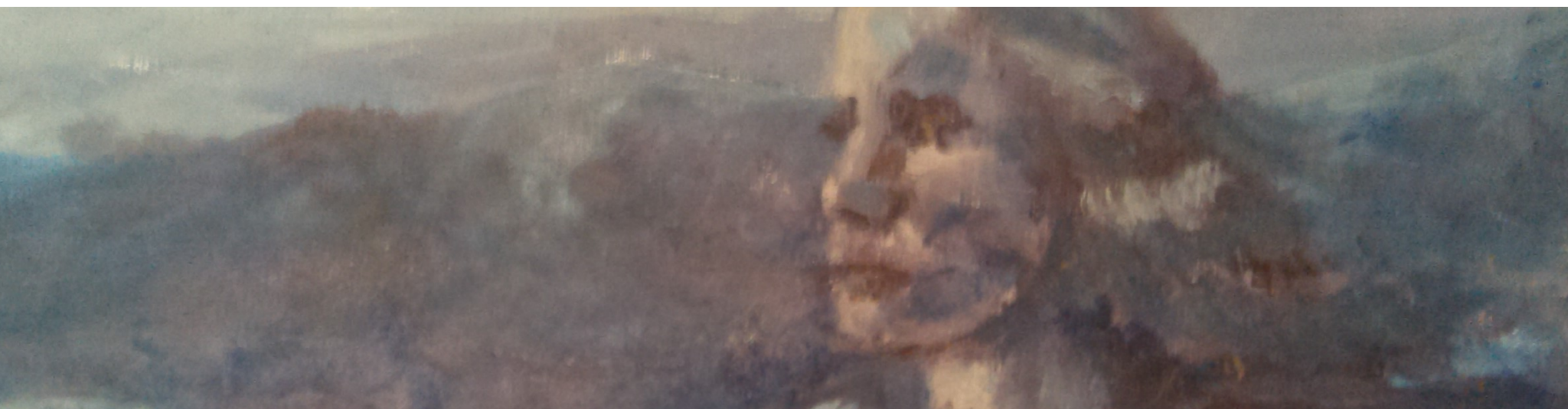




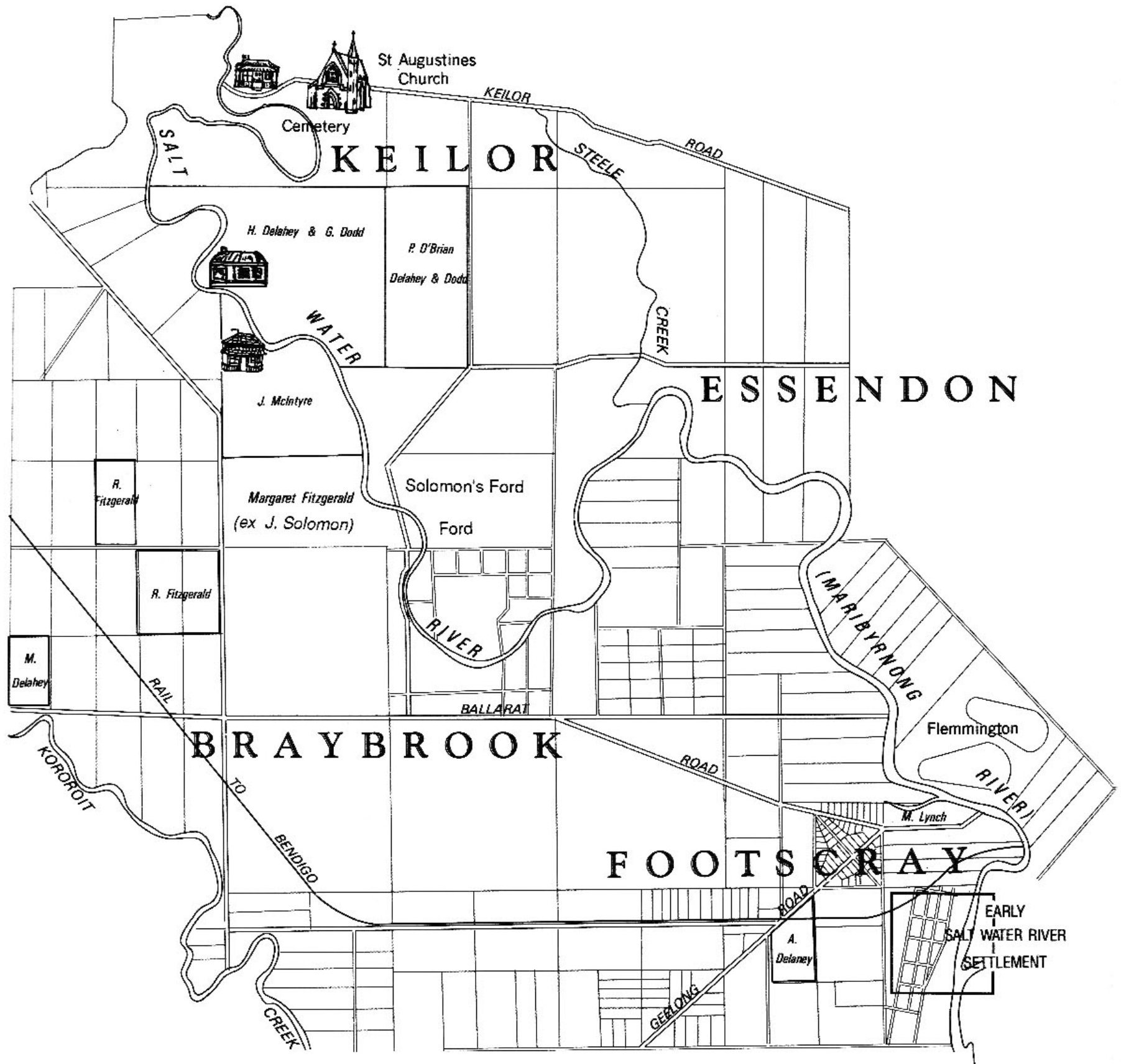
PUBS, PUNTS AND PASTURES

THE STORY OF PIONEER IRISH WOMEN ON THE SALT WATER RIVER

JOAN CARSTAIRS AND MAUREEN LANE



Early Salt Water River



PUBS, PUNTS AND PASTURES

1988

St. Albans History Society

Pubs, Punts & Pastures: Irish Pioneer Women on the Salt Water River
By Joan Carstairs And Maureen Lane

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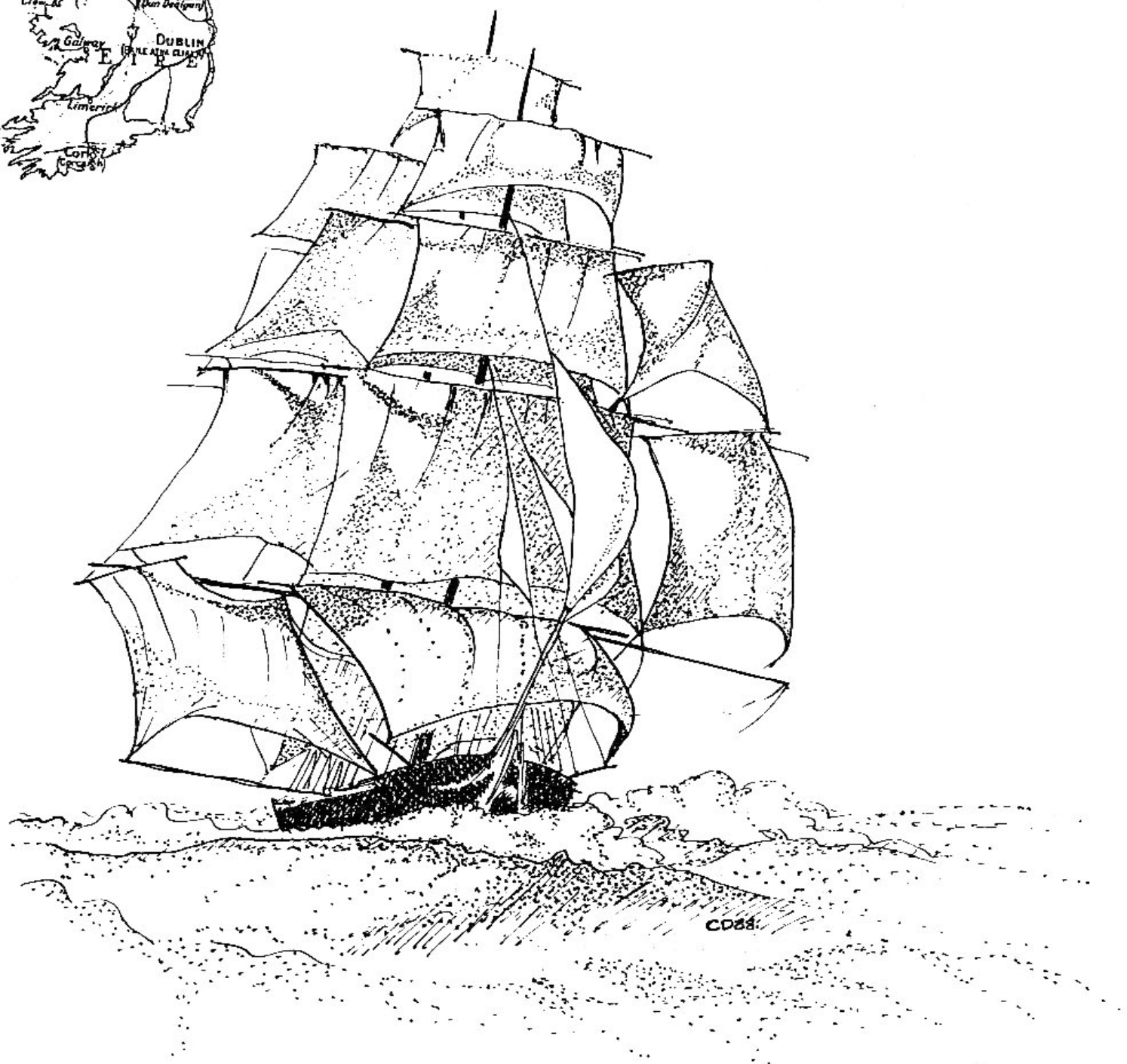
PUBS, PUNTS AND PASTURES

Researched and written
by

Joan Carstairs and Maureen Lane

The story of Irish Pioneer Women on the Salt Water River

This book is dedicated to all women who made the voyage under sail



WE WISH TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE HELP GIVEN TO US BY THE FOLLOWING:

Preventing me from over-working by demanding pats and scratches at regular intervals:

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INTRODUCTION

"It is hard to realize that there was a time, just a few short years ago, when we didn't know the women we are presenting in this book. Not only didn't we know them, we didn't even know they had existed."

It is hard to realize that there was a time, just a few short years ago, when we didn't know the women we are presenting in this book. Not only didn't we know them, we didn't even know they had existed. After deciding it would be interesting to find out something about them, mainly out of idle curiosity, the search and its results brought about, at some stage, an amazing jump in involvement and the women became well-known friends who were playing an extremely active role in our day-to-day lives – what happened to them over a hundred years ago, became the on-going, living-drama of our present. The involvement incurred a deep caring, along with laughter and tears.

Our curiosity began with two names – Mrs. Pickett and M. Delahey. It began for different reasons. In the case of Mrs. Pickett, to find out who she was before she became Mrs. Anyone. M. Delahey was a name conspicuously marked on the parish of Maribyrnong map which showed original land-owners in the Sunshine-St. Albans-Keilor area. In looking for a bit more information about original land-owners for a History of St. Albans that was being prepared for publication, we were delighted to find that the 'M' in M. Delahey stood for Mary - we'd discovered a real live woman pioneer!

By going through the Births, Deaths and Marriage indexes, Shipping Lists, etc. at the Public Records Office at Laverton, we soon found out that Mrs. Pickett was a Margaret Dowd who came here as a young Irish migrant woman in 1840 and that M. Delahey was a Mary Dodd who came here, also in-1840, already married to Henry Delahey and with two young children, as an Irish bounty immigrant. Of course, with the ease with which this information was found, we were hooked, and we had to keep going just that next step further to find out a little bit more. Then came Inquests, Wills, Court Cases, Newspaper reports, Cemetery searches, letter writing and, much later, hundreds of phone calls hoping to trace descendants, etc. etc. etc. When we found that Margaret Dowd Pickett had a brother, sister, niece and father who were also here, and that Mary Dodd Delahey had four sisters, a mother and four brothers who were also here, the search took on rather mammoth proportions.

After about a year of on and off 'looking for things', we stood one day gazing bemusedly at piles of paper covered in scrappy, scribbled notes. One of us - neither will take the blame - said, "We ought to write a book". They are such easy words to say! Of course, a decision had to be immediately made as to what the scope of the book should be - and that decision wasn't made easily. With interesting women popping up all over the place, how could such a decision be easy? We finally settled on the two distinct family groupings -the Dowds and the Dodds, and, in retrospect, it was a fairly sound decision. In the first group we had the sisters Margaret and Anne and their niece Maria: in the second, Mary, Margaret, Bridget and Jane. The two families came from neighboring counties in Ireland and in their new home were connected by the Salt Water River, their shared religion and eventually by inter-marriage. There can be little doubt that, had we chosen half a dozen different women, the stories would have been just as fascinating.

There was always the temptation to add another name to our chosen list as interesting details about the daughter, nieces and in-laws of 'Our Women' came to light. It was impossible to study the pioneers without finding out a lot about the following generation. But, strong though the temptation often was to deviate and expand, we have stuck to our original plan. A regular conversational issue would be ... "Listen to this ... I found it today... Can't we possibly put her in the book?" Or something along those lines. To which the answer would be a definite "No", regardless of which one of us had posed



the question. Had we both not understood that we must be responsible for saying that firm "No", we could probably have gone on forever gaily collecting and amassing real life stories about the women who lived a hundred years ago. It is with real regret that we have to forgo the pleasure of introducing you to Bridget Gorman and the Goudie women of Keilor; Margaret Una Delaney, daughter of Anne; Mary Dodd Mende – rebellious niece of Mary Dodd Delahey; Julia Grace, wife of Michael Lynch; Mary Long, widow of James Finn, who raised her six children while farming at St. Albans; the Egan women, also farmers at St. Albans; Margaret Mary and Olive Pickett, the very independent grand-daughters of Margaret Dowd just to mention a few.

Even with our chosen subjects, there came the time when we had to call a halt to the collecting of new information, for that too could have seemingly gone on forever. When we felt we really knew 'Our Women', when we understood the courses their lives had run, we had to say no to the collection of the little, unimportant details that we kept finding in old newspapers. Had time been unlimited, had we had even a whiff of funding, this book could have become a mighty tome. There was really no time limit, but 1988, with its bicentennial celebration paying constant homage to the men who founded the Colony, seemed a good year to publish a story about the real workers who followed up the colonization and ensured its on-going success - the women. We never considered applying for funding - perhaps we had imbibed too much of the spirit of the Dowd and Dodd women. Like they did, we looked at our options, made our decisions and settled down to work.

Some of the work was easy, some extremely difficult - it can never be complete. We know Margaret Dowd Pickett as a rather cheeky, intelligent, hard working and fairly hard drinking woman determined to give equal advantages to her daughters and her sons - using fair means or foul to successfully achieve that end. We know Mary Dodd Delahey as a much more serious woman - hard working, intent on building a secure future for her family through the acquisition and working of land and through the establishment of a local church and school. We know Anne Dowd Delaney/Harrison as a woman who worked hard to patiently amass a large land-holding for the future security of herself and her family; as a woman who bore eleven children and out-lived most of them; who probably always mourned the early death of her first husband; who eventually said everything she had to say in the last four dramatic years of her life. We know Biddy and Margaret Dodd who spent their farming lives both physically and spiritually close to one another and to their sister Mary across the river. We know Jane Dodd as the odd one out - the one who did not farm, who did not stay within the close family circle, who worked as a 'domestic' to support herself and her children, who did not acquire property, who died in an upstairs room of a Fitzroy shop with only her son beside her. We know Maria as a dearly loved mother and grand-mother, as a woman who was brave enough to marry her daughter's rejected suitor when she was past 'middle-age' and who is known to this day by older Footscray residents as "dear old Ma Delahunty who ran the pub".

It was presumed that as we studied the lives of our women pioneers, we would, at the same time, learn a lot about the lives of their men. This happened only partially in the case of Anne. Of her first husband, Thomas Delaney, all we know is that he died, aged 50 at Salt Water River in 1853. We know, from a shipping list, that he was born at Upper-woods, Queens County, and that his parents were William and Ann Delaney. We don't know whether he had brothers and sisters, what caused his death or where he is buried. Of her second husband, Cuthbert Joseph Harrison, we know more than we really like knowing. He came from a long line of Cuthbert Joseph Harrisons from County Durham, England, which reaches back, according to the International Genealogy Directory, at least to the early eighteenth century. When he was 25, he married Anne, recently widowed, a fairly wealthy woman and ten years older than he. Wherever other people's business was being transacted, C.J.H.'s signature pops up. He was the first elected councillor in Footscray - he resigned two weeks later because someone called him a liar. Self-styled "Gentleman", no doubt well



groomed with the smartest horse and buggy in town, the fact remains - he lived off Anne; lived very well off Anne and conveniently died when the good living ran out.

We know a little of Henry Delahey. He had three brothers and a sister here, as well as a host of Dodd relations. His early, sudden death must have been a terrible blow to Mary, as she clearly cared deeply for him judging by the ring of sincerity in the words she had inscribed on his tombstone. He was probably a serious, sober, hard-working young man, devoted to his family and the church.

We know Richard Fitzgerald as a wild, irresponsible young man. Ten years younger than his wife Margaret Dodd, he came to a sudden end one Sunday afternoon when driving his family back from Footscray, to their farm at Solomon's Ford after Margaret and her daughter had attended a prayer reading and Richard had attended the pub. It's a miracle that he didn't kill them all.

We know that John Sullivan, the first husband of Jane Dodd and father of her children, died alone in a hut on a farm at Seymour several years after he had deserted wife and family. Of Jane's second husband, Thomas Furlong - a sailor - we know nothing.

We know quite a lot about James McIntyre. He didn't die young - instead cared for his family and farm and played an active role in civic affairs as a Braybrook Shire councillor. Consequently, he was often written about in the papers of the day and later histories.

Now so, to William Pickett - where our story started. It's quite ironic really, because, instead of wondering who Mrs. Pickett was, we have ended up not having the faintest idea who Mr. Pickett was. We don't know when he came here or where he came from. We don't know whether he was English or Irish. We don't know who his parents were. There is a family legend that William was one of three brothers - one went to America, one stayed home and one went to Australia - the latter our William, no doubt. But where 'home' was, no one seems to have heard. We don't know what caused his death at the age of 35.

We have tried to select our information with a view to giving a fairly generalized pen-portrait of each of the women; except in the case of Anne, who seemed to demand an entirely different approach - and there 'poetic licence' has been taken. We could have doubled and trebled the number of women studied, because, when the real early history of the settlement of Melbourne's west is taken from original source documents, we find that much of the actual work of settlement was done a lot of women whose husbands, conveniently -or inconveniently, died young. They left young widows with large families and acres of fairly barren, very dry, stony land to complete the job alone that had been started by a husband and wife team.

However, the subject of widows is one that needs to be expanded on a little more - if only to give someone the inspiration to research the subject fully. It seems likely that it has never been recorded, perhaps never realized, just how many young widows with large families there were in 19th century Melbourne. Of the seven women we have closely studied in this book, six were widowed early and left to bring up their children. Biddy Dodd McIntyre was the only one to pre-decease her husband, James - and that by only six months. Margaret Dowd Pickett, Mary Dodd Delahey and Anne Dowd Delahey have already been mentioned in the introduction. Jane Dodd, who married John



Sullivan, was first deserted then widowed while her children were still young. Maria Kilmartin Delahunty had eleven children when John died, the youngest a four-months old baby. Margaret Dodd Fitzgerald had only one daughter- when the 27 year old Richard fell out of his cart and was killed instantly.

These are the women we have studied, and certainly such results were not anticipated. In the course of the research, while looking up diverse records, other related widows kept appearing. For example: William Dodd-, son of George (Mary's brother) married Susan Cavanagh. William died aged 36 years leaving Susan with five daughters under ten years of age. George Dodd, another son of George, married Bessie Redding. He died aged 40 years leaving Bessie with seven children whose ages ranged from 5 months to 12 years. Maria, daughter of Biddy Dodd McIntyre married James Cherry. Maria had nine children aged between three and sixteen years when James died in 1886. How did these women manage? No doubt families helped as far as possible.. And no doubt the women themselves worked very hard to feed, shelter and educate their children. There were certainly no pensions in those days I As our search hasn't extended far beyond the immediate events in the lives of the women we have studied, we have no means of knowing just how common a phenomena this early widowhood really was.

As tempting as it is to launch off into a study of all these 'widow-women', for the purpose of this book they can only be very briefly touched upon. To any thoughtful reader the implication of these few findings will be clear. The real history of the Colony of Victoria has never been written, otherwise it would come as no surprise to find that it really was women, and so very often women alone, who reared the generation that laid the foundations of the society we have today.

We hope our readers enjoy meeting our friends of yesteryear. We hope that the success of our research - which was absolutely a case of going from the totally unknown to the known - will encourage others to take up the challenge and unearth a few more "Founding Mothers" - the "Founding Fathers" having seen more than adequately dealt with in all our official records. If you do take up the challenge, we can promise you that alongside the tearing of hair and gnashing of teeth you will experience in the process you will reap the rich and wonderful reward of getting to know, and becoming friends with, ancestors you probably never dreamed you possessed. Who knows, you might even be lucky enough to find the equals of Margaret and Anne Dowd, Maria Kilmartin, and that marvellous family of Dodd sisters.





THE IRISH BACKGROUND

Life in Ireland during the 1830s was difficult - particularly for the Catholic community. King George III once referred to them as 'human cockroaches' and, except for a handful of Catholic elite, they were banned from voting and prevented from holding high government office. Eighty percent of the population was Catholic and the Protestant minority saw English dependence as the best guarantee for their own lives and liberties and so they became 'England's garrison in Ireland'.

Most of the population spoke Gaelic, were illiterate, and forbidden by English law from receiving any education. Illicit 'Hedge Schools' were conducted in secret by priests and other teachers. Classes were held behind hedges in open areas while one of the group kept watch. In this way, a few lucky peasant children, mainly boys, received a smattering of reading and writing.

Years of English rule created and maintained massive resentment. Uprisings had been crushed and the rebel leaders executed or transported. The situation must have seemed hopeless as the population increased to 8,000,000 by 1841. Many Irish left home to-escape from the oppression and feelings of hopelessness they constantly lived with. Australia offered wage employment which was not often available in Ireland where most farm work was done by unpaid relatives or by temporary farm labour which was often only paid in kind or by return services.

It took initiative, resourcefulness and courage to emigrate, but by seeking a new life in a far off country- they not only gave themselves a second chance; they also improved the lot of those left behind.

The English government regarded the sufferings of the poor as 'the natural order of things', and when the potato famine of 1845 struck Irish crops, England was slow to respond - less Irish people meant less of an Irish threat to England. One million people had died by the time the crops had recovered from the blight and another million had emigrated.

Most Irish settlers went to America as it cost much less to sail (about one fifth of the fare to Australia) and the emigrants could go in the clothes they stood in. The sea voyage to America was short, but was not well organized and there was much hardship and exploitation by the shipping agencies.

In the 1820s and 30s, Irish convicts were arriving in Australia at the rate of about 1000 a year and by the time transportation ended to Eastern Australia in 1853, a total of 40,000 convicts had been sent from Ireland and possibly another 8,000 Irish convicts had been sent from England. Until the late 1830s, Australia was an unthinkable destination. Irish free immigration to Australia accelerated in the 1840s and became a flood by the 1850s.

The Irish who came to Australia required more money and better clothing for the long .voyage through changing climates. The shipping regulations were enforced and the health care and rations of the Australian immigrants became adequate. The Australian immigration programme was advertised and overseen by caring committees in Ireland.





Australia was more tolerant to the Irish because their labour was needed. There were no cities for the urban ghettos and the towns often had a suburban sprawl allowing gardens and living space. There were both private and government programs to assist immigrants to Australia, work almost guaranteed on arrival and, with only a small deposit required, unrestricted purchase of Crown Land once it was released for sale. What happiness this would have been to the Irish peasantry ! Many Irish saw access to land ownership as the key to security, happiness and freedom. Most of the Irish people who sailed for Australia were between 18 and 25 years old and had little capital or experience. They were widely distributed throughout Australia, but more densely settled around the towns where the women could find employment in domestic service.

In Ireland, a large family was an encumbrance and a drain on limited resources. However, in Australia, a large family was essential to successful rural life. A large family provided a ready-made social group and an economic asset providing labour.. To stay in Ireland meant to marry late or remain celibate. To emigrate was often a decision to marry.

In the hotel trade, so central to Irish/Australian experience - as evidenced in the women we have studied - the death of a husband often led to the Licensee being an active widow of impeccable respectability who often became confessor to the community dispensing advice to those who sought it.

An understanding of this brief outline of conditions in Ireland, and comparison with early conditions which could be expected in the new Colony, is essential to the understanding of the lives led by our Irish women on the Salt Water River in the 1840s and 50s.



BIRR - BIRTHPLACE OF THE DODD SISTERS





In 1831 a minimum price of five shillings per acre was placed on the sale of Crown Land and the profits used to subsidize the passage of immigrants to the eastern colonies. In 1835 a 'Bounty System' was introduced to entice more immigrants. As announced in the New South Wales Government Gazette on the 4th of November 1835, 'a pecuniary aid ... will be granted to those settlers who shall be at the charge of bringing emigrants to Sydney.' Immigrants had to produce written testimonials of their good character. After safe arrival, the following bounties were paid to settlers importing the immigrants to work as their hired servants:

The sum of £30 - will be granted as a bounty towards defraying the expense of the passage of every married man, whether mechanic or farm servant, and his wife, neither of whose ages shall exceed, on embarkation, 30 years, and the sum of £5 - for each of their children, whose age shall exceed 12 months. A sum of £5 - will also be allowed for every unmarried female whose age shall not be below 15, nor above 30 years, who shall come out with the consent of the Settler or his Agent, under the protection of the married couple, as forming part of the family and destined to remain with it until such female be otherwise provided for. A bounty of £10 - will also be allowed for every unmarried male mechanic, or farm servant, above the age of 18, and not exceeding 25 years, brought out by a settler who at the same time brings out an equal number of females, accompanying and attached to a family, as hereinbefore described.

This original bounty system was modified in the following years. Between 1835 and 1850 more than 200,000 people migrated to Australia as a result of the bounty scheme.

THE VOYAGE

On Sunday the 27th of October 1839 the first immigrant ship, "David Clarke" direct from Britain to Port Phillip arrived in Hobson's Bay. Immigration to Victoria by sail continued for the next forty years.

The passage times of the early ships, was between three and five months. Ship-board life was tedious, but most of the steerage passengers were from the poorer classes and were accustomed to great hardship and able to tolerate the harsh conditions. Steerage passengers were divided into groups of from six to twenty, and each person took it in turn to collect rations and prepare dishes for cooking. In 1842, each passenger was given a weekly ration of 7 lbs. of bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal or rice, or the equivalent in potatoes. Anything required beyond this had to be provided by the passenger. Shared sleeping berths for four people were only six by six feet. The people sharing them were often strangers to one another (but not for long!!). Many people died because of diseases spread through over-crowding and poor diets – infants being particularly vulnerable. Single men and women travelling steerage had segregated sleeping quarters at either end of the ship, separated by the quarters of the married couples. This was necessary to protect immigrant girls travelling alone who, during earlier voyages, had been preyed upon by male passengers and the ships' officers who were supposed to protect them. It was ten years later that berths were divided in two by a plank to give couples more privacy. Peas and meat were added to the rations at this time and Matrons employed to supervise the unmarried women. Women's clothing was often inappropriate for the climate through poverty, or because they hadn't been advised on the different climatic conditions they would meet.





When a ship was becalmed in the tropics, and most were, she would average only about 40 miles in a day. However, at least quiet tropical nights allowed an opportunity for dancing and concerts on deck to break the boredom.

On Sundays, it was customary for the clergyman or surgeon superintendent to take 'Divine Service' for those who wished to attend. Most, it seems did attend - dressed in their best clothes with their minds occupied by their own vulnerability on frail sailing vessels at sea.

On week days, classes were held to teach adults and children to read and write. Debates were also a common way to pass the time, as were auction sales. Families auctioned off the belongings of a member buried at sea to try to make their limited resources stretch a little further. Auctions were also held in order to pay gambling debts, as card games went on day and night. All these activities depended on the weather and the sea conditions, as a sudden wave would put an end to all events. A sudden downpour would send passengers scurrying for tubs to collect the fresh water to provide a pleasant change from sea water for washing clothes and bathing. Of course it is quite easy to imagine how the women with children would be kept busy during the voyage - doing the same routine chores as they would have done at home. As well, women were required to act as mid-wives to each other as new births on board were a frequent occurrence on journeys of such long duration.

Australia was frighteningly remote and those who set sail usually accepted that this was the beginning of a life-long separation from home and sometimes from family and friends.



EARLY FOOTSCRAY

Footscray, which until the early 1850s was known as Salt Water River, was part of a great sheep grazing tract extending from Werribee to the extremes of Maribyrnong. It was well wooded and the banks of the river were lined with miniature forests of grand native trees with she-oaks and gums dotted here and there. The road to Melbourne by way of Pickett's punt was called the 'Summer Road' as the journey was impossible in winter. Carts were often abandoned in wet weather and retrieved when the ground became firmer. Settlers who established homes on the Salt Water River lived under very trying conditions. Aborigines were compelled to leave Melbourne at sunset and they camped on the site of the present Footscray Gardens, where eel fishing was practised with good results. However, as the white population increased, the Aborigines' visits became less frequent.

Fresh water was scarce in the early days. There was a small spring which yielded fresh water, but this was foul tasting. Henry Landorf, a fisherman, fitted up one of his boats with water compartments and, having filled his tanks with fresh water at the Falls Pumping Station on the Yarra, sold it to the settlers on the west bank. Before Landorf established his business, tank-carrying drays would bring fresh water to the settlement by road via the ford in Maribyrnong. A load of water cost the carriers 1/6d. In Melbourne and they resold it to the settlers at 15/- a load. Although fresh water was in very short supply, 'ale' was readily available. Hotels were a very profitable business during the early days of Footscray. Weary travellers were welcomed with a glass of ale and a bed for the night as they journeyed to Williamstown, Geelong, Ballarat or further west. At the Hopkins Street 'Hill', extra horses were kept to help the heavy wagons make the climb. This street was then ... 'a rural cutting lined with gum trees, wattle and yellow gorse...'.

The first land sale was held in 1851 and the township lots were in great demand. Footscray soon became a busy shipping centre and this made the river the hub of activity for the community. Ships laden with produce unloaded at the Melbourne wharves, then came to anchor in the Salt Water River to re-load with Footscray bluestone, which served as ballast. Ship builders set up on both sides of the river. As the availability of work increased, so did the population, and the hotels along the river flourished. The Ship Inn, The Stanley Arms, The Junction Hotel, The Bridge Hotel and The Punt Inn all enjoyed a brisk trade. The crude shacks - the original 'houses' – were replaced by substantial buildings. A £25 - licence fee was paid to the Sydney Treasury prior to Victoria being proclaimed a separate state in 1851.

The Punt Inn was a 'free and easy house', obliged under a N.S.W. Act of Council to '... open between 4am and 9pm from October 1st to March 31st, and from 6am to 9pm during the winter months...'. Beer could be sold on Sundays between 1pm and 3pm as long as it was consumed off the premises. The Punt Inn provided Footscray's first street lighting, as the publican had to keep '... two-burner lamps alight in front of the hotel from sunset to sunrise...'. The publican could be fined for failure to keep the lamps alight. She or he might also be fined for '... leaving his house unattended ...', or for '... providing drink to an Aborigine or to any married person whose intemperance was a notorious injury to his family...'. As Footscray grew, hotels were open until '11.30pm and longer if the hotel keeper wished. Skittles, dice, cards and bowls were prohibited on licensed premises, as, apparently, no distraction from the serious business of drinking was permitted.

The first school on record was held in a tent, later replaced by a wooden building, on land opposite St. Monica’s Roman Catholic Church where a Mr. Hines took classes. Children paid 1/- per week for tuition and the school was non-sectarian.

Sporting events were popular and included everything from horse races to 'pig with a greasy tail' contests. Contestants had to keep their wits about them as practical joking was rampant. Often no one managed to make it to the winning post. Competitors in the Clarke Challenge Cup, who stayed too long in the pubs, were considered 'fair game' and were likely to be stripped of the weight of their clothes and given some flimsy newspaper as replacement. This had a sobering effect, as those caught would have to make a bolt for the nearby scrub to hide out till darkness fell. The Powell Railway Hotel was the winning post for overland footraces during that period and many thirsts were quenched after the events. The starting point was where Yarraville Gardens are today and the course followed a bush track - part of which is now Napier Street. In later years, sports were held on the West Melbourne Swamp.

An annual event for tip drays was held in which draught horses pulled loads for a certain distance, the drays were emptied of their loads, the horses unharnessed and ridden to the finishing post. Sometimes opportunists '... availed themselves of the abandoned drays...'. In 1868, a regatta was held on the Salt Water River. The winning post was the Hopetoun Bridge and at times a boat race was turned into a swimming competition with one fell-swoop of an opposition oar. Sports days were a great source of fun and no doubt the hotels enjoyed increased custom, as did the local bookies.

On the 13th of January 1859, the Governor, Sir Henry Barkley, opened the rail link to Melbourne. There was great rejoicing amongst the townspeople as this meant, among other things, that water could be brought to Footscray at less cost and the new trip by train would replace for many the rather hazardous journey to Melbourne through tea-tree scrub.

On the 10th of June 1859, Footscray was declared a municipality and male residents over the age of 21 years were called upon to vote in its first council election. The Junction Hotel (corner of Whitehall & Bunbury Streets) was to be the venue for a meeting to elect Footscray's first Municipal Council, but the meeting had to be transferred to a church hall because of the crowd.

There was much celebrating in the streets as Footscray's 400 residents - men, women and children, flocked to the polling booths - some to vote, others to be part of the festivities. However, presuming that adult males comprised less than fifty percent of the total population, the results of that election indicates some 'skull-duggery' somewhere! The following table shows the candidates and the number of votes each received in a total of 1060 votes cast!

Joseph Harrison	Hotel Keeper	123
W.H. Powell	Hotel Keeper	121
Captain Dove	Captain	119
Charles Gordon		115
John O'Farrell		115
Dr. Rowland	Doctor	111
J. Coward		111
Francis Brown	Mail contractor	100
William Cleverdon		85
James Long		60

Footscray's first Town Hall was a ten foot square room in 1860. This was replaced by a bluestone building in 1875 and then by the present Town Hall which opened in 1936.

On the 25th of February 1887, Footscray was proclaimed a Town. The Mayor at the time was David Newell, J.P., but there is no record of any special celebration by the 11,000 residents.

On the 23rd of April 1891, Footscray became Victoria's ninth City, with a population of 17,284. The Mayor, J. Cumming J.P., had the streets decorated and the new city celebrated in style. The Governor, the Earl of Hopetoun, was invited to make the proclamation and a procession of Footscray dignitaries wended its way to the Town Hall.

For the general population, a 'free-to-all' picnic was held at Bacchus Marsh and so, after just 50 years, a boom era was well underway for the old Salt Water River Pioneering Settlement.

Three of our "Pioneer Ladies" who had experienced the hardships of the founding days were alive on the day City of Footscray celebrated its coming of age. Maria Kilmartin celebrated with friends and family at the Mayor's Bacchus Marsh picnic. Margaret Dodd was enjoying retirement after a life-time farming. And Anne Dowd - who at a much, much earlier time, ran the Punt Hotel, was licensee of the Punt, owned the Ship Inn, built the Junction Hotel and was the owner of other large land-holdings in her own right. Widowed early, she re-married Cuthbert Joseph Harrison - the dubiously elected first councillor. She died one year after the new City's grand celebrations - and, until now, no one mourned her.

MELBOURNE DAILY NEWS 7.7.1849

SALT WATER PUNT.

MICHAEL LYNCH

Respectfully intimates to the Public, that in consequence of the purchased land in the neighbourhood of the above Punt being fenced in by the proprietors, and the swamp being impassable, he has made arrangements for the removal of the Punt, in order to accommodate the public, to a part of the Salt Water River a mile higher up, and a little beyond the edge of the race course. The arrangements will be completed by Wednesday next, when the punt will ply between the north bank of the river and the land lately purchased from the government by the advertiser, adjoining which, will be erected a bridge in some years by the government of Victoria, on the road marked out as that leading to Williams Town. The only road from Melbourne to Williams Town is by the Flemington Inn, through the estate of James Watson, Esq., which leads to the New Punt. The advertiser wishes to notify the Public generally, the settlers on the Werrabee, and inhabitants of Williams Town in particular, that by the contemplated removal of the Punt, a considerable distance will be saved, as heretofore, drays were obliged to go round by Keilor, in consequence of the swamp; there will be now a good road from the Punt to the Flemington Inn, and the advertiser intends to keep it clear. N.B. - For the convenience of crossing cattle, the proprietor has it in contemplation to form a bridge by the addition of another Punt.

July 2, 1849. [2287]





50-10,292

57/102.

6. The Colony with reference to
the Township of "Footscray"

Colonial Secretary's Office
Sydney 7th February 1851.

Sir,

Here I notice
your notice

With reference to my letter
of the 2^d July 1850. I do myself
the honor to draw your attention
to the Notice in the Government
Gazette of the 1st November last,
respecting the formation of the Township
of Footscray, in the District of
Port Phillip.

Footscray 500
1850-1851 298 989

9/15

His Honor

The Superintendent
of Port Phillip

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Honor's
most obedient servant,
for the Colonial Secretary
whom I am



KEILOR - PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE

Squatters occupied the Keilor Plains as early as the 1840s, no doubt attracted by the proximity of the Maribyrnong River in a land where abundant, fresh water supplies were rather scarce. The first sales of Crown Land in the area took place in 1849 and farming settlements quickly sprang up; with them the inevitable pub to service the thirsty farmers. The 'Galway Arms', opened at that time, is still the hub of Keilor life today – its original blue-stone room being the main feature of the present extended and modernized hotel.

The river, which attracted settlers in the first place, remained a dominant factor in the lives of the Keilor villagers. While settlers on the river, in the Footscray area suffered a constant shortage of fresh water, settlers above today's Canning Street Ford had no such problem, as the tidal influence on the river does not go beyond that Ford. It is hard to find an early newspaper article about Keilor which does not, in some way, relate to the river.

As everyone in Melbourne knows, the normally friendly Maribyrnong is prone to quite spectacular flooding. As early as 1851, the first bridge crossing the river at Keilor, which was built of logs, was carried away by flood waters. Within two months, it had been replaced by a punt which was never a satisfactory means of crossing. The banks were quite steep at the crossing point, the river narrow and rapid and, to add to the problems provided by nature, the punt-keeper was often drunk and incapable. For a short time, these unsatisfactory conditions would have mainly caused aggravation to the local farming community.

However, with the discovery of gold, the whole Colony focused its attention on Keilor - the first stopping place out of Melbourne on the main road to Bendigo and Castlemaine. The acting Colonial Engineer, Samuel Brees, applied for money to build a bridge which he also designed, at Keilor. The original estimate to build the bridge was £7,816, but with the severe labour shortage caused by the rush to the gold-fields, the bridge had cost £20,000 when it was opened in 1854. This outlay was recouped by charging a Toll to cross the river and a small, two-roomed weatherboard hut was built next to the bridge for the Toll-keeper. During the 1850s-60s amounts up to £500- per month were collected in Tolls, which though unpopular with travelers, were necessary as a source of income for the local shire. When the rail link between Melbourne and Bendigo was established, revenue from Tolls at the Keilor crossing decreased rapidly and the system was abolished in 1877.

When the first Keilor Roads Board was established in the early 1860s they found "... the old bridge so much in need of continued repair - the expense incurred seeming only to render it more useless if not dangerous - that they determined to erect a temporary bridge, and shut the old one up altogether...". (The Argus, 23.11.1868) The new bridge, constructed of wrought iron on the rectangular tubular girder principle and resting on blue-stone piers, was opened by the Chief Secretary on Saturday, 21st November, 1868 in an atmosphere of great festivity. There were any speeches made by Mr. Robertson (Chairman of the Roads Board) giving a summary of the history of the various previous bridges; by Mr. Browne (Roads Board engineer) giving details of the actual construction of the bridge; by the Chief Secretary, congratulating the people of the district on getting the bridge built at such reasonable cost (just over 6000 pounds-) and ending with "... I trust this bridge may last for many years, and I am sure it will last beyond the time of any here present..."(ibid.); by Mr. Robertson, thanking the Chief Secretary and pay-

ing tribute to Mr. Taylor, his predecessor as chairman of the Roads Board. After the opening about twenty-five gentlemen drove away to Mr. Taylor's residence (a property called 'Overnewton') for a grand luncheon and a drinking of many toasts. (No doubt the women took the children home, gathered the eggs, did the milking and cooked tea!)

The Chief Secretary's final statement was vindicated - the bridge still stands today. . Superseded in the early 1960s by a much more modern one alongside it, the distinctive 'flower basket' bridge fell into disuse for many years, but in this bicentennial year has been fully restored to its former glory and now forms part of the many delightful walking tracks that have been laid out in the Keilor area.

With the river-crossing problems permanently solved; with the easing off of the stampede to the gold-fields; Keilor village settled down to a period of little change which lasted for nearly 100 years. People who knew Keilor as a popular picnic spot before World War 2, really knew it as it was for a hundred years. Then came the great post-war migration to St. Albans, which being in the shire of Keilor, expanded the district seemingly overnight. Proclaimed a Roads Board District on the 3rd of March, 1863; a Shire on the 22nd of December, 1871, ninety years later, on the 29th of April, 1961, Keilor was proclaimed a city on the strength of the massive population increase in St. Albans, Avondale Heights, Airport West and Niddrie. This large area is still controlled from the council offices, on the main road to Bendigo, in the Keilor village.

The Village itself, although surrounded by new, high-density housing estates, has really changed very little. A row of small shops, a lot of very old trees, the original blue-stone council offices, the oval, St. Augustine's Church on the hill and the pub – it is a delightful place. We can only hope that future city fathers (maybe a few mothers too if we are optimistic) will feel obliged to retain the historic nature of-Keilor - and perhaps even re-introduce some features from its rich past. It would be the perfect spot for a historic village. An Irish stone farmhouse could be put up and furnished; local artists could recreate scenes from the gold-rush days; a smithy could cater for the increasing number of horse-riding devotees; the pioneers - Dodds, -Delaheys, O'Neils, Goudies,, Milburns, Elys and more could be honoured.

We have a history let us be proud of it!

TIIE ARGUS, 30th JULY 1852

The Keilor Punt-- We have heard some very serious complaints about the manner in which this punt is operated. It seems that a boat has been provided by the Government, and that no charge was contemplated for the transit of passengers, but the men who have charge of the punt religiously extract a shilling from every man who wishes to cross the river. In addition to this, we hear that they have cut away a temporary apology for a bridge over which passengers were wont to pass gratis, in order to ensure the illegal shilling in every instance. If this is really the case, some inquiry ought to be immediately instituted and this peculation put a stop to.



A lush, green forest scene with moss-covered tree trunks and dense foliage. The image is split vertically, with the left side showing a mossy tree trunk and the right side showing a dense canopy of green leaves.

2

MARGARET DOWD

Born: 1819 Queens County, Ireland

Died: 1875 Footscray



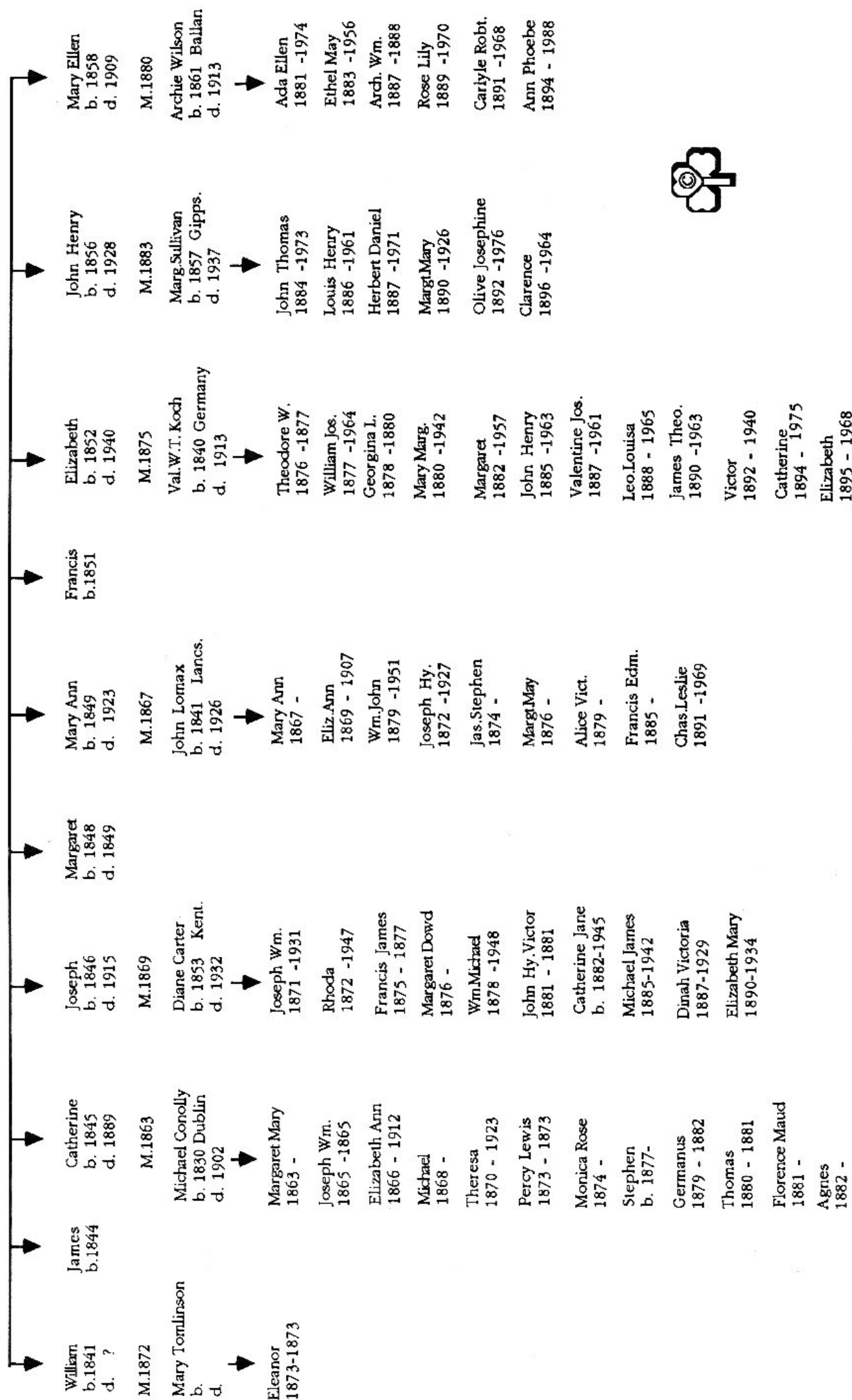
MARGARET DOWD

b.1819 Queens County
d. 2.5.1875 Footscray

Married at St.Francis Church Melbourne
4 .1.1841

WILLIAM PICKETT

b. 1823 ?
d. 5.4.1858 Footscray



THE FAMILY TREE OF MARGARET DOWD AND WILLIAM PICKETT



MARGARET DOWD

About three years ago, Maureen produced a clipping from an old book on the history of Footscray which contained a reference to a Mr. and Mrs. William Pickett, whom, she said, were her great-great-grandparents. They were mentioned as being amongst the very early settlers on the Salt Water River. She was really pleased to have discovered that her most distant ancestor was William Pickett, but I had to throw a spanner in the works by asking, "And who was Mrs. Pickett?" In retrospect, that was a very loaded question, because, of course, we decided we had better try to find out just who Mrs. Pickett was. Quite innocently we began on a period of intensive, fascinating and very addictive research. As all the facts about Mrs. Pickett came to light, so too did the character of the woman emerge. She became a real, live person to us, and it's hard to imagine now that there was ever a time when we did not know, love and respect Margaret Dowd.

Margaret was by no means alone in the Irish Salt Water River colony. Her sister Anne, with husband Tom Delaney and their children were early settlers. Her brother-in-law, John Kilmartin arrived with his daughter Maria - Margaret's favourite niece. Her father, Michael Dowd, came out in the early 1850s along with Bowes and Brophy cousins. I'm sure that we haven't discovered all of her extended family that came here from Queens County (today Laois), Ireland. There are Ryan, Bergin, Maher, Cody, Burke, Mulcahy, Roach, Feehan, Timmons, Darcy and O'Mara connections to Margaret - and all from Queens County - connections that we can't really work out. For example: An 80 year old woman named Bridget Timmons (maiden name Feehan) is buried in the Pickett family grave. We could account for the other people buried in the Pickett grave, but not for Bridget Timmons. So we raked up the money and sent for her death certificate, from which we learned that Bridget died at the home of Michael Lynch in Hawthorn. This bit of information really lead to a tearing of hair, as Michael Lynch had been a pain in our collective necks for quite a while. In searching for Margaret we had constantly come across Michael Lynch. He owned great parcels of land, not only on the Salt Water River, but all over Melbourne, country Victoria and into N.S.W. and Queensland. He owned both the Ship Inn and the punt which the Picketts ran. He once, in court, had Margaret thrown off the punt and we didn't like him one little bit. When we found a woman who died while living with Lynch buried in the Pickett grave, we thought we had better investigate Michael a bit more thoroughly. We sent for his death certificate and everything became Perfectly clear - Michael was Margaret's brother. Half-brother really; Margaret, Anne and Michael all had the same mother - Catherine Bowes - and they certainly considered themselves brother and sisters. Michael Lynch married Margaret's deck-mate from the 'Himalaya', Elizabeth James, soon after their arrival. One child, Elizabeth, was born, but did not survive infancy. Elizabeth James Lynch died on the 6th of December 1842 aged 21 years. The next year Michael Lynch married Julia Grace.

This discovery made things much clearer and all the incidents that had seemed like vindictive rich man harassing women who were smallish landowners suddenly appeared to be what they probably were - typical family arguments. That took us a long way forward in our journey from the unknown to the known. but we still today, haven't the faintest idea who Bridget Timmons was or why she was buried in the Pickett grave. We found a formal contract between Michael Lynch dated the 15th of June, 1870, in which he granted her tenancy for life of the Lodge at Grace Park at a rental of sixpence a month, and in which she undertook to open the Grace Park gates whenever required. She out-lived her landlord by many years, dying in 1879 at the

age of 88. Margaret's daughter, Catherine, was the informant on her death certificate, and, although all questions were fully answered, there was no indication of her relationship to the Dowds, Lynches or Picketts.

The following chronological table lists some of the high-lights in Margaret's first eighteen years in Victoria.

1840 - Margaret Dowd arrived at Port Phillip on 30th September aboard the sailing ship 'Himalaya'. She came under the Bounty system (£18 - bounty) and was one of 180 steerage passengers. She was 21 years old; a House or Dairy Maid; a Roman Catholic from Queens County, Ireland and she could read but not write. On arrival, she was sent to work for Michael Pender at The Shamrock (hotel) in Little Flinders St. (later Flinders Lane) on the north side between Elizabeth and Queen Streets. The Shamrock was, '... a sod-built hut for which a licence was held by Michael Pender here his wife, Mary Lysaght, served the foam mantled beer across the rickety counter while he himself was busy on the roads with his bullock team. He was the first to open a pub in Little Flinders Street and it laid the foundation to a fortune ...' So this was where the young Irish woman found herself on her arrival in the Colony, and no doubt her work at Pender's pub helped lay the future Pender fortune. Also on the 'Himalaya' were Michael Lynch; 28 years, shepherd from Queens County and Elizabeth James, 21 years, housemaid, from Wexford.

1841 - Margaret Dowd married William Pickett; on the 4th of January at St. Francis Church;, Melbourne in the Colony of New South Wales. The ceremony was performed by Father Michael Ryan in the presence of William Macgrath and Eliza O'Grady, both of Melbourne. It is probable that William Pickett was a coach builder in his early days in Melbourne. The young couple took up residence in a tent off Little Collins Street. 15th September: William Pickett, born Melbourne; Baptized 26th September at St. Francis Church, Sponsors: Bridget Hennessy and Joseph Goodey - Early Church Records (E.C.R.)

1843 - James Pickett born Melbourne - E.C.R.

1845 - Catherine Pickett born Melbourne - E.C.R.

1846 - 16th June: Joseph Pickett born Collins Street, Melbourne, - E.C.R.

1847 - Margaret Pickett and family moved to the Salt Water River to take up the licence of the Ship Inn on the river at the corner of the present day Bunbury and Maribyrnong streets. At the same time they ran a punt across the river from the hotel to the Melbourne side. As the Salt Water River (The Maribyrnong) was not bridged until many years later, the punt was travellers' shortest means of access from Melbourne Town to the developing farmland to the west and to the Port of Williamstown. Having control of river transport and a welcoming pub for weary travellers would have been a lucrative business for the young Pickett family and enabled them to buy land of their own within a short time. During this time Margaret ran a dairy herd along the banks of the river in the area known today as Footscray Gardens.

1848 - Margaret Pickett born at Salt Water River - E.C.R.

1849 - Margaret Pickett died aged 5 months - E.C.R.

1849 - Mary Ann Pickett born at Salt Water River - E.C.R. on the 7th of July, the Melbourne Daily News reported that, '... Michael Lynch moved his punt higher up the river beyond the edge of the racecourse as land in the vicinity had been sold and fenced. The place is one selected by the Government to build a bridge ...'Pickett's Punt is mentioned as a land-mark in a flood report in the 'Melbourne Morning Herald' on the 29th of November and on the next day was reported as having sunk during the storm. Application was made by William Pickett on the 5th of December to move his licence to "another house". This was refused because the provisions of the Act were not complied with.

1850 - On the 4th of January, the 'Melbourne Morning Herald' reported, '... that William Pickett had been given permission to move his licence from the site of the old to the new punt, where a new house had been erected to replace the Bush Inn which was burnt down in 1848 ...'. After the fire, the Bush Inn licensee, Henry Kellett, sold his business to Michael Lynch and the new hotel opened as the Punt Inn. The site, opposite the Flemington racecourse in Ballarat Road, was for many years known as the Pioneer Hotel and, to honour tradition, was renamed the Punt Inn in 1986 on Melbourne Cup day. On the day of this historic re-naming, race patrons were ferried across the river by Peter Somerville's boat "Blackbird;" which added an authentic touch of history to the celebrations. The 'Melbourne Morning Herald' reported on the 25th of April that William Pickett had been unsuccessfully attacked by two men as he was riding home from Melbourne.

1851 - Francis Pickett born at Salt Water River - E.C.R.

9th September: Margaret, William Pickett and manservant Dunbar were sued for assault by Albert Bingley after an argument over the ownership of a boat reportedly belonging to Michael Lynch. William Pickett counter-sued Bingley on the same day.

1852 - 6th May: Elizabeth Pickett born at Salt Water River - E.C.R

1853 - 22nd January: William Pickett sued George Watson for having a stolen horse in his possession.

25th March: Michael Lynch applied for a warrant under the Summary Ejectment Act to oust Mrs. Pickett from the occupancy of the punt and a number of out buildings situated on the banks of the river. Granted. (Brotherly love!)

24th April: John Stewart sued William Pickett for restitution of £1/2/0.

5th October: William Pickett purchased Lots 44 & 45, Allotment 2&3, Section 6 at Footscray for a total of £225 -. This was where they built their home and where Margaret lived for the rest of her life.

November: John Henry Pickett born at Salt Water River - Not registered

1854 - 13th & 17th January:- Patrick Ryan sued William Pickett for unlawfully impounding 15 head of cattle.

By the 10th of April, Anne Dowd Delaney, (Margaret's sister), held the licence for the Punt Inn. The Delaneys had already taken over the operation of

the punt in the previous year so that we must presume that William Pickett was applying himself to other pursuits during these years. He was probably house-building on their acquired land, -going to court, and dairy farming.

27th November: William Pickett sued Charles Welldock for having a stolen horse in his possession.

1st December: William Francis sued William Pickett for taking a cow without consent.

1857 - On the 6th of August, The 'Argus' reported in great detail the business of a Public Meeting held at the Railway Hotel, Footscray, which had been called to prepare a memorial, for presentation to the Governor, urging the building of a direct road between Melbourne and Footscray. The resolution was moved by Mr. Lulcombe, seconded by Mr. Pickett, supported by Messrs. Jones, Powell and Gregory and carried unanimously. This shows that William Pickett took an active interest in public affairs.

Mary Ellen Pickett born at Salt Water River. This birth was not registered, nor was Ellen recorded on Margaret Dowd Pickett's death certificate, but this seems a probable year of birth for her calculated from her marriage and death certificates. In the court case that followed Margaret's death when William junior challenged his mother's will, it was stated that there were six living children when William Pickett died. This would indicate that Mary Ellen was born towards the end of 1858 and that Margaret, when widowed, was also expecting another child.

William Pickett died aged 35 years. There is no death certificate available for William's death so that it is impossible to ascertain cause of death, who his parents were, where he was born or how long he had been in the Colony. He was buried on the 6th of April in Grave 43, O Section (R.C.) Melbourne General Cemetery. A notice appeared on the front pages of the 'Age' and the 'Melbourne Morning Herald' and on the back page of the 'Argus' announcing his burial. From the cemetery records we know that William died at Salt Water River. The following are buried in the same grave: Joseph W. Connolly, 8 months, 8.9.1865 (William & Margaret's grandson); Margaret Pickett, 55 years, 4.5.1875 and Bridget Timmons, 88 years, 29.12.1879.

There the record ends on William Pickett, but here the third stage of Margaret's life begins. In 1858 she was a widow who had borne ten children. We know that baby Margaret died when she was five months old - the death was registered. We know that six children were living in April 1858. Margaret seems to have been lax in registering the births and deaths of her children. We presume that both James and Francis died in infancy, or were stillborn, as we haven't found their death certificates. Her family situation in 1858 was then: William, aged 16; Catherine, aged 13; Joseph, aged 12; Mary Ann, aged 9; Elizabeth, aged 6; John Henry, aged 4 and Mary Ellen, about to be born. The older children would have been called on to make a big contribution to the maintenance of the household. Crops would have to be attended to and cows milked to ensure a steady income.

William left no will and at no time did Margaret apply to the Court for entitlement to administer his property. However, on checking the early Footscray rate books, we found that Margaret was registered as owner of the properties William Pickett

had bought and was paying the rates on them. This point really kept nagging us, as we couldn't imagine how she came to have title to the land. At that time there was no automatic transfer of property from a deceased husband to his widow - probate had to be applied for. Had she applied for probate, the probable ruling would have been that she could administer the property only until her eldest son William came of age (21 years) as he was "Heir at Law" in the case of his father dying intestate. This situation could not have appealed to Margaret, hence no probate application. She clearly didn't like the idea of one son reaping the benefits of all her work when she had six other children to consider - as well as herself. This action, or lack of action on Margaret's part in not applying for probate, gives us an insight into the character of her son William. We see him as a young man who, instead of shouldering some responsibility when his father died, was prepared to sit back and do nothing, firm in the belief - and no doubt quite vocal in the expression of that belief - that he'd get the lot one day, anyway. We are reproducing here the main affidavits of an Equity Court case which took place after Margaret died. She left a will (also produced here) and son William challenged the will in court. Little comment is needed on their contents - they speak for themselves. They show us how Margaret, from the grave, out-smarted her Willie when he lost the case. Not much more is known about son William. He is often listed in court records and Police Gazettes being sued for non-payment of debts, but nothing is known of his whereabouts after the early 1880s. Perhaps he made it to Charters Towers after all!

Margaret's eldest daughter, Catherine, married Michael Conolly in 1863 when she was 18 years old. She had twelve children, eight of whom survived infancy. In 1869, second son Joe married Diane Carter. They had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. A daughter born a year after Margaret's death was named Margaret Dowd Pickett. To this day, Joe Pickett is remembered by the older residents of Footscray. He was a very well-liked man and his family were active in the social life of Footscray. His girls were very musical and great on entertaining at home, while his son Bill ran the "Orama" ballroom - which was the social centre for the young people of Footscray in its day. His grandchildren and great-grandchildren are still in the area. He died in 1915 and his wife, Diane, lived another sixteen years.

Margaret's second daughter, Mary Ann, married John Lomax in 1867 when she was just eighteen. They had nine children, all of whom lived to adulthood. Mary Ann died in 1924 aged 74 years. Her husband John died three years later. They remained in the district until their deaths and are buried in the Footscray cemetery.

In 1875, Elizabeth, Margaret's third daughter, married Valentine Wilhelm Theodore Koch - a native of Germany. They had twelve children, ten of whom survived infancy. There are many descendants living in the Footscray area today who well remember Elizabeth as their much loved grandmother. Lizzie, as she was known, was living at home until her mother died, so she probably reflects a lot of Margaret's character and ways in her own make-up, even if she were not so fiery as mum. Fortunately, quite a few photographs of Lizzie have been kept and treasured by her grandchildren, so we can perhaps have a glimpse of what Margaret Dowd looked like.

Margaret's youngest son, John Henry, married Margaret Sullivan in 1883. We know that they had six children, three of whom never married and lived on in their parents Spotswood home until well into the 1970s. John Henry was a wood carver by trade. He died in 1928, his wife Margaret a few years later. They are buried at Williamstown cemetery.

Mary Ellen, the daughter who was born the year William Pickett died, married Archie Wilson in 1880. They had six children, five of whom were girls. As none of the local Koch and Pickett families had ever heard of their being any Wilson cousins, it was a great thrill for us to make contact (after much searching through the phone book) with Mary Ellen's many grandchildren. They are a wonderfully friendly group of people and meeting them has been one of the highlights of our long, and often frustrating, research. When it turned out that Mary Ellen had a daughter still living, our excitement, and feeling of satisfaction knew no bounds. Maureen was quite euphoric after meeting and chatting with the 94 year old Totty for a couple of hours. She had met, and felt very close to, Margaret Dowd's oldest living descendant. And that was only a matter of weeks after we had almost decided to give up what seemed like a hopeless attempt to find the Wilsons.

But it seems as though we will have to do just that in the case of the Catherine Pickett Connolly family. We have made contact with just one Connolly descendant, only to find that her research attempts have been no more rewarding than our own. Maybe the publication of this book will bring to light information about these "missing" descendants of Margaret Dowd Pickett.

There are just so many people living today who owe their very existence to the young Irish woman who, 148 years ago, braved a long, stormy journey into the unknown to start a new life in a new land. Maureen has a dream of lining the banks of the Maribyrnong at the end of Wingate Street with the descendants of the Dowd/Pickett family. If the dream comes to fruition, we have no doubt that the ghost of Margaret Dowd will be the guest of honour, as she would have never, in her lifetime, missed out on the chance of a party. We hope Footscray Council will give us permission to erect a plaque in her honour. If they don't, we will have to do, 'a Michael Lynch' and erect one anyway. If they do give permission, Margaret will probably raise a puff of wind and unveil it herself - she certainly raised a few storms during, and after, her lifetime.

PORT PHILLIP GAZETTE.- 1st October 1840

Shipping Intelligence ARRIVALS

Yesterday, from Launceston, the schooner Paul Pry, Harling. Passengers, Messres. W.Barrett, J.Smith, J.Lethert, George, Blake and A.Rose.

Same day, from London and Plymouth, the ship Himalaya, H.Burn Esq., Commander.

Passengers - Cabin, Mrs. Long, Misses Susan Elizabeth and Ellen Long, Mr and Mrs Dallilimore, Doctor Long, Messrs F.De La Poer Trench, E.E.Maunsell, Masters Henry, Josiah and Thomas Long. Intermediate, Mrs G.W>Langford, Mrs. Captain Hargrave, Mrs. Withers, Mrs Burns Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Haslin, Messrs. Langford, G.Langford, Withers, Burn, Hamilton, Ross, Boyd, Allen, Barlow, Jones, Atkinson, Peppin, Huickes, Goulter, Delancy, Bell Balme, Worth, Tapp and one hundred and eighty steerage passengers.

Himalaya WE, the undersigned, being passengers on board the Himalaya, take this opportunity of publicly returning Captain Burn and his Officers our best thanks for their kindness and attention in promoting our happiness and comfort during the voyage from England to this Port..

H.A.M.Worth, Ross, Edward Barlow, John H.Pepper, Thomas Delany. Jason Withers, Mrs. Withers, Caulfield Atkinson, G.W.Langford, Mrs. Langford, H.G.Jones, W.R.Hincks, James Ogilby, H.Charles Boyd, Richard Bell, William Burn, Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Harling, Pat P. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Misses Langfords, J.P.Tapp, A.J.Goulter Port Phillip, 28th September, 1840 Editor's Note: We hope the 180 steerage passengers had the same kindness, attention, happiness and comfort.)





SKETCHES BY MAUREEN LANE



MARGARET DOWD PICKETT'S WILL

This is the Last Will and Testament of me Margaret Doud Pickett of Footscray in the Colony of Victoria, Widow. I give, devise and bequeath all the rest of my real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situate of or to which I shall be possessed or entitled at the time of my decease unto my friend John Delahunty of Footscray aforesaid Toll Collector upon trust as soon as convenient after my decease to sell and dispose of the same either together or in parcels and either by public auction or private contract for such price or prices as my said Trustee shall think fit with liberty to buy in and re-sell without being responsible for any loss incurred thereby also give credit for the whole or my portion of the purchase money and upon payment thereof to convey and assure to the purchaser and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money and I hereby declare that my said Trustee shall stand possessed of the money to arise from such sale or sales upon trust after payment thereof my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses to pay to my father Michael O'Dowd the sum of Ten Pounds to my niece Maria Delahunty the sum of Twenty Pounds for her sole and separate use. To Sarah Bonnell an orphan now living with me the sum of Ten Pounds and to the Clergyman for the time being of The Roman Catholic Chapel Footscray aforesaid the sum of Twenty Pounds to be expended on the Roman Catholic Chapel Footscray. And as to the balance remaining undisposed of upon trust for my children in equal shares and proportion the shares of my daughters being for their sole and separate use and free from the debts control or engagement of their or her husband or husbands deducting first the sum of One Hundred Pounds from son William's share. And I appoint the said John Delahunty sole executor of this my will. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the twenty seventh day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Five - Margaret Doud X Pickett. Signed by the said Testatrix Margaret Doud Pickett as and for her Last Will and Testament (by her affirming her mark thereto) in the presence of us present at the same time who at her request in her sight and presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto upon subscribed our names as attesting witnesses. And we do hereby certify that the said Will was previously read over and explained by the undersigned William Lynch to her and that she appeared fully to understand the meaning and effects thereof. William Lynch Solicitor, Melbourne - John O'Farrell - Footscray.

EVENTS RELATING TO MARGARET'S LAST WILL & TESTAMENT

Margaret's Will seems a simple, straight-forward document, but it raised quite a storm for the people involved when son William challenged the Will in the Supreme Court.

The complete file of the case is held at the Public Records Office, Laverton (VPRS Series 30, No. 1616) - here, in the following pages, we re-produce the main affidavits.

The original Will has not been re-produced as it is extremely difficult to read, however, the printed version presented here is an exact copy - right down to the underlining of the sentence which calls for a 100 pounds - reduction in the share of the estate that was to go to William.

Everything in the Will is clear except for the £10 - bequeathed to Sarah Bonnell. No matter where we searched, we have been unable to find any reference to a Sarah Bonnell in old records. There was a Bonnell family in Footscray at the right period (see Births registered at Salt Water River up to 1853, page 108). The inquest papers for a Catherine Bonnell, who drowned in the river when she was six years old, were found, but no reference to a Sarah - no birth, death or marriage. We must go to print with this mystery unsolved.

A SUMMARY OF THE MATERIAL PRESENTED AT COURT:

Affidavit 1: Sworn statement by William Pickett claiming the administration the estate by John Delahunty to be illegal on the grounds that his mother acquired (from him) a deed giving title to the estate by fraud and misrepresentation.

Affidavit 2: Sworn statement by John Delahunty denying the charges.

Affidavit 3: sworn statement by Michael Conolly (Margaret's son-in-law) supporting the statement of John Delahunty.

Affidavit 4: Thomas Jordan, a Commissioner of the Supreme Court, presenting an affidavit sworn by Margaret on February 21st, 1873 and witnessed by Commissioner William Lynch. In leaving this document behind, Margaret must have anticipated that there would be trouble from young William after her death. Having been wary enough to have it drawn up, it's hard to understand why she didn't manage to give the correct dates of her marriage and her husband's death!

Affidavit 5: Sworn statement by James William Thompson regarding Margaret's refusal to pay out to him a debt owed by William

Affidavit 6: Sworn statement by Francis Brown detailing conversations he had had with Margaret re William's 'expectations' and his subsequent accompanying of William to solicitor William Lynch's office to have the matter cleared up.

Affidavit 7: Sworn statement by William Lynch categorically denying that any such visit to his office by Francis Brown and William had ever taken place.

The judgement went against William - a decision we would see as 'morally correct' - Whether it was also 'legally correct' is a bit harder to decide. The case is really interesting because of the clash of personalities involved. We have to hand it to the uneducated, illiterate Margaret Dowd - she didn't like the laws of inheritance as they stood, and so, from beyond the grave, she made an ass of them.

In the Supreme Court
of the colony of Victoria }

In its Probate Jurisdiction

In the Will of Margaret Dout Sickett
late of Footscray in the colony of Victoria
Widow deceased

I John Delahunty of Footscray in the colony of Victoria
Gold Collector make oath and say:

- 1 That Margaret Dout Sickett late of Footscray in the
colony of Victoria Widow deceased departed this life on the
first day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and seventy five
- 2 That she left a will which bears date the twenty seventh
day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy five
which will is as I believe unrevoked
- 3 That the real estate of the said deceased in the colony
of Victoria does not exceed in value the sum of ~~Two~~
~~thousand three hundred pounds~~ £
- 4 That the personal estate of the said deceased
in the colony of Victoria does not exceed in value the sum
of fifty pounds sterling

Subscribed at Melbourne in the colony
of Victoria this Eighteenth day of
May One thousand eight
hundred and seventy five
Before me

John Delahunty

W. Handson

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court
of the colony of Victoria for taking affidavits

ON THE WILL OF MARGARET DOUT PICKETT LATE OF FOOTSCRAY IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA
WIDOW DECEASED

— Assets —

L. D. J.

all that piece of land at Footscary having a frontage of 66 feet
to Marlboro street by a depth of 165 feet on which there are no buildings } 120 " 0 " 0

All these pieces of land at Footscray having a frontage of 132 feet to Melbourne street by a depth along Wingfield street of 165 feet upon which is erected an old wooden house occupied by the Widow and if let-- would bring a rental of about ten shillings a week

All that piece of land at Footscray having a frontage of 132 feet to
Whitchell street and Bourke street by a depth of 330 feet between the two
streets on which there are no buildings

} 550' 0" 0

All that piece of land at Footscray having a frontage of 132 feet to Maribyrnong street by a depth along Springfield street of 1165 feet on which are erected two brick cottages which are being run in a rental of 700" 0" 0" per week

Household furniture

200 000

Clarify amount show
full duty £40.0.0

Under 24th Section

$\frac{1}{2}$ 42 24 16. 2 annulifer

M. J. Hair

27/6/74

Rs 1640.0.0

John Delahunty

This is the Statement and Inventory referred
in the annexed affidavit of John Delahanty sworn
me the 26 day of June AD 1875.

STATEMENT AND INVENTORY SPECIFYING THE PARTICULARS OF THE ESTATE TO WHICH THE
DECEASED WAS AT THE TIME OF HER DEATH POSSESSED OR ENTITLED AND THE VALUE THEREOF
AND OF THE DEBITS AND LIABILITIES OF THE SAID DECEASED

— Liabilities —

£ s d

The piece of land firstly described as an asset in the estate is
subject to a Mortgage dated the day of June 1874 by the said
deceased to Thomas O'Grady to secure the payment of £ 100 and interest
at 12% } 100 " 0 " 0

Twelve months interest will be shortly due upon the said Mortgage 12 " 0 " 0

The pieces of land secondly thirdly and fourthly described are
subject to a Mortgage dated the twentieth day of August 1873 by
the said deceased to Mr. L. H. Lepastrier to secure the payment of the
sum of £ 450 together with interest at 8% } 450 " 0 " 0

Twelve months interest due on the twentieth day of
August 1875 } 36 " 0 " 0

Mr. David Newell of Footscary money lent 5 " 0 " 0

Mr. William Lynch . Bill of Law books 9 " 0 " 0

Mr. William Lynch of Melbourne money lent 25 " 0 " 0

Mr Joseph Kennedy . Butcher 11 " 3 " 0

Mr. W Thompson, Hotelkeeper, money lent &c 11 " 3 " 6

Mr. G. Davis, Draper, goods supplied 11 " 1 " 0

Mr. D. Mitchell, Baker 4 " 1 " 5

Mr. H. Morris, Baker 1 " 14 " 5

Mr. H. Smith . Wood 11 " 6

£ 677 " 3 " 10

£ 962 " 16 " 2

£ 1640 " 0 " 0

By balance

red 10
in below

W. J. Lewis a firm for

In the Supreme Court
of the Colony of Victoria

In Equity
Between William Pickett, Plaintiff
and
John Delahunty, William
Lawrence Canton and Ellen
Cardwell Defendants

I William Pickett of Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria
Vocalist the above named Plaintiff make oath and say;

- 1 That I am the plaintiff in this suit
- 2 That William Pickett my father was married to Margaret
Dowde on the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred
and forty one and I was the first child born of such marriage
- 3 That the said William Pickett my father died on the fourth
day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight
intestate leaving me his heir at law the said Margaret
Dowde Pickett his widow and five other children of the said
marriage him surviving
- 4 That the said intestate at the time of his death was
entitled in fee simple to allotments two and three of section
six in the town of Footscray and allotments eight and nine
of section two Footscray and to other real estate in the
Colony of Victoria
- 5 That I was an infant of the age of sixteen years at
my fathers death and shortly thereafter the said Margaret
Dowde Pickett represented to me that my father had
left a will under which she the said Margaret Dowde
Pickett was entitled to the whole of his estate during her
life and could dispose of the same amongst her children
after her death as she pleased and that my father had
bequeathed to me the sum of twenty one shillings only
excluding me from all other interest under the Will

and the said Margaret Dowde Pickett from time to time repeated representations to that effect to me until her death and I believed such representations to be true until I discovered the untruth thereof after the death of the said Margaret Dowde Pickett as hereinafter stated

6 That in the month of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy two the said Margaret Dowde Pickett agreed to lend me some money to enable me to proceed to the gold fields at Charlers Towers Queensland and the said Margaret Dowde Pickett informed me she was willing to make an advance but had no money available and that to enable her to obtain an advance on the security of the property devised to her by my said father's will it would be necessary for me to execute a deed giving security over any interest which I might acquire in the property at her death and I consented to execute such deed

7 That the said ~~Margaret Dowde Pickett~~ requested me to accompany her to the office of Mr. Lynch solicitor for the purpose of executing a deed which she stated had been prepared for the purpose aforesaid and on the Eleventh day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy two in compliance with such request attended at the office of the said William Lynch and there executed a deed which I believed at the time of executing the same to be a deed giving security only for the sum of one hundred pounds over such share in my father's property as I might acquire after the death of my mother and the said deed was not read to or by me or explained to me and at the time of executing the same the sum of sixty pounds was paid to me by the said William Lynch by the direction of the said Margaret Dowde Pickett and the sum of forty pounds was at the same time paid by the said William Lynch to the said Margaret Dowde Pickett

8 That in the month of November last I for the first

time discovered that the deed so executed by me was an Indenture dated the eleventh day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy two made between myself of the one part and the said Margaret Dowde Pickett of the other part and being an absolute conveyance in fee by me to the said Margaret Dowde Pickett of allotments two and three section six and allotments eight and nine section two Footscray in consideration of One hundred pounds therein expressed to have been paid by the said Margaret Dowde Pickett to me

9 That when I executed the said deed I did not know that I had any estate or interest as heir at law of the said William Pickett the elder and I had never agreed to sell my interest as such heir at law in the lands comprised in the said deed to the said Margaret Dowde Pickett or to any other person for the sum of One hundred pounds or for any other sum and the lands comprised in the said deed ~~were of the value of two thousand five hundred pounds or thereabouts~~ at the time of my executing the same and except the sum of sixty pounds paid to me as before mentioned and other small sums afterwards paid to me by the said Margaret Dowde Pickett amounting with the said sum of sixty pounds in the whole to ninety five pounds or thereabouts I never received any consideration for the execution of the said deed

10 That my execution of the said deed of the Eleventh day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy two was procured by the fraud and misrepresentation of the said Margaret Dowde Pickett

J.M. 11 That shortly after the execution of the said Indenture I left this colony and did not return until about the month of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy three and I am informed and believe that in the meantime the said Margaret Dowde Pickett applied to bring the lands comprised in the said Indenture under the provisions of the Transfer of Land Statute and by means of the said Indenture and

of her statutory declaration that the said William Pickett the elder had died intestate and that the plaintiff was his heir at law she was registered as the proprietor in fee of the said lands and obtained a Certificate of Title thereto in her own name and my information on the above subject was obtained by enquiries made on my behalf at the office of the Registrar of Titles

12 That the said Margaret Dorode Pickett made her last will and Testament dated the seventeenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy five and thereby devised and bequeathed all her real and personal estate to the defendant John Delahunty upon trust for sale and thereby appointed the said John Delahunty her executor

13 That the said Margaret Dorode Pickett died on the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy five and probate of her said will was granted to the defendant John Delahunty by this Honorable Court on ~~the twenty seventh day of May~~ one thousand eight hundred and seventy five

14 That shortly after obtaining probate of the said will the said John Delahunty as executor thereunder and in accordance with the provisions of the Transfer of Land Statute caused himself to be registered as proprietor in fee of the said lands of which the said Margaret Dorode Pickett had become proprietor as hereinbefore stated

15 That in the month of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy five the defendant John Delahunty sold the northern half of allotment three of section six Toobacay to one Emily Georgina Skimmer for the sum of eighty two pounds ten shillings and transferred the same to her under the said statute and as I believe received from the said Emily Georgina Skimmer the said sum of eighty two pounds ten shillings as save as to the land as transferred to the said Emily Georgina Skimmer the defendant John Delahunty has continued to be and is now the registered proprietor of all

the lands hereinbefore mentioned of which he became proprietor as aforesaid

16 That I did not believe or ascertain the fact that my father the said William Pickett died intestate until the month of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy five and upon finding that my father had died intestate I instructed my then solicitors Messieurs Nolan and Jordan to take proceedings to recover the lands to which I was entitled as such heir at law and in the same month of November my solicitors wrote to the defendant John Delahunty informing him that I claimed to be entitled to the said lands as well as to other real estate to which the said William Pickett the elder was entitled at the time of his death

17 That on the thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy six I caused a caveat to be entered on my behalf under the provisions of the Transfer of Land ~~Statute against any dealings by the~~ defendant John Delahunty with the said lands of which he was the registered proprietor as hereinbefore stated and by such caveat I claimed to be entitled in fee simple to all the said lands

18 That notwithstanding such caveat the said John Delahunty after notice thereof had been given to him by the Registrar of Titles caused a portion of the lands comprised in such caveat to be put up for sale by public auction and on the twenty second day of January last as I am informed and believe a notice in writing by my solicitors was publicly read at such sale stating that a caveat had been lodged by me against any dealings with the land to be offered for sale and that I claimed the same as heir at law of my father the former owner thereof and I believe the defendants William Lawrence Canton and Ellen Gardwell attended such sale and heard the said notice read but they nevertheless afterwards bid for and were declared the purchasers of two lots then offered for sale

19 That the said defendant John Delahunty signed Transfers to the said William Lawrence Canton and Ellen Cardwell of the respective lots purchased by them at such sale and such transfers were lodged for registration in the office of the Registrar of Titles

20 That on the twelfth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy six the injunction of this Honorable Court was obtained restraining the registration of the said transfers and also restraining the registration of any dealing with the said land by the said John Delahunty

M 21 That I am informed and believe that ~~and~~ since such injunction was obtained the said John Delahunty cancelled the respective sales to the said William Lawrence Canton and Ellen Cardwell under the power contained in their respective contracts for sale

22 That the said defendants William Lawrence Canton and Ellen Cardwell have been duly served with the Bill of Complaint of the plaintiff herein and also with the writ of summons thereon endorsed ~~but neither of the said defendants have answered the said Bill although the time for answering the same has long since expired~~

23 That I submit that the said defendants William Lawrence Canton and Ellen Cardwell are entitled to pay to me the costs of this suit and also of the said motion for injunction so far as relates to fixing the defendants with their having purchased the said land with notice of my claim thereto and also all costs incurred by me in the said suit in consequence of the said defendants having so purchased

M Sworn at Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria this eleventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy six

William Pickett

Before me

A. T. Wilson

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria for taking affidavits

In the Supreme Court of the
Colony of Victoria

In Equity
Between William Pickett Plaintiff
and
John Delahunty William Lawrence
Caulton and Ellenardsoell Defendants

I John Delahunty of Footscray in the Colony
of Victoria Toll Collector make oath and say

- 1 That I am the executor under the Will of Margaret
Dowds Pickett the mother of the above named Plaintiff
and one of the Defendants in this Suit
- 2 That in accordance with the directions contained
in the said Will I caused the Lands mentioned in the
Bill in this Suit to be advertised for sale in the
month of June One thousand eight hundred and
seventy five when they were offered for sale by
Public Auction but the reserved prices were not
reached and the property was withdrawn that the
Plaintiff was present at the sale but did not make
any objection or protest against the same
- 3 That in October following the property was again
offered for sale in like manner but the result was
the same as on the first occasion save as to a
small piece sold to a Miss Scotters Thinner
- 4 That as the lands offered in January last were
unoccupied and unproductive and the parties interested
were desirous that they should be sold at once I
caused them to be advertised for sale by Public
Auction to take place on the twenty second day
of January One thousand eight hundred and
seventy six that the Advertisement of the sale
appeared first in the "Argus" and "Daily Telegraph"

newspapers published in Melbourne aforesaid on the eighth day of the said month of January and continued to appear up to the date of the sale.

5 That it was only on the nineteenth day of the said month of January that I received notice of the Plaintiff's caveat and as I had heard from several people residing near the property that the plaintiff had been circulating reports before each of the previous attempted sales that he

intended to stop same ~~and~~ ^{but} had taken no steps to do so nor entered any protest at the attempted sales in June and

October ~~and~~ I came to the conclusion that the Plaintiff was not serious in his opposition and as all the expense had already been incurred for advertising & in attempting to sell the property would be lost to the estate and the prospect of the sale damaged by a third withdrawal I allowed the sale to go on.

6 That after the death of the Plaintiff's mother I had several interviews with the Plaintiff who with the other parties interested under her Will divided the furniture and other personal property of her estate amongst them the Plaintiff taking his share and never spoke a word or made any such claim as set out in his Bill in this suit.

7 That a portion of the said land has been sold to ^{one} Mark Williams who has through his solicitor sent a requisition on the Title requiring the caveat lodged by the said Plaintiff against the property to be removed before completing the contract.

8 That a portion of the said land at Portbury having a frontage of thirty three feet to Cooper Street in that Township was advertised and put up for sale by Public Auction on the sixth day of February One thousand eight hundred and seventy five during the lifetime of the said Margaret Doude Peckett when the same was sold to one

Elizabeth Kitcher but the property has not yet been transferred to her all the purchase money not ~~being~~ ^{having been}

yet paid That the Plaintiff never made any objection to
such sale or entered any protest thereto or to the land
being conveyed

9 That I have had the property the subject of this suit valued by several competent ones since I became registered as proprietor and the highest present value at which it has been assessed is fifteen hundred pounds which includes the value of two cottages erected by the said Margaret Dorado Pickett deceased since the purchase from the Plaintiff ~~from the crown~~ at a cost of about three hundred pounds

Plaintiff ~~from~~ ^{for} this room at a cost of about Three hundred pounds
That in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy
two when the Plaintiff sold the said land to his said Mother
properly there was very unmarketable and ~~inconvenient~~ ^{inconvenient}
the said land was ~~very~~ ^{very} difficult of sale

Swoon at Melbourne in the
Colony of Victoria the tenth
day of April One thousand eight
hundred and seventy six

John Delaney)

Before me)

W. Dickson

et Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony
of Victoria for taking Affidavits

In the Supreme Court
of the Colony of Victoria } In Equity

Between William Pickett- Plaintiff

and

John Delahunty William Lawrence
Canton and Ellen Cardwell

Defendants

I Michael Connolly of Portsoy near Melbourne
in the Colony of Victoria Bricklayer make
oath and say

1 That I know and am well acquainted with
the above named Plaintiff & being his brother in law

2 That in the month of June One thousand eight
hundred and twenty five just after the property the
subject matter in this suit had been offered for sale
I saw the said Plaintiff who informed me he was
present at the sale and that he left it in consequence
of James William Thomson to whom he owed
money being there and he wished to avoid being
seen by him

3 That the said William Pickett then told me
that he knew the deed which he had executed
in favor of his Mother was an absolute transfer and
conveyance to her but he stated he did not know it was
so when he executed it and the subject of this conversation
was repeated by the said Plaintiff to me on several
subsequent occasions between the said month of June
and November last

Sworn at Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria
this Eleventh day of April 1876

Before me

Michael Connolly
Handwritten signature

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria
for taking Affidavits

I Margaret Dore Pickett of Footscray in the
Colony of Victoria Widow do solemnly and
sincerely declare.

That I was married to my late husband
William Pickett in or about the month of December
in the year of our Lord 1840 at St. Francis's
Roman Catholic Chapel Melbourne

That my eldest son William Pickett was born
in or about the month of October A.D. 1841

That my husband William Pickett died in
or about the fourth day of April A.D. 1857
intestate

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously
believing the same to be true and by virtue
of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of
Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration
punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury—

Declared at Melbourne in the Colony
of Victoria this 21st day of February
one thousand eight hundred and
seventy three. Before me
William Lynch - Commissioner
of the Supreme Court of the Colony
of Victoria for taking affidavits

for
Margaret Dore Pickett
-mark.

"A"

In the Supreme Court - In Equity
Pickett } This is the copy declaration marked A
Declarant } mentioned and referred to in the annexed
affidavit of Thomas Jordan sworn before
me this 15th day of April 1876.

At Hobart -
Commissioner &c

In the Supreme Court
of the Colony of Victoria } In Equity

Between William Pickell Plaintiff
and
John Delahunty, William Lawrence
Canton and Ellen Bendwell Defendants

I Thomas Jordan of Bourke Street in the City
of Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria a solicitor
of this Honorable Court make and say-

1. That I have searched in the office of the
Registrar of Titles and find that in an application
by Margaret Dore Pickell (the mother of the Plaintiff)
to bring certain land under the operation of the
Transfer of Land Act the said Margaret Dore
Pickell made a declaration a true copy whereof
is hereto annexed marked "A"

2. That such declaration is deposited in the office
of the said Registrar of Titles -

Given at Melbourne in the Colony
of Victoria this fifth day of April
one thousand eight hundred and
seventy six before me

Thos Jordan

Chas Aubrey

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria
for taking affidavits

Supreme Court
of the Colony of Victoria

In Equity

Between William Pickett Plaintiff

and

John Delahunty William Lawrence
Cairton and Ellen Cardwell Defendants

I James William Thomson of No 35 Hosdalse Street
in the City of Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria Land
owner make oath and say.

1. That I know the plaintiff in this suit
2. That I know Margaret Dawde Pickett the mother
of the said plaintiff
- 3 That On the fifth day of August one thousand
Eight hundred and seventy four I saw the said Margaret
Dawde Pickett and asked her if she would pay to me
some money which the said plaintiff then owed me
and the said Margaret Dawde Pickett said she would
not pay the same.
- 4 That I then asked the said Margaret Dawde Pickett
what were the expectations of the said William Pickett
with reference to the property left by his father's will.
5. That the said Margaret Dawde Pickett said to me
in reply "He has sold his share to me for one hundred
pounds before he went to Sydney but he might have some
more at my death"

Sworn at Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria
this 25th day of April one thousand eight
hundred and seventy six Before me.

J. M. H. Parley

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria for
taking affidavits

In the Supreme Court
of the Colony of Victoria }

In Equity

Between William Pickett

— and — Plaintiff
John Delahunty Williams & Co.
Laurence Garlick and Ellen Cardwell
Defendants

Relic
I Francis Brown of Lillydale in the Colony of Victoria
Farmer make oath and say;

- 1 That I resided at Toorak in the said Colony from the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two a period of about fifteen years during nearly three years of which time I was Mayor of the said Borough of Toorak
- 2 That I knew and was well acquainted with the late Margaret Dowde Pickett the mother of the plaintiff in this action and also with the children of the said Margaret Dowde Pickett
- 3 That the said Margaret Dowde Pickett frequently informed me that her husband William Pickett deceased had by will left to her all his property during her life with the power to divide the same amongst her children at her death at her pleasure
- 4 That in or about the month of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy three the said plaintiff came to me and informed me that his mother had some time previously given him some money Sixty pounds to go to the diggings at Chertow Towers and that he on receiving such money at the request of the said Margaret Dowde Pickett had signed a document which he then understood was to enable the said Margaret Dowde Pickett to raise the said sum of Sixty pounds but which he had since discovered was not such a document and he requested

me to accompany him to the office of Mr. William Lynch
the solicitor for the said Margaret Dowde Pickett and
who had prepared such document to see what he had
signed

5 That I accordingly accompanied the said plaintiff
to the office of the said William Lynch and I said to the
said William Lynch "Mr. Pickett has asked me as an old
friend to come round about the money his mother lent him
and to see how he stood with regard to his father's will."

6 That the said William Lynch said to me "I can
give you no information beyond the fact that Mr. Pickett holds
the property during her life and at her death William will share
with the other children"

7 That I then asked what was the nature of the
document he (plaintiff) had signed and the said William
Lynch said "Oh it was only a formal document to
enable his mother to raise the money"

8 That I and the said plaintiff then left and
I told the plaintiff that as Mr. Lynch was the family
solicitor and had said so he need not trouble further
for he (plaintiff) would get his share of the property
at his mother's death

9 That at the request of the said plaintiff I on the
day following that on which I had seen Mr. Lynch called
to see Mr. Pickett at her house at Fookeray and after
some formal conversation I said to her "Willie asked me
to see you about the document he signed when he went
to the diggings he seems to be afraid that he will lose his
share of the property and so asked me to see you about it"

10 That the said Margaret Dowde Pickett then said
to me "Oh Willie knows very well what the document
was ~~Mr. Pickett~~ all the property was left to me for my life
and I will leave him a share with the rest when I die"

11 That I then told the said William Pickett that his mother had promised exactly as Mr Lynch had said that he would have his share of the property.

Sworn at Melbourne in the Colony
of Victoria this 11th day of
April one thousand eight hundred
and seventy six

• Francis Brown

Before me

Robert Esler

(1) Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria
for taking affidavits

In the Supreme Court of the
Colony of Victoria

Sub 6
Rec'd 31/1/73

In Equity
Between William Pickett Plaintiff
and
John Delahunty William Lawrence
Canton and Ellen Cardwell Defendants

I William Lynch of Market Square in the City
of Melbourne Gentleman Solicitor for the above named
Defendants in this cause make oath and say

1 That I have read the paper writing purporting to be
a copy of an Affidavit made in this cause by Francis
Brown on the third day of April One thousand eight
hundred and seventy six and with reference to the fifth
sixth and seventh paragraphs thereof I say that I never
saw the said Francis Brown either by himself or
accompanied by the above named Plaintiff or ever
had any conversation whatsoever with him the said
Francis Brown upon the subject therein mentioned
or upon any other subject at my office or anywhere
else in the month of November One thousand eight
hundred and seventy three or at any other time
nor does his name or that of the said William Pickett
appear in the Book kept in my office containing
the names of persons who have called upon me
from the second of September to the end of December
inclusive in the same year and I verily believe that
the statements made by the said Francis Brown
in the said paragraphs are totally untrue

2 That I have read a paper writing purporting
to be a copy of an affidavit made by the Plaintiff
in this cause on the fourth day of April instant
and in reference thereto I say as follows

That in the month of August One thousand eight hundred and seventy two Margaret Doerde Pickett the mother of the said Plaintiff came to my office with the Deeds of the lands referred to in the Affidavits of the said Plaintiff which were then in the name of William Pickett the elder the father of the Plaintiff and stated that the Plaintiff had agreed to sell his interest in the property to her for one hundred pounds

3 That when the Conveyance had been prepared an appointment was made and the Plaintiff and his mother attended at my office to complete the matter and I then fully explained and distinctly told the Plaintiff the nature and effect thereof that is to say that by signing the same he absolutely conveyed to her any interest he had in the said land as heir at law to his father that he then partly read the Deed himself before he executed it and appeared perfectly to understand what he was doing that I then handed the One hundred pounds over to his mother who paid him sixty pounds and retained for safe custody at his request the balance to be paid to him by her subsequently as he required it

4 That no mention was ever made to me at any time either by the Plaintiff or his said mother that the Deed I was instructed to prepare was to be a security only for repayment of a loan

5 That shortly after the above mentioned transaction had taken place the said Margaret Doerde Pickett informed me she desired to obtain a loan upon the said property to enable her to build some cottages thereon and in order to enable her to do so more readily I advised her in order to get rid of the question which would be raised by a Mortgage as to the heirship of the Plaintiff and the other question to bring the land the subject of the suit under the Transfer of land


Statute and in order to comply with the requirements thereof I prepared the Declaration referred to in the copy of the affidavit of Thomas Jordan purporting to be sworn in this cause on the fifth day of April instant and therein set out that the said William Pickett the elder had died intestate from the fact of the Plaintiff being devised in the said Deed as the eldest son and heir at law of his said father and no mention having been made to me by anyone of any Will having been left by him nor had I any knowledge of the existence thereof until after the death of the said Margaret Dowder Pickett

6 That with reference to the twentieth paragraph of the affidavit of the said Plaintiff I positively say that no such interview ever took place between the said Plaintiff ^{and} Francis Brown and myself or that the conversation as described in the said paragraph ever took place at my office or any where else and I believe the statement to be utterly false

Sworn at Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria this eleventh day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy six



Before me


Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria for taking Affidavits



THE CHILDREN OF MARGARET DOWD PICKETT

The following pages contain brief biographies of those children of Margaret whose descendants we were able to find. We deeply appreciate that the people involved were willing to share their memories of their grandparents with us. Margaret Dowd reared a family she could be proud of. While chatting 'family' with both men and women who are today scattered all over Melbourne, the most frequently recurring phrases,. whether about Joe, Lizzie, Mary. Ann, John Henry or Mary Ellen, were: 'really loving', 'lots of fun', 'always caring', 'mad about music', 'hard working', 'very talkative', 'good people'. . These are very telling phrases from a generation who had lost family contact a long time ago and who didn't know the other families existed.

While we were overjoyed to meet these descendants and get their family gossip at first hand, most of the people we met were quite amazed to learn that they has hundreds of unknown relations in the Melbourne area alone. They all thrilled to the story of Margaret Dowd - their common ancestor - the young Irish migrant woman who, despite early widowhood, raised a fine family of Australians.

When we repeat the above- oft mentioned phrases, and pose the question - 'Why do you think they were like that?' there is only one answer: "They must have got it from their mother!"

1. **JOSEPH PICKETT**, 1846-1915
2. **MARY ANN PICKETT**, 1849.1923
3. **ELIZABETH PICKETT**, 1852-1940
4. **JOHN HENRY PICKETT**, 1853-1928
5. **MARY ELLEN PICKETT**, 1858-1909

JOSEPH PICKETT - as told by his descendants.

Joe, "The Bounce" Pickett shouldered much of the responsibility of supporting his mother, and the rest of the family, after the early death of his father. Although only 12 years old at the time, Joe, unlike his older brother Willy, was ready and willing to take on the job of "man of the family". He shared the Dowd / Pickett trait of being 'a good organizer', to the extent of being a bit bossy. He grew into a very 'straight-forward' sort of man. He was a strict disciplinarian and so earned himself the nickname, for life, of "The Bounce". He 'bounced' his son, Michael, one day at the Flemington races when the young Michael lit up a cigarette in Joe's presence.

Joe was a keen punter - in more than one sense of the word. He loved a day at the races, and he enjoyed punting on the river with his Aboriginal friends, whom he held in high regard. No doubt the young Pickett family had many a fish meal thanks to the skills Joe would have learned from his native friends. Joe's children were renowned for their musical ability and his home, at 11 Yewers Street, often resounded with the music of social evenings held in the old Irish tradition.

Joe was deeply-involved in the affairs of the Footscray community, especially the Catholic community of St. Monica's Church. It was at Joe's home, in the red carpeted front- room, that Mass was first said before the church was built. This room remained 'special' to the Pickett family and children were not allowed to play in that one room of the house. Joe was an eloquent speaker and he loved to talk at great length about the wild old days on the river - no doubt with more than a touch of his inherited bit of Blarney stone.

Joe's son, Michael, became a boxer at the age of twelve, and it is assumed that Joe did not object to his son's choice of career. Michael had many fights in Footscray and in the country, and, according to the careful notes he kept which-have survived to this day, he was quite often successful. Not surprising perhaps, when the 'fisticuffs' his grandfather and grandmother indulged in are remembered - maybe the love of a scrap was in his blood.

When Joe "The Bounce" Pickett died in 1915, the local Footscray paper published an Obituary which supports the recollections of his descendants. Joe is 'buried in Footscray cemetery with his wife, Diana Carter. A small shield on the grave, unfortunately very damaged by time, pays tribute to Joe as "Footscray's oldest citizen"

THE ADVERTISER, 29.5,1915

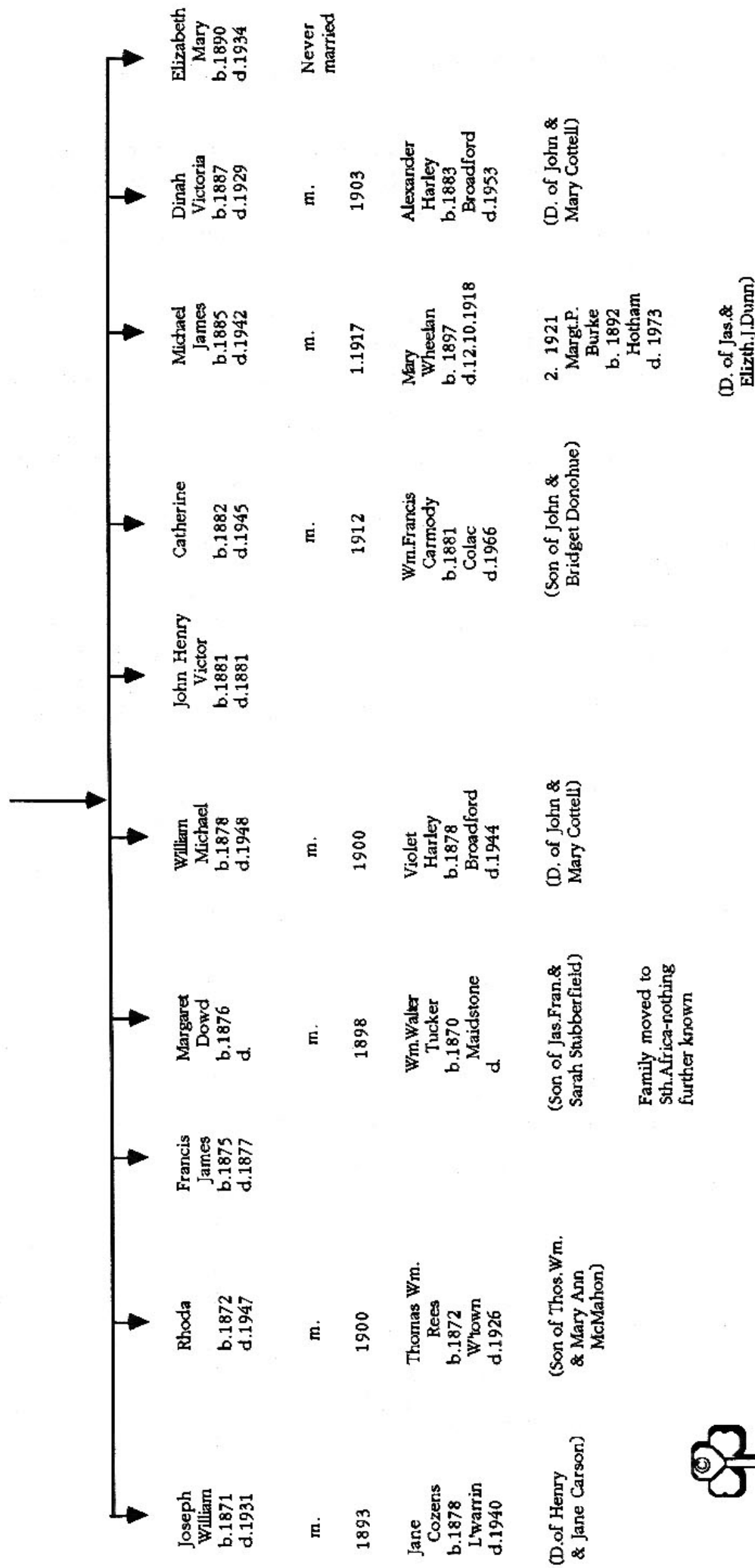
Death of Mr. Joseph Pickett

Footscray's Oldest Resident

While he lived there were none to dispute with Mr. Joseph Pickett the title of Footscray's oldest resident. For 67 years he resided in this city and none could speak more authoritatively, or more eloquently, of Footscray's earliest days. By his death, which occurred at his residence, 11 Yewers Street, Footscray, the district has lost its human link between the time when its river and its basaltic rock, so useful to accommodate vessels from the old land pending their return to provide ballast where there was no cargo, first attracted people here Born in Collins Street, Melbourne, on the 16th June, 1846, deceased, who attained the age of 69 years, came to the place that is now known as Footscray, less than two years later. His father became licensee of the punt Hotel on Ballarat Road, and with the blacks who used to camp in the neighbourhood, they had some great experiences. Deceased was not one of those who laid in wealth for themselves, but throughout his long stay in the district he led a useful life; gained the respect of his fellows, and dies regretted and esteemed by all who value honesty of purpose and straight-forwardness. Deceased was laid to rest at the Footscray cemetery yesterday.

DIANE CARTER
b. 1853 (Kent, England)
d. 1932

M. 1869



FAMILY TREE OF JOSEPH PICKETT AND DIANE CARTER



MARY ANN PICKETT LOMAX - as told by her descendants

Mary Ann was a short, chubby woman who lived with her husband, John Lomax, in a small, single-fronted house in Albert Street, Footscray. She had a cockatoo called Ted, that had no feathers and would dance up and down on a perch in the back yard. (No doubt to keep warm !...Ed.) . Her living-room was old-fashioned and cluttered, with a lot of photographs spread around.

Winifred Burke went to live with her Lomax grand-parents after her mother, Mary Ann (known as Maria) separated from her husband. Also living at home at the time were Charlie, Mary Ann's youngest son, with his wife Lou and their two daughters.

The 'extended' Lomax family enjoyed picnics and would travel by train to country areas for the day - often to celebrate a birthday or some other special occasion.

The family members were keen supporters of the Footscray Football Club – just like their cousins in the Koch family. Elizabeth Koch often visited her sister for a cup of tea and a 'good old gossip'.

The Albert Street home was happy place and both Mary Ann and John Lomax are remembered as kind people who always made visitors welcome.

Mary Ann died when she was 74 years of age and was buried in the Footscray Cemetery on the 6th of April, 1923.

THE AGE

April 6, 1923

DEATHS

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

LOMAX.- On the 5th April, at 25 Albert Street, Footscray, Mary Anne, dearly beloved wife of John Lomax, and loving mother of Mary Jane, William John, Joseph Henry, Margaret May, Alice Victoria, Charles Leslie, Elizabeth Ann (deceased), James Stephen (deceased), and Frank Edmund (deceased, late A.I.F.), aged 74 years.

R.I.P.

LOMAX.- On the 5th April, at 25 Albert Street, Footscray, Mary Anne, the beloved grandmother of Winnie (Mrs.J.Bailey), also loving great- grandmother of Edna and Bernie.

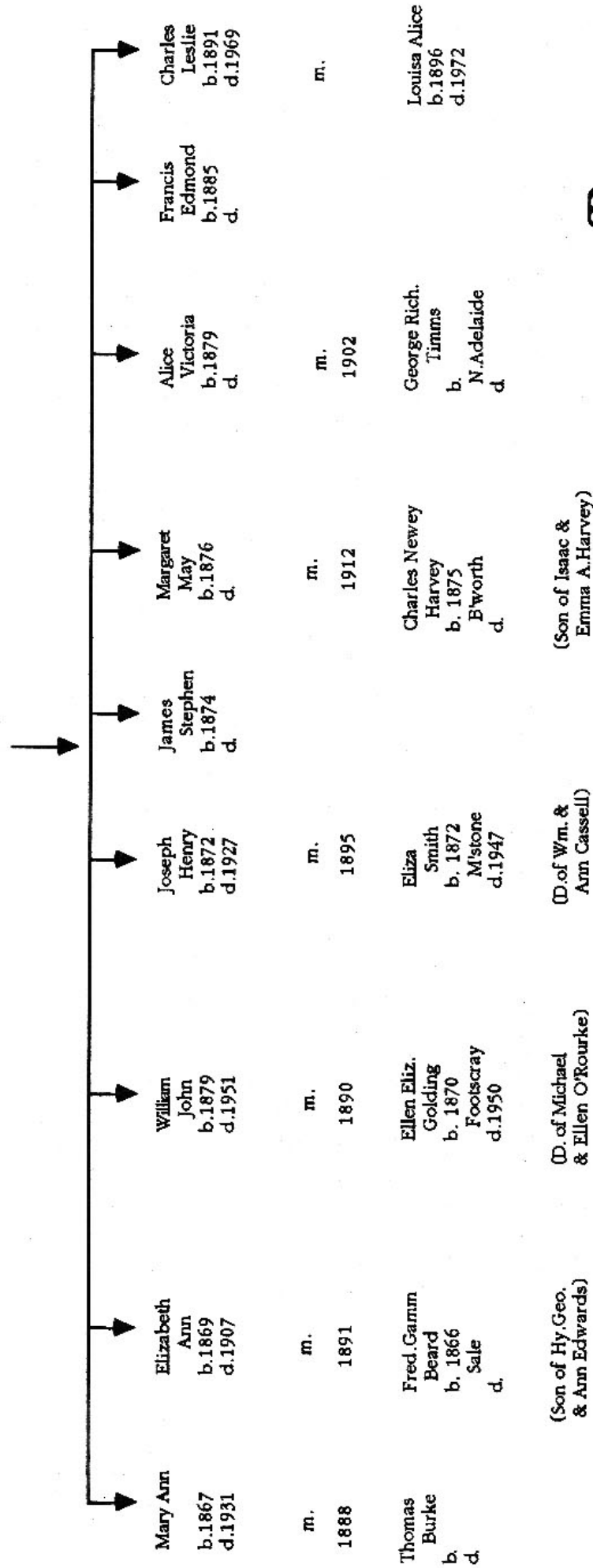
Peace, perfect peace

Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

MARY ANN PICKETT
b. 1849 Salt Water River
d. 6.4.1923

M. 1867

JOHN LOMAX
b. Lancashire
d. 1926



FAMILY TREE OF MARY ANN PICKETT AND JOHN LOMAX

ELIZABETH PICKETT KOCH - as told by her descendants

When Elizabeth died in 1940, she was 88 years old and is well remembered by her many grandchildren who have stayed in the Footscray area. These grandchildren have been more than willing to share their memories of Grandma Koch with us, enabling us to have a close, personal understanding of her happy, loving character. One grandchild, Ruby Lacy, recalls how Elizabeth often sat in her big armchair looking out the front room window of her house at 29 Ryan Street. Her chair was backed by a chest of drawers which contained, amongst other things, a fancy pink silk hat which Elizabeth had bought as a frame and covered by hand. Ruby remembers that front room as an eerie place because, in those days of no electricity, the dim oil lamp made long shadows across the room emphasizing the many statues and big 'holy pictures which adorned the walls. Elizabeth was a very big woman who had difficulty getting out of her chair. When she did manage to get up and 'waddle' along the narrow passage, she almost filled the entire width of the corridor.

Elizabeth loved music and would ask her granddaughter's husband, Gerry Lane, to play his mouth organ for her at every opportunity. Her granddaughter, Linda Lane, remembers accompanying Elizabeth to the 'Trocadero' to see a film occasionally.

Elizabeth also enjoyed the vaudeville show at the Royal Hall in Barkley Street every Saturday night with her daughter Kate (Mullins) and some of her grandchildren. As Elizabeth grew older, Kate did Elizabeth's shopping every day and every evening she would attend to the household chores for her mother, before settling down to share some 'Uneeda' biscuits, a gossip and a penny game of cards. They played Euchre, and often forgot whose deal it was so that Elizabeth would quip, "Who's oozle is it? Just as well we aren't playing for a sheep station" and they would have a good laugh at the mother/daughter perennial joke. Elizabeth's son, Jim, lived directly opposite her in Ryan Street and -popped in for a visit every night. Another son, Vic, visited every second Saturday - when Footscray football team was playing at home. Elizabeth particularly looked forward to Vic's visits as he always brought a crayfish for tea - and that was her favourite meal.

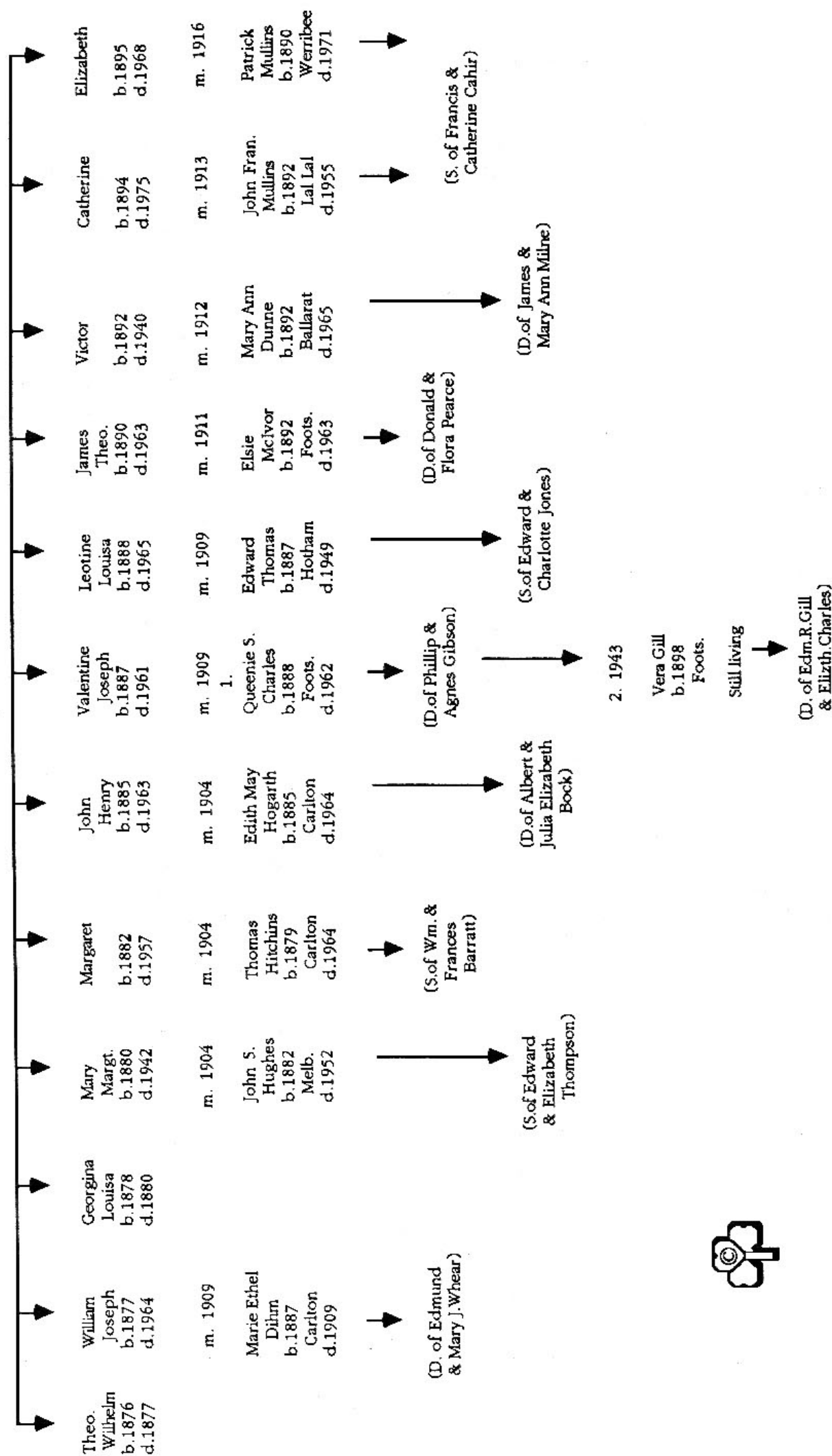
Grandson, Frank Mullins, remembers Elizabeth's fondness for a 'drop of ale' -her "tonic", she called it. She would have a glass with her lunch and another at tea time. Frank used to fetch the ale in a billy-can at first -she would rub some lard on the bottom of the billycan so that there would be less 'foam' and more ale in the can. As times changed, she would send him for a bottle a day - and two if a storm were predicted. Elizabeth had a dread of lightning and would cover every mirror with sheets, in keeping with old Irish custom, to prevent lightning being drawn into the house by the power of the mirrors.

Elizabeth must have consistently demonstrated her happy nature and her love for her grandchildren. They all remember climbing on to her cuddly lap as she sat in her old arm chair. They took delight in seeing her ample, dimpled knees above rolled-down stockings when she obliged them by lifting up her skirt. This game would cause great fun for both grandma and the children. Can we perhaps presume to find something of Margaret Dowd Pickett in this sketch of her daughter? Her husband died in 1913, but Elizabeth had her children, grandchildren and other friends and relations with whom to happily spend the last twenty-seven years of her life.

b. 1852 (Salt Water River)
d. 29.5.1940

M. 1875

b. 1840 Germany
d. 25.6.1913
(Son of Frank and
Frederika Zevenger)



FAMILY TREE OF ELIZABETH PICKETT AND VALENTINE KOCH



JOHN HENRY PICKETT - as told by descendants

John Henry Pickett was a tall, athletic man who bore a strong resemblance to his brother Joe. John married Margaret Sullivan in 1883 and they lived in the Carlton area until 1891, during which time four children were born. They then moved to Elphin Street, Newport and the family became complete with the birth of two more children. John Henry and his family finally settled at 26 Robert Street, Spotswood. Their last, unmarried daughter, Olive, lived on there until her death only twelve years ago.

John Henry was a well-known and respected member of the community. He was a wood carver/carpenter by trade who, throughout his life, was fascinated by the river and boats. He often recalled, with fond nostalgia, the days when he worked on the "Short Road Ferry". John's children were infected by their father's love of boats and they actually built one in their back yard. When completed, they dug a hole under the boat and filled it with water - to make sure that their creation would float. It did - so they built blocks for it to stand on. The children's 'dream-boat', now named 'Water Witch', belongs to the National Trust and is moored alongside the Polly Woodside. Their mother always expressed her disgust with the venture and referred to the boat as "The Folly".

John Henry was a talented musician - an accomplished player of the flute, piano, organ and accordion. No doubt their home often resounded with sounds of music and Irish party-making, as did the homes of brother Joe and sister Lizzie as reported by their descendants. (Three such strong reminiscences surely point to the children of Margaret Dowd Pickett being brought up in an atmosphere of music and happy home entertainment.)

Later in life, John Henry became an avid walker and appointed himself "unofficial overseer" of all the building sites in the Spotswood area.

After the death of his mother, Margaret Dowd Pickett, John Henry had purchased Douglas House in Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and after John's retirement, he and his wife Margaret were able to live on rents collected from the property. One day, after a rent-collecting trip to town, John Henry was bumped by a tram in Elizabeth Street. He had turned seventy, and although not seriously injured, never recovered from that accident. He died on the 26th of June, 1928, and was buried in the Williamstown Cemetery. He is remembered with great affection by his many, still living, grandchildren.

THE AGE

June 26, 1928

DEATHS

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PICKETT, - On the 24th June (suddenly) at his residence, 26 Roberts Street, Spotswood. John Henry, beloved husband of Margaret Pickett, and loved father of John, Louis, Herbert, Margaret (Mrs.McBain, deceased), Olive and Clarence, aged 74 years. Private interment.

Rest in Peace

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



JOHN HENRY PICKETT
 b. 30.11.1853 S.W.R.
 d. 26. 6.1928 Spotswood

M.1883

MARGARET SULLIVAN
 b. 13.3.1857 Gippsland
 d. 30.8.1937 Spotswood



John Thomas
 b. 4.9.1884
 Carlton
 d. 7.1.1973

Married

Elizabeth Rayner
 (nee Emery)
 b. 20.8.1879 Hawthorn
 d. 23.6.1961

d. of Thomas &
 Ellen Whiting

Louis Henry
 b. 7.2.1886
 Carlton
 d. 23.10.1961
 Spotswood

Never married

Herbert Daniel
 b. 26.7.1887
 Carlton
 d. 1.11.1971

Married

Violet Robinson
 b. 1909 Port Fairy
 d. 27.7.1969

D. of William &
 Sarah Jane Gibson

Margaret Mary
 b. 11.2.1890
 Carlton
 d. 15.5.1926

Married

George MacBain
 b. 1891
 Williamstown
 d. Went to N.S.W.
 after Margaret's
 death.

Son of George &
 Emily Murray

Olive Josephine
 b. 1892
 Newport
 d. 21.12.1976
 Spotswood

Never married



Linda Thomas
 b. 13.1.1902
 Brighton
 Still living

D. of Nicholas Henry &
 Charlotte Williams

Clarence
 b. 23.2.1896
 Newport
 d. 25.9.1964

Married

FAMILY TREE OF JOHN HENRY PICKETT AND MARGARET SULLIVAN

MARY ELLEN PICKETT WILSON - as told by her descendants

Mary Ellen Pickett was a short, 'round' woman like her sister Elizabeth. She is remembered as being a kind person who worked hard all her life, as the local midwife, to support her children. Nurse Wilson, as she was known, would put on her long black dress and white starched overall to deliver babies around the North Melbourne area, where she lived with her husband and family. Mary Ellen had married 'out of the Church', which would have been a family scandal for the very Irish/Catholic Picketts. She seems to have been cut off from the family, as none of the present generation of Dowd/Pickett descendants even knew of her existence.

Mary Ellen had a very hard life with Wilson who turned out to be a 'womaniser', who did not support his family financially or show them any affection. This probably explains why, when giving the information on his wife's death certificate, Archibald Wilson was completely wrong in his presentation of the order of his children and their ages.

Anne, the youngest of the Wilson children remembers having to run and hide when her father was coming home. She remembers well the day that he bought a large, expensive box of chocolates for his latest girl-friend before taking her away for the weekend. Young Anne (known as Totty) opened the box and sprinkled the chocolates with pepper.

Totty loved her mother and called her 'My Salvation'. Totty once said to her, "Clear out, Mum!", but Mary Ellen refused. She struggled all her life to keep her family together and bring up her children as Catholics, even though this was the cause of much conflict with her husband. Totty remembers wearing a green sash while marching in the St. Patrick's Day parades, and wearing a tartan sash on St. Andrew's Day - to keep the peace.

Totty helped her mother around the house by chopping wood, lighting the fire, putting on the kettle and laying the table every day after school. When a new baby had been delivered by Mary Ellen, she would take Totty to see the new arrival when she returned to check the welfare of mother and baby. -Totty remembers asking her Mum, "Where do babies come from?" Her mother answered, "You buy them at the shop". "How much do they cost?" asked Totty. "Too much!" was her mother's only reply. Totty shared a bed with her mother. She awoke one morning and tried to rouse her mother - Mary Ellen had died in her sleep.

THE AGE

Sept.20th, 1909

DEATHS

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

WILSON.-On the 19th September (suddenly), at her residence,33 Wreckyn-street, North Melbourne, Helen, beloved wife of Archibald Wilson; mother of Mrs.Whitfield, Mrs.Crammer, Mrs.Donnie, Annie and Carlyle Wilson, aged 49 years. R.I.P.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

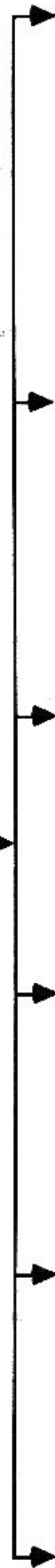
Before going to print, we attended the funeral of Totty, who died peacefully on May 3tst, 1988.

MARY ELLEN PICKETT
b. 1858 Salt Water River
d. 19.9.1909 North Melbourne

Married
10.1.1880

ARCHIBALD WILSON
b. 1861 Ballan
d. 1913 North Melbourne

(William Andrew Wilson &
Sarah MacDaid)



Ada Ellen
b. 20.3.1881
Hotham
d. 22.7.1974

M. 1898

John Frederick
Whitfield
b. 1878 N.Melb.
d.

Son of John &
Charlotte Marsden

Ethel May
b. 1883
Hotham
d. 10.12.1956

M. 1903

James Crammer
b. 1882 Dandenong
d. 28.11.1957



Archibald Wm.
b. 1887
Sunbury
d. 1888

M. 1905

Steve Donadoni
b. 1888 Melbourne
d. 20.4.1979

Son of Eugenie &
Elizabeth Ryan

Rose Lily Margaret
b. 1889
Hotham
d. 27.10.1970

M. --

Rose May--
b.
d. 4.12.1941

Son of George &
Ruth Emily Whyman

Carlyle Robert
b. 1891
W.Hotham
d. 1.10.1968

M. 1915

Frederick Roy Bell
b. 1885 Bendigo
d. 1959

Ann Phoebe Elsie E.
b. 1894
Clifton Hill
d. 31.5.1988

FAMILY TREE OF MARY ELLEN PICKETT AND ARCHIBALD WILSON

CATHERINE PICKETT

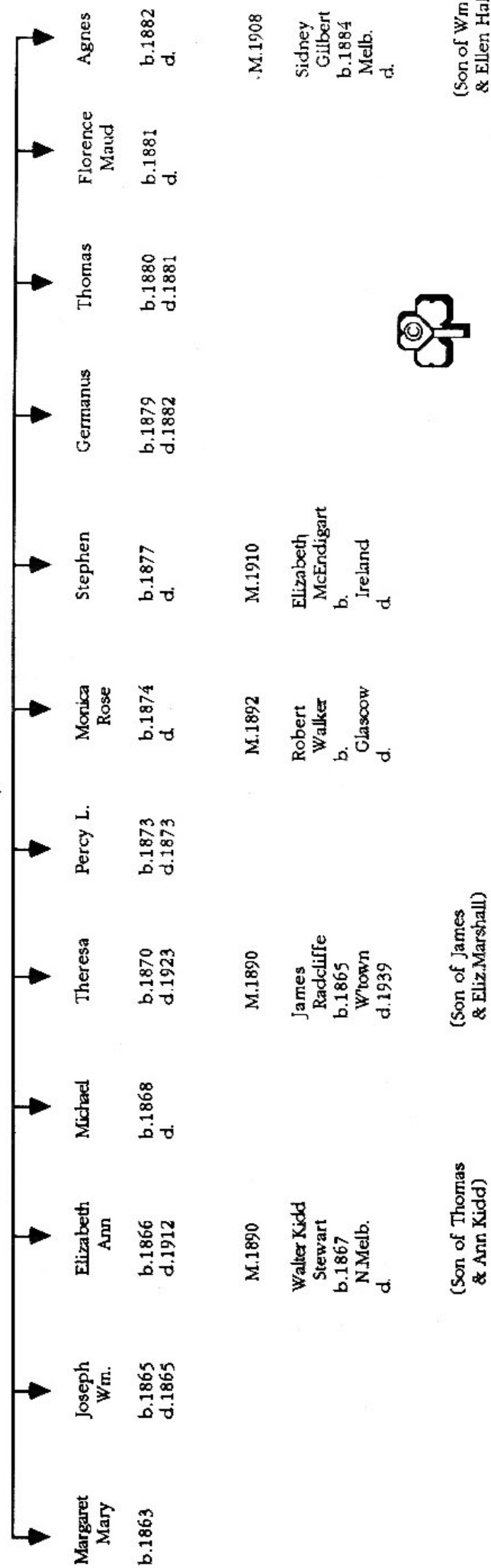
b. 1845 Melbourne
d. 27.2.1889 Footscray

MICHAEL CONOLLY

b. 1830 Dublin
d. 18.8.1902 Footscray

Son of Phillip & Mary Connolly

M. 26.7.1862
St. Monica's Church
Footscray



FAMILY TREE OF CATHERINE PICKETT AND JOHN CONOLLY



3

ANNE DOWD

Born: 1818 Queens County, Ireland

Died: 1892 Geelong





ANNIE

I want you to know Annie. I want everyone to know Annie. I met up with her for the first time a few years ago and, since then, have spent hundreds of hours getting to know her. I didn't get to know her in the usual way - chatting over cups of coffee, going to the pictures., long telephone conversations – just being together. I got to know her in the musty files of the Public Records office, in indexes and certificates of Victorian births, deaths and marriages, in old land files, in licensee registers, in old newspapers and in court case records and prisoners files. And now I know her and I care so very much about her. I want to share her with everyone else - I'd like the whole world to know Annie. But she can tell her own story....

I was born in 1818 in a village where we were all family, a river family, in Queens country, Ireland. We worked the land for the English landowners and we were very poor. Somehow, around about 1838, news came to our nearest market town that the people ruling a new country called Australia wanted people to emigrate. They wanted strong young workers to build a new land' All we knew of Australia then was it was on the other side of the world and that some of our people had been sent there as prisoners when the English didn't want to keep them in gaol here. My older brother Mick was always discontented with our poor life here. He was always telling us that he could be as rich as the Englishmen if he could only just own a bit of land. We laughed at Mick, but he must have talked like that so often that we all got the idea that we could be rich if we could have that unobtainable bit of land. This news of chances in Australia was talked about at home, on the barges, in the fields and, of course, endlessly in the local inn. I don't think we talked about anything else much of the time and Mick grew more and more restless.

One day he took himself off to see Mr. Marshall's agent to find out the facts behind all the gossip that was going around. He came back a few days later, very excited, and announced he had decided to go – that all the gossip was true. “Come with me Annie”, he pleaded over and over again. But I was being courted by Tommy Delany and we had decided to marry. That was enough to occupy me at the time, but I said to Mick, "Ask Maggie." And he did, my younger sister Maggie said yes straight away.

When Mick and Maggie and a couple of our cousins left for England to join the 'Himalaya' to go to Australia in early 1840, I'm sure we all thought we'd never see them again. As we said good-bye I was sorry I was sorry I had decided to stay behind – it was exciting. As the dray went off down the old road to town I called out, "Send for me when you're rich Mick", and he called back, “I will Annie- I'll send for the whole village – we'll make a little Ireland somewhere in Australia”.

I married Tom and we had two children, but one was sickly and died a little baby. Our lives went on, the endless work went on, the exhausting poverty went on, young ones married and had children, old ones died. Only news from Mick and Maggie, when it arrived, changed the routine of our days. They reached Australia safely and landed in a town called Melbourne. Their news was very exciting. Mick married a girl he met on the ship and Maggie married a young man who drank in the hotel where she had obtained work – work with rations and wages. Mick's young wife and new born baby died and Mick married again – a young woman from Kilkenny.

Mick bought land, and more land. Maggie and her husband Will, bought land and more land. They had found their river - and seeded their little Ireland. They had a couple of Inns, cattle



and sheep and a punt to catch the river trade. They had children and more children. And they sent for us and for all our friends and relations.

Tommy and I had our son John set sail on the 'Una' and arrived in Sydney in 1849. During the voyage I gave birth to another little girl, and I named her Margaret Una. I was so excited and impatient as we made that last part journey from Sydney to Melbourne. They were at the port to meet us and took us to the river. I fell in love with the Salt Water River and the little bit of Ireland my brother and sister had created. Maggie and Will wanted to concentrate on their farming, so Tommy and I took over the punt and the Punt Inn. How I loved the river life - the hustle and bustle of the crowds of people crossing backwards and forwards to Melbourne Town from the great western plains. We had grown up to work very hard, but now our work was rewarded, so Tommy and I also bought land. I had another baby, a little boy. I called him Michael - both for my father and my brother.

Then our new-found joy turned to sorrow. My dear Tommy became very ill. We both knew he would die. He worried about me and the children and I tried to comfort him by telling him I could certainly look after-myself and the children. But he went on worrying - just couldn't stop. He kept telling me, "I can't last long Annie - tell me you'll marry again and have someone to care for you." This upset me as I didn't want anyone but Tom. That's all he had on his mind in those last couple of weeks, and every time I'd go to him he'd say to me, "Marry the Englishman Annie - he's young, he has the carpenter's trade, He's a good Catholic and I can tell he likes you." This talk made me angry and I'd forget how sick Tommy was and I'd shout, "Me ! Me? Marryan Englishman! Have you lost your senses Tom Delaney and forgotten what the English have done to our country!" And I would go down to the river and mix with our people and ignore the Englishman who was always so helpful and polite as he went about doing the jobs Tom had hired him to do.

Tom died in 1853 and I buried him in the old Cemetery in a coffin that the Englishman had made. Then I worked harder and harder. The trade on both river and shore increased -I bought more land. I was beginning to have a dream of building my own Inn. I knew I could do it and that one day I'd be. Ann Delaney, hotel proprietor - not just Annie Delaney, licensee of brother Mick's Punt Inn. I knew the days of the punt trade would finish as Mick made his plans to build a bridge across the river. He'd been refused a permit to build the bridge, but he built it just the same. If Mick is forgotten for everything else, his Lynch's Bridge will surely keep his memory alive forever. Mick was already very rich at this time and had built himself a grand castle over by the other river in Hawthorn. Maggie and Will had ten children and were busy with their farm. All I wanted was my own Inn on my own land.

My darling little Michael, my last link with Tom, became ill. He died. It happened so quickly. I couldn't believe that he wasn't there any more. I was sick at heart and seemed to be living in a limbo world. The Englishman was very kind. He brought me food and looked after my girls. He saw to the punt and the Inn while I wandered by the river trying to find Tom, trying to find little Michael. The Englishman would find me by the river after the girls had gone to bed. He told me he cared for me, that he would always care for me, that I didn't have to be sad alone. He was always there and I had lost my courage and I married him. He was twenty-five and I was thirty-five and my sister Maggie laughed.

My land became the property of my new husband - that was the English law. We built the Inn I wanted and with some hope in my heart for the future, I called it the Rising Sun. My father came from Ireland when my mother died. He lived with us and it was wonderful for me to have him there. I was his eldest daughter, his Annie and he ignored the Englishman - he never learned to speak English anyway. I had my Inn and six more sons, English sons with English names. My darling Margaret Una married the son of my Irish friend Mary. She had six children and then died when she was thirty-seven. I went to our little church, but wasn't comforted. Three of my English sons died in their first years of life. The Englishman bought a family grave for them to be buried in. I couldn't make myself visit them.



I bought a new grave site for my Margret Una – well away from the other one. The Englishman busied himself with men's affairs and with the affairs of the village. He was elected to the first Council. He had himself listed on the rolls as 'Gentleman' - never again the honourable carpenter. My old father died in 1881 - he was ninety-nine, and the Englishman buried him in his English grave. The Englishman became weak and sickly - he could do nothing at the Inn. He went to stay with his married son across the river and there he died in 1883. It seemed I had a chance to start again - to be Annie Dowd Delaney, the Hotel Keeper again.

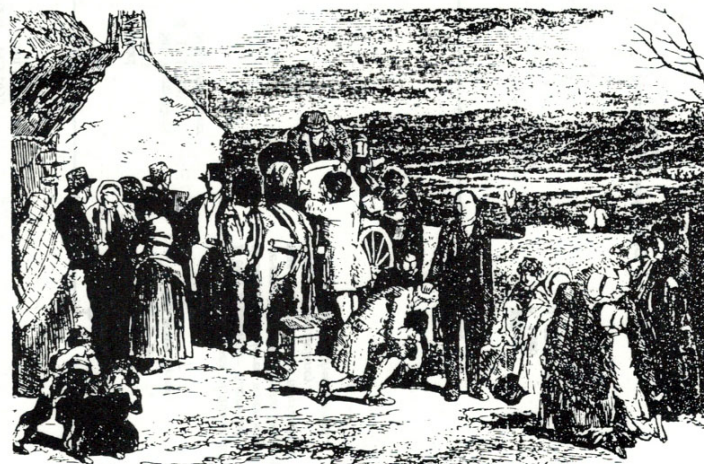
Brother Mick and his wife were long dead; Maggie and her Will also. There were nieces and nephews; cousins and in-laws and their children. But I was the last of the old village - and I was at peace. Until a visit from Mick's son William, who was a lawyer. Mick got his children a lot of schooling - but always thought William was a bad lot. He treated his mother very badly when Mick died. William visited me at the Inn - he had never been there before - to tell me that he had been with the Englishman when he died and that he was his legal representative. He informed me that the Englishman had died intestate and absolutely penniless. He told me that I would have to leave the Inn as debts had to be paid. I couldn't take it all in at the time of his visit, but as the weeks passed, I learned the whole story. The Englishman had sold my land, bit by bit, until there was nothing left. He had sold my land so that he could lead the life of a civic gentleman. When it was all gone, he died. Slowly, very slowly, I understood my situation. And slowly, very slowly, my anger mounted.

I went down to the river and remembered the brightness of the early days. I talked to my Tommy and loudly cursed the existence of all Englishmen. I went through the town and cursed the Englishman to anyone I could find. A policeman locked me up and brought me before a magistrate charged with unruly behaviour and having no lawful means of support. They put me in the Melbourne gaol for six months. They let me out and I went back to the river and the village and loudly cursed again. They locked me up for two months. They let me out and I went back to the river and the town and cursed again. One of the townsmen, who had known me for many years, had me charged with being disorderly and having no lawful means of support. The magistrate sentenced me to one year in gaol - for my own good. I was seventy-four years old and thrice betrayed.

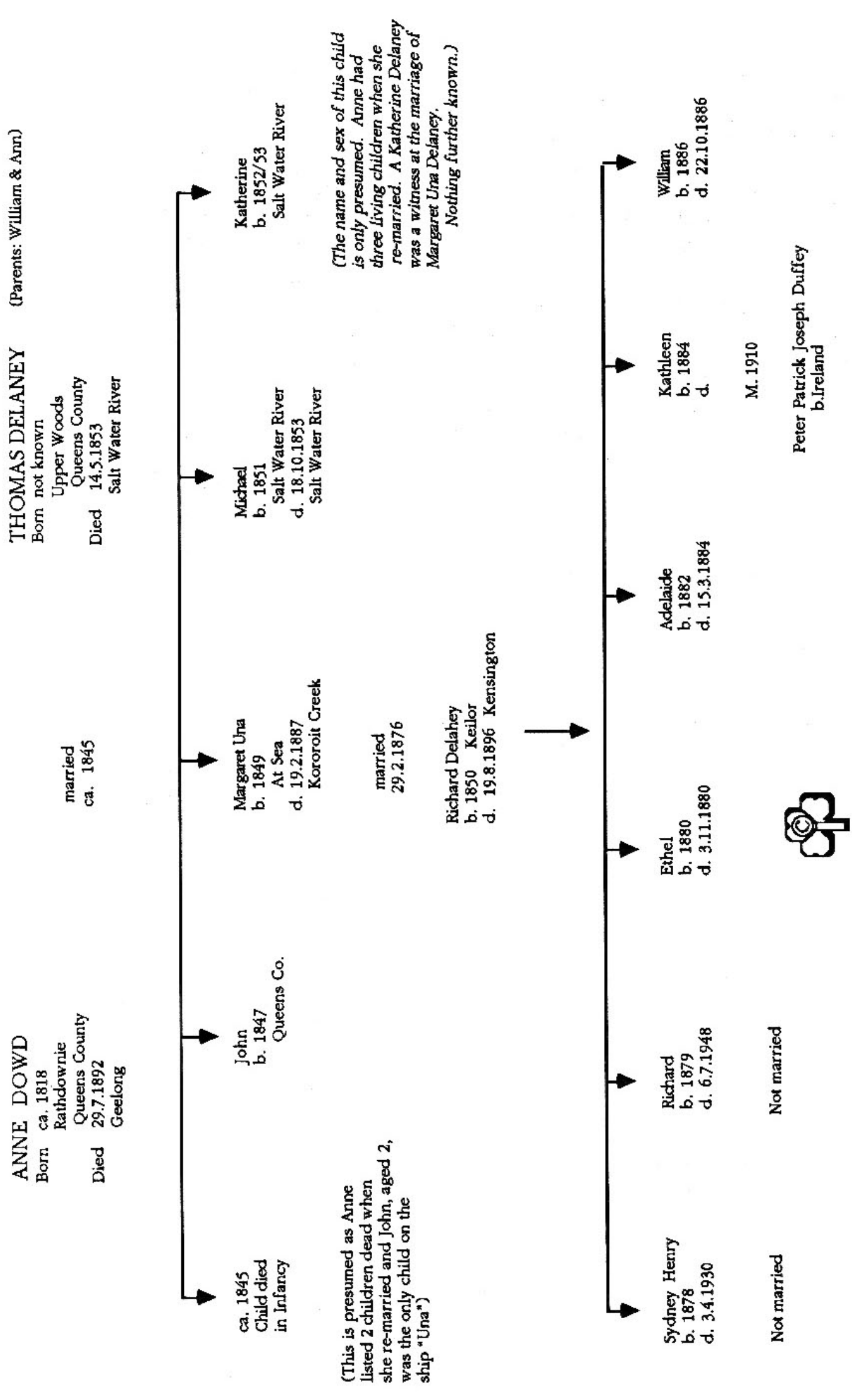
After a spell in Melbourne gaol I and a few other women were transferred to Geelong gaol. And so I set out on my last journey, in custody - going to a place I had never been to before. I knew it would be my last journey and there was a certain peacefulness about going. I would have my memories of my loved ones, of my river, of the far away land I again began to think of as home. I would not be buried in the Englishman's grave. I said all my good-byes on that short train journey and arrived at Geelong Gaol a person who no longer existed. The Governor, Michael James Cody- a relative of some sort - was good to me. He had me put to bed and I was kindly cared for. I could smile as once again I saw myself waving to Mick and Maggie going off on the dray down the old road and heard myself calling, "Don't forget to send for me.."

Anne Dowd died in Geelong Gaol 29.7.1892 of 'dysentery and debility' and was buried in an unmarked, communal prisoners' grave at Eastern Cemetery Geelong.

Anne Dowd died in Geelong Gaol, 29.7.1892 of 'dysentery and debility' and was buried in an unmarked, communal prisoners' grave at Eastern Cemetery Geelong.



IRISH IMMIGRANTS LEAVING HOME.
From 'Illustrated London News', 10 May 1851.



FAMILY TREE OF ANNE DOWD AND THOMAS DELANEY

ANNE DOWD

1849 - The sailing ship 'Una' sailed from Liverpool via Plymouth, leaving Plymouth on the 16th of July and arriving in Sydney on the 22nd of November.-

Passenger list included:

Ann Delany, aged 25, Dressmaker; born: Rat Downie, Queens County, Parents: Michael and Catherine Dowd; Father living at Rat Downie; R.C.; read and write; No relatives in the colony

Thomas Delany, aged 29, Farm labourer; born: Upperwoods, Queens county, Parents: William and Ann Delany; Mother living at Castledown; R.C.; read and write; No relatives in the colony

John Delany, aged 2, born: Rat Downie, Queens County,

Delany / female Born on the voyage.

(It is not known whether Thomas had relatives in the colony at any time, but Ann certainly did. Maybe having no relatives was a condition of Government sponsorship, which would explain why the Delaney family landed in Sydney instead of Melbourne - which was certainly their destination. If they couldn't admit to having relatives here, they probably had to land wherever the ship they were allotted to was going.)

1850 - The family probably travelled from Sydney to Melbourne, where Anne's sister Margaret Pickett and brother Michael Lynch were both well established on the Salt Water River.

1851 - Michael born at Salt Water River - probably about October

1852 - Delaneys working Lynch's punt across the Salt water River and the Punt Inn (called the Race Course Inn)

1853 - Thomas Delaney purchased 4 lots of Crown Land in the village of Footscray (Cowper Street) in January.

Thomas Delaney died on the 14th of May, Intestate, His age was given as 50 on the Victorian Indexes of deaths - which doesn't in any way match the 29 he was supposed to be when he emigrated. Fifty is probably right though, as ages were often changed on emigration to comply with the rules governing sponsored passengers.

On the 7th of June, Anne signed a contract with Michael Lynch to lease Lots 5 & 6, Section 15, in the Parish of Cut Paw Paw at £580 per year. This was an area of approx. 82 acres of grazing land and included the Punt and all the appurtenances belonging to the punt. The land is best known today as the Footscray gardens and the site of the old Angliss Meat works.

Michael Delaney, aged 2 years, died at salt water River on the 18th of October. Cause of death - bronchitis.



1853 - Probate granted to Anne Delaney on the 15th of November in the Supreme Court to administer the estate of Thomas Delaney. Affidavit sworn by Michael Lynch stated ... "his widow Anne Delaney and three children the only persons entitled in distribution to his personal estate and effects ..."

Another Delaney child must have been born during this year (or very late in 1852) as Anne had 3 children living and 2 dead when Probate was granted. It is presumed that one child died in Ireland before their departure, and Michael died a month before the court hearing. The third child is likely to have been a girl named Katherine, as a Katherine Delaney was one of the witnesses of Margaret Una Delaney's marriage in 1876.

Anne Delaney of the Salt water Punt purchased 75 acres of Crown Land being allotment F of Section 14 in the township of Footscray. She paid £1200 - for this land. This must have been a very dramatic year for Anne, but she seems to have remained calm and level headed after the deaths of her husband and son, and the birth of a new baby, doing what was necessary to assure a stable future for herself, John, Margaret Una and the new born child.

1854 - on the 9th of January, Anne purchased Lot 8 of section 4 in the Town of Footscray for £220-. This was a block on the corner of Bunbury and Whitehall Streets on which she built a two-storied, blue stone house which became the Junction Hotel. It would appear to be the oldest substantial building still standing in Footscray today. The building work must have been carried out very quickly, as Anne sold the block, together with all houses, to Robert Jones (later well-known Publican of the Junction Hotel) on the 4th of April.

On the 24th of June, Anne purchased, from brother Michael, the Lots 1, 2, and 10 of Section 2 in the Village of Footscray, which included the Ship Inn, for 1500 pounds - paid on the signing of the contract. On the 10th of August, Anne married the 25 year old Cuthbert Joseph Harrison, a carpenter, who, for the sum of ten shillings and for 'natural love and affection' became the owner of all the land and businesses Anne had put together. (Memorial signed at the Registrar General's office)

Cuthbert Joseph Harrison was baptized at Tanfield, county Durham, England, on the 10th of October, 1829. This would make him 11 or 12 years younger than Anne, who was probably born in 1818. Anne's age varies from certificate to certificate, but probably the age given on her death certificate is most likely to be correct - by that time she would have given up 'fiddling with her age'. His parents were Cuthbert and Jane Blaxton. He had a brother, John, who was baptized 13.6.1824, and who also came to Victoria, married and settled in Ballarat.

1855 - Edward Joseph Harrison born on the 13th of October at Salt Water River - father's occupation given as Inn-keeper.

1856 - Edward Joseph died on the 11th of April – the first burial in what became the Harrison family grave.

1857 - Joseph Harrison – stillborn

1858 - James Cuthbert Harrison born on 22nd of July.



1859 - Cuthbert Joseph Harrison elected to the first Footscray council. Resigned a few weeks later, having taken offence at being called a liar. (The 'Footscray Observer', Saturday, August 20, 1859)

1860 - Joseph Michael died at Footscray on the 3rd of February, aged 3 weeks (Birth not registered)

1862 - Stephen Frederick Harrison born. (Died 4.6.1891)

1864 - Albert Alexander Harrison born. (Died 24.3.1913) This was Anne's last child. She was 46 years old and had borne eleven children, six of whom were, presumably, still living. She had no doubt worked in one or the other of the hotels right through this period.

At some time during 1860s, the Rising Sun Hotel was built in Geelong Road. Various people were listed as licensees for both the Ship Inn and the Rising Sun in the early Licensing Records, with Cuthbert Joseph himself being listed in some years. He was listed in the Victoria Post Office Directory as being at the Rising Sun, Geelong Road, Footscray from the early 1860s to 1882, except for the years 1867 - 70 (after the fire) when he was at the Ship Inn.

1866 - The Rising Sun was totally destroyed by fire and the then Licensee, Alfred Thomas Jones, was charged with arson, convicted and sentenced to four years hard labour on the roads.

1873 - On the 20th of June, the original Lynch/Delaney land in Section 2, Footscray, together with the Ship Inn, was sold by Anne and Cuthbert, to Samuel Henderson. It was here that Henderson built the well-known 'Piggery', the remaining part of which today, fully restored, is the picturesque home of the Footscray Community Arts Centre on the banks of the Maribyrnong River. The materials of the demolished Ship Inn are in the keeping of the Footscray Historical Society and will, hopefully, be reconstructed one day to add another historic landmark to the River which, under the care of the Board of works, is beginning to look like a piece of history to be proud of.

1874 - Note in Licensing Records: 2nd July - Cuthbert Joseph Harrison's house (re-built after the fire) to be known as the Rising Sun.

1879 - On the 29th February, Margaret Una, the daughter Anne gave birth to on her journey to Australia, married Richard Delahey at St. Mark's church, Williamstown.

1883 - Cuthbert Joseph Harrison, aged 53 years, died on the 2nd of April at the home of his son, Stephen, Barnett Street, Kensington. cause of death: Pulmonary consumption - of 12 months duration.

It must have come as a great shock to Anne to find out, after his death, that Cuthbert Joseph had sold off the entire Geelong Road land holding. Registered Memorials show that he did this in 76 different dealings, sub-dividing and further sub-dividing blocks for small building allotments. Anne is not listed in the Land Indexes as having anything to do with these sales. The area is interesting to look at today - with its

very small frontages, its streets still bearing the names of the family - Ann, Cuthbert, Margaret, John, Alexander, Sydney, etc. A re-built Rising Sun is still there, but Harrisons Road was officially changed to Williamstown Road in 1941.

It is clear from ensuing events that Anne had to bear the brunt of Cuthbert's irresponsibility, even to having to suffer the overt hostility of her nephew, William Lynch - who was then a very wealthy man, thanks to the endeavours of his father Michael and to his being the Executor of Michael Lynch's will.

It is just as clear that Cuthbert quite deliberately married the much older than he, wealthy widow. What he did with all the money he so surreptitiously made is not recorded anywhere. As he appears to have been a popular and accepted gentleman in the town of Footscray, we can presume he wasn't a drunk. He doesn't appear in any Court Lists being charged with unpaid debts. The money he disposed of simply doesn't appear anywhere. The only conclusion we can reach is that Cuthbert Joseph was probably a compulsive gambler. He had easy access to the race course, and hotels were always covers for underground, illicit SP bookmakers.

It is something we will never know - we will know only what it did to Anne. Documentary evidence of the way she spent her last few years is more than adequate. And if we take her very early years in the colony, and her last years, I think the real Anne emerges loud and clear. Possibly, the event that triggered off Anne's final 'wild fling', was the death of her daughter, Margaret Una, on the 19th February, 1887. The life of Margaret Una cannot be fully dealt with here - she would need a book of her own. That she and her mother had a close relationship cannot be doubted. They had shared land dealings, and Margaret Una, too, was a Hotel Proprietor. Margaret Una is the only one of Anne's children to appear constantly within Anne's orbit. We have no idea what happened to her son, John Delaney, or the child, presumably Katherine, who was born after Tom Delaney died-(Except that a Catherine Delaney is listed, without any indication of her actual address, as paying rates in Footscray on unimproved land in Cowper/Whitehall Streets in the early 1880s.) Margaret Una's untimely death could have easily fuelled the flames of Anne's anger.

Anne could not have been a drinker, as there was never a charge against her of being drunk and disorderly - charges which normally went together. Also, she didn't indulge in hysterics or maudlin self pity, or she would have been trotted off to Kew Asylum or Yarra Bend before she knew what had happened to her. While being a 'nuisance', she must have remained remarkably 'sane' - or the ultimate sentence she copped would not have been necessary. I believe she was too proud to escape into 'insanity' of an acceptable form of senility. Too proud to beg for charity from friends or relations who had probably always known what was going on. She was far too proud to play the humble 'little woman', for the sanctimonious villages who were so quick to judge her. Surely only pride and integrity would drive a woman to be gaoled not one, but three times - and to chose death in prison in preference to compromising her beliefs and ideals. After all, isn't that a very Irish trait!

WE WANT ANNE RESTORED TO HER RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF FOOTSCRAY.



184— Thomas Delaney late of the Race Course— Administration granted
Jm. Salt Water River in the Colony of
Victoria— deceased. Victoria— deceased—
the nineteenth day of
November A.D. 1853 to
Anne (D) Delaney of the

Race Course, Jm. Salt Water River, Widow of deceased—
dated the nineteenth day of November A.D. 1853—
Goods sworn not to exceed £. 700—
A. J. Murphy— Proctor—

PROBATE GRANTED TO ANNE ON 17.11.1853

In the Supreme Court of
the Colony of Victoria

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction

In the goods of Thomas Delaney late
of the Race Course Inn Salt Water River
near the City of Melbourne in the
Colony of Victoria.

Appeared personally Anne Delaney of the Race Course Inn Salt
Water River near the City of Melbourne in the Colony of
Victoria and made oath that Thomas Delaney late of
the said Race Course Inn Salt Water River deceased
died without a Will as she this Deponent believes and
she swears that she will well and truly administer
the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased so far
as his goods chattels and credits will thereto extend and
the law charge this Deponent, and that she will make
a true and perfect Inventory of all the said goods-
chattels and credits and exhibit the same into the
Registry of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria at
the time assigned her by the said Court, and render a just
and true account thereof when lawfully required and
that she believes the goods chattels and credits of the said
deceased do not exceed the value of seven hundred
pounds

On the fifteenth day of November
One thousand eight hundred and fifty
three the said Anne Delaney was duly
sworn to the truth of this Affidavit
Before me Wm. H. P. M. M.

An Anne Delaney

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court
of the Colony of Victoria for taking Affidavits

In the Supreme Court
of the Colony of Victoria }

Eccelesiastical Jurisdiction

In the Goods of Thomas Delaney late
of the Race Course Inn Salt water river
near the City of Melbourne in the Colony
of Victoria

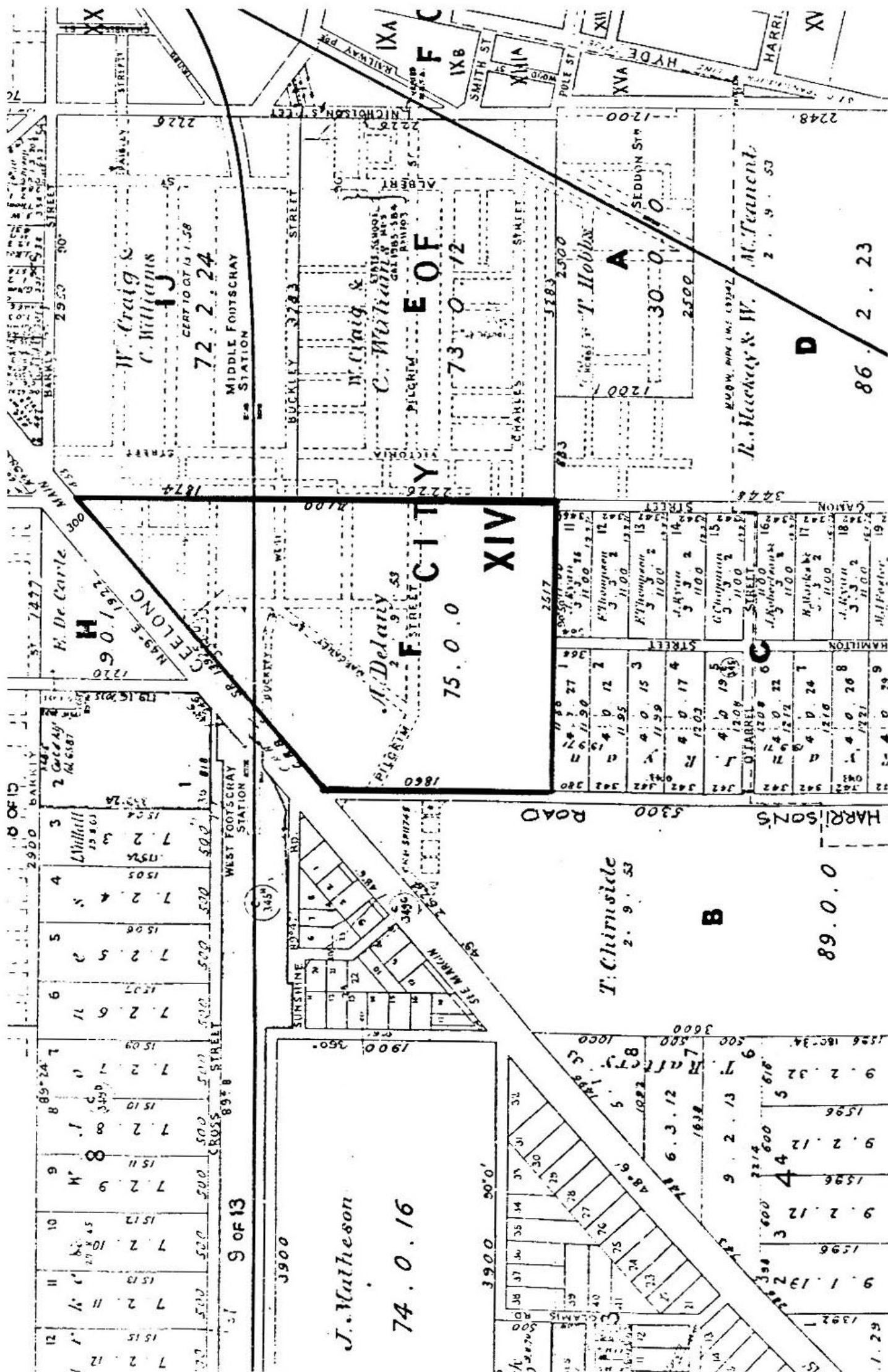
Appeared personally Michael Lynch —
of Hawthorne in the County of Bourke in the Colony of
Victoria and made Oath that Thomas Delaney late
of the Race Course Inn Salt water river near
the City of Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria
deceased this life on or about the fourteenth day
of May last Intestate leaving behind him Anne
Delaney his widow and three children the only
persons entitled in distribution to his personal estate
and effects And he further made Oath that the
said Anne Delaney is the lawful widow of the said
deceased and that the said deceased had whilst living
and at the time of his death goods chattels and credits within
the Colony of Victoria

On the fifteenth — day of
November One thousand eight-
hundred and fifty three Michael
Lynch — was duly sworn to the
truth of this Affidavit at Melbourne
in the Colony of Victoria

Michael Lynch

John: F. Potter

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of
the Colony of Victoria for taking affidavits



MAP SHOWING ANNE'S LAND HOLDING IN GEELONG ROAD

VICTORIA.

LAND PURCHASE.

5366
GRANTEE Ann Delany
DATE 2nd December 1853
COUNTY Bonnet
A. 75 R. _____ P. _____

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the
Faith, and so forth:—

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

Whereas in conformity with the Laws now in force for the Sale of Crown Lands in our Colony of VICTORIA,
and Our Royal Instructions under Our Signet and Sign Manual, issued in pursuance thereof,

Ann Delany of Salt Water Point
has become the Purchaser of the Land hereinafter described for the Sum of

One thousand two hundred pounds
Sterling; Now Know Ye, THAT for and in consideration of the said Sum for and on Our behalf, well and truly paid
into the Colonial Treasury of Our said Colony, before these Presents are issued, And in further consideration of the
Quit-Rent hereinafter reserved, WE HAVE GRANTED and for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, DO HEREBY GRANT unto the
said

Ann Delany
her Heirs and Assigns, Subject to the several and
respective Reservations hereinafter mentioned, ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Land in our said Colony containing by
Admeasurement seventy five Acres

situated in the County of Bonnet Parish of East-paw-paw allotment be the same more or less,

of section fourteen. Bounded on the north West by the Geelong-
Road bearing South forty nine degrees West thirty three chains
sixty links on the West by a Road one chain wide bearing
South sixteen chains, sixty links, on the South by allotment
C bearing east twenty five chains, seventeen links, and
on the East by allotments E and J bearing north
forty one chains. Being the Land sold as Lot-

No 42 in pursuance of the Proclamations of
the twenty third day of July One thousand eight
hundred and fifty three

with all the Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging; To HOLD unto the said

Ann Delany
her Heirs and Assigns
for ever, YIELDING and Paying therefore Yearly unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Quit-Rent of One Peppercorn
for ever if demanded; PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, AND WE DO HEREBY RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors,
all such parts and so much of the said Land as may hereafter be required for making Public Ways, Canals, or Railroads,
in, over, and through the same, to be set out by Our LIUTENANT GOVERNOR for the time being of Our said Colony, or
some Person by Him authorised in that respect; AND ALSO, all Sand, Clay, Stone, Gravel, and Indigenous Timber, and
all other Materials, the natural produce of the said Land, which may be required at any time or times hereafter for the
construction and repair of any Public Ways, Bridges, Canals, and Railroads, or any Fences, Embankments, Dams, Sewers,
or Drains, necessary for the same, together with the right of taking and removing all such Materials; AND WE DO
HEREBY FURTHER RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the right of full and free ingress, egress, and regress
into, out of, and upon the said Land, for the several purposes aforesaid; In Testimony whereof, We have caused this
Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of our said Colony.

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved CHARLES JOSEPH LA TROBE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of
Our said Colony and its Dependencies, at Melbourne, VICTORIA, aforesaid, this second
day of December in the seventeenth Year of Our Reign,
And in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and fifty three

L.S. (Signed)

C. J. La Trobe

ENTERED on Record by me in the Register of Land Purchases, No. 10 page 152 this
second day of December One thousand eight hundred and fifty three

John Foster COLONIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

LAND PURCHASE CERTIFICATE FOR GEELONG ROAD LAND

VICTORIA.

TOWN LOT.

GRANTEE *Anne Delaney*

DATE *9th January 1854*

A. *Two* R. *Two* P.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

6689

Whereas in conformity with the Laws now in force for the Sale of Crown Lands in our Colony of VICTORIA, and Our Royal Instructions under Our Signet and Sign Manual, issued in pursuance thereof,

Anne Delaney of Salt Water Point.
has become the Purchaser of the Allotment or Parcel of Land hereinafter described for the Sum of *Two*
hundred and twenty pounds.

Sterling; Now Know Ye, THAT for and in consideration of the said Sum for and on Our behalf, well and truly paid into the Colonial Treasury of Our said Colony, before these Presents are issued, And in further consideration of the Quit-Rent hereinafter reserved, WE HAVE GRANTED and for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, DO HEREBY GRANT unto the said

Anne Delaney her Heirs and Assigns, Subject to the several and respective Reservations hereinafter mentioned, ALL THAT Allotment or Parcel of Land in our said Colony containing by Admeasurement *Two rods,*

situated in the County of *Bourke* Parish of *Cut-paw-paw* be the same more or less, being Allotment No. *(6)*

Eight of section 34 Town of Footscray bounded on the East by Whitehall Street bearing north twelve degrees East two chains on the North by Bunbury Street bearing North seventy eight degrees West two chains fifty links on the West by a lotment nine bearing South twelve degrees West two chains and on the South by part of allotment seven bearing South seventy eight degrees East two chains fifty links being the land sold as Lot No 50 in pursuance of the proclamation of the fifth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

with all the Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging; To Hold unto the said

Anne Delaney.

her Heirs and Assigns

for ever, YIELDING and Paying therefore Yearly unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Quit-Rent of One Peppercorn for ever if demanded; PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, AND WE DO HEREBY RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all Mines of Coal; AND WE DO ALSO RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and to the Lieutenant Governor for the time being of our said Colony, by such Person or Persons as shall be by Them or Him authorised in that behalf, full power to make and conduct through the said Land all Common or Public Drains and Sewers which may be deemed expedient; In Testimony whereof, We have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of Our said Colony.

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved CHARLES JOSEPH LA TROBE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Colony and its Dependencies, at Melbourne, VICTORIA, aforesaid, this *ninth* day of *January* in the *Seventeenth* Year of Our Reign, And in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty *four*

L.S. (Signed)

Chas. J. La Trobe

ENTERED on Record by me in the Register of Town purchases, No. *19* Page *55* this

Twenty third day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and fifty *four*

John Foster
COLONIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.



Road Engineer's Office
Gisborne April 10th 1855.

Sir

With reference to the annexed application from Messrs McKenna and Berrigan for a licence to work a second Punt on the Saltwater River near the present Delany's punt I do myself the honor to report for your information as follows.

The present Lessee of the Punt is having a new one built 66 feet long and 24 feet wide to replace the one which he has lately had repaired.

This new Punt is to be launched on the 20th instant and when completed will be sufficient in size and strength to take all the traffic on that line of Road.

Should however there be at any time more than the ordinary run of drays carts &c. Mr Harrison the Lessee intends working the present old Punt along side the new one to take the smaller and lighter vehicles while the

The Inspector General of Roads

IN THE NEXT FIVE PAGES, WE HAVE PUBLISHED AN APPLICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND PUNT ON THE SALT WATER RIVER. THE APPLICATION WAS MADE BY FRANCIS MCKENNA AND PATRICK BERRIGAN AND SUPPORTED BY A PETITION FROM SOME OF THE TOWNS-PEOPLE. WE CONSIDER THESE DOCUMENTS TO BE OF GENERAL INTEREST AS THEY INCLUDE THE SIGNATURES OF SO MANY OF THE 1855 POPULATION OF FOOTSCRAY. WE ALSO FIND IN THE LETTER OF F. RUTLAND, ROAD ENGINEER OFFICER OF GISBORNE, A VERY CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF THE PUNT AND HOW IT WAS OPERATED.

the larger Pont would be employed in taking
the heavy bullock teams. -

With reference to the representations made by
the Memorialists that great inconvenience
is caused by the old Pont not being able to
take more than one team at the time. I beg
to remark that very often even with a crush
larger and it would be dangerous to take two
heavy drays at once with ten or twelve bullocks
to each dray, as these animals are sometimes
very unmanageable and the weight of two
heavy laden drays at one end of the Pont might
sink it more than was desirable. -

The present Levee is quite competent to
work the Ferry and the new Pont (nearly
completed) I inspected last week appears in
every respect to be well built. The Owner will
submit the plan of it for your approval. -

As Messrs McKenna and Benigan are
requesting this license as a private speculation
it might be an accommodation to the Public
to let them have one as well as Mr. Harrison

I have &c

Sigs, J. Rutland
Road Engineer

557
323

19 March 1855

McKenna & Berrigan Jt.
apply for a punt license
To the Chief Commissioner
of Crown Lands

2 Bank Place
Collins Street West,

Sir,

We beg to apply for a License
for a punt on the Salt Water River
to communicate with the Geelong
and Melbourne Road near the
punt already established called
Melancip's but which does not connect
the said Road as laid out by the
Government Surveyors.

That there is great complaint
made by the Carriers and Settlers
in that District on account of the
insufficiency in size and strength
of the Old punt for the great and
increasing traffic on the aforesaid
Road and we propose to place a
large punt of the size of 75 feet long
by 2 1/2 feet wide so as to connect the
Geelong and Melbourne Road as laid
out by the said Government Surveyors
and that further reasons are shown
in the Memorial herewith enclosed
as to the desirability of having a
New punt established

We are, Sir,

Your Obedt Servants
Francis McKenna
John Berrigan

Recd
23/1/55

Is the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands

Memorial of the undersigned Landholders, Settlers and Carriers residing in the vicinity of the Geelong and Melbourne Road in support of the application of Francis M^r Kennally Patrick Berigen for a license for a punt on the Salt Water River to communicate with the Geelong and Melbourne Roads on each side of that River.

Sheweth,

That the punt already established near the Geelong and Melbourne Road is and has been for a long time past in a bad state of repair and totally insufficient both in strength and size for the great and increasing traffic on that Road.

That on account of the great increase in the traffic on the said Road and the smothering of the punt already established there is very often great delay in crossing the River, there may often being twelve or fifteen bullock

for the New Punt and believe them capable of conducting and carrying same in an efficient manner, and Punt for which application is now being made. whereas the old one is entirely insufficient. Memorials are of that such New Punt will be of very advantage to the Carriers and other the Melbourne Geelong and Ballarat.

Thomas M^r Mahon for me

James Walsh Carrier

Peter Carroll
Farmer

George Moulder for

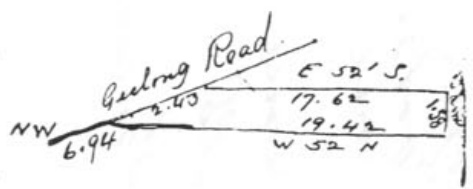
Samuel Robson

Wm L. Stone Farmer

George J. O'Sullivan

John Doyle Farmer

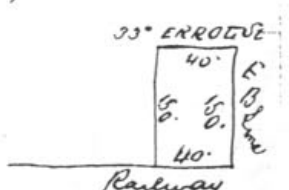
84.287 3 Aug¹ 59 } Convey^e Cutbert J Harrison¹ & St Home²
 16 Sep² 59 } C. H. Ligan
 C. H. Parley
 £603.7.6 p^r H
 to C. H.



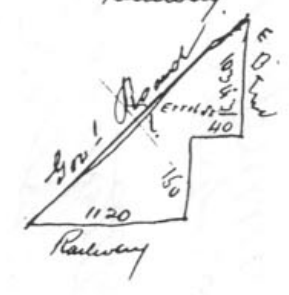
143.309 - Sep² 64 } Lease for 3 years
 28 Sep² 64 } with option of renewal for 2 years
 L. Harrison¹ John Brown²
 Ann Harrison¹ Quinn & Brown²
 Rental £130.
 to C. H.

Land improved -
 Reserving thereout
 Land off north
 of Railway.

145.834 31 Dec^r 64 } Convey^e Ann Harrison¹ Michael Hughes³
 6 Jan^y 65 } C. J. Harrison²
 £9 p^r H
 to A. H.
 C. J. H.
 Convey p^r N side of Railway with E B L - with right of way over Errolle

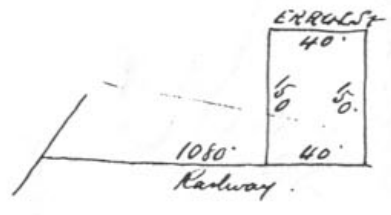


145.835 6 Jan^y 65 } Convey^e Ann Harrison¹ Stephen Stephens³
 6 Jan^y 65 } C. J. Harrison²
 premises
 to C. H.
 C. J. H.



~~Saving & except 9 thereout & Road to~~

145.836 6 Jan^y 65 } Convey^e C. J. Harrison¹ Sarah Drumton²
 6 Jan^y 65 }
 £10 p^r H
 C. H.
 145.159



159.932 8 May 66 } Convey^e C. J. Harrison¹ Ann Wolfenden²
 10 May 66 }
 £60 lent H
 to C. H.

The same as
 145.835 -

Saw 9 thereout - a copy of my printed to Hughes also was thereout -
 lots 1.2.3.4.27 + 28 of Block 1.

207-351. 5 Apr² 70 } Release. William Wolfenden¹ C. J. Harrison²
 14 Jan^y 71 } Robt McFarlane³
 £60 lent by W.
 to W. H.

Same as 159
 932. Saving & except
 thereout all land already
 sold by W. under power of
 Sale in Trust & which is
 lands from lot 16 of Block 1 -
 lot 27 B2 - & lots 1.2.3.4.5.6
 of Block 3 + lots 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8 of Block 4.

162.888. 17 Aug¹ 66 } Convey^e C. J. Harrison¹ John Delahunty²
 17 Aug¹ 66 }
 £16 p^r H
 C. H.



In the Supreme Court)
OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE ESTATE OF *Cuthbert Joseph Harrison*
late of *Kensington*
in the Colony of Victoria *Gentleman* deceased Intestate.

I Ann Harrison
of *Footscray* in the Colony of Victoria
widow make oath and say—

1. That the said deceased died on the *Second* day of *April*
One thousand eight hundred and *eighty three* Intestate.

not 2. That the said deceased left real estate in the Colony of Victoria of the value of *Three*
not *hundred and fifty pounds* and ^{*no*} personal property in the said
not Colony ~~of the value of~~
~~making together the sum of~~

3. That the said deceased left ~~him~~ surviving *me the said Ann Harrison his*
widow Stephen Frederick Harrison aged twenty one years
Albert Alexander Harrison aged nineteen years and
James Cuthbert Harrison aged twenty five years, the
children of the said deceased.
who are ~~his~~ only surviving next of kin entitled by law to share in ~~his~~ property.

4. That I am seeking to obtain administration of the Estate of the above-named deceased as ~~his~~
Administratrix and that I am ~~his~~ *widow*

5. That *I* have made careful enquiry and search but am unable to find any will of the
said deceased.

6. That if *I* obtain administration *I* will well and truly collect and administer according to
law to the best of *my* knowledge and ability the property lands and hereditaments goods chattels
and credits of the said deceased at the time of ~~his~~ death which at any time after shall come to
the power or control hands or possession of *me* as ~~his~~ administrat^{rix} or of any other person or
persons for *me* that *I* will make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory of all and
singular the property lands and hereditaments goods chattels and credits of the said deceased which
shall have come to the hands possession or knowledge of *me* or to the hands or possession of any
other person or persons for *me* and the same so made will sign with *my* proper handwriting
and will exhibit and deposit or cause to be exhibited and deposited the same inventory in the office

of the Master-in-Equity within three calendar months next ensuing the order granting administration and further that *I* will make or cause to be made a true and just account of the administration of the estate which *I* have undertaken as to *my* receipts and disbursements and as to what portion is retained by *me* and what portion remains uncollected and the same so made will sign with *my* proper handwriting and will exhibit and deposit or cause to be exhibited and deposited the same account in the said office of the Master-in-Equity within fifteen calendar months next ensuing the order granting administration.

SWORN at *Melbourne* — in the Colony
of Victoria this *seventeenth* day
of *May* — — — — — One thousand
eight hundred and eighty *three*.

Before me

Anna Hanson

John F. F. F. F.

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

In the Supreme Court }
OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

IN ITS PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE ESTATE OF *Leithbut Joseph Harrison*
late of *Kennington* in the Colony of
Victoria *Gentleman* deceased Intestate.

I *John Henry Pickett*
of *Hochoray* in the Colony
of Victoria *Gentleman* make oath and say—

1. That I am worth property in the Colony of Victoria of the value of *Three hundred and fifty Pounds.*
over and above what will pay all my just debts and liabilities.

2. That my said property consists of *Freehold property in the City of Melbourne*

3. That I am not surety in any other matter.

SWORN at *Melbourne* in the Colony
of Victoria this *seventeenth* day
of *May* One thousand
eight hundred and eighty *three*

Before me

John Henry Pickett
John Pickett

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

5366

88/11458

Market Square
Melb 11 July 1883.

Sir,

Re Harrison Decd.

We deem it our duty to place before you the following statement.

Our Mr Lynch was present at the deathbed of the late Gentleman Joseph Harrison, who died a month or so ago intestate and penniless, and was then informed by him that the whole of his property, namely that part of allot 7 Sec 1st East Par. Pw. lying on the North of the Geelong Railway line, had been sold by him to various purchasers, all of whom had paid the full amount of purchase money, but many of them poor and ignorant people had notwithstanding repeated warnings, neglected to obtain conveyances.

Since Mr Harrison's death we have been informed by his widow's (Mrs Anne Harrison) sole that it is her intention to apply under the Stat for a title to all the land appearing by the registry to be unoccupied. We therefore desire to point out that a grievous wrong, or at the least great expense would be inflicted upon many innocent and poor people if the intended Appl. should be successful.

As much of the land is unoccupied the Applicant may be unable to give the names of contiguous owners, &c and so the property might be brought under the Stat, and the real owner get no notice of the fact until confronted with a C of T in another name.

We are Sir

Yours obedtly

Lynch & McDonald

The Regt of Titles
Melb

11.07.1883

LETTER DATED 11.7.1883 FROM LYNCH & MCDONALD, SOLICITORS ACCUSING ANNE OF ATTEMPTING TO CLAIM TITLE TO LAND ALREADY SOLD BY HER DECEASED HUSBAND.

No. 5763 Name *Harrison Ann*
Annie Harrison

Height ...	5ft 3 1/2	Sentence.	Six Twelve months Months Impr.				
Weight ...							
Complexion ...	Fresh						
Hair ...	Grey						
Eyes ...	Blue						
Nose ...		Date of Conviction.	9-12-89 25.2.92				
Mouth ...							
Chin ...							
Eyebrows ...		Offence.	Idle and Vagrancy Disorderly				
Visage ...							
Forehead ...							
Date of Birth ...	1820						
Native Place ...	Ireland	Where and before whom tried.	Melbourne Footscray Petty Sess. Petty Sess. Chairman Chairman of Bench. of Bench				
Trade ...	Hotel Keeper						
Religion ...	R. Cath.						
Read or Write ...	Both						
Particular Remarks.							
Previous History.		Per "Una Sydney" 1850 free					

At what Station.	When received.	Offences, Sentences, &c.	Visit Just M.
Melbourne Gaol	9-12-89	7.6.90 To freedom by time	
Melbourne Gaol	25.2.92		
Geelong Gaol	27-5-92	29 th July 1892 Died in Gaol	

FROM THE INDEX OF FEMALE PRISONERS

Anne also received a 2 months sentence in the Footscray Court of Petty Sessions on the 9th October, 1890. A charge of ..'being an idle and disorderly person having no visible lawful means of support on the 8th October'.. was brought by Constable Patrick J.Dillon. For some unknown reason this does not show in the general index, and the original court record cannot be copied. The third charge, exactly the same as above, was brought before the court by William H.Hargreaves, a private citizen of Footscray.

29th 935
July 1892

PROCEEDINGS of INQUEST
held upon the body of
Ann Harrison
Geelong Gaol

Received at the Crown Law Offices,

1st August 1892

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

VICTORIA,
Southern BAILIWICK,
 To wit.

A MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY on behalf of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen,
 taken at *Geelong Gaol* — in the *Southern*
 Bailiwick of Victoria, this *Twenty ninth* day of *July*
 in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-*two* before
 the undersigned *Peter Smyth* — Esquire, one of
 Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Bailiwick, upon view of
 the body of *Ann Harrison* —
 then and there lying dead.

Having duly inquired when, where, how, and by what means the said
Ann Harrison — came by her
 death, I say that the said *Ann Harrison* —
 died at *Geelong Gaol* — in the said
 Bailiwick on the *Twenty ninth* day of *July* — 1892
 from *Dysentery and Debility*

As witness my hand this *Twenty ninth*
 day of *July* — 1892.

Peter Smyth J.

Geelong Gaol
29th July 1892

Michael James Cody Governor of the Geelong
Gaol being sworn saith:--

Female prisoner Ann Harrison
was received into this Gaol on the 27th May 1892
from Melbourne Gaol, as an invalid, under
sentence of Twelve months Imprisonment, for
Fornication.

She was not employed at any kind of
labor, but allowed to remain in the airing yard
during the day when her health permitted, and
at night was confined with other female invalids
in the Hospital ward.

For the last three weeks she was unable
to leave her bed and has been continuously under
medical treatment since the date of admission
to this Gaol.

She received every care and attention and
died on the 29th July 1892.

M. J. Cody
Gov. Geelong Gaol

Peter Smith J.P.

Witness and sworn
before me at Geelong
the 29th July 1892.

Geelong ^{29th} July 1892

I, Patrick Alfred Croker, a legally qualified medical practitioner residing in Geelong, being sworn do hereby certify:-

Female prisoner Ann Harrison, was received into this Gaol on the 29th May 1892, from Melbourne Gaol, suffering from Old Age, Debility, and Paralysis, she was continuously under medical treatment in the Hospital Ward of the female prison where she received every care and attention.

On the 22nd instant she had an attack of Dysentery from which she did not recover, but sank gradually and died on the 29th July 1892.

The Cause of death was Dysentery and Debility.

J. W. M. M. M.
Medical Officer

Taken and sworn
before me at Geelong
the 29th July 1892 }

Peter Smith J.P.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD- 23.11.1849

SHIPPING NEWS

The Una has made a long passage of 126 days from Plymouth. She brings, besides other passengers, 318 government immigrants, consisting of 50 married couples, 63 single men, 69 single women, 37 boys and 39 girls, from one to fourteen years of age, and ten infants. Only two deaths have occurred during the voyage, and from their appearance we should say those on board will prove an acquisition to the colony. Captain Cauzer states that he spoke the barque Leander on the 29th September, in lat.31° S., long. 24° W from London the 22nd July, bound for this port.

THE AGE

April 9, 1881

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DEATHS

DOWD,- On the 8th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr.C.J.Harrison, Victoria-cottage, Bunbury-street, Footscray, Mr.Michael Dowd, aged 99 years and seven months. R.I.P.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

THE AGE

April 9, 1881

FUNERAL NOTICES

The Friends of Mr.C.J.Harrison are respectfully invited to follow the remains of his late father-in-law, Mr. Michael Dowd, to the place of interment, Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral will move from his residence, Victoria-cottage, Bunbury-street, Footscray, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

JOHN DALEY, undertaker, Latrobe and Spring streets, Melbourne

THE ADVERTISER, 27. 2. 1892

FOOTSCRAY POLICE COURT

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

(Before Mr. D. Mitchell, J.P.)

Ann Harrison, who was found sleeping on the reserve near the Roman Catholic Church, at 1.30. a.m., was charged with having no proper means of subsistence. The old woman is well known here, and it is said at one time to have been possessed of considerable means, but of late years she has been leading a vagrant life, and making herself a nuisance to many townspeople. The chairman thought it would be a charity to send her to gaol for 12 months. This was done.

ARGUS 4th September, 1866

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the new Rising Sun Hotel, Geelong Road Footscray, owned and occupied by Mr. Alfred Thomas Jones, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately made, and the inmates had just time to escape the flames which spread with great rapidity. The Hotel, which was built of wood, was burned to the ground within half an hour of the time the fire was discovered so that there was no opportunity afforded of saving any of the stock or furniture. It is somewhat remarkable that a stable and a store were observed to be on fire at the same time, leading to the supposition that it was the work of an incendiary. Through the strenuous efforts, however, of the people in the neighbourhood, several tons of flour were saved from the store. As it is believed that the buildings were set fire to, an inquiry will be held today. We learn that the premises were insured in the Alliance Office in the sum of £300 or upwards.

ARGUS 6th September 1866

Footscray Court - At this court on Wednesday, Patrick Conolly obtained an order against Michael Conolly for £2.0.0, money lent, and in consequence of the non-appearance of the defendant, 7/5 costs were ordered.

Robert Stanlake summonsed William Hardley for the recovery of 11/6, which was reduced to 1/6 with costs.

Humphrey Berry was ordered to pay Martha Davis £3 for rent by weekly instalments, or, in default, a warrant would be issued to send the defendant to gaol for 1 month.

Mr. Atkins applied for the transfer of the licence of the New Rising Sun Hotel, Geelong Road, from Alfred Thomas Jones to (Before Mr. D. Mitchell, J.P.) Thomas Comry, but as the police proved that the hotel had been recently destroyed by fire, his worship refused the application, which was withdrawn.

Mr. Robert Francis, the Mayor of Footscray, complained to the bench against Mr. A.T. Jones for using indecent and insulting language to him on the previous day, for which a summons was ordered to be issued. Mr. Call promised to issue a warrant in the event of the defendant's annoying Mr. Francis in the meantime, and to hear the case at Williamstown.

ANN DOWD DELANEY

Born ca. 1818
Rathdownie
Queens County
Died 29.7.1892
Geelong Gaol
Victoria

Married 10.8.1854
St.Francis' Church
Melbourne

CUTHBERT JOSEPH HARRISON

bapt. 10.10.1829
Co. Durham, Eng.
died 2.4.1883
Barnett Street
Kensington



Edward Joseph
b. 13.10.1855
d. 11. 4.1856

Joseph
1857
Still-born

James Cuthbert
b. 22. 7.1858
d.

Michael Joseph
b. Jan. 1861
d. 4. 2.1861

Stephen Frederick
b. 1862
b. 4. 6.1891

Albert Alexander
b. 1864
d. 25. 3.1913

married
1881

Sarah Ann Gomm
b. Dec. 1853

Dora
b. 1881

(In 1890 & 1895 two births were
registered under 'Harrison'. Mother
was Sarah Ann Gomm, no father given)

Dora Harrison married 31.7.1912
to Morrison Henry Ireland

(On the Marriage Certificate, Dora stated
that her father was James Cuthbert
Harrison, Accountant, deceased. No record
of this death in Victorian records)

married
1889

Bedelia Kemp
b. 1856. Geelong
d. 24.7.1934

Gertrude Margaret
b. 1890

Stephen Leo
b. 1892

(All that is known of these
two children is that at
least one lived until after
1968 when a stone for
Stephen & Bedelia was put
on the Harrison grave)

married
1890

Margaret Sweeney
b. 1862. Carlton
d.

Cuthbert Joseph
b. 1892

Albert Matthew
b. 1894
d. 1894

William Leslie
b. 1897

Frederick Leo
b. 1899



FAMILY TREE OF ANNE DOWD DELANEY AND CUTHBERT JOSEPH HARRISON

CERTIFICATE HEADINGS	ANNE HARRISON	MARGARET UNA DELAHEY	MARGARET PICKETT
When and Where Died	29th. July 1892 Female Gaol, Geelong	19th February 1887 Kororoit Creek, Braybrook	1st May 1875 Footscray
Name, Surname, Sex & Age	Ann Harrison Female 74 years	Margaret Una Delahey Fem. 37yrs	Margaret Pickett Female 55 years
Cause of Death / Duration Med.Attendant / Last seen on	Dysentry & Debility - Verdict at Inquest held 29.7.1892	Phthisis (Exhaustion) 18 months Dr. S.T.Fishbourne 27.12. 1886	Morbis Cordis Congestion of liver Dr. Morton 1.5.1875
Name of Father/Rank Name of Mother/Rank Informant	Not known Not known T.Devereux	Thomas Delaney Publican Ann Harrison, (Delaney, MN Dowd) R.Delahey	Michael O'Dowd Gentleman Catherine Bowes Joseph Henry Pickett
Relationship Address	Present at Inquiry at Geelong	Husband Kororoit Creek	Son Moreland Street Footscray
Registrar Date Where Registered	Thos. N. Couves 30.7.1892 Geelong	William Pullar 19th February 1887 Maidstone	John C.C.Schild 3rd May 1875 Foots Cray
When & where Buried Undertaker Minister of Religion Witnesses of Burial	31.7.1892, East.Cemetary, Geelong W.H. Bennett ----- J.Miles, McNamara	20.2.1887 Melbourne William Yates ----- Michael O'Connor, I.Purves	4.5.1875 Melbourne J.Daley ----- M.Brennan H.Holden
Where Born How long in Australian Colonies - which	Ireland 42 yrs. in Victoria	At Sea 37 yrs. in Victoria	Queens County, Ireland 35 yrs. in Victoria
Where married Age at Marriage To whom Married Names and ages of issue in order of birth	No Information No Information	Williamstown 26 years Richard Delahey Sydney, 8; Richard, 7; Ethel, dead; Adelaide, dead; Kathleen, 2; William, dead. Francis, dead; Elizabeth Mary, 21;	Melbourne 20 years William Pickett William Michael, 33; James, dead; Catherine Mary, 31; Margaret, dead; Joseph Henry, 27; Mary Ann, 25 John Henry Joseph, 19.

INFORMATION FROM THE DEATH CERTIFICATES OF ANNE DOWD, MARGARET UNA DELANEY
AND MARGARET DOWD

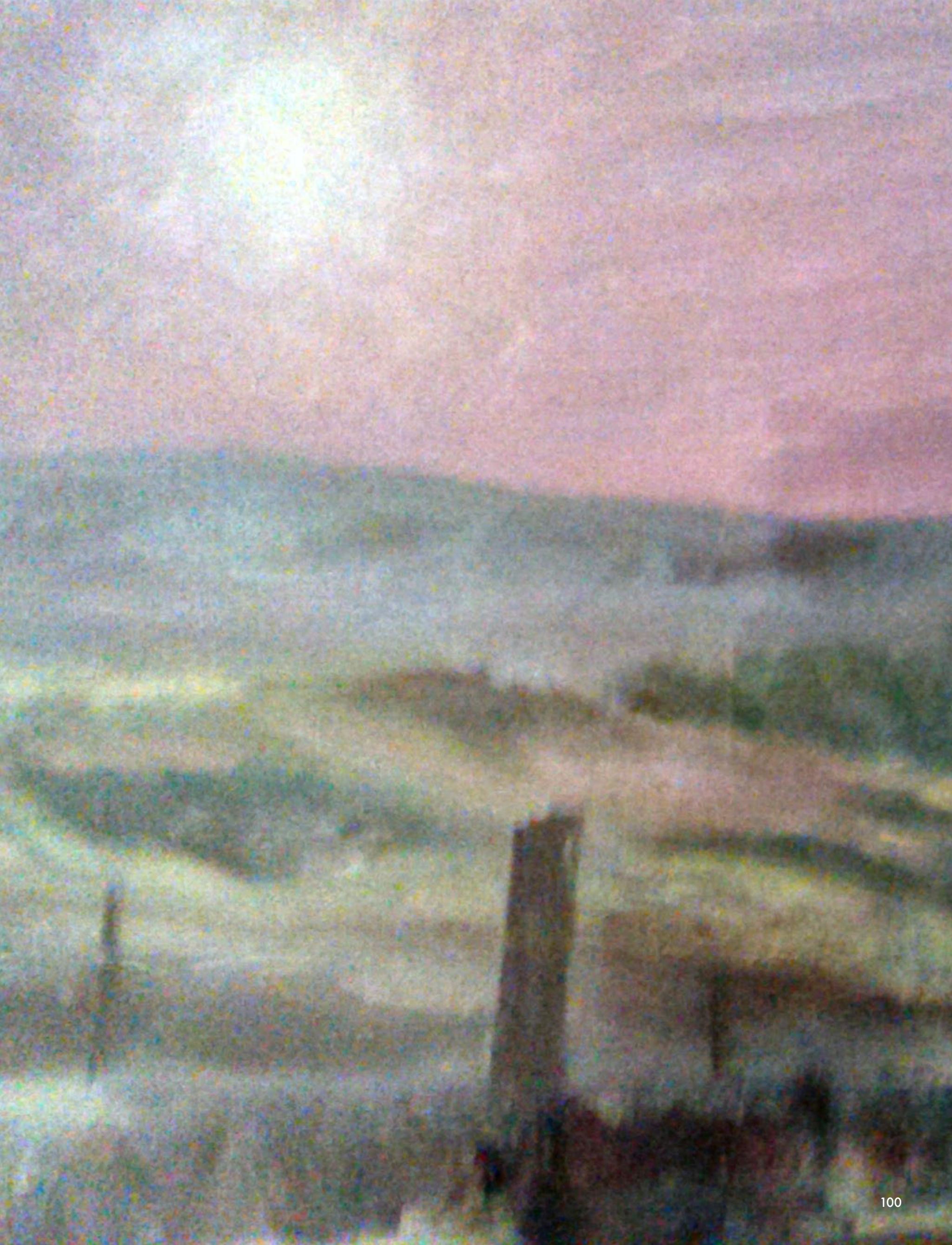


4

MARIA KILMARTIN

Born: 1842, Queens County, Ireland

Died: 1922 Footscray



1842 - Maria Kilmartin was born in Queens county, Ireland, to Mary (nee Lynch) and John Kilmartin.

1847 - Michael Kilmartin, Maria's brother, born Queens County.

1847/55 - Maria's mother, Mary, probably died in Ireland during this period.

1855 - On the 15th of September, John Kilmartin, 38 years; Maria, 13 years and Michael, 8 years, sailed for Victoria on the 'Gypsy Bride', which arrived at Port Phillip in December of that year. They paid their own passage out, arriving as free, unassisted immigrants. They all went to 'Grace Park', Hawthorn, to live with Michael Lynch - Maria's uncle - and his wife, Julia Grace. It was there that Maria met John Delahunty, a servant at 'Springfield' - another Lynch property at Epping. A group of passengers from Queens County sailed on the 'Gypsy Bride' on the same booking. Besides the Kilmartin family were: William Lynch, 30; William Lynch, 16; James O'Brien, 20; Daniel Bowes, 19 and Margaret Bergin, 18.

1859 - On the 2nd of February., Maria Kilmartin and John Delahunty were married at Lynch Park, Epping, by Charles A. O'Hea, a Roman Catholic priest. The ceremony was witnessed by Michael Hennessy and Mary Gibbons. John Delahunty, a 26 year old bachelor, was born in Queens County, his parents being John (farmer) and Mary Peters. At her wedding, Maria received a legacy of £500 - from her uncle Mick.

1860 - Maria and John have their first child - John, born at Epping

1861 - Mary Frances, born Epping. In 1888, Mary married William Travers of Dorsetshire - she died the following year, aged 27 years, at Footscray.

1863 - Catherine born at Footscray - died in infancy. This indicates that Maria and John moved from Epping to Footscray in approx. 1862.

1864 - Michael Joseph born at Footscray - later married Mary Jane Guerin.

1866 - Margaret born at Footscray - later married a seaman, Frederick Oskar Miller.

1868 - Ellen Maria born at Salt Water River on the 18th of August. She married William Sherwin, born England, when she was 16 years old in 1884.

1871 - Eliza Lilly born at Michael Lynch's 'Roscrea Hotel' in Northcote where John Delahunty was Licensee at the time. Eliza later married Samuel Smith.

1874 - Catherine (Kate) born at Footscray. Later married Walter Dewsnap. Maria and John kept the Toll Gate on the track to North Melbourne around this time.

1875 - John Delahunty was Executor of Margaret Dowd Pickett's will.



1877 - William Patrick born at Footscray. In 1901, he married Arabella Johnson from County Kerry. As its Publican, William Delahunty re-built the Powell Hotel. For a time the family lived in Railway Place.

1878 - Death of a John Delahunty, aged 75 years, born Tipperary. His parents were David Delahunty and Sarah Quinlan. Perhaps this was John's father and Maria's father-in-law.

1879 - Thomas born at Footscray. He had a Tobacconist store in Footscray .

1882 - John Delahunty died on the 8th March at Footscray, aged 48 years. It is said that he saved a child from drowning in the Salt Water River, but became ill a few days later and died of pneumonia. This is probably true as, on his death certificate, the cause of death was given as pneumonia, with only a listed '4-day' duration of the illness. He was buried at Melbourne General Cemetery on the 10th of March.

Four months before John's death, a last son, Percy, was born to Maria at Footscray and she found herself a widow, 40 years of age, with ten living children - one a babe in arms. The hardships Maria and her family must have faced at that time are hard to imagine today. John Delahunty didn't leave a will, there were no probate administration papers, so it can be assumed there was nothing for him to leave to tide the family over the next critical years. The older children would have been working and the descendants of Kate know that she started work as a maid at the Grand Hotel in 1884 - when she was ten years old. Sorrow again visited Maria when her daughter Mary Frances died in 1889, aged 27 years, one year after she had married.

During the next few years, Maria saw her children well established and herself a grandmother many times over. She would have been able to relax a little and enjoy some simple pleasures of life. A photograph taken in 1891 shows Maria with friends and relations at a picnic at Bacchus Marsh which was held to celebrate Footscray being proclaimed a City. William Francis Osborne entered the family scene at this time with the stated intent of courting any of the Delahunty girls who would have him. There were no takers from amongst Maria's daughters, and family legend has it that Bill Osborne's reaction to this wholesale knockback startled everyone - he is reputed to have said, "Very well, if I can't have one of the girls, I'll have the mother!"

In 1894, Maria, at the age of 52, married William Francis Osborne. They were married at St. Monica's Church, Footscray, on the 24th of May. William Osborne was a 39 year old bachelor, a labourer of Footscray. His father was James Osborne, a Ship's Captain, and his mother Emily Levant. Witnesses to the marriage were Michael and Bridget Guerin.

The following years brought more joys and sorrows to Maria. Grandchildren were born - and some died in infancy. Her son Thomas died, aged 20 years, and was buried at Footscray cemetery on the 9th of November, 1899. On the 29th of April, 1902, Arabella, the wife of Maria's son Patrick was also buried at Footscray cemetery - she was 30 years old.

Maria lived with her husband, Bill Osborne, in Swamp Road Footscray and kept close contact with, her daughter Kate and her husband Walter Dewsnap, a son-in law who enjoyed a bit of light bantering with his mother-in-law. He liked to tell Maria, referring to his wife Kate, 'She's not the girl I married'. To which Maria would smartly

reply, "She were a fine girl until you spoiled her looks!" From her very first meeting with him, Maria got on well with, and approved of, Walter Dewsnap. At the time, around 1898, daughter Kate was working at Mr. Cakebread's fruit shop in Footscray. One day she noticed that a man had been watching her for some time, so she offered him a peach. He declined, said no more, but after work followed her home along the North Melbourne track. When Kate got home she went inside to find the family having one of their typical song and dance parties. There was soon a knock on the door which Maria answered, to he asked by the stranger standing there to be presented to her daughter Katherine. Maria was impressed with her future son-in-law, Walter Dewsnap, from the word go – his coming formally and correctly to the door, instead of just talking to her daughter in the street, was the basis for a good relationship. This story (related by Kate and Walter Dewsnap's surviving daughter, (Thelma Philp of Highett) gives us, today, an insight into the character of the Irish immigrant girl, who survived great hardships and lived to be a dearly loved grandmother.

William Francis Osborne died in 1917, aged 57 years, and was buried at 3.45 p.m. on the 8th of March.

Maria died at home in 1922. She was 81 years old. She was buried with Bill Osborne 3t 315 p.m. on the 20th of March. Her eldest son, John Delahunty (a wool classer) died in 1933 aged 73 years. He was buried with his mother and her second husband on the 10th of May.

NO STONE MARKS THE PLACE WHERE THIS FINE SALT WATER RIVER PIONEER LIES AT REST

THE AGE

March 20th, 1922

DEATHS

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OSBORNE (nee Delahunty).- On the 18th March, at her residence Studley-street, Maidstone, Maria, relict of the late John Delahunty and the late William Osborne, loving mother of John, Michael, Joseph, Mrs. Margaret Miller, Mrs. Nellie Sherwin, Catherine, Mrs. W.Dewsnap, William and Percy Delahunty, aged 81 years.

For 50 years a resident of Footscray.

May her soul rest in peace

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

SCHEDULE D.

1894 MARRIAGES solemnized in the District of Footscray

No. in Register.	Where and when Married.	Name and Surname of the Parties.	Condition of the Parties.	Birthplace.
26	St. Maries' Footscray May 24 th 1894	William Francis Osborne Maria Delahunty	Bachelor Widow. (husband died 1901)	Suffolk (England) Lewinston (Ireland)

I, Michael J. O'Leary, being a Roman Catholic Priest, do hereby certify that I have, this day, at St. Maries' Church Footscray, duly celebrated Marriage between William Francis Osborne and Maria Delahunty, and Declaration duly made and published, as by law required (and with the written consent of _____ after Notice _____)

Dated this 24th day of May 18 94 Michael J. O'Leary (P.C. Priest)

Signature of Minister, Registrar-General, or other Officer.

SCHEDULE D.

in the Colony of Victoria.

Rank or Profession.	Age.	Residence.		Parents.	
Labourer	39	Footscray	Footscray	James Osborne Family, Lewinston.	Ship Captain
—	52	Footscray	Footscray	John Kilgus Mary Lynch	stone-mason

Maria, by license, was solemnized between as William Francis Osborne according to the rite of the Catholic Church Maria Delahunty

Witnesses Michael J. O'Leary Bridget Mary Green

THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF MARIA AND WILLIAM FRANCIS OSBORNE

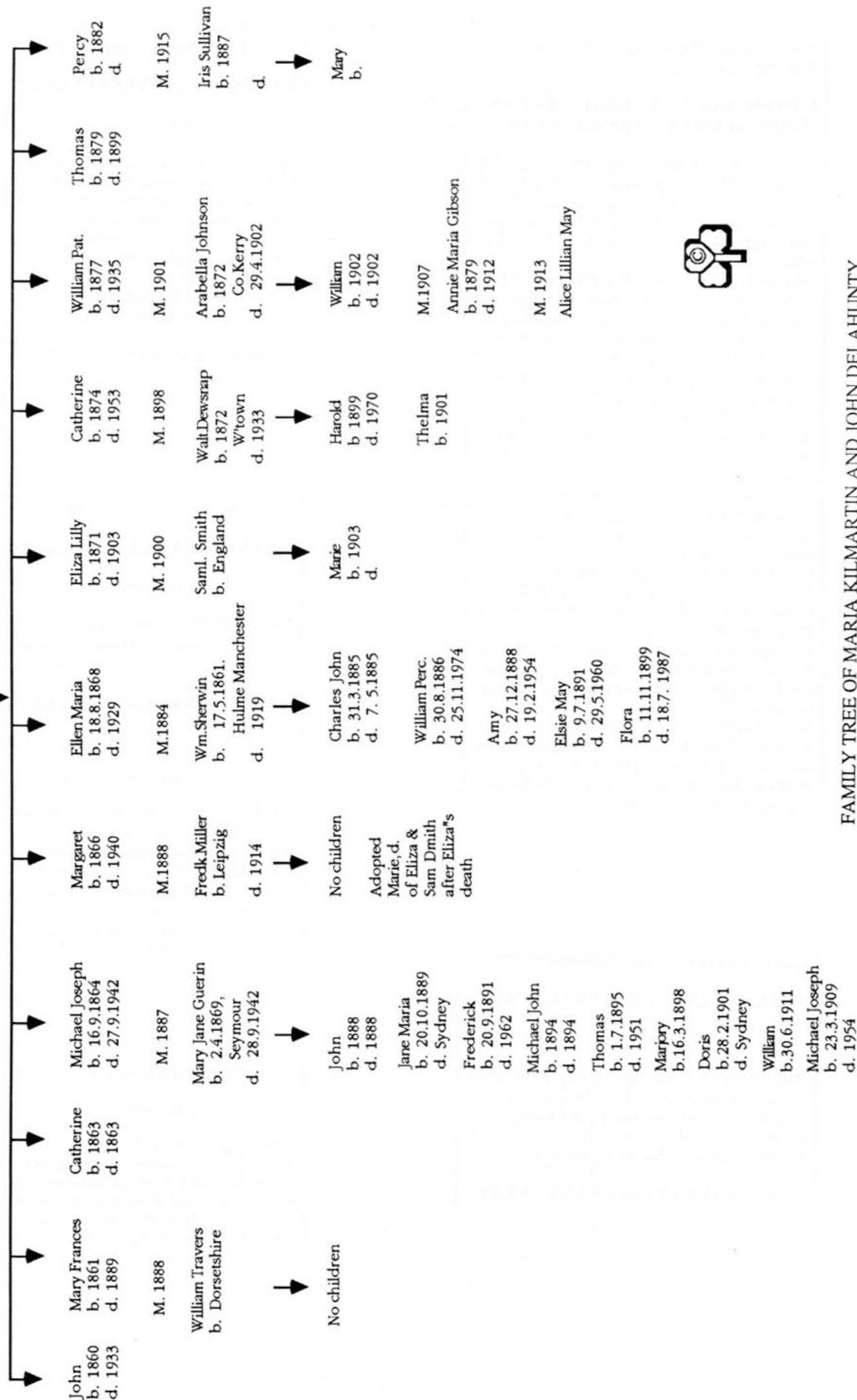
MARIA KILMARTIN

b. 1842 Queens County
d. 19.3.1922 Footscray

JOHN DELAHUNTY

b. 1833 Queens County
d. 8.3.1882 Footscray

Married 2.2.1859
"Lynch Park" Epping



FAMILY TREE OF MARIA KILMARTIN AND JOHN DELAHUNTY

FOOTSCRAY ADVERTISER
Saturday, June 1st, 1940

**FOOTSCRAY'S OLDEST NATIVE-
BORN RESIDENT PASSES AWAY**

A fortnight after the celebration of her 88th birthday, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook (Koch), of Ryan Street, and Footscray's oldest native-born resident, passed away last Wednesday, from appendicitis after only a few days illness.

Daughter of the late William and Mary Pickett who came to Footscray in 1844, the late Mrs. Cook was born at the Punt (now Pioneer) Hotel, Ballarat Road, Footscray, in 1852. At that time the last of the Aboriginal kings, King Billy, had his camp nearby what is now known as Footscray Park.

The late Mrs. Cook was the first person married at St. Monica's R.C. Church in Wingfield Street, a fact of which she was very proud.

Mrs. Cook, who retained her faculties and could read without glasses, and boasted of never having to consult an optician or dentist, left ten children - William, Mary (Mrs. J. Hughes), Margaret (Mrs. T. Hitchins), John, Joseph, Louisa (Mrs. E. Thomas), James, Victor, Katie (Mrs. J. Mullins) and Elizabeth (Mrs. P. Mullins).

Amongst the 50 floral tributes were those of Michaelis Hallenstein & Co. Pty. Ltd., British By-Products and employees of Oppenheim.

Rev. Father Curran officiated at the graveside. Six grandsons carried the coffin and the pall bearers were five sons, Jack, William, Joe, Jim and Vic with M. Pickett, T. Hitchins and J. Hughes.

THE BULLETIN 18TH NOVEMBER, 1899

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Deaths

DELAHUNTY,- On the 9th November at his mother's residence, Swamp Road, Footscray. Thomas, the dearly beloved second youngest son of the late Mr. John Delahunty and Mrs. W. Osborne, in his 21st year. R.I.P.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ARGUS Tuesday, April 6, 1858

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Funeral

THE Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM PICKETT are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of interment, the New Cemetery. The Funeral to move from his late residence, Footscray, Saltwater River, on Tuesday, 6th of April, 1858, at two o'clock pm.

JOHN DALEY, Undertaker, corner LaTrobe and Spring Streets, Melbourne.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

THE AGE March 9, 1882

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DEATHS

DELAHUNTY.- On the 8th inst., at his residence, Footscray, Mr. John Delahunty, aged 48 years.
R.I.P.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

THE AGE March 9, 1882

FUNERAL NOTICES

The Friends of the late Mr. John Delahunty are respectfully invited to follow his remains to the place of interment, Melbourne General Cemetery. The funeral will move from his late residence, Swamp Road, Footscray, on Friday, 10th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock.

JOHN DALEY, undertaker, LaTrobe and Spring streets, Melbourne.

FOOTSCRAY INDEPENDENT 25.3.1922

THANKS

OSBORNE.- Mr. W. Delahunty desires to thank his many friends for telegrams, cards and floral tributes and personal sympathy in his recent sad bereavement, especially mentioning Mrs. Gorrie and the boys from Powell's corner, Powell Hotel, Footscray.



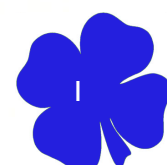
A DAMMED STREAM POND

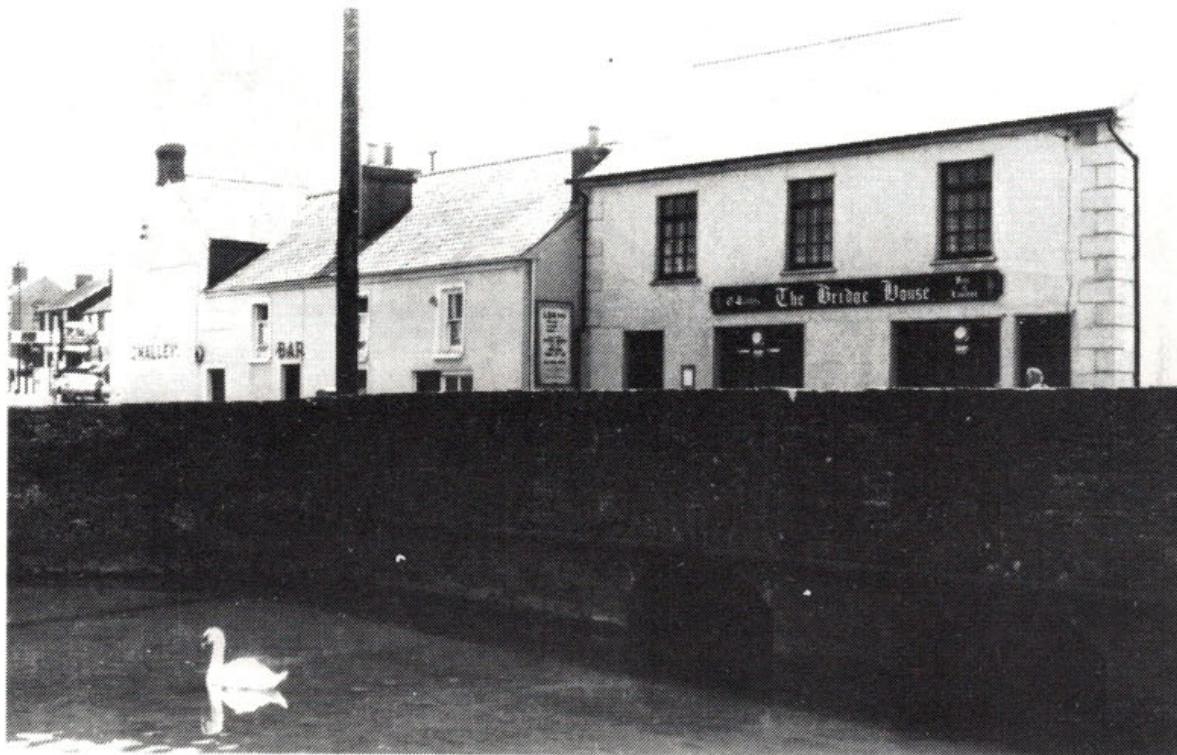


DILAPIDATED OLD FARMHOUSE AND BARN



RIVER NORE





INNS BUILT EARLY THIS CENTURY

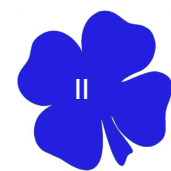


OLD THATCHED FARMHOUSE



RUINS OF STONE COTTAGES

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AROUND RATHDOWNEY, QUEENS COUNTY, IRELAND, IN APRIL 1988:





ABOVE MANOR HOUSE
RATHDOWNEY, 1988

RIGHT PLAQUE SET INTO THE FOOT-
PATH OUTSIDE GRACE PARK - THERE
HAS BEEN NO SUCH RECOGNITION OF
HIS SISTERS' PIONEERING WORK IN
FOOTSCRAY

BELOW THE ORIGINAL GATES OF THE
GRACE PARK ESTATE, NOW THE EN-
TRANCE TO THE CHURCH OF THE IM-
MACULATE CONCEPTION ON THE COR-
NER OF GLENFERRIE AND BURWOOD
RDS. THE GATES OLD BRIDGET TIMMONS
OPENED AND SHUT, DAY AND NIGHT,
FOR THE 'TERM OF HER NATURAL
LIFE'



VICTORIA 150
GROWING TOGETHER 1984-8

CITY OF HAWTHORN.

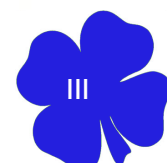
19 Chrystobel Crescent

'Grace Park House'

built for pioneer

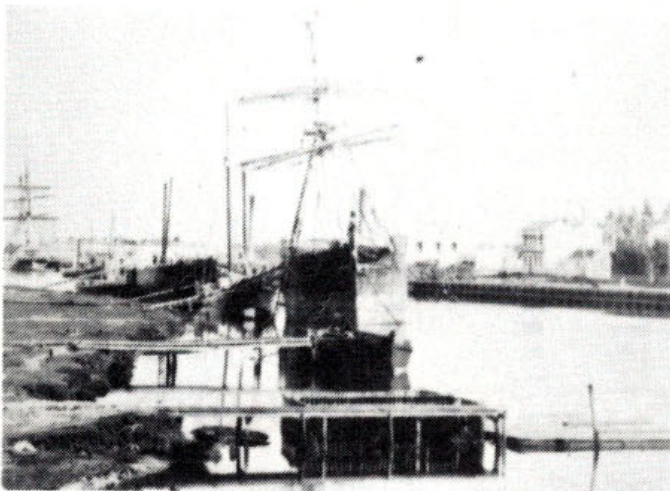
Michael Lynch, owner of

property here from 1846



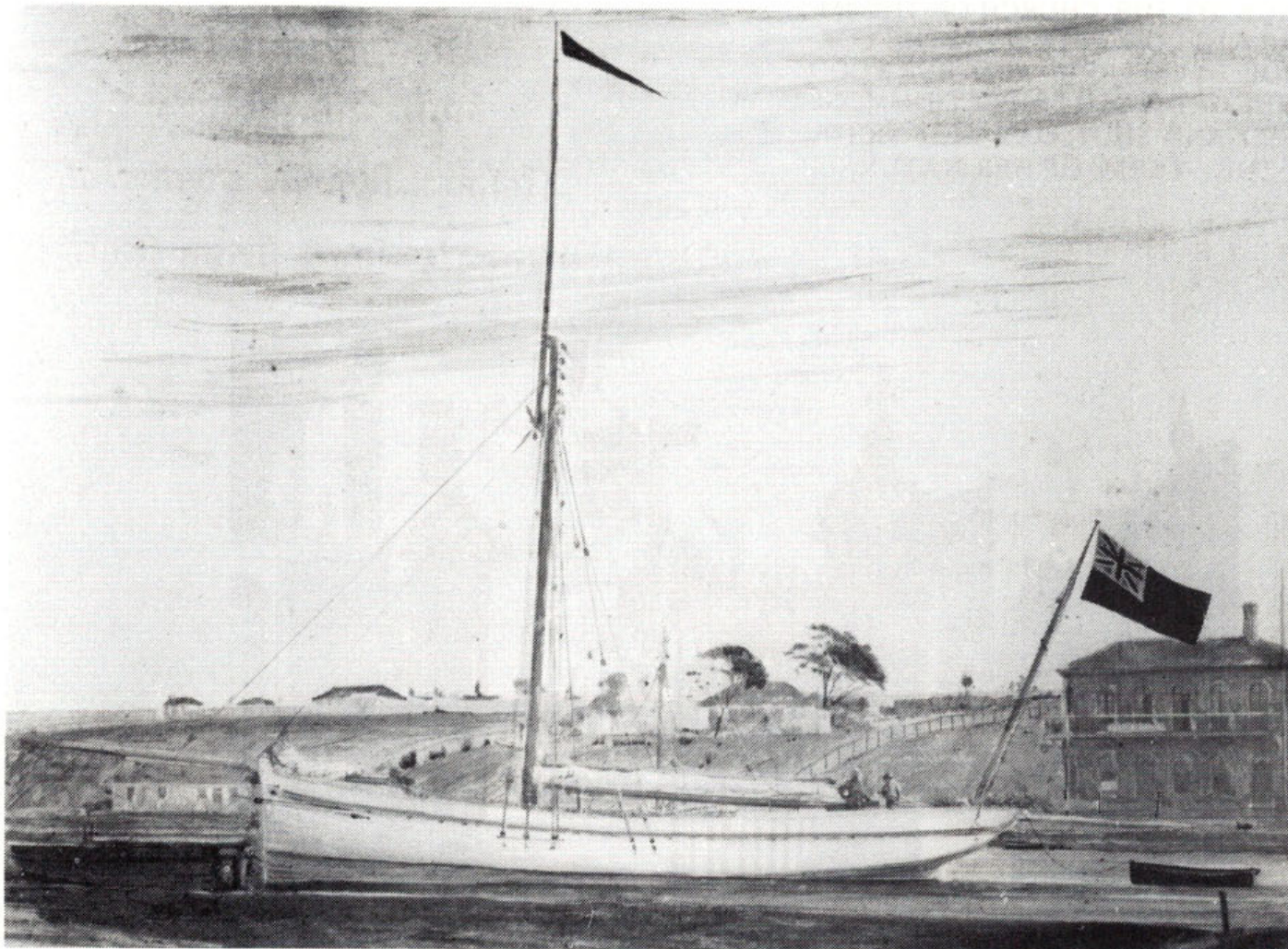


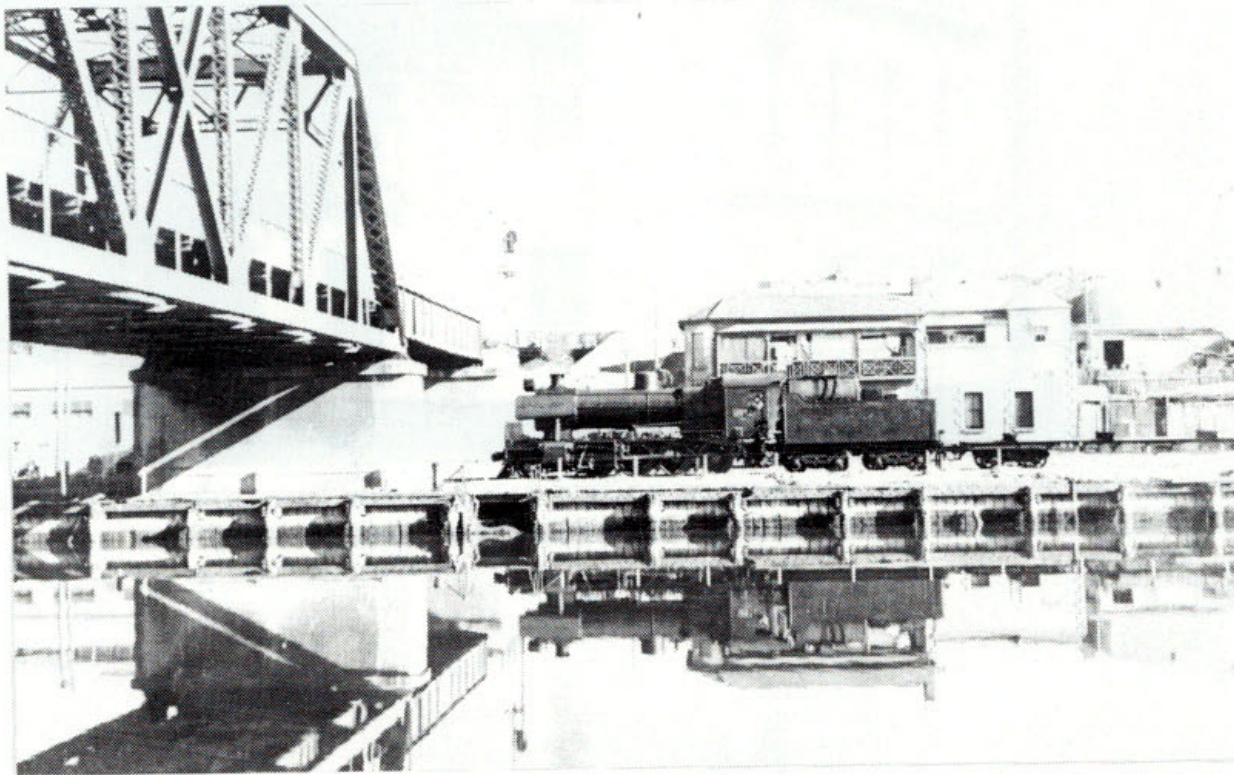
ABOVE A FOOTSCRAY HOUSE AND FAMILY OF 100 YEARS AGO (UNIDENTIFIED - FROM "FOOTSCRAY, THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS")



LEFT SHIPS MOORED ON THE MARIBYRNONG RIVER - SHIP INN ON THE FAR BANK

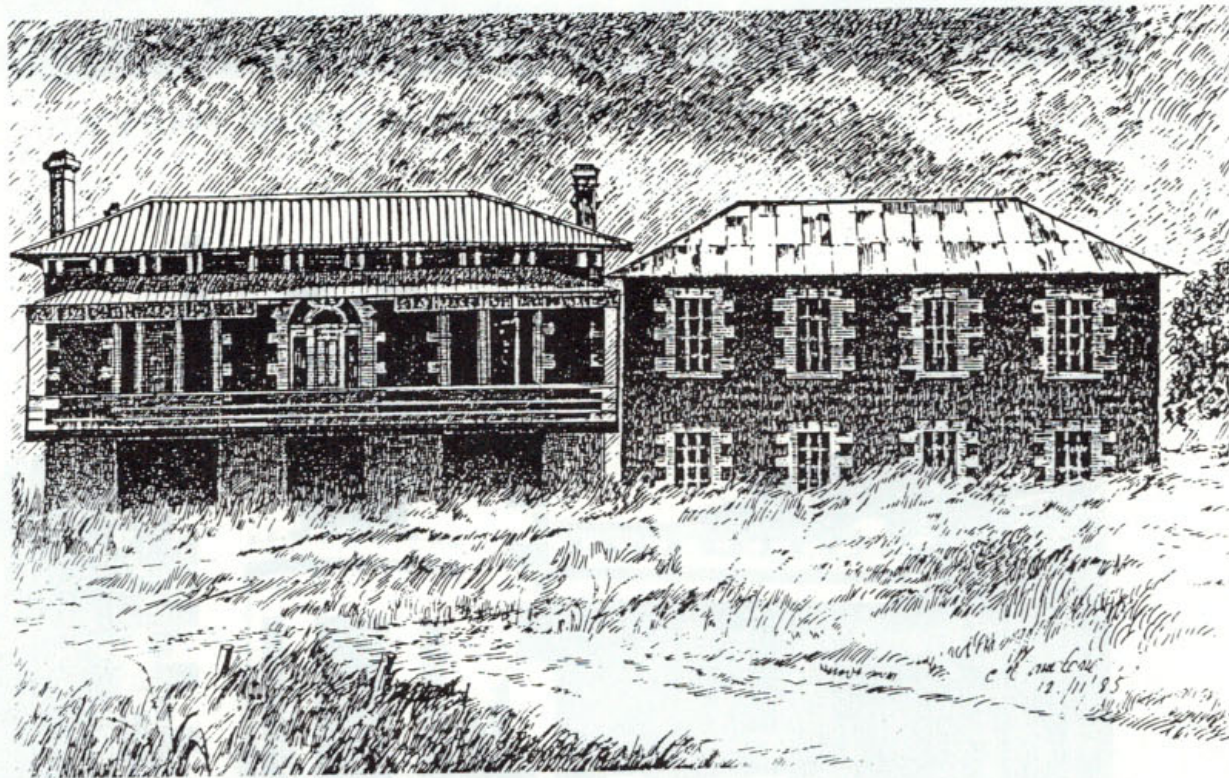
BELOW PHOTOGRAPH OF A PAINTING OF EARLY FOOTSCRAY. THE DOWD / PICKETT HOUSE IS AMONG THE TREES ON THE LEFT

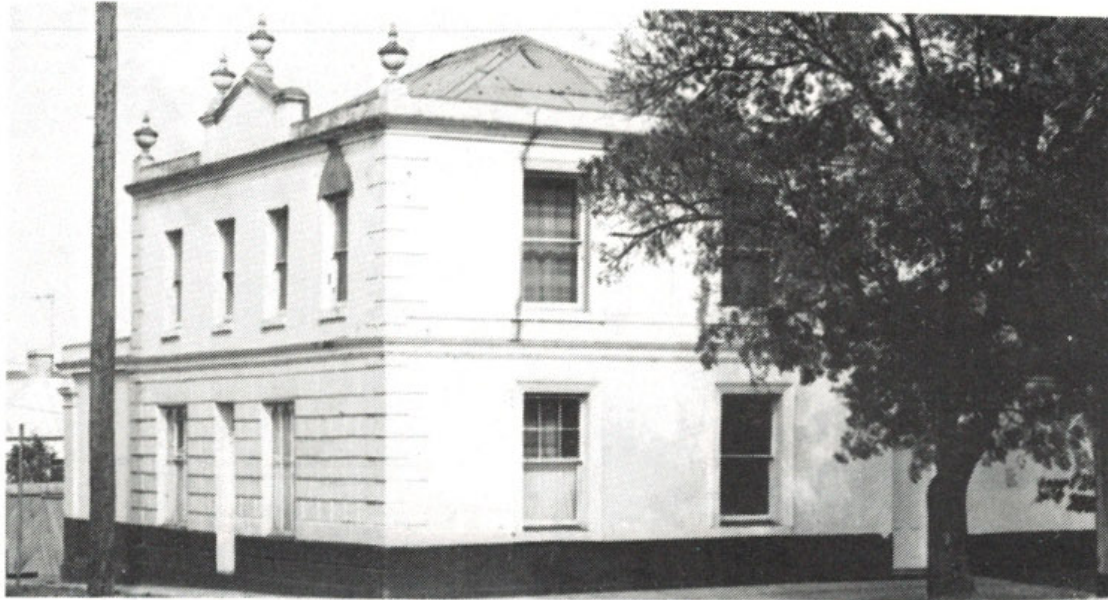




ABOVE THE MARIBYRNONG RIVER, FOOTSCRAY, 1952. RAIL BRIDGE ON LEFT, WITH THE "SHIP INN" BEHIND THE LOCOMOTIVE. PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE LATE ALAN LYELL.

BELOW THE FOOTSCRAY COMMUNITY ARTS CENTRE ON THE BANKS OF THE MARIBYRNONG RIVER. THE SITE WAS BOUGHT BY ANNE DELANEY IN 1853 FROM HER BROTHER MICHAEL LYNCH. ANNE GRAZED THE LAND AND RAN THE SHIP INN, LOCATED ON THE SAME SITE, UNTIL 1873, WHEN SHE SOLD THE PROPERTY TO HENDERSON, WHO ESTABLISHED A HAM AND BACON CURING WORKS. THIS BUILDING IS PART OF ORIGINAL STRUCTURE

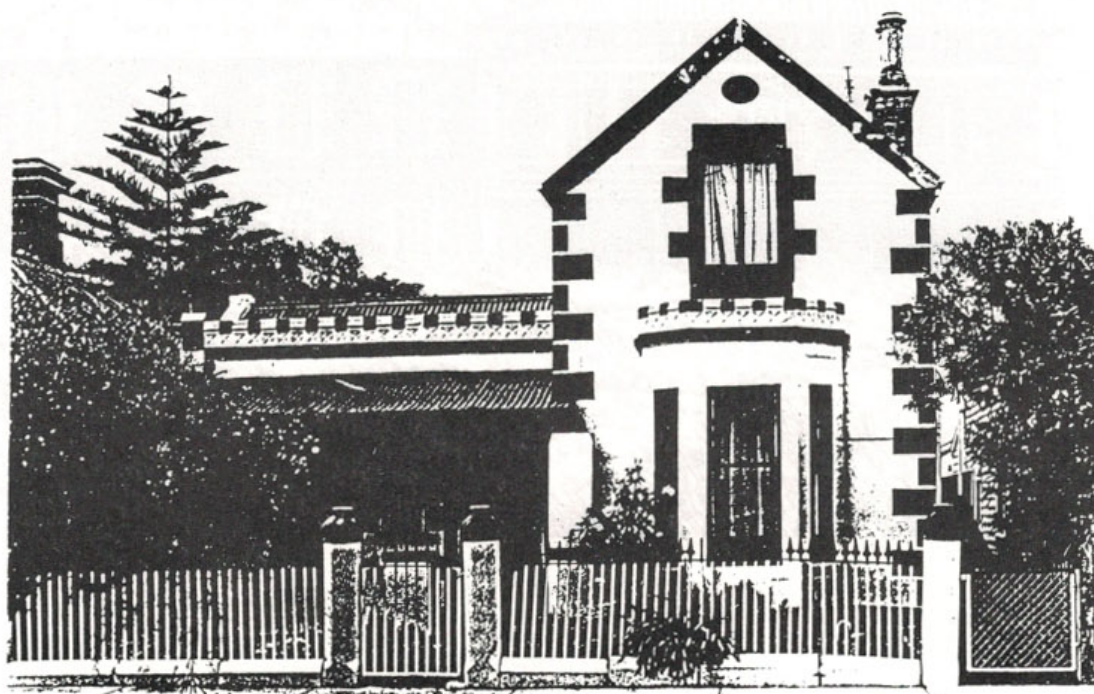




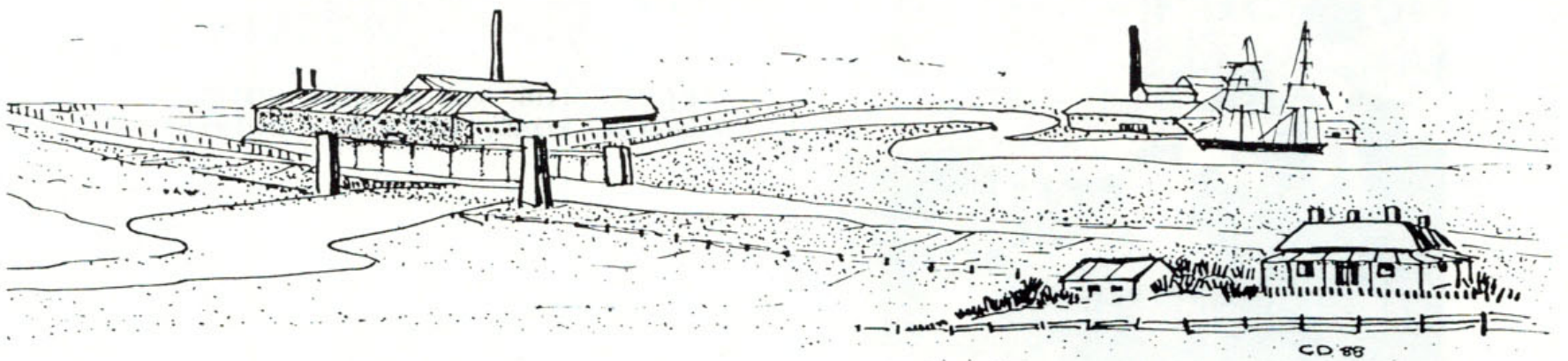
THE OLD JUNCTION HOTEL - CORNER OF WHITEHALL & BUNBURY STREETS, FOOTSCRAY IN 1988. BASICALLY THE SAME AS WHEN ANNE DELANEY BUILT IT IN 1853



THE PIONEER HOTEL, BALLARAT ROAD, FOOTSCRAY, IN 1988

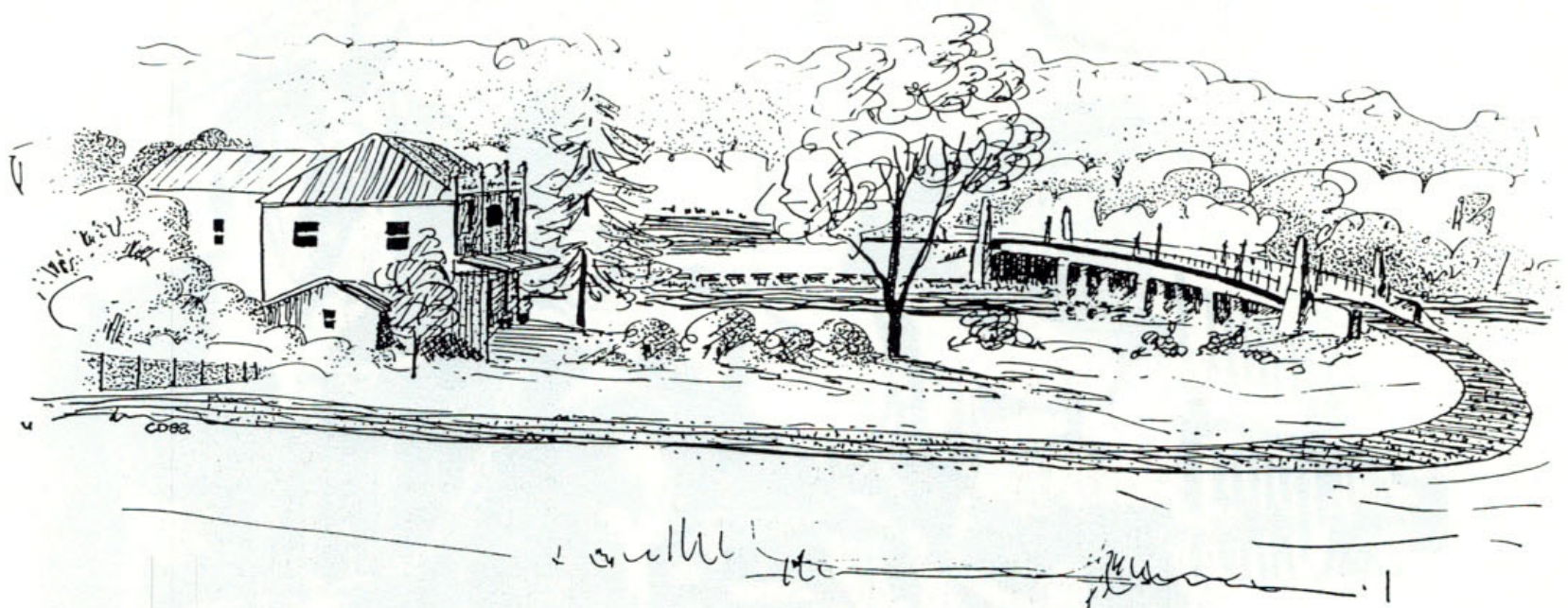


OLD FOOTSCRAY HOUSE BUILT IN COWPER STREET ON THE LAND THOMAS DELANEY BOUGHT IN THE FIRST TOWN LAND SALES



ABOVE SKETCH OF THE SAME AREA AS BELOW SHOWING THE OLD BRIDGE AND THE PIONEER HOTEL BEFORE BEING EXTENDED. (BASED ON A POSTER ADVERTISING LAND SALES IN 1888)

BELOW SKETCH OF THE MARIBYRNONG RIVER SHOWING THE PIONEER HOTEL AND LYNCH'S BRIDGE. IN 1988. HAD THE DRAWING BEEN DONE FROM THE SAME POSITION 130 YEARS AGO, IT WOULD HAVE SHOWN THE HOTEL IN THE SAME PLACE, BUT DELANEY'S PUNT WOULD HAVE BEEN PLYING THE RIVER WHERE MICHAEL LYNCH'S RE-BUILT BRIDGE STANDS TODAY





LEFT THE RISING SUN HOTEL, GEELONG ROAD. BUILT AFTER THE FIRE IN CA. 1870 - PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BEFORE 1922 WHEN RE-BUILDING AGAIN TOOK PLACE

BELOW THE RISING SUN HOTEL, GEELONG ROAD, FOOTSCRAY, IN 1988





ABOVE THE HOME OF JIM KOCH -
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE HIS MOTHER IN
RYAN STREET, FOOTSCRAY

RIGHT JOHN HENRY PICKETT'S HOME
AT 26, ROBERT STREET, SPOTSWOOD

BELOW THE RYAN STREET HOME OF
ELIZABETH PICKETT KOCH



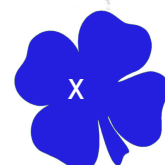


ABOVE L. CATHERINE KOCH, BORN 1894

ABOVE R. ELIZABETH KOCH, BORN 1895

LEFT LIZZIE PICKETT KOCH, BORN 1852 IN THE PUNT (NOW PIONEER) HOTEL, BALLARAT ROAD, FOOTSCRAY. LIVED TO BE 88 YEARS - A HAPPY, WELL-LOVED MOTHER, GRAND-MOTHER AND GREAT-GRANDMOTHER

BELOW ELIZABETH KOCH, HER DAUGHTER CATHERINE, AND HER GRANDCHILDREN DORIS, LINDA AND FRANK





ABOVE OLIVE AND MARGARET MARY PICKETT, BORN 1892 AND 1890

ABOVE R. JOHN HENRY PICKETT, YOUNGEST SON OF MARGARET DOWD PICKETT

RIGHT AN UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE JOHN HENRY PICKETT FAMILY COLLECTION. UNLIKE ALL THE OTHER PHOTOS IN THE COLLECTION WHICH WERE BY MELBOURNE PHOTOGRAPHERS, THIS ONE HAS A CORK, IRELAND PHOTOGRAPHER'S STAMP ON THE BACK.





ABOVE MARGARET SULLIVAN PICKETT WITH ONE OF HER CHILDREN OUTSIDE 15, WIMBLE STREET, PARKVILLE, WHERE JOHN HENRY'S FAMILY LIVED FROM 1883 TO 1891

ABOVE L. 15, WIMBLE STREET, PARKVILLE, - JOHN HENRY AND MARGARET PICKETT AND CHILDREN

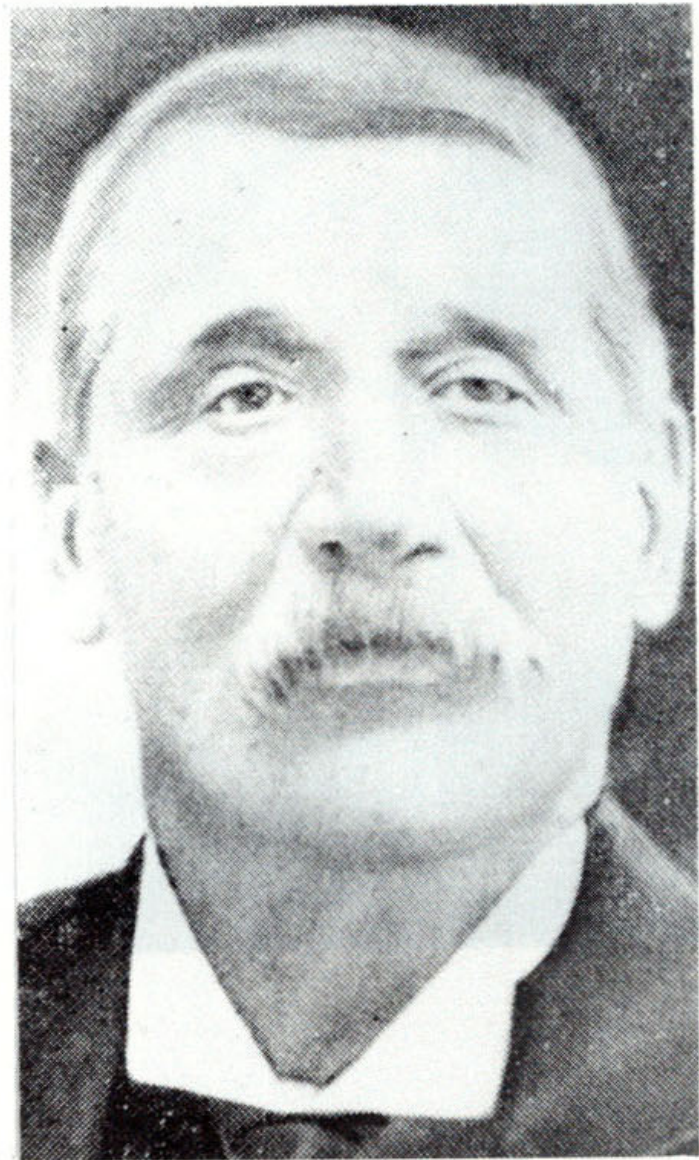
BELOW L. THE HOUSE IN ELPHIN STREET, NEWPORT, WITH MARGARET MARY, OLIVE AND CLARENCE

BELOW THE HOUSE IN ELPHIN STREET, NEWPORT, WHERE THE LAST TWO CHILDREN OF JOHN HENRY AND MARGARET WERE BORN





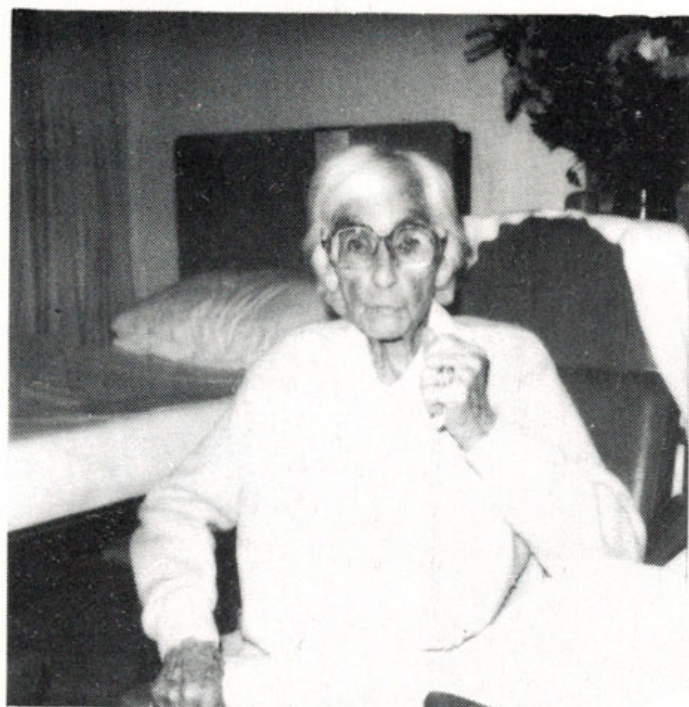
ABOVE CALLED A "SEWING BOX", THIS AMAZING ARTICLE, WHICH STANDS ABOUT 2 FEET HIGH, WAS CONSTRUCTED BY WILLIAM PICKETT IN ABOUT 1850 - PROBABLY AS A GIFT FOR MARGARET. IT HAS REMAINED IN THE FAMILY, VIA JOHN HENRY. THE SKILLED WORKMANSHIP IS A TRIBUTE TO THE ILLITERATE YOUNG WILLIAM, WHILE THE OVERALL DESIGN MUST REFLECT HIS OWN ARTISTIC IDEALS AT THE TIME



ABOVE R. JOSEPH PICKETT, SECOND SON OF MARGARET DOWD PICKETT

BELOW MARIA DELAHUNTY, WITH MR. AND MRS. CAKEBREAD AND A GROUP OF YOUNG RELATIONS PICNICKING BACCHUS MARSH (SEE P.102)

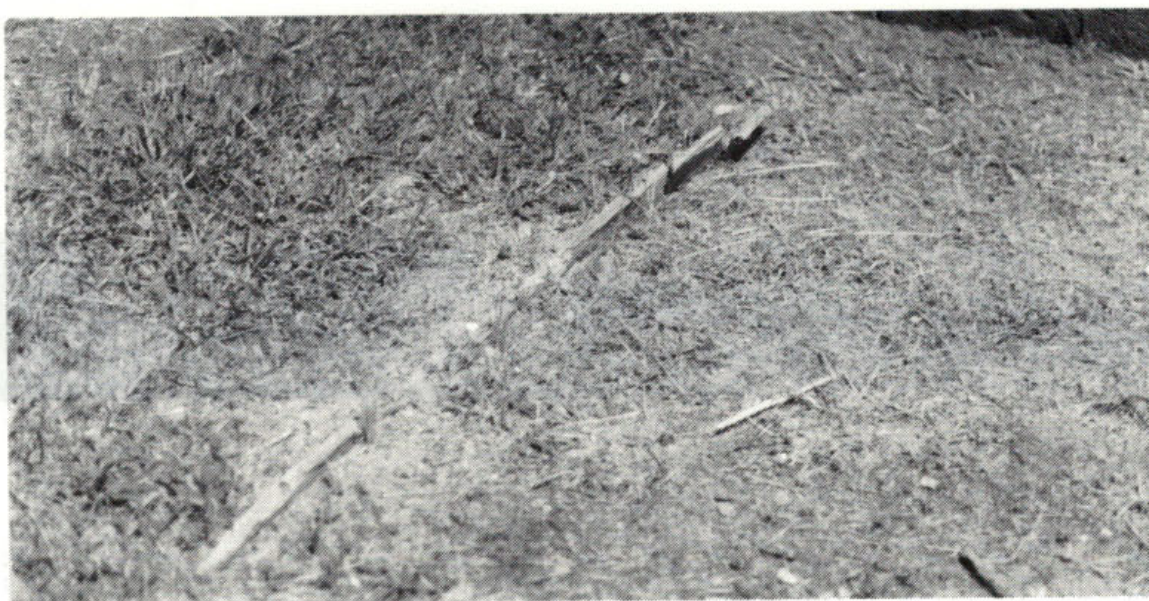




ABOVE L. ADA WILSON / WHITFIELD, BORN 1881, DAUGHTER OF MARY ELLEN PICKETT

ABOVE ROSE WILSON / DONADONI, BORN 1889, DAUGHTER OF MARY ELLEN PICKETT

LEFT TOTTY (ANNE PHOEBE WILSON / BELL), BORN 1894, DAUGHTER OF MARY ELLEN PICKETT. THE ONLY GRAND-CHILD OF MARGARET DOWD PICKETT TO LIVE UNTIL 1988



THE GRAVE OF MARGARET DOWD PICKETT, WILLIAM PICKETT, BRIDGET TIMMONS & BABY JOSEPH CONOLLY - MELBOURNE CEMETERY



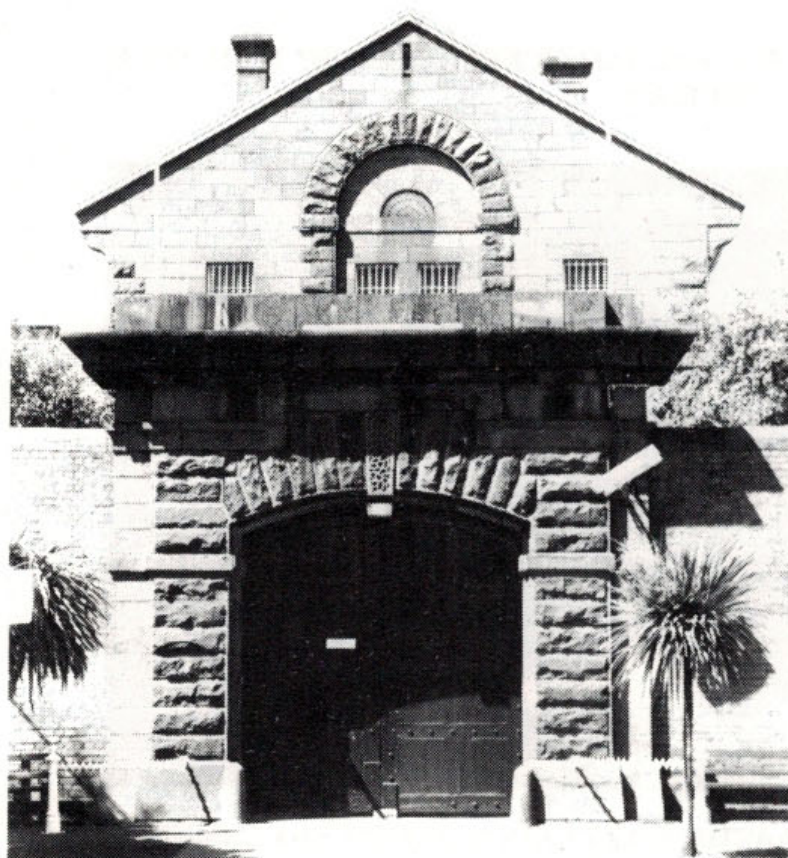
GRAVE OF ELIZABETH PICKETT KOCH, FOOTSCRAY CEMETERY



THE GRAVE OF JOHN HENRY PICKETT AND HIS WIFE, MARGARET SULLIVAN PICKETT - WILLIAMSTOWN CEMETERY



ABOVE OLD MELBOURNE GAOL - ANNE'S HOME FOR PERIODS OF SIX MONTHS, TWO MONTHS AND THREE MONTHS



LEFT ENTRANCE TO GEELONG GAOL - ANNE'S LAST PORT OF CALL

BELOW EASTERN CEMETERY GEE-
LONG. THE BARE EARTH IN THE
FOREGROUND IS THE BURIAL SITE OF
PRISONERS WHO DIED IN THE LOCAL
GAOL



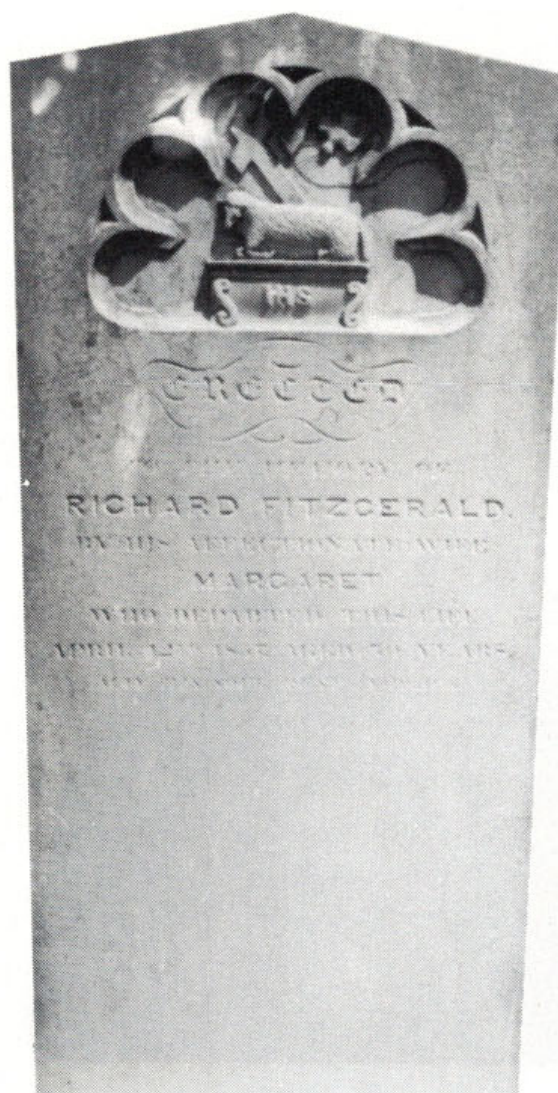
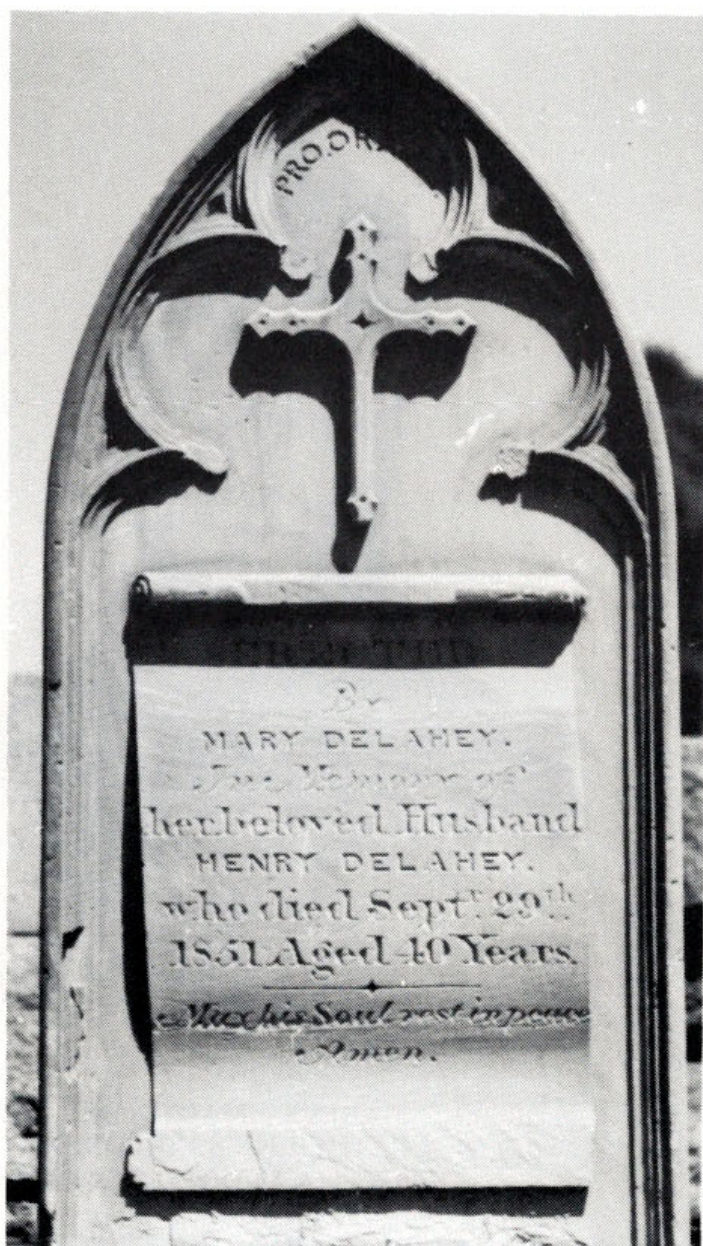


ABOVE ELLEN MARIA DELAHUNTY
 (LATER SHERWIN), BORN 1866
 BELOW CATHERINE DELAHUNTY
 (LATER DEWSNAP), BORN 1874

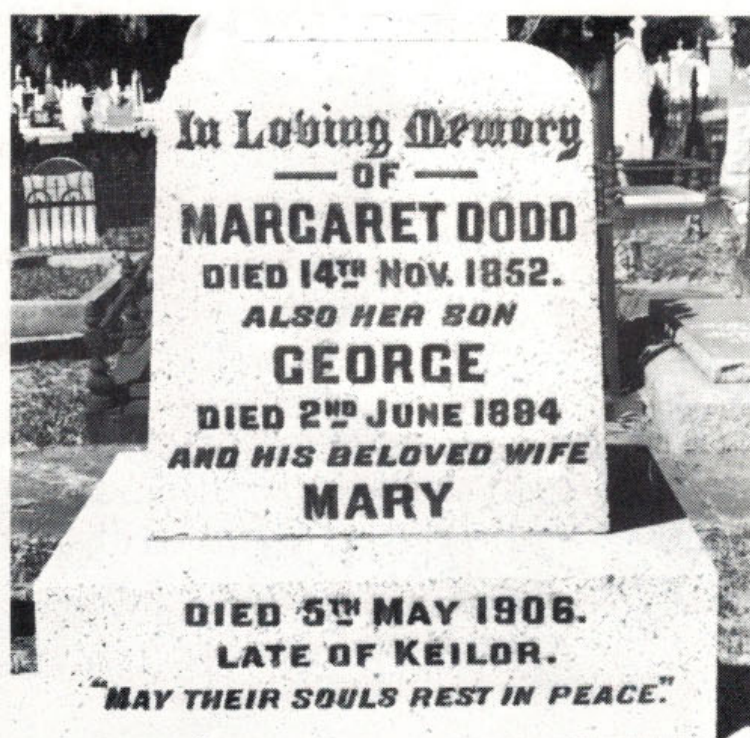


ABOVE MARIA KILMARTIN DELAHUNTY
 BELOW CATHERINE'S CHILDREN,
 THELMA AND WALTER DEWSNAP





ABOVE L, THE STONE MARY DODD DELAHEY HAD PLACED, WITH ITS LOVING INSCRIPTION, ON THE GRAVE OF HER HUSBAND, HENRY. OTHERS BURIED HERE, INCLUDING MARY HERSELF, REMAIN UNACKNOWLEDGED



ABOVE THE FITZGERALD GRAVE, MELBOURNE CEMETERY. STONE ERECTED BY MARGARET DODD FITZGERALD IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND, RICHARD. NO MEMORIAL FOR MARGARET

LEFT INSCRIPTION ON THE IMPOSING GRAVE OF MARGARET LOUGHAN DODD, MOTHER OF THE DODD SISTERS AND BROTHERS, WHO DIED AT THE AGE OF 75 AFTER JOURNEYING FROM IRELAND TO JOIN HER CHILDREN IN THE YOUNG COLONY OF PORT PHILLIP



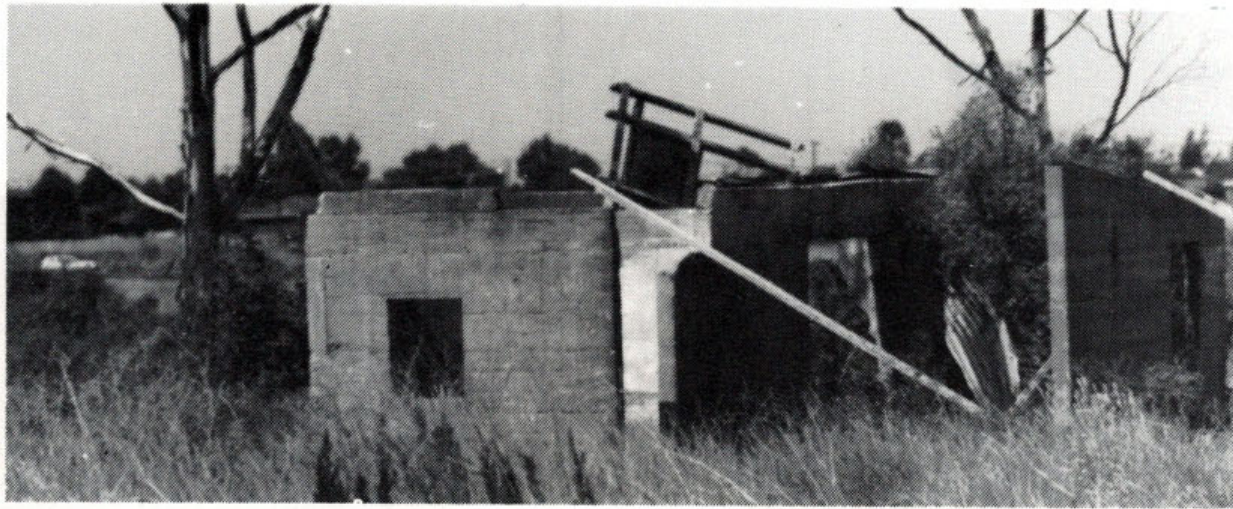
ABOVE THE GRAVE OF BIDDY DODD MCINTYRE AND FAMILY AT FOOTSCRAY CEMETERY

ABOVE R. THE SHOP WITH DWELLING ABOVE, GERTRUDE STREET, FITZROY, WHERE JANE DODD LIVED WITH HER SON JAMES O'SULLIVAN AND WHERE SHE DIED



RIGHT TWO DELAHEY GRAVES IN THE CEMETERY AT KEILOR:
GRAVE ON LEFT: JAMES, SON OF MARY DODD AND HENRY DELAHEY
GRAVE ON RIGHT: RICHARD, GRAND-SON OF MARY DODD DELAHEY AND ANNE DOWD DELANEY.
OTHERS BURIED IN THESE TWO GRAVES NOT NAMED ON THE STONES





THE PIG STY. THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE RUIN THAT WAS THE DELAHEY / DODD FARM



THE FEW REMAINS OF MARY DODD DELAHEY'S FARMHOUSE AS SEEN TODAY IN BRIMBANK PARK, KEILOR

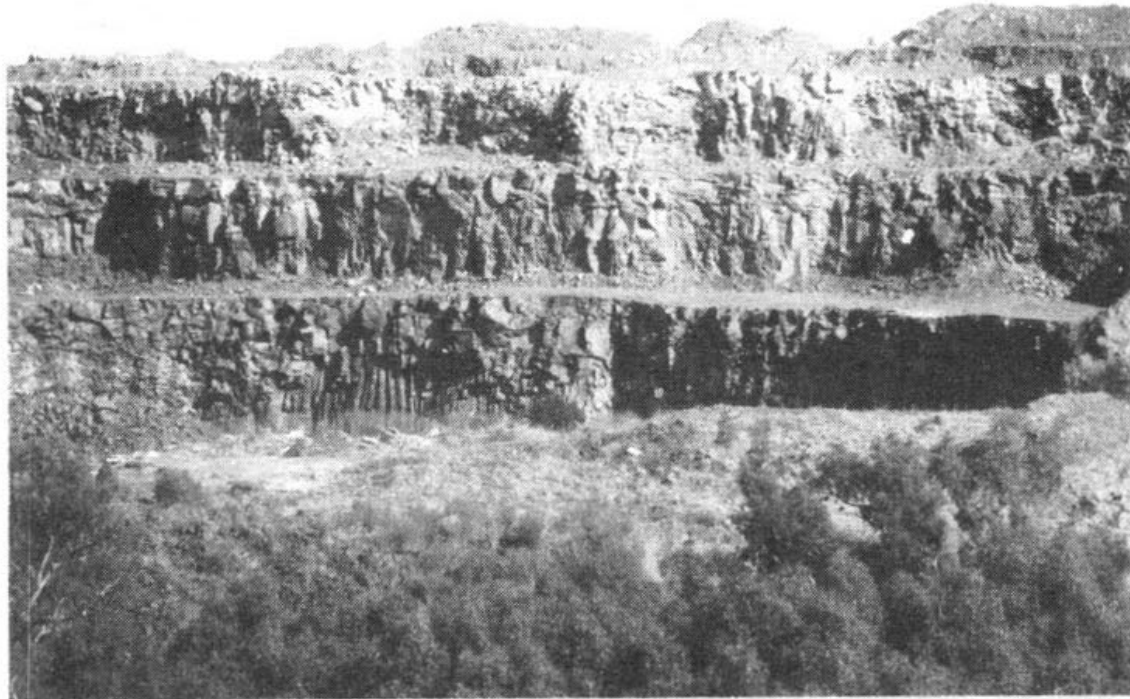
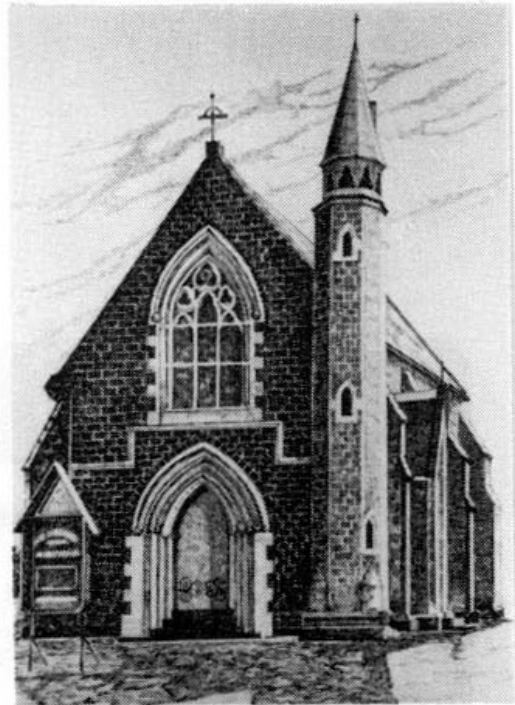


TREES WHERE MARY DODD DELAHEY'S STONE FARMHOUSE ONCE STOOD - WITH A VIEW ACROSS PRESENT-DAY ST.ALBANS TO MT.MACEDON

RIGHT ST.AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, KEILOR

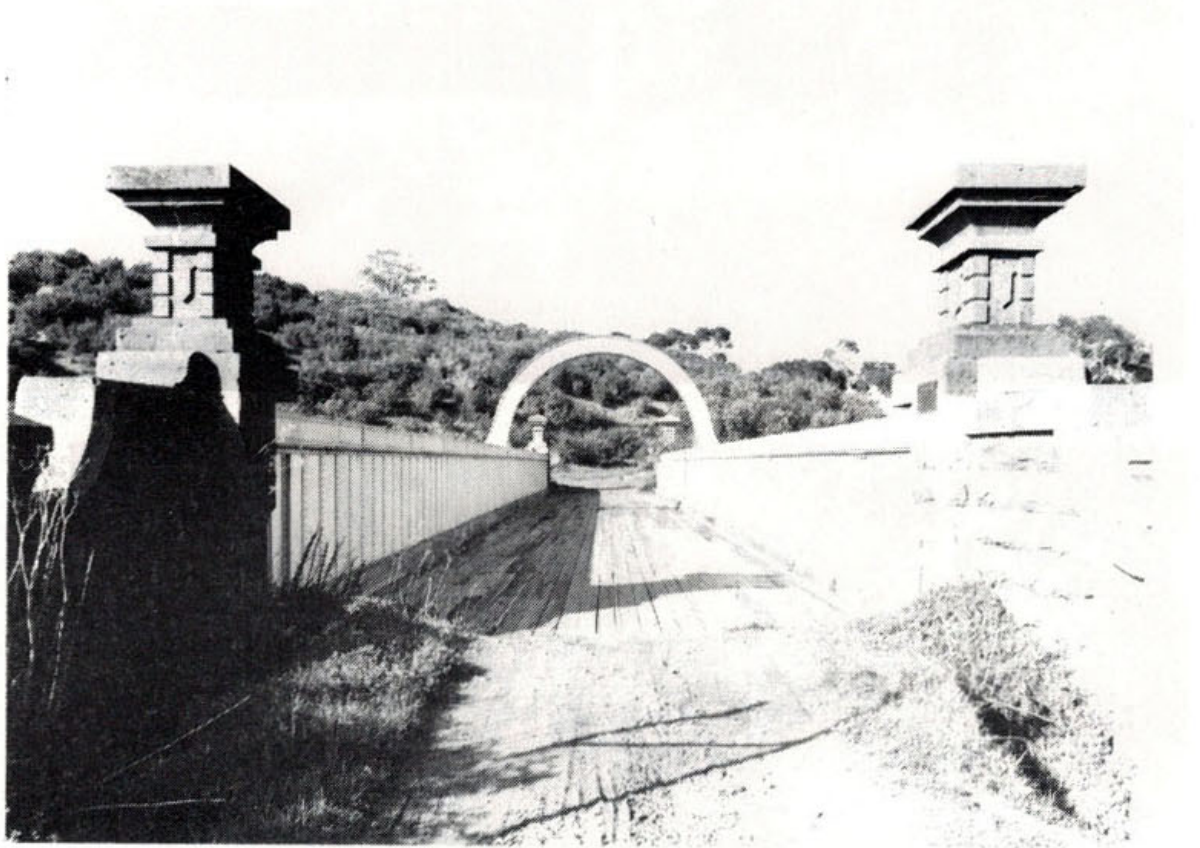
BELOW QUARRIED LAND THAT WAS ONCE
THE FARM OF MARGARET DODD FITZGERALD

BOTTOM THE MARIBYRNONG RIVER - ABOUT
50 METRES UP FROM SOLOMON'S FORD - NO
DOUBT VERY LITTLE CHANGED FROM THE
DAYS WHEN MARGARET DODD FITZGERALD
FARMED THE LAND DOWN TO THE FORD





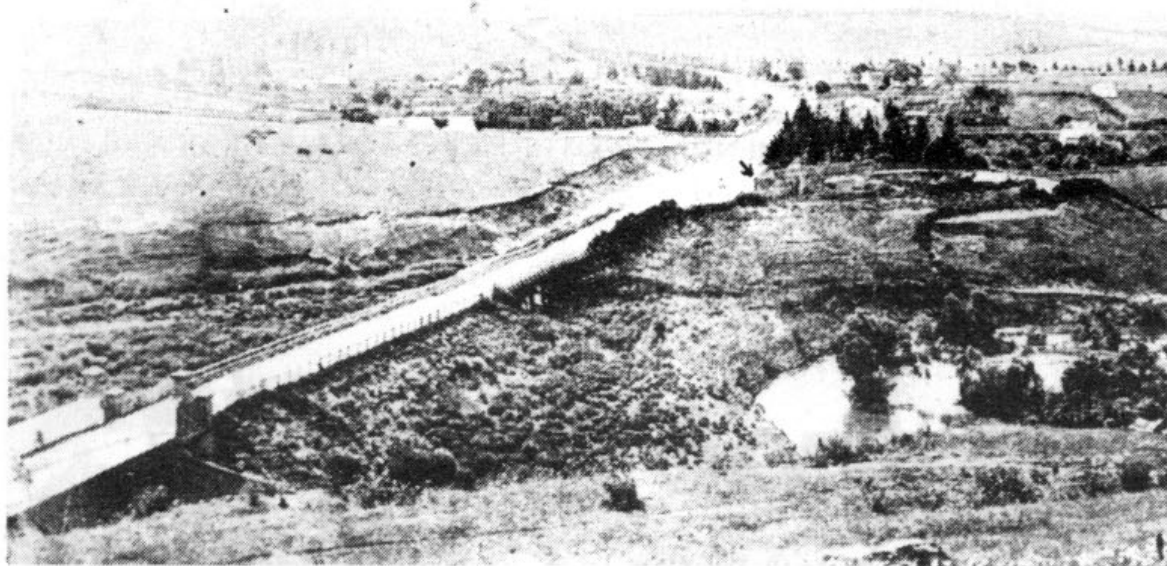
THE QUARRY, END OF MC INTYRE ROAD, SUNSHINE, AS SEEN TODAY FROM NEAR THE RUINS OF THE DODD/DELAHEY FARM ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER. THE QUARRY SITE WAS THE MC INTYRE FARM - BIDDY DODD'S HOME



THE OLD KEILOR BRIDGE FULLY RESTORED IN 1988



THE KEILOR HOTEL, CA 1890. JANE GOUDIE, BORN 1859 IN KEILOR, WAS THE GRANDDAUGHTER OF PIONEERS, MATTHEW GOUDIE AND ISABELLA BLAIR. HER FATHER, ALSO MATTHEW, BOUGHT THE HOTEL IN 1862 AND RE-NAMED IT 'KEILOR HOTEL' (PREVIOUSLY 'GALWAY ARMS' AND 'RED LION'). JANE WAS REGISTERED AS THE LICENSEE AFTER THE DEATH OF HER FATHER IN 1881.



VIEW OF EARLY KEILOR - ARROW POINTS TO THE WAYSIDE 'SHELTER SHED' BUILT BY CAROLINE CHISHOLM IN EARLY 1856. THIS WAS ONE OF A SERIES OF SUCH HAVENS PLACED AT 'A DAY'S WALK' INTERVALS ALONG THE ROAD FROM ESSENDON TO THE BENDIGO GOLDFIELDS



UNIDENTIFIED PHOTOS FROM JOHN HENRY PICKETT'S COLLECTION

ABOVE L. KATE (MAYBE DELANEY)
 ABOVE R. TAKEN AT WILLIAMSTOWN - ? WORLD WAR 1
 BELOW NO COMMENT ! PICK THE PICKETT GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER





5

THE DODD SISTERS

MARY - Born: 1811 Kings County, Ireland.
Died: 1876 Keilor

BRIDGET - Born: 1820 Kings County, Ireland
Died: 1885 Braybrook

MARGARET - Born: 1818 Kings County, Ireland
Died: 1898 Moonee Ponds

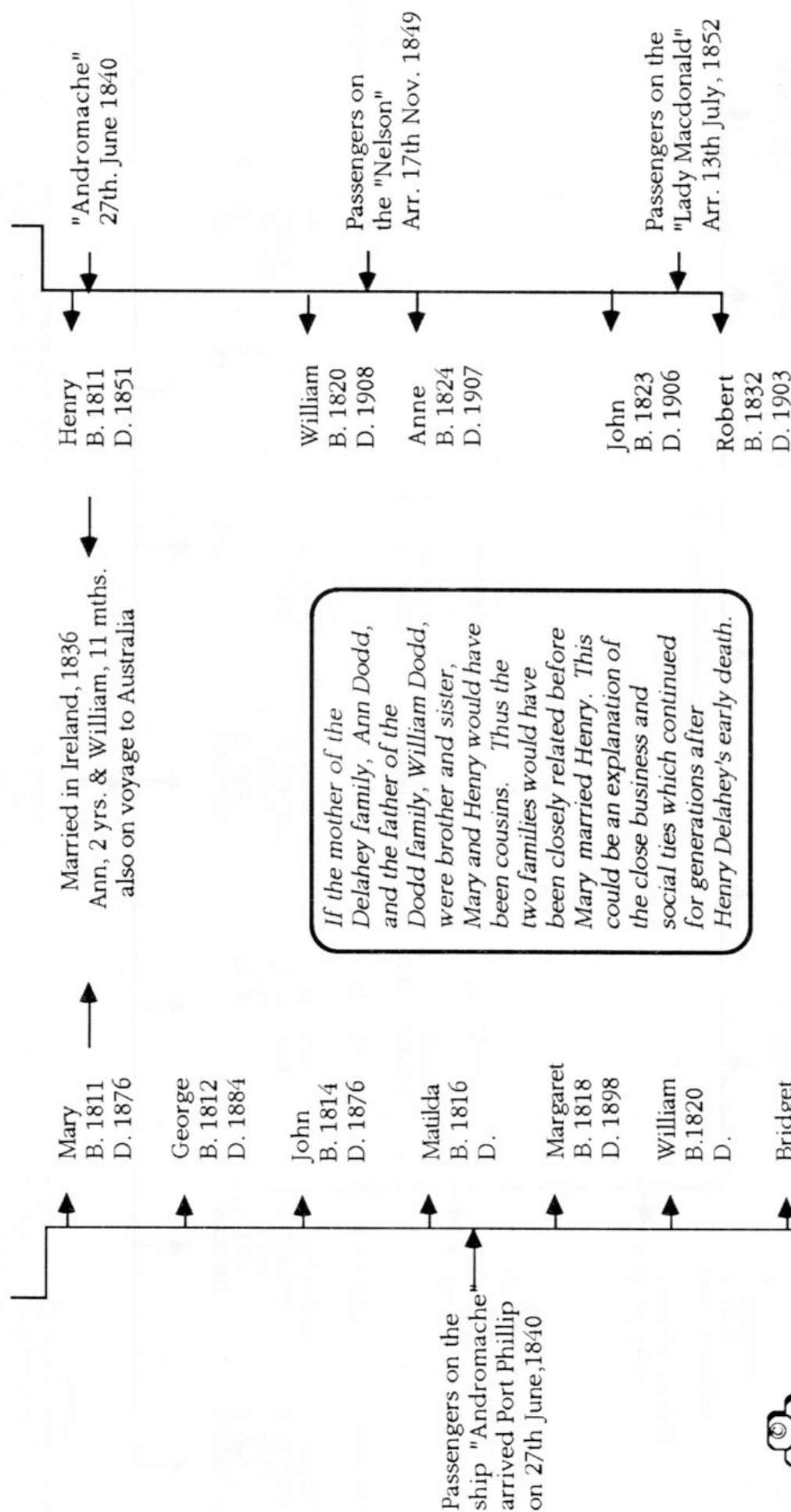
JANE - Born: 1825 Kings County, Ireland
Died: 1884 Fitzroy



EMIGRATION FROM KINGS CO. IRELAND TO PORT PHILLIP OF TWO FAMILIES

1. WILLIAM DODD & MARGARET LOUGHNAN

2. WILLIAM DELAHEY & ANN DODD



Other Delahey passengers on the "Lady Macdonald": William, 20 yrs.; Mary, 23 yrs.; Bridget, 30 yrs; Eliza, 18 yrs. All came from Tipperary and went on own account or to friends on disembarkation.

EMIGRATION OF THE DODD AND DELAHEY FAMILIES

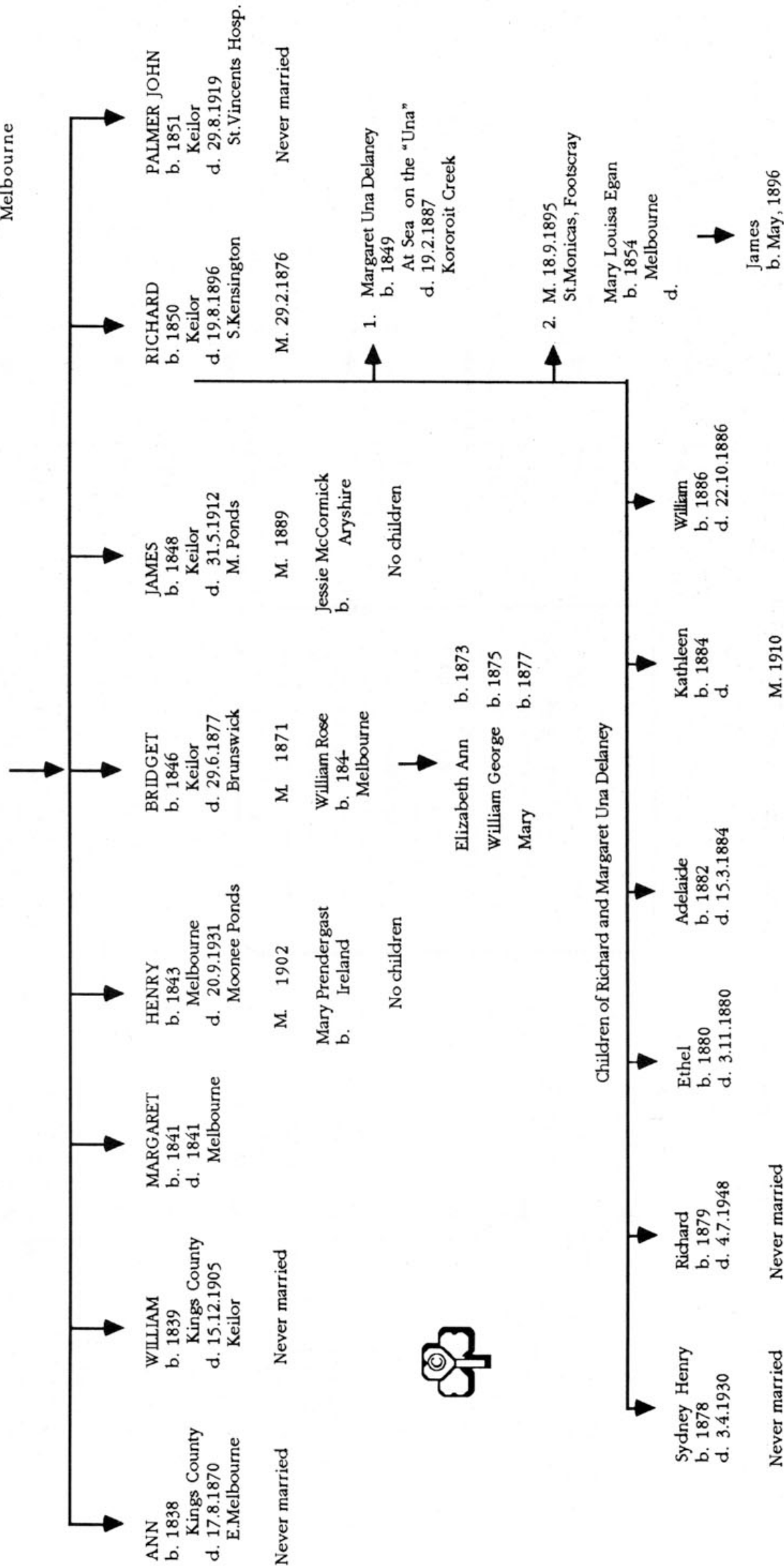
MARY DODD

b. 1811, Burr, Kings County
d. 12.9.1876, "Oakley Park", Keilor

HENRY DELAHEY

b. 1811, Burr, Kings County
d. 29.9.1851, cr. King & Lonsdale Streets
Melbourne

married
1836
in Ireland



FAMILY TREE OF MARY DODD AND HENRY DELAHEY

Peter Patrick Joseph Duffey
b. Ireland



MARY DODD

Mary Dodd Delahey aged 29, with her husband Henry, aged 28, her daughter Anne, 3 years and son William 1'1 months arrived in Melbourne on the sailing ship 'ANDROMACHE' on the 27th of June, 1840, as bounty passengers. Henry was a carpenter and Mary a dairy woman. They came from Birr in Kings County, Ireland. Henry could read, but not write and Mary was totally illiterate. Mary's brothers, George, William and John Dodd, were on the same ship along with her four sisters - Bridget, Margaret, Jane and Matilda.

After their arrival, Mary had six more children - Margaret, born Melbourne, died aged 21 days; Henry, born Melbourne; Bridget, born Salt Water River; James, born Keilor; Richard, born Keilor and Palmer John, born Keilor (Baptised at Williamstown). We can follow the movements of the family by the birth-places of these children. In 1849, Henry Delahey, in partnership with his brother-in-law George Dodd, bought land at Keilor - much of this land is today's Brimbank Park. They farmed the land and other members of the family who came out from Ireland on the later ships joined in the venture.

On the 29th of September 1851, Henry Delahey and his brother William were bringing a dray loaded with timber from Melbourne Town to their farm at Salt Water River. On the corner of King and LaTrobe Street, the cart tipped over in a ditch; Henry was thrown under it and killed instantly. At the age of forty, Mary was a widow with seven young children. Henry hadn't made a will, but Mary was granted administration of his estate in the Supreme Court. This made her a partner of her brother George, and Mary stayed on this property for the rest of her life. George had married Mary Coffee, and their large family was raised alongside Mary's children in Keilor. In June, 1853, Mary bought eleven blocks of land, totalling about 1000 acres in the Parish of Maribyrnong on the Kororoit Creek. At some stage she sold some of these blocks and bought agricultural land in the Parish of Parwan (Bacchus Marsh) which the family of her brother-in-law, William Delahey, later farmed. It would be possible to obtain more exact information on these deals, but the cost of land searches has limited what we could do. The land Mary owned at her death is clearly listed on her Probate document, so that it is fairly easy to work out the various steps she must have taken. Under her will, sons Richard and James shared the Parish of Maribyrnong land and son Palmer John inherited the Parwan property. Son William took over the Keilor land and he also bought blocks in the Keilor Township. Also under her will, all her personal property (including farm stock and equipment) and money was divided equally between her six children.

Of Mary's children, William and Palmer John never married; Henry and James married, but had no children. Her eldest child, Ann, died aged 32 years in August, 1870. This must have been a great blow to Mary. Ann never married and, as the eldest daughter, was no doubt a great help and a companion to her mother in the years following Henry's sudden death. Her other daughter, Bridget Marie, married William Rose in 1871 and had three children - Elizabeth Ann, born 1873; William George, born 1875 and Mary, born 1877. Bridget died of typhoid fever on the 29th of June 1877, just nine months after Mary's death. This was one tragedy that Mary was spared. On the 29th of February, 1876, Richard Delahey married Margaret Una Delaney at St. Mary's Church, Williamstown. Margaret was the daughter of Anne Dowd and Thomas Delaney. She was born at sea on the 'Una' in 1849. Margaret and Richard had six children, three of whom died in infancy. Margaret Una died on the 19th of February, 1887, aged 37

years, at Kororoit Creek. Cause of death was Exhaustion from tuberculosis of 18 months duration'. She left sons Sydney, aged 8 years; Richard, aged 7 years and daughter Kathleen, aged 2 years.. These children were cared for by the Delaheys and Dodds of Keilor. The three children who died in infancy were buried with their grandparents, Mary and Henry Delahey, in the Melbourne Cemetery. On the 18th of September, 1895, Richard Delahey, at 45 years of age, married Mary Louisa Egan, the 40 year old daughter of Patrick Egan and Margaret O'Shaunessy of St. Albans. A son, James was born in May, 1896. On the 19th of August, 1896, Richard was killed by a train on the railway line at South Kensington - an inquest failed to show why he was on the line. He was buried in Melbourne cemetery with his first wife, Margaret Una Delaney. We have been unable to find out what happened to his widow and baby son, but many old St. Albans residents remember Mrs. Delahey and her son and we know that she bought several blocks of land in the developing township of St. Albans on the 15th of February, 1901. It would be nice to know if baby-James ever married and had children of his own.

Now to get back to Mary Dodd Delahey... After what must have been a struggle to raise her quite large family when she was widowed, she was followed by very few third generation descendants. Most of her land eventually passed, via her sons' wills, to her nieces, Mary and Anne Delahey. We haven't taken the passing-down process any further, we are quite happy to leave Mary's hard won land with a couple of other women !

By the early 1850s, even though there were not a great number of settlers in the Keilor area, there were enough children for the establishment of a school to be a matter of some urgency. Mary Delahey and her brother, George Dodd, had a private school operating on their adjoining properties at 'De la Hayes' (today's Brimbank park) by 1853. Numbers must have got out of hand at that stage, for George Dodd wrote to the Catholic Bishop of Melbourne seeking aid. He stated in his letter that there were 103 children in Keilor and surrounding districts, most of whom were Catholics, that the teacher, Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald was competent and hard working, but grossly underpaid. When their application for State Aid was granted, the school was moved to church-owned land just outside Keilor Village. By 1858 the school was well established - most of the children enrolled were related, either being brothers and sisters from large families or cousins from the various Dodd families. Besides the children of Mary and her brother George, the children of her two sisters, Biddy and Margaret, were also enrolled at the Keilor school. Biddy and Margaret both lived on the other side of the river, so that their children would have had a boat trip on top of a fair hike or pony ride to get to and from school each day. No doubt in bad weather they spent the night with their cousins in one household or another.

The Dodd family were the driving force behind the project to have a Catholic Church built in Keilor. For many years church services had been held in the school house, which couldn't have been satisfactory to either teacher or priest. November 15th, 1863, must have been a great day for Mary and all the Dodd/Delahey relations, when they saw their years of effort come to fruition. On that day, St. Augustine's, a fine blue-stone church built of locally quarried materials, opened with Pontifical High Mass and the music of Mozart. The church on the hill still looks down, today, on the village of Keilor – a grand memorial to the pioneering Irish families. Mary could stand at her farmhouse door, look across the river valley, and see her church on the other side.

Mary wasn't all good deeds and compassionate caring - though those characteristics must be considered her strongest qualities. Although Bishop Goold was a frequent guest in her home, spiritual concerns didn't stop Mary from being tough with people who didn't measure up to her standards. On the 27th of July, 1857, in the Keilor Court of Petty Sessions, Mary Delahey charged a servant, Catherine Quigley, with

neglect of duty and abusive language. The servant, who was probably only a young girl, had her work contract cancelled and was ordered to pay a fine of 10/-. As Mary had been a dairywoman and farm servant back in Ireland - probably from the days when she was a young girl herself - she no doubt had very strong views on how servants should conduct themselves. It must have been hard for all the Irish of Mary's background to understand that, in their new country, servants could come and go more or less as they pleased in times of severe labour shortages. We can be fairly sure that Catherine Quigley didn't starve, or suffer much inconvenience at all, when Mary sacked her. Mary was probably far more disconcerted than the cheeky girl over the incident, and no doubt had long sessions with her sisters about lowered standards and ...'we were never like that when we were girls !'

Mary Delahey was surely a keen horse-woman - her personal estate included 14 hacks, which would have provided ample mounts for herself, her own children and nieces and nephews. There is a beautifully preserved side-saddle on display in the Tourist Centre at Brimbank Park, along with the buggy which her son Henry had imported from England. I'm sure Mary travelled many miles on that saddle; maybe her daughters Ann and Bridget would have used it too; but, by the next generation, all the children would have been riding astride. She was no doubt also very adept at handling a boat - there must have been a lot of coming and going between the sisters who were separated only by a fairly narrow, peaceful stretch of river.

We recently visited the great piles of blue-stone blocks that were once Mary's home, stables, dairy, piggery, etc. We looked across the river and imagined ourselves cooeing and waving to sister Biddy. Only rabbits were in residence at Mary's old home and Biddy's is a huge hole in the ground called a quarry. We would love to see some of those blue-stone blocks used to re-build a traditional Irish farm-house. Such a building would be a fitting memorial to a peasant woman who did so much to lay the foundation for today's City of Keilor with its river, its parks and its modern mansions. It would also show present and future generations how the first pioneers, bringing their own culture with them, lived in their new land.

Mary Delahey died, aged 65, on the 12th of September 1876 at Oakley Park, Keilor - the home of her nephew Robert Dodd. She was buried at Melbourne Cemetery with her husband Henry in the grave she had bought when the cemetery opened. Henry had originally been buried in the Old Melbourne Cemetery, but Mary had him re-interred in the new_ ground in a joint service for the re-interment of her mother, Margaret Loughnan Dodd, who died in 1852 at the age of 72 years. The original stone with its loving inscription dedicated by Mary to her husband Henry, stands today as good as new. No one has bothered to add an inscription for Mary - the pioneering, widowed mother whose single-mindedness and sheer hard work gave her descendants land, education and considerable affluence.

ARGUS

15th September 1875

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXX

Deaths

Delahey. On the 12th inst.at her resrdence, Oak-leigh park, Keilor, Mrs Mary Delahey aged 65 years.
R.I.P

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XX

THE ARGUS 29th JUNE, 1850

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS

Wednesday last, the barque, Andromache, New, from London, February 28. Passengers, T.M.Marshall, Esq., Mrs. Marshall and 3 children, Misies Mary, Sarah, and Master Foster, Mr.and Mrs. Ryder, Misses Sophia and Frances Usliet, Mr.and Mrs. Middleton, Messrs Brodie, Deeves, Earle, Hardy, C.and H.Creswick, Surgeon Superintendent Mr. Harvey and 219 in the steerage.

ABSTRACT of the Immigrants per Andromache, Captain New.

MARRIED MALES Farm Laborers 27, Carpenters 4, Painter, &C 1, Shoemakers 2, Gardener 1, Baker 1, Cooper 1

SINGLE MALES Farm Laborers 41, Cabinet Maker 1, Painter 1

SINGLE WOMEN House-maids 40, Dairy-maids 14, Governess 1, Cook 1, Sempstresses 3, Dressmakers 2

TOTAL 130

Persons desirous of engaging the services of the above, should apply on board the ship, at an early date. THOMAS, ENSCOE & JAMES.

THE ARGUS, 2nd July, 1840 Domestic Intelligence

Immigrants. ---As an inducement to the industrious and steady population at home to emigrate to these colonics, we may mention that all the immigrants by the Andromache have been engaged within a very few days after their arrival, at wages varying from £40 to £45 per annum, for the men, and at from £20 to £25 for women, with rations. It is impossible to limit the number of labourers that are required for this rising settlement.

Melbourne Trade List Imports

Cargo of the barque, ANDROMACHE, New, from London --- 2 cases furniture, 1 case apparel, Harvie; 1 truck, Dr.Meyer; 3 packages goods, Dr.Wilmott; 1 package goods, Major St.John; 1 case apparel, J.Cobb; 1 case apparel, Morrison; 11 packages goods, Major Webb; 1 chest apparel, 2600 bars 120 bundles iron, 140 deals, 20 half hhds vinegar, 17 casks port wine, 17 casks sherry, 4 casks currants, 4 hhds sugar, Thomas/Enscoe & Co.; 136 oil butts Thomas & Co.; 1 paper parcel, as addressed; 50 barrels pork M, 3 boxes stationery G&N, 8 casks shot, 250 kegs paint, 10 boxes tin plates, 400 bundles iron, 4 bales prints N within diamond over H, 6 hhds porter N within diamond, 12 quarter casks wine, 5 quarter casks brandy, Order.

THE ARGUS Wednesday, October 1, 1851

Fatal Accident.- An inquest was held yesterday at the Kilkenny Inn in Lonsdale Street on the body of Henry Delahey, a labouring man who resided at Salt Water River. The deceased was returning home from town with a dray load of timber, and having arrived at a deep gully at the intersection of King and Lonsdale Streets, the dray was unfortunately capsized, and the driver buried under the load. The poor fellow was immediately extricated and carried into the Kilkenny Inn, but it was ascertained that life was quite extinct. Verdict, accidental death.

THE ARGUS Wednesday, October 1 1851 The friends of the late Mr. Henry Delahey are requested to attend his funeral, this day, at 3 for half-past 3 o'clock, to move from the Kilkenny Inn, Lonsdale St. - 1st October 1851

An inquisition taken for our Sovereign
 Lady Queen Victoria in the City of
 Melbourne in the Colony aforesaid the
 thirtieth day of September in the fifteenth year of the
 reign of our said Lady the Queen before W. N. Mitchell Esq.
 Coroner of our said Lady the Queen for the said Colony
 in view of the body of Henry Delahay there and there
 lying dead upon the oath of John James Bosgrove -
 Peter Robinson - William Miller Scotchman -
 James Middlejohn - William John Turpin -
 Lewis Dunbar Seal - John Cairn - Daniel Leahy -
 David Leary - Matthew Keating - William Lovell -
 George Roberts -

good and lawful men of the said
 Colony duly chosen and who being then and there duly
 sworn and charged to enquire for our said Lady the
 Queen when where how and by what means the said
 Henry Delahay came by his death do upon their oath
 say that the said Henry Delahay was accidentally
 killed by the upsetting of a loaded cart which he
 was driving at the time through a certain gully at
 the intersection of King Street with La Trobe Street
 said cart with its load falling upon the said
 Henry Delahay occasioned so much injury as to cause
 almost immediate death

In witness whereof as well the said
 Coroner as the Jurors aforesaid have to this
 inquisition

FROM THE INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF HENRY DELAHEY - JURORS AND CORONER'S VERDICT

Colony of Victoria } Farmer - residing on
 to wit. } The Salt water river in the
 County of Bourke and Colony aforesaid - I was
 The deceased was my brother - we were
 employed yesterday in conveying timber
 from Melbourne ~~at all about 10 miles~~ ^{at all about 10 miles}
 four o'clock in the afternoon we were
 returning home with our loads - the deceased
 was driving a horse cart loaded with timber
 and sitting upon the load at the time, at
 the junction or intersection of King Street
 with Latrobe Street, there is a deep gully
 into which the cart got and was capsized
 the load falling upon the deceased, it
 was necessary to pass through the said
 gully in order to get out of the Street
 on his road - said gully was about two
 feet in depth but being filled with mud
 I cannot exactly say. Immediately
 ran to his assistance and seeing the men
 who were there getting him out from under
 the load I ran for a Doctor ~~and~~ ^{with}
 the Doctor in and ~~arriving~~ ^{with} one coming
 to the house to which the deceased had been
 brought, when I next saw him he was
 dead, which was not many minutes
 after the accident - The deceased was perfectly
 sober at the time, he was a very sober
 man. William Delahay

Taken and acknowledged
 this 30th day of September 1857
 in Melbourne, before M^r Milnes, Coroner

On the Supreme Court of New
South Wales for the District of
Port Phillip now called as and
being the Colony of Victoria
(Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction)

In the Goods of Henry Delahay
late of the Salt Water River in the
County of Bourke in the Colony
of Victoria - Farmer - deceased

Appeared personally Mary Delahay
of the Salt Water River in the County of
Bourke in the Colony of Victoria - Widow -
and Maketh Oath that Henry Delahay
late of the Salt Water River aforesaid
Farmer, deceased departed this life on or
about the twentieth day of September
in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight
hundred and fifty one intestate leaving
behind him this deponent - his Widow and
William Delahay, Ann Delahay, Henry
Delahay, Richard Delahay, James
Delahay, Bridget Delahay, and John
Delahay, his Children, and next of Kin and the
only persons entitled in distribution to his
personal Estate and Effects And she further
Maketh Oath that she this deponent is the
lawful Widow of the said deceased And that
the said deceased had whilst living and at the
time of his death Goods Chattels and Credits within
the Colony of Victoria

On the first day of November
in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and fifty one at Melbourne
in the Colony of Victoria the above named
deponent Mary Delahay was duly sworn
to the truth of the foregoing affidavit

Before me
James H. Green
Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South
Wales for the district of Port Phillip for taking affidavits

Mary Delahay

MARY DELAHEY'S APPLICATION TO ADMINISTER HENRY'S ESTATE

In the Supreme Court of
New South Wales for the
District of Port Phillip
now called as and being
the Colony of Victoria.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction

In the Goods of Henry Delaney
late of the Salt Water River in the
County of Bourke in the Colony
of Victoria - Farmer. deceased,

Appeared personally Richard Fitzgerald
of the Salt Water River in the County of Bourke
and Colony of Victoria Farmer
and made oath that he is a house keeper
residing at the Salt Water River
aforesaid where he has resided for the last
six months and that he is possessed of
property to the amount of one hundred and forty four
pounds over and above his just debts that he is not
surety for any administrator or administratrix
deceased in this matter - that Deponent's property
to the amount of the said sum of one hundred and
forty four pounds
Consists of three hundred and fifty four acres of land
in portion number twenty two in the parish of Cat
paw Paw -

On the first day of December in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and fifty one at Melbourne in the Colony
of Victoria the above named deponent
Richard Fitzgerald was duly sworn
to the truth of the foregoing affidavit

Richard Fitzgerald

Before me

Wm. J. James

a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales for the
District of Port Phillip for taking affidavits

VICTORIA.

LAND PURCHASE.

GRANTEE

Mary Delahay

DATE *29th June 1853.*

COUNTY *Bourke*

A. *78* R. *0* P. *0*

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the
Faith, and so forth:—

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

Whereas in conformity with the Laws now in force for the Sale of Crown Lands in our Colony of VICTORIA
and Our Royal Instructions under Our Signet and Sign Manual, issued in pursuance thereof,

Mary Delahay of *Keilor*
has become the Purchaser of the Land hereinafter described for the Sum of *one hundred and fifty six pounds*

Sterling; Now Know Ye, THAT for and in consideration of the said Sum for and on Our behalf, well and truly paid
into the Colonial Treasury of Our said Colony, before these Presents are issued, And in further consideration of the
Quit-Rent hereinafter reserved, WE HAVE GRANTED and for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, DO HEREBY GRANT unto the
said

Mary Delahay h ~~er~~ Heirs and Assigns, Subject to the several and
respective Reservations hereinafter mentioned, ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Land in our said Colony containing by
Admeasurement *Twenty eight Acres*
situated in the County of *Bourke* Parish of *Maribyrnong* be the same more or less,

*Allotment G of Section eleven bounded on the north by
Allotment B bearing east twenty chains on the East by
Allotment F bearing South thirty-nine chains on the South
by a Road one chain wide bearing West twenty chains and
and on the West by Allotment H bearing north thirty-nine
chains being the land sold as Lot N^o 58 in pursuance
of the proclamation of the twentieth day of December
One thousand eight hundred and fifty two*

with all the Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging; To Hold unto the said

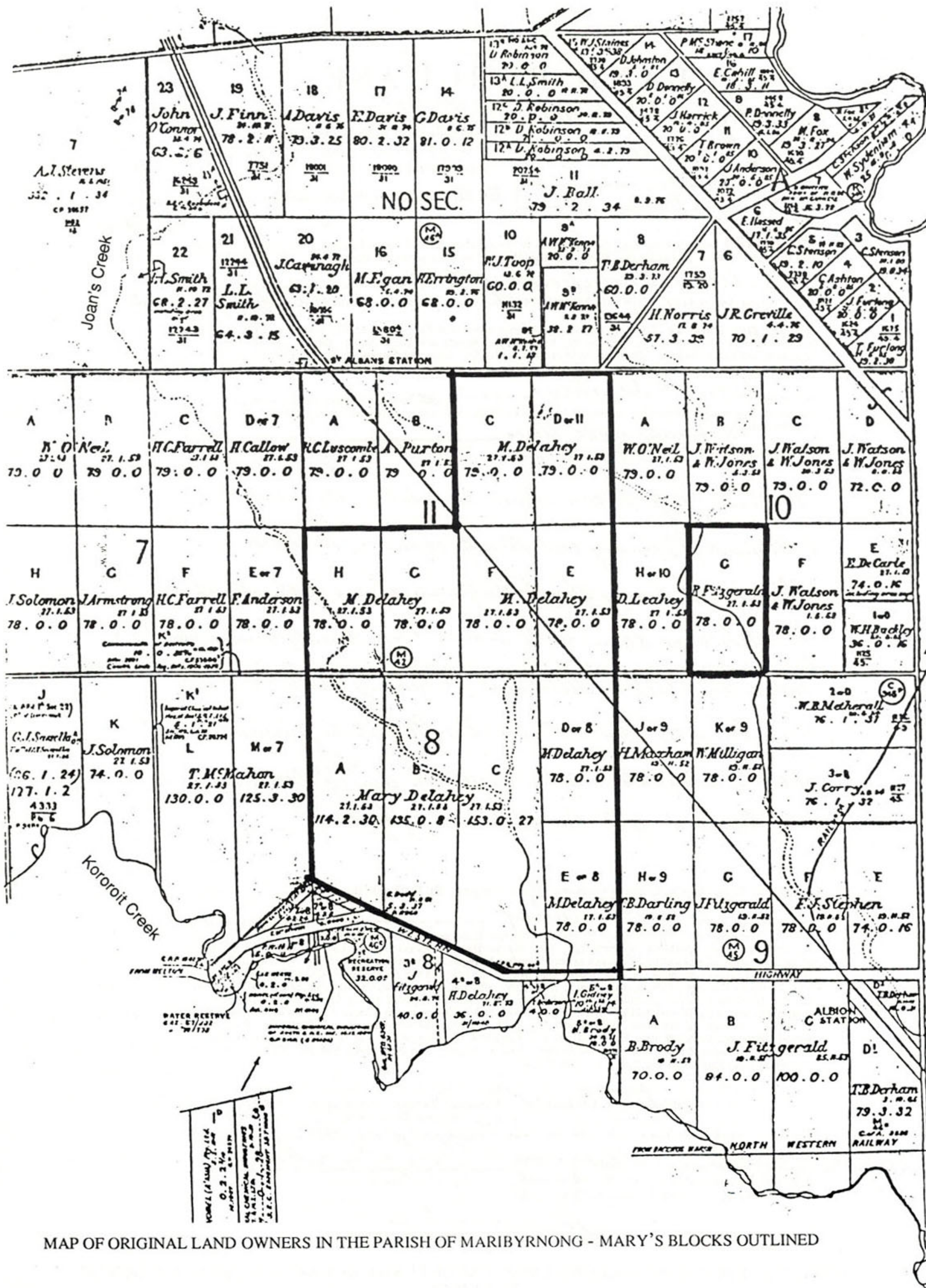
Mary Delahay h ~~er~~ Heirs and Assigns
for ever, YIELDING and Paying therefore Yearly unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Quit-Rent of One Peppercorn
for ever if demanded; Provided Nevertheless, AND WE DO HEREBY RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors,
all such parts and so much of the said Land as may hereafter be required for making Public Ways, Canals, or Railroads,
in, over, and through the same, to be set out by Our LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR for the time being of Our said Colony, or
some Person by Him authorised in that respect; AND ALSO, all Sand, Clay, Stone, Gravel, and Indigenous Timber, and
all other Materials, the natural produce of the said Land, which may be required at any time or times hereafter for the
construction and repair of any Public Ways, Bridges, Canals, and Railroads, or any Fences, Embankments, Dams, Sewers,
or Drains, necessary for the same, together with the right of taking and removing all such Materials; AND WE DO
HEREBY FURTHER RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the right of full and free ingress, egress, and regress
into, out of, and upon the said Land, for the several purposes aforesaid; In Testimony whereof, We have caused this
Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of our said Colony.

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved CHARLES JOSEPH LA TROBE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of
Our said Colony and its Dependencies, at Melbourne, VICTORIA, aforesaid, this *Twenty-ninth* day of *June*, in the *Seventeenth* Year of Our Reign,
And in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty *three*

in Register of Land Purchases N^o 10 Page 8. (Signed) *C. J. La Trobe*
ENTERED on Record by me, this *twentieth* day of *June*
One thousand eight hundred and fifty *three*

H. Lonsdale
COLONIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

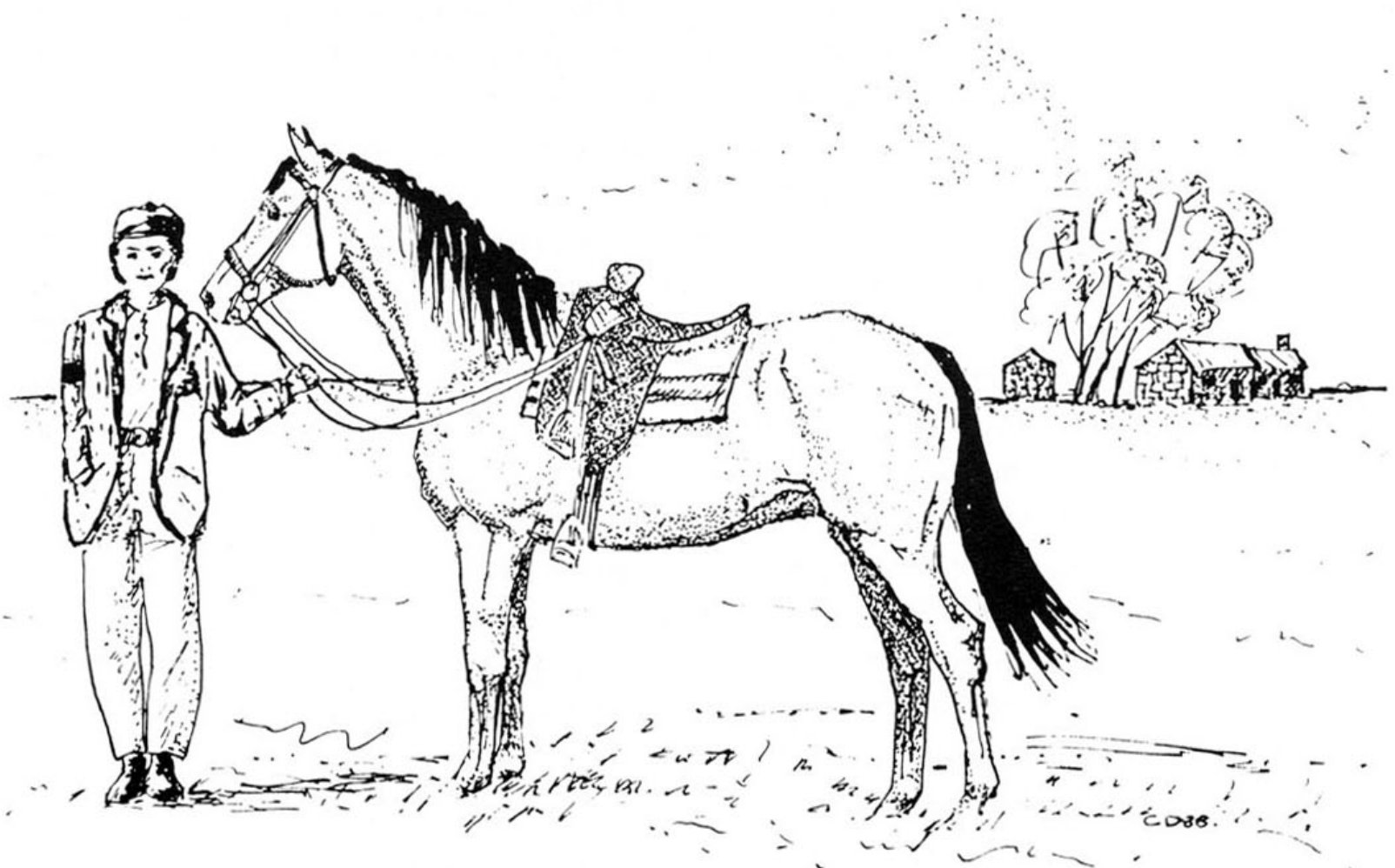
CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE OF CROWN LAND - ONE OF 11 BLOCKS MARY BOUGHT AT AUCTION ON
20.12.1852



MARY DELAHEY'S WILL

This is the last Will and Testament of me Mary Delahey of Keilor in the Colony of Victoria Widow. I bequeath all my personal estate including all my chattels real except what I otherwise bequeath by this my will unto my son William Delahey of Keilor aforesaid Farmer and Robert Dodd of Epping in the said Colony Farmer their Executors and Administrators upon trust that the said William Delahey and Robert Dodd or the survivor of them of the executors or administrators of such survivor shall as soon as conveniently maybe after my death sell call-in and convert into money such part of my said personal estate as shall not consist of money. And I declare that the said William Delahey and Robert Dodd or the survivor of them or the executors or administrators of such survivor (hereinafter called the Trustees or Trustee) shall by and out of the monies to arise from such sale calling-in and conversion into money and the money of which I shall be possessed at my death pay my debts funeral and testamentary expenses including the duty payable to the Government of the Colony of Victoria upon the value of my real and personal property and shall stand possessed of the residue of the said monies upon trust to divide the same equally between my children William Delahey Henry Delahey James Delahey Richard Delahey Palmer John Delahey and Bridget Rose wife of William Rose of Epping in the said Colony Farmer. And I declare that the share of my said daughter Bridget Rose shall be paid by my said trustees or trustee for her separate use independent of her present or any future husband with whom she may hereafter intermarry and that her receipt alone for her said share shall notwithstanding her coverture shall be a good and sufficient discharge or discharges to the said Trustees for so paying the same. I devise all estates vested in me upon trust or by way of Mortgage with appurtenances unto the said William Delahey and Robert Dodd their heirs and assigns subject to the trusts or equities of redemption subsisting therein respectively. I give and devise unto and to the use of my son James Delahey his heirs and assigns all that piece or parcel of land being the whole of Crown Allotment C and D Section eleven Parish of Maribyrnong and that part of Crown Allotments E and F Section eleven Parish of Maribyrnong now in my occupation and which is bounded in the North by said Crown Allotment C and D, on the East by Crown Allotment H, Section Ten and on the South West by the Melbourne and Mount Alexander Railway. I give and devise unto and to my son Richard Delahey his heirs and assigns All that piece or parcel of land being the whole of Crown allotments D and E and the portion of Crown Allotment C Section ten Parish of Maribyrnong now in my occupation. I give and devise unto and to the use of my son Palmer John Delahey his heir and assigns all that piece or parcel of land being the whole of Crown allotments Fifteen Twenty-nine Thirty and Thirty-one of Section nine Parish of Parwan Agricultural area of Parwan in the County of Grant. I appoint the said William Delahey and the said Robert Dodd Executors of this my Will - Mary Delahey - Witnesses -

C.D.O'Halloran - George Dodd - , and hereby declare that the receipt of the said William Delahey and Robert Dodd or the survivor of them or the Executors or administrators of such survivor for any money payable to them or him under this my Will shall be a sufficient discharge for the money therein expressed to be received and that the person taking such receipt shall not be answerable for the non-application or misapplication of the same money or be obliged to see to the application thereof. And I hereby authorize my said Executors to pay any debts claimed from me upon any evidence they shall think proper and to accept any security for any debt owing to me and to make such deductions and arrangements as to such debts and also to allow such time for the payment thereof as to them shall seem fit.



In the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria }
Sh vs Probate Jurisdiction }
In the will of Mary Delahay late of Trier
in the Colony of Victoria Widow-deceased }

A true and perfect inventory of all and singular the property lands and hereditaments goods
Charities and credits of the late named Mary Delahay deceased

Real Estate.

All those pieces of land containing 254 acres 3 roods & 31 perches or thereabouts part of Crown Allotments
C & D and the whole of Crown Allotments E Section 8 Parish Maryborough County of Bourke particularly described
in Certificate of Title entered in the Register Book Vol. 911 Folio 182 166
All those pieces of land being Crown Allotments 15 29 30 & 31 Section 9 Agricultural Area Parson David Parson
County Grant
All those pieces of land containing 245 acres 2 roods & 12 1/2 perches or thereabouts being Crown Allotments D & part of
Crown Allotments C E & F particularly described in Certificate of Title Vol. 1059 Folio 211 686

Personal Estate.

Consolidated Turnbore 160 Head Cattle 40 Cows 5 draught horses 14 Hacks Farming implements
The deceased was entitled to a 1/3 share of the above personal estate (the remaining 2/3 belonged to William
Delahay the above named son) and of

Dated the 17th day of January 1877

William Delahay

PROBATE JURISDICTION IN THE WILL OF MARY DELAHEY

THIS IS THE LAST WILL of me WILLIAM DELAHEY of Kellor in the State of Victoria hereafter I Revoke all wills codicils and testamentary dispositions heretofore made by me and declare this to be my true last will I APPOINT my brother Henry Delahey of Moonee Ponds in the said State Gentleman to be the sole executor and trustee of this my will I DEVISE to my said brother HENRY DELAHEY absolutely two hundred and ninety four acres being part of section 10 in the Parish of Doutta Galla in the County of Bourke and State of Victoria together with the house and all buildings and erections thereon I DEVISE to my brother ⁽⁻⁴⁾ ~~to my brother~~ Palmer John Delahey absolutely one hundred and five acres one rood thirteen and three quarter perches of land being part of allotment "A" section eleven in the said Parish of Doutta Galla and also nineteen acres three roods and twenty one perches of land being allotment forty seven in the township of Kellor in the said Parish of Doutta Galla I bequeath to my brothers HENRY DELAHEY and PALMER JOHN DELAHEY absolutely all my farming stock poultry farming implements and machinery horses carts and other vehicles household furniture utensils and effects including a pianoforte in equal shares to be divided between them in such manner as they shall think fit or to be sold and the proceeds divided equally between them if they shall so decide I bequeath to my nephew SYDNEY DELAHEY absolutely the sum of five hundred pounds I bequeath to my nephew RICHARD DELAHEY absolutely the sum of five hundred pounds I bequeath to my niece MARIE DELAHEY absolutely the sum of five hundred pounds I bequeath to my cousin MARY PRINDLE GAST (widow) absolutely the sum of five hundred pounds After payment or provision for payment thereof of all my just debts proper duty on the whole of my estate funeral and testamentary expenses and the costs of winding up my estate I devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my real and personal estate unto my said brother PALMER JOHN DELAHEY and my niece MARY GAST absolutely in equal shares

THE WILL OF WILLIAM DELAHEY - MARY'S ELDEST SON

RECEIPTS.

REAL ESTATE.

All the Real Estate as mentioned and set forth in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities filed herein taken possession of by Henry Delahey as sole Executor appointed by the said Will

£4015: 0: 0

PERSONAL ESTATE.

All the Personal Estate as mentioned and set forth in such Statement taken possession of by Henry Delahey as sole Executor of the said Will as follows.

Crops	£90: 0: 0
Cattle	366: 10: 0
Farming Implements	18: 0: 0
Carriages etc	47: 0: 0
Harness & Saddlery	10: 0: 0
Furniture	40: 0: 0
Money in hand or house	10: 0
Money in Bank Current Account	451: 13: 7
Money on Deposit	1800: 0: 0
Transferrable receipt London Bank	476: 0: 0
Interest on Deposit	40: 18: 7
Interest on transferrable receipt	10: 14: 1
Plant etc	18: 0: 0
Totals	1: 0: 0
	£3370: 6: 3
	£7385: 6: 3

Uncollected. Nil.

Retained not yet distributed £74: 17: 5.

ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE WILL OF WILLIAM DELAHEY

DISBURSEMENTS.

All that piece of land being part of Crown Portion ten Parish of Doutha Galla County of Bourke containing 294 acres with erections thereon conveyed to the said Henry Delahey as devisee and taken possession of by him.

All those pieces of land being part of Crown Allotment A Section 11 Parish of Doutha Galla County of Bourke containing 105 acres or thereabouts and Allotment 47 Township of Keilor Parish of Doutha Galla County of Bourke containing 20 acres or thereabouts possession of which has been given to the devisee Palmer John Delahey but which have not yet been conveyed or transferred to him.

Farming Stock. Poultry Farming Implements, Machinery, Horses, Carts Vehicles, Household Furniture, utensils and effects - Half retained by Henry Delahey (Executor) and half delivered to Palmer John Delahey, Legatees.

LEGACIES
Sydney Delahey £500: 0: 0
Richard Delahey 500: 0: 0
Catherine Delahey 500: 0: 0
Mary Prendergast 65: 0: 0
Palmer John Delahey (1/2 share of residue on account) 60: 0: 0
Mary Rose 471: 1: 1

Probate Duty 26: 9: 6
Law Costs Farmer & Farmer 27: 16: 0
J. Daly Undertaker 6: 13: 6
Dr Fishbourne 8: 8: 0
Dr Grant 2: 12: 6
Dr Thompson 6: 6: 0
Nurse 17: 10: 0
R Delahey (wages) 18: 0: 0
S Delahey (wages) 6: 6
W Gordon Iron monger 12: 3
G. Morrison Chemist 17: 0
Edwards & Co Merchants 8: 18: 0
Keilor Shire Rates 1: 12: 6
Snelling Blacksmith 1: 12: 8
P. Davenport Weighbridge 15: 6
J & B West Blacksmith 12: 0
Equity Trustees re West's Trust

£2725: 3: 0

Dated this *Seventeenth* day of September One thousand nine hundred and nine.

Henry Delahey Executor.

170/73

THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me PALMER JOHN DELAHEY of Kellor in the State of Victoria - - -
Proprietor of Land I revoke I revoke all former Wills and Testamentary dispositions I appoint John Dodd
of Kellor aforesaid Farmer Executor hereof I give devise and bequeath all my property real personal and
otherwise wheresoever situate to my first cousins Anne Delahey and Mary Delahey of Kellor aforesaid - - -
daughters of my late uncle William Delahey as joint tenants for their own absolute use and benefit in - -
Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of June One thousand nine hundred and twelve
-----PALMER JOHN DELAHEY ----- Signed and acknowledged by the Testator as and for his last Will and - - -
Testament in the sight and presence of us (all being present at the same time) who at his request in his
sight and presence and in the sight and presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as - - -
witnesses --- D.E.FitzGerald Solicitor Melbourne --- E.FitzGerald Clerk to the said D.R. Fitzgerald.

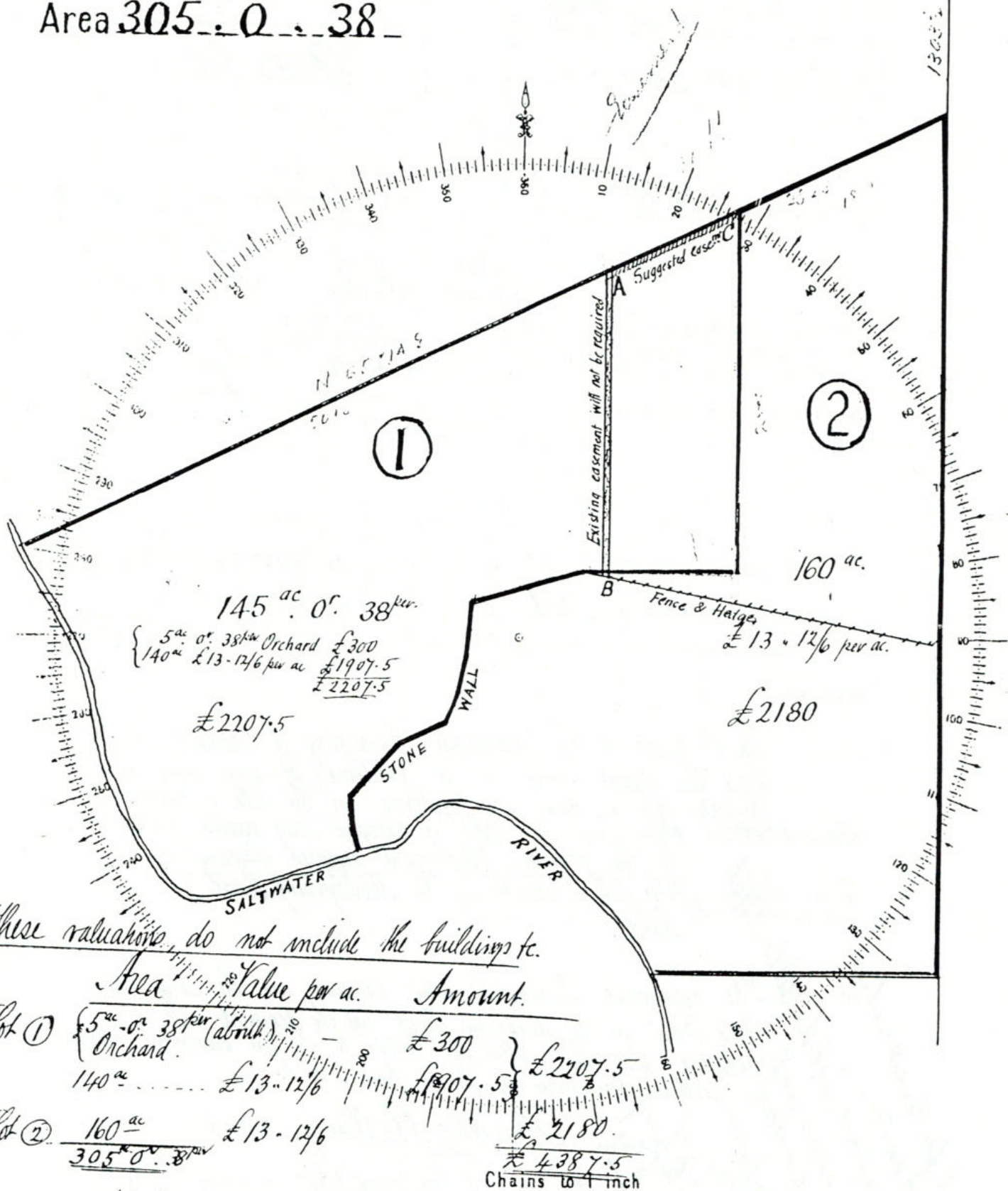
THE WILL OF PALMER JOHN DELAHEY - MARY'S YOUNGEST SON

POSED SUBDIVISION OF Dodd's ESTATE

Shire of Keilor

Allot. part 10 Section Parish of Doutta Catta

Area 305^A 0^R 38^P



127

Frank Millum Shire President.

P. Campbell District Surveyor.

R. H. Stevenson Board Valuer.

5th Mar 1919

VALUATION OF THE ESTATE AT THE TIME OF THE PROPOSED SUB-DIVISION

Dodd's

ESTATE

Area	Allo- Crown portion	Sec.	Parish
305 ^{ac} or 38 ^{per}	Part of 10.		Owtha Galla

Shire of *Keilor*

Purchased at £ *16-5/-* per acre. Total purchase money £ *4960.1094* ✓
2 1/2 % Loading £ *124.0027* ✓
 Loaded valuation £ *5084.1121* ✓
 Valuation of buildings and other improvements (not including fencing and clearing) as fixed by the Crown Lands Bailiff to be deducted + *2 1/2 %* £ *697.* ✓
 Valuation of land including fencing and clearing £ *4387.1121* ✓

REPORT.

We recommend the subdivision of this property into *Two* allotments as shown by *red* lines on the attached diagram. Areas and valuations of the blocks are shown on the *diagram* attached schedule.

ROADS

Good road to the northern boundary of Crown portion X. past this point there is no evidence of any road to the property nor is there any evidence in the file of papers to show that a right of carriage way exists giving access to the property. This point requires clearing up.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply. Never failing supply in the Maribyrnong River.

BUILDING SITES

Good.

GENERAL

The easement of carriage way existing over the strip AB colored blue on the diagram will not be required. It is suggested that the allot for Lot D be by an easement along the northern boundary of Lot D from C to A.

Frank Milburn

SHIRE PRESIDENT

D. Campbell

DISTRICT SURVEYOR

R. H. Stevenson

BOARD'S VALUER

5th Nov 1919

Referred for consideration of C.S. Board - It is pointed out that the title sheet contains no evidence of any means of access to the property from existing roads.

A. J. King
6.11.19

Approved
8.11.19

Dodd's Estate

Ph. of Doutta Galla

7. 7. 20.

Allot. 1. 142 Acres.

The Chief Inspector.

Improvements on this allot. consists of.

	£
Stone dwelling stone old fair 4 rooms	250
W. B. Skillion attached 3 rooms	50
Stone kitchen detached	50
Wooden Gig Shed attached	10
Stone dairy and separator room	80
" stable 3 stalls paling roof	40
" milk shed stone floor 12 bails	75
" feed house	
" Pigsty (2) paved floor and yard	25
W.B. Stable old gig shed and feed house	30
Large underground tank	25
Orchard 5 acres fair @ £25.	125
Fencing 45 chains post and wire @ 8/-	18
Stone wall 45 chains fair @ 10/-	22. 10/-
Total	£800. 10. 0.

Allot 2 162 acres.

The Chief Inspector,

Improvements on this allot consist of
fencing only.

Fencing 30 chains post and wire fair @ 8/-	£12.
Stone wall 45 chains in fair order @ 10/-	22. 10. 0.
Total	£34. 10. 0.

No 1 Block. Land & Orchard. £2207. 10
Imps. £ 680
£ 2887. 10

(sgd) H. Semmens.

15. 7. 20.

No 2 Block. Land. £2180

(1) Mr. Kennard, locote.
(2) Mr. O.B. (L.B.)

Imps. noted
O. Kennard
28.7.

O.B. Melh.

enclosed that portion
of the value of 2
of it is an increase

387. 10/-

J. R. K. H. H. H.
137 5720

LVI
29.7.20
H. H. H.
H. H. H.
H. H. H.

THE INQUEST OF RICHARD DELAHEY

Richard was the second youngest son of Henry Delahey and Mary Dodd. As we have seen, Richard married Margaret Una Delaney in 1876, a few months after his mother died. He inherited some 200 acres of land in St. Albans under his mother's will. Margaret Una was a land-owner in her own right at the time of her marriage. There were six children of the marriage, only three of whom survived infancy. Margaret Una died in 1887 - four months after the birth of her last child. Margaret had tuberculosis and was no doubt quite exhausted by six births in eight years. There is no evidence that she still owned land at the time of her death. Her three surviving children, Sydney, Richard and Kathleen were brought up by the Dodd / Delahey clan at Keilor.

On 18.9.1895, Richard married Mary Egan, the 40 year old daughter of Patrick and Margaret Egan, farmers of St. Albans. Their son, James, was born in May, 1896 and Richard died on 19.8.1896. It is interesting to note the differences in the newspaper article dealing with his death and the evidence given at the inquest - where no mention was made of marital strife. Despite the sensational headlines, a verdict of suicide was not given by the coroner - just accidental death, with the reason for his being on the line 'unknown'. No will was found for Richard, nor did Mary apply for probate, so presumably he died broke.

Mary Louisa Delahey bought land in the new subdivisions of St. Albans in 1901, where she remained for the rest of her life. She is still remembered by older St. Albans residents. According to Dodd / Delahey descendants, the baby James turned out to be a 'no-hoper' - just like his father. We haven't researched Mary Egan Delahey's life, but with the little we know of her, we can certainly add yet another widow with young child to our tally - making the percentage of widows in this random selection of women even higher.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDES

MANGLED ON THE RAILWAY LINE ENGINEDRIVER AND DAIRYMAN

(1. Donald Murray McPherson of Port Melbourne who suicided at Footscray West.)

2. Another case of supposed suicide was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning on the Williamstown line, just beyond the North Melbourne railway station. Frederick Thomas, a railway porter, was walking along the line, when he found the body of a man lying close to the rails. The body was terribly mutilated, both legs being mangled, and the lower part of the body shockingly cut and bruised. Thomas informed the Kensington police of his discovery, and the body was removed to the Morgue by Constable Malone. Papers found in the clothing of the deceased suggested that his name was Richard Delahey, and that he had been a small dairyman at St. Albans, near Braybrook. This was subsequently found to be the case. The deceased was a married man, 48 years of age, with a wife and four children, three of whom were the offspring of a former marriage. He had quarrelled with his wife, and had consequently left his home some days ago, since when he had wandered aimlessly about the suburbs. He and his wife met in Footscray about noon on Wednesday, but his wife did not suggest any reconciliation or show that she was in any way willing to receive him again - the house and property were hers and he therefore parted from her in a despondent frame of mind. Where he went afterwards is not known, none of his movements up to the time of discovery of his body on the railway line having yet been traced. An inquest will be held today.

VICTORIA POLICE. - [47 v.]

9935

Kensington Station. Melbourne District.
20th August 1896

REPORT of

Const. Malone

Relative to Dead body of Man found near the
Essendon and Williamstown junction and referred

to in my report of the 19th instant (yesterday)

I beg to report that the body of
the man name unknown and referred to in
my report of yesterday the 19th inst - has
now been identified as Richard Delahey

"Grazier" of St Albans by his wife

Sergeant Cormack
Kensington

Mary Delahey

Wm. J. Malone
Const 3926

Kensington Station. Melbourne Police District.
19th August 1896.

REPORT of Constable Malone 3926
relative to Dead body of a man found
on the Williamstown Railway Line near
Essendon & Williamstown Junction

I beg to report that about
6 o'clock this afternoon Frederick
Thomas Railway Porter at Kensington
found the ^{dead} body of a man on the
Railway line near the Essendon and
Williamstown Junction which had appar-
ently been run over by a train a short
time previously; he brought it to the
Kensington Railway station where I
took charge of the body.

The left leg was severed at the
groin and the right leg was severed
between the knee and ankle and sev-
eral bruises about the head and
upper extremities.

On searching the body I found several
papers and letters addressed to R. Delahay
St Albans in reference to grazing
cattle and milk and I believe that to
be deceased name

I conveyed the body to the Melbourne
Morgue where it now lies awaiting
identification and inquest
Supt Carmody
(Kensington)

RICHARD DELAHEY'S INQUEST

Wm. J. Malone
Constable 3926

CORONER'S INQUEST.

[No. 53.]

VICTORIA, TO WIT.

This Deponent *

Mary Delaney

on her oath saith, I am a

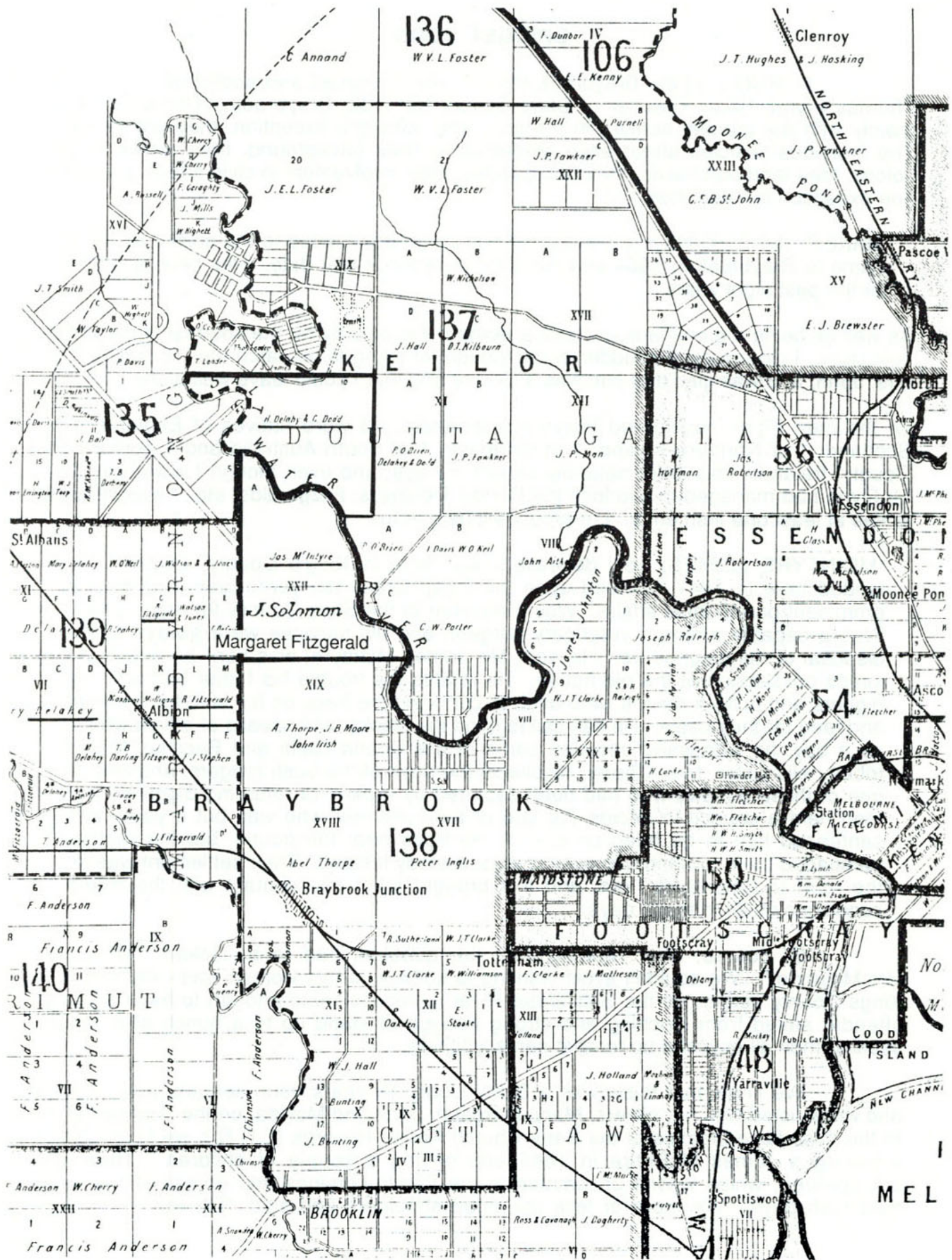
residing at

* Christian and Surname in full.

I have seen the deceased. I identify him as Richard Delaney, my husband. He was a former 48 years old and lived at St. Albans. I last saw him alive about 11 o'clock on the 19th instant at Fortserry. He was quite well & cheerful then. He was quite sure - He would take a glass or two but he was temperate. I know of nothing that would induce him to take his life. He had no defect in his sight. The last person I identify as that of deceased.

Mary. Delaney

Taken and Sworn before me the 22nd day
of August 1884 at St. Albans
C. Carter
Coroner.



MAP SHOWING THE DODD SISTERS' FARMS



BRIDGET DODD

A "History of Braybrook District" was compiled and published in 1906 by Thomas Flynn, Head Teacher of State School No.1102, Braybrook. The work dealt mainly with the pioneer settlers in the area and, with one exception, they are all men. The individual articles about each settler cover their background, their arrival in the colony, their land purchases, their occupations, their involvement in civic affairs, etc. The one exception is listed thus:

"BAKER (MRS. JOHN) is a native of Edinburgh and landed in the colony in 1853. Came to Braybrook in 1864 and has lived here since that date. Has been a widow for the past eight years."

As well as being the only article about a woman, it is also by far the shortest in the entire collection. I did a mental shudder at the thought of trying to research the life of BAKER, Mrs. John, and was glad that she was a Scottie and that I could leave well alone.

Of the men Flynn considered Braybrook pioneers, 18 were natives of England, 4 of Scotland, 1 of Northern Ireland, 1 of Germany, 1 of South Australia and 1 born King's County Ireland. This latter naturally caught my eye, and even though I wondered how Mr. Flynn had managed to overlook the Doods, Delaheys, Fitzgeralds,, etc., I was pleased to see at least one Irish entry. I re-produce it here in full:

"McINTYRE (JAMES) now deceased, was born in King's County, Ireland, and landed here in 1841. Settled upon the Deep Creek ten years later, and took a prominent part in local affairs. Was a member of the Shire -Council for many years. Was a capable amateur veterinary surgeon and his services were always at the disposal of his neighbours. His son, Mr. James McIntyre, was born here and still keeps possession of the old house. He relates the relates his father had with the diggers and bullock drivers, who used to cut down the trees on his land for firewood and feed for their cattle. He can call to mind the blacks, and speaks of a fight which, as a boy, he witnessed between some of the Doutta Galla and Bacchus Marsh tribes. His sister, Mrs. Cherry, recollects the days of the bush rangers, and tells of one of these outlaws who had been captured by a party of returning diggers. The men held a council to decide the fate of their prisoner who was but a youth and sentenced him to be hung on one of the trees near the house, but her mother persuaded them to hand him over to legal custody instead. Their settlement was on the road to Solomon's Ford, and this brought them into contact with the mixed conditions of life in those days."

Of course, after reading this, the question had to be asked. "Who was Mrs McIntyre?" We couldn't avoid wanting to know who this woman was - married to a Kings County settler; on the Salt Water River; compassionate enough to have a young offender saved from lynching and strong enough to stand up to a bunch of revenge seeking men all psyched up for that same lynching.

We knew that there was a Biddy Dodd, 18 years, farm servant, able to read and write, listed with her sisters, Mary, Margaret, Jane and Matilda, on the 'Andromache'. In the microfiche indexes of the Early Church Parish Records (E.C.R.), we found Biddy marrying a James McEntire in 1845 and having a couple of children. Then she disappeared, which wasn't uncommon in the frantic comings and goings of the early gold rush days. We more or less shrugged shoulders and said, "Oh well - that was

Biddy!" But, after reading the Flynn article, it seemed well worth another look to find out whether McEntire had been changed to McIntyre at some stage. It had - when Bridget McIntyre died at Braybrook in 1885, her parents were listed as William Dodd and Margaret Loughnan. The anti-lynching lady was one of ours! We looked again at the old maps and were delighted to find Bridget safely tucked in between her sisters – Mary (Delahey) across the river and Margaret (Fitzgerald) right next door. We also looked for a bit more personal information about James McIntyre; we found him listed as a passenger on the 'Frances', which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of August, 1841, and arrived in Port Phillip on the 28th of November, 1841. James was a 23 year-old labourer from Kings County - so it is possible that the Dodd family knew him back in Ireland.

Bridget Dodd, unlike the other six women studied in this book, never became a widow.

Bridget Dodd, unlike her sisters, was literate; but, she is the only one whose 'autograph' we haven't got.

Bridget Dodd, unlike the other six women studied in this book, has a gravestone lovingly inscribed to her memory at the Footscray Cemetery.

Except for the Flynn article, Biddy has remained the wife of James - a shadowy figure. There are a lot of details recorded about James McIntyre - in Shire Council minutes, newspaper articles and Court records (it would seem that James was just as fond of a neighbourly tussle in court over misappropriated live-stock etc. as were his compatriots down the river). We cannot believe that she was any less energetic than her two neighbouring sisters in her day to day living. With her background, it is quite likely she undertook many of the routine tasks on the farm. We have tried to find descendants of Biddy and James McIntyre by various means - from nagging older, history-minded, local residents, to writing in the local paper an appeal for descendants to come forward-all to no avail. There must be many - we just haven't reached the right quarters. We can only hope that publication of this book will find its way to a present generation McIntyre or Cherry and that, sooner or later, we will learn a little more about Biddy, the woman.

For this reason, mainly, we are printing here what we have been able to ascertain, from records, about Biddy's children and their descendants.

BRIDGET DODD			JAMES MCINTYRE		
Born: Birr, Kings County		married 1845	Born: 1815, Kings County		
Died: 12.4.1885 Braybrook			Died: 2.10.1885 Braybrook		
Parents: William Dodd, Margaret Loughnan			Parents: Patrick McIntyre, Mary Egan		
Baptisms of children registered in E.C.R.					
Patrick	born Melbourne	1846			
Maria	born Melbourne	1848	--- Twins		
William	born Melbourne	1848	died 1848 - infant		
Francis	born Melbourne	1850			
John	born Salt Water River	1851	died 1866 aged 15		
James	born Salt Water River	1852			

MARIA MCINTYRE

Born: 1848, Melbourne
Died: 12.7.1927 Richmond

married 1869

Children - All born at Maidstone

1870 Eliza Jane
1871 Anna Maria
1873 James Francis
1875 Hubert
1877 Walter Henry
1879 Emmelia Florence
1880 Robert Oswald
1884 William Edgar
1886 Frederick George

married 1901 James Francis Hayes, born Ireland
died 1904 at East Hotham, aged 33 years
married 1906 Emily May Boyd, born Drysdale

married 1912

JAMES MCINTYRE

Born: 1852, Salt Water River
Died: 26.2.1937 Sunshine

1887 James Reginald
1890 Stephen Walter
1892 Ellen Maria
1893 Olive Margaret
1895 Kathleen Elizabeth

born Maidstone, dies 24.10.1889
born Williamstown
born Maidstone
born Maidstone
born Maidstone (maybe others after 1895)

FRANCIS MCINTYRE

Born: Melbourne

married 1874

JAMES CHERRY

Born: 1838, County Down
Died: 1889, Footscray
Parents: William & Jane Cumming

Norman Geo. Livingstone Job, born Bendigo

SUSANNAH WEATE

Born: 1859, Northcote
Died: 14.3.1939, Sunshine
Parents: Joshua & Elizabeth Wood

ALICE O'NEIL

Born: 1849, Keilor
Died: 5.2.1875, Baybrook
Parents: William & Bridget Gorman

An Inquest into the death of Alice McIntyre was held at Cut Paw Paw on 8.2.1875. Finding: "she died from the rupture of an aneurism in the chest". Snr. Constable Kelly reported to the Coroner .. "It appears that the deceased who was 25 years of age got married some months since and that within a few days after the marriage she became insane and was sent to the Kew Asylum ...that sometime in December last she was again allowed to return to her husband's house, close to the Salt Water River a short distance from the Braybrook Pound, her husband having entered into a bond for her safety ... " On 5th of February she asked her husband to take her to see her father in Keilor. She was getting ready to go when she was suddenly taken ill and died in a fit. (Even allowing for the level of medical knowledge 100 years ago, the evidence given and the conclusions reached at this inquest, leave me with very uneasy feelings. No woman was called to give evidence re Alice's general condition either just after her marriage or before her death.)

Re the Cherry family -associated by the marriage of Biddy's daughter, Maria McIntyre.

WILLIAM CHERRY, aged 36, labourer, and his wife JANE CUMMINGS CHERRY, aged 31, housemaid, arrived in Port Phillip on the 'Marquis of Bute' on the 30th of November, 1841. They came from County Down, Ireland. The children who accompanied their parents were: Sarah Jane, 11 yrs.; Eliza, 9 yrs.; James, 6 yrs. and Robert, 4 yrs. At least one more child, William, was born after arrival as we know from later marriage and death records. There could have been other girls born here who married, changed their names and became very hard to find. James, William and Robert married Maria McIntyre, Louisa Doherty and Eliza Blair respectively, and were having children in the 1870s / 80s at Maidstone.

The children of William and Jane whose deaths are registered are:

Sarah Jane Cherry d. 1867, aged 35 years born County Down

William Cherry d. 1879, aged 33 years born Williamstown

James Cherry d. 1889 aged 51 years at Footscray

Robert Cherry d. 1910 aged 72 years at Hawthorn

Eliza Cherry d. 1912 aged 79 years at Richmond

Jane Cherry, died 1857, aged 47 years, born County Down.

Parents: William Cumming and Eliza

William Cherry, died 1882 at West Melbourne, aged 77 years.

Parents: Moses and Sarah Thomson

Moses Cherry, died 1879, aged 104 years, born Co. Monaghan.

Parents: John Cherry & Cath. McCoy

(Note: There is no firm evidence to show that this Moses is the father of William, but its' not a common name - and it's impossible to resist including an old boy who lived to be 104 - regardless of whose father he might be !)

THE, AGE April 14th, 1885

DEATHS

McINTYRE.- On the 12th day of April, at her residence, Riversdale Farm, Braybrook, Bridget, the beloved wife of Mr.James McIntyre, aged 65 years

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

THE AGE July 14th ,1927

DEATHS

CHERRY (nee McIntyre).- On the 12th July at her residence, 9 Muir Street, West Richmond, Maria Theresa, relict of late James Cherry, of "Brooklyn", Geelong Road, Brooklyn, and loving mother of Lizzie (the late Mrs.J.F.Hayes), Annie (deceased), James, Hubert, Walter, Emmie (Mrs.Norman Job), Ossie, Willie and Fred, in her 80th year, born in Port Phillip 1847.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx





When Margaret Dodd emigrated to Australia in 1840, with her brothers and sisters on the 'Andromache', she gave her age as 22 years. She was a housemaid and could neither read nor write. Margaret married the young Richard Fitzgerald in 1848 and they had one child, Mary, born at the Salt Water River. Richard, when 11 years old, had arrived in Sydney on the ship 'Aliquis' early in 1839 with his father, Michael, aged 40, a labourer; his mother, Mary, aged 40, a dairywoman; his sister, Mary, aged 17 a servant and his brother, John, aged 9. They arrived at a time when Sydney was flooded with migrants, many of whom could not find work. A scheme was devised by the Governor, Sir George Gipps, to re-ship the excess of migrants to the new colony at Port Phillip (Melbourne) – thus fulfilling a need in that place and, at the same time, solving a serious over-crowding problem in Sydney. The first group of such migrants were given passage on the 'John Barry' and arrived in Port Phillip on the 28th of April, 1839. The Fitzgerald family were among the 199 passengers on the 'John Barry' and were no doubt in a good position to take advantage of their early arrival in the new colony.

Richard bought land in the Parishes of Derrimut (Deer Park) and Maribyrnong (near Albion-).and on the 18th of March 1854, Richard and his brother John purchased 353 acres of land on the Salt Water River, being Allotment B, Section 22 in the parish of Cut Paw Paw, from the original owner, Joseph Solomon. (Memorial No.139, Book 9) This land adjoined the Albion block on one corner, the property of Biddy Dodd and James McIntyre on its northern boundary, and took in the whole river frontage from the McIntyres' property to Solomon's ford. The purchase included all access ways or roads to the property, premises, livestock, carts and carriages, together with all houses - all the Estate, etc.

The purchase of Solomon's farm put the three Dodd sisters, Biddy, Margaret and Mary, on adjoining properties, with only the river between Mary (Delahey) and the other two.

It is a loving and very wonderful experience today to wander along the river upstream from Solomon's ford towards Brimbank Park, and imagine these three pioneering women, with their children, wandering the same route. It is so easy to see them picnicking under the ancient trees which still spread their shade over quiet, grass covered spots. In that location, the river must have been a dominant force in their lives. It would have provided ample water for their animals, ample fish for their tables- a haven in the otherwise harsh, stony plains.

Margaret, Richard and little Mary would have been just nicely settled into their new farm when the happiness they must have been experiencing, and the plans they must have been making, were suddenly shattered. On Sunday, the 12th of April, 1857, the family left home in their spring cart at ten o'clock in the morning to attend prayers in Footscray. Whether Richard actually attended prayers, or whether he only dropped off Margaret and Mary and nicked round to the 'local' himself, is not clear. However, on the way home, early in the afternoon, Richard was killed instantly when the cart was upset and he fell under the wheels and was run over. Margaret and her daughter were thrown clear and suffered no serious injuries. Margaret was still very shocked two days later when she was called on to give evidence at the inquest. She said that Richard had been drinking, an observation verified by one of their farm workers, Martin Muloney, who was with the family on their outing to Footscray. Richard was buried in the Melbourne Cemetery on the 14th of April, 1857 - he was 28 years old. The gravestone still stands: "Erected by his affectionate wife, Margaret."

MARGARET DODD

Richard died intestate and Margaret was granted the right to administer his estate, in the Supreme Court, on the 14th of May, 1857. Her brothers, George and Robert Dodd, were the guarantors.

On the 10th of August, 1858, Margaret signed a seven-year lease of her Derrimut land (Portions 1 & 4, Section 5), renting the property out to William Heath at £10 per year.

Margaret stayed on the river farm and reared her daughter. Along with her sisters, she played an active role in the establishment of the Catholic church and school in the Keilor Village. Situated as she was, with the ford, one of the main crossing places from Melbourne to the road to the goldfields, on her property, there would have been little chance of Margaret being isolated or lonely, even had she not had her sisters nearby. The constant stream of traffic to and from the goldfields would have given her the chance to meet with, and perhaps provide services for, the women and children who were being carted along with the men in the mad rush for gold. Until Caroline Chisholm established her 'shake-down' in Keilor village, the Dodd sisters were no doubt often called upon to help women and children in any sort of emergency.

Margaret's daughter, Mary, married Patrick Joseph Prendergast (Son of John Prendergast and Ellen Moran, from County Mayo, Ireland) in 1873. As far as we know, Mary had no children. In September 1877, Margaret handed over all her land and property to her daughter and retired from farming for a well earned rest.

Margaret Dodd Fitzgerald died at Mantell Street, Moonee Ponds, on the 3rd of January, 1898. She was 80 years of age and died from the general debility of old age... 'accentuated by heat and change to cold weather'. Doesn't that sound like a typical, Melbourne, January day! She was buried with husband Richard, but no one has added her name, or any sort of memorial to the old gravestone.

As we have no knowledge at all as to what happened to Matilda Dodd, the fifth sister listed as. A passenger on the 'Andromache', we will presume that Margaret was the last of the Dodd sisters. She certainly fits the pattern of our gutsy, Irish women pioneers that we have become accustomed to - widowed young, skilfully administering her farm, active in the community, educating and richly endowing her daughter ... buried without name or comment on her grave. Has anyone ever stopped to think that one of the main roads in Deer Park (Fitzgerald Road) just might have been named after a woman ?

THE AGE January 4th, 1898

DEATHS

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FITZGERALD.- On the 3rd January, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Prendergast, Mantell street, Moonee Ponds, Margaret, relict of the late Richard Fitzgerald, of Braybrook, aged 80 years.

Requiescat in peace

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE CORONERS.

INQUISITION.

Wm. Lauer,
Victoria

TO WIT.

AN Inquisition for our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, taken at
Albion in
the District of Wm. Lauer aforesaid,
the 14th day of June A.D. 1858, in
the 20th year of the Reign of our said Lady the Queen
before me John Willkins,

* City, Town, County, or District,
as the case may be.

Gentleman, a Coroner of our Lady the Queen for the District of
Willems Lauer aforesaid, upon the
view of the body of Richard Fitzgerald then

† Jurors' Christian and Surnames
in full.

and there lying dead, upon the oaths of †

Peter Lyke
John Fayon
Daniel Mc Carthy
Michael Redden
George Dodd
Michael Mulloney
Thomas Crumwell
Thomas Huntrodt
Anthony Avery
James Nishi
Michael O'Donoghue
Afred Newman

good and lawful men of Albion in the
said District who being duly sworn and charged to
enquire, upon the part of our Lady the Queen, when, where, how, and by what means the
said Richard Fitzgerald came
by † his death, do say upon their oath that § Richard Fitzgerald

† His or her.
§ Here state cause of death, if
known; if unknown, doubtful,
or no evidence, state the fact
accordingly, using the words of
the Verdict of the Jury.
It is desirable that the Jury should
find expressly whether there are
or are not marks of external
violence on the body of deceased.

died accidentally, from the Cent whetting
& falling upon his head

INQUEST OF RICHARD FITZGERALD - LIST OF JURORS AND CORONER'S VERDICT. IT MUST HAVE
HELPED MARGARET IN HER ORDEAL TO HAVE BROTHER GEORGE ON THE JURY

CORONER'S INQUEST.

[No. 60.]

DEPOSITION OF WITNESS.

Williams, J. M.,
Victoria }
To Wit.

THE Examination of* Margaret Fitzgerald.
Wife of deceased Richard Fitzgerald

* All names of Witnesses.

of Albion taken on oath this 14th
day of April A.D. 1857. at Albion

City, Town, District, or County,
as the case may be.

before the undersigned, a Coroner in the said

This Deponent

Margaret Fitzgerald

on his oath saith as follows:

we left our home in the
Spring Cart on Sunday April, 12th about
ten o'clock, we went there to hear prayers
read. we left again about one o'clock
on our way home the wheel went
against a large stone upset the Cart,
which fell upon my husband Richard Fitzgerald
and killed him immediately.

The cart fell upon his breast & arms
he was rather doubled up

He was slightly under the influence
of drink, he had been beating the horse
which caused him to run over the
stone. I feel very ill & cannot
answer any more questions I have
been in bed since the accident

Margaret X Fitzgerald
made

A FURTHER DEPOSITION FROM RICHARD FITZGERALD'S INQUEST

[The hand-writing in the original document is very difficult to read, so reproduction of same is not practical.]

DEPONENT: Martin Mulloney, servant, aged 13 years.

I knew the deceased Richard Fitzgerald age about 27 years. I have known him for three or four years. I can remember Sunday last the day of the accident. I went in a spring cart to Footscray with the deceased, his wife Margaret Fitzgerald, and a little child. We stopped there about two hours and started for home again about one o'clock in the spring cart. We did not drive beyond a moderate trot, some parts are very rough, I believe he was slightly under the influence of drink. We continued on homeward till the wheel of the cart ran against a large stone. I observed the wheel was going strait (*sic*) for the stone. The horse stopped and I jumped out thinking to lead the horse by the head. The horse trotted off and the wheel went against the stone and capsised the cart. The latter fell upon the body of the deceased. The side of the cart came against his hands and feet and his head doubled underneath his chest. I saw him about four minutes after he had been turned over, he was then quite dead. I did not observe any blood coming from him. I ran for two men to lift the cart from his body, this took about twenty minutes. The men were bullock drivers, I do not know them. The cart did not fall on Mrs. Fitzgerald or the child. She was standing up when I came up to the cart, she told me to run off for the men, I did not observe that she was hurt, he was afterwards put in the cart and brought home. The deceased was driving with ... (*can't read*), I do not know wether (*sic*) he was holding the reins or not when the wheel went against the stone. I was upwards of ten yards behind when the cart turned over. I ran up as fast as I could and saw what I have before described. I immediately ran off for his brother who lives about two or three miles off. When I came back again the deceased had been brought to his own house.

TAKEN and Sworn before me the 14th
day of April A.D. 1857, at Albion

his
Martin X Mulloney
mark

John Wilkins
Coroner.

INQUEST OF RICHARD FITZGERALD- MARTIN MULLONEY'S EVIDENCE.

THERE IS A CONTRADICTION IN THESE TWO DEPOSITIONS. MARTIN STATES THAT THEY DID NOT DRIVE ABOVE A TROT, DUE TO THE CONDITION OF THE ROAD. MARGARET STATES THAT RICHARD HAD BEEN BEATING THE HORSE AND THAT IS WHY IT RAN INTO THE STONE. WHILE MARGARET WOULD HAVE NO REASON TO INVENT THIS EVIDENCE, THE YOUNG MARTIN HAD PROBABLY LEARNED EARLY IN LIFE THAT YOU DON'T DOB A BLOKE IN !

THE ARGUS Tuesday, April 14, 1857

Funeral Notices

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. RICHARD
FITZGERALD, are respectfully invited to fol-
low his remains to the place of interment,
the New Cemetery, Melbourne. The funeral
to move from his residence, Solomon's Ford,
Salt Water River, this day, Tuesday, at
eleven o'clock p.m.
JOHN DALEY. Undertaker, corner LaTrobe
and Spring streets, Melbourne. 14th April,
1857.
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

In the Supreme Court of the
Colony of Victoria }

In its Ecclesiastical jurisdiction

In the goods of Richard
Fitzgerald deceased
Intestate.

Thursday 14th May A.D. 1857.

Upon reading the several affidavits of
sworn and filed in this matter & upon
the motion of Mr. Barton of Counsel
It is ordered that administration of
the goods chattels and credits of the
above named Intestate be granted
to Margaret Fitzgerald the widow of
deceased

By the Court

Thos. Wilkinson
Master in Equity

ADMINISTRATION OF RICHARD FITZGERALD'S ESTATE GRANTED TO MARGARET

In the Supreme Court of
the Colony of Victoria }

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction

In the goods and chattels of Richard
Fitzgerald late of the Saltwater River
in the County of Bourke in the
Colony of Victoria Farmer deceased
intestate

I Margaret Fitzgerald of the Saltwater River
in the County of Bourke in the Colony of Victoria
Widow of Richard Fitzgerald of the same place
farmer make oath and say

1 That I will well and truly collect and
administer the property of the said Richard
Fitzgerald deceased intestate as far as
the same will extend and the law-bene me
so to do

2 That I will exhibit a full and true inventory
of all his property together with a true
account of the administration thereof as
I may be required by the Rules of this Honorable
Court

3 That I believe the goods chattels and credits of the
said deceased do not exceed in value one
thousand pounds

Sworn at the City of Melbourne in the Colony
of Victoria aforesaid this 29th day of May
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and fifty seven before me And I do hereby certify that
the above affidavit was first read over by me to
the above named Margaret Fitzgerald and that
she seemed perfectly to understand the same and
made her marks thereto in my presence —

Her

Margaret X Fitzgerald

Mark

M

[Signature]

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria
for taking Affidavits

in the Supreme Court.
of the Colony of Victoria.

In its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction

In the goods and chattels of Richard
Fitzgerald late of the Saltwater river in
the County of Bourke in the Colony of
Victoria Janitor deceased intestate.

I George Dodd of the Saltwater River in the County
of Bourke in the Colony of Victoria Janitor make
oath and say

1. That I am a farmer residing at the Saltwater
River aforesaid

2. That I am worth property to the amount of
~~two~~ ^{£2000} thousand pounds and upwards over and above
what will pay all my just debts.

3. That I am not bail or surety for any person
except in this matter

4. That my said property to the amount of one
thousand pounds consists of certain landstewards
and hereditaments in my own occupation and
of cattle horses and farming stock thereon ~~and of~~
the value of three thousand pounds

5. That I have for the last six months resided
at the Saltwater River aforesaid.

I swear at the City of Melbourne
in the Colony of Victoria this
twentieth day of May in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and fifty seven before
me.

George Dodd

James M. Stewart

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the
Colony of Victoria for taking affidavits

In the Supreme Court of
the Colony of Victoria

In its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

At the Court and Chancery of Richard
Litzgerald late of the Satchwater River
in the County of Bourke in the Colony
of Victoria deceased intestate.

I Robert Dodd of the Satchwater River in the
County of Bourke in the Colony of Victoria farmer
make oath and say

- 1st
1. That I am a farmer residing at the Satchwater
River aforesaid where I have resided for the last many months.
 2. That I am worth property to the amount of
two thousand pounds and upwards and
above what will pay all my just debts.
 3. That I am not bail or surety for any person
except in this matter.
- 2nd
4. That my said property to the amount of
two thousand pounds consists of Lands, tenements
and hereditaments situate on the Danube Bank
containing two hundred and twelve acres and of the
value of two thousand and five hundred pounds and
also of a household property situate on the Satchwater
River aforesaid which together with the horses and cattle
stock and farming implements thereon amount
to the value of one thousand pounds.

Sworn at the City of
Melbourne in the Colony of
Victoria aforesaid this
Twenty fifth day of May in the
Year from Lord our thousand
eight hundred and fifty seven
before me

James M. Leonard

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking affidavits

857 DEATHS in the District of *Willemanstown* in the Colony of Victoria. Registered by *Ed*

No.	DESCRIPTION.		Cause of Death, or Direction of last illness, or Medical Attendance by whom certified, and in what he last seen deceased.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.	Sex and Age.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	Signature of Deputy Registrar, in Date, and in Where Registered.	If buried, name of Undertaker, and in Where interred.	Name and Rank of Minister, or Name of Witnesses of Burial.	Where Buried, and how long in the Australian Colonies, naming which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
	Where and where Died.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.										in What, and at what Age, and to in What.	Time, in order of Birth, date Name and Age.
121	121st Street 1857	Richard Fitzgerald	"Killing of the plague by the plague which caused by the upsetting of the fact"	Labourer	Male 27	William Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	William Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.

DEATHS in the District of *Excursion* in the Colony of Victoria, Registered by *Albert E. Long*

Where and where Died.	DESCRIPTION.		Cause of Death, or Direction of last illness, or Medical Attendance by whom certified, and in what he last seen deceased.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.	Sex and Age.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother, if known, with Rank or Profession.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	Signature of Deputy Registrar, in Date, and in Where Registered.	If buried, name of Undertaker, and in Where interred.	Name and Rank of Minister, or Name of Witnesses of Burial.	Where Buried, and how long in the Australian Colonies, naming which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
	Where and where Died.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession.										in What, and at what Age, and to in What.	Time, in order of Birth, date Name and Age.
3rd May 9 January 1898	Margaret Fitzgerald	Female 80 years	Endocarditis from acute rheumatism to which she was subject for many months. Died on the 3rd day of January 1898.	Margaret Fitzgerald	Female 80 years	William Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	William Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.	Wm. Dool Farmer Margaret Dool Farm Longham.

DEATH CERTIFICATES OF RICHARD FITZGERALD AND MARGARET DODD FITZGERALD



HOW ONE WOMAN'S WEST WAS LOST

We have seen how Margaret Dodd farmed her land alone after the early death of her irresponsible young husband, Richard Fitzgerald. How she leased some of the land to another farmer and worked the rest until, at the age of sixty, she was able to hand her holdings over, intact, to her daughter, Mary, and retire from the arduous task of farming.

The history of Margaret's land is well documented (Memorial No.80S, Book 315, dated 26.1.1882) - from the original purchase from the Crown to her handing over to her daughter:

Allotment B of Section 22. Cut Paw Paw:-

Crown Grant dated 20th October 1849 to Joseph Solomon

Conveyance dated 10th March 1854; Joseph Solomon to Richard and John Fitzgerald

Conveyance dated 5th October 1859; One undivided moiety John Fitzgerald to Margaret Fitzgerald

Conveyance dated 26th September 1877; Margaret Fitzgerald to Mary Prendergast

Allotment 1 of Section 5. Derrimut:-

Crown Grant dated 19th September 1854 to Richard Fitzgerald

Release of Dower dated 26th September 1877 Margaret Fitzgerald to Mary Prendergast

Allotment 4 of Section 5. Derrimut:-

Crown Grant dated 19th September 1854 to Richard Fitzgerald

Release of Dower dated 26th April 1877; Margaret Fitzgerald to Mary Prendergast

Crown Grant dated 9th April 1853 to Richard Fitzgerald

Release of Dower dated 1st August 1877; Margaret Fitzgerald to Mary Prendergast

This clearly shows that Margaret retained all the land she and Richard acquired after their marriage in 1848 and that she handed it over, intact, to her daughter in 1877 as a dowry. What it doesn't show is the improvements that would have been made by Margaret during her twenty years of farming. But improvements there must have been, and great ones at that. The total purchase price in the 1850s of the Crown Land allotments and of Solomon's already developed farm was approx. £1000-

In 1882 (Memorial as above) Mary Prendergast was required to place the Title of all her lands with the Colonial Bank of Australasia - as a security to cover a £20,000 debt of her husband, Patrick Joseph Prendergast.

In 1883, the security agreement was confirmed and renewed.

In 1884 (Memorial No.177, Book 317, dated 23.6.1884) Mary signed a formal agreement with the Bank to enable a legal mortgage to be drawn up as she was unable to pay off her husband's debt of £23,988.1.9d. The Memorial describes Patrick Joseph Prendergast as a Butcher, of 1 Bourke Street in the City of Melbourne, with an unpaid debt of £20,000 owing to the bank.

After stating the usual conditions applying to a mortgage, the Memorial concludes .. " And that the estate of the said Patrick Joseph Prendergast having been recently sequestrated for the benefit of his Creditors said Bank had called upon said Mary Prendergast to give to it a mortgage of said lands and hereditaments in form and manner in Memorializing Indenture appearing with the powers authorities and covenant herein contained which said Mary Prendergast consented and agreed to do."

Consented and agreed to do / Did Mary Prendergast, reared and educated in the Irish / Catholic tradition of the time, have any options?

I don't know what happened to the land after 1884 - I don't really want to know at this stage. I'm not ready for another Anne Dowd / Cuthbert Joseph Harrison saga. The Solomon's Ford farm eventually became a blue-stone quarry - sold by Mary or the Colonial Bank of Australasia, it doesn't really matter. Patrick Joseph Prendergast died April 14th, 1893, aged 46. Mary lived until September 11th, 1924 and was buried in Melbourne cemetery with her husband and her mother-in-law. I can well imagine how saddened her mother, Margaret Dodd Fitzgerald, must have been in her latter years. She must have worked so hard and so long to build up a dowry worth £20,000 on the stony pastures of the Western Plains. And it needed just half a dozen years for all that work to be undone.

In the Melbourne Court of Insolvency, Law Courts, William Street:

re Patrick Joseph Prendergast, butcher, no longer trading, with a total of proven debts of 30,174.17.4.. Insolvency Order Nisi dated 11am, 1th of May, 1884. Insolvency Order Absolute, signed by Judge Robert Molesworth, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, dated 11am, Thursday, 22nd May, 1884.

[Case No.4499 Under the 1871 Insolvency Act - Filed at P.R.O. Laverton.]



JANE DODD

Jane was the youngest of the Dodd sisters. On the 'Andromache' passenger list, she was said to be a 16 year old housemaid, from Birr in Kings County who could neither read nor write. From later evidence, she was probably only about 14 years old when she arrived here.

Unlike Mary, Margaret and Bridget Dodd, Jane didn't settle on the land, so we cannot call her a Salt Water River pioneer. However, she was a Dodd sister, and as such must have a mention in this book - if only to contrast the little we know of her life with the lives of her sisters.

Although she was the youngest on arrival, Jane was the first of the single sisters to marry. She was probably only 16 years old when she married John Sullivan, and whether the Dodd clan approved this young and rather hasty marriage is something we will never know. It seems likely that they strongly disapproved, and that, as a consequence, the headstrong young Jane cut herself off from the family. This is, of course, conjecture - a conclusion arrived at from the very little evidence available about Jane's life, and from the existing Dodd descendants knowing nothing about her, except that she was an emigrant on the 'Andromache'.

Jane and John Sullivan had 6 children, if the information Jane gave when she re-married in 1866 is correct - Mary, born Melbourne, died in infancy; James William, born Melbourne and John, born Melbourne, are registered in the Early Church Parish Registers. A George, who would have been born in 1857, is listed as still living on Jane's death certificate. That accounts for only four - the other two, who probably died in infancy, will have to remain a mystery.

As the Sullivans didn't buy land, their whereabouts cannot be checked and there seems to be no documented evidence relating to their lives until 1865. Then, on the 27th of February of that year, John Sullivan, aged 15, was drowned whilst fishing in the Yarra River. In the Inquest papers (re-produced here), there is a short statement by Jane, who gave her address as Bourke Street. She stated that John was 15 years old, was a 'dealer in the streets', that he had gone to the Yarra to fish and that she hadn't seen him again.

On the 19th of November, 1865, an Inquest was held at Seymour into the death of John Sullivan, aged about 45 years, who died of 'acute rheumatism', but who had not had medical attention. Evidence at the Inquest indicated that John Sullivan had been living and working in the Seymour district for three years, but on the death certificate, no personal information was given. (The informant was a policeman who attended the Inquest and who would not know personal details.) From this we can gather that Jane and the children were deserted by Sullivan at some time prior to 1862.

John Sullivan must have had some personal papers with him when he died which enabled the family to be notified. When Jane re-married a year later, she stated that she had been a widow since December 1865.

On the 10th of December, 1866, Jane Sullivan, alias Dodd (as described in Marriage Certificate) married Thomas Furlong, a 40 year old Seaman from Co. Wexford, Ireland. (Parents: Patrick Furlong and Ellen Chapman). They were married at St. Patricks Cathedral, and both Jane and Thomas signed the certificate with a cross. Witnesses were Robert Lee and Mary E. Haynes. Jane gave her occupation as 'domestic' and her

age as 38, which was probably cribbing a few years. When the record of this marriage was first found, it was thought possible that Jane had married one of the Furlong family who farmed at Keilor. However, on obtaining the full certificate, there was no indication that this was so.

Jane died on the 31st of January, 1884, at 47, Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, where her son James had a confectioner's shop with upstairs dwelling. James (who called himself O'Sullivan) signed the death certificate in a well-formed hand-writing. Jane was buried in a common grave at Melbourne General Cemetery. On his mother's death certificate, James stated that, of her marriage to John Sullivan, Jane had 1 male child and 2 female children, dead, names unknown, besides himself, then aged 32 and George, then aged 27. It is hard to imagine why James, who must have been about 14 years old at the time of the drowning, didn't know the name of his brother John.

In 1884, James William O'Sullivan married Mary White, born Ireland. There were no children registered. Mary died at Fitzroy in 1890, aged 45 years - her parents were Edward White and Margaret Guilfoyle. Nothing further is known of James, and nothing at all is known of George except as mentioned above.

Whether Thomas Furlong was around when Jane died is also unknown, but it would be expected that he, as Jane's husband, would have arranged the death certificate, funeral, etc. rather than the son, had he been there. Neither husband is mentioned in the "Age" death notice.

It is unfortunate that old records tend to inform mainly about tragedies that affected people's lives, and so there is no way of knowing whether Jane had much joy or happiness in her life. There can be little doubt that she experienced a lot of hardship. As she stopped having children while still in her early thirties, it can be surmised that it was at about that time that John Sullivan cleared out - leaving her with three boys under the age of ten. Her eldest, John, was already contributing to the family as a 'dealer in the streets' by the time he was fifteen, and was no doubt hoping to bring home a free feed of fish when he was drowned in the Yarra. Was she never tempted to go to her affluent farming brethren in Keilor for help? Or did she go and they didn't want to know her? We shall never know, and speculation, though terribly fascinating, is really quite useless. We can only be glad that at least the readers of this book will know something about Jane - the baby of the Dodd family.

THE AGE

February 1st, 1884

DEATHS

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FURLONG.- On the 31st January, at the residence of her son, Jas. O'Sullivan, 47 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, Jane Furlong, aged 55 years. A colonist of 43 years. May her soul rest in peace.

Amen

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE CORONERS.

INQUISITION.

TO WIT. } *Culmoy affittuna*

AN Inquisition for our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, taken at *the bridge* in

the *Culmoy* of *Victoria* aforesaid,
the *Twenty* *South* day of *February* A.D. 1865, in
the *Twenty* *Eighth* year of the Reign of our said Lady the Queen,
before me *Richarda Gould*

* City, Town, County, or District,
as the case may be.

Gentleman, a Coroner of our Lady the Queen for the * *Culmoy* of
Victoria aforesaid, upon the
view of the body of *John Sullivan* then

† Jurors' Christian and Surname
in full.

and there lying dead, upon the oaths of †

William Smith

William Gilbert

Samuel Payan

John Dwyer

James Burke

Thomas Manton

Michael McCreary

William Bell

Michael Bradley

Robert Rowe

William Scrimgeour

James Pritchard

good and lawful men of *Malcolm* in the

said *Culmoy* who being duly sworn and charged to

inquire, upon the part of our Lady the Queen, when, where, how, and by what means the

said *John Sullivan* came

by *his* death, do say upon their oath that § *John*

His or her.
§ Here state cause of death, if
known; if unknown, doubtful,
or no evidence, state the fact
accordingly, using the words of
the Verdict of the Jury.

It is desirable that the Jury should
find expressly, whether there are
or are not marks of external
violence on the body of deceased.

*Sullivan was accidentally
drowned in the Garra River
at the wharf in the Twenty 4th
Malcolm. whilst Fishing*

INQUEST OF JOHN SULLIVAN, JUNIOR - JURY LIST AND VERDICT OF CORONER

DEPOSITION OF WITNESS.

To Wit.

Culley of Victoria

THE Examination of *James. Sullivan*
of *John Sullivan*

* All names of Witnesses.

of *Bourke Street* taken on oath this *27th*
day of *February* A.D. 1865, at *the Magistrate*† Cl'y. Town, District, or County,
as the case may be

before the undersigned, a Coroner in the said†

The Deponent

on his oath saith as follows :

The deceased was
my son his name was John Sullivan
his age fourteen years. he was a
decent in the street - my son left home
on Sunday morning. the twenty sixth
February. he was going fishing with
himself. I saw no more of him since
he went with another boy -

James Sullivan
Witness

INQUEST OF JOHN SULLIVAN, JUNIOR - JANE'S DEPOSITION

THE ARGUS Tuesday, February 28, 1865

Dr. Yoal held an Inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, upon the body of John Sullivan, a boy who was drowned in the river by the wharf on Sunday afternoon. Shortly after four o'clock, a man named Frederick Hornsley, a resident on Yarra Bank, had his attention attracted by hearing a loud splash in the river, and on running towards the place he saw a cap floating on the surface of the water. He at once gave an alarm to some persons on the other side, and endeavours were made to rescue the deceased, but the body was not recovered until about an hour and a half afterwards. A fishing-rod, which was found close by, was identified as belonging to the deceased, and when the body was searched several fish were found in deceased's pockets. The jury found that deceased was accidentally drowned whilst fishing.

NOTES FROM JOHN SULLIVAN'S INQUEST

(The hand-writing in the original document is very difficult to read, so reproduction of same is not practical.)

INQUEST HELD AT "THE ROYAL HOTEL" SEYMOUR, ON 25.11.1865

Deponent Matthew -Lynch stated: 'I am a labourer residing at Seymour. I have known the deceased John Sullivan for about three years. I have been seeing the deceased in a hut in which he was living for better than a month. He was complaining of Rheumatic pains and unable to leave his bed at first. The Constable of police in Charge Seymour wished to have him removed to the Kilmore Hospital and collected money to pay his expenses down but he would not go. I have been attending to him for the last month and he was improving and able to get out of bed occasionally. I used to bring him wood and water. On Thursday last I was at the hunt and Deceased was sitting up in bed and said that pains had left him. I asked him if he wanted anything and he said that he did not. I said as he was better that I would not come on Friday and on Saturday having got a job I went to work on Sunday morning about eight o'clock I went to Sullivan's hut and found him dead in bed. I cannot say wether he was out of bed since I last visited him or not. I reported Sullivan's death to the police Camp. I do not think the deceased wanted for anything but I did not look what was left when he was dead.'

his

Matthew X Lynch

Mark

Taken and sworn before the coroner 21.11.1865 (coroner's name illegible)

Deponent Dennis Deasey, Police Constable stationed at Seymour, stated: 'About the 20th of last month I was in-
formed that Deceased was lying in a hut of Mr.Guild's in a destitute condition. I reported the matter to the Office in
Charge at Kilmor,. obtained an order for admission to the Kilmore Hospital and forwarded it to me. On receipt of the
order I went round to collect a few shillings to defray his expenses to the hospital and succeeded in getting thirty-
eight shillings and sixpence. On receipt of which I went to Deceased and informed him of what I had done and told
him I would hire a conveyance to take him down. He objected to go and said that as soon as he would be able to
crawl he would be turned out. At the time he appeared to be getting stronger an full of hope that he would recover
shortly. He said that he wanted nothing in the way of clothing except a flannel shirt and some stockings which I pro-
cured for him and told him that the balance of the-money would be left with Guild's storeman and that he could have
anything he wanted from there in the way of goods.

Sworn & signed by D.Deasey. S.C. 1496

A post-mortem examination was conducted and cause of death given as Acute Rheumatism.

CERTIFICATE HEADINGS	MARY DELAHEY	BRIDGET MCINTYRE	JANE FURLONG
When and Where Died	12th. September 1876 'Oakley Park' Keilor	12th. April 1885 'Riversdale' Braybrook	31st. January 1884 47 Gertrude St. Fitzroy
Name, Surname, Sex & Age	Mary Delahey Female 65 years	Bridget McIntyre Female 65 years	Jane Furlong Female 55 years
Cause of Death / Duration Med. Attendant / Last seen on	Nephritis 14 days Dr. Gibson 12th September 1876	Chronic bronchitis 6 days Dr. C.L. McCarthy 9th April 1885	Cancer Uteri 9 months Dr. Molony 29th January 1884
Name of Father / Rank Name of Mother / Rank	William Dodd, Farmer Margaret Loughnan	William Dodd, Farmer Margaret Loughnan	William Dodd, Farmer Margaret -----
Informant Relationship Address	Robert Dodd Nephew Oakley Park, Keilor	James McIntyre Son Braybrook	James O'Sullivan Son 47 Gertrude St. Fitzroy
Registrar Date Where Registered	R.G.Ely 13th September 1876 Keilor	William Pullar 13th April 1885 Maidstone	Adam Anderson 31st January 1884 South Fitzroy
When & where Buried Undertaker	14.9.1876 Melbourne John Daly	14.4.1885 Footscray William Yates	2.2.1884 Melbourne W.G. Apps
Minister of Religion Witnesses of Burial	----- M.B ?? Benjm. Cummore	----- G. Walmot, W. Pullar	----- E. Apps A Lepinez
Where Born How long in Australian Colonies - which	Kings County, Ireland 36 yrs. in Victoria	Kings County, Ireland 45 yrs. in Victoria	Kings County, Ireland 43 yrs. in Victoria
Where married Age at Marriage To whom Married Names and ages of issue in order of birth	Ireland 25 years Henry Delahey Ann, dec; William, 37 Henry, 33; Bridget, 30; James, 28; Richard, 26; Palmer John, 25.	Melbourne 22 years James McIntyre Patrick, 39; Maria, 37; William, twin of Maria, dead; Francis, 35; John, dead; James, 33.	1. Melbourne, 2. Melbourne 16 years 40 years John O'Sullivan Thos. Furlong 1 male, 2 females, dead - Names unk. James, 2; George, 27; (1st marriage) 2nd Marriage - not any

INFORMATION FROM THE DEATH CERTIFICATES OF MARY, BRIDGET AND JANE DODD

THE AUTOGRAPHS OF OUR FRIENDS

Anne DeLong

Anne Garrison

her
Margaret X Bond Pickell
mark

Mary D. DeLong

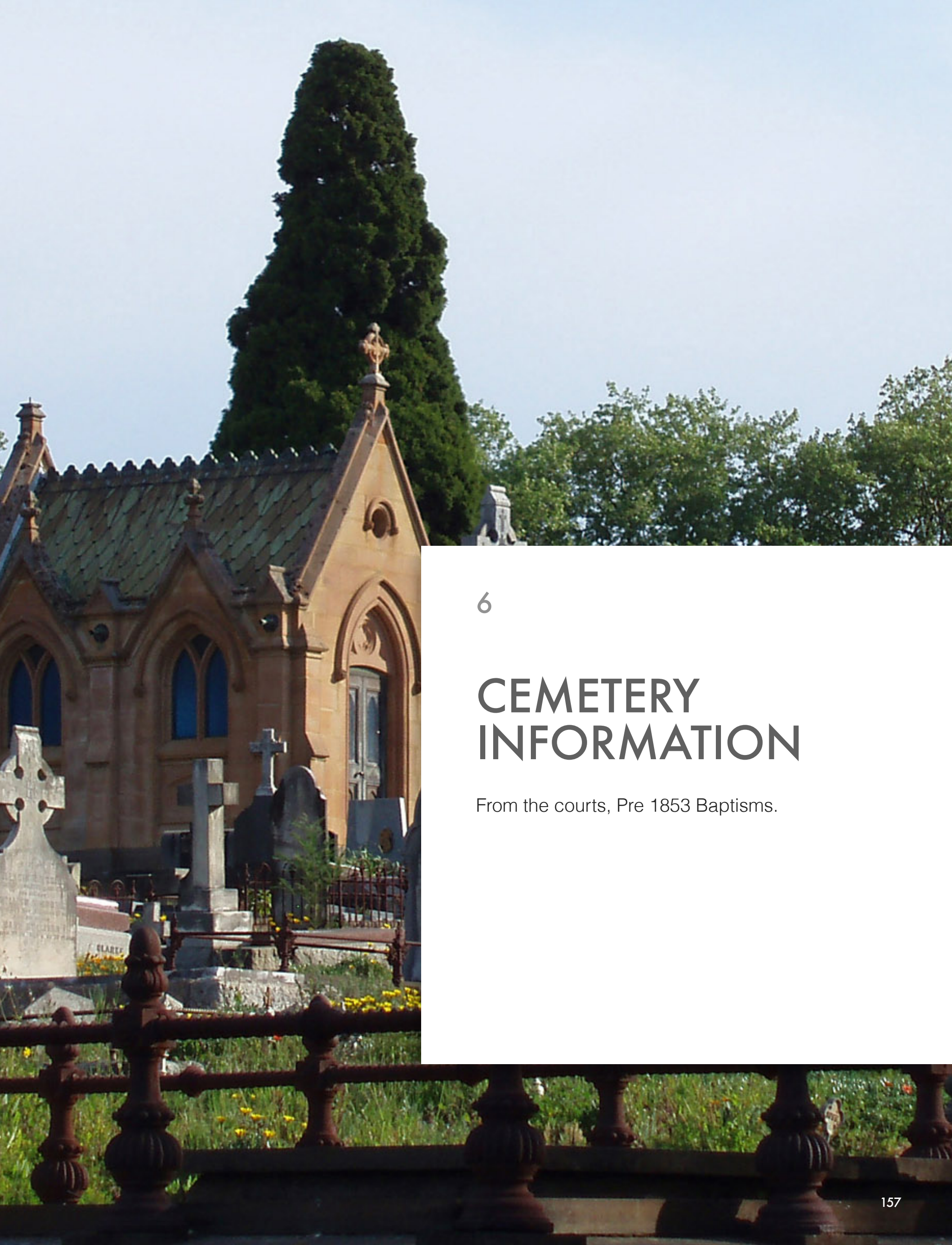
her
Maria X DeLong

her
James X Sullivan
mark

her
James X Sullivan (alias DeLong)

her
Margaret X Fitzerald
mark

Budget Simmons



6

CEMETERY INFORMATION

From the courts, Pre 1853 Baptisms.



THE DELAHEY FAMILY GRAVES AT KEILOR CEMETERY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
Ann DELAHEY	74	14.4.1933	William	Bridget Hernon
Henry DELAHEY	77	9.4.1935	William	Bridget Hernon
James DELAHEY	64	2.6.1912	Henry	Mary Dodd
James Adam DELAHEY	53	8.11.1889	Adam	Elizabeth Reid
John DELAHEY	84	22.5.1906	William	Ann Dodd
Mary DELAHEY	68	20.5.1933	William	Bridget Hernon
Mary Ann DELAHEY	8 mths	12.12.1888	Adam	Elizabeth Reid
Richard DELAHEY	69	6.7.1948	Richard	Margaret Delaney
Richard Geo	16	24.4.1903	Adam	Elizabeth Reid
Robert DELAHEY	71	24.4.1903	William	Ann Dodd
William DELAHEY	89	24.4.1908	William	Ann Dodd

THE DELAHEY FAMILY GRAVES AT MELBOURNE CEMETERY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
Henry DELAHEY	40	20.2.1854	William	Ann Dodd
Ann DELAHEY	32	19.8.1870	Henry	Mary Dodd
Mary DELAHEY	65	14.9.1876	William Dodd	Margaret Loughnan
Ethel DELAHEY	3 mths	3.11.1880	Richard	Margaret Delaney
Adelaide DELAHEY	2	15.3.1884	Richard	Margaret Delaney
William DELAHEY	11 mths	22.10.1886	Richard	Margaret Delaney
William DELAHEY	66	15.12.1905	Henry	Mary Dodd
Palmer John	68	30.8.1919	Henry	ary Dodd
Mary J DELAHEY	68	2.1.1929	Prendergast	
Henry DELAHEY	88	21.9.1932	Henry	Mary Dodd

DELAHEY BURIALS AT FOOTSCRAY CEMETERY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
Adam DELAHEY	71	26.5.1928	James Delahey	Margaret Shepherd
Elizabeth DELAHEY	78	23.9.1936	James Delahey	Bridget Delahey
Bridget C DELAHEY	24	22.5.1911	Adam Delahey	Elizabeth Reid
James A.A DELAHEY	24	20.9.1922	Adam Delahey	Elizabeth Reid
Ruby May DELAHEY	68	7.2.1961		
Frederick R DELAHEY	47	14.4.1949		

THE DELAHEY FAMILY OF FOOTSCRAY

When the ship 'Parsee' arrived in Melbourne on the 14th of May, 1858, John Reid (born Kings County), his wife Bridget (born Kings County) and their daughter Elizabeth, who was born at sea, were among the passengers.. They settled in Footscray. John Reid died in 1882, aged 68 years --his parents were John Reid and Elizabeth Bergin. Bridget Reid died in 1888, aged 75 years, - her parents were William Delahey and Mary Dodd. It seems likely that Mary Dodd is a mistake which should read Ann Dodd - which would make Bridget a sister to Henry, William, Robert and John. Another indication that this is probably so, is that three' grandchildren of John and Bridget, who died very young, were buried in the Keilor family grave with William, Robert and John.

However, there is yet another tie-up here. Elizabeth Reid, born on the 'Parsee' in 1858, married Adam Delahey on the 19th of June, 1881 at St. John's Church of England, Footscray. According to the Marriage Certificate, Adam was 23 years old, a farmer at Braybrook, born at Birr, Kings County, and his parents were James Delahey and Margaret Shepherd.

The only other reference to James Delahey and Margaret Shepherd is found when the death of their one year old son, John, who registered in 1867. As Adam Delahey was born in Birr, Kings Co., it is quite likely that James was another brother in the Henry, William, Robert and John Delahey family.

Adam and Elizabeth had at least 11 children born at Footscray, three of whom died as infants and two as young adults. Four of the surviving children were male, so it is more than likely that there are descendants of this branch of the family still with the Delahey name. If anyone reading this book can help us to trace such descendants, we would love to hear from them.

THE DELAHEY / DELANEY GRAVE - MELBOURNE CEMETERY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
Margaret Una Delahey	37	20.2.1887	Thos Delaney	Anne Dowd
Richard Delahey	47	22.8.1896	Henry	Mary Dodd
Sydney Delahey	49	3.4.1939	Richard	Margaret Delaney

THE HARRISON GRAVE - MELBOURNE CEMETERY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
Edward Harrison	6 mths	11.4.1856	Cuthbert Joseph	Anne Dowd
Joseph Harrison	S.B.	27.7.1857	Cuthbert Joseph	Anne Dowd
Mary Anne Bowes	3 wks	11.2.1858	Denis	Sarah Kilkeary
Jos.Michael Harrison	3 wks	4.2.1860	Cuthbert Joseph	Anne Dowd
Michael Dowd	99	10.4.1881	Michael	Mary Brophy
C'bert Joseph Harrison	53	4.4.1883	Cuthbert	Jane Blaxton
Stephen F. Harrison	29	5.6.1891	Cuthbert Joseph	Anne Dowd
Albert M. Harrison	7 mths	5.11.1894	Albert Alexander	Margret Swwnwy
Albert Alex. Harrison	48	25.3.1913	Cuthbert Joseph	Anne Dowd
Bedelia Harrison	78	24.7.1934	(wife of Stephen)	
Matilda Kemp	97	25.3.1968	(sister of Bedelia)	

In these two graves in the Melbourne Cemetery, we find a coming together of members of the main family groups studied in this book.

The 99 year-old Michael Dowd was the father-in-law of Cuthbert Joseph Harrison; the grandfather of Margaret Una Delaney; the young Dowd/Harrison children and Stephen Delahey; the great-grandfather of Albert M. Harrison.

Denis Bowes, the father of little Mary Anne, was certainly related somehow through Catherine Bowes, wife of Michael Dowd and mother of Margaret, Anne and Michael Lynch. But there may have been yet another double relationship as, while Denis' father was William Bowes, his mother was Sarah Delaney. Denis was Licensee of two of Michael Lynch's pubs at different times in the 1859s -60s, but we can find no trace of him or his family after about 1870.

The Margaret Una/ Richard Delahey grave is an unmarked grassy patch. The name "Harrison" is marked on the end of the other (double) grave and a fairly modern stone is dedicated to Stephen and Bedelia Harrison and Matilda Kemp. A small section of the covering slab has fallen in and, the last time we visited the grave - on a hot, summer day - a large, fat lizard was sunning itself inside the hole. We said our usual "hellos" to the children and to Michael Dowd - who is co-author Maureen's great-great-great grandfather. We poked the lizard, surely a re-incarnation of Cuthbert Joseph-, and told him to get back to where he belonged.

FROM THE COURTS IN THE 1850s

Court records from the very early days have provided us with a wonderful fund of information and have given us an insight into day to day events that were part of the early settlers' lives. While records of Inquests from the Coroner's Court have kept alive the tragedies that struck most of our families at one time or another, those from the Court of Petty Sessions seem, today, more like a record of a favourite pastime of our illustrious pioneers. In the records of the Bourke County court, Irish names seem to prevail. Maybe the Irish really enjoyed a legal scrap for its own sake, but, as well, they must have found it fascinating to be able to sue and counter-sue their neighbours, friends and relations in their new country of adoption – an enterprise hardly likely to have been possible under the restrictive English rule in their native Ireland.

Some of the charges make for hilarious reading today, and conjure up all sorts of comical mind-pictures. At the same time, they show things that were important to the settlers - mainly the well-being of their livestock. The list of what we see as 'funny charges' is endless. We have settled on just a few to entertain, but to give food for thought in assessing social values from 130 years ago.

---Illegally killing geese with intent to kill

---Illegally detaining a goose

---Illegally detaining six boards and eleven mattresses

---Illegally detaining a bag of oysters

---Rescuing cattle when going to the pound

---Illegally detaining fowls

---Illegally detaining an omnibus

---Injuring a tent

---Suffering a savage dog to attack

---Illegal detention of a box

---Personating an erector (Thomas Heppell versus The Rev. Thomas Huon)

---Illegally detaining a magpie

---Illegally detaining a whip with a value of 10/-

---Allowing his chimney to take fire

---Furiously driving across Keilor Bridge

And our favourite has to be ---- Suffering swine to wander

MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD 25.3.1853

From the Courts.....

SUMMARY EJECTMENT. - Mr. Lynch, formerly landlord of the Rising Sun, yesterday applied for a warrant under the Summary Ejectment Act, to oust Mrs. Pickett from the occupancy of the punt across the Salt Water River, and a number of outbuildings situated upon the banks of the river. It was clear, from the exhibition of the agreement entered into between the parties, that Mr. Lynch was only bound to give one month's notice, but had given a notice of six months rather than incur the risk of putting the defendant to the slightest inconvenience. The Bench immediately granted a warrant to eject in seven days, and, notwithstanding a threat of appeal made by the defendant's attorney, expressed a conviction that Pickett must be so fully satisfied the decision was a just one, that he would not be so silly as to throw any more money into the pocket of a lawyer.

A WARRANT of commitment for 7 days' imprisonment, in default of payment of £4 3s. debt and costs, has been issued by the Fitzroy Bench at the suit of Thomas Hewlett against William Pickett, *alias* Harris. Description:—A Victorian, an actor, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout build, dark complexion and hair, thin dark beard, whiskers, and moustache; dresses in dark clothes, and black round-crowned soft-felt hat.—O.1739. 28th March 1876.

WILLIAM PICKETT is charged, on warrant of commitment on the 16th ultimo, at the suit of John Seultz, Melbourne. Description:—5 feet 9 inches high, stout build, dark hair and whiskers, carpenter by trade; sings at concerts; recently married.—O.1446. 12th March 1872.

£100 REWARD.—On the night of the 6th instant a stack of oaten hay, containing about 20 tons, value £180, was totally destroyed by fire on the farm of William Delahey, Oakley Park, Keilor. Incendiarism suspected. Complainant offers £100 on conviction of the incendiary.—12th February, 1866.

£10 REWARD.—Before daylight on the 10th instant, a stack of hay belonging to John Delahunty, Punt Hotel, Footscray, was totally destroyed by fire. At an inquest on the 12th instant, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the stack was maliciously set on fire. Complainant offers £10 on conviction of the offender.—14th February, 1866.

MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD 19.9.1851

From the Courts.....

Assault. - Bingley v. Pickett & Dunbar
Yesterday morning a young man named Albert Bingley, appeared before the district magistrate to prefer a charge of assault and battery against Mr. W. Pickett, the landlord of the hotel on the Salt Water River, also against his wife and man servant. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Bingley, that he is a tenant of Mr. M. Lynch's, at the Salt Water River; that on Friday afternoon last Pickett and Dunbar came to the plaintiff's dwelling and demanded the restoration of a certain boat, which he (Pickett) said belonged to Mr. Lynch, the landlord of the premises. The demand was refused by Bingley, and the boat remained moored on the Salt Water River, off the plaintiff's premises. About 10 o'clock the same night he heard a disturbance, and proceeding down to the spot where he moored his boat, found Pickett and Dunbar in the act of taking the boat away. On the plaintiff interposing he was struck by both parties over the head and body, and the defendants succeeded in removing the boat to Pickett's premises. After this occurrence Bingley proceeded to Pickett's Inn, and remonstrated with that person on his conduct, and was again assaulted by both Pickett and his wife, for which he now sought compensation from the bench. Mr. F. Stephen, who conducted the case for the defendants, submitted to the bench that the plaintiff, by subpoenaing all the parties concerned, had precluded him from the possibility of giving evidence, which he felt assured would give quite another version of the story; as it was, he could prove that the boat, which formerly belonged to the plaintiff, had been sold by him for £5.10s to Pickett, at the recommendation of Mr. Lynch, the landlord of

the property, for the express purpose of allowing Bingley to purchase a horse to carry out his agricultural pursuits, and that the boat, after having been duly delivered over to Mr. Pickett, was in a surreptitious manner taken away from his premises by Bingley himself, and that whatever occurred in the endeavour to repossess his property on the part of Pickett, was only the necessary consequences of the illegal act of Bingley in removing property which did not belong to him. Mr. Michael Lynch being called, stated that he was privy to an understanding between himself, Bingley and Pickett, to exchange a boat for a horse, or for the sum of £5.10s being paid down. That the boat was duly delivered by Bingley to Pickett, and the sum of 2s 6d was paid by the latter as earnest money. The bench considered the assault proved, as the sale of the boat, even if it were established, but which had not been satisfactorily proved, did not justify the conduct of the defendants, and ordered them to pay a fine of 10s and 30s costs. The parties hereupon changed sides, and Bingley had to answer for certain threatening expressions alleged to have been made use of by him towards Mr. Pickett. He was required to find security for his peaceable behaviour for the next twelve months.

MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD 25.4.1850

OUTRAGE. --- As Mr. Pickett, publican, Salt Water River, was returning from Melbourne a few nights ago, he was attacked by two ruffians when within a short distance of the Race course, who seized and endeavoured to pull him off his horse. Mr. Pickett resisted successfully and one of the fellows seizing him by the skirt of his coat, which contained some shot, dragged it clean away with him. The robbers finally departed without accomplishing their intended object - the plunder of Mr. Pickett.

LAW REPORT

SUPREME COURT.

CIVIL SITTINGS BEFORE HILARY TERM
OLD COURT-HOUSE - SATURDAY, NOV. 4
(Before his Honour Sir W.F. Stawell, Chief
Justice, and a Special Jury of Twelve)

DELAHUNTY V PICKETT.

Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Lawes and Mr. McFarland for the plaintiffs; Mr. Higinbotham and Mr. A. Beckett for the defendant.

This case came before the Court for trial of issues referred from the Equity Court. In the year 1858 one William Pickett died, leaving some property at Footscray. The defendant was the eldest son and heir-at-law. According to the defendant he was told soon after his father's death that his father had made a will by which he was left only £1-, and that the property was given to his mother for her life. In 1872 Pickett wished to go to Queensland, and having no money to enable him to go, he made an arrangement with his mother by which she agreed to advance him £100- on condition that he executed a transfer of all the interest he had as heir-at-law. Mrs. Pickett and her son went to the office of Mr. Lynch, solicitor, where the necessary document was executed 11th September, 1872. Pickett lately returned from Queensland, Mrs. Pickett having died in the meantime. Mrs. Pickett had made a will appointing the plaintiffs executors, and disposing of the property away from the defendant. The defendant discovered, as he said, his father had not made any will, and therefore that he, as heir-at-law, was entitled to the property. As regarded the transfer of his interest by the deed of 11th September, 1872, he alleged that he signed it without reading its contents, and under the impression that it was merely a mortgage, and not an absolute transfer of all his rights. He therefore instigated a suit in equity to restrain the executors of Mrs. Pickett from dealing with the land. When the case came before

Mr. Justice Molesworth he directed that the questions in dispute should be tried by a jury, and that the executors, who were defendants in the equity suit, should be plaintiffs at law, as the affirmative of the principal issues rested with them. The issues sent to the jury to determine were:- 1. Did William Pickett the elder leave a will? 2. Did William Pickett the younger, when he executed the deed of 11th September, 1872, between himself and his mother, believe that it was an absolute conveyance, and not a mortgage? 3. Did the defendant when he executed this deed believe that it was a conveyance of all the property described therein as heir-at-law of his father? 4. Was the execution of the deed of 11th September obtained fairly, and not by fraud.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs (the executors of Mrs. Pickett's will) on all issues.

The Court adjourned till Monday.

MELBOURNE MORNING HERALD 9.7.1859

From the Courts.....

A rather laughable case was heard yesterday at the County Court. Mr. Boardman summoned Mr. Michael Lynch, a retired publican, for £25-, the value of a picture, which the plaintiff had painted to the order of the defendant. The defendant refused to pay, on the ground that a child who was represented in the painting in profile had only one eye; that one side of a house was made to appear higher than the other, and that the top of one of the trees did not appear. After hearing several witnesses the defendant was ordered to pay £15-. The plaintiff was a competitor for painting a portrait of Mr. O'Shanassy. The picture, which was produced in court, was certainly not quite worthy of a place in the Royal Academy. The leaves of the trees, intended for gums, were more like she oak foliage, and had the appearance of being under the influence of a powerful brickfielder. The sky was most intense, and such as is not, we expect, to be found in nature. The figures, Mr. Newton called caricatures. The carriage drive leading up to the house was made like a small narrow strip of water on a map. Altogether the picture was not a first-rate one, and as the plaintiff appeared willing to admit, inasmuch as he stated that a good picture of the size of that he had painted, would cost something like £300-. The Court, however, was evidently of the opinion that the artist had not failed in his contract by taking his own opinion as to the number of eyes which a portrait in profile ought to possess.

(Editor's note: In checking the definition of 'brickfielder' in the Oxford dictionary, it was found to be an Australian expression for .. "a hot, dry northwind" ...When did it come into and out of, use?)

THE VICTORIAN OFFICIAL POST
OFFICE DIRECTORY 1868

RELEVANT ENTRIES SELECTED

BRAYBROOK; Co. Bourke; Postal
and Road Board Village; Electoral Dist. of
W. Bourke. Dist. 8 1/2 m.

Mail leaves Melb 7.45 a.m, arr. 10.5 a.m;
lvs for Melb. 1.15 p.m, arr. 8.40 p.m.
Jas. Dickson, *Postmr.* Wm. Frost, *Sec.*
Free Lib. Jas. F. Hunt, *Com. Sch. Tchr.*
Wm. J. Clarke, *Chrmn. Rd. Bd.* Wm.
Puller, *Clk.*

Dodd Robert, farmer, Albion
Fitzgerald John, farmer
Fitzgerald Margaret, farmer
McIntyre J., fmr. Saltwater River

FOOTSCRAY; Borough and Postal
Town. and Police Station; County and
Elect. Dist of W. Bourke. Dist. 4m

Mail lvs. Melb. 7.45 a.m, arr. 8.40 a.m; lvs.
for Melb. 2.30 p.m, arr. 3.40 p.m. Thos.
Holme (lay reader) *Ch. Eng.* Rev.
J. Hampshire *Pres.* *Petty Sess.* held Wed.-
F. Call, *P.M.*; C. L. Dobbin, *Clk.* I.C.C.
Schild, *Reg. B* Wilson, *C. Sch. Tchr.*
Wm. H. Powell, *Poundkp.* David Mitchell,
Postmr. Ins. Agent- *Vict.* H. Sims.

Bowes Dennis, pub, Maribyrnong st.
Delahunty John, htlkpr. Geelong rd.
Harrison C. Joseph, Bunbury st.
Koch T. beamsman, Moreland st.
Lomax J., beamsman, Wingfield st.
Pickett Mrs. Margaret, Wingfield st.

THE ARGUS Wednesday, October 1, 1851

THE GOLD - A gentleman who rode in from Keilor, yesterday, informs us that as a matter of curiosity, he counted the number of persons fully accoutred for the diggings that he met on the road within ten miles of Melbourne. The result of the enumeration was a total of one hundred and thirty-four horsemen; seventeen horse drays, mostly two horses, and three pack horses; whilst about twenty drays were camped within a mile of where the country commenced. With the vehicles were a motley assemblage of lame and halt, women with young children, boys with frying pans and tin dishes, girls with bundles as big as themselves, and old men with loads that would appal even the sturdiest in the mother country. In the city itself the excitement is very great; not a group collects, not a party of three passes, without the words "cradle", "licenses", "pick", "ounces" and others equally fraught with golden ideas being heard. In passing through the town about twelve o'clock, we observed no less than a dozen drays loading for the diggings, and a person resident at the north end of Swanston Street counted no less than twenty-two drays that passed in the course of an hour. A house made of paling, weatherboard fashion, was yesterday taken up to the diggings from Wright's timber yard, being made in compartments, so as to be put together in a very short space of time. In another week we expect that all Melbourne will be at the diggings, as parties are being made up amongst respectable shopkeepers, who, finding that all their customers are going, have resolved upon going too.

KEILOR; Postal and Road Board
Town; County & Elect. Dist. of W.
Bourke. Dist. 10 m.

Mail lvs. Melb. 7.30 a.m., arr. 9.45 a.m.; lvs.
for Melb. 2 p.m., arr. 4.5 p.m. Rev. Simon
Riorden, *Cath.* *Petty Sess.* held Tues.; C.
Shuter *P.M.*; T. Somerville, *Clk.* P.
McIntyre, *Act. Pndkpr.* W. A. Savage, *R.C.*
Sch. Tchr. Robt. G. Ely, *Postmr. and Reg.*
B. W. Taylor, *Chrmn. of Rd. Bd.* Insurance
Agt. - R. G. Ely.

Delahey J., H., W. & R. farmers
Dodd Geo., farmer, Oakley Park
Dodd Jno & Robt. fmr., Mt. Rivers
Egan Patrick, fmr. Maribyrnong
Fitzgerald, Margt. Cut-Paw-Paw
McIntyre J. & P. fmr., Riversdale
O'Neil William, farmer

CASES LISTED IN THE BOURKE COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS - 1850s

YEAR	DATE	COMPLAINANT	DEFENDANT	CHARGE LAID
1851	13th Sept.	Albert Bingley	William Pickett	Assault
1851	13th Sept.	Albert Bingley	William Pickett, Dunbar and Margaret	Assault
1851	13th Sept.	William Pickett	Albert Bingley	To keep the peace
1851	9th Dec.	Michael Lynch	James Davis	Misconducting himself as a hired servant
1852	9th Feb.	Michael Lynch	Margaret Roughan	Disobeying orders, neglect of duty & misconduct
1853	22nd Jan.	William Pickett	George Watson	Having a stolen horse in his possession
1853	24th April.	John Stewart	William Pickett	Restitution of £1.2.0
1854	13th Jan.	Patrick Ryan	William Pickett	Unlawfully impounding 15 head of cattle
1854	3rd March.	Henry Delahey	John Humphries	Assault
1854	8th May.	Robert Dodd	Pat O'Leary	Stolen horse
1854	1st Nov.	Charles Taylor	James Grace	Having a stolen horse in his possession
1854	14th Nov.	Michael Lynch	Edward Doherty	Breach of publicans recognizance
1854	27th Nov.	William Pickett	Charles Weldock	Stolen horse in his possession
1854	1st Dec.	William Francis	William Pickett	Taking a cow without consent
1856	12th Feb.	Michael Lynch	Jeremiah Ahern	Illegally impounding cattle
1856	14th Feb.	Abraham Ahern	Michael Lynch	Wilfully obstructing an agent of the Melbourne Railway
1856	14th April.	Walter Greig	Michael Lynch	Wages £16.9.6
1856	15th April.	James Jackson	George Dunbar	Using insulting language
1856	5th May.	Joseph Culls	William Pickett	Damaging a horse
1856	10th June.	Thomas Ansett	Michael Lynch	Wages £1.0.0
1857	27th Feb.	Denis Daly	Michael Lynch	Wages £20.0.0
1857	25th June.	Cr.Lands Bailiff	Cuthbert J.Harrison	Illegally occupying Crown Lands
1858	1st Jan.	Charles M.Williams	Michael Lynch	Pound breach
1859	30th April.	Michael Lynch	John Winter	Illegally impounding cattle



BAPTISMS REGISTERED AT KEILOR FROM SETTLEMENT TO 1853

NAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	FATHER	MOTHER
BAILING	James	James	Louisa
BAILING	John	James	Louisa
BEATON	David John	David	Mary
BOURKE	Michael	Michael	Margaret Murphy
CARR	John	Moses	Isabella
CATTON	Mary Ann	Edward	Bridget
DODD	William	George	Mary Coffee
GOLDEN	Alfred	John	Emma
HILL	Sarah Jane	John	Catherine
HODGKINSON	William	Abraham	Harriet
JONES	William George	John	Martha
LEVARTY	Sarah Ann	James	Eliza
MC CANN	Ellen	Patrick	Marion Wellwood
MILLS	John Thomas	Isaiah	Jane
O'NEILL	Alice	William	Bridget Gorman
O'NEILL	Anastasia	David William	Ellen Fitzgerald
O'NEILL	Catherine	David William	Ellen Fitzgerald
O'NEILL	Mary	William	Bridget Gorman
O'NEILL	Sarah Anne	David William	Ellen Fitzgerald
O'NEILL	Sarah	William	Bridget Gorman
ORR	Elizabeth Margaret	Robert	Mary
PARKER	Henry	Henry	Harriet
ROBERTS	Elizabeth	David	Elizabeth
SPEARY	James	William	Catherine
SPEARY	Thomas	William	Catherine
SPEARY	William Balentine	William	Catherine
SPOUSE	Christina	William	Flora McDonald
TOMKINS	Elizabeth	Thomas	Margaret Donovan
TOMKINS	Margaret	Thomas	Margaret Donovan
TOMKINS	Honora	Thomas	Margaret Donovan
WINTER	John	Edward	Honora
WINTER	Richard	Edward	Honora
WRIGHT	Richard	William	Marianne

**BAPTISMS REGISTERED AT SALT WATER RIVER FROM
SETTLEMENT TO 1853**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CHRISTIAN NAME</u>	<u>FATHER</u>	<u>MOTHER</u>
ABBOTT	Ellenor	George	Ellenor
ALLANDER	John James	John	Harriet
ALWIN	Louise	Gunney	Bridget Guerin
BENNETT	Elizabeth Ann	John	Mary Rose Barlow
BERRY	Ellen	George	Susan
BERRY	Mary Ann	George	Susan
BERRY	Jane	George	Susan
BINNS	John	John	Elizabeth
BOASE	Mary Jane	John	Mary
BONNELL	William	Francis	Ellen
BONNELL	Thomas	Francis	Ellen
BOURKE	Thomas	Michael	Margaret Murphy
BOWE	Alice	George Phillip	Margaret
BUCKLEY	May Isabella	James	Mary Ann
BUNTING	Margaret	James	Jane
CARRIGAN	Margaret	Michael	Catherine Cahill
CLARK	Lavinia Margaret	John	Anne
CLARK	William Thomas	John	Anne
CLOVIN	Patrick	Michael	Mary Twiney
CONNOR	Michael	Thomas	Johanna Hogan
CONNOR	Mary	Thomas	Johanna Hogan
CONNOR	Johanna	Thomas	Johanna Hogan
COWAN	Catherine	Owen	Catherine Cowan
COX	Julia	Thomas	Ellen Hogan
COX	Mary	Thomas	Ellen Hogan
COX	Thomas	Thomas	Ellen Hogan
CROSSWELL	Thomas	Thomas	Sarah
CUTLER	Frances Jane	George Charles	Helen
DELAHEY	Bridget	Henry	Mary Dodd
DELAHEY	James	Henry	Mary Dodd
DELANEY	Michael	Thomas	Anne Dowd
ELDRIDGE	Margaret	Henry	Bridget Griten
ELLIOTT	Eliza Jane O'Keefe	James	Janet Jane
EVANS	Jane	Samuel	Bridget McCarthy

FENNESSY	John	Thomas	Alice Gordon
FINDLEY	Edwin James	Edmond	Mary Ann
FLEMING	Eliza	William	Isabella
FRANCIS	Emily	Frederick	Mary Ann
GODDARD	Delia	George	Elizabeth
GRACE	Margaret	James	Catherine Cosgrove
HALLORAN	Ellen	Thomas	Honora Shirlock
HARDING	Silas	Elias	Frances
HARDING	William	Elias	Frances
HARVEY	Elizabeth Jane	Edward	Mary
HOLT	Edward	William	Catherine McNamee
HOLT	William	William	Catherine McNamee
INNES	George	George	Euphemia
INNES	William	George	Euphemia
IRVING	Joanna Baillee Luzmore	Joseph	Jane
IRVING	Joseph McKee	Joseph	Jane
IRVING	Sarah	Joseph	Jane
IVENS	Margaret	Charles	Elizabeth
JONES	Elizabeth	Robert	Ellen
KELLETT	Mary	William	Mary Gibson
KELLETT	William	William	Mary Gibson
LANDORF	Edward John Ferdinand	Henry	Mary
LANDORF	Henry Robert	Henry	Mary
LANDORF	Mary Louisa	Henry	Mary
LEYDEN	Catherine	John	Margaret Brady
LINEHAM	Susannah	James	Charlotte
LONG	Patrick	Daniel	Catherine Carroll
LUCAS	Eliza	John	Charlotte
LUCAS	Elizabeth Kate	John	Charlotte
LYNCH	Anne	John	Margaret Mullane
MANNING	Catherine	George	Catherine
MANNING	George	George	Catherine
MARSHALL	Margaret	Thomas	Margaret Kennedy
MATTHEWS	Elizabeth	John Timothy	Priscilla
MC CLOSKY	Isabella	William	Betsy Miller
MC INTYRE	John	James	Bridget Dodd
MC NAER	Anne Jane McMillan	Peter	

MERRICK	Samuel	Richard	Alicia
MILLS	Alexander	Alexander	Elizabeth
MILLS	George William	Alexander	Elizabeth
MOFFATT	Robert	William	
MOSSMAN	Mary Shipley	Charles Stuart	Elizabeth
O'BRIEN	Michael	Daniel	Bridget Walsh
O'BRIEN	Sarah	Patrick	Sarah O'Brien
O'NEILL	Maria	William	Bridget Gorman
PAGE	Edward	Edward	Mary
PAGE	Elizabeth	Edward	Mary
PAGE	Frederick Edward	John William	Mary Anne
PAGE	John William	John William	Mary Anne
PAGE	Sarah Margaret	John William	Mary Anne
PICKETT	Francis	William	Margaret Dowd
PICKETT	Margaret	William	Margaret Dowd
PICKETT	Mary Anne	William	Margaret Dowd
PICKETT	Elizabeth	William	Margaret Dowd
PORTER	Sarah	Thomas	Ann
PRENDERGAST	Margaret	William	Catherine Gifford
PRENDERGAST	Thomas	William	Catherine Gifford
RAMSAY	Emma Sarah	Charles	Mary
RYAN	Dennis	Patrick	Johanna Gleeson
SOUES	Mary Moncrief	William	Janet
SOUES	William	William	Janet
STAFFORD	Ellen	John	Mary Carey
STANLAKE	Robert (on punt)	Robert	Jane
STANLAKE	Susan	Robert	Jane
STANLEY	Charles (? Stanlake)	Robert	Jane
STANLEY	Ellen (? Stanlake)	Robert	Jane
WATSON	Isabella Jane	Robert	Sarah
WEST	Sarah	James	Ellen Cosgrove
WHIRRY	Richard	Patrick	Mary Whitty
WHITE	Joseph Michael	Joseph	Sarah Gafney
WILDE	Catherine	Joseph	Catherine Walshe

Note: As these names have been taken from the indexes of early Parish Records, there is no guarantee that the spelling was correct at the time or that spelling changes to names did not occur at a later date.





7

SOURCES, INDEXES & BIO

SOURCES

Three venues were haunted in the quest for information needed to re-create the lives of the women studied in this book. The amount of material available in the various Victorian records' repositories, which can be called upon to enable the investigation of the lives of ordinary, previously unheard of people, is quite amazing. Our history - yes, even the history of our women - has been preserved and is readily accessible. To help point other researchers in the right direction, listed here is the material to be found in the various departments.

1 - STATE LIBRARY: The Newspaper Room was extensively used. Whenever a date was determined, be it a court case, death, event of local importance, inquest or any other associated, relevant matter, the newspapers of the day were consulted. LaTrobe Library was used for checking addresses in Post Office Directories and Electoral Rolls and for information re hotel licensees (Cole series).

2 - REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE: Early land records were searched to find details of purchases of crown land, disposal of land and dealings in land retaining to mortgages and leases.

(Warning ! The leather-bound volumes of the original parchment Memorials are massive. The photocopier is set at a height to suit an average to tall man. Unless you are so addicted to research that the prospect of permanent back injury doesn't matter, it would be advisable to take along an Olympic weight-lifter !)

3 - PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE, CHERRY LANE, LAVERTON NORTH: This is where the bulk of the work must be done. The initial process of fully identifying an individual is carried out by patiently and painstakingly going through the micro-fiche records of Victorian births, deaths and marriages. Once a person has been satisfactorily identified, their year of birth, marriage or death established and the relevant certificates obtained from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, a routine check of the following should be made:

i Index of arrivals in the Colony - and subsequently the micro-fiche records of shipping.

ii Index of Inquests - and subsequently the actual, original inquest documents. [vPRS 24]

iii Index to Wills and Probates - Index gives the number of a Will, which can then be found on, and photo-copied from, the appropriate micro-film. Probate papers relating to any recorded Wills are available. [vPRS 28] Should a person with disposable property have died without leaving a Will, papers of Administration show how an estate was dealt with.

These three stages really are a must once an individual has been identified.

Re Shipping - There can be few things more gratifying than finding the person you are looking for on a shipping list. Some shipping lists are more detailed than others, but there is always some bonus information. For example: age, place of origin, occupation, religion, nationality, whether literate, by whom employed on arrival, whether in possession of a bible, and, if you are lucky, names of passengers' parents. When a ship has been found, reference to the daily Shipping Intelligence column in the Melbourne 'Argus' gives further information about the journey.

Re: INQUESTS

It is surprising just how many inquests were held in the 1800s. Even when a death was due to natural causes, there was often an inquest as doctors were few and far between and the process of getting a person to a doctors in case of sudden illness was often quite impractical in the horse and buggy days. Women who died in childbirth were rarely attended by a doctor. The same applied when healthy children or young adults were suddenly struck with diphtheria or typhoid, for example. Again, reference to a daily newspaper (usually found under Court Reports) will give yet another slant on events - and add to the file of documents beginning to pile up.

Re: WILLS

Finding a Will can often help to positively identify a person as the Will will usually include names of family members. A Will also gives some insight into the character of the testator - for example, conditions attached to bequests. It seems to have been a common practice for men to leave property and possessions to wives, unless they re-married and to daughters only until they married. This condition never applied to sons. On the other hand, it was common for women to leave property and possessions to their daughters...'for their sole and personal use', whether they were married or not.

When this routine research has been completed - at least to as far as it is possible to go - then begins the job of searching what may be considered the less-likely records.

For the .purposes of this book, the following Public Records Office holdings provided information:

- i. Footscray, and Braybrook rate books IVPRS.2345; 1695]
- ii. Bourke, Keilor and Footscray Courts of Petty sessions. [VPRS .1659 &1661;3211;1344]
- iii. Police Gazettes [On open shelves]
- iv. Index & Register of Prisoners [VPRS Nos. 10897 & 516]
- v. Maribyrnong, Cut-Paw-Paw and Doutta-Galla Parish land files
[On microfiche]
- vi. Melbourne Insolvency Court files - Index & Register [VPRS 758 & 757)
- vii. Equity Court file [VPRS30]
- viii. Licence records [VPRS1661]

All documents have been re-produced with the permission of the Keeper of Public Records.

Finally, by far the most gratifying part of working on a project at the Public Records Office at Laverton is the help. and encouragement given by all members of the staff . Although frequently over-worked and under-staffed, they, at all times, give their full attention to a problem in a friendly and relaxed manner. While we have called on each and every staff member for various bits of advice over the years, in relation to the production of third book we want to register our sincere appreciation of the assistance we have had from Chris, Bronwyn and Charley, who consistently pointed us in the right direction when we were just about tempted to give up.



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THE AUTHORS

Maureen Lane (pictured right) is the mother of two daughters and grandmother of four grandchildren. She has lived in the West of Melbourne for most of her life and has a strong sense of 'belonging' to Salt Water River. She was born and bred in Yarraville where she lived with her parents (Linda & Gerry), grandmother (Kate Mullins) and older brother (Gerry Jnr) & sister (Barbara). The family was involved in many community activities like local theatre, local football and Church groups. Joan Carstairs (pictured left) was the mother of two sons who lived at different times all over the world - including Germany, England and ultimately in St Albans in Melbourne's west. Joan's colourful past gave rise to her quick wit and gift for storytelling. Maureen got her love of writing from her father, a talented bush poet, who delighted and entertained the family with his songs and poems. Both women were teachers who had a strong sense of belonging to the Western suburbs of Melbourne.

Maureen Lane first met Joan Carstairs when they both worked as teachers at Christ the King Primary School in Braybrook. Their discussions over 'play time morning tea' in the staffroom blossomed into a friendship that bridged the generations and drew them to become great pals. This friendship was based on a shared love of history and a strong sense of justice which eventually led to the creation of Pubs, Punts and Pastures - a History of Pioneer Irish Women on the Salt Water River. What began with a 'tongue in cheek', throwaway line, "I'm Footscray's aristocracy!" by Maureen turned into an obsessive search to uncover the forgotten pioneers. Maureen's great, great grandmother had been represented in one page of the publication 'Footscray's First 50 Years' and, upon sharing this information, Joan was appalled to see that she was referred to simply as "Mrs Pickett" and had no first name. When it was discovered that Mrs Pickett's first name was not recorded anywhere in the Pickett family, Joan and Maureen decided to right this oversight.



It was here that Maureen & Joan's journey began. Together they sorted through old documents, maps and records. They contacted and interviewed countless people and, piece by piece, an image came clear of Western Suburban women – six women who struggled to survive in a harsh climate with a tribe of children to raise and a multitude of hurdles to overcome in a strange new land. The more Maureen and Joan uncovered about these lives so many years ago, the more they wanted to know.

After many hundreds of hours, the stories of 6 women emerged. Women who lived and worked on the Maribyrnong River. Ordinary women who lived extraordinary lives in a new continent far from home where they worked hard to raise their families and do all the things women did as part of a vibrant new society. Maureen and Joan's friendship grew out of a shared passion for history and a desire to have justice for the forgotten women of the West who contributed to history without recognition. Joan and Maureen stayed great friends until Joan's death.

Maureen lives in Altona where she is still seeking to find and record stories of forgotten women to be preserved for future generations.

Early Salt Water River Settlement

(Footscray)

