children, born in Tasmania:

(4) Caroline b. 1804

(5) George b. 1809

(6) Charlotte b. 1810

To really put the lid on the mystery of the two sets of William Nichols and Frances Davis we have First Fleet "Lady Penryhn" convict Frances Davis receiving a copy of her Certificate of Freedom and signing for it on the 10th of September 1823. Yet, as at that date, 10.9.1823, Frances Davis No.2 who "Came Free" in 1804 had already been dead for eight weeks (she died

on the 16th of July 1823).

The question is - why would ex convict Frances Davis ask for a copy of her original Certificate of Freedom issued way back in 1796. What need would she have, at 58, for a copy of this document? However, she signed for it with her mark ("x") and took delivery.

Could the woman who made her mark have been doing a "cover up"

job for the family of the recently dead Frances Davis No.2 - the family would have been eminently respectable by the year 1823 and it would seem highly likely that they, in company with many families of that time, would have tried to cover up the fact that Frances Davis and her husband had originally come to the colony as convicts.

Or, could there really have been two women called Frances Davis, who each married two separate men called William Nichols, and who each had children named William, Maria and John?

But enough of that, and back to the children of Hannah Kimberley and William Melmer Nichols.

1. Elizabeth Nichols was born 4.9.1815 at Hobart Town and married her first cousin, William Stanfield, son of Daniel Stanfield Jnr. and Maria Kimberley, on 6.3.1835 at the School House, Clarence Plains.

Elizabeth and William had 9 children. She died on 22.4.1892 at the age of 77 years and is buried at Cornelian Bay Cemetery, Hobart. Her husband, William Stanfield, died on 20.12.1896 at the age of 83 years.

Their children were:

1.	Ann	b. 22.12.1836	d. 26.12.1836
2.	Edwin	b. 11.8.1841	d. 7.4.1842
3.	George	b. May 1842	d. 22.3.1843
4.	Betsey	b. 16.5.1844	d.
5.	Arthur	b. June 1845	d. 8.3.1850
6.	William	b. October 1846	d. 8.3.1850
7.	Edith	b. 4.6.1851	d. 1927
8.	Walter	b. 1852	d. 3.1.1855
9.	Edmund	b. 22.6.1856	d. 1936

2. William Tertius Nichols was born 4.6.1817 at Hobart Town and married Susannah Lucas on 30.7.1838. He died 12.7.1880.

3. Edward Nichols was born 5.5.1819 at Hobart and died 14.4.1829. He is buried at St. Mathews Church, Rokeby, with his mother.

4. Frances Nichols was born 3.1.1823 at Hobart Town. She married James Wilcox on 20.4.1842.

5. George Nichols was born 27.10.1822 at Hobart. He married Harriet

Weeding on 12.10.1847. He died 9.8.1895 and is buried at Railton, Tasmania.

6. Hannah Nichols was born 14.12.1824 at Hobart and died as an infant in March 1825. She is buried at St.Mathews, Tasmania

7. Robert Melmer Nichols was born on 12.3.1826 at Clarence Plains and married Frances Elizabeth McCormack on 19.8.1851. He died 19.5.1861 and is also buried at St.Mathews, Rokeby.

8. Hannah Nichols (No.2) was born 30.1.1829 at Clarence Plains and died, aged 16, on 16.6.1849. She is buried at Oatlands Old Anglican Church, Oatlands.

9. Edward Charles Albert Nichols was born 16.5.1834 Clarence Plains and married Charlotte Sophia Ludbey on 22.7.1854. He died on 25.12.1901 and is buried at Latrobe, Tasmania.

10. Walter Henry Nichols, youngest child of Hannah Kimberley /Nichols and William Melmer Nichols, was born on 30.7.1836 at Clarence Plains and died, at six years of age, some time in 1842.

It is interesting to note that when young Frances Nichols married James Wilcox on the 20th of April 1842 at the age of 19, she was recorded as having married "the grandson of the richest man in Van Diemens Land". James was the son of Ann Lord. She was the sister to David Lord, son of "Calcutta" convict James Lord, and by 1842 the Lords were, indeed, a rich and powerful family in Tasmania.

As is, unfortunately, usual in the early records of this country, only rarely were any facts recorded about female spouses and so we know little about Hannah Kimberley /Nichols. All information must be gleaned from what we know of her husband and his family, but it would certainly seem that Hannah Kimberley, daughter of First Fleet convict Edward Kimberley and second fleet convict Mary Cavanaugh, would have enjoyed a fairly comfortable and respectable existence in the colony as the wife of William Melmer Nichols.

C. 1796/7 - 1843

MARY KIMBERLEY

C. 1798 - 1858

MICHAEL LACKEY

C. 1796/7 - 1843

MARY KIMBERLEY

The fourth (youngest) child and third daughter of Edward Kimberley and Mary Cavanaugh, born Norfolk Island circa. 1798

Married at Cottage Green, Tasmania, by Reverend Robert Knopwood, on the 2nd of September 1816 to **MICHAEL LACKEY**.

Mary and Michael had three children of which I am aware:

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Maria Lackey | b. 23.1.1819 | |
| 2. | William Lackey | b. 18.1.1822 | d. 24.9.1846 |
| 3. | Julia Lackey | b.(?) | |

Mary Kimberley/Lackey died 31st October 1858 aged 59 years. Husband Michael Lackey died on 26th January 1843 aged 46 years. Both are buried at St.Davids, Hobart. On the headstone covering their grave is an inscription which reads:

"Also * William Lackey who
departed this life September 24th
1846 aged 24 years"

*The *apparently signifies that death
occurred elsewhere and it has gener-
ally been assumed that young
William Lackey died at sea.*

Michael Lackey is thought to have been the son of Catherine Burn and stepson of Joseph Chipman (alias Joseph Simmonds) and to have arrived, possibly with Catherine and Joseph, aboard the "Sugar Cane" in 1800.

I have been unable to find positive proof that this is so, but it is a fact that Michael Lackey, together with his brother-in-law William Kimberley, was an Executor of the Will of Joseph Chipman in 1818. It is also a fact that when Michael Lackey himself died in 1843 the Lackey property is recorded as "reverting to the Chipman family".

In 1829 Michael Lackey had a mill, known as Bagdad Mills, and was offering terms of ls. or 10 lbs. of wheat for every bushel ground, to the inhabitants of Bagdad, Cross Marsh, Broadmarsh, Black Brush and Old Beach.

He was also, in 1822, appointed District Constable (Col. Sorell's Orders) and Poundkeeper, Tee Tree Brush.

It is also believed that Michael Lackey, together with William Kim-

berley, formed part of the infamous "Black Line" in 1830.

MARIA LACKEY (b. 23.1.1819) married **WILLIAM MORGAN ORR** on the 3rd of June 1835 at St.Davids Church, Hobart, in the presence of M.Lackey, Alexander Orr and J.E.Briggs. At the time of the wedding it was stated that Maria Lackey was from O'Briens Bridge and that William Morgan Orr came from Hobart.

Presumably William Morgan ORR died, for Maria Lackey Orr married **CHARLES MONTEFIORA D'ALMEIDA LEMPRIERE** on the 13th of May 1847 and had two children by this union.

- 1. Alice Maud Lempriere b. 1853
- 2. Female child (possibly a twin)
also recorded as being borne 1853.

Charles Lempriere was the son of Thomas James Lempriere and Charlotte Smith (married 28.4.1823), both of whom arrived in Tasmania in 1822 on the ship "Regular". Charlotte Smith was the daughter of an Army widow by the name of Mrs.Sarah Smith (nee Drake).

JULIE LACKEY cannot be confirmed as being a child of Mary Kimberley and Michael Lackey, but it would seem most probable that this was so.

Julia Lackey was married at St.Joseph's Catholic Church, date unknown, to a **JOHN BYFIELD**, Plaisterer by occupation.

1816 the Hobart Town District			
Names		Age	When Married
Michael	Lackey ✓	19 years.	2 nd September
Mary	Kimberley ✓	18 years.	Banns
Witnesses			
Mary	McCarthy		
William	Nichols		

WILLIAM KIMBERLEY

C. 1796 - 1861

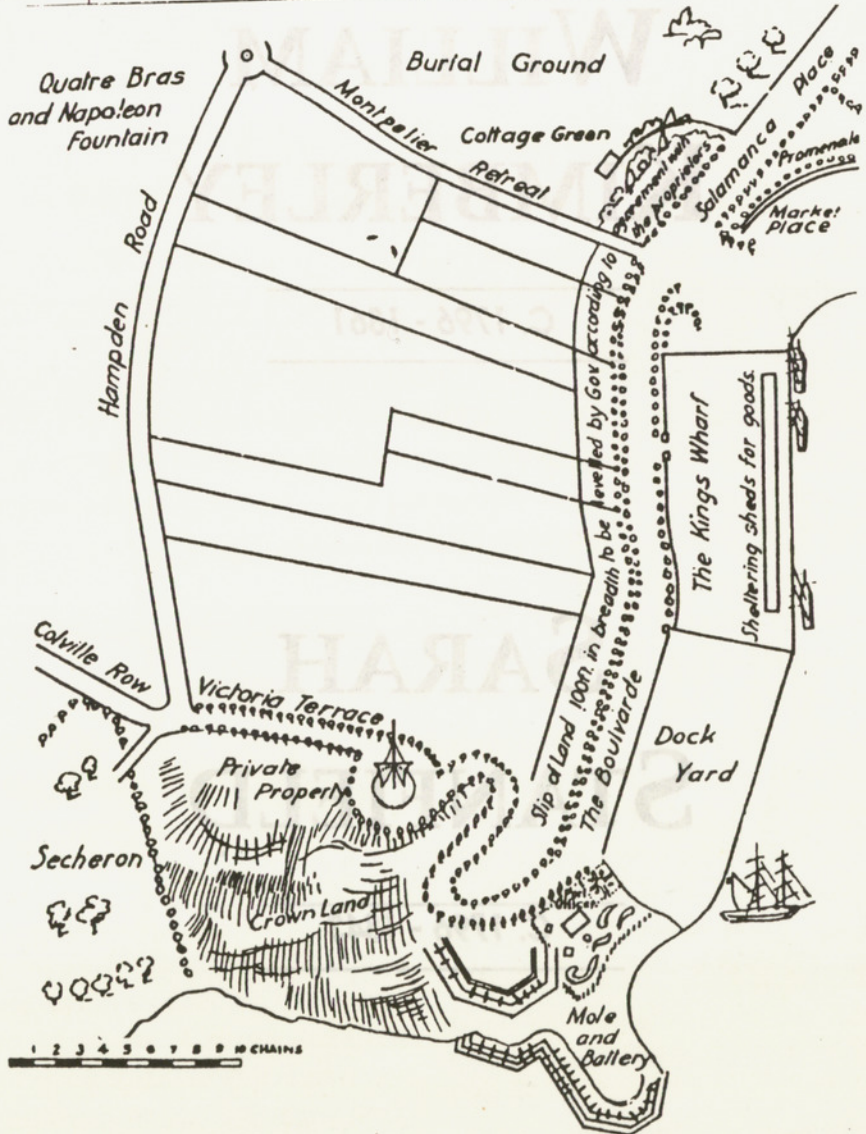
SARAH STANFIELD

C. 1796 - 1843

1816

Marriages in the District of Hobart

Names.		Free or Convict	Ship	Age	When Married.
William Kimberley	Sarah Stanfield	Free.		20 years	10 June.
Elizabeth Thompson	David W. Bush.	Free.		18 years.	



Layout showing "Cottage Green" where the marriage took place on 10.6.1816 of William Kimberley and Sarah Stanfield.

WILLIAM KIMBERLEY

The third child and only son of Edward Kimberley and Mary Cavanaugh, was born at Norfolk Island circa. 1796

Married **SARAH STANFIELD** at Cottage Green, Tasmania, on 10th June 1816. Sarah was born at Norfolk Island circa. 1796 and was the eldest daughter of Daniel Stanfield Snr. and second daughter of his wife Alice Harmsworth (nee Mansfield).

William and Sarah had eight children, 4 daughters and 4 sons:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mary | b. 10.5.1817 Hobart | d. 8.11.1891 Drik Drik, Vic. |
| 2. Sarah | b. 14.3.1819 Hobart | d. 4.6.1889 Mersey, Tas. |
| 3. William | b. 3.9.1821 Hobart | d. 19.12.1841 Westbury, Tas. |
| 4. Edward | b. 24.1.1824 Hobart | d. 28.3.1878 Horsham, Vic. |
| 5. Sophia Matilda | b. 8.3.1826 Bagdad | d. 29.6.1880 Hobart, Tas. |
| 6. Amelia Maria | b. 18.4.1829 Bagdad | d. 16.4.1874 Deloraine, Tas. |
| 7. Henry | b. 4.4.1832 Bagdad | d. |
| 8. Frederick Theodore | b. 3.4.1833 Bagdad | d. 16.4.1900 Don, Tas. |

William Kimberley died at the home of his daughter Amelia Maria Bramich at Deloraine on the 4th of November 1861 as a result of dropsy. Sarah Stanfield/Kimberley died on the 4th of February 1843 and is buried at Oatlands Old Anglican Cemetery, Oatlands (her tombstone gives the date of her death as 3.2.1843 but it is listed in the official register as having occurred on the 4.2.1843). William's burial place as yet is unknown to the writer.

William, although the son of convicts, was an intelligent young man,

able to read and write, and because of this ability his name appears quite often on legal documents relating to the activities of various members of the Kimberley and Stanfield families.

In 1817 William received a reward of ten Guineas for his part in the apprehension of the bushranger Parker and was held up for public approbation by the Lt. Governor for this action.

William, together with his brothers-in-law Daniel Stanfield Jr., Michael Lackey and William Nichols, supplied meat and grain

to the Commissariat. On the 12th of August 1819 he is shown to have sailed from Hobart aboard the "Prince Leopold" to give evidence at Sydney Town at the trial of King Vs Morgan.

William and Sarah settled at Bagdad, where their last four children were born. One of William's grants was known as "The Sheiling" and was situated behind St. Marks Church. It was built about 1819 and faced the original road which came from Old Beach before the Bridgewater and Pontville bridges were built, on a grant which had once belonged to John Ingle. It is probable that, because of the discreet view afforded through narrow windows of passers-by on the road, it may have first been used by the police. In 1844 William sold the land to Gamaliel Butler.

In these early years William amassed great quantities of land and was, at that time, known widely as the "King of Bagdad".

However, in his struggle to amass this land, it must have caused hardship to his wife Sarah and his young family, the following passage being noted in 1826/28 in the:

"Journals of the Land Commissioners of Van Diemens Land"

"p.7... viewed John Espies' land

on the east of Bagdad stream then on to Kimberley's, a capital wheat farm. He grows a great quantity of corn but seems to pay no attention to anything in the way of comfort or neatness; he has a wretched house, barn and offices, no garden, no fencing or indeed anything that is generally classed under the head of 'improvements'; to make more seems to be the only desideratum. He has large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle at Salt Pan Plains, and a great quantity of land. He talks of buying Paines farm also. The hills, for a short way behind Kimberley's and Paines farms are good sheep walks, but they soon become barren....."

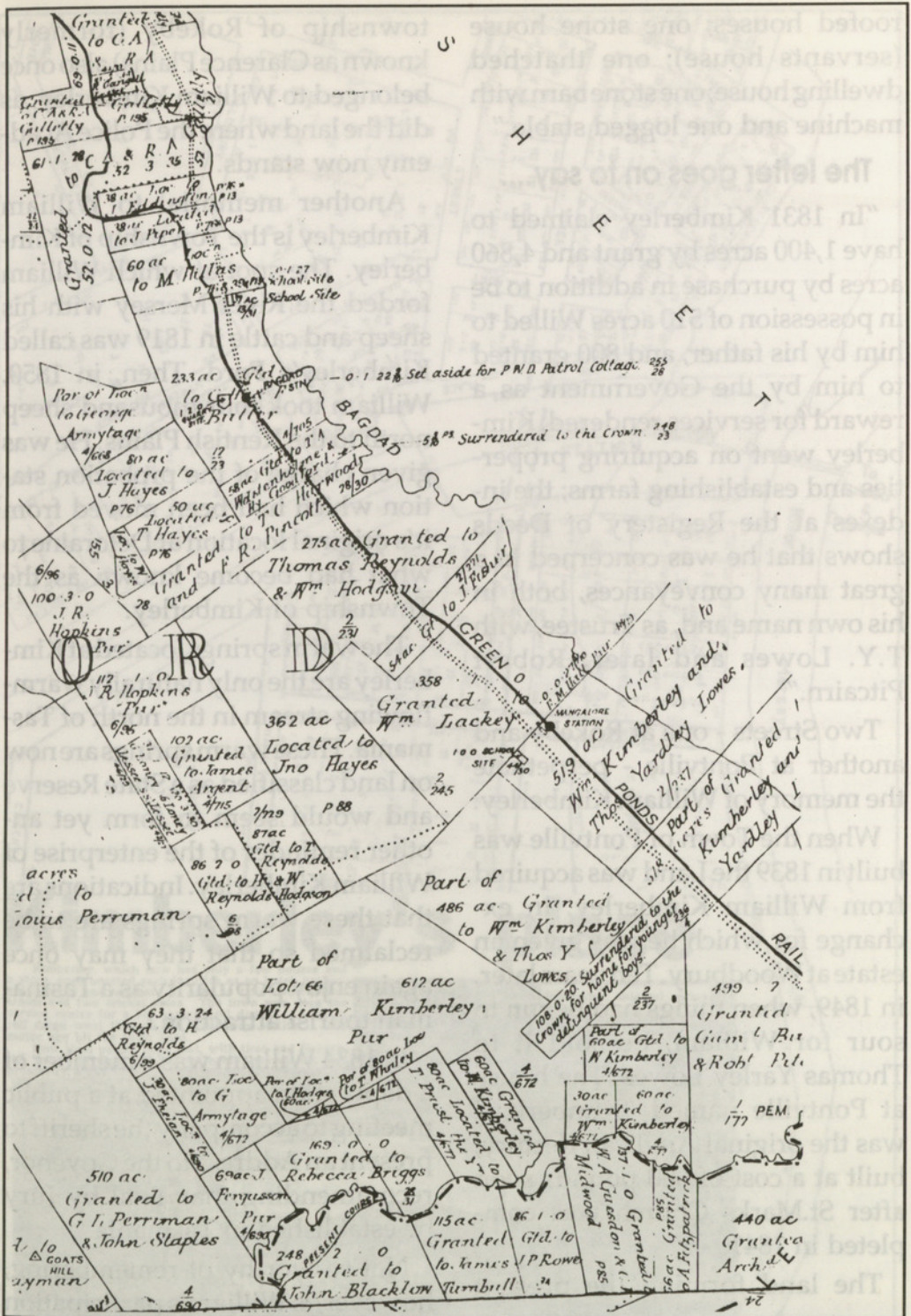
and from the same journal:

"p.86... Kimberley has many grants at the rear of Davidson's excellent sheep walk. He has also possession of two thousand acres belonging to Davis, who resides in Launceston."

In 1822 William Kimberley was appointed Chief District Constable at a salary of 10 pounds per week.

Sarah Kimberley's woes with regard to housing did not continue and William finally had built a big stone house at Pontville. This property still stands and was described by the Archives Office in a letter dated 1958 to consist of....

"one stone house with furniture; two weather-boarded, shingle



roofed houses; one stone house (servants house); one thatched dwelling house; one stone barn with machine and one logged stable."

The letter goes on to say....

"In 1831 Kimberley claimed to have 1,400 acres by grant and 4,860 acres by purchase in addition to be in possession of 510 acres Willed to him by his father, and 800 granted to him by the Government as a reward for services rendered. Kimberley went on acquiring properties and establishing farms; the indexes at the Registry of Deeds shows that he was concerned in a great many conveyances, both in his own name and, as Trustee, with T.Y. Lowes and later, Robert Pitcairn."

Two Streets - one at Rokeby and another at Pontville - perpetuate the memory of William Kimberley.

When the Town of Pontville was built in 1839 the Land was acquired from William Kimberley, in exchange for which he was given an estate at Woodbury. Ten years later, in 1849, when things had begun to sour for William, he sold it to Thomas Yarley Lowes. The house at Pontville named "Kimberley" was the original Anglican Rectory, built at a cost of 600 pounds soon after St.Marks Church was completed in 1841.

The land forming the present

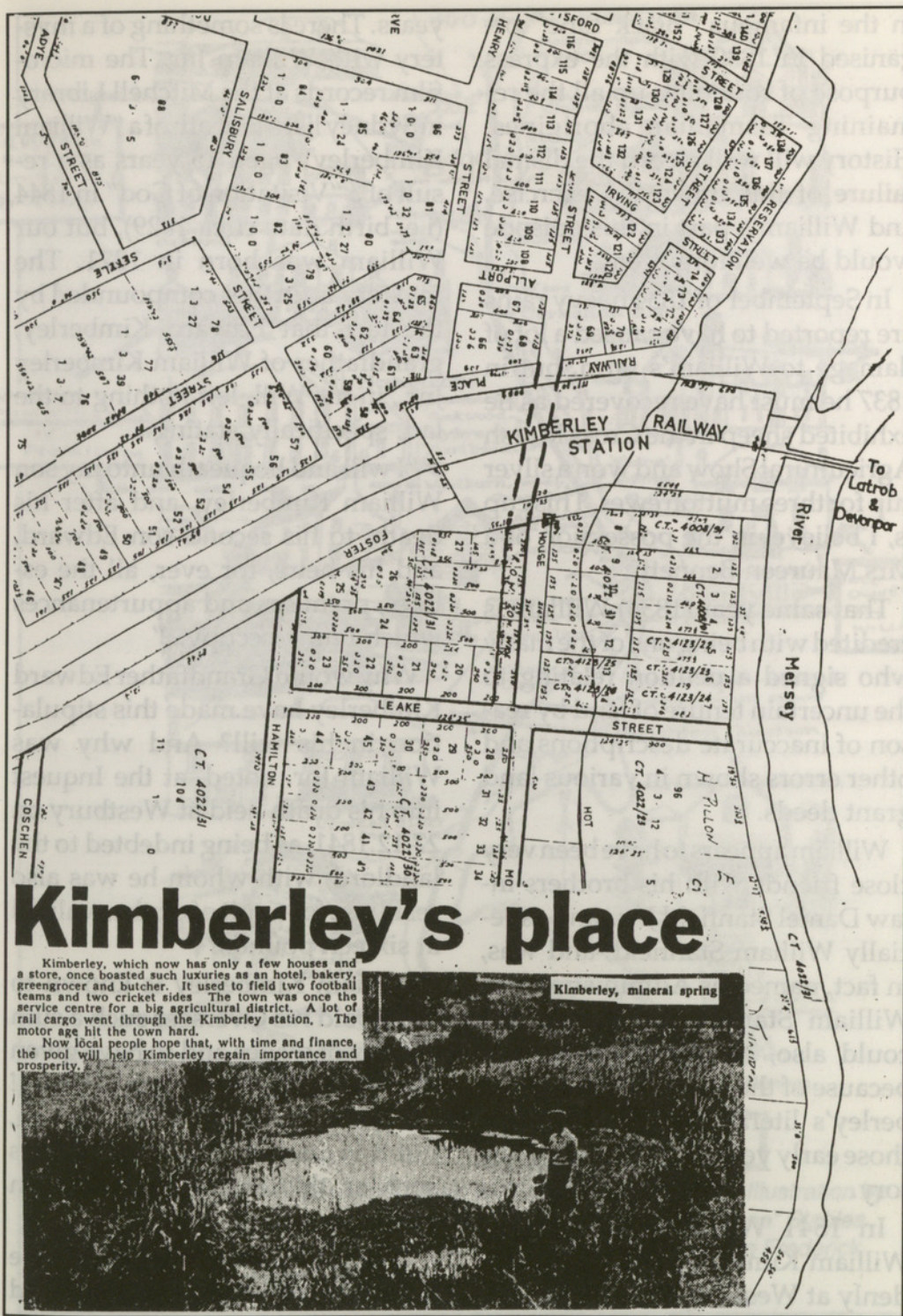
township of Rokeby (formerly known as Clarence Plains) also once belonged to William Kimberley, as did the land where the Police Academy now stands.

Another memorial to William Kimberley is the Township of Kimberley. The spot at which William forded the River Mersey with his sheep and cattle in 1819 was called Kimberley's Ford. Then, in 1850, William took four thousand sheep north to the Kentish Plains. He was given charge of the probation station which had been moved from it's original location at Deloraine to what had become known as the Township of Kimberley.

The warm springs located at Kimberley are the only naturally warm-flowing stream in the north of Tasmania. These warm springs are now on land classified as a State Reserve and would seem to form yet another reminder of the enterprise of William Kimberley. Indications are that these warm springs are to be reclaimed so that they may once again enjoy popularity as a Tasmanian tourist attraction.

In 1834 William was a member of a deputation appointed at a public meeting to accompany the sheriff to present an Address to the Governor, recommending that Trial by Jury be established in Tasmania.

Not so worthy of remembering, however, is William's participation



Kimberley's place

Kimberley, which now has only a few houses and a store, once boasted such luxuries as an hotel, bakery, greengrocer and butcher. It used to field two football teams and two cricket sides. The town was once the service centre for a big agricultural district. A lot of rail cargo went through the Kimberley station. The motor age hit the town hard.

Now local people hope that, with time and finance, the pool will help Kimberley regain importance and prosperity.



in the infamous "Black Line" organised in 1830 with the express purpose of rounding up all the remaining Tasmanian aborigines. History will well record the dismal failure of this unworthy exercise, and William's part in this episode would be well forgotten.

In September of 1834 heavy rains are reported to have caused a lot of damage to William's farm, but in 1837 he must have recovered as he exhibited sheep in the Cross Marsh Agricultural Show and won a silver cup for three mutton ewes. This cup is, I believe, in the possession of a Mrs. Maureen Bennett.

That same year (1834) William is credited with being one of the many who signed a petition relating to the uncertain tenure of land by reason of inaccurate descriptions and other errors shown in various land grant deeds.

William appears to have been very close friends with his brothers-in-law Daniel Stanfield Jnr., and especially William Stanfield, and was, in fact, named as Administrator of William Stanfield's estate - this could also, of course, have been because of the fact of William Kimberley's literacy, a rare ability in those early years of Tasmania's history.

In 1841 William's eldest son William Kimberley Jnr., died suddenly at Westbury at the age of 20

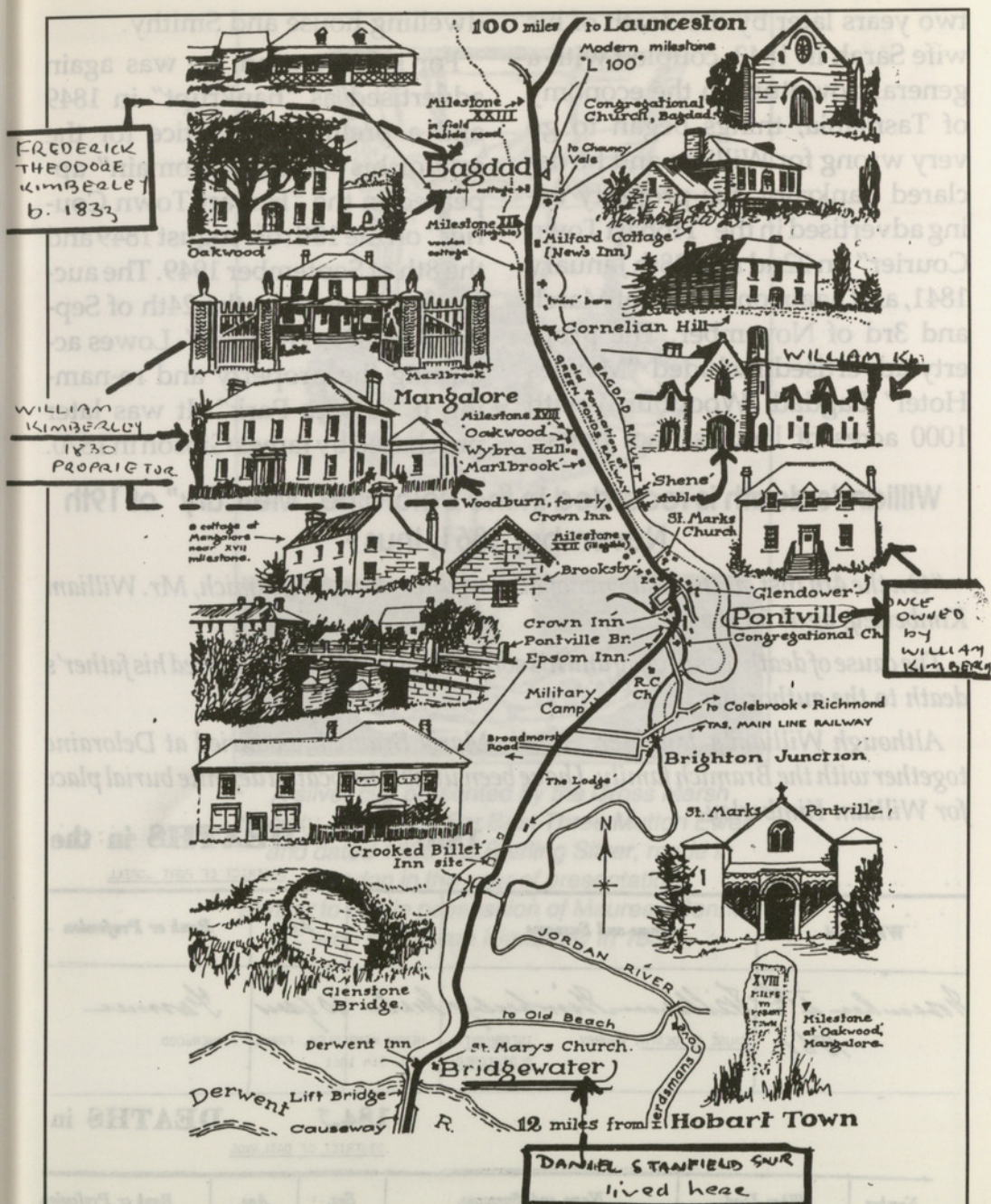
years. There is something of a mystery with William Jnr. The microfilm records at the Mitchell Library in Sydney list the death of a "William Kimberley" aged 15 years as a result of a "Visitation of God" in 1844 (i.e. birth date circa 1829), but our William was born in 1821. The mystery is further compounded by the fact that Edward Kimberley, grandfather of William Kimberley Jnr., in his Will, left nothing to the lad, specifically stating....

"I will and bequeath unto my son William Kimberley, and after his death, to his second son Edward, and his heirs, for ever, all the estates, premises and appurtenances which I now occupy..."

Why would Grandfather Edward Kimberley have made this stipulation in his will? And why was William Jnr. noted, at the Inquest into his death held at Westbury on 27.12.1841, as being indebted to the landlord, with whom he was also residing, for a suit of clothes valued at sixteen pounds?

William Kimberley is known to have paid his Overseer such a sum by way of wages and to have given this same Overseer much clothing! We will never know what went on, but it is good to ponder mysteries such as this and to speculate on various causes.

It would appear that, with the death of his eldest son, followed



From "Highway in Van Diemen's Land" by G. Hawley Stancombe. Illustration by Eric Ratcliffe. Shows Crown Inn, formerly "Woodburn" and "Shene" Stables owned by William Kimberley in 1830. Also shows Bagdad where Frederick Kimberley was born in 1833 and St. Marks Church.

two years later by the death of his wife Sarah in 1843, coupled with a general downturn in the economy of Tasmania, things began to go very wrong for William and he declared bankrupt, his property being advertised in the "Hobart Town Courier" on 22nd and 28th January 1841, and again on the 8th of March and 3rd of November. The property advertised included "Mawles Hotel" Bagdad (Woodburn) with 1000 acres of land, school house,

dwelling house and Smithy.

For some reason, he was again advertised as "bankrupt" in 1849 and a preliminary notice for the sale of his "princely domain" appeared in the "Hobart Town Courier" on the 18th of August 1849 and the 8th of September 1849. The auction took place on the 24th of September 1849, Thomas Y. Lowes acquiring the property and re-naming it "Lowes Park". It was later purchased by James Gibson in 1870.

William's death is recorded in the Deloraine "Mercury" of 19th November 1861, thus -

"On the 4th inst. at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. Bramich, Mr. William Kimberley, aged 65 years",

The cause of death was dropsy and his son, Henry Kimberley, reported his father's death to the authorities.

Although William's daughter, Amelia Maria Bramich, is buried at Deloraine together with the Bramich family, I have been unable to locate a definite burial place for William Kimberley.

1861/

DEATHS in the

DISTRICT OF PORT JERRELL

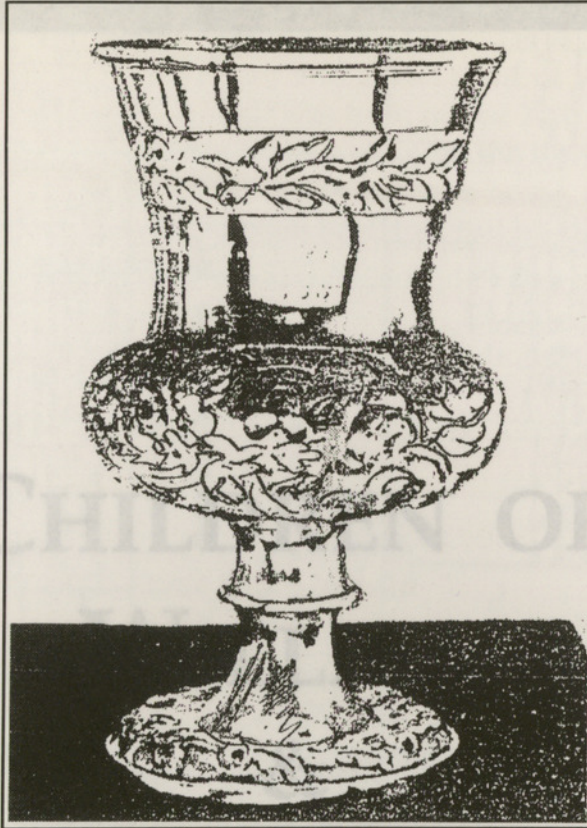
When died	Name and Surname	Sex	Age	Rank or Profession
November 4 th 1861	William Kimberley	Male	65 years	Farmer
CAUSE OF DEATH: DROPSY		INFORMANT: HENRY KIMBERLEY, FARMER - SHERWOOD		
		REGISTERED: NOV. 5th 1861		

1843

DEATHS in

DISTRICT OF OATLANDS

Number.	When Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.
30	4 th February 1843	Sarah Kimberley	Female	44 Years	Wife of William Kimberley
CAUSE OF DEATH: FEVER		INFORMANT: EDWARD KIMBERLEY, SON OF THE DECEASED			
		REGISTERED: 6 FEBY 1843			



A silver cup presented by the Cross Marsh Society, inscribed "For Best Three Mutton Ewes" and dated 1838 - of Sterling Silver, made in London in the year of presentation. Similar to cup in possession of Maureen Bennett won by William Kimberley in 1837.

**CHILDREN OF:
WILLIAM
&
SARAH
KIMBERLEY**

Registered by Edmund L. Lewis, Secretary
of the Board of Trustees

DESCRIPTION.								IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
No.	When and where Died.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.	Sex and Age.	(1) Cause of Death, (2) Duration of last Illness, (3) Medical Attendant by whom certified, and (4) When he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(1) Signature of Deputy Registrar, (2) Date, and (3) Where Registered.	When and where buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witnesses of Burial.	Where buried, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which.	(1) Where, and at what Age, and to (2) When. (3) Where, in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.
6	15th July 1857 at sea. Died at sea. Ship "Holland" Family of 8 persons	Charles West Labourer	Male 70 years	(1) Accidents on the head (2) Trunk muscles (3) Bone (4) nil	Not known	James West Son Died at sea	(1) <u>Edmund West</u> (2) 12th July 1857 (3) <u>Cartmoss</u>	Died at sea. Buried at sea. 12th July 1857 Cartmoss	Edmund West Buried at sea. 12th July 1857 Cartmoss	Edmund West Buried at sea. 12th July 1857 Cartmoss	(1) <u>James West</u> (2) <u>Edmund West</u> (3) <u>Mary West</u>

1. Gary Leonard P

A REGISTRATION OFFICER OF THE STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, DO HEREBY

CAUTION: IN A RESTRICTED

SCHEDULE B.

1871

DEATHS in the District of *Dartmouth*

in the Colony of Victoria.

SCHEDULE B.

Registered by *Paula Comer & Company*

No.	DESCRIPTION.			Cause of Death.		Name and Residence of Mother and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	Signature of Deputy Registrar, (a) Date, and (b) Where Registered.	IF SERIAL REGISTERED.		IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
	When and where Died.	Name and Residence, Rank or Profession last.	Sex and Age.	(a) Cause of Death. (b) Duration of last Illness. (c) Medical Attendant by whom certified, and. (d) When he last saw Deceased.	When and where buried. Underburied by name of Whom when certified.				Name and Residence of Minister, or Name of Witnesses of Burial.	Where Buried, and how long in the Burial-ground, and age when buried.	(a) Where, and at what Age, and to Whom.	Name, in order of Birth, Date Name, and Age.
51	8 th November 1891 Died at District Office of Portland County of Victoria	Mary Hare Housewife	Female 74 Years	(a) Paralysis (b) 36 Hours (c) No Medical Attendance (d) Burial order received from A. Bonard D.P. Throford 9 th November 1891 Inquiry deemed unnecessary	Not known	James Hare Son Throford Died at District Office of Portland County of Victoria	Dr. L. Connel 109 November 1891 (b) Dartmouth	Known to 1891 Died at District Office of Portland County of Victoria John Bonard D.P. Throford	Interred at Throford Buried at Dartmouth 25 Years L. Victoria 46 Years Lightbody	Known to 1891 Died at District Office of Portland County of Victoria John Bonard D.P. Throford	(a) Where, and at what Age, and to Whom. (b) Charles Hare Throford Sophia Hare Throford Anna Hare	Annelle Hare Throford Charles Hare Throford Sophia Hare Throford Anna Hare

MARY KIMBERLEY

MARY KIMBERLEY, daughter and eldest child of William Kimberley and Sarah (nee Stanfield) was born on the 10th of May, 1817 at Hobart. Twenty years later, to the day, i.e. on the 10th of May 1837, she married CHARLES KERR at her parent's home. Charles Kerr came originally to the colony from Scotland, but his date and place of birth are unknown to me.

Mary and Charles Kerr had nine children, 6 girls and 3 boys:

1. Annette sarah Lackey Kerr b.20.4.1840 d.7.7.1933
2. Minnie Kerr b. 1842
3. Charles Jnr. b. 1845
 m. 29.4.1872 Annie Jane Clapham
4. Mark Kerr b. 12.8.1847 d. 24.2.1925
 m. 27.11.1876 Mary Anne Johnstone
5. Sophia Kerr b. 1849
6. James Kerr b. 4.6.1852 d. 10.8.1910
 m. 18.7. 1884 Lydia Anne Emerson
7. Annie Kerr b. c.1853 d. 28.10.1947
 m. c. 1875 John Newton
8. Charlotte Kerr b. 22.11.1856
9. Kate Kerr b. 10.3.1859 d. 16.12.1861

Mary Kimberley /Kerr died on the 8th of November 1891 at the given age of 74 years and is buried at Drik Drik Cemetery in the Shire of Portland, Victoria, together with husband Charles Kerr. He died on the 11th of July, 1881 but no age at the date of death appears on the certificate.

Charlotte Kerr is believed to have died some time in 1859 when the family were on their way to Portland from Sydney

In 1842, and at about the same time that the bushrangers Martin Cash and his gang held up Mary's father, William Kimberley and her sisters at their home, Charles Kerr was also visited by these dangerous men.

It is reported that "they attacked the residence of Mr.Charles Kerr, in the Hamilton district. On the morning of their arrival they secured two of

Mr.Kerr's shepherds...and going up to the house with these two men, Cash left the bushranger Kavanagh in charge in the kitchen whilst he repaired to the drawing room, there to find Mrs.Kerr. At Martin Cash's request Mrs.Kerr (Mary Kimberley) pointed out the men's hut and Cash and Kavanagh went there to find Mr.Kerr and three working hands." They persuaded Mr.Kerr to write a letter to Sir John Franklin in an attempt to have Martin Cash's wife freed from imprisonment in Hobart Town, and threatened retribution should this not be done. The gang then gathered up the valuables in the house and took their departure, Charles Kerr bravely urging them to give up their "evil ways" and offering to intercede on their behalf with the Governor, an offer that Cash and his men declined.

Charles Kerr Jnr. (b. 1845) son of Mary Kimberley and Charles Kerr, married Annie Clapman on 29th April 1872. The marriage was not successful and the couple divorced some time during the 1800's, each one re-marrying. There were three children from this marriage.

- | | | |
|--|------------|--------------|
| 1. Arthur Henry Kerr | b. 1873 | |
| 2. Matilda Charlotte Kerr | b. 1876 | d. 1877 |
| 3. Edith Annie Kerr | b. 1877 | |
| 4. Cyril Kerr - | b.1.8.1881 | d. 18.5.1954 |
| m. 1907 Catherine Victoria Chessels Thompson | | |

Cyril Kerr, youngest son of Charles Kerr Jnr. and Annie Clapman, married Catherine Thompson at Binalla, in Victoria, about 1907 and there were seven children from this marriage, 3 girls and 4 boys:

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Rupert Colin Kerr | b. 28.10.1908 | d. 28.12.1956 |
| m. 11.12.1950 Linda Constance (Connie) King | | |
| C. Lynette Constance | b. 28.10.1951 | |
| Cyril Stanley | b. 1.3.1953 | |
| Catherine Florence Mary | b. 29.11.1956 | |
| 2. Mona Kerr | | |
| 3. Maurice George Kerr | b. 1916 | d. 31.7.1943 |
| m. 1940 Linda Constance (Connie) King | | |
| c. Marie Crystal | b. 25.5.1941 | |
| Maurice George | b. 7.3.1944 | |
| 4. Cyril Hector Kerr | b. 27.2.1919 | d. 1980 |
| 5. Ada (Sally) Kerr | | |
| 6. Albert Percy Cousins Kerr | | |
| 7. Florence Rae Kerr | b. 12.1.1924 | d. 30.8.1983 |

Maurice Kerr, son of Cyril Kerr and Catherine Thompson, married Connie and they had two children. Sadly, Maurice George Kerr was killed during World War 11. His widow, Connie Kerr, then married Maurice's brother, Rupert Colin Kerr, when Rupert returned after being a Prisoner-of-War in Germany during World War 11. There are three children from this later marriage.

As at 16th February 1987 all the children of Cyril Kerr and Catherine Thompson were deceased, with the exception of Percy Kerr who, it is believed, resides in Queensland.

Mark Kerr, b.12.8.1847, married Mary Anne Johnstone (1856-22.12.1951) on 27 November 1876 and there were 5 children, 4 girls and 1 boy:

1. Dorothy Kerr b. 3.8.1877 d. 19.2.1945
 m. 13.9.1899 John Angus McEarchern
 c.Eleven
2. James Kerr b. 4.6.1879 d. 6.6.1960
 m. 6.4.1911 Annie Linn
3. Annie Maria Kerr b. 27.4.1881 d.
 m. 12.11.1906 Bertram A. Tucker
 m. After 1908 Poll Brown
4. Mary Ann Kerr b. 6.1.1884 d. 9.12.1963
 m. 1910 Giles Peachey
5. Sophie (Ciss) Kerr b. 24.8.1885 d. 7.11.69
 m. 1910 Frank Fowler

James Kerr, b. 4.6.1852 married Lydia Anne Emerson on 8.7.1884 and there were 11 children from this marriage, 5 girls and 6 boys:

1. Elizabeth Kerr b. 12.7.1885 d. 4.11.1980
2. James Mark Kerr b. 6.5.1887 d. 1915
3. Rubina Sarah Jane Kerr b. 29.3.1889 d. 12.11.1973
 m. 21.2.1919 James Percy Brown
4. Lydia Adeline Kerr b. 17.11.1890 d. 6.10.1973
 m. Percy John Thomas Allen
5. Harriet Olive Kerr b. 17.4.1892 d. 31.7.1899
6. John Charles Matthew Kerr b. 18.4.1894 d. 14.10.1915
7. Thomas Emerson Kimberley Kerr b. 18.11.1895 d. 30.3.1940
 m. 24.4.1924 Jean McLachlan Cameron

- | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| 8. Glenaulin Joseph Ker | b. 13.4.1899 | d. 10.7.1986 |
| m. Laura Sullivan | | |
| 9. Harold Crawford Kerr | b. 2.9.1903 | d. 10.9.1973 |
| m. 29.12.1941 Imelda Patricia Fitzgerald | | |
| 10. Mervyn Erroll McKenna Kerr | b. 20.4.1900 | d. 11.4.1986 |
| m. Dorothy Biggin | | |
| 11. Annette Olive Kerr | b. 9.10.1905 | |

Annie Kerr, 4th daughter of Mary Kimberley and Charles Kerr and born c. 1853 married John Newton some time in 1875. There were 12 children from this marriage.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Richard Leslie Newton | b. 1875 | d. 1919 |
| m. 1903 Olive Kempton | | |
| 2. Elizabeth Ann Newton | b. 1877 | d. 1937 |
| m. 1899 William B. Andrews | | |
| 3. John George Newton | b. 1879 | d. 1955 |
| 4. Mary Jane Newton | b. 1881 | d. 2.10 1958 |
| m. 22.2.1906 George Robert Smith | | |
| 5. Joseph William Newton | b. 1883 | d. 15.10.1953 |
| 6. Jane Newton | b. 1886 | |
| 7. Thomas Charles Newton | b. 1888 | d. 11.12.1962 |
| m. Isabella Constance Bell | | |
| 8. James Newton | b. 1889 | d. 1939 |
| 9. Alice May Victoria Newton | b. 1892 | d. 1962 |
| m. 9.8.1919 Blott Scanlen | | |
| c. Joan Newton Scanlon | b. 19.1.1921 | |
| c. Noel Gwynneth Scanlon | b. 12.7.1922 | |
| c. Effie Evelyn Scanlon | b. 19.7.1927 | |
| 10. Eva May Newton | b. 1893 | d. 18.2.1974 |
| m. 1913 Frederick Michael Doyle | | |
| 11. Effie Newton | b. 1896 | d. c. 1960 |
| 12. Evelyn Newton | b. 1896 | d. c. 1953 |
| m. ? Daniels | | |

SARAH KIMBERLEY

SARAH KIMBERLEY, second child and second daughter of William Kimberley and Sarah (nee Stanfield) was born on the 14th of March 1819 and was married, on the 12th of July, 1849, to ALEXANDER FOSTER HOGG. He was born in 1821 and was the son of Gavin Hogg of Campbelltown, Tasmania. The couple were married at St. Lukes Church, Campbelltown, by Reverend W. Bedford.

Sarah and Alexander had five children (known to me) -

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| a. SOPHIA ADJISA HOGG | b. 1852 |
| 1. Alexander Hogg | b. 11th January 1854. |
| 2. Adeline Alma Hogg | b. 10th February 1855 |
| 3. Edward Hogg | b. 15th September 1856 |
| 4. Female child. born (and died) 24th August 1857. | |

Mitchell Library ref. 184/695 places the Hogg's as living at "Craig Eleice" in the District of Campbelltown, Alexander's occupation then being listed as "Farmer"

When he died, at Port Sorell on the 10th of March 1875 at the age of 50 years, Alexander Foster Hogg's occupation was given as "Postmaster" and when Sarah Hogg (nee Kimberley) died at the age of 70 on the 5th of June 1889, she was also listed as having the occupation of "Postmistress".

Sarah and Alexander's daughter, Sophia Hogg, was the second wife of George Atkinson, son of Zephaniah Williams. He married Adeline after the death of his first wife Rhoda, some time after 1876.

Sarah and Alexander's daughter, Adeline Hogg, in the book "With the Pioneers" by Charles Ramsay is shown to have had a School in Victor Street, Latrobe, in 1875 and, as late as 1930, and according to writer G. Hawley Stancombe "Old Miss Hogg was organist at the Nile Church".

WILLIAM KIMBERLEY Jnr., was the third child and eldest son of William Kimberley and Sarah (nee Stanfield) and was born on the 3rd of September 1821. He was unmarried at the time of his death at Westbury at the age of twenty, on the 19th of December 1841 due, according to an autopsy then carried out, from "excessive" drinking". A sad obituary to a young life.

EDWARD KIMBERLEY

EDWARD KIMBERLEY, second son and fourth child of William Kimberley and Sarah (nee Stanfield) was born at Hobart on the 24th of January 1824. He was married on the 18th of December 1862, at The Manse, Beechworth, Victoria, according to Presbyterian Rites, to ELLEN PEELER. She was born on the 23rd of September 1840, Tasmania, and was the daughter of William Peeler (b. Lancashire 1805) and Mary Bentley (b. Linlithgow, Scotland 1814).



Edward Kimberley

Edward Kimberley and Ellen (nee Peeler) had eleven children:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. John | b. 14.1.1858 Beechworth | d. 5.10.1927 |
| 2. William | b. 5.11.1859 | d. 25.2.1939 Castlemaine |
| 3. Robert | b. 17.11.1862 | d. |
| 4. Alfred Edward | b. 1864 | d. 1864 |
| 5. Frederick | b. 1865 | d. 27.2.1865 |
| 6. Amy Mary Ellen | b. 26.3.1866 | d. |
| 7. Hannah Jane | b. 8.7.1868 | d. |
| 8. Alice Maud | b. 13.6.1871 | d. |
| 9. Thomas Henry | b. 4.12.1872 | d. 28.3.1875 |
| 10. Charles | b. 28.10.1874 | d. 27.5.1937 |
| 11. Edward | b. 20.9.1876 | d. 29.1.1922 |

Edward Kimberley died on the 28.3.1878 at Horsham, Victoria, at the age of 54 years. Ellen Kimberley (nee Peeler) died on the 4.4.1925 at the age of 85 years. After Edward's death Ellen Peeler Kimberley married a second time.

She married CHARLES McGENNISKEN and there were four children from this marriage:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| 12. Alfred Charles McGennisken | b. 9.12.1880 | |
| 13. Catherine Mabel McGennisken | b. 20.6.1882 | |
| 14. Thomas Erin McGennisken | b. 1884 | d. 1949 |
| 15. Arthur McGennisken | b. 1887 | d. 1889 |



Mary Ellen Peeler/Kimberley
McGennisken.

Mary Bentley, mother of Ellen Peeler, arrived at Hobart per the "Atwick" on the 24.1.1838, having been tried at Edinburgh and sentenced to 14 years for robbery. William Peeler, father of Ellen, arrived at Hobart in 1828 aboard the "Woodford". He was tried at Lancaster on the 21.1.1828 and sentenced to 14 years for larceny. He married Mary Bentley soon after permission was granted on the 12.12.1839.

They had 7 children, of whom Ellen, was the second eldest, being born just six months after the death of her older brother who had died, while still an infant, on the 2.3.1840.

Edward Kimberley appears to have left Tasmania for Victoria about 1870, arriving in the early part of that year at Horsham with his wife and their five surviving children. He selected land at Wonwondah North and today (1992) the families of his children John, Robert, Edward, William and Jane, all still live in that district. JOHN KIMBERLEY, eldest child and first son of Edward and

on the 14th December 1862
at the Marriage
Register Office,
Bristol.

Edward Kimberly, Bachelor
Spencer,
Ellen Peela

Bagdad, Bremer
Samarina,
Bagdad, Bremer,
Samarina

13 Chatter
22 Chatter

Chatter
Chatter


William Kimberly, Genl
Sgtal Staff
William Peela, Capt
Mary Peela

In the presence of
Harriet Williams
W. Williams

I am an Assistant of the Registrar
1862

Edward Kimberly do hereby declare that
(United Church, Religious Society, or Dissenters, as the case may be)
on the 14th of December
1862

Maid in the presence of
Peela



The children were:

2. Lylia Edith Christina Kimberley, born Horsham. Died 10.12.1973 at Horsham. Not married.

4. Edgar John Kimberley b. 8.5.1890 at Horsham. Died 25.9.1969 at Geelong, Victoria. Married Lenore Gordon (b.2.12.1884 Ballarat d.1.9.1968 Geelong). Four children -

Four children.

Derek Scott

Elizabeth Scott

- ii) Lenore Gordon Kimberley b. 13.1.1922 Horsham. Died 4.12.1983 Ballarat.
iii) John Gordon Kimberley b. 17.5.1923 Horsham. Married 16.10.1950
Dorothy Ethel Byrnes.

Four children -

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Christopher John Kimberley | b. 10.9.1951. Married, 2 sons. |
| Margaret Ann Kimberley | b. 27.7.1953 Married, one daughter & one son. |
| Julie Louise Kimberley | b. 16.7.1955 Married, two daughters. |
| Ross Gordon Kimberley | b. 10.7.1963. As at 1989 not married. |

- iv) Mary Gordon Kimberley b. 11.5.1929 at Horsham. Married N. Burchell.

5. Ella May Clara Kimberley b. 4.5.1892 at Horsham. Died 7.8.1985 at Geelong. Married Alfred Frederick Eagle.

6. Alan Edward Kimberley b. 11.1.1894 at Horsham. Died 10.12.1963 Horsham. Married Amy Sophia Clarke (she died 23.3.1980).

Three children - Jean Kimberley
 Gwen Kimberley
 Peggy Kimberley

7. Ada Evelyn Kimberley b. 1896 at Horsham. Died 9.1.1907 Horsham. Not married.

An Obituary published after the death of Edward Kimberley refers to his son, John Kimberley, thus:

"John Kimberley attended the private school which was then on the site of Mr. J. O'Bierne's house in Roberts Avenue and in later years he managed Walmer Station, where he remained until the early 1900's. He then came into Horsham and joined the staff at Young Bros., and in 1920 founded the firm of John Kimberley & Sons, Stock & Station Agents (the "sons" being Alan and Edgar Kimberley). In 1945 the business was sold to Elder, Smith & Company."

WILLIAM KIMBERLEY, second son and second child of Edward Kimberley and Ellen Peeler, was born on the 5th of November 1859 at Beechworth, Victoria. He died on the 22nd of February 1939 at Castlemaine. William married **MARY RAMSEY** on the 31st of March 1881 at Horsham. She was born at Portland, Victoria, on the 28th of April, 1861.

Kimberley Avenue in Swan Hill is named for William Kimberley. William and his family arrived in Swan Hill in 1909 and began work with Edward Trenchard & Co., soon becoming Manager, and became well known and respected for his knowledge of and dealings in stock and station business.

He was an inaugural member of the Swan Hill Club which opened in 1911 and I believe there is a large photograph presently in the foyer of that club which shows the inaugural committee and includes William Kimberley.

William Kimberley and Mary Ramsey Kimberley had three children

1. Daniel Edward Kimberley

2. Mary Kimberley - died only a few hours after birth.

3. Norman Arthur Kimberley b. 6.7.1899 at Portland, Victoria. Died 27.5.1960 at Woodland. Married Madge Duffy. They had only one child, a son, named Kevin Kimberley.

Daniel Edward Kimberley, eldest child of William and Mary Kimberley, was born at Portland on the 21st of March 1882. He died on the 14th of December 1955 at Kerang. Daniel married Emily Maud Miles and they had eight children -

1. Isabel Mary Florence Kimberley b. 1906.

Married Douglas Bernard Smith.

2. Ena Maud Kimberley. Married George Andrew Messer.

3. Legay William Edward Kimberley b. 1908

4. Norman Daniel Kimberley. Married Thelma Eve.

5. Charles Edgar Kimberley b. 1912. Married Gwynn Flight

6. Ronald Kimberley. Married Kath Wightman.

7. Jean Victoria Kimberley b. 1916. Died 3.1.1990 at Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, after a long battle with illness, and is buried, with her parents at Kerang. Jean was married to Keith McNeill and they had three children,

one son and two daughters. Their son and his family reside in Queensland and Jean & Keith's two daughters and their families continue to live in Victoria.

8. John Robert Kimberley b. 24.3.1920 at Lake Boga, Victoria. Married Eileen Catherine Roberts (born 1.2.1921) on the 8th of December 1945. John and Eileen had six children -

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Peter John Kimberley | b. Sept. 1946 (lived 14 hours) |
| 2. Pauline Mary Kimberley | b. 30.11.1947 |
| 3. William John Francis Kimberley | b. 12.6.1950 |
| 4. Noel Terrence Kimberley | b. 4.12.1951 |
| 5. Claire Eileen Kimberley | b. 11.9.1957 |
| 6. Maree Ann Kimberley | b. 15.11.1962 |

Pauline Mary Kimberley b. 30.11.1947 married Peter Julian Dalmau on the 19th of October 1967. They had ten children -

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Catherine Mary | b. 23.9.1969 |
| John Robert | b. 27.6.1971 |
| James Anthony | b. 22.1.1973 |
| Elizabeth Maree | b. 9.7.1974 |
| Susan Veronica | b. 15.9.1975 |
| Jennifer Frances | b. 13.7.1977 |
| Christine Amelia | b. 27.6.1979 |
| Therese Lilian | b. 2.10.1983 |
| Bernadette Jane | b. 3.9.1985 |
| William Frances | b. 20.2.1987 |

William John Francis Kimberley b. 12.6.1950 married Gaye Lorraine Ryan on the 9th of January 1982. They have two children -

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Ryan Leigh | b. 13.10.1984 |
| Rick Andrew | b. 1.10.1987 |

Noel Terrence Kimberley b. 4.12.1951 married Louise Lacey on the 8th of December 1973. They have two children -

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Liana Jade | b. 27.8.1980 |
| Julia Louise | b. 28.3.1983 |

Claire Eileen Kimberley b. 11/9.1957 married Stephen Wayne Mason on the 11th of May 1980. They have five children -

Kathryn
 Sarah Emily
 Elliot Michael
 Rosemary Claire
 Thomas Stephen

b. 3.9.1976
 b. 3.9.1978
 b. 24.4.1981
 b. 22.1.1983
 b. 15.4.1988

Maree Ann Kimberley b. 15.11.1962 married Terry Waghorn on the 15th of September 1984. They have two children -

Jack Reece
 Taylor Maree

b. 29.7.1988
 b. 24.11.1990

DEATH IN THE STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
DECEASED			FAMILY REGISTERED			IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED			
1. Name and Surname of Deceased	2. Date of Death	3. Age at Death	4. Sex and Marital Status	5. Cause of Death	6. Date and Place of Burial	7. Name and Surname of Spouse	8. Date of Marriage	9. Name and Surname of Children	10. Date of Birth of Children
1. Name and Surname of Deceased Nancy Fleming	2. Date of Death 9th Nov 1932	3. Age at Death 74 years	4. Sex and Marital Status Female, Married	5. Cause of Death Myocarditis - 2 years Cardiac Failure - 3 days	6. Date and Place of Burial 13th Nov 1932, West Brunswick	7. Name and Surname of Spouse John Fleming	8. Date of Marriage 14th Nov 1932	9. Name and Surname of Children Kathleen, William, Rosemary, Thomas	10. Date of Birth of Children 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914

SCHEDULE D.
 Marriages solemnized in the District of
 the Colony of Victoria

1. Name and Surname of Minister
 2. Date of Marriage
 3. Name and Surname of Bride
 4. Name and Surname of Groom
 5. Date of Birth of Bride
 6. Date of Birth of Groom
 7. Name and Surname of Witnesses
 8. Name and Surname of Officiant
 9. Name and Surname of Registrar
 10. Name and Surname of Deceased
 11. Name and Surname of Spouse
 12. Name and Surname of Children
 13. Name and Surname of Deceased
 14. Name and Surname of Spouse
 15. Name and Surname of Children

DEATHS in the District of MELBOURNE, in the Victoria, Registered by FRANCIS DORE JAYMAN.

1. No. ...

2. Description - ...

3. Name and surname of Deceased - ...

4. Sex and age - ...

5. (1) Cause of death
(2) Duration of last illness
(3) Legally qualified medical practitioner for whom certified and
(4) When he last saw deceased - ...

6. Name and surname of father and mother (if known) with occupation - ...

7. Signature, description, and residence of informant - ...

8. (1) Signature of Registrar
(2) Date
(3) Where registered - ...

9. If burial registered - ...

10. Name and relation of Minister, or member of witnesses of burial - ...

11. Where born, and how long in the Australian States, stating which - ...

12. If deceased was married - ...

13. Name in order of birth, the names and ages - ...

RTI210257

File04

AMELIA MARY ELLEN KIMBERLEY, sixth child and first daughter of Edward Kimberley and Ellen Peeler, was born on the 28th of March 1866 at Horsham, Victoria and died on the 25th of October 1916 at Coolgardie, Western Australia.

She was married, on the 25th of November 1885, at the home of her parents, Ellen and Charles McGennissen of Wonwondah, to **JOHN FLEMMING**. He was aged 28 years and was a farmer from Norton Creek, Victoria.

John Flemming was the son of William Flemming and Nancy (nee Jones) and he died at West Brunswick, Victoria, on the 9th of November 1932. He is registered as having been buried at New Melbourne Cemetery, Fawkner, Victoria.

Amelia Mary Ellen Kimberley and John Flemming had five children, four daughters and one son.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|------------------|
| 1. Jane Flemming | b. 1886 | d. |
| 2. Alice Flemming | b. | d. Prior to 1932 |
| 3. William Edward Flemming | b. 1893 | d. 12.1.1953 |
| 4. Elsie Flemming | b. 1894 | d. |
| 5. Maude Flemming | b. 1896 | d. |

WILLIAM EDWARD FLEMMING, son of Amelia Mary Kimberley and John Flemming, was born in 1893 at Horsham and died on the 12th of January 1953 at the age of 61 years at Middle Park, South Melbourne. He is registered as being buried at Melbourne General Cemetery, Carlton. William Edward Flemming married **BESSIE FLORENCE MORGAN** on the 26th of December 1936 at St. Patricks Catholic Church. She was aged 26 years and was from North Richmond.

William Flemming and Bessie Morgan had four children, one daughter and three sons -

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John Edward Flemming | b. 10.9.1937 Melbourne |
| 2. Gerard William Flemming | b. 8.1.1939 Melbourne |
| 3. Elaine Christine Flemming | |
| 4. Michael Anthony Flemming | |

JOHN EDWARD FLEMMING, son of William Flemming and Bessie (nee Morgan) was born in 1937 and married **ANNE MAREE NICHOLLS**

on the 8th of April 1961 at Brighton, Victoria. There are 5 children -

1. Stephen John Flemming b. 26.1.1962 at Horsham. Single as at 1991 and living at Windsor, Victoria.

2. Kathryn Anne Flemming b. 5.9.1963 at Horsham. Married John Mance on the 8.4.1989 at North Melbourne.

3. Jane Christine Flemming b. 14.4.1965 at Horsham. Jane Flemming lives at the Australian Institute of Sports and is a well known Australian athlete. In 1990 she won two gold medals for Australia at the Auckland Commonwealth Games as a competitor in the Heptathalon.

4. Lee Patrick Flemming b. 28.9.1968 at Shepparton. Single as at 1991 and living at Homebush in New South Wales.

5. Timothy Paul Flemming b. 14.3.1970 at Shepparton, Victoria.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

J.B. 814

DEATHS in the District of MELBOURNE, in
Victoria, Registered by

ARTHUR PERGAN

No 814

1 No.	No 814
Description—	12th January, 1953, 30 Armstrong Street, Middle Park, City of South Melbourne, County of Bourke.
2 (1) When and where died	30 Armstrong Street, Middle Park, City of South Melbourne. William Edward FLEMING, Shopkeeper, Male, 61 years.
(2) Usual Place of Residence	
3 Name and Surname	
Occupation	
4 Sex and age	
5 (1) Cause of death	Coronary occlusion— 6 months, Arteriosclerosis— 2 years.
(2) Duration of last illness	
(3) Legally qualified medical practitioner by whom certified	Dr. W.R. Forster, 12th December, 1952.
(4) When he last saw deceased	
6 Name and surname of father and mother (maiden name, if known), with occupation	John Fleming, Amelia Fleming, maiden name unknown, Farmer.
7 Signature, description, and residence of informant	<i>P. Flemming</i> Authorized Agent, Victoria Street, Richmond.
8 (1) Signature of Registrar	<i>A. H. [Signature]</i>
(2) Date	22nd January, 1953, Melbourne.
(3) Where registered	
If burial registered—	
9 When and where buried	13th January, 1953, Melbourne General Cemetery, Carlton, G. Conley.
Undertaker by whom certified	
10 Name and religion of Minister, or names of witnesses of burial	R. Cook, R. Newder.
11 Where born, and how long in the Australian States, stating which	Nhill, Victoria, 58 years in Victoria.
If deceased was married—	
12 (1) Where	Melbourne, Victoria,
and	44 years,
(2) At what age	Bessie Florence Morgan, Married.
(3) To whom	
(4) Conjugal Condition at Date of Death	John, 15 years, Gerard, 14 years, Elaine, 9 years, Michael 7 years.
13 Issue in order of birth, the names and ages	



Jane Flemming, granddaughter of William and Bessie Flemming.

OTHER CHILDREN OF EDWARD KIMBERLEY AND ELLEN PEELER

Only information to hand, to date, is as follows:

3. Robert Kimberley b. 17.11.1862 Beechworth. Died 11.8.1929 Creswick, Victoria. Married Alice Crowage. Daughter, Myrtle Kimberley b. 1894 and married 20.2.1923 to Archibald Napier.
4. Alfred Edward Kimberley born and died 1864 Infant Castlemaine.
5. Frederick Kimberley b. 14.2.1865 Horsham. d. 27.2.1865.
7. Hannah Jane Kimberley (Janie) b. 8.7.1868 at Horsham. Died 7.2.1944 aged 76. She married George Pickford of Wonwondah, Victoria on 27.2.1889. Members of that family include - Mrs. S. Linton - Smith / Mrs. Crick / Mrs. George Plush and Mr. Hector Pickford.
8. Alice Maude Kimberley b. 13.6.1871 South Brighton, Victoria.
9. Thomas Henry Kimberley b. 28.10.1872 d. 28.3.1876 Horsham.
10. Charles Edward Kimberley b. 28.10.1874 Horsham. Died 27.5.1939 Bendigo, Victoria. Charles married Eliza Ramsey and they had at least one child, a son, named Charles Roy Kimberley b. 1908.
11. Edward Kimberley b. 20.9.1876 Horsham. Died 25.1.1922 at Brimpain, Victoria. Edward was married to Mary Emily McWhirter.

SOPHIA MATILDA KIMBERLEY

SOPHIA MATILDA KIMBERLEY, third daughter and fifth child of William Kimberley and Sarah (nee Stanfield) was born on the 8th of March 1826 at Bagdad, Tasmania. She was married at Antill Ponds on the 9th of March 1847 to JOHN WESTON LUTTRELL. He was the grandson of Dr. Edward Luttrell and his wife Martha Walter and he was 29 years of age when he married Sophia Matilda Kimberley.

John Luttrell's parents were Alfred and Ann Luttrell and he was a brother to Robert George Hungerford Luttrell, Emma Luttrell and Alfred Luttrell.

Sophia Matilda and John had ten children -

1. Amy Sarah b. 26.8.1848 Richmond d. 26.9.1878 Hobart
2. John Alexander b. 17.4.1850 Tee Tree d. 28.4.1872 Sorell
3. Louisa Sophia b. 4.4.1852 Brighton d. 26.9.1878 Hobart
4. Bertha Alfreda b. 25.4.1854 " d. 17.10.1878 "

5. Arthur Percy b. 14.7.1856 " d. 1898 N.S.W. Died 1898. He was married some time in 1882 to Teresa Landsbrought (b. 1854 d. 1903) they had four children -

Percy b. 1886) All born in New South Wales

Grace b. 1888)

Frederick b. 1891)

Frank b. 1894)

6. Edith Edwina b. 14.8.1858 Brighton Married 13.4.1899 to Robert Elliston

7. Sophia Helena b. 28.10.1859 Brighton d. 17.10.1878 Hobart

8. Adeline Sophia b. 13.7.1863 Brighton

9. Male child b. 21.1.1886 (d. Infant)

(All the deaths were noted as caused by "diphtheria")

10. Percival Wodehouse b. 23.1.1868 m. 15.2.1892 Frances Isobel Luttrell (b. 6.8.1868). He died 14.1.1923 Lindisfarne & Frances died 18.11.1960 at Cornelian Bay.

— AMELIA MARIA KIMBERLEY —

AMELIA MARIA KIMBERLEY, sixth child and fourth daughter of William Kimberley and Sarah (nee Stanfield) was born on the 18th of April 1829 and was married, at the age of 21 years, on the 20th of December 1850 at St.Marks Church of England, Deloraine, to THOMAS WILLIAM BRAMICH.

Thomas William Bramich was born 17.2.1828 and was the eldest son of William Bramich (b. 17.12.1798 d. 20.11.1861) and Marion Barth Johnstone (b. 1808 d. 1869). His parents were married at St.Johns Church, Launceston, on 16.11.1827.

Amelia Maria Kimberley was the first wife of Thomas William Bramich and they had ten children, 3 girls and 7 boys. Sadly, Amelia died just nine days after the birth of her last child (Alma Maria) and two days before her 45th birthday, on the 16th of April 1874. After her death Thomas then married Emma Mary Lancaster, by whom he had 3 sons and 1 daughter. Thomas's third wife, by whom he married on the 23.9.1891, was Mary Fitzpatrick, by whom he had one more son and another daughter - remarkable, when you consider that by 1891 Thomas William Bramich

was 63 years of age and must have fathered his last two children in quick succession, before he died in 1894.

Amelia Maria Kimberley and Thomas William Bramich's children were

1. Katherine Bramich b. 20.10.1851. Married 20.5.1871 George Bennett.

2. William Frederick Bramich b. 14.9.1853 at Westbury. Married Mary Addison. One of their sons was Frederick Bramich b. 4.3.1883 and he married Selina May Bonney.

3. Arthur Joseph Bramich b. 11.8.1855 at Westbury. Died 12.1.1867. Death recorded as "Arthur Thomas Bramich".

4. Emily Amelia Bramich b. 24.9.1857 at Deloraine. Married No.1. 26.2.1878 to Frank Walker (b.1855). Two children - Frank b. 15.7.1876 and Elsie Maude b. 10.12.1878.

Married No.2. James Best. Three children -

1. Percy Best (died as Infant)

2. James Clarence Best (d. Infant)

3. Emily Elizabeth Best b. 28.7.1886

Married James Darlow - 4 children:

Edward/ Ronald/ Alistair and then Alistair Coulter.

5. Ernest Bramich b. 10.2.1860. Not married.

6. Hubert Edwin Bramich b. 6.3.1862 Deloraine.

Married 1.8.1895 Annie Fitzpatrick.

7. Henry Bramich b. 10.5.1864.

Married 14.8.1889 Roda Maine/Mayne.

8. Leslie Berth Bramich b. 18.6.1867.

Married 5.1.1888 Ellen Jane Bennett.

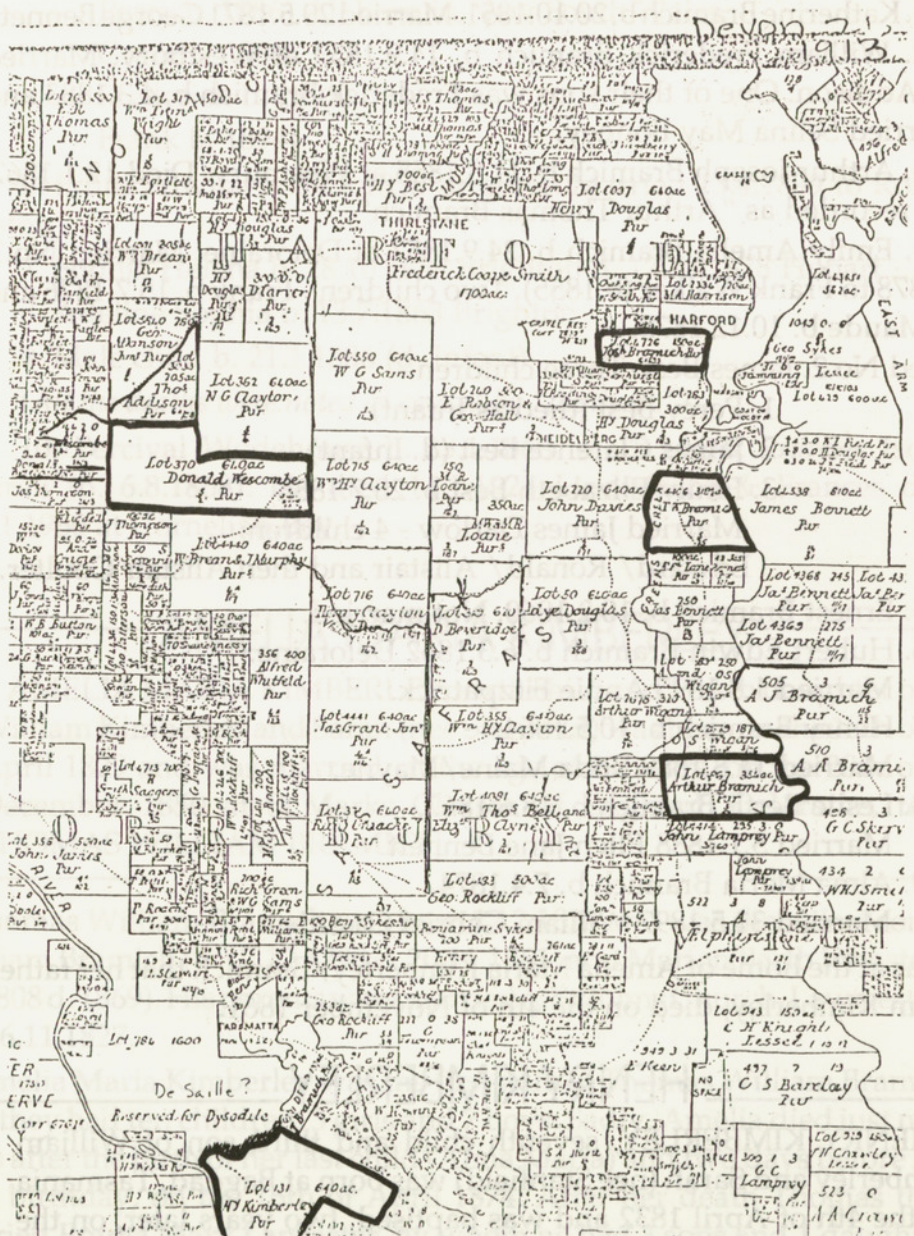
9. Alma Maria Bramich b. 7.4.1874.

Married 31.5.1897 William Gabriel Cassidy.

It was at the home of Amelia Maria Kimberley/Bramich that her father, William Kimberley, died on the 4th of November 1861.

HENRY KIMBERLEY

HENRY KIMBERLEY, seventh child and third son of William Kimberley and Sarah (nee Stanfield) was born at Bagdad, Tasmania on the 4th of April 1832 and was baptised, two years later, on the 19.2.1834 with his younger brother Frederick Theodore Kimberley and two of the daughters of Daniel Stanfield and Maria Kimberley - the girls were Alice and Emily Stanfield.



Henry Kimberley married **HARRIETT HATCHET** in Victoria some time in 1855. Henry had gone to Melbourne in 1852 aboard the 'William' - perhaps to the gold fields? He must, however, have returned to Tasmania after his marriage in 1855 as he was witness to his brother Frederick's marriage in 1858 to Jessie Bonney, and then in 1861 he was named as informant when his father William Kimberley died.

Harriett Hatchet Kimberley died at the age of 85 in Murrayville Victoria in 1919 (Vic. BD & M reference No. 14177). The name of her husband is recorded as "unknown" on the register.

No other information is known by me about Henry Kimberley, other than that in 1849, there was a Henry Kimberley of Oatlands shown as hiring Assigned Convicts on official records. As Henry's mother, Sarah Stanfield Kimberley, is buried at Oatlands, and as Henry would have been 16 years of age in 1849, it is reasonable to assume that he was doing a man's work, living at home, and in all probability taking full responsibility for the farm. His older brother, Edward, was by then married to Ellen Peeler with a family of his own and his other brother, William, had died in 1841, leaving Henry as the oldest son - in which case he would have been "hiring and firing" as is confirmed by the Convict Assignment Records.

JESSIE
BONNEY

C. 1841/2 - 1916

FREDERICK
THEODORE
KIMBERLEY

1833 - 1900

JESSIE
BONNEY

C. 1841/2 - 1916

Baptisms solemnized in the Parish of Clarence Hains in the County of Essex
in the Year 1834.

When Baptised.	When Born.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Name.		Abode.	Quality or Profession.
			Christian.	Surname.		
1834 5953 1 st February. ✓ o. 128	3 rd April 1832.	Alice	Daniel and Maria	Stanfield	Clarence Hains.	Farmer.
19 th February. ✓ o. 129 5954	19 November 1832.	Evelyn	Daniel and Maria	Stanfield	Clarence Hains.	Farmer
19 th February. ✓ o. 130 5955	4 th April 1832.	Henry	William and Sarah	Kimberly	Bagdad.	Farmer
19 th February. ✓ o. 131 5956	3 rd April 1833.	Frederic Theodore.	William and Sarah.	Kimberly	Bagdad.	Farmer.

When married, and where.	Name and name.	Age.	Sex.	Signature and Description of Parties.	Name of Clergyman, Officiating Minister, or Deputy Registrar.	When registered.	Signature of Deputy Registrar or Officiating Minister.
May 13 Barnsey	Frederick Kimberly Fanny Bromley	24 16	Male Female	Frederick Kimberly Fanny Bromley	Ed. P. Haines	May 13 1834	Ed. P. Haines

According to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Ch. of England by License by
This Marriage was solemnized between us } Frederick Kimberly }
Fanny Bromley }
(In the Presence of) Fanny Bromley }
(of us) Henry Kimberly } Minister.

FREDERICK THEODORE KIMBERLEY

FREDERICK THEODORE KIMBERLEY, fourth son and eighth (youngest) child of William Kimberley and Sarah (nee Stanfield) was born at Bagdad, Tasmania, on the 3rd of April 1833. He married JESSIE BONNEY, the fifth daughter and ninth child of Henry Atkins Bonney and Ann Lowe, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ann Bonney, Mersey, Tasmania on the 13th of May 1858. Six days later Jessie's mother was to die from influenza.

Frederick and Jessie Kimberley had ten children -

1. Alice Amelia	b. 19.12.1859 Sherwood	d. 25.7.1946
2. Marion	b. 11.5.1862 Latrobe	d.
3. Albert Eustace	b. 14.12.1864 Latrobe	d. 14.1.1946
4. Florence Louise	b. 26.2.1870 Latrobe	d. 1940
5. Augustus George	b. 4.7.1872 Don	d.
6. Letitia	b. 21.3.1876 Don	d. 15.11.1965
7. Ernest Atkins	b. 1.3.1867 Latrobe	d. 15.10.1945
8. Arthur Frederick	b. 20.5.1879 Don	d. 27.11.1954
9. Walter Henry	b. Mersey	d. 28.3.1949
10. Victoria Mabel	b. 26.2.1885 Mersey	d. 5.6.1962

Frederick Kimberley died on 16th April 1900 aged 67 years and is buried, with his wife Jessie Kimberley (nee Bonney) at Don Cemetery, Old Coast Road, Devonport. Jessie Kimberley died at the age of 69 years on 27th January 1916.

Ann Lowe's parents were James Lowe (b. circa 1797/8 U.K.) and Mary Stanley (b. 16.8.1792 Norfolk Island). Mary Stanley was the daughter of First Fleet Marine Private William Stanley who arrived aboard the "Sirius" in 1788 and convict Mary Anster who arrived aboard the "Lady Juliana" with the Second Fleet in 1790 - she had been convicted at the Warwick Assizes on 7.8.1787 and sentenced to 7 years for "robbing the shop of Mr. Stubbs".

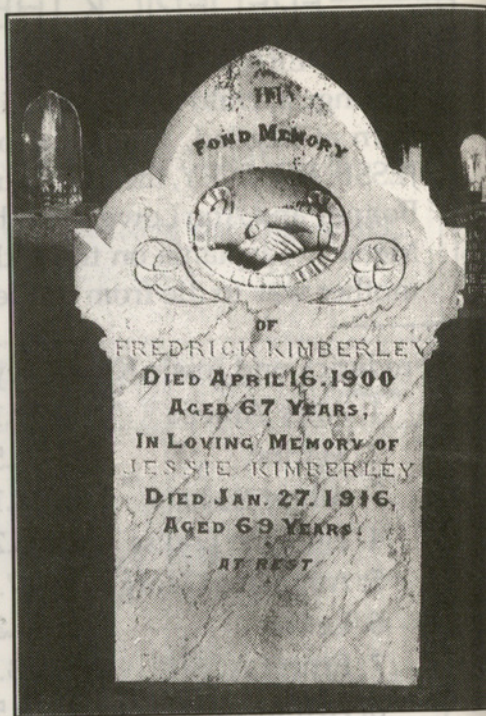
William Stanley and wife Mary Anster/Anstey arrived in V.D.L. with their son Joseph Stanley on the "Lady Nelson" in 1808 as first class settlers, leaving all his land cleared, a shingled, boarded and floored house and three thatched log outhouses at Norfolk Island, all valued at Twenty Pounds.

Mary Stanley was living with James Lowe when her parents departed, their marriage having been recorded at Norfolk Island 23.9.1805 by the Reverend Fulton.

It is thought, though no actual records have been found to prove this, that their daughter Ann Lowe was born at Norfolk Island some time between 1806/7. She was, however baptised with her sister Sarah Lowe at Hobart Town on 6th March 1809.

James Lowe, father of Ann Lowe (and grandfather of Jessie Bonney) was convicted at Surrey in April 1800 and sentenced to 7 years and transportation. He arrived on the "Minorca" 14.12.1801.

He is listed, with wife Mary and one child (Ann?) aboard the "Lady Nelson" in 1808, bound for VDL.



The grave of Frederick and Jessie Kimberley at Don Cemetery, Tasmania.

James Lowe and Mary Stanley had 5 children -

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ann | b. c. 1806/7 Norfolk Is. | d. 19.5.1858 |
| 2. Sarah | bap. 6.3.1809 Hobart | d. 1.9.1845 |
| 3. Richard Henry | bap. Dec. 1811 Hobart | d. |
| 4. Harriet | bap. 16.3.1813 | d. 20.3.1813 |
| 5. William | bap. Sep. 1814 | d. May 1835
(Murdered) |

Henry Atkins Bonney (b. July 8 1797 Sudbury. England) was the eldest son and second child of Joseph Bonney and Frances (nee Atkins) and he arrived, Free, aboard the "Duke of Wellington" on 20.2.1818.

Henry died, aged 57 years, on 19th August 1854. Records state that he was 53 years old at time of death (incorrect).

Joseph Bonney and Frances Atkins had nine children -

1. Elizabeth Bonney b. 1795 Sudbury (did not emigrate)
2. Henry Atkins Bonney b. 1797 Sudbury Died 19.8.1854 Tasmania.
3. John Atkins Bonney b. 1799 Sudbury. Died 17.1.1875. Arrived, steerage passenger, "Aguilar" 3.2.1824. Married - 1. Frances Collins, England 2. Caroline King (nee Bramich), Tasmania.
4. Joseph Bonney b. 19.8.1801 Sudbury d. 10.4.1861. Arrived "Friendship" 13.1.1818. Married 21.5.1827 Jessie Harvey.
5. Thomas Bonney b. 17.7.1805 Sudbury. Arrived "Duke of Wellington" 20.2.1818.
6. James Bonney b. 2.5.1808 Sudbury. Arrived "Duke of Wellington" 20.2.1818. Married Harriet Reeve.
7. Hannah Bonney b. 1811 Sudbury. Married 4.9.1827 Alexander Garsyde.
8. Christopher Bonney b. 30.5.1810 Sudbury. Arrived 20.2.1818 "Duke of Wellington". Married Mary Cassidy circa. 1842.
9. Child (*died, possibly as a result of miscarriage*)

Joseph Bonney died on 17.2.1826 at the given of 53 years at Tee Tree Brush after falling from a horse and is reputed to have been buried at St. Davids Church at Hobart. Frances Atkins Bonney died on 15th December 1840 age 61 years and is buried at St. Luke's Church of England Cemetery, Richmond, Tasmania.

I could find no further trace of Ann Sheridan (also known as Rose Sheridan/Sherrard) whom Joseph Bonney married illegally on 21st March 1816 and by whom he had two children -

1. Eleanor Bonney
b. 13.7.1816 d. 24.7.1816
2. Joseph Bonney b. 23.4.1818.



Jessie Kimberley (nee Bonney)
1841 - 1916

19/6

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF Hobart

Date Time (Place) Length of Residence in Colonies	Name and Surname Residence	Sex	Age	Rank or Profession Age at Marriage - As Soldier Last (Colonies) - Home (Colonies) - Home	Cause of Death Medical Attendant	Information Signature Description Residence	When Reported	Signature of Registrar
27 January 1916 General Hospital	James Sheridan	Male	18 years	5 Years 5 Months	Common of Bedstead Pulmonary disease Prof. C. Melly	H. Collington Windsor Launceston	16 January 1916 at J. Smith	

Born in Tasmania

I Certify that the above is a true copy from the Register Book of Deaths of the State of Tasmania, kept in pursuance of the Regulations of the State
Given at the Registrar General's Office, at Hobart, this 19th day of January 1916

a. 2, Section 23.

Registrar General
Signature
Initial Registrar General

These two children were certainly baptised with the surname of "Bonney" but as Ann Sheridan/Rose Sheridan/Rose Sherrard was a convict at the time, serving a 7 year sentence (convicted at Longford July 1812 - arrived 4.5.1814 per "Catherine") the children would have been listed in the colony's records under her surname and not that of the father, Joseph Bonney Snr.

I do wonder, however, what happened to her and her son Joseph after old Joseph Bonney's death in 1826. Joseph had moved in with her, out of the main house (so the story goes) when his legal Frances Atkins arrived (unexpectedly, it would appear, for him) in February of 1818 and just two months prior to the birth of Ann Sheridan's baby. There is a "Joseph Sherrard" shown as having 100 acres at Cabramatta NSW and another entry showing him as having the lease of 58 rods in the township of Sydney but whether this Joseph Sherrard was the son born to Joseph

Bonney on 23.4.1818 cannot be confirmed by me.

In regard to Joseph and Frances's second son, John Atkins Bonney, at St. Marks Church of England, Deloraine, Tasmania, there is a plaque erected at the gates, which reads....

"In memory of John Atkins Bonney, loving son of Joseph and Frances. John arrived in Van Diemens Land on the Aguilar in 1824 and was an early Deloraine Innkeeper, farmer and benefactor of this Church. Formerly of Sudbury in Suffolk, England, he died on 17th January 1875 aged 75 years. He rests in this Church".

John Atkins Bonney was the Licensee of the Deloraine Inn from 12th October 1836 to 30th September 1858. This Inn was next to 'Bonneys Inn' which he built in 1831 and which is presently a popular tourist attraction.

Henry Atkins Bonney, eldest son of Joseph and Frances Bonney, and Ann Lowe, had twelve children -

1. Joseph Atkins Bonney b. 28.7.1823. d. 4.1.1874.
Married Maria Flint.
2. Hannah Bonney b. 4.8.1825. d. 30.6.1866.
Married Joseph Tilley 19.7.1851.
3. Christopher Bonney b. 8.8.1827. d. 3.2.1908.
Married Sophia Dawson 11.9.1855.
4. Sarah Bonney b. 12.11.1829.
Married Thomas Roberts 22.10.1857.
5. Mary Ann Bonney b. 29.9.1832.
Married - James Bennett - 6.9.1852
6. Thomas Bonney b. November 1834. d. 6.1.1928.
Married Janet Barkleyman 28.3.1859. / "Bartleman"
7. Frances Bonney b. 15.12.1836. d. 14.8.1874.
Married Elias Boss 1857.
8. Martha Bonney b. circa 1838/9 Westbury.
Married Alexander Hamilton 27.4.1865.
9. Jessie Bonney b. circa 1841.42. d. 27.1.1916.
Married Frederick Theodore Kimberley 13.5.1858.
10. Richard Bonney b. 8.10.1845.
11. Ann Bonney b. 2.5.1849.
Married William Roberts Jones 10.4.1875.
12. Henry John Bonney b.
Married Ann Marriah Wiley 1870.

It is not my intention here to carry on with the history of the Bonney family as that will, I am sure, be the subject of a further study and at this juncture draws me ever further from my intended purpose of recording the "line of descent" of Edward Kimberley and Mary Cavanaugh.

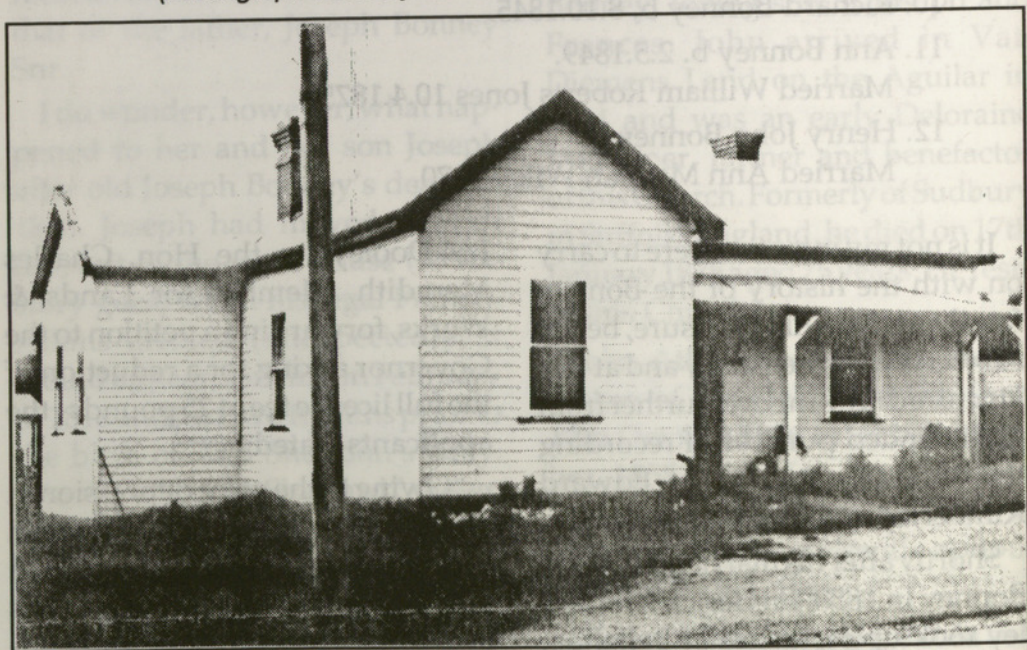
Shortly after his marriage to Jessie Bonney in 1858, Frederick Kimberley took up residence at Ballahoo, near Latrobe, where he kept a hotel. On 6.2.1873 Frederick wrote, with

J.M.Dooley, to the Hon. Charles Meredith, Member for Lands & Works, forwarding a petition to the Governor asking for a reduction of the full licence fee of 25 pounds - the applicants stated:

"Owing to the great depression in agricultural and other interests in this district, value of the licence had fallen to less than a moiety of its former amount and they were unable to carry on at the full licence fee."



*The Don Hotel, circa. 1880/82
(Photograph courtesy Devon Historical Society - Peter Sims)*



*The Don Hotel, as a residence, 1980.
(Frederick and Jessie Kimberley operated the Don Hotel as Licensees 1882/87)*

Whether or not this application was granted I do not know, but the text will certainly sound familiar to readers in this 1992 year of depressed economy and troubled times.

Frederick afterwards removed to the Don, when the family occupied the well known Don Hotel, where he held the licence between 1882 and 1887. A lovely sketch of the "Old Inn at the Don" was published in the "Weekly Courier" Newspaper in 1903. Most of the children of Frederick and Jessie Kimberley were, in fact, born whilst the couple were at the Don Hotel, it being both a hotel and a private residence for the family.

Recognising the possibilities of Devonport, Frederick and family purchased a site on The Esplanade, where "The family and Commercial Hotel" was built for them by Mr. Hiller in 1887. This Hotel was demolished in 1953 to make way for more modern urban development.

It has been said that Jessie Kimberley was the driving force behind the family and the operation of the "Family and Commercial Hotel", her husband taking little part in its day to day running. She was certainly well known and respected and part of an Obituary published in "The Weekly Courier" after her

death in 1916 reads....

"The deceased was of a most benevolent and charitable disposition, and her death will be deeply regretted by all classes."

The "History of Tasmania" by Leavitt, published 1888, speaks of Frederick Kimberley thusly, in part....

"Mr. Kimberley is a native of Tasmania. His father, Mr. Wm. Kimberley, was chief constable at Norfolk Island.

He afterwards settled at New Norfolk, Norfolk Plains. The first four-in-hand seen in Hobart was in 1831, being the property of Mr. W. Kimberley, who was then known as the King of Bagdad, in consequence of the extensive properties which he possessed in that district."

"Mr. Fred. Kimberley followed farming for eight or nine years in the vicinity of Latrobe, then removed to the River Don and leased the Don Hotel, also purchasing land, which he farmed. In 1887 he sold the Don property, purchasing an allotment in Forby township, upon which he built a hotel which is commodious and pleasantly situated immediately opposite the docks commanding a fine view of the Mersey River. Travellers and tourists will find the house supplied with every convenience and well worthy of liberal patronage."

An Obituary published after Frederick's death in 1900 reads....

"Our readers will regret to learn of the somewhat sudden, although not unexpected decease, of an old and respected resident of West Devonport, Mr. Frederick Kimberley, owner of Kimberley's Hotel on The Esplanade."

It goes on to say.....

"The deceased gentleman was 67 years of age, and was a native of the colony, as were his parents. He took no prominent part in public affairs, but always evinced a keen interest

in local politics, and his rectitude in business matters was generally recognised, no piece of writing, in any commercial transaction with the subject of his notice being unnecessary".

"Respected by all who had the privilege of being brought in contact with him" "habitués of Kimberley's Hotel will have pleasant recollections of chats over old times with he who is no more; in fact, for some time he may be said to have lived in the past and he had a fund of information which he was al-

❖ **KIMBERLEY'S** ❖
FAMILY + AND + COMMERCIAL
❖ **HOTEL**, ❖
ESPLANADE, WEST DEVONPORT
(OPPOSITE WHARVES).

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS,
WITH PRIVATE SUITES OF ROOMS AND PRIVATE ATTENDANCE
IF REQUIRED.

EVERY COMFORT OF A HOME.

Letters and Telegrams promptly attended to.

Advertisement for - "Kimberley's Family and Commercial Hotel", West Devonport.
Built 1887 - Destroyed 1953.

ways ready to retell to an interested listener, of the old days in this part of the colony."

The Commercial Hotel, it is reported "had a balcony with an unimpeded view of the Mersey River, from which it was fashionable to watch the arrival of ships berthing at the wharf

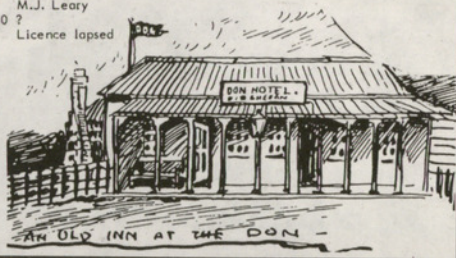
opposite, or view the popular aquatic events. The balcony also served as a bandstand for important occasions". (This extract is from "Devonport 1890" published by the Devon Historical Society in November 1990.

Hostelry seems to have run right through the various decades and branches of the Kimberley/Stanfield/Bonney families, as these families as listed below:

1. The Woodburn Inn, 1830 (Crown Inn) William Kimberley
2. The Crooked Billet, 1819 Richard Allwright (Stanfield family)
3. The Royal Oak, 1821 Thomas Ransom (Stanfield family)
4. Bonneys Inn, 1831 John Bonney
5. Deloraine Hotel, 1836 John Bonney
6. Ballahoo Hotel, 1836 Frederick Kimberley
7. The Native Youth Hotel Hannah Tilley (Bonney)
8. Don Hotel 1882/87 Fred & Jessie Kimberley
9. Family & Commercial Hotel Fred & Jessie Kimberley
10. The Lucas Hotel, Latrobe Tess Kimberley & Jack Lucas
11. The Kimberley Hotel, Sheffield -

and properly more that I have not listed.

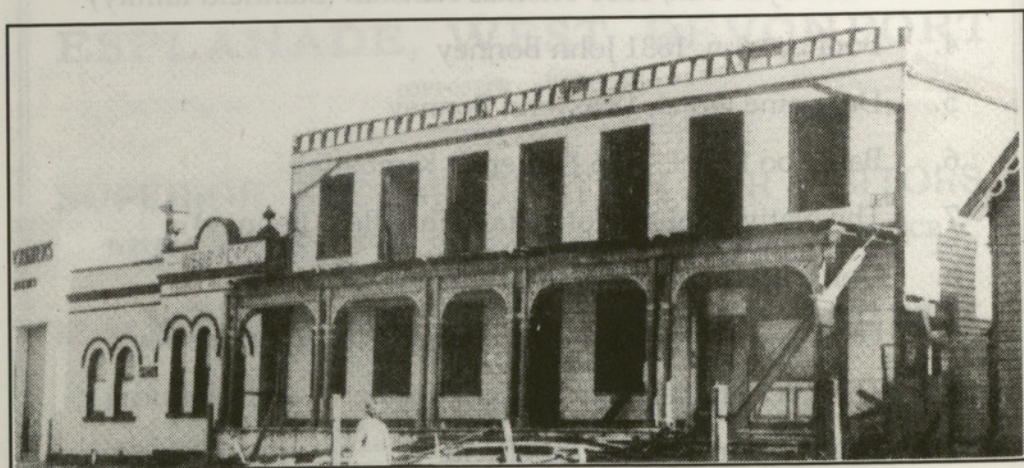
THE DON HOTEL		
1870	Built by	ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS
1871-79	George	Lapthorne
1880	Maria	Lapthorne
1881	Elvin	Atkinson
1881-82	Thomas	Scholes (Manning Dry.)
1882-87	Fred	Kimberley
1887-1901	Edwin	Cleaver
1901-02	Alice Grace	Cleaver
1902-04	Edward	Sheean
1904	Joseph Matthias	Alexander
1905	Burnt down (24 November)	
1906-07	J.F.	Oxley
1908-17	?	
1917	M.J.	Leary
1918-1930	?	
1931	Licence lapsed	



Sketch published in "Weekly Courier" - 1903



*Kimberley's Family & Commercial Hotel, Devonport
(Photo is copy print by Peter Sims courtesy Devonport Historical Society)*



One of Devonport's landmarks, Kimberley's Commercial Hotel, being demolished in May 1953 - to make way for a retail shopping complex.

Now as the paper writing referred to was
the context affected by almost total
ignorance and ignorance, I have taken
before me some interesting material.

Jessie Kimbrey

subscribed our names as attesting witnesses
J. R. Newry, Sols Deponport
Geo H Moon Clerk & Attorney Solicitor Deponport

ALICE AMELIA KIMBERLEY daughter and eldest child of Frederick Kimberley and Jessie (née Dorrey) was born December 1859 & on 30th September 1889 at the Old Congregational Church, she married THOMAS YAXLEY PARKER in the presence of George Parker and Marion Kimberley.

Alice Amelia Kimberley and Thomas Yaxley Parker had seven children 4 girls and 3 boys:

1. Madelene Parker b. d. 1911 Married Charles Archer Madelene and Charles Archer had only one child as Madelene died in her last year. Jessie, was only 2 years old. Jessie Archer was born on 28th October 1905 and was raised in the family home. She married and had 4 children.

Jessie Philpott is now 81 years old and lives at Devonport - a fine lady still active and still in the family home. When required.

2. Jack Parker b. d. 1903 at Sprent Tasmania.

Jack and Rose Parker lived at Launceston and at Launceston. A photograph published in the "Advocate" of 1903 shows them happily.

CHILDREN OF: FREDERICK & JESSIE KIMBERLEY

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BIRTH in the DISTRICT of *Port-Sauvage*

1876 BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT of S.H. 4 - 715

✓	March 2 nd 1876	Letter	George	Fredrick	Jessie Kimbrey	Farmer	Ellie Kimbrey	May 1 st 1876	B. H. Davis
445				Kimberly	Spencer B. May		Spencer		Rep. Rep.

BIRTHS in the DISTRICT of *Frank*RTI210257

File04

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— ALICE AMELIA KIMBERLEY —

ALICE AMELIA KIMBERLEY, daughter and eldest child of Frederick Kimberley and Jessie (nee Bonney) was born on 19th December 1859. On 30th September 1880, at the Don Congregational Church, she married THOMAS YAXLEY PARKER in the presence of George Parker and Marion Kimberley.

Alice Amelia Kimberley and Thomas Yaxley Parker had seven children, 4 girls and 3 boys:

1. Madelene Parker b. d. 1911 Married Charles Archer. Madelene and Charles Archer had only one child as Madelene died when her daughter, Jessie, was only two years old. Jessie Archer was born on 19th October 1909 and was raised by her Grandmother Alice Parker. Jessie Archer later married and became Mrs. Jessie Philpott.

Jessie Philpott is now 81 years old and lives at Devonport - a fine lady, still active and still playing the organ at the local Church when required.

2. Jack Parker. Married Rose Edwards on 6th May 1913 at Sprent, Tasmania.

Jack and Rose Parker lived at Don and at Leith and a photograph published in the "Advocate" on 8th May 1963 shows them happily



Head Stone of Thomas Parker & Dora Sarah Parker

celebrating their 50 years of marriage. They had three children:

(i) Madelene Parker b. 21.1.1914 Married 22.6.1957 at St. Patricks Cathedral, Melbourne, to Vincent Thomas Dyer (b. 26.1.1913). No children.

(ii) Gladys Parker b. 13.7.1915. Married c.1940 to George Lauder McCowan (d. 23.8.1989). Two children - John and Bruce McCowan.

(iii) Joyce Parker b. 4.6.1917. Married 26.11.1942 at Don Congregational Church to Douglas Hay (b. 20.9.1922). Five children - Granton/ Kerrie/ Guy/ Nigel/ Marasalk.

3. Florance Parker. Married Jack Conacher. They had 2 children -

(i) Thomas Clifford Conacher. Died 29.11.1988 at Devonport aged 83. Married to Beryl. Three children - Yvonne (India)/ Alvin (Tasmania)/ Roslyn (Victoria).

(ii) Alice Conacher b. 16.7.1911. Never married.

4. Beulah Parker. Married George Hays. Three children -

(i) Maisie Hays

(ii) Dorothy Hays

(iii) Allen Hays

5. Claude Parker. Married Dolly Page. Five children -

(i) Amy Parker

(ii) Ada Parker

(iii) Eric Parker

(iv) Beulah Parker

(v) George Parker

6. Arthur Parker. Married Kate Hardy. Two children -

(i) Joan Parker

(ii) Ira Parker

7. Dora Sarah Parker b. 1897. Died 16.7.1933. Dora Sarah Parker was single at the time of her death. She is buried in the same grave as her parents at the Don Cemetery, Tasmania.

Thomas Yaxley Parker is thought to have been a Grandson of Thomas and Maria Yaxley who, together with William and Mary Yaxley, were pioneers at Norfolk Creek, Tasmania.

Thomas Yaxley Parker's grandparents were John & Sarah Parker and Thomas & Maria Yaxley who arrived in Tasmania per the "Southern Eagle" from Country of Norfolk, England, on 27th August 1827. His parents, John Parker and Sarah Louise Yaxley, came with them.

It was Alice Amelia Kimberley/Parker who was listed at the Informant

on the Birth Registration Certificate of my father, Arthur Frederick Kimberley, in 1879 and I have no doubt that it was Alice, then aged 20, who would have done much to "mother" young Arthur in those early days whilst his parents, and hers, were busy with the Hotel.

MARION KIMBERLEY

MARION KIMBERLEY, second child and second daughter of Frederick Kimberley and Jessie (nee Bonney) was born on 11th May 1862 at Mersey, Tasmania and on 8th February 1883, at the age of 20 years, she married JOSEPH NORTHROP at the Congregational Church, River Don, in the presence of John and Hannah Northrop.

Marion Kimberley and Joseph Northrop had a large family, of whom the following children have been recorded -

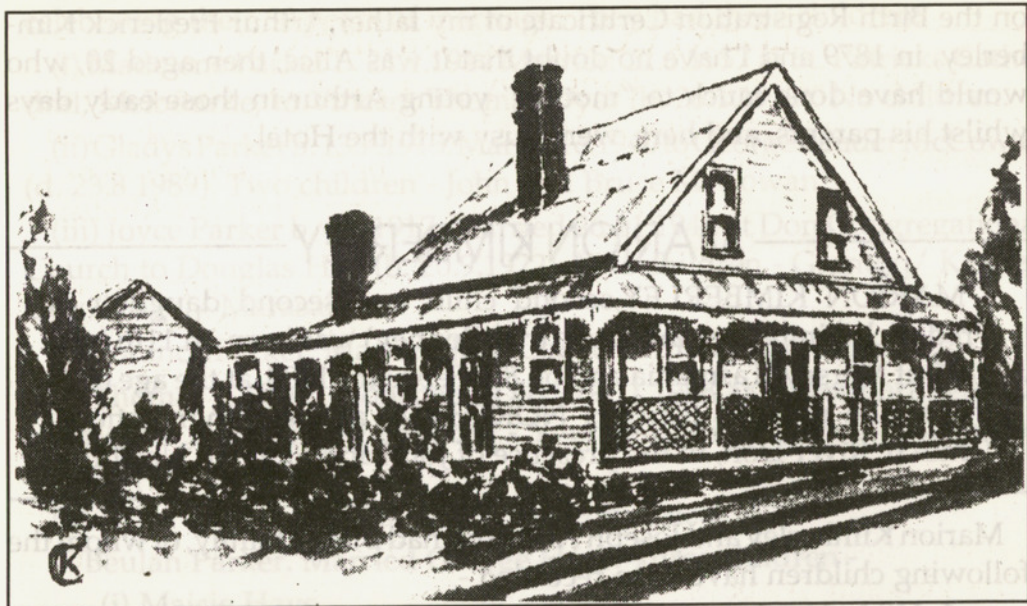
1. Hilda Northrop
2. Carl Reuben Northrop b. 21.7.1891 Emu Bay
3. Percy Northrop
4. Joseph Northrop b. 2.12.1885 Emu Bay
5. Harry Northrop
6. Vera Northrop
7. Lionel Northrop
8. Sylvia Northrop
9. Frederick Northrop

*As I am
unaware of
dates of birth -
except for Carl
'and Joseph - I
cannot confirm
the order in
which I have
listed these
children.*

Joan Mackrodt, a niece of Marion Northrop, remembers her Aunt as "being a very quiet, frail person".

Marion and Joseph lived in an attractive cottage in Ladbrooke street, Burnie, built by Joseph in 1881. He was Burnie's pioneer Road & General Contractor and was under contract to the Emu Bay Road Trust. In fact, Joseph Northrop was responsible for the forming and metalling of the leading roads and streets in and around Burnie. His other interests were farming and horse dealing with West Coast purchasers.

In 1988 "The Advocate" invited schools in the Burnie district to submit pictures and stories to commemorate the Queen's visit and Burnie City status and young Melinda Whitbread of Grade 8 of the Action Primary School drew "The Northrop Cottage - built in 1882 in Ladbrooke Street,



Photocopy of a Watercolour illustrated by the author in her book "Early Houses of the North West Coast of Tasmania" - by Kathleen Cocker - Published 1973 by G.H. Stancombe of Glendessary, Western Junction and sponsored by The National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)

now demolished" which was published amongst some of the "outstanding contributions".

Margaret Northrop Geard, a Granddaughter of Marion and Joseph Northrop, is an accomplished soprano, whose career has taken her across the world and into the limelight in many famous halls and cathedrals. In 1988 Margaret is reported to have given a special performance at the Burnie Baptist Church, with Helen Jones' New City Voices. She is a director of The Singers' Workshop in New York and conducts various workshops, seminars and private lessons.

Vera Northrop, Marion and Joseph's daughter, married Tom Holyman of the famous Tasmanian Holyman Shipping family.

ALBERT EUSTACE KIMBERLEY

ALBERT EUSTACE KIMBERLEY, third child and eldest son of Frederick Theodore Kimberley and Jessie (nee bonney) was born on 14th December 1864. At the time of Albert's birth his father's place of residence and occupation was recorded as being "Frederick Kimberley, Farmer, North Latrobe".

On 8th March, 1888, at the Don Congregational Church, Albert Eustace Kimberley married young CAROLINE FLANNERY, in the presence of John Northrop and Clara Rowlands. Caroline was only 17 years of age at the time of her marriage. John Northrop was the father of Joseph Northrop who had married Albert's sister, Marion Kimberley, in 1883.

Albert Eustace Kimberley and Caroline Flannery had eight children, three girls and five boys -

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Harry Hedley Kimberley | b. 1.11.1888 | d. 19.2.1889 |
| 2. Child b. d. Infant | | |
| 3. Amy Louise Kimberley | b. 16.12.1890 | d. 12.9.1908 |
| 4. Albert Sylvester Kimberley | b. 27.9.1891 | d. 30.3.1960 |
| 5. Charles Alfred Kimberley | b. 12.9.1893 | d. January 1918. |
| 6. Ralph Frederick Kimberley | b. 10.6.1895 | d. 20.4.1970 |
| Married Janet Alice Manning. | | |
| 7. Nellie Alma Kimberley | b. c. 1908/9. | |
| Married Francis Kelly. | | |
| 8. Irene May Kimberley | b. 31.7.1913. | |
| Married 1938 David Faulkner Eastman. | | |

Poor Caroline Flannery certainly had a lot happening to her between 1888 and 1889. At only 17 she was married and by the end of that same year her first child had been born. Then, in February of 1889 the infant Harry Hedley Kimberley died. Five months later, on 20th July 1889, her mother, Sarah Flannery, died at the early age of 42 years as a result of consumption. And, between that date, and the birth Amy Louisa Kimberley on 16th December 1890, Caroline had given birth to, and lost, a second child.

Albert Eustace Kimberley was, according to his daughter Irene Eastman, a strong man and he had been well enough to have been working his fields not many months prior to his death on 14th January 1946. Albert died at his home, at the age of 82 years.

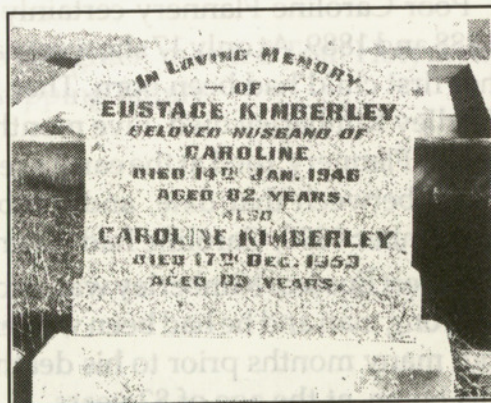


Albert Eustace Kimberley.



*Caroline Kimberley (nee Flannery)
& her daughter Nellie Alma Kelly
(nee Kimberley).*

RIGHT: The grave of Albert Eustace Kimberley and his wife Caroline (nee Flannery) - located at Don Congregational Cemetery., Tas. Old Coast Road Devonport, adjacent to Steel Works.



Caroline Flannery Kimberley survived Albert for another thirteen years, finally succumbing to a stroke which led to her death, at the home of her daughter Irene Eastman, who had been nursing her, on 17th December 1959. Caroline was 88 years of age when she died.

Late in 1896 Albert Eustace and his brother Ernest Atkins Kimberley layed down a cycling track at Devonport Oval at a contracted price of 85 pound 13 and 10 shillings. On 24th May 1897 the West Devonport Recreation Ground was formally opened by Mr. Henry Hector McFie, following which the first bicycle sports were held at Devonport Oval. The Kimberley family at the time shared a keen interest in cycling. Joan Mackrodt, daughter of Albert's sister, Letitia (Tess) Kimberley, married Lloyd George Mackrodt who, in 1936, won the Latrobe Wheel Race, a Race which had been founded in 1896 by Letitia and her husband Jack Wood.

Amy Louisa Kimberley b. 16.12.1890 died suddenly and tragically at the early age of 18 and a half years. An Obituary reads, in part....

"The news was doubted at first, as it was only on Thursday afternoon that Miss Kimberley was about the town, in her normal good health and spirits. Later on in the evening, she complained of feeling unwell and, although medical advice was sought, her condition became serious, and at about four o'clock on Saturday morning she passed away. The cause of death was peritonitis."

Albert Sylvester Kimberley b. 27.9.1891 died 30.3.1960 and is buried, with his wife Hay Devar (Haysie) nee Weeding, at Don General Cemetery. Haysie Kimberley died on 16.2.1966.

Charles Alfred Kimberley b. 12.9.1893 was killed in France during the First World War at the age of 24 years. His name is inscribed below that of his sister Amy Louisa Kimberley on her tombstone at Don Cemetery, Tasmania.

Nellie Alma Kimberley b. circa 1908/9 married Francis Kelly. He was, for some time, Stationmaster at the Township of Kimberley - this township was originally named after Nellie's Great Grandfather William Kimberley because of his feat of being the first white man to successfully ford the Mersey River with his herd of sheep in 1819. The actual crossing became known as Kimberley's Ford.

Irene May Kimberley b. 31.7.1913 is the youngest and only surviving child of Albert and Caroline Kimberley. In 1938 she married David Faulkner Eastman, who sadly, passed away in 1971.



Irene May Kimberley (1933)



Ralph Frederick Kimberley.

November 1 st 1888	Harry Hedley	male	Albert Lucinda Kimberley	Caroline Kimberley formerly Flannery	Labourer	Caroline Kimberley Mother Formby	December 1888
----------------------------------	--------------	------	-----------------------------	---	----------	--	------------------

27 th September 1897	Albert Seymour	Boy	Albert Eustace Kimberley	Caroline Kimberley formerly Flannery	Labourer	Marion Evelyn Trist Kimberley	December
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September 12 th 1893	Charles Alfred	Boy	Eustace Kimberley	Caroline Kimberley (formerly Flannery)			
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10 th June 1895	Ralph Frederick	Boy	Eustace Kimberley	Caroline Kimberley (formerly Flannery)			
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Births registered at Ulverstone - some of the children of Albert Eustace Kimberley and Caroline (nee Flannery)

Irene and David had three children, two boys and one little girl -

1. Carol Eastman, who survived only a few hours after her birth.
2. Phillip David Eastman b. 9.2.1943.

Phillip is unmarried and lives with his mother, Irene Eastman at Devonport and is great comfort to her.

3. John David Eastman b. 1939. John is divorced from his marriage to Wendy Page. The couple had four children, one boy and three girls -

i) Michelle Eastman.

ii) Stephanie Eastman.

Married John Jaworanski. John is of Polish origin.

iii) Jacqueline Eastman. Married Paul Barry on 25.11.1989.

iv) Timothy William Eastman.

Irene corresponds regularly with me and has often been kind enough to send some interesting newspaper articles about our Kimberley family. I am also indebted to Irene for making available photographs of her parents, and other pictures as well, all of which have helped to make the gathering of the various family histories just that much more interesting.



Pictures above: ERNEST ATKINS KIMBERLEY and his wife FANNY FLORENCE KIMBERLEY (nee SMITH) and left is the headstone of their Grave, located at ULVERSTONE GENERAL CEMETERY, Tasmania.

— ERNEST ATKINS KIMBERLEY —

ERNEST ATKINS KIMBERLEY, fourth child and second son of Frederick Kimberley and Jessie (nee Bonney) was born at Latrobe, Tasmania, on 1st March 1867. At the age of 30 years he married FANNIE FLORENCE SMITH on 22nd September 1897 at the Presbyterian Church at Barrington, Tasmania in the presence of Edward Cole and Susan Ada Smith.

Fannie Florence Smith (Fanny Smith) was 23 years of age and a dressmaker at the time of her marriage to Ernest Kimberley and was the daughter of Charles Smith, Farmer of Barrington, and Susan Smith (nee Vincent). (A strange coincidence here! My sister Bonney Savill's only daughter was named Susan and she married a young man by the name of Vincent!).

Ernest gave his age last birthday as being 27 years at the time of his wedding to Fanny Smith, when he was, in fact, thirty. "Mistaking" ages seems to have been a failing of the Kimberley boys. My own father seemed to have some sort of magic elixir for the only time I ever saw a correct date of birth for him was on his actual birth certificate. Each time he filled in an official form after that date he seems to have grown younger, and by the time I was born in 1932 my father had somehow managed to crib six whole years. If he had lived longer, who knows, he may have managed another six in the following years.

Ernest and Fanny Kimberley had four children -

1. Ruby Kimberley b. 19.2.1901, Don, Tasmania Died 1984.
2. Archibald Kimberley b. Ramorney, Sheffield.
Died circa 1960 King Island, Tasmania.
3. Keith Edward Kimberley b. 12.2.1905 Sheffield. Died 1976.
4. Frederick Charles Kimberley b. 17.6.1903. Died circa 1961.

Ernest Atkins Kimberley died on 15th October 1945 aged 78 years and is buried, with his wife Fanny Florence Kimberley, who died on 27th August 1953 at the age of 80 years, at Ulverstone General Cemetery, Tasmania.

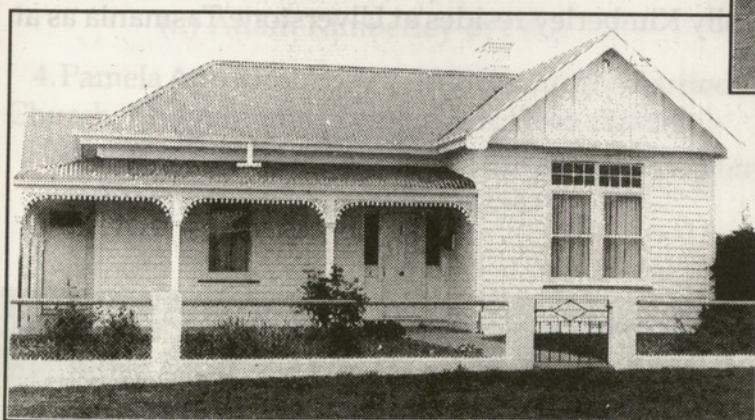
Ernest and Fanny spent much of their life in a comfortable weatherboard cottage in Germaine Street at Ulverstone. And the house, today, still looks as neat as it must have done then.



Right: Keith
Edward
Kimberley.



Ernest Atkins Kimberley - as a young
man.



Left: 15 Germaine
Street, Ulverstone,
Tas. (as at Dec.
1988) The home in
which Ernest
Kimberley and his
wife Fanny Florence
(nee Smith) lived
whilst in Tas.

ARCHIBALD (ARCH) KIMBERLEY born, possibly circa 1913, at Sheffield, youngest son of Ernest and Fanny Kimberley, was an ex-soldier, a Rat of Tobruk and Military Medal Winner and lived, for the latter part of his life, at King Island. Prior to moving to King Is.

Arch Kimberley had helped in the construction of the mining town of Mary Kathleen in the north-west of Queensland for Rio Tinto.

Whilst at King Island. Arch Kimberley purchased the small ship "Willwatch" - she went down in the Bass Strait with the loss of life of the entire crew. More concerned with the loss of his crew than his ship, when the official search was called off Arch personally instigated a search by chartered aircraft for three days, hoping that the crew of his ship might be alive.

Arch Kimberley also owned the "Davara" and was said to be responsible for pegging freight costs to the Island's people.

He was known as a knowledgeable man with a high moral code and was a good friend to those who knew him. After his death some time in 1960 the estate at King Island was wound up in favour of his wife Polly and the trading business closed.

It is believed that Polly Kimberley resides at Ulverstone Tasmania as at 1992.

KEITH EDWARD KIMBERLEY b. 12.2.1905 at Sheffield, the second son of Ernest and Fanny Kimberley, married ANNIE CATHERINE O'NEILL in 1928 and they had four children, 2 girls and 2 boys. Annie O'Neill was one of twins born to David and Elizabeth O'Neill at Gunns Plains on 13th September 1906. She died at Bentleigh, Victoria, on 20th November 1971.

Keith Kimberley died at Cheltenham on 23rd January 1976. Both Keith and Annie were cremated at Springvale, Victoria.

Children of Keith and Annie Kimberley are -

1. Shirley Florence Rivers Kimberley b. 18.11.1928 Ulverstone. Married

1957 at Benthleigh to Erik Bjornson. His family came from Sweden. They have two daughters -

(i) Maree Ann Bjornson b. 1959

(ii) Susanne Bjornson b. 1963

2. Donald Keith Kimberley b. 1931 Devonport. Married 1958 at St. Pauls Catholic Church, Benthleigh, to Grace Hewitt. They have four children -

(i) Trevor John Kimberley b. 1958. Married Kerry Ann in 1984. They have a son, Joel Daniel Kimberley, born 1986.

(ii) Shane Anthony Kimberley b. 1960 Moorabin, Victoria.

(iii) Sheila Michelle Kimberley b. 1962. Married Brian Hodder in 1981. Two children -

a) Carly Ann Hodder b. 1983

b) Luke Brian Hodder b. 1985

(iv) Leigh Donald Kimberley b. 1968.

3. David Ernest Kimberley b. 16.9.1946 Benthleigh, Victoria. Married 1971 at Methodist Church, Benthleigh, to Joan Arnet. Two children -

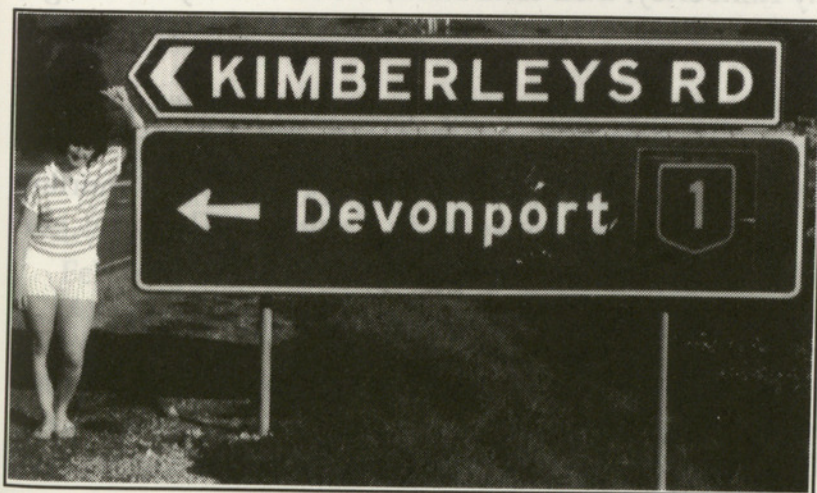
(i) Travis Kimberley b. 1973

(ii) Adam Kimberley b. 1977

4. Pamela Ann Kimberley b. 1948 Benthleigh. Married 1966 at St. Katherine's Church, Moorabbin to Terry Allen. Two children -

(i) Lisa Maree Allen b. 1968 Mordialloc Married 1988 to Wayne.

(ii) Debbie Sue Allen b. 1973.



Left: Pamela Ann Allen (nee Kimberley) - granddaughter of Ernest and Fanny Kimberley - standing at the sign for "Kimberleys Road" leading into Ulverstone (taken 1988).

The history of the Tasmanian O'Neills, and consequently the family of Keith Edward Kimberley, is covered by the "O'Neill Family History" of that name produced by the Rev. Alan W. Lock, Shirley Bjornson's uncle, in 1988. It is a fine book and a great deal of effort by all the family must have gone into its production.

I would, however, just like to give a brief resume, mostly taken from that book, about Keith Kimberley, son of Ernest and Fanny Kimberley and Great Great Grandson of Edward and Mary Kimberley.



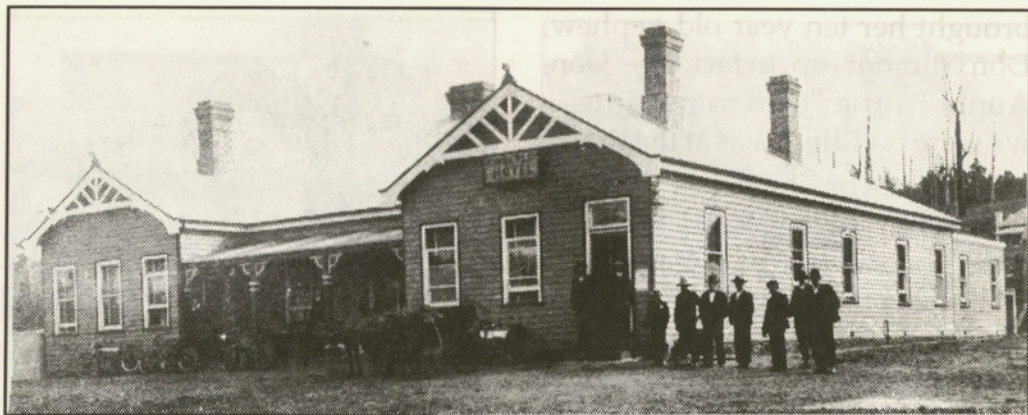
Children of Keith Edward & Annie Kimberley (Grandchildren of Ernest and Fanny Kimberley) L to R. Pamela Ann, David Ernest, Shirley Florence, Donald Keith

Keith Kimberley was a natural mechanic and spent a lot of his spare time re-building old lawn mowers and was a keen gardener. Like my own son, Ben Kimberley in Western Australia, Keith's backyard apparently always contained fruit trees, vegetables, a bird or two (chickens perhaps?) and a host of other people's children. He was also a keen accordin player and delighted in performing on this instrument at private homes and at public functions. Yes, I can see a lot of my Ben in Keith Kimberley - and I can see a lot of Uncle Harry Kimberley in them both.

I would like thank Shirley Bjornson for providing the photographs of Ernest and Fanny Kimberley, their tombstone, the Kimberley Road sign, and the home at Ulverstone, as well as for her continuing friendship and correspondence.

I would also like to include a picture of the "Kimberley Hotel" which was located Sheffield, Tasmania. The photograph was taken around 1905 and is part of a collection by early Tasmanian photographer Stephen Spurling presently housed at the Kentish Museum in Tasmania. The print was purchased by me from the "Burnie Advocate" newspaper.

Ernest Atkins Kimberley and his family are known to have lived at Sheffield, at least between 1901 and 1905, prior to moving to Ulverstone, and it is more than likely that Ernest was the licensee of this "Kimberley Hotel".



The Kimberley Hotel circa. 1905 Sheffield, Tasmania.

FREDERICK CHARLES KIMBERLEY, youngest child of Ernest and Fanny Kimberley was born 1903 and married **MARY EVELYN CARTER**. I do not know very much about Frederick, except that he and Mary named their son Frederick also -

Frederick Andrew Ernest Kimberley b. He and his wife had four children -

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Brian Thomas Kimberley | born 1950 |
| 2. Susan Alma Kimberley | b. 1952 |
| 3. Gary Raymond Kimberley | b. 1956 |
| 4. Frederick Thomas Kimberley | b. 1962 |

FLORENCE MATILDA KIMBERLEY

FLORENCE MATILDA KIMBERLEY, fifth child and third daughter of Frederick Kimberley and Jessie (nee Bonney) was born on 28th February 1870 and died some time in 1940. She was married to John Woods. There were no children from the marriage.

Florence Matilda Kimberley was affectionally known as "Florrie" and when her brother-in-law, Charles Gilmour, died as a result of wounds he had suffered during World War 1, Florrie took over and practically

brought her ten year old nephew, Don Gilmour, up. In fact, says Don, Auntie Florrie "died in my arms - we were podding peas at the time".

(Note that on Florence's birth certificate she is registered as "Florence Louisa" but in her mother's Will she is referred to as "Florence Matilda" - I do not know which is correct but would have to assume that "Matilda" may be right as surely Jessie Kimberley would have given her own daughter her correct name when making out her last Will and Testament?).

Harry Kimberley, the youngest brother of Florrie, was unmarried and lived in a large wooden caravan on the Wood's property, growing wonderful vegetables to pay for his rent.



Florence Matilda Kimberley

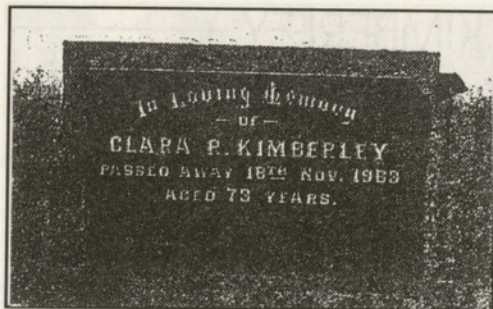
Don Gilmour further reminisces, in a letter to my sister....

"At her (Florrie's) funeral all her big brothers attended, great big men that I had never met before. One of my memories of that occasion was to listen to these real bushmen describing how they carted out the spuds and timber on their ox drays, making the roads through the bush as they went - I can remember my mother (Tess Kimberley) saying to me, son, these are the real men of Tasmania, your uncles".

I would think that the "great big men" may have been Albert, Augustus and Ernest Kimberley but my own father, Arthur Kimberley, could never in a million years have been given that description. Like his brother Harry, he was a smaller-built man, about 5-ft 7 inches tall and weighing, at the most about ten stone or possibly less.

John Wood's brother, Harry Wood, was the eldest son and was born at Formby in 1861. Harry married Susannah Holyman, only daughter of Captain William Holyman and Mary Sayer and they had eight children.

John Wood and his brother Harry were ship builders and John had an Ironmongers Shop next to the Palace Hotel in Rooke Street, Devonport.



Tombstone of Clara Kimberley (nee Lucas) Wife of Augustus George Kimberley. Located Burnie Cemetery, Tas



Tombstone of Jack Frederick Kimberley, son of Clara and Augustus Kimberley. Also located at Burnie Cemetery, Tas.

—AUGUSTUS GEORGE KIMBERLEY—

AUGUSTUS GEORGE KIMBERLEY, sixth child and third son of Frederick Kimberley and Jessie (nee Bonney) was born on 3rd July 1872 at Latrobe, Tasmania. On 1st June 1899 at the residence of Joseph Northrop, his brother-in-law, and according to the Rites of the Methodist Church, Augustus married CLARA LUCAS. She was 20 years old, came from Sommerset in Tasmania, and was the daughter of James Lucas and Emmyle (nee Hill).

Gus and Clara Kimberley had two children of whom I am aware -

1. Jack Frederick Kimberley b. circa 1901.

He died on 24th February 1960 and is buried at Burnie Cemetery.

2. Bryda Kimberley. I know nothing of Bryda except that it is believed she was married to a gentleman by the name of Bert Hiller, by whom she had several children and as at 1988 was thought to be residing in Victoria.

Clara Lucas Kimberley died on 18th November 1963 at the age of 83 years and is buried at Burnie Cemetery, Tasmania.

There is no mention on her tombstone of her husband Augustus (Gus) George Kimberley and I can only assume that he was buried elsewhere as, on their son Jack's tombstone, are the words -

"Loving son of Clara and the late Augustus Kimberley"

which should indicate that Gus Kimberley pre-deceased both his son and his wife.

LETITIA LOUISE KIMBERLEY

LETITIA LOUISE (TESS) KIMBERLEY, seventh child and fourth daughter of Frederick Kimberley and Jessie (nee Bonney) was born on 21st March 1876 at Don and married JOHN THOMAS (JACK) LUCAS on 6th July 1904 at St. Pauls Church, East Devonport. Tess Kimberley died on 15th November 1965.

John Thomas (Jack) Lucas was born on 24th June 1878, the fifth son of W.R. Lucas of Latrobe. He died on 19th May 1938 at Camberwell in Victoria.

Tess and Jack Lucas had two children -

- 1) Kenneth Maxwell Lucas b. 4.8.1905 d. 11.9.1974.

Married Vera Stobaus. One child -

John Lucas born 14.4.1934. Married Pam Bruce approx. 1964. There were two children from this marriage -

- a) Christiana Lucas b. 30th May 1968 Married Greg Denton
 - b) Simon Kimberley Lucas b. 10th September 1969
2. Joan Florence Lucas b. 18.7.1918. Married 29.3.1941 Lloyd George Mackrodt (b. 12.6.1917). There were two children -

- a) Suzanne Elizabeth Mackrodt b. 2.11.1945. Married John Pace. The marriage was not successful and the couple subsequently divorced.

- b) Anthony Lucas b. 3.6.1947. As at 1992 Tony Lucas is single and lives at Ascot Vale, Victoria. Joan and Lloyd Mackrodt live at Footscray, Victoria, where Lloyd tends his magnificent display of prize orchids and still maintains a keen interest in the sport of wheel racing. In 1963 Lloyd Mackrodt was the winner of the Latrobe Wheel Race. This race was originally founded by Joan's father, Jack Lucas, in 1896.

Jack and Tess Lucas owned the Lucas Hotel at Latrobe and although the hotel was sold in 1952 it still retains the old family name and, as the "Lucas Hotel", is classified as a National Trust Building.

Joan Mackrodt told me when the Commercial Hotel opposite the wharf's at Devonport had to be sold when her Grandmother Jessie Kimberley (who had been the licensee of the Hotel) passed away, Tess's husband, Jack Lucas, bought the Hotel for his wife because it had been her old home. She sold it in 1939 to the Richmond Brewery but, sadly, it was demolished in 1953 to make way for more modern buildings.

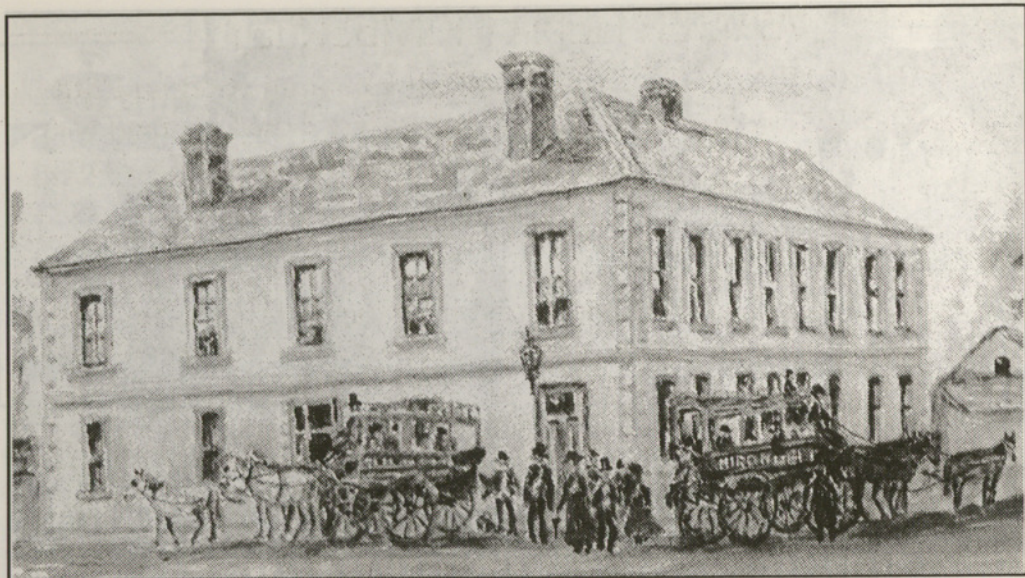


Above: Letitia (Tess) Kimberley shown far right at October 1899 Plain & Fancy Dress Ball at Devonport.

Tess is dressed as "Westralia" in a cardinal and jade blue, richly embroidered gown with gold trimmings and jewels. Her hat is of cardinal satin trimmed with gold ornaments and cream plumes. (Photo courtesy Devon Historical Society)



Letitia Lucas (nee Kimberley) and husband John Thomas (Jack) Lucas - taken 1938



The Lucas Hotel - Built 1876. Licence transferred to Wm. Lucas 1886. Jack Lucas, husband of Letitia (Tess) Kimberley was 5th son of Wm. Lucas



Right: Joan Mackrodt (seated front left) - daughter of Jack Lucas and Tess Kimberley. Also seated is Joan's daughter Suzanne. Back row, middle, is Lloyd Mackrodt, Joan's husband) and to the right of him, the couple's son, Anthony Lucas.

WALTER HENRY KIMBERLEY

WALTER HENRY (HARRY) KIMBERLEY, ninth child and fifth (youngest) son of Frederick Kimberley and Jessie (nee Bonney) was born approximately 1880/81 and died on 28th March 1949. Harry Kimberley is buried at Devonport Cemetery, Tasmania.

It was said that the reason Harry never married was that he was heartbroken when his girl friend died, but that is pure conjecture. There is, however, a tombstone at Devonport Cemetery, which bears the following inscription -

*"In loving memory of Betty Saville,
died 27 March 1946, age 48.
Erected by Harry Kimberley"*

Harry Kimberley was a small-framed man but was a star wing footballer as well as a professional house painter in his youth and there is said to be a photograph of Harry at the Devonport Football Club. He lived in a large wooden caravan on his sister Florrie's property and, as his nephew Don Gilmour was there a lot of the time with his Auntie Florrie, Harry managed according to Don, to teach him quite a lot of life and, although he was acknowledged to like his drink at times he seems to have been an amiable man.

I well remember my father, Arthur Kimberley, crying bitterly when he got the news at Leichhardt that day in 1949 that Harry had died as he and Harry had been close in their young days. My sister, Bonney, met Uncle Harry when she went with my father to Tasmania in 1947 but I was sitting for my final exams at school that year and did not accompany them. How I wish now that I had!

From the pictures of my father and Harry standing together, they appear to be of similar build and stance and have that "Kimberley" smile that never quite reveals the teeth and the deep lines from the nose on either side of the mouth. A photo of their Great Uncle John Bonney reveals similar characteristics, so perhaps these two boys were of the "Bonney" line whereas the older, bigger, brothers may well have inherited more of the "Kimberley" framework.



Above: Walter Henry (Harry) Kimberley as a youth - at Devonport Grammar School.

Left: Harry Kimberley (at right) in later years with his older brother Arthur Kimberley taken some time in 1947

VICTORIA MABEL KIMBERLEY

VICTORIA MABEL KIMBERLEY, tenth (youngest) child and fifth daughter of Frederick Theodore Kimberley and Jessie (nee Bonney) was born on 26th February 1885 and died on 5th June 1962. Victoria Mabel, or "Vic" as she was known, was married to CHARLES GILMOUR.

Charles had a very distinguished military career, rising to the rank of Wing Commander in the 1914-18 War. He travelled to England and joined the Royal Naval Flying Corp, the forerunner of the R.A.F. seeing service in the skies over Gallipoli, where, at one stage, he was shot down and spent 48 hours afloat hanging onto his plane fuselage. He was awarded the Greek Order of the Redeemer and the Greek Military Cross. Later he was transferred to the Western Front where his Wing concentrated on bombing enemy installations. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (the naval version as he was still technically attached to the navy). He was

again wounded. In 1939 he was called up within 48 hours of war, being declared to take charge of all airforce personnel and air facilities, e.g. aerodromes in Tasmania - the stress of mobilising these facilities and co-ordinating some Victorian facilities told on his health and he died on 9th April 1940.

Charles and Vic had two sons -

1. Charles William b. 1920 d. 1985. Married Gaye in Adelaide in 1944,



Left: Victoria Mabel Kimberley, wife of Charles Gilmour walking with her niece Bonney Kimberley (daughter of Arthur and Laurel Kimberley) - 1947

Below: Wedding photograph of Don Gilmour and wife Betty. Don is the son of Vic and Charles Gilmour.



where they resided. She died in 1988. Charles was a Company Secretary / Accountant. He and Gaye had two children:

(a) Pauline, who died giving birth to her fifth child.

(b) Douglas, who married Marie.

They have one son and two daughters.

2. Donald John b. 1927. Married Betty Margaret Davies on the 2nd of February 1952. Don was a Company Sales Manager and is now retired, but still occupied as a Free Lance Journalist. Don and Betty have 3 children:

(a) Rosemary Suzanne b. 1954 and a Nursing Sister by profession. She is married to Roger Charles McKenzie and has two daughters-

Kathryn born 1978 / Clair born 1981.

(b) Charles Waldron b. 1958 is a Sales Director.

He is married to Peta Mary and they have two sons -
Heath b. 1983 / Alexander b. 1985

(c) Martin Donald b. 1961 is an A Grade Journalist and is married to Christine Mary. They have two children -
Lucie b. 1987 / Thomas b. 1990.

Don has had three books published on Trout Fishing and has been commissioned to write a classic book to celebrate 150 years since trout were introduced to Australia.

Perhaps Don's original love of trout fishing may have come from his close ties to his Uncle Harry Kimberley. Harry was a friendly, peaceful, happy-go-lucky man, loved by all, and, with his brother-in-law, John Wood, often took a young Don Gilmour to the Great Lakes, looking for trout.

I well remember that at one time my sister and I were on holidays in Queensland watching the television and I nearly fell off my chair when I looked up and there was "Cousin Don" as large as life, on the screen, talking about trout fishing in Tasmania! I was quite excited at the time and made a lot of noise - a fact that I was reminded of by everyone for the rest of our holiday.

ARTHUR FREDERICK KIMBERLEY

1879 - 1954

ADA MORSE

1886 - 1924

LAUREL BEATRICE BENDYKE

1905 - 1985

ARTHUR FREDERICK KIMBERLEY

ARTHUR FREDERICK KIMBERLEY, eighth child and fourth son of Frederick Theodore Kimberley and Jessie (nee Bonney) was born at Don, Tasmania, on 20th May 1879. Arthur Kimberley was married twice - firstly, at the age of 25 years, to ADA MORSE, some time about 1904. Ada Morse was 17/18 years old at the time and was, sadly, to die an early and untimely death in 1924 at the age of 38 years, of tuberculosis.

Arthur Kimberley married a second time, on 23rd December 1927, at the age of 48 years, to LAUREL BEATRICE BENDYKE. She was 22 years of age at the time and the marriage took place at the Church of England, Queanbeyan.

Arthur Kimberley died at Leichhardt, NSW, on 27th November 1954 as the result of a stroke. His ashes are at Rookwood Cemetery and an official plaque commemorating the late sapper A.F. Kimberley, 2nd Signal Squadron A.I.F., is located there on Wall 12, Panel 9, of the NSW Garden of Remembrance, Rookwood Necropolis.

Laurel Beatrice Bendyke Kimberley died on 24th December 1985 at Lakemba, NSW, as a result of acute myocardial infarction, at the age of 80 years. Her ashes were scattered at that address around the base of her beloved long-stem pink roses that grew beneath the window where she spent so much of her time watching the world pass by.

Arthur Kimberley and Ada Morse had two children -

1. Jessie Isabel Kimberley b. circa 1909. Died 1933.
2. Geoffrey Douglas Kimberley b. 10.6.1906. Died 7.10.1975

Arthur Kimberley and Laurel Bendyke had three children -

3. Kenneth Arthur Kimberley b. 31.7.1928.
4. Bonney Laurel Kimberley b. 10.7.1930.
5. Betty Mae Kimberley b. 15.9.1932.

In his early years in Tasmania Arthur appears to have been, like his younger brother Harry, fleet of foot, as there is a silver cup held by his son Kenneth Kimberley, which bears the inscription:

"D.H.S. Won by A.F.Kimberley Highest number of Points Season 1905"

Presumably "D.H.S." stand for "Devonport Harriers Society". The cup stands about twelve/fourteen inches high and is one of Ken's proud

BIRTH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF CHILD: 21st October 1904, Lakemba

NAME AND SURNAMES OF CHILD: Laurel Beatrice

FATHER'S NAME, SURNAMES, AGE AND BIRTHPLACE: William Frank JOHNSON, 44 years, Sydney

MOTHER'S NAME AND SURNAMES, AGE AND BIRTHPLACE: Mary JOHNSON, 34 years, Sydney

DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE: 22nd December 1903, Sydney

REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: I, TREVOR WILLIAM HAINES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1903.

REGISTER OF DEATHS

Surname of deceased: KIMBERLEY

Other names: Laurel Beatrice

Occupation: Female 80 years

Sex and Age: Widow

Marital status: 24th December, 1985

Date of death: Lakemba (21 Nicol St.)

Place of death: 21 Nicol Street, Lakemba

Usual residence: Majors Creek, N.S.W.

Place of birth:

Father - Surname: BENDYKE

Other names: William Frank

Mother - Maiden surname: JOHNSON

Other names: Mary

Place of marriage: Canberra, A.C.T.

Age at marriage: 22 years

To whom married: Arthur Frederick Kimberley

Children of deceased: Kenneth 57 years, Bonnie 55, Betty 53

Informant: K.A. Kimberley, son

Address: 21 Nicol Street, Lakemba

Cause of death: I Acute myocardial infarction suddenly



LAUREL BEATRICE
KIMBERLEY

possessions, as is an early Australian Black wooden mantel clock originally given to Arthur Kimberley by his mother Jessie Bonney and may well have been a wedding present to Arthur and Ada on the occasion of their wedding.

(I might add that I have often coveted this clock, but Ken holds firm to it - and I do not blame him one little bit! I remember that my father was always insistent, even when Ken was a lad, that "the clock" was to be his.)

Arthur Kimberley was a Saddler by trade and working at the Commonwealth Government Harness Factory, Clifton Hill, Melbourne, as well as at Duntroon Military College. His attempts to enlist in the First World War were initially thwarted by his occupation and his application refused on the basis "that your retention in your present position is in the best interests of the Service".

Circumstances eventually changed, however, and his enlistment application was accepted. He joined the Australian Imperial Force at Sydney, on 19th June 1917 and embarked for service overseas with the Signal Service aboard the "Kyarra" on 3rd September 1917.

Whilst in the Middle East he served with the Australian Base Signal Depot, the Australian Imperial Force Cable Section and the 2nd

Australian Signal Squadron as a member of the Light Horse Brigade. At the end of World War 1 Arthur in Victoria on 12th November 1919 from the "Pt. Sydney" and was discharged officially from the 1st Australian Imperial Force in Victoria on 23rd February 1920 receiving, as did other servicemen of the time, the British War Medal and Victory Medal.

He often spoke to we children about his beloved horse "Darkey" who had carried him through the Middle East Campaign and whom he had had to leave behind when he boarded the ship to return home, but the only time he spoke of any war experiences was to tell me, when I asked him why he was bald, was that he lost his hair when he stuck his head up in the trenches and a Turkish sniper shot his hair off. At the time I believed him implicitly and would often repeat this story to my girl friends at school. I was only about 7 or 8 at the time and it was difficult for me to understand why their fathers mostly had hair and mine did not. Naive yes, but that's the way we were in those days.

Arthur Kimberley, although 63 years of age, joined the Citizen Military Forces during the Second World War and saw service as a Sergeant in the C.M.F. from 26th February 1942 until 30th June 1947.



Photographs show
Arthur Kimberley (left)
in his World War 1
uniform and (right) in
his World War 11
winter and summer
uniforms.

This service was at the Australian Base Ordnance Depot at Leichhardt, N.S.W.

A physical description on his Army papers notes that Arthur Kimberley was 5-ft. 7-in tall, with grey eyes, fair complexion, and fair/grey hair.

I can well remember him, during my pre-teen years, at home at Leichhardt with his saddlery tools making the occasional bridle, camera case, belt etc, from leather and watching him as he drew the needle in and out through the leather, which he held with a crutch-like wooden tool. It was fascinating stuff at the time and we asked him to tell us what he was doing, he would always grin, and reply - "I'm making a wigwam for a goose's bridle" and then we would laugh as well.

But, overall, he was a harsh man and the discipline as given to we three young children was very strict. He had been brought up in the Victorian era and had been used to wealthier accountrements than those which he had at Leichhardt and I think it must have been difficult for him to adjust to the rebellious instincts of three young children at his late stage of life.

My mother, bless her heart, was a different kettle of fish altogether. A softly spoken country girl, years younger than her husband and miles away in family background;

she was liked by all who knew her and was always ready to help anyone who needed it, whether they returned the favour or not.

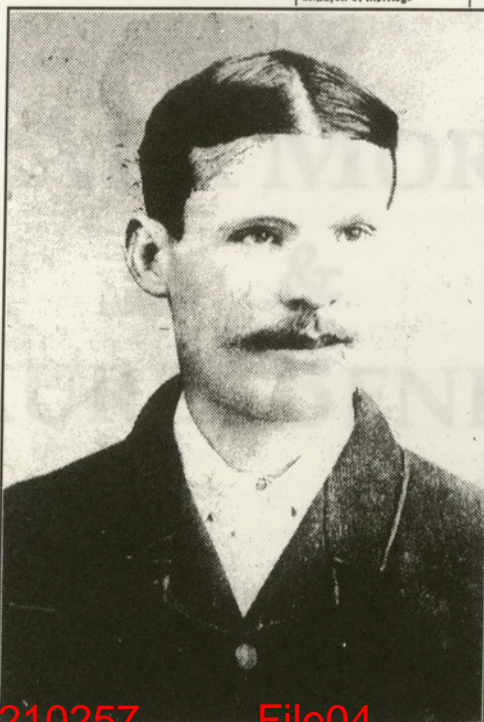
Laurel Beatrice Bendyke ("Kim" as she was generally known) was born on 22.9.1905 at Major's Creek, NSW, the daughter of William Frank Bendeich, a 44 year old alluvial gold miner, and Mary Johnson, 34 years old, from Trunkey in NSW. Very rarely known as "Laurel" and mostly called "Dot" by her family (and "Kim" by her friends after her marriage) was the seventh of nine children born to Frank and Mary Bendeich (note that the Bendiech name was changed to Bendyke some time in the early 1900's) and as she grew up she was a Laundress by trade. It was whilst still in this profession that she was to meet up with her future husband Arthur Kimberley at Queanbeyan, when they both attended a social dance held at Duntroon Military College.

The early years of their marriage must have been difficult indeed, for it was just after the Great Depression, and with three young children to feed and clothe, young Laurel must have been glad that the family had a regular income from Arthur's Army Pay.

Parents of Laurel Beatrice Kimberley (nee Bendyke)



Mary Johnson



Frank Bendeich

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973.

D 96617

CERTIFIED COPY

DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

Surname of deceased	BENDEICH
Other names	Frank: William
Occupation	Miner
Sex and Age	Male 67 years
Marital status	Married
Date of death	21st February, 1928
Place of death	201 Keira Street, Wollongong
Usual residence	201 Keira Street, Wollongong,
Place of birth	Nowra, N.S.W.
Father - Surname	BENDEICH
Other names	Frank
Mother - Maiden surname	HANEGANDHER
Other names	Louisa
Place of marriage	Najora Creek, N.S.W.
Age at marriage	29 years
To whom married	Mary Johnson
Children of marriage	Frank W. 35 years, Lucy 33, Rouanna 31, Annie 27, Lily 24, Laurel 22, John 20, Evelyn 14 One female deceased
	Frank: Bendeich, son Mary Bendeich, Widow George Street, 201 Keira Street, Wollongong Wollongong
	Epithelioma of the lip
	Noel E. Kirkwood (Registered)
	22nd February, 1928 Church of England Cemetery, Wollongong
Frederick de Kozie Duncan District Registrar	Date 22nd February, 1928 Number 292

**CHILDREN OF:
ARTHUR
FREDERICK
KIMBERLEY
&
ADA MORSE
&
LAUREL BENDYKE**



Geoff & Berry Kimberley - with daughter Helen. Taken 1938.



Children of Geoff & Berry Kimberley - taken 1947. L to R Roger, Helen, Craig.

JESSIE ISABEL KIMBERLEY

JESSIE ISABEL KIMBERLEY, circa 1909 was the daughter of Arthur Frederick Kimberley and his first wife, Ada Morse.

Jessie, so named for her Grandmother Jessie Bonney/Kimberley, was not married. She had a life shorter than most and died in 1933 at a nursing home in Melbourne at the age of 33 years, as a result of tuberculosis.

I do not know much about Jessie Kimberley, except that her Aunt Joan Mackrodt once wrote to me that Jessie "was the sweetest and daintiest little thing and you would

have loved her. I think Auntie Florrie almost brought her up."

If this is so, then Auntie Florrie is doubly blessed, as she also "almost brought up" young Don Gilmour,

her nephew, when his father died and Don was a young lad of only ten years.

The only photograph I have of Jessie is a small snapshot not really suitable for reproduction but, if you could look closely at this photo, I feel sure you would see a strong resemblance to my sister Bonney. Bonney would have been her half-sister and, like Jessie, was named for Grandmother Jessie Bonney.

Helen Moore, a granddaughter of Ada Morse, told me a few years ago when I had met her for the first time, that her father (and my half-

brother) Geoffrey Douglas Kimberley was very close to his sister Jessie and visited her often at the nursing home prior to her death.

Their father (and my father) Arthur Kimberley was by then married and living in Sydney with his second wife, Laurel Bendyke, and during Jessie's final illness the total responsibility for her welfare would have fallen upon her brother Geoffrey. This fact alone would have drawn Geoff closer to his sister and away from his father, and any contact with the second family of Arthur Frederick Kimberley.

GEOFFREY DOUGLAS KIMBERLEY

GEOFFREY DOUGLAS KIMBERLEY, eldest son and second child of Arthur Frederick Kimberley and Ada Morse was born at Devonport, Tasmania on 10th June 1906 and died 7th October 1975.

He married BERRY FRANCES HOSKIN, youngest child of Charles Cook Hoskin and Ellen Smith, on 5th December 1936 at Scots Church, Melbourne. Berry was born on 12th November 1909 and died on 31st March, 1973.

Geoffrey spent his entire working life with the State Savings Bank of Victoria, which he joined at the age of seventeen when he first came to Melbourne. He was a member of the relieving staff for many years before he became a bank manager. His first appointment was to Nagambie, which was followed by

Ouyen, Brunswick East and Spencer Street. He retired from Spencer Street, at the time the third largest State branch. Geoff was an active member of the Freemasons and he and Berry enjoyed their retirement playing lawn bowls and gardening at their home in North Balwyn and at their holiday home in Marysville.

Geoff and Berry had three children, one daughter and two sons -

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Helen Berry Kimberley | b. 17.10.1938 |
| 2. Geoffrey Charles Craig Kimberley | b. 20.7.1941 |
| 3. Roger Douglas Kimberley | b. 19.3.1945 |

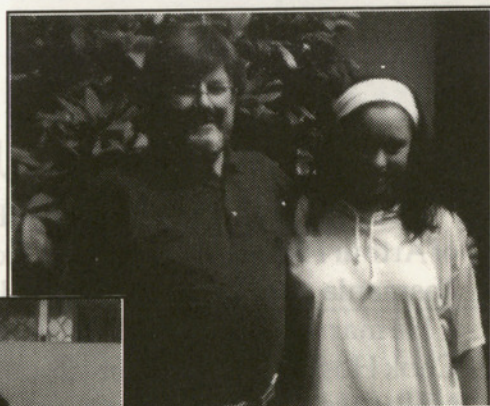
HELEN BERRY KIMBERLEY

HELEN BERRY KIMBERLEY, daughter of Geoff and Berry Kimberley, was born 17th October 1938 and married JOHN GAVIN MOORE on 14th May 1973.

They have four children -

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Benjamin David Moore | b. 4.6.1974 |
| 2. Simon Kimberley Moore | b. 9.10.1975 |
| 3. Sarah Louise Moore | b. 30.5.1977 |
| 4. Kate Rebecca Moore | b. 24.8.1978 |

Helen Kimberley Moore attended Melbourne University where she took out degrees in Arts and Education. She has taught in state and private schools, both in Victoria and overseas. Her teaching career has included a three year appointment



*Gavin Moore with daughter
Kate - taken 1992*



*Children of Helen Kimberley and Gavin Moore -
taken 1989 at Burrill Lake, with Helen's Aunt
Betty Brown (nee Kimberley)*

L. to R. Simon, Benjamin (Betty) Helen, Sarah.

in Hamm, West Germany, at Windsor Girl's School run by the British Army of the Rhine for army children. She is currently teaching English and geography at Ringwood Secondary college.

Gavin was born on 17th September 1938. He is currently teaching

Australian Studies, History and Maths at Doncaster Secondary College and was, for several years, Education Officer for inservice teacher training. He also completed an Officer training course in the Citizen Air Force whilst at Melbourne University.

GEOFFREY CHARLES CRAIG KIMBERLEY, eldest son of Geoff and Berry Kimberley, was born on 20th July 1941. He married **CONSTANCE THERESE RUSSO** at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Prahran, on 24th May 1966.

There were three children from the marriage -

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Jason Charles Kimberley | b. 9.5.1967 | |
| 2. Marcus Craig Kimberley | b. 27.10.1968 | d. 28.3.1975 |
| 3. Chloe Kate Kimberley | b. 19.2.1972 | |



*Geoffrey Charles Craig Kimberley
and his wife Constance
Therese Russo - 1990.*

*Below:
Wedding
details
(1966)*

Today's bride

Mrs John Lamprell, the bride's sister, flew from Penang, Malaysia, to be matron-of-honor at the wedding of Miss Constance Therese Russo and Mr Geoffrey Craig Kimberley, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Prahran, later today.

The bride, who is the second daughter of Mr and Mrs Giuseppe Russo,

of Hotham St., East St. Kilda, will wear a gown of raw silk, appliqued on the sleeves and hemline with beaded chantilly lace. A French knot of raw silk will hold her long chantilly lace veil.

Her attendants, Mrs John Lamprell, Miss Christine Russo, Miss Margaret Graham, Miss Margaret Ockleshaw and flowergirl Sharon Paturzo, will wear gowns of white silk organza.

Craig is Chairman and Founder of Just Jeans. His interests include Australian Rules Football, Australian Art and book collecting. He is part owner of the Sydney Swans Football Club.

Connie Russo Kimberley was born on 8th April 1941, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guiseppe Russo of East St.Kilda. She recently opened an accessories boutique, "Kimberley Smith", in South Yarra. Her sister, Chrissie, is married to Craig's brother, Roger.



Chloe Kimberley - daughter of Craig and Connie Kimberley. (1991)



Above: Jason Kimberley - son of Craig and Connie Kimberley. (1991)

ROGER DOUGLAS KIMBERLEY, second son and youngest child of Geoff and Berry Kimberley, was born 19th March 1945. He married **CHRISTINE MARY RUSSO** on 5th December 1974.

They have three children -

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Thomas Roger Kimberley | b. 28.5.1975 |
| 2. Samuel Charles Kimberley | b. 10.6.1976 |
| 3. Camilla Elizabeth Kimberley | b. 22.8.1979 |

Roger was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne from 1951 to 1961. He was Managing Director of Cheap Jeans, a retail jeans company, which commenced operation in 1972. He currently runs "Larundel", a sheep property near Elaine in Victoria.

Christine was born on 12th April 1947 and is sister to Connie Kimberley and to Mrs. John Lamprell.

KENNETH ARTHUR KIMBERLEY

KENNETH ARTHUR KIMBERLEY, second son of Arthur Frederick Kimberley and eldest child of Laurel Beatrice Bendyke, was born on 31st July 1928 at "Yvonne" Private Hospital, Queanbeyan. To date, Ken is unmarried and lives at his own residence at Lakemba, N.S.W.

Ken was educated firstly at Leichhardt Boys School and from there went on to Fort Street Boys High where he obtained his Leaving Certificate. He

DIocese of <i>Goole</i>		Parents' Names		Abode	Quality, Trade or Profession	By whom the Ceremony was performed
When and Where Baptized	Child's Name	Christian Name	Surname			
27/7/28 St. Peter's Church Queanbeyan N.S.W.	27/7/28 Kenneth Arthur Kimberley	Arthur Frederick Kimberley	Laurel Beatrice Bendyke	Queanbeyan N.S.W.	Saddler	Joseph P. Pater
I hereby certify that <i>Kenneth Arthur Kimberley</i> as above described, was baptized at <i>St. Peter's Church, Queanbeyan</i> on <i>27th September</i> 1928						
N.B. - This Baptism will be entered in the Baptismal Register kept at <i>St. Peter's Church, Queanbeyan</i>						

is a keen amateur radio operator, has his own Station (VK 2PY) and has written many technical articles for the magazine of the Australian Wireless institute.

In early years Ken was a keen fisherman, but now devotes most of his leisure time to just enjoying life, in between reading copiously, sipping the occasional glass of liquid amber, and relaxing away from the hurly burly of suburban life at his favourite hideaway - Sofala, N.S.W.

Ken is presently employed as Calibration Engineer - Quality Assurance at Exicom. Here, again, his journalistic talents have come to the fore and Ken has written articles on topics such as Cobb & Co., the Overland Telegraph, the origin of Exicom. His style is one of historic fact interlaced with a dry and subtle wit and his articles are well received by all.



Ken Kimberley - as Master of Ceremonies at the wedding of his niece Susan Savill to Vince Buckley in 1980.

Until she died in 1985, Ken lived with his mother and the two formed a very close bond. Ken is on his own now but, as the Kimberley motto "Frangas non Flectes" implies, he is adjusting to his present situation.

BONNEY LAUREL KIMBERLEY

BONNEY LAUREL KIMBERLEY, second daughter of Arthur Frederick Kimberley and second child of Laurel Beatrice Bendyke, was born on 10th July, 1930 at "Yvonne" Private Hospital. Queanbeyan. She was baptised on 31st August 1930 at the Church of St. John, Canberra.

On 17th January, 1953 Bonney married ERIC ALFRED SAVILL at All Souls Church of England, Leichhardt, N.S.W.

Eric was born at Annandale, N.S.W. on 23rd March, 1916 and was the son of Wilfred Harold Savill and Margaret Bell Savill (nee Dinsey). He saw Service in World War 11 in the Middle East and in Borneo, from 1940 - 1945.

Holy Baptism

Name Bonney Laurel Kimberley

Born July 10 1930

Baptised Aug 31 1930

Sponsors Elva Beatrice Rundle
Nicholas Rundle
Parents

Signed A. Robinson

No. 21.

St 4449

NEW SOUTH



WALES

No. 23.

IN MINISTER'S REGISTER.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1899-1948.

(FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

REGISTRAR'S No. _____

No. C 908780

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Insert Christian names and Surname in full of Minister or Registrar.

Insert Designation.

Place.

Insert Christian names and Surname of Bridegroom at full length.

Insert Designation, Residence in full and Condition of Bridegroom.

Insert Christian names and Surname of Bride at full length.

Insert Designation, Residence in full and Condition of Bride.

N.B.—"Condition," Bachelor—Spinster, Widower—Widow, Divorced, Petitioner, as the case may be.

I, Leland Percy Parsons being

Minister of the Church of England

do hereby Certify that I have this day at St. John's Church

Leichhardt duly celebrated Marriage between

Eric Alfred Savill

Storeman, 58 Waikato Av. Hurstville, Bachelor

and Bonney Laurel Kimberley

Wife, 226 Elswick St. Leichhardt, Spinster

after declaration duly made before me as by law required.

DATED this 14th day of January 1950

Leland Parsons { Signature of Minister or Registrar.

Signatures of Parties to Marriage.

E. Savill (Bridegroom.)

B. Kimberley (Bride.)

Signatures of Witnesses.

A. Hain

J. Hain

Vide Sections 5, 23, and 24, Marriage Act, 1899-1948

"The declaration on the back hereof must be duly made and signed, otherwise the parties and the officiating Minister or Registrar are liable to the punishment by law provided in that behalf."



school Susan went to work at the Repatriation Department (now known as Veterans Affairs) and it was here that she met her future husband, Vince Buckley.

Susan is a keen gardener, and also does needlepoint whenever she gets any spare time, but her main interests are centred around her home and her family.



Jennifer and Lucy Buckley taken 1992

BETTY MAE KIMBERLEY

BETTY MAE KIMBERLEY, third child of Arthur Frederick Kimberley and youngest child of Laurel Beatrice Bendyke was born "at home" at 41 Marion Street, Leichhardt, NSW on 15th September 1932.

On 29th January 1955 Betty married JAMES WILLIAM BROWN at St. James Church of England, Croydon, NSW. He was born on 5th May 1933, the youngest child of James Hall Brown and Marion Irene Letitia Berry.

At the time of their marriage, Jim's occupation was listed as Butcher and Betty's as Stenographer, but he went on to work as Manager in various Club establishments both in NSW and in Queensland, where he now resides.

The marriage eventually disintegrated and the couple were divorced on 10th May 1974 after 15 years of marriage. They had three children, all of whom were raised, after the break-up of the marriage, by their Mother.

1. Maxwell James Brown b. 19th November 1956, Annandale NSW.
2. Benjamin (Jeffery) Alexander Kimberley b. 14th March 1959
"at home" at Croydon, NSW.
3. Helen Lorraine Brown b. 16th October 1963 Stanmore NSW.

Betty Kimberley was educated at Leichhardt Girls School and was

elected School Prefect in 1946 and, in 1947, became Captain and Dux of the School.

Betty began her working career as a Stenographer with the Department of Main Roads, during which time she enjoyed six months as a Relieving Stenographer at Parkes. After working with the Department for six years she became somewhat restless and left to enter the private sector of business and was employed, again in a Secretarial capacity, at Larke Hoskins, Shell Refinery and New World Appliances. Betty also did "on call" secretarial work for a Loss Assessor some time after her official retirement from the workforce, brought about by illness, but ceased even this type of work when she sold her suburban home and moved to the south coast hamlet of Burrill Lake in 1982.



Betty Kimberley taken 1953, at the Trocadero Ball Room.

She shares, with her sister Bonney, a deep and abiding interest in collecting and preserving the family history and, being a bit of a rebel at times (a throwback, I think, to some of her convict ancestors) is also involved in local matters relating to the protection of the environment and, in particular, to maintaining the water quality of beautiful Burrill Lake against the degradation of pollution.

Betty's interests include knitting, crocheting, collecting unusual quartz rock samples, walking along the beach and reading - mostly about early Australian or ancient Celtic history - as well as dabbling in the occasional writing of poetry.



Betty with her children Helen, Ben and Max taken 1964 outside their home at Wentworthville, NSW.

MARRIAGES registered in the District of Sydney, at		Asquith	in the State
of New South Wales by		Sidney George Mellick	Assistant District Registrar
No. of Register	121		
When and where married	29th. January, 1955. Croydon.		
Names and Surnames of parties	James William Brown. Betty Mae Kimberley.		
Rank or profession	Butcher	Stenographer	
Usual place of residence	37 Holborrow Street, Croydon, Sydney, N.S.W.	226 Elswick Street, Leichhardt, Sydney, N.S.W.	
Condition of the parties	Bachelor	Spinster	
Birth-place	Croydon, Sydney, N.S.W.	Leichhardt, Sydney, N.S.W.	
Age (years)	21	22	
Father's Christian name and Surname	James Hall Brown.	Arthur Frederick Kimberley. (deceased)	
Mother's Christian name and Maiden Surname	Marion Irene Letitia Berry.	Laurel Beatrice Fendyk	
Father's rank or profession	Glazier	Storeman	
Married at St. James Church, Croydon. According to the rites of the Church of England.			
The consent of _____ given in writing to the Marriage of the Bridegroom.			
The consent of _____ given in writing to the Marriage of the Bride			
This marriage was solemnized between us— { J. W. Brown. in the presence of — F { B. Kimberley. of us— { P			
By me— J. R. Le Huray. Officiating Minister and Registrar			
Received and registered by me this Third _____ day of February, 1955. Assistant D			
Dissolved 11/8/77 Selt No. 6342/7 See note over left Syd RF			



Left: James Brown and Betty Kimberley
on their wedding day 29th January 1955.

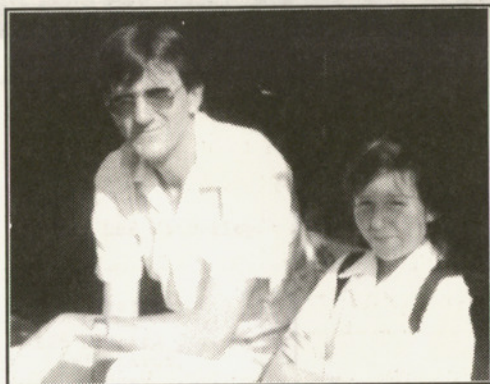
1950-1951
GRACE
children (2 sons
Church on 1
Australia from Scotland
Max and Grace had only one child -
1961 (celebrating his birthday 1971)
Grace's children, from her previous
2. Peter Speechley b. circa 1971/3
3. Jason
4. Cindy

**CHILDREN OF:
BETTY MAE
KIMBERLEY**

The marriage did not survive, however, and the couple separated
time in 1969.
Physically, Ma
... recently, em-
... that one day



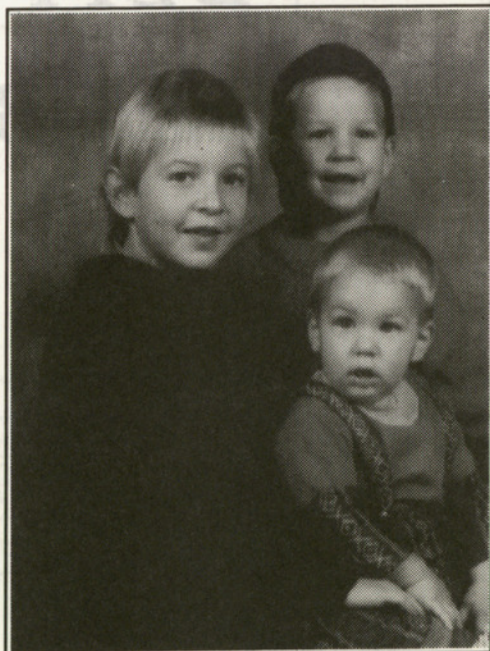
Max with younger brother Ben 1959



Max, with daughter Helen 1989



*Ben and Jenny Kimberley with son Isaac
(2 weeks old) taken Mothers Day 1984*



*Isaac, Jackson and Cale Kimberley
Taken 1991.*

MAXWELL JAMES BROWN

MAXWELL JAMES BROWN, first child and eldest son of Betty Mae Kimberley and James William Brown, was born on Monday, 19th November 1956, at Queen Victoria Hospital, Annandale, NSW.

Max married GRACE SPEECHLEY (nee KILPATRICK), a divorcee with three children (2 sons and a daughter) at Wentworthville Presbyterian Church on 15th April 1978. Grace originally came to Australia from Scotland.

Max and Grace had only one child, a daughter -

1. Helen Brown born 3rd May 1979 at Parramatta District Hospital.

Grace's children, from her previous marriage, were -

2. Peter Speechley b. circa 1972/3
3. Jason Speechley b. 21.4.1974
4. Sindy Speechley b. 25.10.1976

The marriage did not survive, however, and the couple separated some time in 1989.

Physically, Max is very tall, about 6ft 5 inches in height, very thin, has straight brown hair and hazel eyes. He has been, during his working years, variously a compositor, machine operator and was, until recently, employed as a crane driver.

Max has a very withdrawn, private nature, but it is hoped that one day he will truly find that for which he seeks and get the happiness from life that seems to have eluded him thus far and which I know he must surely deserve

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER KIMBERLEY

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER KIMBERLEY, second son and second child of James William Brown and Betty Mae Kimberley, was born, as was his father before him, at the Brown family home at 37 Holborow Street, Croydon, Saturday, 14th March 1959.

Ben was not born "at home" for any special reason, other than his own desire for a hurried and somewhat spectacular entry into the world. This,

plus the fact that in that year of 1959 Friday was the 13th and Sunday 15th March was the "Ides of March" - a time, if it is to be believed, full of omens - could well have shaped Ben's psyche and given impetus to his very artistic nature and considerable talents.

Ben married JENNIFER ANNE BLACKMORE on 10th November 1984 in the garden setting of her parent's home at 11 Holmes Street, Shelley, Western Australia.

Ben and Jenny have three sons -

1. Isaac Samuel Kimberley
2. Jackson Edward Kimberley
3. Cale Alexander Kimberley

b. 27.4.1984 at Bentley Hospital WA

b. 19.6.1987 at Bentley Hospital WA

b. 23.3.1990 at Bentley Hospital WA

The family resides in a wonderful old pioneer-type home at Mahogany Creek, W.A. surrounded by fruit trees of all descriptions, masses of flowers, herbs and, of course, a few chickens.

often crossed and it seemed inevitable that they should eventually meet again and marry.

Ben obtained his schooling at Greystanes Public School at Wentworthville and from there entered into a Journeyman Apprenticeship as a Sample Maker with Deaton & Spencer where he received the groundwork needed for the graphics industry and where his artistic talents developed and were much appreciated. Ben is now a very experienced Graphic Artist and Finished Products professional designer.

Ben officially changed his name from "Brown" to "Kimberley" by Deed Poll in 1982 and it is indeed pleasing, to me, to know that by so doing he ensured that the name of "Kimberley" would not die out from this branch of the family.

Jennifer and Ben are the perfect complement of each other. She is a warm-hearted, loving girl and often has to temper Ben's sometimes mercurial Piscean nature. She is the second daughter and third child of Leonard Ernest Blackmore and Norma (nee Thompson) and was born at Victoria Park, W.A. Len and Norma have five children (three daughters and two boys) and they have 1 granddaughter and five grandsons, three of whom are the "Kimberley Boys" of Ben and Jenny.

Prior to his marriage Ben spent several years wandering around Australia, working wherever possible, and seeing the country and life in general. It was during these travels that his and Jenny's paths

HELEN LORRAINE BROWN

HELEN LORRAINE BROWN, youngest child and only daughter of James William Brown and Betty Mae Kimberley, was born at about 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 16th October, 1963 at "Braeside" Hospital, Stanmore, NSW. The first female grandchild after a succession of eight male grandchildren, her birth was an occasion for much celebration amongst the Brown family.

Helen married WILLIAM ALLEN STEVENS at a Civil Ceremony held at beautiful Moora Park, Shorncliffe, Queensland, on Saturday 28th July 1984. Moora Park fronts on to Moreton Bay and provided a picturesque backdrop to a delightful ceremony.

Bill was born at Kilroy, Queensland, on 25th September 1959, the second son of Alex Stevens and Mary (nee Campbell).

Helen and Bill have two children -

1. Linet Rose, born Monday, 4th February 1985 at Milton, NSW.
2. Callum Arthur Stevens, born Tuesday, 10th October 1989 at Brisbane Hospital, Brunswick Street, Queensland.

Helen was educated at Greystanes Public School and from there went on to find employment with the Sydney Water Board, where she worked for a number of years prior to meeting her future husband and settling in Queensland.

Bill is presently employed with ALLENS ASPHALT in Queensland and works very hard in this outdoor field. He is extremely fit and has a muscular physique, dark curly hair, beard and moustache, grey eyes, and stands at about 5ft 11 inches in height.

Physically, Helen is approximately 5ft 7 inches tall, has long (usually) straight brown hair, large brown eyes and a fair complexion,

with medium build. She has a sensitive nature, coupled with a core of



Helen and Bill with their children Callum & Linet 1990

determination and a fierce sense of loyalty to those whom she loves.

Helen like her brother Ben, has an artistic nature and she has studied at Tech., undertaking an evening course due to family commitments, to become an accomplished and qualified florist.

She shares, with Bill, a deep interest in ancient history and particularly matters relating to Arthurian times and Celtic origins.



Helen 1964



Linet & Callum 1989

APPENDIX

FAMILIES OF:

1. Daniel Stanfield Snr. and Alice Harmsworth
(Parents of Sarah Stanfield - William Kimberley)
2. William Standley and Mary Anster
(Grandparents of Ann Lowe - Henry Atkins Bonney)
3. Francis Bendeich and Maria Baumgartner
(Grandparents of Laurel Bendyke - Arthur F Kimberley)
4. Josiah Snare and Mary Kerr
(Great Grandparents of Laurel Bendyke - Arthur Frederic Kimberley)

*The family of Henry Atkins Bonney (Joseph Bonney/
Frances Collins) Grandparents of Jessie Bonney who
married Frederick Theodore Kimberley - is covered in
the main text of this book.*

DANIEL STANFIELD Snr.

Born: Baptised 3 Aug. 1766, Peterborough, Northampton, England.
Arrived Aust: 26th January 1788 F.F. "Sirius" as Private
of Marines (later promoted to Corporal)

Died: 4th February, 1826 at Green Point, Tasmania. Buried at
St. Davids, Hobart.

Married: 15th October 1791, St. Phillips, Sydney to
ALICE HARMSWORTH (nee Mansfield) - widow of
F.F. Marine Private Thomas Harmsworth.
Arrived: 26.1.1788 on "Prince of Wales"

Children:

1. ANN HARMSWORTH (Stepdaughter) b. England
(possibly Hampshire) c. 1785. Believed died Liverpool,
NSW c. 1825/26.

a. 26.1.1788 First Fleet "Prince of Wales"

m. 19.1.1800 Private Samuel Marsden "Suprise" (Second Wife)

c. Six (4 plus 2 step children):

a) Joseph Marsden

b) Sarah Marsden

c) Ann Marsden

d) Thomas Marsden

e) Catherine Early/Marsden - the children of Rachel

f) Elizabeth Early/Marsden - Early & Samuel Marsden

2. THOMAS HARMSWORTH Jnr.

b. 6.3.1784 Wornford, Hampshire.

a. 26.1.1788 "Prince of Wales"

d. 24.2.1788 Sydney Cove - buried 25.2.1788 and listed
as Burial No. 47 - only 2nd burial to take place at Sydney Cove.

3. JOHN HARMSWORTH (Stepson)

b. 1.12.1787 at sea - First Fleet "Prince of Wales"

a. 26.1.1788

d. 21.7.1860. Buried Rokeby Tasmania.

m. 11.2.1846 Mary Middleton, Tas. Plus civil ceremony
Norfolk Island - Sarah Wheeler.

4. DANIEL (HARMSWORTH) STANFIELD Jnr.
 b. Circa. 1790 Sydney Cove. (Christened Daniel Armsworth 24.4.1790)
 d. 28.3.1856 Hobart, Tas.
 m. 17.10.1808 St. Davids Hobart - MARIA KIMBERLEY (BC)
 c. Thirteen (for details see main text)

5. THOMAS STANFIELD

- b. 4.11.1791 Sydney Cove
- d. 26.2.1840 Green Ponds, Tasmania
- m. 22.1.1827 Rosetta Murray (she died 13.9.1852)

c. Six:

a) DANIEL

- b. 2.12.1827 Green Point
- d. 7.5.1864. Not married.

b) JOHN

- b. 8.10.1829 Green Point
- m. 11.7.1866 Rosa Harper

c) THOMAS WILLIAM

- b. 1831 Green Point
- d. 13.3.1913
- m. 15.10.1862 Martha Devine

d) MARGARET

- b. 1832
- d. 16.5.1911. Not married

e) WILLIAM

- b. 1834
- d. 6.12.1862. Not married

f) EDWARD JOSEPH

- b. 1839
- d. 20.6.1911. Not married

6. WILLIAM STANFIELD

- b. 25.1.1795 Sydney Cove
- d. 29.8.1838 Brighton, Tasmania
- m. 25.12.1828 GRACE SMITH (later married James Staples)

c. Six:

a) THOMAS WILLIAM

- b. 27.11.1830
- d. 1895

m. 1) Sophia Elizabeth Allwright 20.10.1853

m. 2) Elizabeth Sophia Betts (nee Allwright)

14.7.1871 (sister of Sophia E.)

b) AMELIA AND MATILDA (Twins)

b. 15.1.1832

Amelia married Henry Mansfield

Matilda married Richard Allwright 12.11.1853

d) ELIZABETH

b. 22.4.1834

m. 6.5.1853 Jesse White

e) FREDERICK

b. 8.5.1834

d. 1909

m. 1.1.1860 Lydia Burgess

f) WILLIAM

b. 1838

m. 1) 12.4.1858 Eliza Moles

m. 2) 23.5.1867 Harriet Byrne

7. SARAH STANFIELD

b. Circa 1796 Norfolk Island.

d. 4.2.1843 Oatlands Tas.

m. 10.6.1816 WILLIAM KIMBERLEY

c. eight (see main text for details)

8. MARY ANN STANFIELD

b. Circa 1798 Sydney Cove

d. 22.6.1881

(1) m. 5.11.1816 David Reynolds

c. six -

a) THOMAS REYNOLDS

b. 5.12.1817

d. 1893

Married Charlotte Devine

b) SARAH

b. 13.3.1820

d. 13.8.1879

Married William Hodgson

c) HENRY

b. 8.5.1824

d. 18.8.1868

Married Ann Horton

- d) DANIEL
 - b. 28.12.1826
 - d. 18.12.1831
- e) MATILDA
 - b. 8.12.1829
 - d. 22.7.1899. Single
- f) DANIEL
 - b. 13.5.1832
 - d. 17.11.1871
 - Married Mary Blacklow.
- (2) <----- m. 7.6.1836 WILLIAM LAMPRILL
 - c. Four -
- g) WILLIAM
 - b. 1837
 - d. 22.2.1889
 - Married Harriet Bonney
- h) JAMES
 - b. 1839
 - d. 23. 1.1843
- i) JOHN
 - b. 25.1.1841
 - d. 27. 1.1843
- j) FREDERICK
 - b. 5.9.1843
 - Married Jane Stevens and Lucy Nicholson.

WILLIAM STANDLEY

Born: England
Arrived Aust.: 26th January 1788 First Fleet "Sirius" as
a Private of Marines.

Died: Drowned 20th Feb. 1830, Compton Ferry, Tasmania.

Married: 5th November 1791 at Norfolk Island by Rev. Johnston
to MARY ANSTER (convict ex "Lady Juliana - arrived 1791).
She was born in Warwickshire, England and was
convicted 7.8.1787 for robbery. Sentence 7 years.

Died: 15.11.1812 - buried St. Davids, Hobart.

Children:

1. MARY STANDLEY

b. 16th August 1792 at Norfolk Island.

d.

m. 23rd September 1805 Norfolk Is. JAMES LOWE.

He was born U.K.

Tried Surrey, April 1800. Sentenced 7 yrs.

Arrived "Minerva" 14.12.1801

Children: Five -

i) ANN LOWE

b. circa 1806/7 Norfolk Island.

d. 19.5.1858.

Married 27.9.1822 Henry Atkins Bonney.

ii) SARAH LOWE baptised 6.3.1809 Tasmania

d. 1.9.1845.

married 9.6.1823 John Henry Jackson

married 21.5.1830 John Kelsey.

iii) RICHARD HENRY LOWE baptised 1811.

married 26.7.1843 Elizabeth Derbyshire.

iv) WILLIAM LOWE baptised 1814 d. May 1835

married 8.12.1833 Hannah Cobb.

v) HARRIET LOWE baptised 16.3.1813

d. 20.3.1813.

2. JOSEPH STANDLEY

b. Norfolk Island.

d. Circa 1850 Tasmania.

(There was also a convict named William Standley (b. circa 1740) at Norfolk Island at the same time as Private Wm. Standley. He was charged at New Sarum Salisbury on 5.3.1788 with killing a sheep and sentenced to death. On 5th April 1788 he was reprieved and sentenced to seven years and transportation - delivered to hulk "Ceres" - arrived Colony with First Fleet per "Alexander". Details of this convict William Standley and Private William Standley have become mixed in early records).

MARY JOHNSON
b. 1781
d. 1855
m. 1817
Children:
1. MARY ANN SNARE
b. 1817
d. 1888
m. 1840
Children:
1. HENRY SNARE
b. 1840
d. 1906
m. 1870
Children:
1. ERNEST A.
b. 1870
d. 1937
m. 1906
Children:
1. IRWIN EDGAR
b. 1906
d. 1937
m. 1927
Children:
1. LILLIAN IRENE
b. 1927
d. 1937
m. 1947
Children:
1. LESLIE JOSE
b. 1947
d. 1957
m. 1967
Children:
1. SYLVIA JANE
b. 1957
d. 1967
m. 1967
Children:
1. EDITH ANNA
b. 1967
d. 1977
m. 1977
Children:
1. SELINA IRENE
b. 1977
d. 1987
m. 1987

JOSIAH WESLEY SNARE

Born: Christened 17.1.1813 Brandon, Suffolk England.

Arrived Aust: c. 1840

Died: 23rd July 1890 at Majors Creek, NSW

Married: c. 1839 to MARY KERR at Wiggin, U.K. She was born in 1816 at Bathgate in Scotland.

Children:

1. MARY ANN SNARE

b. c. 1847 Muswellbrook NSW

m. 1.8.1863 Henry Rutter at Araluen, NSW

c. Twelve:

Jane

Harry

Eliza

William

James

John

Joseph

Albert

Infant Child

Daniel

Dave

Ethel

2. HENRY SNARE

b. c. 1848 Muswellbrook NSW

d. 8.7.1906 Majors Creek

m. 5.10.1870 Ellen Lewis at Araluen, NSW

c. Five:

Mary Ann

Charlotte

Margaret

Florence

Henry

3. MARGARET SNARE

b. c. 1851 at Muswellbrook NSW

d. 16.7.1926 at Queanbeyan - buried Majors Creek

m. 29.6.1871 Majors Creek to JOHN JOHNSON He was born at sea in the English Channel and died, aged 78, at Majors Creek 26.6.1908

c. Thirteen:

MARY JOHNSON

b. 20.3.1872

d. 30.11.1955

m. 1.7.1891 Majors Creek to FRANK WILLIAM BENDEICH

c. Thirteen (For details see Appendix showing Francis Joseph Bendeich & Maria Baumgartner)

Henry Johnson b. c. 1874

John J. Johnson b. c. 1876

Elizabeth Johnson b. c. 1878

Ada Johnson b. 1880

William Johnson b. c. 1882

Margaret Johnson b. c. 1884

Ellen Johnson b. c. 1886

Ivy Johnson b. c. 1892

Emily Johnson b. 16.7. 1889

Roy Johnson b. c. 1895

Plus two female infant children.

4. JOSIAH SNARE

b. 2.9.1853 Majors Creek

m. 5.12.1888 to Selina Warren

d. 16.6.1937 buried at Majors Creek

c. Eight

Ernest A.

Irwin Edgar

Lilius Irene

Harold Foster

Leslie Josie

Sylvia Jane

Edith Anna

Selina Irene

5. WILLIAM SNARE

b. c. 1856

m. 7.2.1884 to Agnes Warren

d. 24.12.1915 Majors Creek

c. Three

Henry

Evelyn Mary

William

6. JAMES SNARE

b. c. 1861

d. 5.7.1925

m. Ann Jane Pepper

Plus two female Snare children who it is presumed
died as infants.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BENDEICH

Born: 18th October 1820 Neckarsulm, Germany. Son of Peter Bendeich and Maria Eitelbos.

Arrived Aust: 18th March 1853 "Helene" from Hamburg, Germany.

Died: 26th October, 1894

Married: 1st June 1847 Neckarsulm to MARIA LUDOWIKA BAUMGARTNER She was born 5.6.1822, daughter of Jacob and Francisca Baumgartner and she died some time during 1911.

Children:

1. MARY LOUISA BENDEICH

b. c. 1849 Germany

a. 18.3.1853 "Helene"

d. 24.12.1927

m. (1) William Tootoo at Nowra in 1864

m. (2) William Douglas at Sydney in 1871

c. Thirteen:

Mary A. Tootoo

b. 1867

Louisa Rebecca Douglas

b. c. 1872

Mary A. Douglas

b.

Annie J. Douglas

b. c. 1876

Margaret Francis Douglas

b. 26.1.1879

Wilhilmena Douglas

b. c. 1881

John Daniel Douglas

b. c. 1883

William D. Douglas

b. c. 1885

Alexander L. Douglas

b. c. 1887

Lillian M. Douglas

b. c. 1890

plus 2 male and 1 female children d. infants

2. WALBURGA BENDEICH

b. c. 1852 Germany

Also arrived 1853 on "Helene"

3. ANNA FRANCISCA BENDEICH

b. c. 1854 NSW

4. MARGARET BENDEICH

b. c. 1858 NSW

5. JOHN LEONARD BENDEICH

b. c. 1857 NSW

d. 22.11.1883 Majors Creek, NSW

6. FRANK WILLIAM BENDEICH

b. c. 1861 at Nowra, NSW

d. 21.2.1928 Wollongong, NSW

m. 1.7.1891 Majors Creek to MARY JOHNSTON, She was born 20.3.1872 and died 30.11.1955 Daughter of Margaret Snare and John Johnston

c. Nine

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Frank William Bendeich | b. c. 1892 |
| 2. Lucy (Bess) Bendeich | b. c. 1894 |
| 3. Rosanna (Rose) Bendeich | b. 10.2.1896 |
| 4. Annie (Mary) Bendeich | b. c. 1898 |
| 5. Maud L. Bendeich | b. c. 1901 |
| 6. Lillian Irene Bendeich | b. 6.6.1903 |
| 7. Laurel Beatrice (Dot) Bendeich / Bendyke | |

b. 22.9.1905 Majors Creek

d. 24.12.1985 Lakemba

m. 23.12.1927 Queanbeyan ARTHUR F. KIMBERLEY

c. Three:

Kenneth Arthur Kimberley

Bonney Laurel Kimberley

Betty Mae Kimberley

(For full details see main text)

8. John Frederick Bendeich / Bendyke

b. c. 1908 Majors Creek

9. Evelyn Mary (Ted) Bendeich / Bendyke

b. 24.4.1913 Majors Creek

m. 30.5.1931 John Allen Grant

d. 24.7.1980 Braidwood

c. Eight:

Joyce Evelyn

Una Pearl

Neil Allen

June Mary

Michael John

Margaret

Rodney George

Jill Robyn

NL
929.209944
B877



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DESCENDANTS OF THOSE WHO ARRIVED WITH THE FIRST FLEET IN 1788
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MARY CAVANAUGH : EDWARD KIMBERLEY

DECEMBER 16, 2011 BY CHERYL TIMBURY

On the 31st of March a young girl was seen loitering around the base of the London monument. Several times she was seen to walk past the linen-draper shop at No 42 Fish Street hill near London Bridge. Then she quickly snatched a length of printed cotton from a wooden display horse by the door of the shop. Perhaps, because of her age or inexperience she was unaware of being watched by a man standing on the opposite corner of the monument. The man we know as Philip Hammond from the court of proceedings immediately seized her and brought her into the shop.

The young girl was named Mary Cavernor / Cavanaugh and so little is known of her that just the mention of her name brings so many different reactions and response's from her many descendants.

Mary tells the court of the Old Bailey on the 2 April 1788 that she is ten-years-old?

She is found guilty but not sentenced at the dock? We know that she spent almost a year in the notorious Newgate Prison in London from the 31 March 1788 until we find her embarking along with 226 women on the infamous sailing ship the *Lady Juliana* on the 14 March 1789 where she was said to have passed herself off as fifteen years old?

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Mary Cavanaugh receiving her irons before leaving Newgate Prison to embark on the *Lady Juliana*. (The costumes are authentic to the period) Artist impression (Phillip Lock)

We can only presume that she must have been sentenced to seven years transportation to Port Jackson (Sydney) Australia.

At Sydney we find her once again in the registry of St Phillips Church being married to the First Fleeter Edward Kimberley three years after her arrest. Was she married at thirteen? Or was she twelve on the date of her arrest and aged fifteen on her wedding day? Even in London in 1788 one doubts that a fifteen-year-old girl could pass herself as a ten-year-old.

That same year Mary along her husband set sail from Sydney to Norfolk Island by the *Atlantic*, where she lived and gave birth to four children. Mary and her husband Edward sailed for Tasmania in 1808 on the sailing ship *City of Edinburgh* where they lived for the remainder of their lives. Mary died at Kangaroo Point Hobart on 11 September 1851 at the recorded age of 78. That would mean that Mary was born in 1773 and would have been fifteen years old at the time of her arrest? Or was she in fact only 73 when she died?

Mary is buried in St Matthews Church of England, Rokeby Hobart Tasmania and it is incredible that Mary who is the mother to some of the first Europeans ever born in the new colony and the ancestor to thousands of Australians has no headstone in the cemetery.

Without her we could never be. But she was real as we are now, so a little bit of Mary lives on in all of her ancestors today.

Edward Kimberley

Edward Kimberley was born at Lillington, near Leamington Spa. His actual date of birth is unknown. But as Edward died in Rokeby Tasmania on 24 November 1829 and his age at death was recorded, we assume by his wife Mary as 67 years of age.

Edward and Mary had been together for 38 years, having been married at Sydney Cove on 29 October 1791. So we can be fairly confident in the fact that Mary would have known how old her husband was in 1829.

Some quick mental arithmetic shows that at 67 Edward would have been born in 1762. His baptism is recorded in the Lillington Parish Register: is as follows: *Dec 23 1764, Edward ye son of John and Hannah Kimberley was baptised.*

What age Edward was when baptised, we can surmise to be around 2 years old. It is known that Edward Kimberley was educated to the level of being able to read and write his own name as his signature on several surviving documents testifies to this fact.

At the age of 19 Edward was tried at the Assizes at Coventry for *Stealing several parcels of muslin from Mrs Lewis Millinery Shop.* On the 23 March 1783 Edward was sentenced to seven years imprisonment, which led to his subsequent transportation to the colonies.

Edward spent the first four years of his sentence on the prison hulks and is listed as being one of a group of 'convicts transported to the *Justitia* moored at Woolwich, on which he stayed from 17 October 1786 to May 1787. In May of 1787 Edward along with other convicts, was transported by wagon from the hulk at Woolwich to Portsmouth, where they awaited embarkation on the transport ship *Scarborough* bound for Botany Bay as part of the First Fleet to the new colonies.

As Chief Constable on Norfolk Island and latter as a Constable at Clarence Plains, (now Rokeby) Tasmania, Edward would have to have been able to read and write as he was in charge of musters, log books, shift rosters, arrest sheets, pay rolls, etc. None of which has ever come to light in the many researches into Edwards' life as a First Fleeter.

Phillip LOCK

Read Phillip's other article on Mary Cavanaugh under *Stories*

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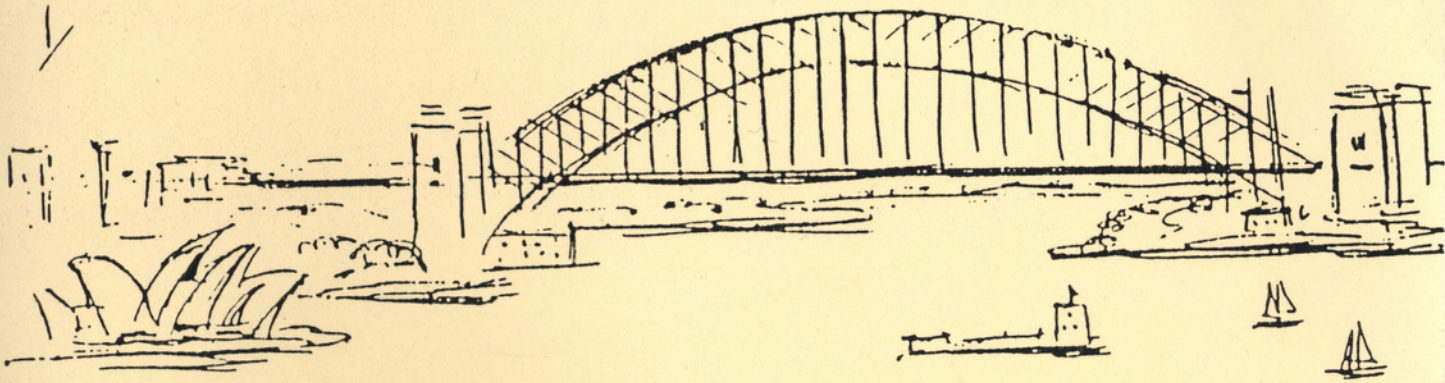
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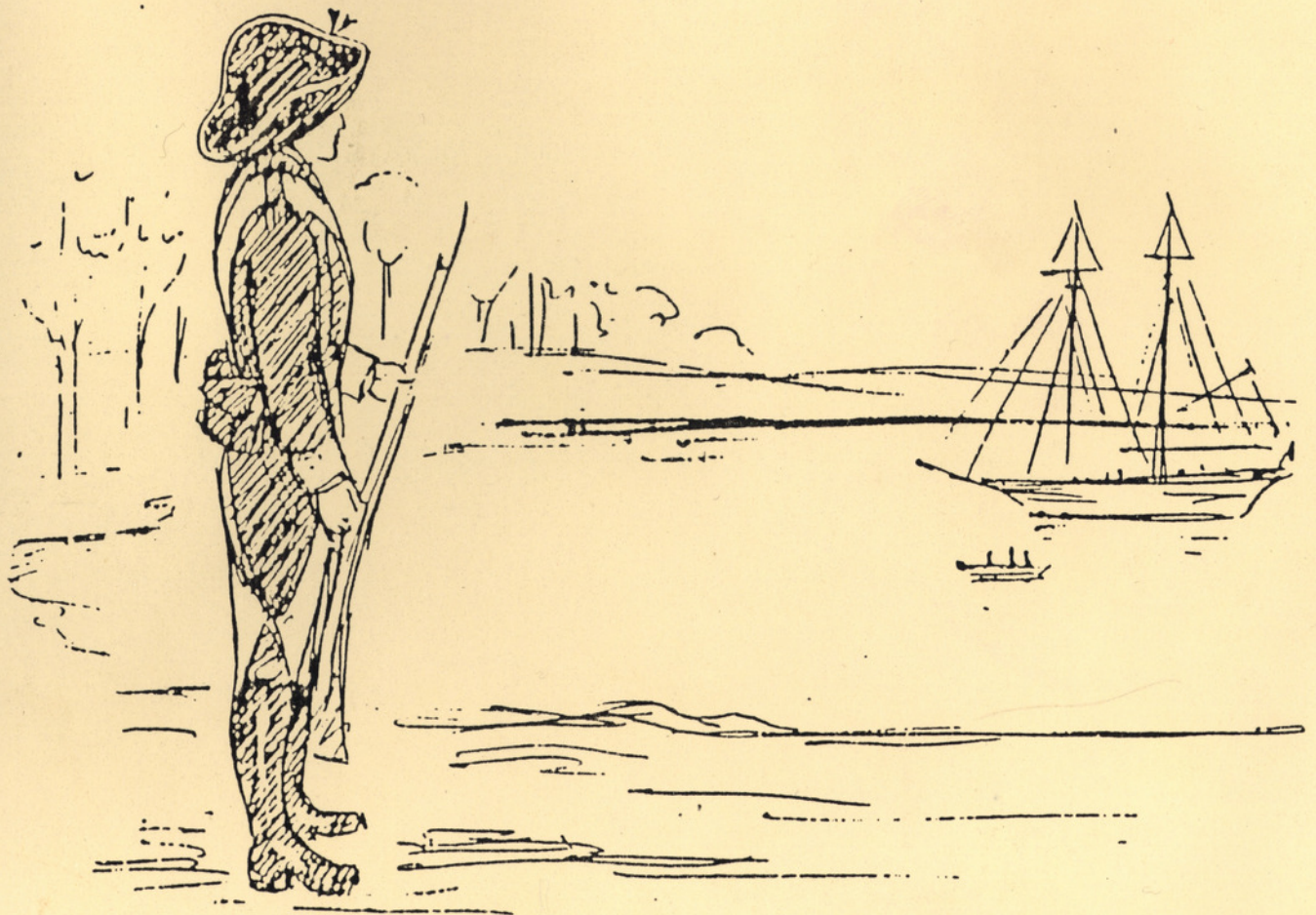
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THE STANFIELD SAGA

D.V. WEBSTER



FOREWORD

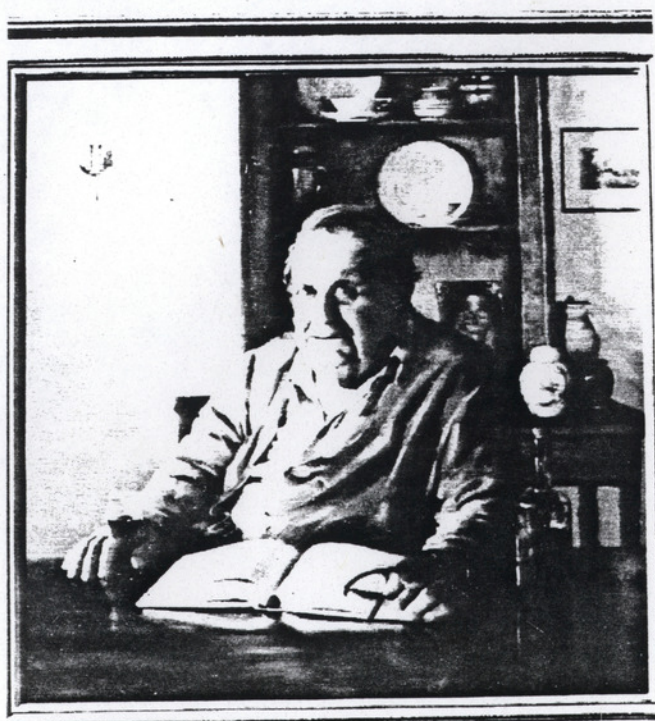
My pleasure and interest in writing this story of Daniel Stanfield, a Marine of the First Fleet, has been greatly enhanced by the insight it has given me of our early Australian history in general and the Stanfield family in particular. I am proud to be associated with the family - my mother was a Stanfield.

My object in writing this saga, for saga it is, was to trace my Stanfield relatives of whom I knew little. I have concentrated on the families of Daniel's three sons, Daniel, Thomas and William. Some were particularly interesting. By looking at their families we see in a nutshell the successes and failures of the early settlers on the Island of Tasmania and how their descendants have lost their birthright, becoming urbanized and living all round Australia.

Daniel, the eldest son, was established early on his property "Clarendon" at Rokeby. Thomas, the second son inherited the original property "Green Point" at Bridgewater, and William had "Summerfield" at Broad Marsh. I propose to deal with them and their families in order of seniority.

As this is essentially a story of the Stanfields I have had to confine myself to the male side, occasionally when I have thought it of particular interest and, in cases where the name has run out in daughters I have expanded a little into the distaff side.

Daniel was allegedly from the West Riding of Yorkshire and maybe there is much truth in the old Yorkshire saying "Clogs to clogs in three generations." In Daniel's obituary notice in the Mercury, 1828 he was described as the founder of a large and opulent family who owned large tracts of the Island. Now the family own little more than enough land for a grave site.



Douglas V. WEBSTER by Bill CALDWELL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have been greatly assisted in my search for records of the Stanfields by members of the various families who, with the possible exception of one, have been most interested and helpful. They have made available to me any of their family documents that they had, extracts from family bibles or remembrances of family legends that they could recall. These legends are very frequently the only information they had of their ancestors and, although sketchy, as with most legends they nearly always have a basis in truth. As there are many legends I will acknowledge them as the Saga unfolds.

There are two collaborators that I would particularly like to thank as without their assistance I doubt that it would have been possible to have got this far, they are Suzanne Lester and the Rev Lorna Stanfield.

My niece, Suzanne Lester of Triabunna has made endless journeys to the Archives in Hobart, the Tasmanian Historical Society and other places. She has given much encouragement to my frequently flagging efforts.

My recently discovered cousin, Rev Lorna Stanfield now resides in England. Her search for the birth place of the original Daniel and his history prior to his embarkation with the First fleet in 1787 has been ceaseless. She has traced him beyond 1787 to his service on the HMS "Elizabeth". If we ever discover his history prior to his service with the HMS "Elizabeth" it will be due to her efforts. She has been able to prove beyond reasonable doubt that he came to Australia on the "Sirius" by reference to the Ship's and Captain's log books. This has been confirmed by Prof. Fidlam of the Australian History Department. Family legend had it that he was on the "Sirius". she has been of great assistance with the William Stanfields of Broadmarsh, from whom she is descended.

My thanks also to Ailsa Harvey for the cover and her sketches throughout the Saga and her advice on the setup of the finished booklet. She has had previous experience in doing her Hadden family history, "No Tears for Jane".

To the many others I will acknowledge them in the appropriate places as the Saga unfolds.

Despite having taken more than my usual care with these records there will be errors and omissions. Please forgive me and feel at liberty to berate me. My heartfelt thanks to all those who have assisted me with this task.

Douglas Webster
Seville Vic 3139

February, 1991

October, 1991 (2nd Edition) posthumously published, includes corrections and additions made by Suzanne Lester and Merle Pinch.

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DANIEL STANFIELD I 1765 1824

Australia was probably first sighted by the Dutch ships on their way to the West Indies. After rounding the Cape of Good Hope they continued straight across the Southern Indian Ocean till reaching the longitude for Batavia where they turned north. Many came too far east and were wrecked on the barren, treacherous coast of West Australia. A fact to which a number of recently discovered wrecks can testify.

The Dutchmen's comments on the land and its inhabitants was most uncomplimentary. It was not until Captain Cook's voyage up the east coast that anything approaching an accurate and objective assessment was ever made. It was on this voyage that Captain Cook ran on to a reef and holed his ship. He was able to get her ashore at the present day site of Cooktown and repair her. During his enforced stay on the Endeavour River his Botanist, Joseph Banks was able to make a fairly comprehensive study of the surrounding countryside and to collect many botanical samples.

On repairing his ship he was able to continue his voyage and ultimately returned to England and made his report to the English Authorities. The British Government needed a port to counter French activity in the Pacific Region as well as an outlet for their overcrowded gaols. After the American War of Independence Britain could no longer send prisoners to the United States and the situation was becoming desperate. West Africa was proving an unsuitable alternative and as Bank's Report was so favourable Botany Bay sounded an attractive proposition.

Against this background a fleet of eleven ships was assembled and set sail from Portsmouth on 13th May, 1787. It consisted of: two warships, the HMS "Sirius" and the HMS "Supply"; three supply ships- "Fishburn", "Golden Grove" and the "Borrowdale"; and the transports - "Alexander", "Scarborough", "Charlotte", "Prince of Wales", "Lady Penhryn" and the "Friendship". It is the landing of this fleet at Sydney Cove, 26th January, 1788 that we celebrate as Australia Day.

With the First Fleet was a detachment of 214 marines, who were for the protection of the Fleet as well as guards for the prisoners. They were formed into four companies under the overall command of Major Ross. The four companies were commanded by A Captain Campbell, B Captain Shea, C Lieutenant Meredith and D Lieutenant Tench.

Daniel Stanfield was a private in Captain Campbell's Company.

As this is the story of the Stanfields, the name Stanfield derives from Stanefield or Stonefield and indicates it was a place name. It is a fairly common name in the West Riding of Yorkshire, indeed there is a town by the name of Stanfield in the West Riding. In more recent times the name has spread to the South of England, to London and even to Ireland. The names, Standing, Standfield, and Stanesfield are all credited with the same base. The name dates back to the 12th or 13th centuries and is pretty obviously of Nordic origin.

Although Daniel is listed in the records of the First Fleet as Standfield, on his marriage certificate on the St Phillip's Church Register in Sydney he signed his name as Dan. Stanfield. Slight variations in spelling could have occurred as the clerks who wrote up all the records for the authorities would have written the name as it sounded.

Daniel Stanfield arrived in Australia as a marine with the First Fleet. After intense searching his Great Great Granddaughter, the Rev. Lorna Stanfield has been able to trace him back to service on the HMS "Elizabeth", where he served until 1784. The ship was decommissioned and he was laid off on half pay of £3.16.8 bimonthly. He, with several others were recruited as late volunteers to replace men discharged by Captain Arthur Philip for obstreperous behaviour and drunkenness.

There does not appear to have been any communication between Daniel and any of his family in England, or at any rate none seems to have survived. He was apparently quite literate, as there are many examples of his signature which he made with a flourish, as of a man well used to using a pen. As neither his wife or children could read or write one would have thought that any letters or correspondence would have been treasured, but there is nothing that can give us any clue to birth place in England. All we know comes from family legends which always imply that he came from the West riding of Yorkshire.

His G.G. Grandson, Frederick Augustus Stanfield made several attempts to write a family history, which recent discoveries have shown contained many inaccuracies, in these histories there is the recurring theme that he Daniel came from West Riding and was of yeoman farmer stock.

There was a report in the Illustrated Tasmanian Mail 17/10/1908 on the Stanfield Centenary "do", held at Green Point where claim was made that he was from a naval family. This report was neither confirmed or denied by Thomas Stanfield the incumbent of Green Point, who was grandson of Daniel the original marine. The fact that he was acclaimed a worthy settler by Gidley King when farming on Norfolk Island and that he was one of the few Norfolk Islanders to make a success of farming in Van Dieman's Land would make one think he was more likely to have come from a farming rather than a naval background. Gidley King presented him with two goats as a reward for his farming endeavours. On one occasion he described himself as a marine but gave his occupation as farmer. This also would seem to strengthen the claim that he was from a farming, not a naval background. There are Stanfields in the South of England and in Norfolk but I would still favour West Riding.

Our first official contact with him is when his name appears on the victualling lists for Sydney in 1788. From then on we can follow his movements fairly closely from official documents and dates. Before proceeding further let us look at some of the persons that influenced his life.

With the First Fleet and reputedly on the Transport Prince of Wales was one Thomas Harmsworth, a private of the Marines. He was accompanied by his wife Alice and two children, Ann born about 1784 and Thomas Jr born 1785. But let the following quotes from John Easty's Journal "Remarks on a Journey from England to Botany Bay 1787-1792" tell the tale.

"Prince of Wales" at sea Dec. 1st 1787. A Marine's wife Harmsworth was delivered of a boy at half past three o'clock a.m."

Sunday 2nd February, 1788 Thomas Harmsworth, a son of Thomas Harmsworth died of a "feavour"

Port Jackson, New South Wales April 29th 1788, Thomas Harmsworth a Marine died.

In 1790 Daniel Stanfield (Corporal) had to give evidence in Court in a case of rioting and fighting. This is the first occasion he is referred to as "Corporal" (Sydney Town, by Cobley.)

In March 1790 he was with "Sirius" and "Supply" taking stores to the Settlement on Norfolk Island. They arrived off the Island March 17 and on March 19 "Sirius" was blown ashore and wrecked, happily without loss of life.

It was during the previous year that Daniel had developed a very fruitful relationship with the Widow Harmsworth, since the St Philip's Register records under the heading of Baptisms:

April 25th Daniel Armsworth, son of Daniel Stanfield, Corporal of Marines and Ellis Armsworth.

Alice was completely illiterate and the name Ellis Armsworth was probably a cockney corruption of Alice Harmsworth. I think Daniel was away when Alice had the child baptised, since he would have known how to spell her name.

In 1791 the St Philip's Register shows the following entry, No 134:

The Solemnization of Matrimony between Daniel Stanfield & Ellis Harmsworth & married this fifteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety one By me Richard Johnson (Chaplain) Dan Stanfield Ellis Harmsworth Isaac Arkins & Jane Chapman

At the time of his marriage 15th October, 1791 Daniel was 25 and Alice was 35.

On 26th October, 1791 Daniel left Sydney for a term of duty on Norfolk Island. He was accompanied by his wife, Alice and three children; Ann Harmsworth, John Harmsworth who was born 1st December, 1787 at sea and his own son Daniel.

Although it's impossible to fix it to the month I reckon that Alice was pregnant at the time of their marriage as their second son, Thomas who died in 1840 aged 48 years would have been born in 1792. This is the only clue to his birth date as his birth was never registered. It is not uncommon for birth registrations to be missing during this early period.

It has been suggested he was encouraged to marry Alice because she was pregnant and also because as a lawfully married man he would be entitled to certain privileges on the Island that with only a common law wife he would not be entitled to. In any case women were a very scarce commodity and he was very lucky to have landed one.

Alice was granted the Administration of her former husband's estate just prior to the marriage, not that I think it would have been worth very much. Granting administration probably satisfied some legal technicality. There were of course the Harmsworth children.

In 1791 the Marines were becoming increasingly dissatisfied with their role as gaolers in a penal colony.

Several of the noncommissioned officers and privates of the Marines who went out ^{as} volunteers to NSW in the detachment under the command of Major Ross having requested to be discharged agreeable to the promises made them prior to their embarkation.

HRNSW Vol p

With the arrival of Major Francis Grose the Marines were given the option of being returned to England, enlisting in the NSW Corp or taking their discharge and being given a grant of land to become settlers.

On his first visit to the Norfolk Island in 1791 Daniel had selected a block of land. Daniel served out his term of duty on the Island and returned to Sydney with his wife and family on the "Daedalus", arriving in mid November, 1794. On 27th November, 1794 he enlisted in the NSW Corp commanded by Major Grose. (PRO London)

Alice must have again been pregnant when they arrived back in Sydney because on the 25th January their third child, William was born (St Philip's

Register). Daniel returned to Norfolk Island in 1795 with a wife and four children on the "Supply" and the promise of a 60 acre grant (ADB). On 16th October he was granted 60 acres on the Island at a place called Little Cascade. I think this grant was really the confirmation of the 60 acres that he had been allocated in 1791 and which, in the meantime he had leased pending his return to the Island.

In 1796 his daughter, Sarah was born and in 1798 the last of his children, Mary Ann was born. Around this time, 9th October, 1795 he purchased Lot 1 (Chapman's Map), comprising 60 acres, for £80 from a fellow Marine, Richard Knight.



Subdivision plan of Norfolk I.

Daniel Stanfield was discharged on 24th December, 1799 from the NSW Corp. No 48 ZF 318 PRO London. On discharge he is listed as a private, no other rank is mentioned.

It is difficult to reconcile his joining the NSW Corp with his farming activities. I suggest that when he joined the Corp on his return from duty on Norfolk Island in 1794 the Marine Corp would no longer have existed in NSW, having been superceded in 1792 with the arrival of Major Grose. He would have been without an identity or any official existence and so not entitled to rations. He was a constable on Norfolk Island and perhaps this office would have been enhanced by his being a member of the Corp. Probably he would have got a small salary and been entitled to draw rations from the Government Stores, which would have put him in a better position to improve his allotment.

It would seem that after this date, judging from the Returns from Government Stores, that his farming output increased considerably.

It was about this time that Governor Hunter authorised the first theatre to open in Sydney. The first play was The Revenge and the opening prologue has the celebrated lines:

From distant climes o'er widespread seas we come
Tho not with much eclair or beat of drum
True patriots we for be it understood
We left our country for our country's good.

On 19th January, 1800 his step daughter, Ann Harmsworth was married to one Samuel Marsden by the Rev Richard Johnson, who was making his farewell visit to the Island prior to his returning to England.

Marriage No 277

The Solemnisation of Matrimony by permission of His Excellency John Hunter Esq. Governor, between Samuel Marsden and Ann Harmsworth and married this eighteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred.

By me Richard Johnson (Chaplain)

This marriage was solemnized between us.

Samuel Marsden X
Alice Harmsworth X

In the presence of

Daniel Stanfield (signed)
Mary Knight (signed)

Permission from the Governor was required when a convict wanted to marry, so this would indicate Samuel Marsden was a convict. They went to Sydney where Samuel established a bootmaking business at Kissing Point, near Parramatta. Samuel and Ann had six children see: 1788 The Children of the First Fleet.

When Samuel Marsden was first mentioned it created some confusion. Samuel Marsden was, of course, the name of the "Flogging Parson". However the confusion didn't last long as this Marsden could neither read nor write and Marsden would seem to be a reasonably common name.

Daniel continued his farming operations on the Island, it would appear with great success. He was a man of some substance in the colony and one of those who signed Major Piper's Testimonial when he left the Island.**

When it was decided to abandon settlement on the Island and move the settlers to Van Dieman's Land, Gidley King who was not in complete agreement with this decision, persuaded Daniel and another of the settlers, Beresford to remain behind and supervise the cleanup of the Island. This was why they were among the last to leave. However, the writing was on the wall and they left with the settlers on the "City of Edinburgh", which had been chartered to take them to Van Dieman's Land. After a long and very rough voyage they landed at the Settlement on the Derwent on 2nd October, 1808 and so ended the Stanfield's close association with Norfolk Island and Sydney and began their connection with Tasmania.

All that remains of Daniel's residence on the Island is this old chimney on Lot 2



Douglas Webster, and the present owner Fletcher Bailey, his wife Mary and their youngest child with the chimney of Daniel Stanfield's House.

I think that the first settlement on Norfolk Island had an undeserved reputation of being a brutal place of confinement. Sure there were convicts there in conditions very similar to Sydney but there were also plenty of free

settlers. In deed, at one time the Island supplied food to Sydney. The story is related of how Edward Kimberley, an ex-convict, was ordered to flog two women. He threw down the whip and said " I don't flog women." this would not have occurred in Sydney. It was the second settlement c 1825 that turned this island paradise into a Hell on Earth, rivalling Macquarie Harbour.

The passenger list from the "City of Edinburgh" is confusing and not very specific. It was probably made up after the vessel had arrived and deals mostly with the conditions for land settlement and the conditions applying to selections before they are made into grants.

Daniel (sen) is reported as arriving with a wife and four children, Thomas, William, Sarah and Mary Ann. He was rated a settler of the 1st Class. Daniel, his eldest son arrived as a married man and a settler of second class. A first and second class settler refers to certain privileges and conditions, such as number of convicts assigned, the amount of rations to be drawn, etc.

Daniel Stanfield's original selection was made at Herdsman's Cove, near the mouth of the Jordan River. He called the property "Green Point", making his selection on 8th October, 1808, less than a week after his arrival in Van Dieman's Land. "Green Point" consisted of 310 acres and was made up of a variety of locations and promises of Grants due to him through his service and his rank as a non commissioned officer whilst serving with the Marines plus his entitlement for his property on Norfolk Island.

A title to the land was not issued until after seven years' occupation and then only provided that satisfactory improvement had been made. Again later "Grants in extension were awarded to those men who had made outstanding improvements to their own holdings especially those who had sons wanting farms of their own." I suggest that both those conditions had been met with the improvements at "Green Point" with the clearing of timber, fencing and building a house.

In 1819 Governor Macquarie on his last visit to Van Dieman's Land granted many blocks of land that had previously only been locations. These included the following to the Stanfields:

Daniel Stanfield Sr	Melville, Monmouth	310 acres
William Stanfield	Strangford	52 acres
Thomas Stanfield	"	54 acres
Daniel Stanfield	Clarence Plains	160 acres

Melville was the country on the west bank of the Jordan river, extending up the Derwent River as far as Mt Dromedary. Strangford was the Broadmarsh area. Clarence Plains, was the area of the east bank of the Derwent River opposite Hobart and at this time embracing both Kangaroo Point (Bellerive) and Beltana (Lindisfarne)

Daniel with the assistance of his two younger sons, who on arrival were Thomas aged 16 and William aged 13, continued to improve and enlarge his property at Herdsmans' Cove. He built a double storied house right on the bank of the Derwent, where it was possible to bring a boat nearly to the front door. At this time the best means of transport of goods and chattels was by boat. The property was a good one and he was reputed to be a very good farmer.

"Green Point" was on several occasions held up by bushrangers and on one of these occasions he was wounded.

In 1826 he had been summoned to Hobart to give evidence at the Police station in a case of burglary, during which bushrangers had stolen goods from "Green Point". Whilst walking back the 12 miles to his home he collapsed in the street and died. Family legend has it that he died whilst walking up the Maypole Hill at Newtown.

DEATH OF DANIEL STANFIELD

Died in the Street

We are extremely sorry to state the awful and sudden death of Mr Daniel Stanfield of "Green Point" who was carried off in the street on Saturday last. He had been summoned to give evidence at the Police Office against receivers of property lately stolen from him by bushrangers when he was wounded. He was one of our oldest settlers in the Colony and the head of a very numerous and opulent family. He was father in law of William Kimberley, that valuable and indefatigable officer. A jury sat on the body and returned a verdict:- Died by the visitation of God. (Hobart Town Gazette, 11 February, 1826)

His son in law, William Kimberley was at that time District Chief Constable and he would have been officiating at the inquest.

He was buried in the old St David's Burial Ground and his tombstone bore the following inscription:

Sacred
To the Memory of
Daniel Stanfield
Senior
late of Green Point
who departed this life on the fourth day
of Feb. in the year of Our Lord 1826
Aged 61 years

"A Wits a feather and a Chief a Rod
An honest man's the noblest work of God"

This epitaph comes from a poem by Alexander Pope called Essay on Man. For some extraordinary reason it is frequently misquoted as was done recently in a publication on "The Tombstones of Old St David's Cemetery."

- Daniel Stanfield I -

Alexander Pope is not a popular poet nowadays and at the best of times not easy to read. As neither Daniel's wife nor any of his children could read or write I like to think that it was suggested to them by the classically educated Rev Robert Knopwood with whom he had been on the friendliest of terms.



HEADSTONE IN ST DAVID'S PARK, HOBART

Before his death he had arranged that his second son, Thomas would inherit "Green Point" and that his youngest son William would get the Broad Marsh property "Summerfield", which had been considerably increased in size. His eldest son, Daniel was already established at "Clarendon" Rokeby.

He doesn't seem to have left a will. The Letters of Administration are from the Supreme Court of Tasmania Records.

Daniel Stanfield died 1826

Gamiel Butler Proctor

By William Stanfield
Mary Reynolds
Sarah Kimberley

Citation 8th May. Letters of Administration to Thomas and William sons of the deceased.

Know all men by those present that we, Thomas of "Green Point" district of Drummond VDL settler, William of Bagdad District of Strangeford VDL, William Kimberley of the same place settler, David Reynolds of the same place settler, and Daniel Stanfield of Clarence Plains settler are bound £4000 to our Sovereign. Conditions of obligation from Thomas and William Administrators of Daniel the Elder to make a true and perfect inventory of all and singular goods and effects of the said Daniel.

Signed Thomas Stanfield William Stanfield
 William Kimberley David Reynolds
 Daniel Stanfield

On 26th January, 1976, Australia Day the following In Memoriam Notice appeared in The Sydney Morning Herald:

Stanfield Daniel, Marine soldier of the First Fleet and of his wife Alice Harmsworth, widow of Thomas Harmsworth another Marine Soldier. Daniel Stanfield of Capt. Campbell's Company of Marines and later of the Colonial Corp. Came to the Great Australia Terra Incognita with the great ever to be gloriously remembered Philip on HMS Sirius flagship of Australia's First Fleet or Navy. As well as with others of white Australians both bonded and free in addition to participating in the initial settlement at Sydney Cove, today ranking as one of the great industrial cities of the World, was among the first of the Marine detachment who took possession of Norfolk Island for the British Crown. Further more Daniel Stanfield with his wife and children had the single honour of being among the original Norfolk Islanders to be given grants of land at the Settlement on the Derwent River in southern Tasmania.

The Invincible old Marine Soldier of "Sirius" fame died in Hobart in 1826 and was interred in the Old St David's Burial Ground, and epitaph on his tombstone proclaims to the virtuous and to Sinners alike that in the words of Alexander Pope renowned Englishman of letters, "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Inserted by some of his many descendants among whom were many who gave their lives for Australia and the Empire. Signed by Gordon Williamson, 38 St James St, Darlinghurst and 206 Pitt Street Sydney and for Barbara Ann Riding of Glenelg in South Australia.

I find this Eulogy more than a little overly fulsome and not quite an accurate picture of Daniel and his wife. Alice was the wife of Daniel, who he married October 15th 1791 and registered at St Phillips Church Sydney. She was the widow of Thomas Harmsworth a Marine who had died in Sydney April 30th 1788. Alice was quite illiterate and of a consequence all her children were illiterate, as in those days it depended largely on the wife to

- Daniel Stanfield I -

teach the children their letters. It is interesting to note the evolution of her name from Ellis Armsworth to the final Alice Harmsworth.

Alice was baptised 6th November, 1754 died in 1830 and was buried in the Old St David's Burial Ground in Hobart. Her will lodged with the Supreme Court of Tasmania, left her Estate to her six beloved children: John Harmsworth, Daniel, Thomas and William Stanfield, Sarah Kimberley and Mary Ann Reynolds without partiality. Her eldest daughter, Ann who married Samuel Marsden doesn't get a mention. I have not been able to find any trace of them ever making any contact. John Harmsworth was born at sea in 1787 and died 21 July, 1860, having spent a lot of time with his young step brother, Daniel at Clarendon.

At the time of Daniel's death the three properties Clarendon, Green Point and Summerfield were of approximately the same size. We will deal with the eldest first and trace most of his descendants in order of seniority.

Daniel Stanfield, Clarendon (see later)

Thomas Stanfield, Green Point (see later)

William Stanfield, Summerfield (see later)

Sarah Stanfield (1796 - 1843)

MARY STANFIELD

Daniel's eldest daughter, Sarah was born on Norfolk Island in 1796. She was married in 1816, by the Rev Bobby Knopwood at his home Cottage Green, Hobart, to William Kimberley, son of Edward Kimberley and her brother-in-law.

William Kimberley was described at the inquest into the death of his father-in-law as "that invaluable and indefatigable officer." He was District Chief Officer at that time and he also at various times owned a lot of property on the Island. In a report in the journals of the Land Commissioners, 1826 it states:

"Then on to Kimberleys, a capital wheat farm. He grows a great quantity of corn but seems to pay no attention to anything in the way of comfort or neatness. He has a wretched house, barn and offices, no garden or fencing or indeed anything that is generally classed under the heading of improvements. To make money seems to be the only 'Disereatum'. He has large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.

The eight children of William Kimberley and Sarah were:

Mary b 10.05.1817

Sarah b 14.03.1819

William b 03.09.1821

Edward b 24.01.1824

Sophia b 08.03.1826

Amelia b 18.04.1829
Henry b 04.04.1832
Fred b 03.04.1833

I don't think poor Sarah would have had the happiest of lives. She is buried in the Old Church of England Burial Ground at Oatlands. Her tombstone, one of those big table tombstones is falling to pieces, reflecting perhaps the state of her husband's farm. The inscription reads:

Sacred
To the Memory of
Sarah Kimberley
Who departed this life the 4 of
February, in the year of Our Lord 1843
Aged 47 years

Mary-Ann Stanfield (1798 - 1881)

The last of Daniel and Alice's children, Mary-Ann was born on Norfolk Island in 1798. She married twice: firstly David Reynolds, secondly William Lamprill. For the following account I am indebted to Margaret Parssey of Seven Mile Beach, a Reynolds descendant.

David Reynolds, a free settler, came to Van Dieman's Land from Port Jackson in 1813 aged 19 years. He served his apprenticeship in farming with Daniel Stanfield at Green Point, Bridgewater. Two years later (1815) he married Mary-Ann, the daughter of his employer who was 16 years of age at the time.

They lived in a convict built house "Somerville" at Brighton. Not to be confused with Summerfield at Broad Marsh. It was at Somerville that their six children were born, namely: Thomas, Sarah, Henry, Daniel, Matilda and David.

David Reynolds was appointed Magistrate for the District of Herdsman's Cove on August 5th 1820, a position that he held until his death in 1834 aged 40 years. He was drowned at Austin's Ferry while taking wheat to Hobart Town, accompanied by his two convict servants, Lamprill and Gibson. He was buried at Somerville. Oswald Bayley Reynolds had his gravestone renovated and removed to St Mark's Church at Pontville.

After David Reynold's death Mary-Ann married William Lamprill, who had been her husband's assigned servant on 5th May, 1836 at Tea Tree Brush. He had been convicted at the Essex Assizes on March 12th 1827 for stealing sheep, having been prosecuted by a man named Hollick. He was then married, a protestant and had a brother and sister in his native place, South Hawkington. He was sentenced to 14 years transportation arriving by the "Asia", December 7th, 1827. His conduct after sentencing, on the voyage out and on the Island was good. He received a conditional pardon on October

- Daniel Stanfield I -

1836 and a Free certificate in 1841. William Lamprill and Mary-Ann had four sons, but only two survived to adulthood, William II and Frederick.

When Mary died she bequeathed the entire property of David Reynolds to William Lamprill overlooking all the Reynolds family.

John Harmsworth (1787 - 1860)

Alice's son who was born at sea, 1st December, 1787 on the "Prince of Wales" remains a shadowy figure. In the Norfolk Island Muster he is listed as a drummer with the NSW Corps. He seems to have spent most of his time with Daniel at Clarendon. He died at Clarence Plains 21st July, 1860 aged 73, suffering from influenza, he was buried at Rokeby Cemetery and his grave is unmarked. He was married and his wife Sarah died in Hobart aged 53 years. They had a son Jacob who died on 3rd May, 1822 aged 9 weeks. I don't know of any other children.

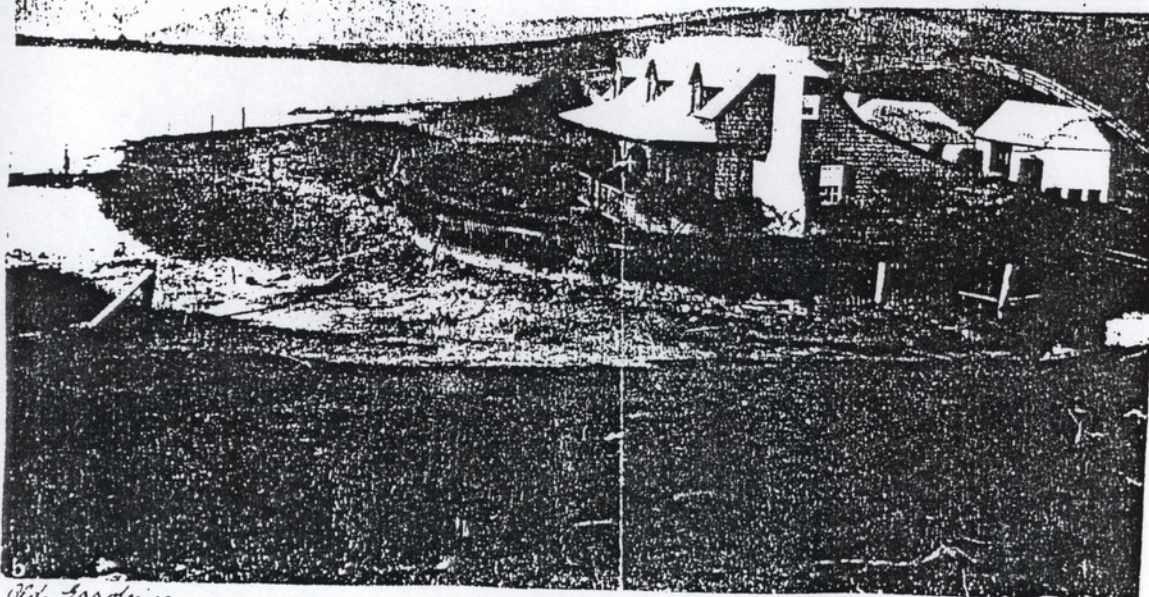


CLARENDON, ROKEBY

Betsy STANFIELD with old Gardiner



E.J. STANFIELD



*Ed Gardiner
Elizabeth Sarah (Betsy)*

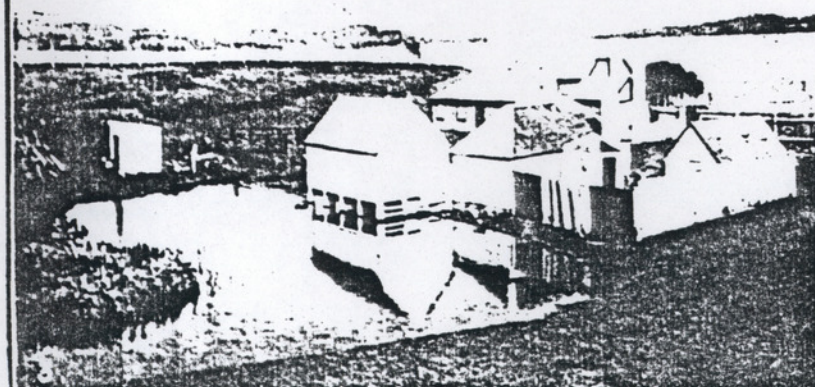
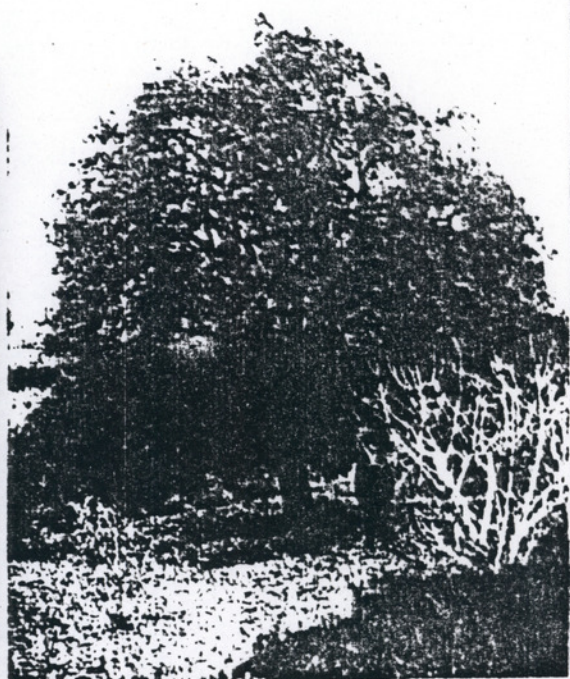
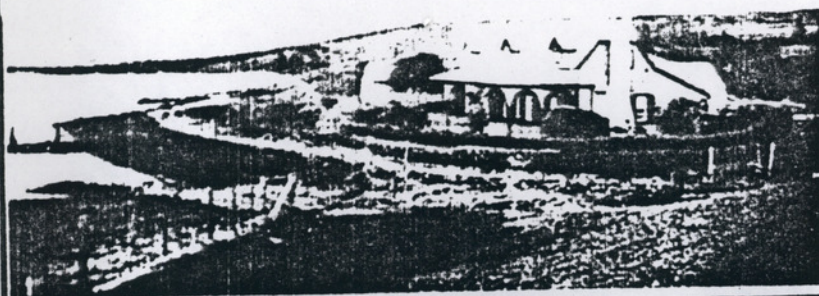
1 - The Old Home at Rokeby; showing on the left,
Thomas - Edward Stanfield and his wife.

*Michael Benfield
Robert Percy*

Green Point Centenary. An Historic Event, celebra
2 "Green Point Cottage." The Old Home at Green
Point, looking south.

3 - Mr. E. J. Stanfield.

TASMANIAN MAIL, 4th October, 1908



VIEW OF HOUSE AT GREEN POINT THE GREEN POINT IS THE FIRST HOUSE CULTIVATED IN TASMANIA, AND WAS BUILT BY A FARMER, MRS. S. J. THE STEEP TERRACE LOOK VIEW OF THE HOUSE SHOWING THE TERRACE WITH DIVERSE PLANTS AND TREES.

TASMANIAN MAIL

DANIEL STANFIELD II 1790 - 1856 (1)

Daniel Stanfield was born in Sydney and christened in St Philip's Church on 25 April, 1790, son of Corporal Daniel Stanfield and Alice Armsworth. He arrived in Van Diemens' Land 2 October, 1808 on the "City Of Edinburgh" from Norfolk Island with the rest of his family. On the ship's papers he is recorded as a married man and was accompanied by his wife Maria. He had contracted a civil marriage (Norfolk Island Marriage) prior to leaving the Island. This marriage was regularised very shortly after their arrival in Hobart on 17 October, 1808 by the Rev Bobby Knopwood at his home in "Cottage Green" in Hobart. Of interest on their marriage certificate is the fact that Maria signed with a neat signature whilst Daniel made his mark.

Maria was the daughter of two convicts, Edward Kimberley, a First Fleeter, who had been sentenced at Coventry Assizes in 1783 to seven years transportation for Grand Larceny, and Mary Cavanaugh. The Sydney Cove Chronical lists among the convicts of the Second Fleet, Mary Cavanaugh as of the London Jail delivery. Tried in London 3 April, 1788 and sentenced to transportation for seven years she arrived on the "Lady Juliana" 3 June 1791.

Edward married Mary in 1791 and the Register for St Phillips reads:

The Solemnization of Matrimony by banns between Edward Kimberley and Mary Cavanaugh and married this 20th day of October in the year of our Lord 1791.

By me Richard Johnson, Chaplain
Edward Kimberley (signed)
Mary Cavanaugh (signed)
And in the presence of John Small
Sarah Bartlett

Mary and Edward Kimberley had five children: Maria, William, Hannah (1794-1851), Robert and Mary. Edward must have elected to go to Norfolk Island in the first instance with a grant of only 12 acres. As well as a very small selection he was also appointed a constable on the Island. It is recorded of him that on one occasion he was ordered to flog some women, he threw down his whip and said "I don't flog women." It was while he was on Norfolk that he became friendly with the Stanfields.

On arriving in Van Dieman's Land young Daniel and Maria would have had no entitlement to a grant of land in Van Dieman's Land. I think that his father made some of his entitlement over to young Daniel who had arrived as a married man and would have been desirous of starting up on his own account.

He made his selection of 160 acres on the NE corner of Ralph's Bay and close to Ralph's Bay Neck. He acquired another two blocks adjoining his

Daniel Stanfield II

160 acres on the east side of 50 and 60 acres respectively. His father-in-law, Edward Kimberley had selected 140 acres adjoining him on the west side.

Daniel seems to have taken up residence on his block in 1809. He built first a hut in which they lived whilst he got busy. Being a settler of the second class he had the services of only two convict servants to help him. As well as making improvements to the property which was mostly clearing timber and fencing, he was also building a double storied house. This entailed sawing all the boards with pitsaws and making the nails etc.

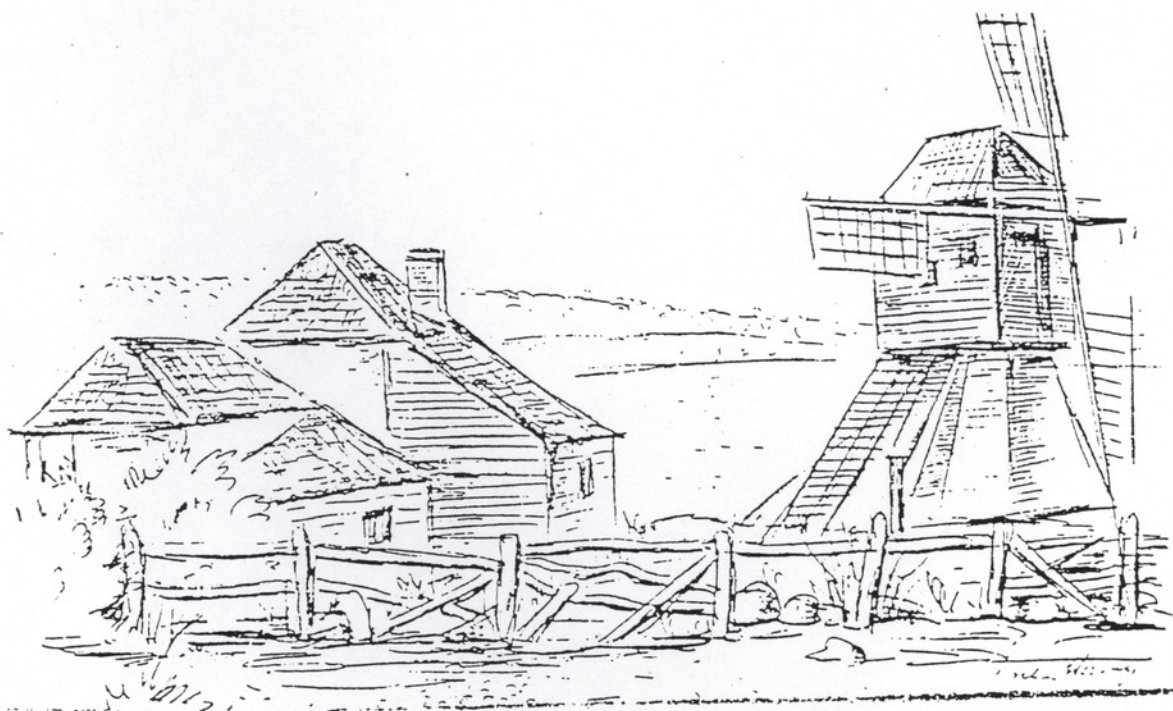


Clarendon House, Rokeby, on the shores of Ralph's Bay. One of the oldest wooden buildings in Tasmania. Built by Daniel Stanfield (Jun) about 1809-10. The house was completely destroyed in the 1967 bushfires.

Governor Macquarie, in 1811 on his first visit to Van Dieman's Land was forced by adverse winds to land in Frederick Henry Bay. They then had to walk three miles over land to Mr Stanfield's house on Ralph's bay to where a Government barge had been sent to pick them up. Lachlan Macquarie's Journal

While all this was going on Daniel was able to erect a wind driven flour mill which started gristing corn in 1816, and continued up till 1874. The mill was erected on his father-in-law's grant, adjoining his and the point was, somewhat predictably known as Wind Mill Point. The Mill House was burned to the ground in 1900 and the Mill was blown down in 1908.

In a recent lecture at Clarence High School on "Daniel Stanfield and His Mill" given by Michael Stanfield, a relative he claimed the Mill was of the type used extensively in Yorkshire and it was of a similar type to that brought to England by William the Conqueror. This would be another pointer to Daniel, the Marine, being from Yorkshire. As Daniel II had never been to England we must conclude that the Mill must have been erected under the supervision of Daniel I



The Windmill and Millhouse at Rokeby, Clarence Plains was built by Daniel Stanfield. The Mill was erected in 1816 and operated until 1874. The Millhouse burnt to the ground 1900 and the Mill was blown down in 1908. The sketch done by Ailsa Harvey from a photograph taken by Allen Sierp. Colonial Life in Tasmania

Daniel was a very progressive man and had ideas far in advance of his time. He sent the first shipment of apples to Europe from Tasmania. It was not a

Daniel Stanfield II

very satisfactory exercise as they were in poor condition when they arrived in Glasgow. It was a good try and the forerunner of the later export of apples to Europe that earned for Tasmania the title of the Apple Isle. One of the apples was reputed to have been 12 inches in diameter.

Harry O'May in his excellent book Wooden Hookers of Hobart Town writes:

Daniel Stanfield sent apples to Scotland by the brig "Hind" on April 7th, 1828.. believed to have been the first apples exported from Tasmania. It was said that one of the apples had a diameter of twelve inches.

My brother, the later W.A. Webster of Woodbury, gave a perpetual trophy for the best display of apples at the Huon Apple Festival to commemorate that first shipment of apples.

Daniel acquired land throughout the Island. Properties on the Eastern Marshes, Murderers Plains, Antil Ponds, the Headwaters of the south Esk River and on the Break o'Day Plains. Most of these properties were only leasehold but it caused the Land commissioners to brand them, the Stanfields, as being land hungry. This was hardly fair as anyone who was supplying meat to the Commissary stores was entitled to graze stock wherever they could on Crown Land. The Hobart Town Gazette had many references to them sending meat to the Government stores, and they certainly did control large areas of the Island.

When Daniel Stanfield died in 1856 the Trustees of his Will and Estate were his two sons, William the eldest from "Single Hill", Daniel the youngest from "Clarendon" and his son in law Alfred Desailly.

WILL OF DANIEL STANFIELD 1790 - 1856

I, Daniel Stanfield of Clarence Plains in Tasmania but at present residing in the house of my son Daniel Stanfield at Clarence Plains being weak of body but sound and disposing of mind, memory and understanding.

I give and bequeath my gold watch and chain as a keepsake to my son William and a debt of £500 lent to my son cancel. Of £500 lent by me to William Williamson I cancel and release.

To Son Daniel and Alfred Desailly to distribute Estate as follows. Mary Chipman, Sarah Ransom, Anna Dawson, Emily Desailly Freehold and leasehold of every kind vested in me as Trustee or mortgaged divided equally. Residue of personal property including shares in VDL Bank and cash lodged therein, shares in VDL Steam Ships, Furniture, debts due and cash in Oriental Bank Corporation to be divided equally between Mary, Sarah, Anna, Emily subject to

deduction of £100 to son William and Alfred Desailly for trouble in collecting debts.

Signed Daniel Stanfield X His mark

Daniel and Maria had a large family of 11 children, two of whom died in childhood.

- .11 Ann STANFIELD born 31.08.1808 and lived only six months.
- .12 Mary Ann STANFIELD (1811). Married Joseph Chipman of Clarence Plains. They had a large family nearly all of them living in the Rokeby South Arm area.
- .13 William STANFIELD (1813-1896) married 1836 Elizabeth Nichols (1815-1896) He was the eldest son of Daniel and Maria and lived on an adjoining property called "Single Hill". We shall deal with him and his family under a separate heading.
- .14 Maria STANFIELD (1817-) When she was 26 years old she married Uriah Vigar at St George's Church, Sorell in the presence of Hannah Stanfield and Robert Williamson. All that I know of Uriah Vigar is a note in Tasmanian Archives.

"Vigar, Uriah Engineer's Deptt (Clerk Carters Barracks). Class BL.BK. 1847 Page 108 ditto 183"

She was apparently widowed shortly after her marriage because on January 18, 1848 she remarried one Frederick Vigar described as a farmer aged 35 years, and presumably a relative of her deceased husband. This marriage, by licence, took place at the residence of W.L. Cotham, Richmond, Tasmania. The ceremony was performed by the Rev F. Miller according to the rites and ceremonies of the Independents and witnessed by L.H. Vigar and Agnes Rienyard. The Rev Fred Miller was one of the first Congregational ministers in Tasmania and was responsible for building the Congregational Church in Elizabeth Street Hobart.

It is alleged they went to Ireland where she died. There are no Vigers in the 1988 Tasmanian phone book.

- .15 Elizabeth STANFIELD (07.03.1820 - ?) was married on 10th July, 1847 to Alexander Sweetingham, who later changed his name to William Williamson.
- .16 Sarah STANFIELD (1822-) In 1844 Sarah married Thomas Ransom. The story goes that Thomas's widowed mother, Mrs Ransom had an inn at Kempton which had a well deserved reputation for its excellence. Frederick von Steiglitz, the owner of 'Killymoon' would stay overnight at Mrs Ransom's Inn when going on business trips to Hobart. Frederick was rather taken with Mrs Ransom's bed and board and married her.

Daniel Stanfield II

In the Cullenswood Churchyard is a tombstone inscribed:

In memory of Christine Wife of Frederick Steiglitz Esq
Who departed this life at Killymoon on 5th
August MDCCCLVII (1857) Aged 68 years

Alongside is another stone inscribed:

In loving memory of Sarah
Dearly loved Wife of Thomas Ransom
Of 'Killymoon' who was accidentally killed
August 8 1890 Aged 67 years

Also Thomas Ransom
Who died 20th March, 1904
In his 83rd year

The following account appeared in the Launceston Examiner Monday August 11, 1890:

Ransom on 8th August, Accidentally

Georges Bay, Sarah, wife of Thomas Ransom of Killymoon near Fingal. A sad fatality -

A particularly painful and fatal accident occurred on Friday last, the victim being the wife of Thomas Ransom of 'Killymoon' Fingal. It appears that Mr & Mrs Ransom were driving in a buggy to Georges Bay and after passing the Scamander River Mrs Ransom noticed some portion of the harness was out of place and her husband pulled up, gave her the reins and got down to rectify the matter as he was walking round the buggy to the near side on which was the defective harness the horse suddenly bolted. Mr Ransom called to his wife to keep to the centre of the road but the vehicle was soon out of sight round a bend in the road and he never saw his wife alive again. After walking about a mile and a half Mr Ransom came upon the lifeless form of Mrs Ransom lying on the road she evidently having been thrown out of the vehicle and killed instantaneously. Assistance was obtained and the body conveyed to St. Helen's where an inquest was held on Saturday before Mr Dawson, coroner, who is a relative, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The deceased lady belongs to one of the oldest families in the Fingal district and widespread sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and family.

The sons are Messers Frederick and Thomas Ransom of Millbrooke, Fingal. Mr Edward Ransom who has a farm near 'Killymoon' and

Mr Eugene Ransom now resident in Victoria. While the daughters are Mrs Edward Gaunt of Launceston, Mrs W.H. Valentine, of St Leonards, Mrs J.J. Westbrook wife of the manager of the Scottsdale branch of the Union Bank and two unmarried daughters.

- .17 Daniel STANFIELD (1824-1825) He was the second of the children to die in infancy.
- .18 Hannah STANFIELD (1826-) Hannah married Henry Dawson in 1846 and I gather they lived for some time at Droughty Point. It was at Droughty Point that her mother Maria died in 1851, her death being notified by her son in law Henry Dawson. Can't follow their early life at Clarence Plains or Droughty Point. On their marriage certificate Henry Dawson is described as a boatman. They turn up again on the Cullenswood Register where some of their children are registered: Amy 1859, Arthur 1861, Emily 1862, Lilian 1865. I would imagine from the regularity with which the children were born there would have been many more than those on the Cullenswood Register, particularly between the time of their marriage, 1846 and the birth of Amy in 1859. Henry Dawson is variously described as a farmer, a miller, or as a gentleman. I reckon that the Dawsons may have followed Hannah's sister Sarah to the Fingal district.
- .19 Daniel STANFIELD III (1829 -1902) (see separate chapter)
- .1A Alice STANFIELD (1832 - 1850) She married in 1848 George Stokell. She died shortly after the marriage apparently in child birth.
- .1B Emily STANFIELD (1833 -) She was the youngest child and married Dr Francis Desailly's son Alfred. Emily and Alfred left Tasmania about 1860 and went to the West Darling District of NSW where they had a very big property out of Wilcannia.

They had four daughters:

- .1B1 Blanche who married John Broughton, a relative of Lord Broughton
- .1B2 Evelyn who married someone by the name of Hatfield
- .1B3 Christine who married Edward Lytton Bulwer Dickens, son of Charles Dickens youngest and favourite son. He is buried in the Moree Cemetery.
- .1B4 Emily who married someone by the name of Wren.

WILLIAM STANFIELD OF "SINGLE HILL" 1813 - 1896 (13)

William Stanfield was the eldest son of Daniel and Maria Stanfield and although the eldest he did not inherit the family property "Clarendon" at Clarence Plains.

The marriage of William Stanfield and Elizabeth Nichols would have been an early one on the Clarence Plains. They were married in the School House of Clarence Plains by licence on 6th March, 1835 by the Rev R. Knopwood and the marriage was witnessed by Fanny Nichols and Joseph Chipman.

*To 29 William Stanfield, Bachelor of the Parish of Clarence Plains
and Elizabeth Nichols, Spinster of the Parish of Clarence Plains
were Married in the School House of Clarence Plains by License
This Sixth day of March in the Year 1835
By me R. Knopwood A.M. Chaplain
This Marriage was { William Stanfield Junr
(Solemnized between us { Elizabeth Nichols
In the Presence { Fanny Nichols of Clarence Plains
of { Joseph Chipman of Clarence Plains
The above is a true Copy of the Register of Clarence Plains
in the County of Buckinghamshire Van Breams Larch
Extracted this Eleventh Day of May 1835
By me R. Knopwood A.M.
Chaplain*

On his marriage in 1835 his father put him on an adjoining property called Single Hill which he had bought on 18th May, 1829 from one Vicary. At the

time of William's marriage his father would have been a comparatively young man of 43 years and he was not thinking of retiring. The Single Hill is a small hill on the shore of Frederick Henry Bay and separates the Seven Mile Beach from Frederick Henry Beach.

There has been a certain amount of controversy as to whether it should be Signal Hill as it stood on the direct semaphore line between Port Arthur and Hobart. But as at that time there was no Port Arthur I guess that it must be Single Hill.

I don't think that William's father, Daniel, included the title to the property when he put William on the "Single Hill" property, and after Daniel II death in 1856 his son Daniel III inherited the whole property of "Clarendon" which would have included "Single Hill" Why? It seems like a great big mess up. William was the eldest son yet Daniel inherited the property. It sounds like something screwy to me. From this time on there was no communication between the William Stanfields and any of the Stanfield relatives.

When his nephew Frederick Augustus married in 1882 his father gave him the "Single Hill" property as a wedding present, which would suggest to me that Daniel always held the title to the property. In the interim between the Williams moving out, say 1860 and Frederick moving in there in 1883, say about 20 years the house had been very badly neglected and needed very extensive repairs.

The ^{William's} whole family of four boys and two girls were all born at Single Hill. The three eldest boys died before the age of three years; the remaining three children all married.

.134 Betsy STANFIELD 1844 - 1925 married Robert Henry in 1864.

.135 Edith STANFIELD born 1851 died 1927 married Frank Nichols who would have been her cousin.

.136 Edmund STANFIELD the only surviving son born 1856 died 1936. He married Katherine Scott Baird at the Canning Street Church, Launceston in 1883.

There seems to have been a family schism about the time of Edmund's birth and the death of William's father Daniel, both of which occurred in 1856. It was about this time that William and Elizabeth left "Single Hill".

The fact that Edmund got a job as an accountant with the Tasmanian Post Office would indicate that there was no property for him to inherit, or it may have been that he had no liking for the rural life.

He must have gone to Launceston prior to his marriage in that City with Katherine Scott Baird in 1883, when he would have been 27 years of age. The first four of his seven daughters, Ruby, Florence, Evelyn and Doris were born in Launceston. The last

William Stanfield (1813 1896)

three, the twins Marjorie and Dorothy as well as Constance were born in Hobart.

In Hobart the family lived in a lovely old house called "Rosebank" on Battery Point that is now classified by the National Trust. Later with the formation of the Commonwealth he would have transferred to the Commonwealth Service, where he spent the remainder of his working life. He was known among his colleagues as Dismal Jim. Maybe the result of having to live with such a houseful of women.

The seven daughters of Edmund and Katherine were:

- .1361 Ruby STANFIELD the eldest, born 29th December, 1883. Married Charles Annells, 27th December, 1907. Charles was a teacher at the Friends High School, and indeed was acting Headmaster for quite some time. He was affectionately known as Dolly Annells. Before her marriage she was also a teacher at the Friends School. They had three children: Harold, John and Margaret.
- .1362 Florence STANFIELD born 29th January, 1885. Married Edgar Lord in 1917. they had two daughters, Kathleen and Mary. Later on they went to live in Dunedin, New Zealand.
- .1363 Evelyn STANFIELD born 25th September, 1887. In 1917 she married William Pollock. They had four daughters: Jean, Dorothy, Ruth and Judith.
- .1364 Doris STANFIELD born 31st October, 1890. IN 1927 she married John Lester. They had two children: Anthony and Betsey.
- .1365 Marjorie STANFIELD born 9th February, 1894. In 1914 she married Germain Murdoch. They had only one daughter Mary (Mollie). I understand they went to live in Sydney.
- .1366 Dorothy STANFIELD born 9th February, 1894. In 1920 she married Harry Neilson. Their two children were: Patricia and Antony. (Marjorie and Dorothy were identical twins)
- .1367 Constance STANFIELD born 29th February, 1896. She was the youngest daughter and married J.A. Johnston. Their three children are: Ross, Peter and Ann. Ann married Neale Ellis of "Wetheron" Bothwell.

I am very much indebted to Ann Ellis for access to her family Bible and copies of her family records, without which it would have been much more difficult tracing the descendants fo William and Elizabeth Stanfield of "Single Hill". As well as Ann I am grateful to Margaret Baird of Lindisfarne for her

advice and knowledge. I certainly never realized what an undertaking it would be when I commenced making up this family tree.

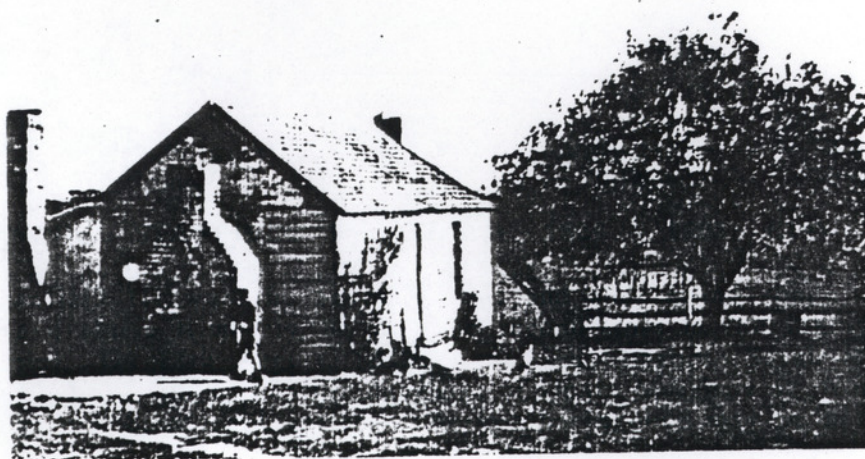
Although this branch of the family was the senior, William being the eldest son, they petered out with no male heir to carry on the family name. Perhaps it could be described as daughtering out....

DANIEL STANFIELD THE THIRD 1829 - 1902 (19)

Daniel Stanfield III was the seventh child and the second son of Daniel Stanfield and Maria Kimberly, he was the second child in the family to be called Daniel. On 12th August, 1852 he married Elizabeth Sarah Morrisby (Betsy) 1830-1909. Betsy was the daughter of Henry Morrisby of "Woodlands Green" Sandford. Some explanation of Betsy's background may be helpful at this point.

The Rev. Bobby Knopwood had a housekeeper named Mary Mack. She is described in his diary as a poor distressed woman who had been deserted by the father of her child. The baby's name was Elizabeth Mary Mack who was born in 1807 and her mother died soon after her birth. Bobby Knopwood practically adopted her and with much help from his friends brought her up. She was not a very robust child and Knopwood refers on many occasions in his diary to the various doctors attending her. Their usual method of treatment would seem to have been bleeding the patient.

On 20th October, 1824 she married, with Knopwood's blessing, Henry Morrisby. They lived at Muddy Plains (Sandford) where Knopwood had persuaded Governor Sorell to make them a grant of land, whilst he, Knopwood, gave them cattle and sheep. This was known as 'Woodlands Green'. They had two children, a boy Robert Henry Morrisby and a daughter Sarah Elizabeth Morrisby. These children were to be the beneficiaries of Knopwood's estate.



Rev Knopwood's Cottage on Rokeby Road

WILL OF ROBERT KNOPWOOD

This is the last Will and Testament of me Robert Knopwood formerly of Thexton in the County of Norfolk in England and now of Van Dieman's Land which I make in the manner following (that is to say) I give and bequeath all my real estate in VDL aforesaid and all my right title interest and whatsoever in or to any lands or tenements there and all Personal Estate, Legacies and sum or sums of money whatsoever whether in VDL or Great Britain due to or belonging to me or to which I am now or may hereafter become entitled subject to the payment of my just debts funeral and testamentary charges and expenses unto my friends Thomas George Gregson of Van Dieman's Land Esquire and George Stokell of the same Island Merchant their heirs or executors and Administrators to the nature thereof respectively upon trust to pay and apply the rents produced and interest thereof respectively for and towards the maintenance, education or otherwise for the benefit of Robert Morrisby and Elizabeth Sarah Morrisby, the two children of Henry Morrisby his wife, late Ellizabeth Mary Mack Spinster until the younger or survivor of them shall attain the age of 21 years, and when as soon as the survivor of them shall attain the age of 21 years. Then upon trust absolutely to convey transfer and pay all the said real and other estate, money and securities unto and to the use of the said Robert Morrisby and Elizabeth Sarah Morrisby or to the survivor of them his, her or their executor administrator according to the value thereof respectively as tenants in common the same to become an interest vested in the said Robert Morrisby at the age of 21 years and the said Elizabeth Sarah Morrisby at that age or the day of her marriage.

In the case of the decease of both of them of the said Robert Morrisby under the age of 21 years and the said Elizabeth Sarah Morrisby of that age and without leaving lawful issue. Then upon trust absolutely to convey and pay the said the Estates, Monies and Premises unto Elizabeth Chase, spinster daughter of the late Rodman Chase her heirs or executors or administrators according to the nature of the said Estates and Premises of them respectively and in the case of the said Elizabeth Chase should not be living at the decease of the survivors of them the said Robert Morrisby and Elizabeth Morrisby. Then to be transferred and paid unto and among my own legal representatives. And I appoint the said Thomas George Gregson and George Stokell of this my will

In witness thereof I have here unto set my hand and seal.
Twelfth September in the Year of Our Lord 1834

Signed R. Knopwood Clerk
Witnesses W. Sorell
T.H. White Parson

Daniel Stanfield III

Thomas Nicholson

Robert Henry was born in 1825 and later lost at sea. Family legend had it that he died of an illness in the Atlantic and that he was buried on the Island of St Helena. I think it is more likely that he was washed overboard from one of the whalers operating out of Hobart Town.

Elizabeth Sarah was born in 1830 and after a safe delivery of her daughter her mother Elizabeth Mary Mack was seized with a kidney fit and died. Is it just a coincidence that Bobby Knopwood suffered all his life with kidney complaints. After the death of his first wife, Henry Morrisby married a second time, Christine Smith who had been his first wife's "Lady Help". Robert and Sarah were brought up by their step mother.

^{ELIZABETH (BETSY)}
Sarah Morrisby was engaged to marry George Stokell Jr. Just prior to the wedding she overheard (she always had a propensity for eavesdropping) her fiance and her father discussing what they would do with her money when she was safely married. There was no Married Womens' Property Act at the time so upon marriage her property would have been her husbands absolutely and she was to inherit quite a lot of money from Knopwood's Estate.

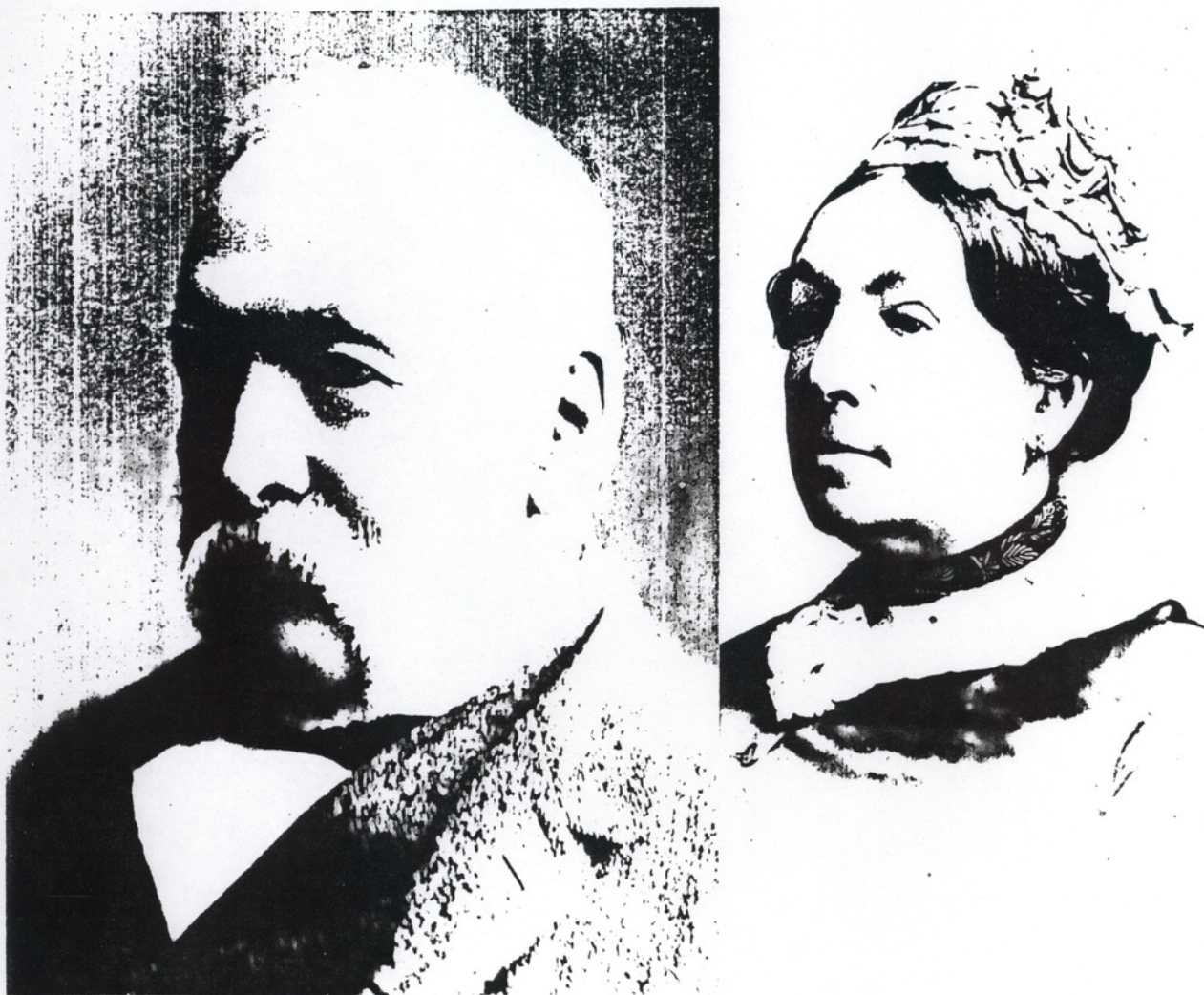
Not being impressed with her fiance's intentions she opted out of the proposed marriage and went across to the Stanfields at Clarendon. This is how she came to marry Daniel Stanfield. Their marriage certificate reads:

Daniel Stanfield and Elizabeth Sarah Morrisby (both of full age)
Married 12 August, 1852 at Woodlands Green, Muddy Plains.

When Daniel died 27 July, 1902 the property "Clarendon was sold. His obituary in the Tasmanian Mail gives a very good account of his life:

At Rokeby Cemetery on 29th July, 1902 the mortal remains of the late Daniel Stanfield were buried with the heartfelt regrets and sorrow of a large concourse of mourners who had gathered from near and far to pay their last token of respect to one who had been highly and deservedly esteemed.... Daniel Stanfield was born in 1829 at "Clarendon" Rokeby, the whole Estate having been a grant to his Grandfather Daniel Stanfield (an original settler on Norfolk Island) and where he resided up to the time of his demise. He was educated by the late W. Hobson and J.C.C. McArdell at Rokeby. In his early life he saw stirring times, his father then owned "Stonehenge" at the Eastern Marshes which he worked in conjunction with the "Clarendon" Estate and where he depastured a large number of stock. Young Daniel then spent most of his time in the saddle. When gold fever broke out in Victoria he tried his luck with others but without success being compelled to leave through ill health.

In 1852 he married the eldest daughter of Henry Morrisby of "Woodlands Green", Sandford, who survives him with their six children. He was a member of the first Municipal Council for the Clarence District. He was a member of the Clarence Road Trust and was appointed Coroner for the district, but not liking the duties soon resigned. He was a J.P. for the district for a great many years and though taking no active part he always had a keen interest in politics, he carried on farming pursuits at the time of his marriage. He was a well known cricketer in his day and took a great interest in matters connected with the turf. For the last two years he has been practically an invalid, at times suffering greatly. On July 27 he passed peacefully away.



Photographs of Daniel and Betsy taken some little while before his death in 1902.

Daniel Stanfield III

Daniel and Betsy had seven children:

.191 Frederick Augustus STANFIELD 1855 - 1941 (separate chapter)

.194 Robert Percy STANFIELD 1860-1919 and buried in the Lilydale, Vic. He married Mabel Florence Robertson, the daughter of James Robertson, a wealthy Hobart businessman. Percy's father had set him up on a property at Colebrook called "Lynwood" where their only child Bessie was born c1890. Unfortunately, very shortly after the birth Mabel started having insane fits and finally went completely insane. The final act was when she was rescued by a fettle on the railway line which adjoined the property, she was walking naked towards a dam in the paddock carrying the baby. After this she was certified as being insane and committed to the New Norfolk Asylum where she remained for the rest of her life.

Percy was in an unenviable position. His elderly mother was looking after the child in Bellerive, he finally had to sell the property and went to live with his mother, who had been widowed in 1902. His mother's house in Bellerive is still standing.

His mother had a Lady-Help named Adeline and together they were endeavouring to bring up the baby, Bessie. Percy started playing around with Adeline, when his mother, with her aforementioned propensity for eaves-dropping surprised them, indeed confronted them in a compromising position and banished them from her presence but she continued to look after the baby.

Ultimately Percy and Adeline went to Victoria where Percy bought a small property in the Wandin area about six miles from Lilydale where sometime later Bessie joined them. I always felt sorry for Percy. He was married to a mad wife who at that time he could not divorce and yet it would have been almost impossible for him to have brought up his baby daughter on his own. For his sin of sticking with Adeline he had to remain an outcast of society.

As a child Bessie had spent sometime at St Marys Convent where she had been interested in music. To sustain her interest her father arranged for her to have music lessons in Melbourne. Whilst waiting on Lilydale Railway Station for the train to Melbourne she became very friendly with the fireman on the locomotive and finally as a matter of some necessity they were married. His name was Roper and he was a pretty poor type; he died in the Sunbury Asylum with General Paresis of the Insane.

BESSIE was reputed to have become a nymphomaniac. She became a uniformed member of the Salvation Army; when she was ^{BEFORE}

buried in the Coburg Cemetery in the late 1920's the only adornment on her coffin was her Salvation Army Bonnet.

They had four children: Mary, Jeannie, Robert and Doris. The children were brought up by their Aunt, Mrs Algy Stanfield at her home in Peel street, Melbourne. She had a lot of trouble controlling them and sent the girls to the Abbotsford Convent and the boy to the Salvation Army Boys' Home in Surrey Hills. They ultimately inherited quite a lot of money from the Robertson Estate.

All the children married:

Mary married a firewood merchant from Woori Yallock. She featured in "Truth" after she shot her husband as he returned home from a philandering trip. she shot him as he was crossing a culvert. No damage from the gun but the shock caused him to fall into some blackberries from which it was difficult to extract him.

Jeannie I believe married a taxi driver.

Robert (Bobbie) was quite a bit shrewd. He served in the Navy during the war and afterwards speculated in real estate, and I believe did very well.

Doris went to South Africa where she had a job as a dental nurse and finished up marrying the dentist.

.192

Alice Emily STANFIELD 1862 - 1912 was a nursing sister, having trained at the old Hobart General Hospital. She nursed in Tasmania through the typhoid epidemic in the 1880's and was one of the recipients of the brooches that were bestowed on those nurses who nursed all through the epidemic.

Shortly after this she left for the United Kingdom where she nursed some very wealthy patients, one of whom was a very wealthy American citizen who on his recovery asked her to accompany him in his convalescence back to the United States and the City of Boston. In Boston she met and married Mason Kimball, an electrician. In 1911 she returned to Tasmania for a holiday and whilst there she heard on the grape vine that Mason was up to no good with her best friend so she hot footed it back to Boston. I don't know the result of the domestic upheaval but shortly after her return she developed appendicitis and died. Her body was cremated and the ashes sent back to Tasmania and placed in the grave of her parents in St Matthews graveyard at Rokeby.

At Rest Also

Alice Emily eldest daughter of above
Aged 51 years

Daniel Stanfield III

.193 Maud Beatrice STANFIELD (1865-1890). She married Thomas Lyons in 1889, dying in child birth 12 months later. Prior to her marriage she had a romance with Freddie Turner a well known Hobartian and celebrated yachtsman, who flew her handkerchief at the masthead of his yacht. In her absence her parents forced open her bureau and read his letters to her; they considered him an undesirable companion and forced her to break off the relationship.

.195 Algenon STANFIELD born 07/01/1868 died 19/11/1952 aged 84 years. He married late in life Mary Deller, an English widow with two grown children from her first marriage; Charlie Deller, who had a fish shop at Surrey Hills and a girl, Amy married to a plumber in South Melbourne.

Algy came to Melbourne to act as agent for a man named Coverdale who was interested in fish and fishing in Hobart. The scheme was for Coverdale to get the fish in Hobart and ship it straight through to Melbourne for Algy to pick it up and flog it in the fish market. The idea was a good one but I think it would have required a much more lively salesman.

Later Algy and his wife operated a stall in the Victoria Market selling toys. At the end of the day's trading all the toys were put into a big pannier basket on wheels and pushed across the road to their home in Peel Street. When he died in 1952 he was cremated at the Fawkner Crematorium.

.196 Lucy Isobel STANFIELD born 12th October, 1869, died c1952 and she married Clyde Gibson, a solicitor of Hobart. When they were first married they lived at Beltana (Lindisfarne). They finally moved to Oatlands where he established a practice as a barrister and solicitor. They had three sons:

.1961 Marcus GIBSON. He was also a solicitor and after several years as the Crown Solicitor he was appointed to the Bench. He married Iris Shone, one of the Shones from East Risdon, and received a Knighthood. They had two children: Elizabeth who married an American, is now divorced and living in New York; and a son Adrian who is also a lawyer and I think lives in Victoria with his wife, Diana Knox.

.1962 Colin Stanfield GIBSON (B.E. Hobart University) born 1904 now deceased was the second son. He married Betty Travers. They had three children: Tessa, Tanis and Timothy.

.1963 Ian Maxwell GIBSON was the third son. He qualified fairly late in life as a solicitor. He married Diana De Caine who as a theatrical personality. They had two children Gavan and Carol.

.197 May Elizabeth STANFIELD was the youngest child born 27/11/1872 died 27th April, 1954 Hawthorn, Vic. Although she was always known as May she registered as Mary. On 27 November, 1893 at St Matthews she married Arthur Henry Webster, one of the well known merchant family, A.G. Webster. They had three boys and three girls.

.1971 Alice Mary (Mollie) WEBSTER married Clyde Harris and had three sons.

19711 Richard b1916 married 1930 Marjorie Beech and has three children:

Dale married Bill Caldwell
Paul

Cheryl married Colin Langford
Andrew
Jason
Nicole

John
Zoe

19712 John (1919 - 1942)

19713 Mark 1930 married (1) Barbara O'Toole (2) ?

John
Peter
Michael
Mary
Bernard
Paul
Sean (2)

.1972 Helen Margaret WEBSTER born 1896 married John B.F. Henfrey who was in the British Navy and had two children.

19721 Kenneth HENFRY married Molly and had two daughters:

Susan DUR HAM

Anna
Amanda

Daniel Stanfield III

Robin BARLOW

Jack
Edward

19722 Margaret HENFRY

1973 Alexander Arthur WEBSTER born 1897 was the eldest grandson of A.G. Webster, but was not very steady. He married Doris Burgess and had 2 sons and a daughter.

19731 Alec Webster married Loraine Frith; They have 2 sons.

197311 Peter married Jane Emery

Lisa
Angela

19732 Diana Webster married Kevin Davis and has two sons

Gillon
Jonathon

19733 Barry Webster married Claudine Adams:

Kim
Michael
Christopher

.1974 Edith Emily WEBSTER born 1899 married Fergus George Fitzgerald in 1925 and had four boys and one girl.

19741 Anne FITZGERALD born 1926 married (1) Robert Deacon: (2) Brian Smith.

Felicity DEACON
Nigel DEACON [Kate]
Miriam DEACON
David DEACON

19742 Colin FITZGERALD married Rosalind Medhurst(1), Jan Murray(2).

Fergus FITZGERALD m Libby Morrison
Hilary
Megan (twins)
Peter FITZGERALD m Brenda Long

Laura
Stephanie
Adrian FITZGERALD

19743 Bill FITZGERALD died ? m Co ra Farmer

Tony FITZGERALD m Jenny Ryan
Alexander
Marcus
Judi FITZGERALD m John Reid
Kate
Phillipa

19744 Michael FITZGERALD b 1936

19745 Stephen FITZGERALD m 1961 Gay Overton

Ingrid
Justine
Jack

.1975 Douglas Vivares WEBSTER 1906 - 1991 married 1930
Freda Johnson.

19751 Kay WEBSTER b 1933 is an Anglican priest
married Barbara Walker(1), Doreen(2)

Belinda
Carly
Caroline (nurse)
Maryann (nurse)
Lucy (Peter Wilson)
Leigh
Carrie
Damien
Matthew

19752 Jennifer WEBSTER b 1936 is Matron at
Yarrowonga , married Peter Strandly.
Christina
Douglas

19753 Susan ADAMSON b 11.02.1947 Sydney married
02.01.1971 Paul Tracey
Rose b 28.01.1976 Sydney
Kate b 29.06.1979 Sydney

Daniel Stanfield III

.1976 William Alexander WEBSTER (1908-1979) married Ruth Burrowes.

19761 Suzanne WEBSTER married Stuart Lester
 Alison
 Diane
 Rosalind
 Charles

19762 Judith WEBSTER m Frank Beaufort
 Andrew
 Catherine

19763 Frances WEBSTER m John McShane
 Ruth
 Thomas(deceased)
 Margaret
 Mary
 Anne

19764 William WEBSTER jr m Gillian Matthews
 Richard
 Edward

19765 Arthur WEBSTER m Kate Naylor
 Claire
 Diana (deceased)
 Jack

19766 Charles WEBSTER m Anne Upcher
 Thomas
 George

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS STANFIELD 1855-1941 (.191)

Frederick Augustus Stanfield 1855-1941 was the eldest of the seven children of Daniel Stanfield and Elizabeth Sarah Stanfield. In 1882 he married Ada Constance Mary Percy at St Matthews Church, Rokeby. They had seven children.



Frederick Augustus Stanfield and his wife Ada Constance Percy

On his marriage in 1882 his father gave him the Single Hill property and £1,000 with which to get it going and it was at Single Hill that all his children were born.

He worked the property in a desultory manner and with his father's help managed to hang on until after his father's death in 1902. When his father's restraining hand was removed he sold the property to David Calvert for £900. Knowing nothing whatever about orcharding he bought an apple orchard on the Huon River at a place called Roberts Bay, opposite to Shipwright's Point. In a letter to his granddaughter, Pauline Boyer, at Warialda in NSW he wrote, "When living at the Huon we went every day across the estuary for the mail at Shipwrights Point" Not the best way for a new chum to learn about orcharding. Needless to say he soon went broke. It was about this time (1908) his wife Ada died.

He returned to Rokeby where he lived for some time with his son Eric and his wife at "The Pines" which had been the old Rectory at Rokeby, he then moved in with another son Daniel, who had built a small house opposite the old Clarendon homestead. He died there in 1941 living in the reflected glory of the hard work that had been done by his father and grandfather.

He was a very well educated man, by far the best educated of his brothers and sisters. He was also a very lazy man with visions of grandeur and, like so many lazy men, considered certain types of work were beneath his dignity.

Some time before his marriage he had a trip to the West Darling District of NSW to visit his Aunt Emily Desailly and her family. He persuaded one of the Desailly girls, Constance, I think to make a visit to Clarendon to meet the family with a view to matrimony. When she arrived his sisters took the poor girl out riding with them; when they got her alone they proceeded to give their candid opinion of their brother Frederick. She hotfooted it back to NSW.

He was engaged to a Miss Allenby. Again he writes to Pauline Boyer, "I was engaged to a Miss Allenby for two years but she treated me badly. She said I deceived her because Father put off putting the "Single Hill" house in order."

There are many tales told of him. The most pathetic was when his wife was dying they asked whether she would like to see her husband. It is alleged she said, "Please don't bring that dreadful man near me."

The seven children of Frederick and Ada were:

- .1911 Daniel STANFIELD The eldest child born in 1883 died in 1956. He seems to have inherited quite a lot of his father's faults. After a broken engagement he came across to Victoria where he worked for some time on the draining of the Kooweerup Swamp. About 1921 he went to Boggabri, NSW to join his brother-in-law, John Boyer on a farm there. He managed the property whilst John was away building farm sheds etc. He remained with them

for many years and when they sold the property he got a job at the Boggabri Hospital as a boiler attendant, gardener etc. He worked at the Hospital until his death of cancer in the Prince of Wales Hospital in Sydney. He never married.

.1912 Frederick Percy (Eric) STANFIELD was the second son, and he spent practically all his life at Rokeby, where he lived at the Old Rectory known as "The Pines". He worked a small portion of Old Clarendon that the family had known as the Mill Farm. It was too small to be a viable proposition and things would have been pretty tough for them. From what I have heard they depended more than a little on his wife, Myrtle Chaplin to keep the family together. They had four children:

.19121 Frances Mary who was a Nursing Sister who trained at the royal Hobart Hospital, and was attached for many years to the Hospital. She never married.

.19122 Allan Derwent died 1989. Married Zena Hilderbrand. They have a small farm at Langley and he worked in Websters Wool Store. They had three sons:

Allan Garry married,divorced and married again.

Peter Maxwell the second son, an electrician married to Nola Baker and they live at Kaoota. Their two children are Matthew 1977 and Tamra Sabina 1979.

Graham David is the youngest and unmarried at time of writing.

.19123 Leonard Norman is the 3rd son of Eric & Myrtle. He is a builder and lives at Bellerive, married to Joan Lazenby who came from Sandford. Their two children are: Lynne Christine, married to Stephen Mannering and a son Michael Anthony Stanfield who is very knowledgeable about Bobby Knopwood and Daniel Stanfield's mill at Rokeby. He is single.

.19124 Sheila Margaret is the youngest child of Eric & Myrtle and she also trained at the Royal Hobart, where she was one time Deputy Matron. She married recently and is living in Sydney.

.1913 John Lethbridge was the third son of Frederick and Ada. he died aged 18 years.

.1914 Edmund Geoffrey was the fourth child of Frederick and Ada. (His father always referred to him as little Geoffrey) He was a returned soldier form the Kaiser War and on his return he got a soldier block on Brunie Island at a place called

Lunna Wanna. It was quite unsuitable as well as being inadequate and he had to walk off. He married twice, the first time in 1925 at St David's Cathedral to Martha Bowden who was from Sandford. After his marriage they went to Melbourne where he got a job as a motor car salesman. Martha was pregnant by this time. Things didn't go right and both she and the baby died. I understand that the circumstances of her death reflect no credit upon the doctor who was attending her.

He returned to Tasmania and some time later met and married Mollie Amott who was a widow with children of her own. They proceeded to have four of their own:

Patricia Mary who achieved some renown as a swimmer.
Robert Geoffrey
Celia Mary
Theresa Ann

Edmund Geoffrey was knocked off his bike as he was riding home from work on the Rokeby Road and killed.

.1915 Rita Constance was their fifth child and eldest daughter. She cleared off with a married man the father of her sister's husband, John Ryrie Boyer. Rita was working for the Downies when she met George Edward Boyer. They lived in various parts of NSW and finally settled on a very small farm at a place called Robertson. She had three children, Ivan, Jan and Esther. Ivan died very young. When George's wife, Ellen Terry from New Norfolk, died Rita and George were married and both surviving children attended the wedding.

Rita was thought by some to be a bit childish. She wrote a couple of fairy tales and composed little poems for the edification of her youngest nephew, Neville Boyer. She kept a daily diary which is very interesting but quaint.

.1916 Ada Lucy died 1978, was the second daughter and the sixth child of Frederick and Ada. She married fairly late on life Claude Johnston, a widower with a couple of children, she had been his housekeeper. They lived for some time at Dunally where her husband was a fisherman. The marriage was not a success and Claude cleared out. They had no children of their own.

.1917 Alice Mary was the youngest child and she married John Ryrie Boyer, the son of her sister's de facto. He had an orchard at New Norfolk and it was there that their first three children were born. About 1928 they left New Norfolk to join his brother Charles who had a soldier settlement block at Boggabri in NSW. At the start of the great depression in 1930 Charles was killed in a shooting accident. The children of John and Mary were:

Charles Edward who lives in Sydney.

Frances Josephine widowed since 1977 and lives in Warialda, NSW.

Pauline married twice. First Ferrari, secondly Harold East and they live in Geelong.

Neville lives at Warrigal, Vic and has a motor works.

Robert Michael Boyer, Derby Street Boggabri works for the local store.

Adrian Boyer lives at Dubbo, NSW.

THOMAS STANFIELD 1792 -1840 (.2)

Thomas Stanfield (1792- 1840) was the second son of Daniel and Alice, born on Norfolk Island in 1792. His birth year is uncertain as for some reason his birth was never registered. Registration of births at this time was not compulsory. Working back from his age at death of 48 years would make him born in 1792. All the other children were registered on the the St Phillip's Register, the Parish church for Norfolk Island. He was buried in the Tea-Tree Brush Cemetery. However his tombstone was removed from there and propped against the wall of St Marks Cemetery at Pontville. It has been moved from there and is in the keeping of Mr Barrie De Jersey of Battery Point. The tombstone reads:

Of your Charity pray for the
Eternal Soul of Thomas Stanfield
Who departed this life 22nd February, 1840
Aged 48 years
R.I.P.



GREEN POINT HOMESTEAD

He was apparently converted to Catholicism after his marriage to Rosetta Murray. Family legend has it that it was on his wife's insistence he was converted on his death bed.

He would have been 16 years of age when he arrived with the family in Van Dieman's Land in 1808 and it would seem that he lived practically all his life at "Green Point" under the ever watchful eye of his father who I think must have been a very strict taskmaster.

It was not until after his father's death in 1826 and he had finally inherited "Green Point" that in 1827 he married Rosetta Murray. At this time he would have been 35 years of age. In an age when young marriages were the norm it is remarkable that neither he nor his brother William were married until after their father's death when they were by no means young men. Did Daniel keep their minds on higher things, such as work, or didn't he approve of their girlfriends?

Thomas Stanfield was a very conservative man and although he improved the property he never seems to have moved very far away from home, nor did he show any of the initiative of his brother Daniel. Could it have been living the greater part of his life under his father's constant supervision and probably criticism stifled any initiative he might have had?

His will deposited with the Supreme Court of Tasmania shows that on his death he had assets of £3,000. He left his wife well provided for but showed some concern should she remarry. The executors of his will were his brother-in-law William Kimberley, his brother Daniel and one James Jones from Jericho. As neither Thomas nor any of his brothers or sisters could read or write they relied on their brother-in-law William Kimberley. Thomas, like all the others signed his will with a mark.

The children of Thomas and Rosetta were:

- .21 Daniel STANFIELD (1828-1864) The eldest son he was 36 years of age when he died unmarried. He was associated with his brother John for a while at "Speyside", Fingal. He does not appear to have been a very happy person. In his will he left quite a lot of money to the R.C. Church. Here are a few extracts from his will.

£100 to the Right Rev William Wilson, Catholic Bishop of Hobart towards the erection of a Church at Brighton for the use of the Catholic Community.

£25 to the clergy of St Joseph's Catholic Church Hobart Town.

£30 to Uncle Felix Murray, a priest of New Norfolk

The residue of personal property now in the VDL Bank to be given to my sister and three brothers to be equally divided among them.

The Estate did not exceed £970.

- .22 John STANFIELD 1829-1898 the second son of Thomas and Rosetta seems to have spent the greater part of his life at "Speyside", Fingal. He was very active in local affairs and was on more than one occasion Warden of the Municipality. He married Rosa Harper in 1866 in the Cullenswood Church. Rosa had but lately arrived from Ireland. He died in 1898 and is buried in the R.C. Cemetery at Fingal. He was aged 69 years. The following is from the Catholic Monitor shows the esteem in which he was held:

I expected to see in the last Monitor some notice from the Fingal correspondent of the death and obsequies of the late John Stanfield Esq of Speyside and in default of any contribution from an abler pen I may venture to express the deep regret that is felt at the death of so staunch and practical a Catholic and so upright a colonist as Mr Stanfield. A native I believe of the colony. He took a great interest in the welfare of his country and was for many years a Justice of the Peace and served several terms as Warden of Fingal Municipality. Until sickness rendered it impossible he was a constant attendant at the services of the church at Fingal and Mangana and was most regular in approaching the sacraments. The several priests who were from time to time in charge of Campbell Town and Fingal districts knew that they might expect a hearty welcome from Mr & Mrs Stanfield at "Speyside" and ready assistance in any work or charity connected with the Church in which they might be engaged.

For many months Mr Stanfield had been in impaired health although his medical attendant did not anticipate so speedy and fatal a termination of his illness. He had prepared himself for the worst and received the last sacraments with great fervour from the hands of Rev. Father Mary and passed away quietly on the first instance to a better land in the presence of his sorrowing wife and daughters and other relatives.

John and Rosa had two daughters:

Rosetta Mary 1867 - , died single.

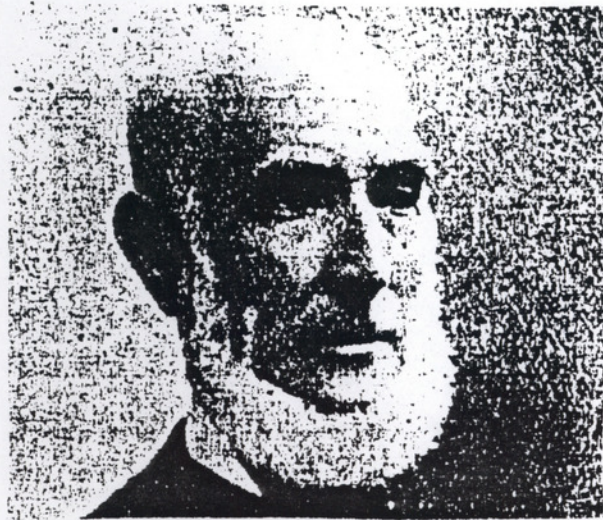
Mary Margaret 1869 -? Married Percy Weetman 1905.

On John Stanfield's death the property was leased until about 1920, after which it was sold to the MacKenzies, his wife Rosa and the two daughters lived for about 10 years in Fingal

Township. When Mary Margaret married in 1905 Rosa and her other daughter moved to Launceston where they lived with the Weetmans. Rosa died some years later and is buried in Launceston General Cemetery.

The Weetmans had two daughters, Rosetta Veronica who lives in Brighton, Victoria and Mary Patricia (deceased) who also lived at Brighton.

- .23 Thomas STANFIELD (1830 - 1913) was the third son of Thomas and Rosetta and he married Martha Matilda Devine on 15th October, 1862 at the house of Thomas Devine, Old Beach.



Thomas Stanfield (1830 1913)

They had only one daughter, Rosetta Margaret. She became very friendly with a neighbour's son, George Edward Piesse and on 3rd January, 1882 she married him at the Chalmers Church, Launceston in the presence of her mother Martha. On 26th March, 1882 Rosetta Margaret Piesse (nee Stanfield) aged 19 gave birth to a male child, Archie, the father being George Edward Piesse, farmer aged 26 years of Hobart Town. Now on the 1st February, 1883 George Edward Piesse married Margaret Stanfield, now aged 20, at "Green Point" Bridgewater according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The Thomas Stanfields were very devout Roman Catholics, particularly Thomas himself and would not have recognised a marriage outside the Catholic Church. What happened to Archie? He gets no mention in any of the Piesse family records which show that on 25th December their first child, a daughter Ruby Linda was born.

Thomas Stanfield (1792-1840)

In 1888 Thomas Stanfield retired from active farming and formed the property into the Green Point Estate and then leased it back to his son-in-law George Piesse. The trustees of the Estate were himself, his sister Margaret Stanfield and his younger brother Edward Joseph Stanfield.

The children of George Edward Piesse and Rosetta were:

Archie Piesse 1882
Ruby Linda Piesse 1883-1959
Pearl Piesse 1885-85
Tas Thomas Stanfield Piesse 1886-1960
Clyde George Piesse 1891-1953
Myrtle Gladys Piesse 1889-1974
Joy Stanfield Piesse 1907



Rosetta Margaret STANFIELD

At the Green Point Centenary celebrations Mr Piesse made a reference to the Piesse family having been satisfactory tenants for twenty years so Thomas retired shortly after his daughters marriage. The guests at the Centenary celebrations were received by Mr & Mrs Thomas Stanfield as neither Miss Margaret nor Mr Edward were well enough to attend the

function. The Centenary celebrations were reported in the Illustrated Tasmanian Mail (17/10/1908) There were very few Stanfields among the guests, I think there may have been an estrangement in the family at this time.

After the death of Daniel I in 1826, and the boys having acquired their own properties, Daniel- Clarendon, Thomas- Green Point and William- Summerfield; there seems to have been little contact between the three families. This was particularly noticeable at the centenary celebrations held at Green Point, 1908 when none of the Stanfields from Clarendon or Summerfield were present. One can only think the religious differences were still active.

With the leasing of the property in 1888 to his son-in-law, George Edward Piesse, it passed for all practical purposes out of the hands and the name of the Stanfields. "Green Point" was the original selection and home of the family from the time of their first arrival in V.D.L. in 1808. It was destroyed by the Tasmanian Government to make way for a Housing Commission satellite town on the estate. The bulldozers were put through the old house, destroying one of the oldest wooden buildings on the Island.

Thomas and his wife bought a house at Brighton Junction and I think that Margaret and Edward Joseph lived with them there. The property was sold when the last of the trustees, Thomas died in 1913

- .24 Margaret STANFIELD 1832-1911 never married and presumably lived the greater part of her life at Green Point. She joined her brother and his wife in the house at Brighton Junction. She was quite active in the administration of the Estate. she died in 1911 and is buried in the Cornelian Bay Cemetery.
- .25 William STANFIELD 1834-1862, never married and prior to his death spent much of his time at "Speyside" with his brother John. He is also buried in the Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

Thomas Stanfield (1792-1840)

- .26 Edward Joseph STANFIELD 1838-1911 was the youngest son and was one of the trustees of the Estate. He spent some time with his brother John at "Speyside" but had a disagreement with him over the way the property was being managed. When Green Point was leased he moved with the others to the Brighton house. He never married and is buried with the rest of the family in the Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

With the exception of John they do not appear to have been a very robust or enterprising family. Their history showing deaths at an early age and or celibacy. It would seem they were lacking in vitality.

The Thomas Stanfields were another branch of the family that ran out in daughters.. daughtered out...

Edward Joseph STANFIELD





Sisters: Alice Emily Kimball, May Elizabeth Webster, Lucy Isabel Gibson daughters of Daniel Stanfield and Sarah Elizabeth Morrisby

WILLIAM STANFIELD 1795 - 1838 (3)

William Stanfield's birth is recorded in the St Phillip's Register as being born 25th January, 1795 and baptised 1st February, 1795. He is shown on the Register as being the son of William and Alice Stanfield. This is a very obvious mistake on the part of whoever wrote the entry in the Register confusing the name of the father with the child. His parents of course were Daniel Stanfield and Alice. his birth would have occurred just after his father and mother had returned to Sydney in November 1795 on the "Daedalus" after a stint of duty on Norfolk Island. He returned to the Island later in 1795 with his parents when they left Sydney to become settlers on the Island.

When the abandonment of the Island was finally decided upon he left with the family, who were amongst the last to leave, aboard the "City of Edinburgh" for the settlement on the Derwent, where they arrived 2nd October, 1808. At this time he would have been eleven years of age.

He remained with the family on the property "Green Point" which his father had selected on the Derwent River at a place called Herdsman's Cove on the confluence of the Derwent and Jordon Rivers near the present day town of Bridgewater.

William grew up on "Green Point" and with his brother Thomas helped their father to improve and extend the property and to acquire the land at Broad Marsh which was later to become Summerfield, the property that he, William, ultimately inherited.

I think that William might have been a bit of a wild boy, the youngest and probably a bit spoilt. He was in 1824 tried for Arson, but was acquitted. The file in the Supreme Court of Tasmania states:

William Stanfield and James Graham, both born in the Colony were tried in the Supreme Court on 14th July, 1824 for setting fire to the barn of Antonio Buchall of New Norfolk, both were found not guilty.

He would have been 29 years of age, not exactly a callow youth and arson was at that time a hanging offence. Buchall was, I believe, a negro.

William Stanfield married in 1828 a girl named Grace Smith who was born 21st June, 1812. Her parents were George Smith and Grace Morrisby from Sandford. William and Grace were married on Christmas Day 1828 when she was aged 16 years. It was about this time that the Summerfield house was built. It was burned to the ground in the bush fires 1967. All That remains of the original owners are two very burnt and distorted Norfolk Pines at the gateway to the site of the old house.

William Stanfield died in 1838 without having made a will. The estate did

not exceed £1,200 and the letters of administration were granted to his brother-in-law William Kimberley.

William's tombstone in the Brighton Cemetery reads:

Sacred to the memory of William Stanfield who
Departed this life 25th August in the
Year of Our Lord 1838
Aged 44 years
He was a kind Father and
An affectionate husband.

William and Grace left a family of three boys and three girls:

Thomas William	1830-1895
Amelia	1832
Matilda	1832
Elizabeth	1834
Frederick	1836-1909
William	1838-1901

When William died in 1838 Grace was a very young widow aged only 26 years. She was 30 ^{when} remarried on 7th May, 1872^{to} James Staples who was 27 years old.



SUMMERFIELD

William Stanfield (1795-1838)

The Children of William Stanfield and Grace Smith

- .31 Thomas William STANFIELD (1829-1895) was the eldest child, he was 9 years of age when his father died in 1838, and as the eldest he would have inherited the property. Who managed the property until he was of an age to do so? I think it may have been the Allwrights, their neighbours from the Hollow Tree and with whom they were on very friendly terms.

Thomas William married twice. His first marriage was with Sophia Elizabeth Allwright with whom he had eight children:

.311 Lily Grace	1854 remained single.
.312 William Nicholas	1856-1919 married Rebecca Claydon and had 7 girls and 1 boy
.313 Blanche	1857
.314 Ada Rosina	1858
.315 Myra Gertrude	1861
.316 May	1863
.317 Nellia Waterloo	1865-1935
.318 Rupert Nelson	1867-1870

He a very poor manager since in 1860, just after the birth of his fourth child, Ada Rosina he was declared bankrupt and forced to sell the property in 1860.

Sophia Elizabeth Allwright & Thomas William Stanfield



It seems that on leaving "Summerfield" he had managed to save enough from the wreck to buy a very much smaller property in Tolosa Rd. which they named "Hope Farm". From there they moved to a farm in Hilton Rd. and finally to a property called "Nortonville" on top of the Ten mile Hill a couple of miles on the Hobart side of Bridgewater and directly opposite the Hestercombe Church. It was whilst on these properties that his last four children were born.

With the death of his first wife in 1870, he married a second time in 1871, Elizabeth Sophia Betts, a widow with four sons. Her husband had been Vincent Betts, a farmer. The four children were:

Vincent Betts

John Betts

Henry Alfred Betts born 1850, married and was a Church of England parson. They had two children, Ruth & Merlie.

Howard was the youngest son.

Elizabeth Sophia Betts was the sister of his first wife, but their names were reversed, a fairly common practice in those days. According to an interview I had with the late Dick Allwright of "Rathmore" Hollow Tree this second marriage was proposed by Elizabeth Sophia Betts and was to be entirely one of convenience. A mother for his children and a father for hers and there was to be no hanky panky. His children were fairly young, hers were not so young. Anyhow there were no more children.

Peremptory notice of the sale of the estate of "Summerfield" Broad Marsh. W.A. Gursden have been favoured with instructions from John Millworth esq (assignees to the insolvent Estate of Mr T.W. Stanfield) with the consent of the mortgagees to sell by public auction at the Mart, Collins Street on Tuesday, 23rd July 1860 at 12 o'clock. The property is of 2,500 acres with a three mile frontage to the Jordan River. The homestead consists of a substantially built stone house consisting of seven rooms of good dimensions exclusive of, school house, kitchen, dairy, men's huts, blacksmith's shop, stables, cottage for servants, milking shed, large barn capable of containing a thousand bushells of grain in the straw, pig sties and in fact outhouses and yards of every description for such a property. There is also a splendid garden of five acres stocked with the choicest in fruit trees in full bearing which are invariably yielding £200-£300 in fruit alone. Also 3,000 acres of good grazing land rented from the Crown and having ten years yet unexpired. Also "Bluff Farm" that splendid little farm of 200 acres joining Summerfield Estate at the back.

Why with all these assets did he go broke? It must be remembered that he was but ten years of age when his father died. Mr Dick Allwright gave as possible reasons for his bankruptcy:

William Stanfield (1795-1838)

- 1 The end of transportation, so no convict labour available and all able bodied men had left for the Victorian Gold Fields.
- 2 No convicts or troops to feed so no commissariat stores with their guaranteed prices.
- 3 There was a disastrous fall in wool prices.

However, Mrs Valentine, a great granddaughter says that she doubts these reasons as the condition would have applied to all farmers and there was no great rise in bankruptcies at this time. She suggested he had an unenviable reputation for wenching and gambling on horses and this was a more likely reason for his going broke.

I'm inclined to agree with Mrs Valentine. His track record is not very good. In ten years he had gone through a beautiful property which he had inherited unencumbered.

When "Summerfield" was sold it went first to the Wilsons, then to John Swan and later to George Eddy who had married a Carmichael Lyne. It was then sold to the Scot brothers, Gerald and Brian. Finally it was bought by R.H. Calvert from Brown Mountain and run by the Calvert Brothers, his sons.

Thomas William and his wife are both buried in the Hestercombe Cemetery. The children of Thomas William were:

- .311 Lily Grace STANFIELD 1854 was the eldest child and she was single.
- .312 William Nicholas STANFIELD 1856-1919 married Rebecca Claydon. They had 8 children:
 - .3121 Corrie 1879-1889, died aged ten years
 - .3122 Nellie Gertrude 1880-1917. She was single and buried in Hestercombe cemetery. The particulars on her headstone are practically indecipherable.
 - .3123 Elsie May 1882 married Laurie Moore. No issue.
 - .3124 Ella Grace 1884 married Alf Barwick. They had seven children.
 - .3125 Katy Rosina 1886 married George Grimsy and had one daughter.
 - .3126 Rupert Henry STANFIELD 1882-1972 was the only son in this family. He married Daisy Cramp and was I gather a rather unsatisfactory husband. He worked for many years in the property department

of Websters; he had a fantastic memory for property valuations and areages. They had two daughters:

Cora married Tom Rushworth and had twins.
Roma married Myrvyn Charlesworth and had 3 children.

.3127 Clare 1891 married Frank Valentine.

Maisie
Nancy
Audrey
David
Hugh who married Clare Edna Brooker (Babs)
Robert Henry married Margaret Baird

.3129 Kathleen never married.

.313 Blanche STANFIELD born 1857 was the third child of Thomas and Sophia. Dick Allwright told me that all the children had inherited about £300 from their Allwright Grandmother, which their father controlled allegedly to manage for them. However, Blanche did not like this arrangement and not really trusting her father insisted on getting her own money. Her father was very angry and more or less booted her out. She went to Melbourne where she met and married Robert Spence Weir. They had four children:

Ann	born 09/09/1888
Frank	born 12/12/1891
Myra	born 17/12/1892
Harry	born 17/11/1894
Hope Allwright	born 1897 San Francisco (alive 1982)
Robert	born 1898 San Francisco

Recently Dick Allwright had a visitor knocking at his front door. It was not Jehovah Witness, who always use the front door, but a granddaughter of Blanche who had come to visit him. She was in Tasmania with team from the Mormon Church who were in Tasmania collecting genealogical records for their massive index.

.314 Ada Rosina STANFIELD born 1859 married 1898 in the New Town Congregational Church when she was 38 years of age John Newbun Propsting. He was a butcher aged 53 years and a widower with two adopted children.

.315 Myra Gertrude STANFIELD born 1861 married 1885 at St Johns Church New Town Samuel Percy Crisp. They had five children:

William Stanfield (1795-1838)

Marjorie married R.H. Smith
 Edith married Richard Allwright
 Alan Percy Crisp married Doris Ellis
 Nora their fourth child was single.
 Sybil was the youngest child married 1st Fred Hunter, 2nd Dr
 Reginald Howden. She had a daughter married Brian Joseph.
 I believe they are now divorced.

.316 May STANFIELD born 1863 was the sixth child of Thomas
 William. She was a nurse and went to Sydney where the
 family lost touch with her and where she died.

.317 Nellie Waterloo STANFIELD 1865-1934. She trained as a
 nursing sister at the Alfred Hospital Melbourne where she
 met and married an Irishman named George John Curran who
 was an orderly at the Hospital. I don't think the marriage
 was a great success as she moved to Weribee on her own
 where she opened a small hospital. She had two children,
 Desmond and Eileen Myrtle. Desmond Curran married
 Herminia Peterson. Three children:

Robert	1923
Dawn Esme	1927
Merle Edna	1930 m Reginald Henry Page(1) Abraham Pinch (2) Merle is very knowledgeable about the Stanfield family.

Garry Robert PAGE
 Julia Ann PAGE

.318 Rupert Nelson STANFIELD 1867 - 1870 lived only three
 years.

32 Amelia STANFIELD 1832 was the second child of William and Grace
 Stanfield of "Sumerfield" and she married in 1852 Henry Mansfield who
 was a butcher. there was a legend in the family that Henry Mansfield
 was the heir to a large fortune in Chancery known as the Mansfield
 Millions. It is still a legend. There were 14 Mansfield children:

William Henry	1852-1853
Lizzie Grace	1854
Henry	1855-1872
Maria	1857
Clara Edith	1858
Infant son	?
Walter Vernon	1861-1897
Alfred Albert	1861
John Lord	1864
Lydia	1866
Amelia Rosina	1868-1952

Gertrude Sarah STAPLES 1870
 James STAPLES 1871
 Maud STAPLES 1872

- 33 Matilda STANFIELD 1832 was Amelia's twin. In 1854 she married Richard Thomas Allwright.
- 34 Elizabeth STANFIELD married Jesse White in 1854. On their marriage certificate he is described as a draper of Hobart. He was Church Warden of the Holy Trinity Church Hobart and leader of the Bell Ringers. In the latter part of her life his mother-in-law lived with the Whites in Hobart. When the family from "Summerfield" started to break up her son Frederick also lived with the Whites.

When looking for some of the White descendants, a distant relative, Barrie de Jersey was able to supply me with the full particulars of the 16 White children.

Amelia Matilda 1855
 Francis Thomas 1858-1884
 Laura Maria 1861-1887
 Ella Gertrude Taylor 1865-1887
 Jesse Gore 1869-1944
 Leslie Sunderland 1871-1877
 Winifred Onslow 1873-1942
 Coralie Gore 1876-1880
 Rosina 1856-1934
 Alecia 1860-1928
 Kate Octavia 1867-1925
 Marion Grace 1863-1940
 Grace Elizabeth 1870-1930
 Douglas Oakley 1872-1940
 Idalie Gore 1874-1942
 Somers Oakley 1878-1879

Barrie de Jersey goes on to state that his Grandmother was Winifred Onslow White who in 1893 married Reuben Montague Frith Dunbar (1870-1940) and that their daughter Nancy married Arthur Wiseman de Jersey.

Barrie has the foot stone of Daniel I's grave and the headstone from the grave of Thomas Stanfield in his safekeeping.

- 35 Frederick STANFIELD 1836-1909, was the second son and the fifth child of William and Grace Stanfield of "Summerfield". When his mother, Grace went to live with her son-in-law Jesse White in Hobart and whilst she was there her son Frederick joined her and assisted Jesse White in the drapery business.

The two boys Frederick and William seem to have sensed that everything was not as it should have been at "Summerfield" and got out before the crash. They realized that there was no future for them at

William Stanfield (1795-1838)

Broadmarsh. While Frederick went to the drapery William decided to try his luck in the Victorian goldfields.

Whilst in the drapery business Frederick met and married Lydia Burgess in 1860. Their marriage certificate No 337 Hobart Wesleyan Chapel, Melville Street:

Frederick Stanfield draper, full age married Lydia Burgess. The witnesses were:

W.H. Burgess Mary Ann Crouch T.H. Crouch
Julia Barrett Sarah Ann Staples Eliz Mat Staples
Grace Staples James Staples Eliza Mat Staples
John Cope Minister

Frequently in nonconformist churches all present sign the register. Grace Staples his mother and James Staples his stepfather.

This was the year that "Summerfield" was sold. It would have been with some assistance from the Burgess Brothers that he went to Launceston and commenced business as a Merchant Tailor.

Frederick Stanfield died 8th July, 1909 aged 73 years and his Will, dated 18th December, 1891 lodged with the Supreme Court of Tasmania reads:

The last will and testament of Frederick Stanfield late of Launceston, Merchant Tailor. I give all my real and personal estate to Lydia Stanfield and I appoint Wm Hart, Ironmonger and Matthew Tyson Executors

Letters of Administration granted to Lydia Stanfield. Estate did not exceed £3,224

Trustees: Lydia Stanfield of Launceston widow.
William Henry Burgess of Hobart, Merchant
Edward James Burgess of Moonah Tasmania Esq

Estate unto the keeping of Sir John Stokel Dodds, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The will was annexed probably due to the death or other inability of the original executors to carry out their duties.

Frederick Stanfield was a man of good repute in Launceston, his principal public interest being the Chairman of the Public Hospital Board. The Launceston Hospital Report 1909 noted that Mr Stanfield had been a board member for thirty years and fully reprinted his obituary notice from the "Examiner" 9th July.

Mr Stanfield chairman of the Launceston Hospital Board and an old and respected citizen passed away last evening. Mr Stanfield had been ailing for some time. he suffered a weak heart and this added to an attack of pleurisy, supervening upon influenza, was responsible for his death. Three days ago Mr Stanfield after being ill at home was removed to the General Hospital but the unremitting attention of the Medical and nursing Staff was unable to avert the end.

Mr Stanfield had been a resident of Launceston for almost half a century. Most of the time he lived in Patrick Street, opposite Princes Square, occupying the house for a period of 42 years. He conducted the business of a Merchant Tailor in various parts of the City, lately in Brisbane Street and Charles Street. He came from Hobart to the northern City and during his long residence here was closely identified with a variety of church and charitable works. A leading adherent of the Methodist Church he was in turn teacher and superintendent of the Sunday School and for many years conducted the scholars in the singing that has always been a feature of Methodist Sunday School Anniversaries. He was a prominent worker on behalf of the City Mission and only recently retired from the position of Secretary. But the work for which he had the deepest affection was that of the General Hospital. A member of the Board of Management for over thirty years.

Mr Stanfield succeeded the Hon C.T. Collins as chairman and during the last few years has devoted himself with the utmost assiduity to the duties of the position. He loved the institution and was keenly jealous of its good name and reputation. He never spared himself in this connection and no matter affecting the welfare of the Hospital was too small for his personal and earnest attention. Mr Stanfield was the Launceston representative of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Although the deceased took a deep interest in all that went on in the political world he never evinced any disposition to seek prominence and his work was always carried on in a quiet and unobtrusive way. Books and pictures were his hobby and he was a lover of birds, particularly canaries.

The news of Mr Stanfield's demise will be received with deep regret by a large circle of friends and also by the public at large few among them probably were aware that he was so ill.

He leaves a wife but no children. He was 73 years of age.

.36 WILLIAM STANFIELD (1838 - 1901)

William Stanfield was the youngest child of William and Grace Stanfield of Summerfield and his birth in 1838 was the year that his father had died. Sometime prior to the enforced sale of Summerfield he joined the stream of Tasmanians going to the Victorian Diggings. Like the majority of gold diggers he did no good and returned to Tasmania where he got a job on "Kingston Estate" at Avoca which at one time was alleged to have belonged to John Batman. Interestingly, it was, and is still, known as the Buffalo Plains, as at one time they bred the horned and humped backed Indian cattle that were called buffaloes by the locals.

The "Kingston Estate" Batman's original cottage has been restored by Major R. Cameron the present owner, an inscription on the wall states that it was Batman's Cottage.

While William Stanfield was at Kingston that he met and married Emily Moles. The marriage took place in Hobart.

Holy Trinity Church 12th April 1859
William Stanfield aged 22 years. Tradesman bachelor
Eliza Moles aged 22 years, Spinster
In the presence of James Reid & Emily Reid
Officiating priest; Arthur Devenport,
United Church of England & Ireland

His signature was not good and she could barely sign her name. According to Lorna Stanfield, who has seen their marriage certificate he is described as William Stanfield of Melbourne.

One of the reasons that he was married at Holy Trinity was perhaps the fact that his brother-in-law Jesse White was closely associated with Holy Trinity. whatever the reason his first two children were born at "Kingston", the third William James 1864 was born elsewhere. Eliza Emily died a little later in 1864, possibly the result of complications following the birth of William James. Her death is entered in the St David's Register Hobart and she is described as being a shepherd's wife. He must have left "Kingston" about this time and his long association with the Bethunes at "Dunrobin" began. William spent practically all the rest of his life at "Dunrobin".

He married twice his second wife being Harriette Byrne. For most of the following information about Harriette Byrne I am indebted to her three granddaughters, Mona McWilliams of Lenah Valley Hobart, Grace McGiveron of St Marys and the Rev Lorna Stanfield now living in England.

Harriette Byrne 1847- 1930 was born at Ballymachem in Ireland and was christened at St John's Church Coolbanager, Church of Ireland, the youngest of eleven children. She is reputed to have left home at 15 years of age.

She and William were married at St Andrews Manse, Hobart by Rev John Wilkes Simmons on 23rd May, 1867.

How she arrived at the shepherd's home on "Dunrobin" is anyone's guess. I suggested that she may have been a servant at "Dunrobin", a view which Vince Roy Stanfield agreed and that William inveigled her into looking after his three very young children. On the other hand he may have engaged her as a nursemaid upon the death of his wife in 1864 when she would have been only 17 years old. Whatever the cause they were married and had another eight children, six of whom survived until adulthood.

We can follow William and Harriette's moves through the Hamilton/Macquarie Plains Parish Register. When the first three children were born their father was described as being a shepherd of Ellendale (1868-72); when the next three children were born (1874-1878) he was described as a shopkeeper of Tor Hill, a small settlement on the back road between Ouse and Bothwell. When Walter Ernest was born his father is described as a shepherd of Broad River. He had returned to the employ of the Bethunes who owned "Broad River". Sydney St Clair (1883) was born at Sydney Cottage, Broad Marsh. It would seem that William had left the employ of the Bethunes of "Dunrobin" and was making his way towards Hobart. By this time their eldest child would have been thirteen years of age and a move to Hobart would have been the sensible thing to do with a fairly large family to educate and find jobs.

Harriette seems to have been the motivating force behind the family and insisted upon them learning a trade. The boot trade was thriving at this time and a number of them were apprenticed to this trade.

William and Harriette are buried in the Cornelian Bay Cemetery with the following inscription on the headstone:

In memory of
William Stanfield
Died November, 5th 1901
Also Walter Ernest
Died 16th August 1889 aged 7 years
"He giveth his beloved rest"
Also Harriette
Wife of the above
Died September 25th 1930
In her 84th year.

The children of William Stanfield and Emily Moles were:

- .361 Grace STANFIELD was born in 1860 when her father was on the Kingston Estate and her birth was registered at Avoca. I know little of her early life. She is reported to have died in a lift accident in Sydney when on her way to visit her brother Richard Allwright Stanfield in Tamworth NSW. She was about 36 years of age and as far as I know she was unmarried.

William Stanfield (1838 1901)

- .362 Richard Allwright STANFIELD 1862-1948 aged 86 years. He was the second child of William Stanfield and Emily Moles and was born at the Kingston Estate where his father was working as a shepherd, his birth was registered at Avoca. He was a tiger for punishment as he married three times.

His first marriage was on July 4th, 1887 when he was 25 years of age to Emily Louisa Fanny Harrex in the Church of St John the Baptist at Ouse in Tasmania. Shortly after the birth of their first and only child Coralie Eunice on April 18th, 1888 Emily died. The Hamilton Church Register records under the heading of burial:

Emily, no age, wife of shepherd Broad River, June 15th, 1888. Ouse.

Richard would have accompanied his father to Dunrobin, and worked at "Broad River" another property owned by the Bethunes.

After the death of his wife in 1888 he left his baby daughter in the care of her Grandmother, Mrs Findlater in Hobart. He crossed over to the mainland and eventually settled in Tamworth in the New England District of NSW where he established a timber mill and a bit later became a building contractor. Then on April, 3rd 1896, almost exactly eight years after the death of his wife he remarried. His second wife was Christina Rose Johnson and took place in St Philip's Church Sydney. On their marriage certificate he is described as a building contractor aged 33 years. Christina Rose, A spinster of Armidale aged 21 years. They had three children: Vera 1897 Linda 1898 Clifford 1900.

Richard's mill and business flourished. He opened a joinery works in Tamworth and the family began to spend much time in Sydney. Firstly in a rented and finally Richard built a very nice house in Manly which he named "Dunrobin"

The girls having finished their schooling were attending Business College and at the same time Clifford was doing a wireless operator's course. Richard used to go down to Sydney whenever he wanted to see the family. He got a bit fed up with commuting from Tamworth to Sydney and back to see the family. The children qualified and were of mature age by this time. He asked Christina to return to his home in Tamworth. She refused to return to his home and in the year 1924 he instituted divorce proceedings on the ground presumably of restoration and desertion. He won the case and the marriage was dissolved by decree of the Supreme Court of NSW on 17th February, 1925.

For the following information I am indebted to Miss Nancy Kirby of Chatswood.

Aunt Christina Rose, a sister of my Mothers, married Richard Allwright Stanfield, I should say in 1894 or 1895. It was his second marriage. His daughter, Coralie Eunice (Col) from his first marriage lived with them for quite a long time and she and my mother were great friends. The name of my aunt who married R.A.S. was Christina Rose Johnson born at Ollera near Guyra NSW. She died 1974 aged 100 years and seven months. Christina Rose and R.A.S. were divorced sometime in the early 1920s.

Richard Allwright owned and operated a very prosperous timber mill in Tamworth for many years. He was the first man in Tamworth to own a motor car. They had a lovely home in Tamworth and prior to the divorce one also in Sydney. I think by this time Richard had left his mill and Tamworth. The children during and after the divorce were very prejudiced against their father. It was one of those silly bitter things and Christina did a good job of permanently turning them against their father and consequently nothing has been passed on to their children and so Dick's identity has been lost as far as they are concerned.

Richard married a third time, Ethel May Jones (Krippner) a widow or divorcee with a son. Her name appears as Jones on his death certificate. I think that this may have been her maiden name and she reverted to it after the death or divorce of her husband. The son was definitely Krippner. She seems to have been Richard's housekeeper about the time of his divorce. Further to this Krippner business I have a letter from Mr Vince Stanfield of Moonah in Tasmania and I quote:

Yes he married a third time and her son was the cause of them parting. I was over in Sydney at the time and I had to go and try to patch up their quarrels. The son wasn't much good and used to pole on poor old uncle Dick and he couldn't take it so they parted. She was a Mrs Krippner. I left Sydney in 1933 after marrying Jessica Blanche and came back to Tasmania. When I was in Sydney I don't think any of his children were married. The two girls were Lyn and Vera. The boy's name was Clifford. I think he was an electrician but not sure.

After his marriage with Ethel Krippner I could find little trace of them, a mention in a telephone book, both their names on the electoral roll for West Ryde 1930 and 1936. An R.A. Stanfield listed in the telephone directory at Darlinghurst 1939-1940. Then no trace of him until 1948 and his death in the Lidcombe State Hospital. His death certificate gives his usual address as 193 Avoca Street, Randwick. He was in very much reduced circumstances. ?? Cause of death was cerebral atherosclerosis, senility and gangrene. The following details are of the three children of his second marriage:

William Stanfield (1838 1901)

- .3621 Ralph Clifford Stanfield born 1931. Married 1953 Anita Volsopsky and they have three children:

Joan Rosalind Stanfield born 1957 married Graham Brew and have a daughter Elizabeth Jane born 1982

Paul Ralph Thomas Stanfield born 1958

Hugh John Stanfield born 1960, single.

- .3622 Warwick Stanfield born 1932. Married 1958 Joan Summerfield and they have three children.

Andrew Stanfield born 1958

David Stanfield born 1960

Joanna Stanfield born 1962 (adopted)

- .3623 Mark Owen Stanfield born 1935. Married 1958 Daphne Edith Hurle. No children

- .363 William James STANFIELD (1864 - 1930) see separate chapter.

The following are the children of William Stanfield and Harriette Byrne, Henry William was Harriette's first child and William's fourth child:

- .364 Henry William STANFIELD the first child born 1868. Lived only four months.

- .365 Harriette Matilda STANFIELD the first child born April 26, 1870, died 1930. She was the second child and she married William Chase, known amongst the family as Old Bill Chase. He doesn't seem to have been much good and the marriage was not a success; they separated very shortly afterwards. Harriette was quite a talented dressmaker and ran her business from her home in Argyll Street, Hobart. It was at her residence in Argyle Street that her mother Harriette died in 1930.

- .366 Thomas William Stanfield (Tom) born 12th March, 1872, died 1937. He went to New Zealand where he met and married Mary Jane Upton. A most interesting account of his early days in New Zealand comes from his grandson, Garry William Latham who writes: "Thomas William was an itinerant farmhand when he came to New Zealand with a companion who came with him from Tasmania and they carried their swags around parts of the North and South Islands. He was a rabbit on a back country station near Masterton and my Grandmother was the cook. They married and later they shared milked for some years before getting their own farm. He had two small farms when I knew him and had been both dairying and sheep farming. The farms were both near

Dannevierke on Hawks Bay. He was still working them at the time of his death in 1937. Their children were:

.3661 Sydney George STANFIELD born 1900 married Lorna Mary Smith:

- .36611 Harvey Russell STANFIELD m Yvonne Taylor
- .36612 Eric Sydney STANFIELD m Joy Christiansen
- .36613 Allen Henry STANFIELD (Tom) m Joyce Laidlaw
- .36614 Douglas William STANFIELD m Dawn Rowell
- .36615 Elizabeth STANFIELD m Neil Howard
- .36616 Dawn Vivienne STANFIELD m William Polwart
- .36617 Pauline STANFIELD m Ronald Aspinall
- .36618 John Francis STANFIELD m Carol Hunter
- .36619 Jenny Thea STANFIELD m (1)Terry Leonard,
(2)Richard Eade
- .36611A Ewan Cecil STANFIELD nm
- .36611B Robert Owen Stanfield m Ava Stenenesse
- .36611C Joyce Rosalie Stanfield m Rex Carpenter
Peter
Malcolm
Annemarie
Patrick
- .36611D James Anthony Stanfield
- .36611E Stephenie Stanfield
- .36611F Rosemary Alwyn Stanfield m Graham Wilson
- .36611G Christine Stanfield m Ernest Renall
Kirston
?
- .36611H Stevan Richard Stanfield m Cushla Leach

- .3662 William Thomas STANFIELD born 1901
- .3663 Ivy Upton STANFIELD born 1903
- .3664 Halle Ruahine STANFIELD born 1916
- .3665 Nola Jean STANFIELD born 1921

I have dealt at some length with Thomas William Stanfield and his descendants. Sydney George, and particularly his spouse deserve some recognition for their 17 child effort.

.367 Frederick Henry STANFIELD born 1874 was a gardener. In 1906 he married Florinda Charlton and they had eight children:

Fred. Rokeby STANFIELD. Married twice. 1st Myrtle ? 2nd Sheila Jeffosie.
Daphne Jean married twice. 1st Hedley Dobson, 2nd William Crawford.
Kathleen died aged 14 years.
Doreen Gladys (adopted) married William Townsend.
Phyllis married Charles Sproule
Ernest never married
Arthur never married.

William Stanfield (1838 1901)

- .368 Henry William STANFIELD born May 21, 1876. The second child with this name, the first having died as an infant. Henry seems to have been a somewhat delicate child, with a weak chest, and was rather ignored by the rest of the family. As with several of his brothers he was apprenticed to the boot trade and worked for a long time with John Poole who had a boot shop in Liverpool Street Hobart. He was a very keen bandsman and played the trombone in the Hobart City Band under the direction of Tommy Hopkins.

In 1903 he married Alice Spencer (1882 - 1970) in the Chalmers Church in Hobart. She was an English woman and came from Weston -super-Mare. Henry was 27 years old when he married. Shortly after his marriage he developed T.B. and went to the Consumptive Sanatorium at Waterfall, NSW, between Sydney and Wollongong. He died in 1922 aged 45 years.

They had one child, Frederick Horace Leeman Stanfield born 1904 and married 1928, Daisy Aston, who came from the Victorian Wimmera. He was a linotype operator and worked at various times for the Melbourne Herald, the Argus and the Star. They had three children:

Keith Spencer Stanfield 1st Child b 1928 and married Frances Allshorn. He is the Manager of Regal Taxis at the Camberwell Junction. His four children are:

Steven

Sandra 2 children

Kerry, works at Regal Taxis with her father

Gregory still at school

Francis Edna married to David DARREN

Alice May her husband ? WEBBER was killed in a car accident.

- .369 George James STANFIELD born August 11, 1878. He married twice; Bella ? (1), May Dunbabin (2). There was no issue from either union. He seems to have spent a great part of his life with his family in West Hobart. His later years he spent in Bridgewater where he was a bootmaker. I have heard he had a drink problem.

- .36A Walter Ernest STANFIELD born June 7, 1882 died August 16, 1889 as a result of a very severe scalding.

- .36B Sydney St Clair STANFIELD born 1883 and died 1952. Married 1903 Lilla May Myrtle Shearing. The Shearings came from Dysart and during their married life they had many moves. This information was supplied by the Rev. Lorna May Stanfield.

When Sydney and Lilla were first married they lived with his mother in Upper Liverpool Street where their first children were

born, twin girls who lived only three days. When they left his mothers they moved to Lord Street South Hobart where Walter, Harold, Grace and Mona were all born. Whilst they were living here the family had a close association with All Saints Church in Macquarie Street.

Their next move was to Macquarie Street where Lilla had a little shop and it was here that Lorna May was born. Then on to Wentworth Street where Herbert Leslie arrived. Another son Ivan Henry, who died aged one year, was also born here. The family then moved back to Macquarie Street, different number, where Olive Joan was born. Whilst here Walter was apprenticed to Quamby the Jeweller. Some of the family returned to the Derwent Valley (Glen Leith) and while there Allen Henry was born. They remained here for two or three years with Sydney St Clair and the two eldest boys working on the property.

On returning to Hobart they lived at 204 Murray Street, which was a shop with a residence attached. It was here that Sydney St Clair set up a boot shop. They stayed here until his death in 1952. The children of Sydney and Lilla Stanfield are:

- .36B1 Walter St Clair STANFIELD 1909 -1970 unmarried, who had a boot shop in Elizabeth Street Hobart.
- .36B2 Harold Sydney STANFIELD 1910- married Joyce Barr. They lived for some time at Nugent and later at Colebrook. Now retired and living at Gagebrook. They have one daughter, Kathryn.
- .36B3 Lilian Grace STANFIELD 1912. Married Charles McGiveron (decd) he worked in the Fingal coal mines, Grace now lives in Newman Street, St Marys. their two children are John and Jennifer.
- .36B4 Mona Vivienne STANFIELD 1914- 22/09/1988 married Doug MacWilliams. He retired from Robert and Co with a bad heart. They lived for a long time in Courtney Street, Lenah Valley, then moved to Terrone Avenue, Moonah. Their two children are Janice and Kay.
- .36B5 Lorna May STANFIELD is an ordained Minister of the Congregational Church. She is unmarried and has lived for many years in Great Britain but makes frequent visits to Australia. She is very interested in the Stanfield history and from her home in England has been trying to trace the family and birth place of the original Daniel Stanfield who came to Australia as a marine with the First Fleet. She has done a tremendous lot of searching but so far with limited success. There are Stanfields all over the British Counties and in Ireland; her search has extended to the

William Stanfield (1838 1901)

USA. She has traced him back to his service on the HMS "Elizabeth" from 1772-1775 and that he was then billeted ashore on half pay until he with others were enlisted at the last minute by Arthur Phillip to replace marines who he had been forced to dismiss for obstreperous and drunken behaviour. That was how he joined the First Fleet that sailed for Botany Bay in 1787. Lorna is continuing her search and if we ever discover Daniel's birth place it will be due to her efforts.

.36B6 Olive Joan STANFIELD was married twice;(1) Vic ROWE deceased,(2) Owen HOUSE. They live in Devenport and have four children:

Janet
Mary
Susan
Victor.

.36B7 Herbert Leslie STANFIELD (Bert) born 1918 in Hobart and in 1936 married Doreen Woolford. They now live in Burke Road, Balwyn, Victoria. He is a violinist who has played in many orchestra about Hobart including the ABC Hobart Orchestra. He also played at the Belvedere, a dance hall in Hobart and for Fouche at his establishment at Old Beach. They have eleven children all living about Melbourne:

.36B71 Herbert John STANFIELD married Gloria Vigena. They live in Spencer Road, East Camberwell They have two children:

Brenda
Linda

.36B72 Maxwell St Clair STANFIELD married Heather ?. They have two children:

Sharon
David

.36B73 David Harold STANFIELD married Wilhemia Hopstede. They live in Geelong where he has a jazz band. They have four children:

Gary
Bernard
John
Petronella (Penny)

.36B74 Judith Gail STANFIELD married David Rotherham. They have two children:

John
Colin

.36B75 Joan Doreen STANFIELD married John Gould (decd). They have seven children and live in Heidelberg.

.36B76 Graham Allen STANFIELD married Jean Parrish. They have four children:

Graham
Kathy
Diane
Sandra

.36B77 Patricia Ann STANFIELD married twice. (1) Nicholas Bernadett, (2) Ken Rogers.

Donna (1)
Leanne (2)
Joanna (2)

.36B78 Colin STANFIELD (twin)

.36B79 Ivan Russell STANFIELD married Rayleen Burton.

Leigh
Russell

.36B7A Sidney Dale STANFIELD was injured in a car accident as a very small child and suffered brain damage and is confined to a wheel chair. He attends the Dame Mary Herring Centre

.36B7B Carol Elizabeth STANFIELD married ? Cogan. They have two children.

David
Glen

William Stanfield (1838 1901)

.36B8 Allen Henry STANFIELD married Dorothy
Tregonning from Ulverstone. They have lived for
many years in Toowoomba QLD where he is in the
hotel brokerage business: They have three
children:

Paul
Lynette
Yvonne

.363 WILLIAM JAMES STANFIELD 1864 - 1930

William James STANFIELD 1864 - 1930 was the youngest son of William Stanfield and Eliza Emily Mole. From what we can deduct it would appear that he worked with his father originally on "Dunrobin" and later on at the James River property an out station of Dunrobin where he was not only a shepherd but probably a sort of working manager or overseer.

He married in 1885, when he was 21 years of age, Emily Elizabeth Homes at the St John's Church at the Ouse. It's fair to assume that she came from the Ouse and that she was working at Dunrobin when he met her.

The Register of the Parish of Hamilton/Macquarie Plains lists all their children and their fathers' occupation at the time of their births.

Child	Father	Mother	Work	Abode	Birth
Ada Grace	William	Emily	Shepherd	Ellendale	05/8/1886
Ida Emily "	"	"	"	"	11/11/1887
Annie Maud	"	"	"	Jones Rr	17/07/1889
Flo Theres	"	"	"	"	05/10/1890
Wm John	"	"	"	Jones Riv	01/02/1892
Clara May	"	"	"	Jones Riv	01/12/1893
Fred Jas	"	"	"	Jones Riv	01/08/1896
Chas Camp	"	"	Storekeep	Ellendale	27/10/1898
Vince Roy	"	"	"	"	30/10/1900

It would seem that they did pretty well working for the Bethunes, first as a shepherd on Dunrobin and then as an overseer on the Jones River property since about the year 1897 they were able to buy into the store at Ellendale. This move was a great success as they were shortly afterwards able to purchase a grazing property not far away called Trapp Valley. Their eldest son William John lived on and managed the farm and they were well on the way up.

A great deal of this success must be attributed to his wife Emily Elizabeth. As well as having nine children she managed the Post Office that was run as part of the store. She also baked bread that was sold and attended to that side of the business. They finally sold out and with their unmarried daughter, Florence Theresa went to Montrose, an outer suburb of Hobart. He died in 1930.

The children of William James and Emily Holmes were:

.3631 Ada Grace STANFIELD 1886 and married Water Tomlin and they had two children Keith and Athol. Walter Tomlin was a well known personality in the Derwent Valley where he was in charge of hop oasts for some of the biggest growers in the Valley. Ada Grace was still living (1980) in a nursing home at Lindisfarne. She is 94 years old and her memory is a bit hazy.

William Stanfield (1838 1901)

- .3632 Ida Emily STANFIELD born 1887 and married to Bob Clark. Their three children are Dorothy, Max and Clifford. The latter supplied me with much information about the family.
- .3633 Annie Maud STANFIELD born 1889 and married Herbert Howell. they had two children Harley (decd) and Peter. Herbert was from Avoca and was a carpenter with the Electrolytic Zinc Company nearly all his life.
- .3634 Florence Theresa STANFIELD born 1890. She was unmarried and when her parents retired to Montrose she went with them. It is said that she looked after them in their retirement and also many of her nieces and nephews when they came to Hobart to attend High School. She died about 1975.
- .3635 William John STANFIELD born 1892 and married Inez Howell Feb 16, 1916. William lived and managed the Trapp Valley property for the first ten years of his married life and about the same time as his parents retired out in the Derwent Valley and bought another property at Swansea on the East Coast called the "Bend". He worked this property until he retired to Hobart and what is so often the case did not live long in his retirement. They had four children:
- .36351 Ula Jean STANFIELD(Lou) married Doug Fielding. They had one daughter, Diane, who married Ian Cornelius and two grandchildren, Simon and Angela. Ula Jean is a nursing sister and she was in charge of Wingfield Hospital, a branch of the Royal Hobart Hospital before retiring, to look after her husband who has had a very bad stroke and it is a full time job. They live at Margate.
- .36352 Allen John STANFIELD born 1922 married Dorothy Giblin, who is from Adelaide, where they have lived since 1945 and where he has a job with the Chrysler Motor Company. They have three sons:

Robert Allan married Sheena Dunn and their children are:

Kylie Jane
Jason Robert.

Michael John married Denise Comley

Karen Michelle
Troy James.

Michael James married Joy Lewis.

Shane Michael 1979
Aaron John 1980
Justin Leigh 1982

.36353 Sefton Charles STANFIELD was the third child of William and Inez. He married Edith Oliver and he took over "The Bend" on his father's retirement. "The Bend" was sold in 1984. They have four children:

David 1952
Clare 1955
Roger 1956
Vivienne 1959

.36354 Ronald James STANFIELD married Betty Barker They have led a bit of a nomadic life and they have been all round Australia. Betty has worked for some time for Cadburys at Claremont. They have two daughters, Judith and Jaqueline, Judy is working somewhere in NSW Jaqueline is at home with her parents. They are at present living out at Montrose.

.3636 Clara May STANFIELD the sixth child of William and Emily Elizabeth Holmes and she married Archie Clark. They had a small grazing property at Shamrock Valley near Ellendale. They had three children: Marjorie, Olga (married to the present Dean of Hobart) and Malcolm. When they finally retired they went live at Montrose.

.3637 Frederick James STANFIELD the seventh child of William and Elizabeth was born 1896, and died 1914 aged 18 years with rheumatic fever and he is buried in St Andrews Cemetery at Ellendale.

.3638 Charles Campbell STANFIELD born 1898 and married Eva Clark. He was a builder and built amongst others St Paul's Church at Montrose. They had no children. Eva and Paul Clark were brother and sister.

.3639 Vince Roy STANFIELD was born 30th October, 1900. He was the youngest child of William James Stanfield. He lived for some years in Sydney where he met and married Jessica Blanche. He left Sydney shortly after his marriage in 1933 and returned to Tasmania where he had a general store out in the Lenah Valley. They must have done alright at the store since when they left it they bought a very big old house at New Town called "Wendover" and they filled it with the most beautiful antique furniture. Upon Jessica's death and the marriage of both his children it became too much for Vince to manage so he sold out lock, stock and barrel. I understand that a lot of the furniture went to "Runnymede" a National Trust House at New Town. Vince is now

William Stanfield (1838 1901)

living in more modest circumstances in Albert street Moonah. He had two children:

.36391 Kevin Vince born 1936 who married Doris Mary Coulton (b 1938). Their children are :

Elizabeth Jane	1965
John Coulton	1967
Jessica Margaret	1971

.36392 Janice Vaughan born 1939. Married Brian Frederick Knowles (b1935) at St James Church. Their three children are:

Stuart	born 1962
David	born 1966
Simon Vince	born 1969

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Stanfield, William (1834-1882) (52)
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Stokell, George (33)
Webster, Lester Suzanne (41)
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Procedure - Local Service of Foreign Legal Process Under the Hague Convention

PROC 61C	Version 2
Date effective	Version 1: 16 March 2015 Version 2: 20 March 2018
Application	All registry staff within the Supreme Court registries. Procedure Owner: Team Leader, Adjudications
Contact	Phone: 3247 5572 Email: DL-Adjudications@justice.qld.gov.au
Review date	20 March 2020

1. Purpose

To establish a consistent and effective procedure for Supreme Court registry staff who receive requests made to the Supreme Court of Queensland for local service of foreign judicial documents **under the Hague Convention** and Chapter 4, Part 7, Division 3, subdivision 4 of the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999* (UCPR).

2. Background

To assist litigants to effect the service of civil documents upon parties who are resident in another country, the Hague Conference on Private International Law developed the *Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial documents in Civil or Commercial Matters 1965* (Hague Convention). The Hague Convention sets out the rules and requirements for service.

The Supreme Court of Queensland, as an "additional authority" under the Hague Convention (the Commonwealth Attorney-General is Australia's "central authority"), has jurisdiction to process requests for the service of foreign judicial documents within Queensland. Requests for service will either be forwarded to the Supreme Court of Queensland by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's department or the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), or by a forwarding authority.

This procedure only applies to the service of foreign judicial documents where the request is made pursuant to the Hague Convention. A list of countries that are a party to the Hague Convention is available [here](#).

For a request for service that is not made pursuant to the Hague Convention, the Local service of foreign legal process other than under the Hague Convention procedure will apply.

3. This procedure follows on from

Attachment 1 - Procedure: Page 1

- Nil

4. Procedure

4.1. *Receiving and assessing the request for service*

4.1.1. Upon receipt of the request the registrar must check whether the request has been made pursuant to the Hague Convention and comes from a country that is a party to the Hague Convention and that this procedure therefore applies.

4.1.2. If this procedure does not apply, the registrar must proceed under the local service of foreign legal process other than under the Hague Convention procedure.

4.1.3. The registrar must check the material to ensure the requesting party has provided:

1. two copies of a request in the approved form for the particular Hague Convention country (which will be in similar terms to our UCPR Form 10A);
2. two copies of the document/process to be served;
3. two copies of a summary of the document/process to be served, in the approved form for the particular Hague Convention country (which will be in similar terms to our UCPR Form 10B); and
4. if either of the documents mentioned in 2) or 3) above are not in the English language, a translation into English; the translation must bear a certificate (in English) signed by the translator stating that the translation is an accurate translation and stating the translator's name, address and qualifications.

4.1.4. If the registrar determines that the request does not comply with 4.1.3 above, the registrar should forward the request and supporting documents to the Attorney-General's office at the address following, together with a statement of opinion about the non-compliance. The Attorney-General's office will deal with misdirected and non-compliant requests.

- Private International Law Section, Australian Government, Attorney-General's Department, 3-5 National Circuit, Barton, ACT 2600

4.2. *Requests received directly from a forwarding authority*

4.2.1. If the request is received from a forwarding authority (i.e. directly from another country and not through the Attorney-General's department or DFAT) the registrar must assess the request to ensure:

- it does not infringe upon Australia's sovereignty (e.g. a request for service on the Commonwealth or State Government, the Governor General, the prime minister or other government minister, diplomatic staff or a judicial officer of any Australian Court would infringe upon Australia's sovereignty);
- it does not infringe upon Australia's security (e.g. if compliance would be prejudicial to the national interest or defence of Australia); or
- it does relate to civil or commercial proceedings in a court of the Hague Convention country.

4.2.2. If the registrar considers the request does not comply with 4.2.1, the registrar should refer the request to the Principal Registrar, Supreme Court for consideration, and shall advise the Principal Registrar why the registrar believes the request does not comply.

4.2.3. Where the Principal Registrar agrees that the request does not comply, the Principal Registrar shall refer the request to the Attorney-General's department.

4.3 *Processing a compliant request*

4.3.1. Once the registrar has confirmed the documents are compliant, the registrar must register the request on the Adjudications Team spreadsheet (spreadsheet) which records requests for service of foreign legal processes within Queensland. The eDocs number of the spreadsheet is 2354035 and it is in folder 554833/1.

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4.3.2. The registrar must then check the documents to see whether a specific method of service has been requested. Unless the requested method is illegal (e.g. via conduct which is illegal) the requested method of service is to be used.

4.3.3. If no specific method of service has been requested, the registrar must determine which method of service is to be used, that is:

- in the same manner as a corresponding document in Queensland; or
- if there is no corresponding document, then the method of service for an initiating process in proceedings in the Supreme Court; or
- if the person to be served accepts the documents voluntarily, by delivery of the documents to the person to be served.

4.3.4. Once the registrar has determined the method of service to be used, the registrar must give to a bailiff the documents referred to in 4.1.3 above, advise the bailiff what method of service is to be used, and update the spreadsheet.

4.3.5. The registrar must instruct the bailiff to obtain authorisation from the registrar before making any additional attempts at service (if more than one attempt is required) unless:

- There is reasonable belief that the person being served resides at the given address, and a second attempt on another day or at another time might be successful (i.e. the bailiff has previously served the same person at the given address and has no reason to suspect they have moved);
- Information gathered at the given address (i.e. from a neighbour or a new resident), reveals a new address for the person to be served; or
- After a first service attempt, where a Bailiff leaves business card at the address, the person to be served makes later arrangements (agreed date/time) to receive documents.

4.3.6. In determining whether to authorise additional attempts at service, the registrar should consider:

- How many attempts have already been made;
- The apparent reason that the attempts were not successful;
- What information, if any, the bailiff has to indicate that further attempts may be successful;
- The bailiff's approximate fees and charges to date and the likely increase in fees and charges as a result of a further attempt.

4.3.7. The registrar must request the bailiff to lodge the following documents with the Supreme Court after service has been effected or attempted:

- An affidavit deposing to service or attempted service of the process;
- One copy of the process; and
- A statement of the fees incurred for effecting, or attempting to effect, service.

4.4. *Checking the affidavit of service and bailiff charges*

4.4.1. Upon receipt of the affidavit and statement of fees from the bailiff, the registrar must check the affidavit to ensure that it includes the following information:

- the time, day of the week and date on which the document was served;
- the place where the document was served;
- the method of service;
- the person it was served on and how that person was identified.

4.4.2. If service was not successful the registrar must check that the affidavit specifies what attempts were made at service and the reasons that prevented service.

4.4.3. If the affidavit is not compliant, the registrar must request the bailiff to address any deficiencies.

4.4.4. The registrar must also assess the fees and charges incurred by the bailiff to ensure they have been reasonably incurred in accordance with Schedule 1 of the *Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 2009*.

4.4.5. If the registrar is not satisfied that the fees have been reasonably incurred the registrar must refer it back to the bailiff for further clarification.

4.4.6. If the bailiff is unable to substantiate any fee or expense claimed or the registrar still believes the amount to be unreasonable (for example, multiple attempts at service without prior authorisation from the registrar), the registrar must either reduce the fee or expense to an amount the registrar considers reasonable or disallow it in full.

4.4.7. Once the registrar has assessed the fees and charges, they must arrange for payment to be made to the bailiff by completing a General Purpose Expenditure Voucher (GPEV), allocating the expense to Brisbane Court Ordered Expenses (Cost Centre 2001338) and forwarding the GPEV to accountspayableecc@dsitia.qld.gov.au for processing.

4.4.8. The registrar should refer to the following links for guidance about completing the GPEV:

- How to Complete a DJAG General Purpose Expense Voucher; and
- General Purpose Expense Voucher (GPEV) eForm - Requestor's Training Manual.

4.5. Requesting another registry appoint a bailiff to effect service

4.5.1. If the address for service is closer to another court registry, the registrar may forward the documents for service to that registry (the second registry) and request the registrar of the second registry (the second registrar) to give the documents to a bailiff for service.

4.5.2. If the registrar acts in accordance with 4.5.1, the registrar should:

- Ensure the second registrar is aware of the requirements in 4.3.5 (about the bailiff making additional attempts at service); and
- Request the second registrar to check and resolve any issues with the affidavit of service and the bailiff's fees and charges (pursuant to 4.4.1 to 4.4.6 above) before returning the material to the registrar.

4.6. Completing and sending the certificate of service of foreign process and invoice

4.6.1. Once the registrar is satisfied with the affidavit and statement of fees the registrar must prepare a certificate of service in Form 10 UCPR and seal the certificate of service with the court seal.

4.6.2. The registrar must generate an invoice from SAP (refer to 4.7.1). The invoice:

- Must be for the amount that was paid to the bailiff; and
- Must be addressed to the forwarding authority from which the request was received (the identity and address of the forwarding authority ought to be shown in the left hand box on the request).

4.6.3. The registrar must then send to the forwarding authority the following documents:

- The registrar's certificate of service in Form 10 (including all attachments referred to in the Form);
- The bailiff's statement of costs incurred; and
- The invoice.

4.6.4. The registrar should then update the spreadsheet (being sure to record the invoice number in the spreadsheet).

4.7. Creating the invoice etc.

4.7.1. The registrar should refer to the following links for guidance about creating an invoice in SAP:

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- How to Complete a DJAG General Purpose Revenue Voucher; and
- General Purpose Revenue Voucher (GPRV) eForm - Requestor's Training Manual.

4.7.2. The registrar must monitor whether payment of the invoice is made and, where applicable, send a reminder notice and write off any bad debts.

NOTE: The registrar can check whether an invoice has been paid by looking in SAP. The registrar should contact the QCS Finance and Assets Unit (email: QCSFAU@justice.qld.gov.au or ph: 3239 6326) if they need guidance about how to do this.

4.7.3. The registrar should refer to the following links for guidance about bad debts:

- FMPM Policy Statement - Provision and Bad Debts;
- FMPM Practice Statement - Review of Accounts Receivable Aged Debtors Report; and
- FMPM Practice Statement - Write-Off of Bad Debts.

NOTE: The registrar should contact the QCS Finance and Assets Unit (email: QCSFAU@justice.qld.gov.au or ph: 3239 6326) if they need guidance about creating an invoice and writing off bad debts.

5. The next procedure is

- NIL

6. Roles and responsibilities

Registry staff are responsible for processing the request and recording the details in the spreadsheet, and recording details about payment of the invoice.

A second registrar (as referred to in 4.5) is responsible for promptly responding to any request made pursuant to 4.5.

7. Performance Standards

All requests for local service of foreign judicial documents will be processed by registry staff and given to a bailiff for service within 7 days of receipt.

Glossary

Term	Definition
	An authority that is:
Additional authority	(a) for the time being designated by a Hague Convention country, under article 18 of the Hague Convention, to be an authority (other than the central authority) for that country; and
	(b) competent to receive requests for service abroad emanating from Australia.
	For example, the Supreme Court of Queensland is an additional authority for Australia.
Attorney-General	The Commonwealth Attorney-General
Central authority	An authority that is designated by a Hague Convention country, under article 2 of the Hague Convention, to be the Central Authority for that country.
	For example, the central authority for Australia is the Commonwealth Attorney-General.

Forwarding authority The authority or judicial officer of the Hague Convention country in which the document originates that forwards the request – a list of authorities for each country is available on the Hague Conference on Private International Law website.

SAP SAP Finance System

Relevant Forms

- Form 10A equivalent from overseas – request for service within Queensland of overseas document
- Form 10B equivalent from overseas – summary of document to be served
- Form 10 – Certificate of Service

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See something on this page that needs fixing? Let us know!

Last reviewed - 20 Mar 2018

Last updated - 16 May 2018

Related Policies and Procedures

- Procedure - Service abroad of local legal process under the Hague Convention
- Procedure - Service abroad of local legal process in a country other than under the Hague Convention
- Procedure - Local service of foreign legal process other than under the Hague Convention

Relevant Legislation

- *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*
- *Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial documents in Civil or Commercial Matters 1965 (Hague Convention)*



Queensland

Public Service Act 2008

Current as at 9 November 2018

- (f) promoting the Government as an employer of choice; and
- (g) promoting equality of employment opportunity.
- (2) Public service employment is to be directed towards promoting—
 - (a) best practice human resource management; and
 - (b) equitable and flexible working environments in which all public service employees are—
 - (i) treated fairly and reasonably; and
 - (ii) remunerated at rates appropriate to their responsibilities; and
 - (c) a diverse and highly skilled workforce drawing from Government and non-government sectors.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) are the *management and employment principles*.

Division 2 Work performance and personal conduct

26 Work performance and personal conduct principles

- (1) In recognition that public service employment involves a public trust, a public service employee's work performance and personal conduct must be directed towards—
 - (a) achieving excellence in service delivery; and
 - (b) ensuring the effective, efficient and appropriate use of public resources; and
 - (c) giving effect to Government policies and priorities; and
 - (d) collaborating with other departments with a focus on public service-wide priorities as well as department-specific priorities; and

- (e) providing sound and impartial advice to the Government; and
 - (f) improving all aspects of the employee's work performance; and
 - (g) carrying out duties impartially and with integrity; and
 - (h) acting honestly, fairly and in the public interest; and
 - (i) interacting with staff members under the *Ministerial and Other Office Holder Staff Act 2010* respectfully, collaboratively and with integrity; and
 - (j) observing all laws relevant to the employment; and
 - (k) ensuring the employee's personal conduct does not reflect adversely on the reputation of the public service; and
 - (l) observing the ethics principles under the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*, section 4; and
 - (m) complying with an approved code of conduct and any approved standard of practice as required under the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*, section 12H or 18.
- (2) Also, a public service manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure each public service employee under the manager's management is aware of the following—
- (a) the work performance and personal conduct expected of the employee;
 - (b) the values of the public service and of the department or public service office in which the employee is employed;
 - (c) what constitutes corrupt conduct under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*.
- (3) Further, a public service manager must—
- (a) pro-actively manage the work performance and personal conduct of public service employees under the manager's management; and

- (b) if a case of unacceptable work performance or personal conduct arises, take prompt and appropriate action to address the matter.
- (4) In this section—
public service manager means a public service employee whose duties involve or include managing other public service employees in the carrying out of their duties.

Division 3 Supporting principles under divisions 1 and 2

26A Main purpose of div 3

The main purpose of this division is to support—

- (a) the management and employment principles; and
- (b) the principles mentioned in section 26.

26B Application of div 3

- (1) This division applies to each of the following—
 - (a) a public service employee;
 - (b) a ministerial staff member within the meaning of the *Ministerial and Other Office Holder Staff Act 2010*;
 - (c) a person mentioned in section 13(2);
 - (d) a person appointed under an Act (other than this Act) if the appointment involves the person acting for or representing the State;
 - (e) a person who is not a public service employee but who is a member or employee of a government entity that represents the State;
 - (f) a person (other than a public service employee) to whom a function or power of a person mentioned in paragraph (a), (d) or (e) is delegated under an Act;



Queensland

Financial Accountability Act 2009

Current as at 1 March 2016

Part 4

Provisions applying to departments and statutory bodies

60 Application of ss 61–63

The functions or requirements imposed by section 61, 62 or 63 on accountable officers and statutory bodies are imposed—

- (a) for each accountable officer—in relation to the accountable officer’s department; and
- (b) for each statutory body—in relation to that statutory body.

61 Functions of accountable officers and statutory bodies

Accountable officers and statutory bodies have the following functions—

- (a) to achieve reasonable value for money by ensuring the operations of the department or statutory body are carried out efficiently, effectively and economically;
- (b) to establish and maintain appropriate systems of internal control and risk management;
- (c) to establish and keep funds and accounts in compliance with the prescribed requirements;
- (d) to ensure annual financial statements are prepared, certified and tabled in Parliament in accordance with the prescribed requirements;
- (e) to undertake planning and budgeting for the accountable officer’s department or the statutory body that is appropriate to the size of the department or statutory body;
- (f) to perform other functions conferred on the accountable officers or statutory bodies under this or another Act or a financial and performance management standard.

Code of Conduct

For the Queensland Public Service

1 January 2011

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Application

This Code applies to employees of Queensland public service agencies.

Public service agencies are defined under the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* as:

- a department
- a TAFE institute or statutory TAFE institute
- the administrative office of a court or tribunal, and
- an entity prescribed by regulation.

For the purposes of this document only, employees (other than judicial officials), are defined as:

- any Queensland public service agency employee whether permanent, temporary, full-time, part-time or casual, and
- any volunteer, student, contractor, consultant or anyone who works in any other capacity for a Queensland public service agency.

The Code applies at all times when we are performing official duties including when we are representing the Queensland Government at conferences, training events, on business trips and attending work-related social events.

How this Code works

The Code contains the ethics principles and their associated set of values prescribed in the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*. It also contains standards of conduct for each ethics principle. The ethics principles are:

- 1

Integrity and impartiality
- 2

Promoting the public good
- 3

Commitment to the system of government
- 4

Accountability and transparency

These are the fundamental principles of ethical behaviour essential to robust public sector integrity and accountability and which public sector entities¹ must promote in their internal and external relationships.

Each principle is strengthened by the set of values describing the behaviour that will demonstrate that principle. The principles and associated values are equally important.

The standards of conduct, contained in the Code under each set of principles and values, help us as individuals to understand how we put these principles and values into practice. The standards are not intended to cover every possible scenario, therefore in adhering to the Code, we are committed to upholding the intention and spirit of the principles and values.

Agency-specific Standards of Practice, as approved by the Public Service Commission Chief Executive can supplement this Code. An approved Standard of Practice will apply to that agency’s employees in the same way as this Code.

As well as upholding the principles, values and complying with standards of conduct set out in this Code, we will also comply with all relevant legislation, awards, certified agreements, subsidiary agreements, directives, whole-of-government policies and standards. We will also adhere to the policies, organisational values and organisational documents of our employing agency.

Principles
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contained in Section 4 of the Public Sector Ethics Act 1994.• Basis of good administration.
Values
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contained in Part 3, Division 2 of the Public Sector Ethics Act 1994.• Provides a detailed explanation of the principles.
Standards of Conduct
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statements that reflect and support the values and principles.

¹ The *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* applies to public sector entities, including public service departments, agencies and offices, local government organisations and other public sector organisations such as universities.

Using this Code

The Code describes how we will conduct ourselves in delivering services to the Queensland community. An ethical culture in public service agencies starts with our Chief Executive Officers and is demonstrated through our senior leaders and all employees.

All employees

We take personal responsibility to uphold this Code and demonstrate the principles and values of the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* by the way we perform our duties.

This Code recognises that we can all demonstrate ethical leadership in how we perform our role, and is a statement of our commitment to the people of Queensland, their elected representatives and our colleagues.

Chief Executive and Senior Executive Service Officers

As our senior leaders, Chief Executive and Senior Executive Service (SES) Officers have a responsibility to visibly demonstrate and uphold the principles and values of the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*. Chief Executive and SES officers' roles are to promote an organisational culture that values high ethical standards and behaviour.

Chief Executive and SES officers openly demonstrate their conscious commitment to ethics by communicating the importance of ethical decision-making in the workplace, and promoting ethical behaviour in day-to-day actions.

Chief Executive and SES officers also ensure employees have access to training in the operation of this Code and in ethical decision-making more broadly, making the Code meaningful for all employees.

Managers and supervisors

Managerial behaviour sets the tone for the conduct of all employees. Managers and supervisors have a responsibility to model and promote this Code.

Managers have the ability to influence others by fostering an ethical environment and demonstrate this awareness in performing their duties and in making decisions.

Managers ensure public service employees understand the Code, and any other relevant legislation, delegations, policies or other information required to satisfactorily perform our duties. Managers also ensure that appropriate development and training is provided allow us to perform our duties.

Upholding this Code

As part of demonstrating our commitment to uphold this Code, we need to identify and report conduct that is not consistent with this Code.

Managers have a responsibility to make fair, transparent and consistent decisions regarding any allegations of behaviour that does not uphold this Code.

We will support employees who report genuine concerns of wrongdoing and manage any reports of suspected wrongdoing in a fair, transparent and consistent manner.

R

Principle and values

1 Integrity and impartiality

The *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* states:

In recognition that public office involves a public trust, public service agencies, public sector entities and public officials seek to promote public confidence in the integrity of the public sector and -

- a. are committed to the highest ethical standards;
- b. accept and value their duty to provide advice which is objective, independent, apolitical and impartial;
- c. show respect towards all persons, including employees, clients and the general public;
- d. acknowledge the primacy of the public interest and undertake that any conflict of interest issue will be resolved or appropriately managed in favour of the public interest; and
- e. are committed to honest, fair and respectful engagement with the community.

Standards of conduct

1.1 Commit to the highest ethical standards

As public service employees we are required to ensure that our conduct meets the highest ethical standards when we are fulfilling our responsibilities.

We will:

- a. ensure any advice that we provide is objective, independent, apolitical and impartial
- b. ensure our decision making is ethical
- c. engage with the community in a manner that is consultative, respectful and fair, and
- d. meet our obligations to report suspected wrongdoing, including conduct not consistent with this Code.

1.2 Manage conflicts of interest

A conflict of interest involves a conflict between our duty, as public service employees, to serve the public interest and our personal interests. The conflict may arise from a range of factors including our personal relationships, our employment outside the public service, our membership of special interest groups, or our ownership of shares, companies, or property.

As public service employees we may also experience conflicts of interest between our public service ethics and our professional codes of ethics (for example as health care professionals or as lawyers), or with our personal beliefs or opinions.

R

Having a conflict of interest is not unusual and it is not wrongdoing in itself. However failing to disclose and manage the conflict appropriately is likely to be wrongdoing.

As public service employees we are committed to demonstrating our impartiality and integrity in fulfilling our responsibilities and as such we will:

- a. always disclose a personal interest that could, now or in the future, be seen as influencing the performance of our duties. This will be done in accordance with our agency policies and procedures
- b. actively participate with our agency in developing and implementing resolution strategies for any conflict of interest, and
- c. ensure that any conflict of interest is resolved in the public interest.

1.3 Contribute to public discussion in an appropriate manner

Commenting on government policy is a matter for Ministers, not employees. Unless prior authorisation has been given, we will not comment to the media on government policy.

Where providing factual information to the public on government policy is a part of our official duties and responsibilities, we will ensure that information is appropriately authorised, and that we properly represent government policy and administration in its intended manner and spirit.

Like any other citizen, we have the right to contribute to public discussions on community and social issues in our private capacity.

In doing so, we will:

- a. take reasonable steps to ensure that any comment we make will be understood as representing our personal views, not those of government
- b. maintain the confidentiality of information we have access to due to our roles, that is not publicly available, and
- c. be aware that personal comments about a public issue may compromise our capacity to perform the duties of our role in an independent, unbiased manner.

1.4 Manage participation in external organisations

Our work as a public service employee does not remove our right to be active privately in a political party, professional organisation or trade union.

As a member of a political party, however, we are aware that participating in activities in the public arena, where we may be identified as a public service employee, can give rise to a perception of conflict of interest (see section 1.2). Where this situation arises, we will declare and manage our activities in accordance with our agency's policies.

If we are elected as workplace representatives or officials of a trade union or professional association, we are not required to seek permission from our workplace before speaking publicly in that capacity, and we will make it clear that our comments are made only on behalf of that organisation.

In all instances, we will comply with the appropriate laws of privacy, confidentiality and information management.

1.5 Demonstrate a high standard of workplace behaviour and personal conduct

We have a responsibility to always conduct and present ourselves in a professional manner, and demonstrate respect for all persons, whether fellow employees, clients or members of the public.

We will:

- a. treat co-workers, clients and members of the public with courtesy and respect, be appropriate in our relationships with them, and recognise that others have the right to hold views which may differ from our own
- b. ensure our conduct reflects our commitment to a workplace that is inclusive and free from harassment
- c. ensure our fitness for duty, and the safety, health and welfare of ourselves and others in the workplace, whether co-workers or clients
- d. ensure our private conduct maintains the integrity of the public service and our ability to perform our duties, and
- e. comply with legislative and/or policy obligations to report employee criminal charges and convictions.

Principle and values

2 Promoting the public good

The *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* states:

In recognition that the public sector is the mechanism through which the elected representatives deliver programs and services for the benefit of the people of Queensland, public service agencies, public sector entities and public officials -

- a. accept and value their duty to be responsive to both the requirements of government and to the public interest;
- b. accept and value their duty to engage the community in developing and effecting official public sector priorities, policies and decisions;
- c. accept and value their duty to manage public resources effectively, efficiently and economically;
- d. value and seek to achieve excellence in service delivery; and
- e. value and seek to achieve enhanced integration of services to better service clients.

Standards of conduct

2.1 Commit to excellence in service delivery

Public service agencies are entrusted with public funds to develop and deliver services to the community on behalf of government.

We have a responsibility to:

- a. deliver services fairly, courteously, effectively, and ensure we use resources efficiently and economically
- b. assist all members of the community, particularly people with disabilities, those who speak languages other than English, and those who may find it difficult to access government services, and
- c. treat complaints from clients and the community seriously and respond to constructive feedback as an opportunity for improvement.

2.2 Ensure appropriate community engagement

Community participation is crucial to the development of quality government planning and decision-making processes.

We have a responsibility, where appropriate and in accordance with our official duties, to:

- a. listen and respond to issues and concerns raised by individuals or communities
- b. consult with the public to assist in the development of public policy, and
- c. assist in raising community awareness about public issues and policies.

2.3 Work as an integrated service

In order to deliver excellence in customer service, we will work together to address complex issues and provide integrated services to the community.

We have a responsibility, where appropriate and in accordance with our official duties, to:

- a. share information across Queensland public service agencies, where permitted by law, to enhance the seamless delivery of services
- b. share common-use assets, accommodation, and infrastructure within Queensland public service agencies to generate economies and efficiencies
- c. collectively plan and deliver related programs and services within Queensland public service agencies, and
- d. work cohesively at the local, regional, state and national levels to provide integrated services.

Principle and values

3 Commitment to the system of government

The *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* states:

In recognition that the public sector has a duty to uphold the system of government and the laws of the State, Commonwealth and local government, public service agencies, public sector entities and public officials -

- a. accept and value their duty to uphold the system of government and the laws of the State, the Commonwealth and local government;
- b. are committed to effecting official public sector priorities, policies and decisions professionally and impartially; and
- c. accept and value their duty to operate within the framework of Ministerial responsibility to government, the Parliament and the community.

(This) does not limit the responsibility of a public service agency, public sector entity or public sector official to act independently of government if the independence of the agency, entity or official is required by legislation or government policy, or is a customary feature of the work of the agency, entity or official.

Standards of conduct

3.1 Commit to our roles in public service

Our role is to undertake our duties, and to give effect to the policies of the elected government, regardless of its political complexion.

We will:

- a. accept that the elected government has the right to determine policy and priorities
- b. be responsive to the government of the day and implement decisions and policies professionally and impartially
- c. comply with the laws of State, Australian and local governments
- d. comply with all relevant awards, certified agreements, subsidiary agreements, directives, whole-of-government policies and standards, and
- e. adhere to the policies, organisational values and organisational documents of our employing agency.

3.2 Maintain appropriate relationships with Ministerial staff

Ministerial advisors and the public service share a common commitment to serving the government of the day. Central to good government, and the ability to carry out the designated role of the public service, are positive and productive interactions between the administrative and political arms of government.

If providing advice to Ministers is a part of our role, we will ensure our interactions are positive and productive when engaging with ministerial staff.

Ministerial staff are not empowered to direct public service employees in their own right. If this occurs, we will bring this to the attention of our agency's senior management.

3.3 Ensure proper communication with Members of Parliament

We have the right to communicate directly with a Member of Parliament on any issue affecting us as a private citizen. In communicating with Members as private citizens, we will maintain the confidentiality of information that is not publicly available, and we have access to due to our roles.

Principle and values

4 Accountability and transparency

The *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* states:

In recognition that public trust in public office requires high standards of public administration, public service agencies, public sector entities and public officials -

- a. are committed to exercising proper diligence, care and attention;
- b. are committed to using public resources in an effective and accountable way;
- c. are committed to managing information as openly as practicable within the legal framework;
- d. value and seek to achieve high standards of public administration;
- e. value and seek to innovate and continuously improve performance; and
- f. value and seek to operate within a framework of mutual obligation and shared responsibility between public service agencies, public sector entities and public officials.

Standards of conduct

4.1 Ensure diligence in public administration

We have an obligation to seek to achieve high standards of public administration and perform our duties to the best of our abilities.

We will:

- a. apply due care in our work, and provide accurate and impartial advice to all clients whether members of the public, public service agencies, or any level of government
- b. treat all people equitably and consistently, and demonstrate the principles of procedural fairness and natural justice when making decisions
- c. exercise our lawful powers and authority with care and for the purpose for which these were granted, and
- d. comply with all reasonable and lawful instructions, whether or not we personally agree with a given policy direction.

4.2 Ensure transparency in our business dealings

In order to ensure all government dealings with private industry are conducted with the highest level of integrity we will ensure:

- a. our business meetings with persons who were formerly Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries or senior government representatives are not on matters those persons had official dealings with in their recent previous employment in accordance with government policy
- b. any engagement we have with lobbyists is properly recorded, and
- c. we manage gifts, benefits or hospitality in accordance with our agency policies.

4.3 Ensure appropriate use of official resources, public property and facilities

We are accountable for all resources that we use in the course of our duties.

We will:

- a. be economical, and avoid waste and extravagance in the use of public resources for proper purposes
- b. use any public resource in accordance with official policies
- c. purchase, manage and care for public resources in accordance with official policies, and
- d. responsibly utilise human assets such as corporate knowledge and intellectual property, as public resources.

4.4 Ensure appropriate use and disclosure of official information

The public has a right to know the information that is created and used by the government on their behalf. This right is balanced by necessary protections for certain information, including personal information.

Information privacy legislation protects against the misuse of personal information and we have an obligation to ensure the lawful collection and handling of personal information.

In addition, we will :

- a. treat official information with care and use it only for the purpose for which it was collected or authorised
- b. store official information securely, and limit access to those persons requiring it for legitimate purposes, and
- c. not use confidential or privileged information to further personal interests.

We will continue to respect the confidentiality of official information when we leave public service employment.

4.5 Commit to innovation and continuous performance improvement

The capacity of the public service to deliver services to the community depends on an innovative and creative workforce, and a commitment to continuously improve the performance of our agency and ourselves.

We each have a responsibility, having regard to our own roles, to:

- a. maintain and develop our professional skills and knowledge
- b. in consultation with our managers, take reasonable steps to identify and apply for development opportunities relevant to our current roles and responsibilities
- c. actively participate in employee performance management processes, including induction, performance planning and development, and
- d. actively contribute to developing and improving business planning and processes, including innovative ways of delivering services.

For more information

If you need assistance about how this Code relates to you, please contact your agency's Ethical Standards or Human Resources area.

For further advice about the operation of this Code, you may wish to contact the Public Service Commission (PSC) Advisory Service on 1300 038 472.

Copies of this Code of Conduct for the Queensland Public Service, plus additional supporting information can be accessed at www.ethics.qld.gov.au.

www.ethics.qld.gov.au



Queensland

Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991

Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999

Current as at 23 November 2018

- (a) require the person to provide security in a form satisfactory to the registrar for the anticipated expenses of complying with the request; and
- (b) decline to proceed under subrule (5) until security is provided.

Division 3 Service under the Hague Convention

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

Notes—

- 1 This division was developed by the Council of Chief Justices' Rules Harmonisation Committee and forms part of a scheme to implement Australia's obligations under the *Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters*. Under the convention, the Attorney-General's Department of the Commonwealth is designated as the Central Authority (under article 2 of the Hague Convention) and certain courts and government departments are, for certain purposes, designated as 'other' or 'additional' authorities (under article 18 of the Hague Convention).
- 2 This division provides (in subdivision 2) for service in overseas Hague Convention countries of local judicial documents (documents relating to a proceeding in the Supreme Court, the District Court or a Magistrates Court) and (in subdivision 3) for default judgment in a proceeding in the court after service overseas of such a document. Subdivision 4, on the other hand, deals with service by the Supreme Court or arranged by the court in its role as an other or additional authority, of judicial documents emanating from overseas convention countries.
- 3 The Attorney-General's Department of the Commonwealth maintains a copy of the Hague Convention, a list of all Hague Convention countries, details of declarations and objections made under the Hague Convention by each of those countries and the names and addresses of the central and other authorities of each of those countries. A copy of the Hague Convention can be found at <http://www.hcch.net>.

130A Definitions for div 3

In this division—

additional authority, for a Hague Convention country, means an authority that is—

- (a) for the time being designated by that country, under article 18 of the Hague Convention, to be an authority (other than the central authority) for that country; and
- (b) competent to receive requests for service abroad emanating from Australia.

applicant, for a request for service abroad or for a request for service in Queensland, means the person on whose behalf service is requested.

Note—

The term *applicant* may have a different meaning in other provisions of these rules.

central authority, for a Hague Convention country, means an authority that is for the time being designated by that country, under article 2 of the Hague Convention, to be the Central Authority for that country.

certificate of service means a certificate of service that has been completed for article 6 of the Hague Convention.

certifying authority, for a Hague Convention country, means the central authority for the country or some other authority that is for the time being designated by the country, under article 6 of the Hague Convention, to complete certificates of service in the form annexed to the Hague Convention.

civil proceeding means any judicial proceeding in relation to a civil or commercial matter.

defendant, for a request for service abroad of an initiating process, means the person on whom the initiating process is requested to be served.

foreign judicial document means a judicial document that originates in a Hague Convention country and relates to civil proceedings in a court of that country.

forwarding authority means—

- (a) for a request for service of a foreign judicial document in Queensland—the authority or judicial officer of the Hague Convention country in which the document originates that forwards the request (being an authority or judicial officer that is competent under the law of that country to forward a request for service under article 3 of the Hague Convention); or
- (b) for a request for service of a local judicial document in a Hague Convention country—the registrar.

Hague Convention means the *Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters* done at the Hague on 15 November 1965.

Hague Convention country means a country, other than Australia, that is a party to the Hague Convention.

initiating process means any document, including a counterclaim and a third party notice, by which a proceeding is commenced.

local judicial document means a judicial document relating to a civil proceeding in the Supreme Court, the District Court or a Magistrates Court.

registrar means the registrar of the Supreme Court.

request for service abroad means a request for service in a Hague Convention country of a local judicial document mentioned in rule 130D.

request for service in Queensland means a request for service in Queensland of a foreign judicial document mentioned in rule 130M(1).

130B Provisions of this division to prevail

If the provisions of this division are inconsistent with any other provisions of these rules, the provisions of this division prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

Subdivision 2 Service abroad of local judicial documents

130C Application of sdiv 2

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), this subdivision applies to service in a Hague Convention country of a local judicial document.
- (2) This subdivision does not apply if service of the document is effected, without application of any compulsion, by an Australian diplomatic or consular agent mentioned in article 8 of the Hague Convention.

130D Application for request for service abroad

- (1) A person may apply to the registrar, in the registrar's capacity as a forwarding authority, for a request for service in a Hague Convention country of a local judicial document.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by 3 copies of each of the following documents—
 - (a) a draft request for service abroad, which must be in the approved form;
 - (b) the document to be served;
 - (c) a summary of the document to be served, which must be in the approved form;
 - (d) if, under article 5 of the Hague Convention, the central authority or any additional authority of the country to which the request is addressed requires the document to be served to be written in, or translated into, the official language or 1 of the official languages of that country, a translation into that language of both the document to be served and the summary of the document to be served.
- (3) The application must contain a written undertaking to the Supreme Court, signed by the lawyer on the record for the applicant in the proceeding to which the local judicial document relates or, if there is no lawyer on the record for the applicant in the proceeding, by the applicant—

- (a) to be personally liable for all costs incurred—
 - (i) by the employment of a person to serve the documents to be served, being a person who is qualified to do so under the law of the Hague Convention country in which the documents are to be served; or
 - (ii) by the use of any particular method of service that has been requested by the applicant for the service of the documents to be served; and
 - (b) to pay the amount of those costs to the registrar within 28 days after receipt from the registrar of a notice specifying the amount of those costs under rule 130F(3); and
 - (c) to give such security for those costs as the registrar may require.
- (4) The draft request for service abroad—
- (a) must be completed (except for signature) by the applicant; and
 - (b) must state whether (if the time fixed for entering an appearance in the proceeding to which the local judicial document relates expires before service is effected) the applicant wants service to be attempted after the expiry of that time; and
 - (c) must be addressed to the central authority, or to an additional authority, for the Hague Convention country in which the person is to be served; and
 - (d) may state that the applicant requires a certificate of service that is completed by an additional authority to be countersigned by the central authority.
- (5) A translation required under subrule (2)(d) must bear a certificate (in both English and the language used in the translation) signed by the translator stating—
- (a) that the translation is an accurate translation of the documents to be served; and

- (b) the translator's full name and address and his or her qualifications for making the translation.

130E How application to be dealt with

- (1) If satisfied that the application and its accompanying documents comply with rule 130D, the registrar—
 - (a) must sign the request for service abroad; and
 - (b) must forward 2 copies of the relevant documents—
 - (i) if the applicant has asked for the request to be forwarded to a nominated additional authority for the Hague Convention country in which service of the document is to be effected—to the nominated additional authority; or
 - (ii) in any other case—to the central authority for the Hague Convention country in which service of the document is to be effected.
- (2) The **relevant documents** mentioned in subrule (1)(b) are the following—
 - (a) the request for service abroad (duly signed);
 - (b) the document to be served;
 - (c) the summary of the document to be served;
 - (d) if required under rule 130D(2)(d), a translation into the relevant language of each of the documents mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c).
- (3) If not satisfied that the application or any of its accompanying documents complies with rule 130D, the registrar must inform the applicant of the respects in which the application or document fails to comply.

130F Procedure on receipt of certificate of service

- (1) Subject to subrule (5), on receipt of a certificate of service in due form in relation to a local judicial document to which a request for service abroad relates, the registrar—

- (a) must arrange for the original certificate to be filed in the proceeding to which the document relates; and
 - (b) must send a copy of the certificate to—
 - (i) the lawyer on the record for the applicant in the proceeding; or
 - (ii) if there is no lawyer on the record for the applicant in the proceeding—the applicant.
- (2) For subrule (1), a certificate of service is in due form if—
 - (a) it is in the approved form; and
 - (b) it has been completed by a certifying authority for the Hague Convention country in which service was requested; and
 - (c) if the applicant requires a certificate of service that is completed by an additional authority to be countersigned by the central authority, it has been so countersigned.
- (3) On receipt of a statement of costs in due form in relation to the service of a local judicial document mentioned in subrule (1), the registrar must send to the lawyer or applicant who gave the undertaking mentioned in rule 130D(3) a notice specifying the amount of those costs.
- (4) For subrule (3), a statement of costs is in due form if—
 - (a) it relates only to costs of a kind mentioned in rule 130D(3)(a); and
 - (b) it has been completed by a certifying authority for the Hague Convention country in which service was requested.
- (5) Subrule (1) does not apply unless—
 - (a) adequate security to cover the costs mentioned in subrule (3) has been given under rule 130D(3)(c); or
 - (b) to the extent to which the security so given is inadequate to cover those costs, an amount equal to the amount by

which those costs exceed the security so given has been paid to the registrar.

130G Payment of costs

- (1) On receipt of a notice under rule 130F(3) in relation to the costs of service, the lawyer or applicant, as the case may be, must pay to the registrar the amount specified in the notice as the amount of those costs.
- (2) If the lawyer or applicant fails to pay that amount within 28 days after receiving the notice—
 - (a) except by leave of the court, the applicant may not take any further step in the proceeding to which the local judicial document relates until those costs are paid to the registrar; and
 - (b) the registrar may take such steps as are appropriate to enforce the undertaking for payment of those costs.

130H Evidence of service

A certificate of service in relation to a local judicial document (being a certificate in due form within the meaning of rule 130F(2)) certifying that service of the document was effected on a specified date is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, sufficient proof that—

- (a) service of the document was effected by the method specified in the certificate on that date; and
- (b) if that method of service was requested by the applicant, that method is compatible with the law in force in the Hague Convention country in which service was effected.

Subdivision 3 Default judgment following service abroad of initiating process

130I Application of sdiv 3

This subdivision applies to a civil proceeding for which an initiating process has been forwarded following a request for service abroad to the central authority (or to an additional authority) for a Hague Convention country.

130J Restriction on power to enter default judgment if certificate of service filed

- (1) This rule applies if—
 - (a) a certificate of service of initiating process has been filed in the proceeding (being a certificate in due form within the meaning of rule 130F(2)) stating that service has been duly effected; and
 - (b) the defendant has not appeared or filed a notice of address for service.
- (2) In circumstances to which this rule applies, default judgment may not be given against the defendant unless the court is satisfied that—
 - (a) the initiating process was served on the defendant—
 - (i) by a method of service prescribed by the internal law of the Hague Convention country for the service of documents in a domestic proceeding on persons who are within its territory; or
 - (ii) if the applicant requested a particular method of service (being a method under which the document was actually delivered to the defendant or to his or her residence) and that method is compatible with the law in force in that country, by that method; or
 - (iii) if the applicant did not request a particular method of service, in circumstances where the defendant accepted the document voluntarily; and

- (b) the initiating process was served in sufficient time to enable the defendant to enter an appearance in the proceeding.
- (3) For subrule (2)(b)—
sufficient time means—
 - (a) 42 days from the date specified in the certificate of service in relation to the initiating process as the date on which service of the process was effected; or
 - (b) such lesser time as the court considers, in the circumstances, to be a sufficient time to enable the defendant to enter an appearance in the proceeding.

130K Restriction on power to enter default judgment if certificate of service not filed

- (1) This rule applies if—
 - (a) a certificate of service of initiating process has not been filed in the proceeding; or
 - (b) a certificate of service of initiating process has been filed in the proceeding (being a certificate in due form within the meaning of rule 130F(2)) stating that service has not been effected;and the defendant has not appeared or filed a notice of address for service.
- (2) If this rule applies, default judgment may not be given against the defendant unless the court is satisfied that—
 - (a) the initiating process was forwarded to the central authority, or to an additional authority, for the Hague Convention country in which service of the initiating process was requested; and
 - (b) a period that is adequate in the circumstances (being a period of not less than 6 months) has elapsed since the date on which initiating process was so forwarded; and
 - (c) every reasonable effort has been made—

- (i) to obtain a certificate of service from the relevant certifying authority; or
 - (ii) to effect service of the initiating process;
- as the case requires.

130L Setting aside judgment in default of appearance

- (1) This rule applies if default judgment has been entered against the defendant in a proceeding to which this subdivision applies.
- (2) If this rule applies, the court may set aside the judgment on the application of the defendant if it is satisfied that the defendant—
 - (a) without any fault on the defendant's part, did not have knowledge of the initiating process in sufficient time to defend the proceeding; and
 - (b) has a prima facie defence to the proceeding on the merits.
- (3) An application to have a judgment set aside under this rule may be filed—
 - (a) at any time within 1 year after the date on which the judgment was given; or
 - (b) after the expiry of that 1 year period, within such time after the defendant acquires knowledge of the judgment as the court considers reasonable in the circumstances.
- (4) Nothing in this rule affects any other power of the court to set aside or vary a judgment.

Subdivision 4 Local service of foreign judicial documents

130M Application of sdiv 4

- (1) This subdivision applies to service in Queensland of a foreign judicial document in relation to which a due form of request for service has been forwarded to the court—
 - (a) by the Attorney-General's Department of the Commonwealth, whether in the first instance or following referral under rule 130N; or
 - (b) by a forwarding authority.
- (2) Subject to subrule (3), a request for service in Queensland is in due form if it is in the approved form and is accompanied by the following documents—
 - (a) the document to be served;
 - (b) a summary of the document to be served, which must be in the approved form;
 - (c) a copy of the request and of each of the documents mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (d) if either of the documents mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) is not in the English language, an English translation of the document.
- (3) Any translation required under subrule (2)(d) must bear a certificate (in English) signed by the translator stating—
 - (a) that the translation is an accurate translation of the document; and
 - (b) the translator's full name and address and his or her qualifications for making the translation.

130N Certain documents to be referred back to the Attorney-General's Department of the Commonwealth

If, after receiving a request for service in Queensland, the registrar is of the opinion—

- (a) that the request does not comply with rule 130M; or
- (b) that the document to which the request relates is not a foreign judicial document; or
- (c) that compliance with the request may infringe Australia's sovereignty or security; or
- (d) that the request seeks service of a document in some other State or Territory of the Commonwealth;

the registrar must refer the request to the Attorney-General's Department of the Commonwealth together with a statement of his or her opinion.

Note—

The Attorney-General's Department of the Commonwealth will deal with misdirected and non-compliant requests, make arrangements for the service of extrajudicial documents and assess and decide questions concerning Australia's sovereignty and security.

130O Service

- (1) Subject to rule 130N, on receipt of a request for service in Queensland, the court must arrange for the service of the relevant documents in accordance with the request.
- (2) The relevant documents mentioned in subrule (1) are the following—
 - (a) the document to be served;
 - (b) a summary of the document to be served;
 - (c) a copy of the request for service in Queensland;
 - (d) if either of the documents mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) is not in the English language, an English translation of the document.

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- (3) Service of the relevant documents may be effected by any of the following methods of service—
- (a) by a method of service prescribed by the law in force in Queensland—
 - (i) for the service of a document of a kind corresponding to the document to be served; or
 - (ii) if there is no such corresponding kind of document, for the service of initiating process in proceedings in the Supreme Court;
 - (b) if the applicant has requested a particular method of service and that method is compatible with the law in force in Queensland, by that method;
 - (c) if the applicant has not requested a particular method of service and the person requested to be served accepts the document voluntarily, by delivery of the document to the person requested to be served.

130P Affidavit as to service

- (1) If service of a document has been effected pursuant to a request for service in Queensland, the person by whom service has been effected must lodge with the court an affidavit specifying—
 - (a) the time, day of the week and date on which the document was served; and
 - (b) the place where the document was served; and
 - (c) the method of service; and
 - (d) the person on whom the document was served; and
 - (e) the way in which that person was identified.
- (2) If attempts to serve a document pursuant to a request for service in Queensland have failed, the person by whom service has been attempted must lodge with the court an affidavit specifying—
 - (a) details of the attempts made to serve the document; and

- (b) the reasons that have prevented service.
- (3) When an affidavit as to service of a document has been lodged in accordance with this rule, the registrar—
 - (a) must complete a certificate of service, sealed with the seal of the court, on the reverse side of, or attached to, the request for service in Queensland; and
 - (b) must forward the certificate of service, together with a statement as to the costs incurred in relation to the service or attempted service of the document, directly to the forwarding authority from which the request was received.
- (4) A certificate of service must be—
 - (a) in the approved form; or
 - (b) if a form of certificate of service that substantially corresponds to the approved form mentioned in paragraph (a) accompanies the request for service, in that accompanying form.

Division 4 Service of foreign legal process in Queensland other than under the Hague Convention

130Q Application of div 4

This division applies to a request for the service in Queensland of process of a court or tribunal of a foreign country that is not a Hague Convention country.

131 Letter of request from foreign tribunal—procedure

- (1) This rule applies if, in a civil or commercial matter before a court or tribunal of a foreign country (the *foreign court*)—
 - (a) the foreign court, by letter of request, requests service on a person in Queensland of any process or citation (the *process*) in the matter; and

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- (b) the Attorney-General, or a person authorised by the Attorney-General, sends the request to the Supreme Court indicating that effect should be given to the process.
- (2) The following procedures apply—
- (a) the letter of request must be accompanied by the following—
- (i) if the letter is not in English—a translation of the letter in English;
- (ii) 2 copies of the process to be served;
- (iii) either—
- (A) 2 copies of the process in English; or
- (B) 2 copies of the process each having a notation on it in English stating as precisely as possible the name and address of the person on whom the document is to be served, the nature of the document, and the names of the parties;
- (b) if paragraph (a)(iii)(B) is complied with, it is not necessary to give the person served a translated copy of the process;
- (c) the sheriff, or an agent of the sheriff, must serve the process personally under these rules;
- (d) after serving the process, the person serving it must return to the registrar of the Supreme Court 1 copy of the process, affidavit evidence by the person serving the process of service of the process, and particulars of charges for the cost of serving it;
- (e) the registrar must certify the correctness of the charges, or another amount properly payable for the cost of serving the process;
- (f) the registrar must send the following to the person mentioned in subrule (1)(b) who sent the request to the Supreme Court—

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- (i) the letter of request for service received from the foreign court;
- (ii) evidence of service of the process, with a certificate on it in the approved form stamped with the seal of the Supreme Court;
- (iii) a certificate establishing the fact and the date of service or indicating why it has not been possible to serve the process;
- (iv) a certificate stating the amount of the charges properly payable for the cost of serving it.

132 Orders for substituted service

On the application of the Crown solicitor, with the consent of the Attorney-General, the Supreme Court may, in relation to the service of process of a court or tribunal of a foreign country, make an order for substituted service or otherwise as may be necessary to give effect to these rules.

133 Noncompliance with rules

The Supreme Court may direct that effect is to be given to a letter of request for the service of process of a court or tribunal of a foreign country, even though rules 131 and 132 have not been complied with.

Chapter 5 Notice of intention to defend

134 Application of ch 5

This chapter applies only to a proceeding started by claim.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION
Public Service Act 2008

JAN HORTON

(Matter No. PSA/2019/6)

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS OF THE RESPONDENT

These are the submissions of the Queensland Courts Services (**QCS**) in response to the Appeal Notice filed in the Industrial Registry on 11 January 2019, in accordance with the Directions Order made by Commissioner Pidgeon on 14 January 2019.

Appeal

1. The Appeal purports to be made in accordance with section 194(1)(eb) of *Public Service Act 2008* (**PS Act**) in relation to a decision by Ms Linda Gardner, Registrar, QCS to exercise the discretion in clause 4.5 of the *QCS Procedure – Local Service of Foreign Legal Process Under the Hague Convention* (**Procedure**) (**Attachment 1**) to the effect that, at present, where the address for service (in Queensland) of a foreign document (relating to legal proceedings outside of Australia in a country that is a signatory to the Hague Convention) is closest to:
 - a) the Southport District Court registry, service of the foreign document is executed from the Supreme Court registry due to bailiff availability in the Southport District Court registry; and
 - b) a registry other than the Supreme Court registry or the Southport District Court registry, the foreign document is allocated to that other registry for service from that registry. (**Decision**)
2. Clause 4.5 of the Procedure relevantly provides:

4.5 Requesting another registry appoint a bailiff to effect service

4.5.1 If the address for service is closer to another court registry, the registrar may forward the documents for service to that registry (the second registry) and request the registrar of the second registry (the second registrar) to give the documents to a bailiff for service.

4.5.2 If the registrar acts in accordance with 4.5.1, the registrar should:

 - Ensure the second registrar is aware of the requirements in 4.3.5 (about the bailiff making additional attempts at service); and
 - Request the second registrar to check and resolve any issues with the affidavit of service and the bailiffs fees and charges (pursuant to 4.4.1 to 4.4.6 above) before returning the material to the registrar.
3. In the appeal notice, Ms Horton alleges that clause 4.5 of the Procedure and Registrar Gardner’s exercise of the discretion in clause 4.5 of Procedure:
 - a) have “*a negative impact on service, [Ms Horton] and colleagues*”;
 - b) are inconsistent with the boundaries for the service of Supreme Court documents (and while “*there is no specific foreign service boundary it has always been the practice to use this established boundary for allocations*” for the service of foreign documents);

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- c) do not provide any answers as to why the longstanding procedure of using the boundaries for the service of Supreme Court documents for the allocating the service of foreign documents needed to be changed;
 - d) are “*personally selective as to who will earn income*” from the service of foreign documents;
 - e) have been justified by “*false and misleading reasons such as Bailiff availability, and efficiency [which are] false because Brisbane has 5 Bailiffs [and] Sunshine Coast [has] 1 [Bailiff] and he employs someone to assist him with his workload*”; and
 - f) contravene the *Code of Conduct for the Queensland Public Service* (**Code of Conduct**) because they are not impartial and have no integrity, accountability or transparency.
4. It appears Ms Horton seeks an Order setting aside the Decision and directing QCS to remove clause 4.5 from the Procedure and/or reinstate previous practice whereby the service of foreign documents was allocated in a manner consistent with the allocations for service of Supreme Court documents.

Response

5. QCS submits that:

- a) pursuant to section 195(2) of the PS Act, the Decision cannot be the subject of an appeal and therefore Industrial Relations Commission members have no jurisdiction to hear the appeal;

And, or in the alternative,

- b) the Decision was fair and reasonable and therefore, pursuant to section 201 of the PS Act, should not be disturbed by this Appeal.

No jurisdiction

6. As detailed in paragraph 1 above, clause 4.5 of the Procedure is fundamental to the Appeal.
7. Clause 4.5 of the Procedure affords the Registrar discretion to determine the registry from which foreign documents will be served in circumstances where there is a registry that is closer to the address for service than the Supreme Court registry. The inclusion of this discretion in the Procedure, the decision to exercise the discretion and the manner in which it is exercised, are policy and resourcing decisions informed by the strategic direction and priorities of QCS which necessitate consideration of the following relevant considerations:
- a) the difference in distance (and consequential differences in time and expense that will be incurred to effect the service) between the address for service and:
 - (i) the Supreme Court registry in Brisbane; versus
 - (ii) the closer registry;
 - b) the relative workloads and number of staff at the relevant registries;
 - c) the costs of effecting the service to the party requesting service under the Hague Convention;

- d) the costs of effecting the service that will likely be incurred by QCS (because they are not successfully passed onto the party requesting the service); and
- e) the obligations of QCS and its officers to:
 - (i) ensure the effective, efficient and appropriate use of public resources and give effect to Government policies and priorities pursuant to section 26(1)(b) and (c) of the PS Act (**Attachment 2**);
 - (ii) achieve reasonable value for money by ensuring the operations of QCS are carried out efficiently, effectively and economically pursuant to section 61 of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009 (FA Act)* (**Attachment 3**);
 - (iii) value and seek to achieve enhanced integration of services to better service clients, including by delivering services fairly and effectively and using resources efficiently and economically and work as an integrated service pursuant to clauses 2.1 and 2.3 of the Code of Conduct (**Attachment 4**);
 - (iv) ensure appropriate use of official resources, public property and facilities and be economical and avoid waste and extravagance in the use of public resources and commit to innovation and continuous performance improvement pursuant to clauses 4.3 and 4.5 of the Code of Conduct.

8. Section 195(2) of the PS Act provides:

(2) A person can not appeal against, or in an appeal call in question in any way, a decision that decides the policy, strategy, nature, scope, resourcing or direction of the public service or a department.

9. Accordingly, QCS submits that Industrial Relations Commission members do not have jurisdiction to hear the Appeal because:

- a) the Decision is a decision that decides the policy, strategy, resourcing or direction of QCS within the meaning of section 195(2) of the PS Act; and, or in the alternative,
- b) the determination of the Appeal necessarily calls into question decisions that decide the policy, strategy, resourcing or direction of QCS within the meaning of section 195(2) of the PS Act, namely:
 - (i) the decision of QCS to include clause 4.5 in the Procedure; and
 - (ii) Registrar Gardner's decision to exercise the discretion in clause 4.5 of the Procedure.

Further, or in the alternative:

Decision was fair and reasonable

10. In accordance with section 201 of the PS Act, the Appeal is not to be conducted by way of re-hearing but requires a review of the Decision and the decision making process associated therewith. The question to be decided is whether the Decision was fair and reasonable, on the basis of the evidence available to the decision maker when the decision was made.

11. QCS submits that Ms Horton has not identified any valid grounds for the Appeal.

12. Further, QCS submits there are no grounds for appeal available to Ms Horton because:
- a) the decision making process and the Decision are consistent with the relevant provisions of the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999 (UCPR)*, FA Act and PS Act;
 - b) the decision making process and the Decision do not offend the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1999 (AD Act)* or the Code of Conduct; and
 - c) the reasons for the Decision have been explained to Ms Horton on various occasions.
13. Accordingly, the QCS submits the Decision is fair and reasonable on the relevant material and evidence before Registrar Gardner and should not be disturbed by this Appeal.

Propriety of clause 4.5 of the Procedure

14. The Hague Conference on Private International Law developed the *Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial documents in Civil or Commercial Matters 1965 (Hague Convention)* to assist litigants to effect the service of civil documents upon parties who are resident in another country.
15. Australia's obligations under the Hague Convention are implemented via a scheme of domestic legislation that includes Chapter 4, Part 7, Division 3 of the UCPR (**Attachment 5**).
16. With respect to the service of foreign judicial documents on parties residing in Queensland, the Supreme Court of Queensland (**Supreme Court**) fulfils Australia's obligations under the Hague Convention pursuant to Chapter 4, Part 7, Division 3, Subdivision 4 of the UCPR (see, in particular, rule 1300 of the UCPR).
17. The Procedure assists with the practical implementation and fulfilment of the Supreme Court's obligations pursuant to Chapter 4, Part 7, Division 3, Subdivision 4 of the UCPR. Relevantly, there is nothing in this subdivision, or elsewhere in the UCPR (or the Hague Convention):
- a) mandating the service of any or all foreign documents in Queensland from the Supreme Court registry;
 - b) prohibiting the allocation of foreign documents to other registries in Queensland for service from those other registries; nor
 - c) mandating the service of foreign documents in Queensland in accordance with the Supreme Court district boundaries defined in the Schedule to the *Supreme Court of Queensland Regulation 2012 (SCQ Regulation)*. In this regard, notably, the Supreme Court's functions and obligations regarding the service of foreign documents in Queensland pursuant to Chapter 4 of the UCPR are separate and distinct from its functions and obligations regarding the service and execution of Supreme Court civil warrants pursuant to Chapters 19 and 20 of the UCPR (which are required to be served in accordance with the Supreme Court district boundaries defined in the Schedule to the SCQ Regulation).
18. Accordingly, clause 4.5 of the Procedure is consistent with, and does not offend, the UCPR.
19. Further:
- a) as detailed in paragraph 7 above, the inclusion of clause 4.5 of the Procedure facilitates the consideration of factors including the time, cost and human resources expended to effect the service of foreign documents in circumstances where the cost may be incurred

by QCS and/or the party requesting service. This is reasonable, appropriate and in compliance with QCS' obligations regarding efficient, effective and economical use of public resources, including as detailed in the FA Act, PS Act and Code of Conduct.

- b) clause 4.5 of the Procedure does not:
 - a) directly or indirectly authorise or endorse any conduct that contravenes, or is otherwise inconsistent with, the Code of Conduct, including in relation to impartiality, integrity, accountability and transparency;
 - b) directly or indirectly authorise or facilitate discrimination on the basis of any the protected attributes in section 7 of the AD Act; or
 - c) allow the registrar "*to be personally selective as to who will earn income from these services*", but rather affords the registrar discretion as to the registry from which the service will be effected, after which time the service is allocated to an appropriately qualified officer at the relevant registry, on a strictly random but alternate basis, in accordance with usual practice. This is evidenced by the fact that between July 2017 and November 2018 the variance in total payments to the three highest paid enforcement officers (of which Ms Horton was one) was less than 2%.

20. The QCS acknowledges that, in effect, clause 4.5 of the Procedure has the potential to:

- a) minimise the value of mileage allowances payable to enforcement officers, in total, across the State;
- b) reduce the income of enforcement officers at the Supreme Court registry due to the potential to reduce the number of foreign documents being served from the Supreme court registry; and
- c) increase the income of enforcement officers at registries other than the Supreme Court registry due to the potential to allocate foreign documents to these registries for service, which would otherwise have been served from the Supreme Court registry.

21. However, the QCS submits that these potential consequences are fair, reasonable and consistent with QCS' obligations, including as detailed in paragraph 7(e) above.

22. Accordingly, QCS submits that inclusion of clause 4.5 in the Procedure is fair and reasonable.

Utilisation of clause 4.5 of the Procedure

23. Prior to the introduction of the Procedure in 2014, custom and practice was for the service of foreign documents to be allocated to a registry in accordance with the boundaries for the service of Supreme Court documents as defined in the Schedule to the SCQ Regulation.

24. Enforcement officers were notified of the introduction of the Procedure via a communique issued on 23 January 2014. Relevantly, a further communique in relation to (unrelated changes to the) Procedure was issued on 20 March 2018.

25. Since the introduction of the Procedure, clause 4.5 of the Procedure has been utilised, as appropriate, from time to time to enable the Supreme Court to facilitate the service of foreign documents in a more cost effective manner, without unreasonably or unfairly impacting these and other functions of the Supreme Court.

26. In or about April 2018, Registrar Gardner made the Decision. In doing so, Registrar Gardner had careful regard to the relevant considerations detailed in paragraph 7 above, including the facts that:
- a) Significant additional human resources and cost (by way of mileage payable to the server) may be expended if a foreign document is not served from the closest registry;
 - b) QCS has limited ability to recover the costs of executing the service from the party requesting the service, and in any event QCS is obliged to execute the service in an economical manner;
 - c) Any delay in executing the service as a result of allocating the foreign document to the closer registry for service (for example postage or courier time between the Supreme Court registry and the closer registry) is not excessive or unreasonable and can be justified in light of the cost and human resources savings achieved; and
 - d) With the exception of the Southport District Court registry, at this time, the staffing allocations and arrangements at other registries are reasonably proportionate to the workloads of these registries and are adequate to also execute the service of foreign documents, as required, without adversely impacting the operations and services of those registries; and
 - e) For a period prior to the Decision, the foreign documents with an address for service closest to the Southport District Court (**Southport Foreign Documents**) were allocated to the Southport District Court registry for service. Further, in the period 8 October 2017 to 20 April 2018 foreign documents with an address for service closest to the Maroochydore District Court registry (**Maroochydore Foreign Documents**) were served from the Supreme Court registry. Consequently, the Decision should not have affected any significant net change in the number of foreign document services from the Supreme Court registry because any reduction in foreign document services from the Supreme Court registry due to the Decision to allocate Maroochydore Foreign Document services out to the Maroochydore District Court registry would be offset by the allocation of the Southport Foreign Document services back to the Supreme Court Registry.
27. In light of these considerations, QCS submits that Registrar Gardner's decision pursuant to clause 4.5 of the Procedure was fair and reasonable.
28. For completeness, QCS notes that the workloads of all court registries fluctuate. The QCS and the Supreme Court have no way of predicting or controlling the volume, timing or address for service of foreign or local documents that will require service by QCS. Since 2012, there has been a steady decrease in the number of (local and foreign) documents received by the Supreme Court for service and (local) documents received by the District Courts for service. The QCS acknowledges that this decrease in documents received for service, in turn, affects the incomes of enforcement officers across the State, including Ms Horton.
29. The QCS also acknowledges that the current utilisation of clause 4.5 of the Procedure (as detailed in paragraph 2(b) above) results in foreign documents that would previously have been served from the Supreme Court registry, being served from other registries (other than the Southport District Court registry) which are closer to the address for service of the document. The consequence of this is that in relation to these foreign documents:
- a) the mileage allowance payable for the service is less; and
 - b) the mileage allowance and service fees payable for the service are payable to officers in registries (rather than officers in the Supreme Court registry, including Ms Horton).

30. There is no legislative or other requirement preventing the utilisation of clause 4.5 of the Procedure in this manner, or otherwise stipulating that minimum number of documents must remain with the Supreme Court registry for service. Therefore, QCS submits that this outcome is fair, reasonable and appropriate, in all of the circumstances.
31. Further, QCS submits that accountability, transparency and consistency with the Code of Conduct is maintained by QCS in relation to the Decision, including as demonstrated by the facts that:
- a) whilst due to the *Information Privacy Act 2009* the spreadsheet detailing the allocation of foreign document services is not accessible to Enforcement Officers (including Ms Horton), QCS has:
 - (i) provided data to Ms Horton, in accordance with her requests, regarding the allocation of foreign documents for service to Enforcement Officers (which indicated that between July 2017 and November 2018 the variance in total payments to the three highest paid enforcement officers (of which Ms Horton was one) was less than 2%); and
 - (ii) proposed that, subject to the agreement Enforcement Officers, the number for foreign documents allocated to each Enforcement Officers can be reported on, in a de-identified manner, in the monthly Enforcement Officer meeting; and
 - b) the reasons for the Decision have been explained to Ms Horton on multiple occasions, including most recently in:
 - (i) an email from Ms Khamelia Adams, Team Leader via email on 7 November 2018;
 - (ii) the monthly Enforcement Officer meeting on 30 November 2018 and subsequent memo circulated as a result of the matters discussed in that meeting;
 - (iii) a letter from Mr David Mackie, Director-General, dated 17 December 2018; and
 - (iv) a letter from Ms Julie Steel, Executive Director dated 20 December 2018.
32. For completeness and the avoidance of doubt, in light of the matters detailed above, QCS denies that:
- a) “costs have never been an issue” and “audits find no issue with costs”. Rather, the findings of the external audit are yet to be released and were not before Registrar Gardner at the time the Decision was made.
 - b) Registrar Gardner is, or has been, personally selective as to who will earn income from the service of foreign documents.
 - c) any false or misleading statements have been made in relation to the Decision, including in relation to Bailiff availability and efficient.
 - d) Registrar Gardner’s utilisation of clause 4.5 of the Procedure lacks impartiality, integrity, accountability or transparency or otherwise contravenes the Code of Conduct.

Conclusion

33. QCS submits that:

- a) the Decision and the matters it calls into question are a policy and resourcing decisions informed by the strategic direction and priorities of QCS; and
 - b) the Decision and the process by which the Decision was made, were fair and reasonable.
34. QCS therefore submits that Ms Horton's appeal lacks jurisdiction, is without merit and ought to be dismissed.

Attachments

Attachment 1: *Procedure – Local Service of Foreign Legal Process Under the Hague Convention*

Attachment 2: *Public Service Act 2008*, section 26

Attachment 3: *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, section 61

Attachment 4: *Code of Conduct for the Queensland Public Service*

Attachment 5: *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*, Chapter 4, Part 7, Division 3