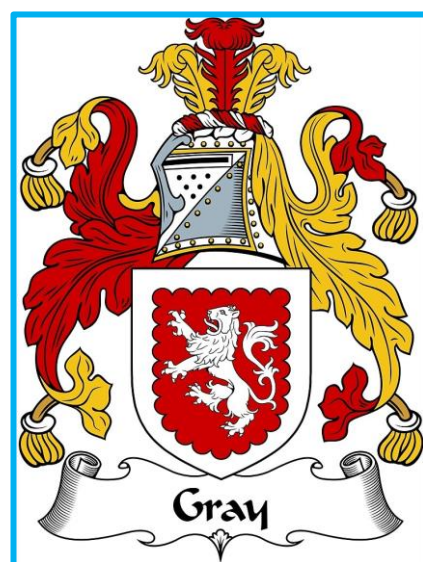


# IRISH ANCESTORS

*Bridget Scally – Elphin, Roscommon, Ireland*



*John Gray – Elphin, Roscommon, Ireland*



*2<sup>ND</sup> Marriage – English Immigrant  
John Wills – Lopen, Somerset, England*

**BRIDGET SCALLY (later GRAY) (later WILLS)**

**BRIDGET [BRIGID] SCALLY** was born in c1819, a native of **Flask** or **Falsk**, a small townland near **Elphin**, County Roscommon, Ireland. She was the daughter of Thomas Scally, a farmer, and his wife Catherine Daley [Daly].


Brigid Scally was baptised on 17 February 1819 in the Roman Catholic Church, Parish of Elphin, Roscommon, Ireland.

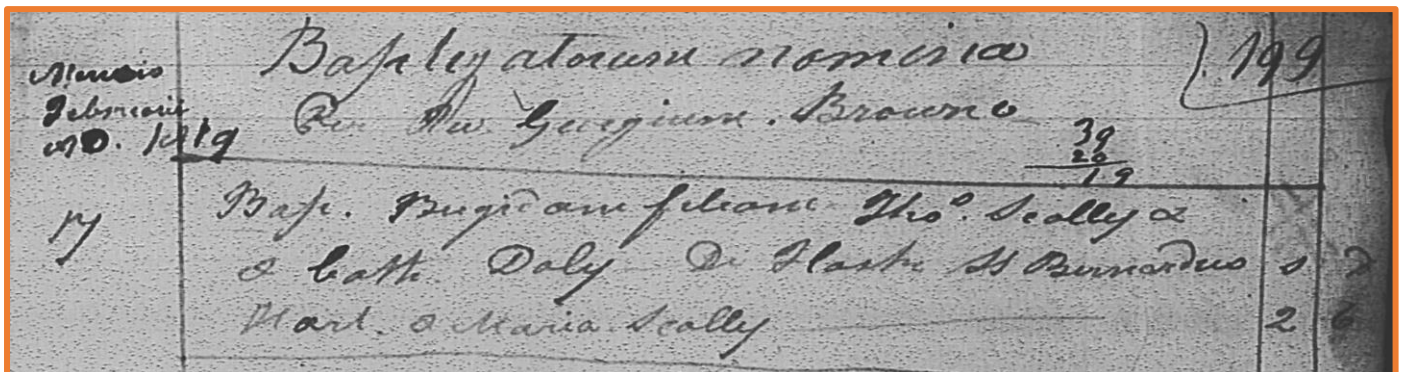
The baptismal ceremony was performed by Rev George Browne, while witnesses were Bernard Hart and Mary (Maria) Scally.

Flask or Falsk - there are townlands in Roscommon as follows:

- **Flaskagh More** 191 acres
- **Flaskeg Beg** 78 acres
- **Falsk** 97 acres

All the townlands are situated a few km southwest of Elphin, but the precise townland location of the Scally family is yet to be verified.

		Church Baptism Record	
Name:	Brigid Scally	Date of Birth:	
		Date of Baptism:	17-Feb-1819
Address:	Flask	Parish/District:	ELPHIN
Gender:	Female	County:	Co. Roscommon
		Denomination:	Roman Catholic
Father:	Thomas Scally	Mother:	Catherine Daly
Occupation:			
Sponsor 1 / Informant 1:	Bernard Hart	Sponsor 2 / Informant 2:	Mary Scally
Notes: STIPEND 2-6 FR. GEORGE BROWNE			
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**Copy of original baptismal record**

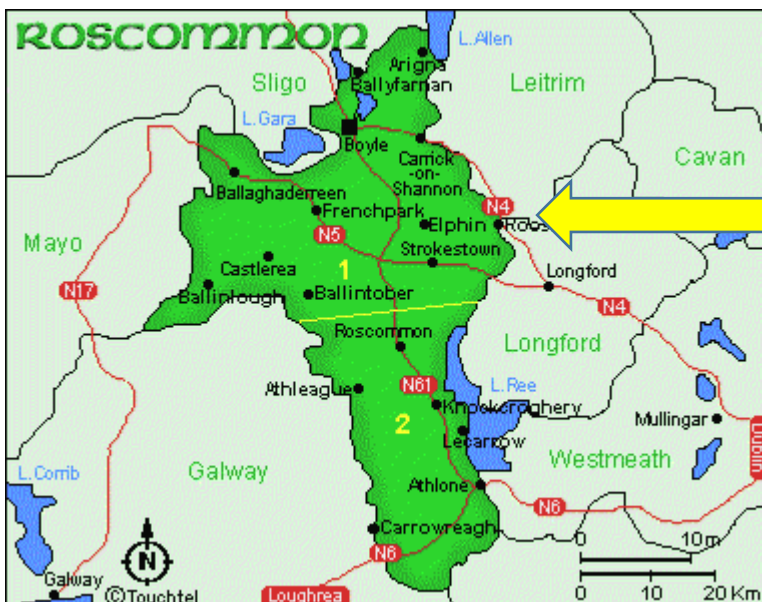


## *Visit to Elphin, Roscommon 2015*



***Pam Malone (nee Hardman), descendant of Bridget Scally, visiting Elphin Windmill in 2015***

***Elphin Windmill** is a fully restored 18th-century tower mill in Elphin, County Roscommon, viewed as a rare piece of Irish industrial architectural heritage, and possibly the oldest operational windmill in Ireland.*



**Elphin**

**Elphin** is a small town in north **County Roscommon**, Ireland.

It forms the southern tip of a triangle with **Boyle** 18 km and **Carrick-on-Shannon** 14 km to the north west and north east respectively.

Elphin has historically been an important **market town** and the diocesan centre for the **Diocese of Elphin**. **St Patrick** is believed to have visited Elphin, consecrated its first church, and ordained its first bishop, **Asicus** (subsequently the patron saint of Elphin).

## **Bridget Scally – Bounty Immigrant**

Bridget Scally, a house servant, arrived in Australia as a Bounty Immigrant per the ship “Wilson” on 7 January 1842.

The 565-ton ship “Wilson”, under the captaincy of Peter Houston, had sailed from the Port of Greenock, Scotland on 3 September 1841, on a voyage lasting 126 days.

Irish immigrants make have possibly boarded the ship “Wilson” at the Cove of Cork, but further research is required to ascertain where the ship berthed in Ireland in order to board Irish migrants. The ship “Wilson”, sailed via the Cape of Good Hope where on 16 November 1841, it spent 2 days in port.

On board were 93 male and 91 female adults (1 female died on voyage), 14 male and 7 female children aged 7-14 years (1 male died on journey), as well as 7 male and 1 female under 7 years of age.

**Bounty Immigrant** – *“A program which ran from 1835 to 1841 was the bounty reward system. Bounty immigrants were selected by colonists who then paid for their passage. When the immigrant arrived, a colonist would employ the immigrant and the employer would then be reimbursed by the government for all or part of the cost of passage”.*

Bridget was under the protection of **Mrs Kenny**, a widow, and her married nephew, and was brought out to Australia as a house servant by agent **Mr John Miller**.

As a Bounty Immigrant, the British Government provided a sum to the employer of £19 [19 pounds] for each immigrant. Unmarried women, aged between 15 and 30 years, and travelling under the protection of a married couple, qualified.

On arrival, Bridget was listed as 27 years of age, although as it is recorded, she listed her age as only **20 years** when she first applied to immigrate. The age of 20 years is more in keeping with a birthdate c1819 as opposed to 27 years of age.


Shipping records indicate Bridget was in good health, she was a Roman Catholic, could read and write, and her parents were both alive.

### **BRIDGET SCALLY [Skally] – per ship “Wilson” – 7 January 1842**

126

Single Females

F. Wilson

Name of Ship	Date of arrival	No.	Name	Age	For & de or Calling
	7 January 1842	34	Robinson Catharine	20	House Servant
		35	Macaskil Margaret	20	Do
		36	Skally Bridget	27	Do
		37	Smith Margaret	18	Do
		38	Faherty Jane	20	Do
		39	Simpson Elizabeth	22	Do
		40	Wallace Catharine	20	General Servant
		41	McDonnell Catherine	16	Do
		42	Do	24	House maid
		43	Single Women 1841 and 1842	18	Bounty Disallowed
Unmarried Females					

Religion	Read or Write	Native Place	By whom employed	Amount	Remarks
Roman Catholic	Both	Monaghan	Brought forward	509	
Do	Both	Monaghan		19	
Do	Both	Do		19	
Protestant	Do	Do		19	
Do	Neither	Do		19	
Do	Do	Do		19	
Roman Catholic	Both	Monaghan		19	
Protestant	Neither	Monaghan		19	
Do	Do	Do		19	
				700	



*Bridget Scally*  
**UNMARRIED FEMALE IMMIGRANT.**

Arrived by the Ship *Wilson*

Brought out by *Mr John Miller*

Under the protection of *Mr Henry a widower on board with a married nephew.*

A native of *Elphin - Roscommon.*

Calling *house servant*

Age *27* – *in app<sup>y</sup> 20*

Person certifying Registry of } *same*  
Baptism }

Character, and person certifying } *Pat Kennedy & Mother*  
the same }

State of bodily health, strength, } *good*  
and probable usefulness }

Religion *cl.*

Read or Write *both*

Any Complaints *none*

Remarks *Parents names - Thomas & Catherine both alive*  
*Approved Waleatt*  
*Certified W. Heenan & W. H. Lee May 1842*

*1971*

*Sydney,*

**OTHER PASSENGERS from ELPHIN, ROSCOMMON per the ship "WILSON"**

*There were several other **single female passengers from Elphin**, Roscommon that sailed per the ship 'Wilson' that were also **"under the protection of Mrs Kenny"***

*Among them were:*

Biddy Doolan - aged 24yrs

Mary Lennon - aged 19yrs

*Biddy Doolan*

*Mary Lennon*

UNMARRIED FEMALE IMMIGRANT.

UNMARRIED FEMALE IMMIGRANT.

Arrived by the Ship

Arrived by the Ship

Brought out by

Brought out by

Under the protection of

Under the protection of

A native of

A native of

Calling

Calling

Age

Age

Person certifying Registry of

Person certifying Registry of

Baptism

Baptism

Character, and person certifying  
the same

Character, and person certifying  
the same

State of bodily health, strength,  
and probable usefulness

State of bodily health, strength,  
and probable usefulness

Religion

Religion

Read or Write

Read or Write

Any Complaints

Any Complaints

Remarks

Remarks

Sydney,

Sydney,

*Approved J. Malcott  
Certified J. H. Humeau  
See Mary Doolan's paper*

*Approved J. Malcott  
Certified J. H. Humeau  
See Mary Lennon's paper*



OTHER PASSENGERS per the ship "WILSON" (part of the Bridget Scally story)

**JOHN GRAY**

Onboard the ship "Wilson" was a fellow native of Elphin, Roscommon, a single male named John Gray.

*John Gray*

R. 2.

**UNMARRIED MALE IMMIGRANT.**

Arrived by the Ship *Wilson.*

Brought out by

A Native of *Elphin, County Roscommon*

Parents Names *Mrs. J. Gray House servant, dead,*  
*and Catherine Scully alive.*

Calling *Agricultural Labourer*

Age *25.*

Person certifying Registry of } *None*  
Baptism

Character, and person certifying } *Pat<sup>r</sup> Murray Cannamore*  
the same } *James Clarke Newtown*

State of bodily health, strength, } *Health good.*  
and probable usefulness }

Religion *Church of Rome*

Read or Write *Fr.*

Any Complaints *None.*

Remarks  
*Approved John Walpole*  
*Certified H. Heumanns M.R.H.*  
*19th Nov.*

Sydney,

**JOHN GRAY – per ship “Wilson” – 7 January 1842**

**The shipping indent above can be summarised as follows:**

- **John Gray** (unmarried male immigrant)
- Arrived on the ship “Wilson”
- Brought out by: Agent – John Miller
- A native of Elphin, County Roscommon
- Parents: Alexander Gray (a house servant) deceased and Catherine Scully alive
- Calling: Agricultural Labourer
- Age: 25 years (born c1817)  
*Note: [John Gray was much older than the stated 25 years. He was more likely c34 years (born c1808) as per death certificate stating aged 43 years in 1851]*
- Character and person certifying: Patrick Murray, Carnamoree; James Clarke, Newtown
- State of Bodily Health: Health Good
- Religion: Church of Rome
- Reads or Writes: year
- Any Complaints: None
- Remarks: Approved – John Walpole Certified: S H Newmans ?
- Bounty: £19

NAME (Hus.)	GRAY John. Unmarried male.		
OCCUPATION	Agricultural labourer.		
REL.	R.C.	AGE	25 yrs. R.W. H.W.
NATIVE PLACE	Elphin, Co. Roscommon.		
FATHER	GRAY Alexander. House servant. Decd.		
MOTHER	SCULLY Catherine. Alive.		
Char. Ref. Patrick MURRAY of Carnamoree ? & James CLARKE			
NAME (Wife)	of Newtown.		
OCCUPATION			
REL.	AGE	R.W.	
NATIVE PLACE			
FATHER			
MOTHER			
CHILDREN			
SHIP	"WILSON"	DATE OF ARRIVAL	7 Jan. 1842 VOL. II. 67



## **BRIDGET SCALLY and JOHN GRAY**

The ship “Wilson” had berthed in Sydney on 7 January 1842.

A year and a half was to pass in Sydney before fellow shipmates and fellow natives of Elphin, Roscommon, **Bridget Scally and John Gray** were to take a major step in their lives.

On 18 September 1843, Bridget Scally married John Gray, at St Mary’s Church, Sydney, the site of the present cathedral.



**Father H G Gregory** officiated at the service, while witnesses at the wedding were Michael Power and Bridget McKeon, both from Sydney.

### ***Gregory, Henry Gregory (1813–1877) – Australian Dictionary of Biography***

*Henry Gregory Gregory (1813-1877), Benedictine abbot, was born at Cheltenham, England. He was educated by the Benedictines at Douai and Downside, and entered the order at Downside in 1833. When the Benedictine John Bede Polding came to Sydney as its first bishop in 1835 Gregory accompanied him and until his ordination to the priesthood in 1837 worked as a catechist. In 1838 he went for a year to Norfolk Island as assistant chaplain to John McEncroe and showed great courage in quelling a mutiny there. Polding, who had already great confidence in him, took him to Europe in 1840. After studying in Rome, he received a doctorate in divinity. They returned in February 1843, Polding bringing with him a rescript to set up a Benedictine monastery of which Gregory was made prior and later abbot. Polding relied on Gregory's support in establishing the Catholic church in the colony on Benedictine lines, making the monastery the source of supply of missionaries and a centre of culture and scholarship. But Polding's idealism was impracticable.*

**Questions we don’t know the answer to regarding Bridget Scally and John Gray:**

- **Did Bridget Scally and John Gray know each other before sailing on the ship “Wilson”?**
- **Did the relationship between Bridget Scally and John Gray commence / develop while sailing to Australia?**
- **Where were Bridget Scally and John Gray employed upon arrival in Sydney?**

**BRIDGET SCALLY and JOHN GRAY - MARRIAGE**

PR 243



Application P 308279/86/RR

**NEW SOUTH WALES**

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

**MARRIAGE**

Number: 1935 Vol: 92

I, John Gray, do hereby  
declare that I am a Member of, or hold Communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

I, Bridget Scally, do hereby  
declare that I am a Member of, or hold Communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

I, H. G. Gregory, of Sydney  
Minister of St. Mary's Church do hereby certify that

John Gray, of Sydney  
and Bridget Scally, of Sydney

were joined together in wedlock by me, on the Eighteenth day of

September 1843, at St. Mary's Church, Sydney,

in the presence of Michael Power and Bridget McKeon, both of Sydney.

Witnesses	{	Michael Power,	of Sydney.
		her Bridget X McKeon, mark	of Sydney.

Parties	{	John Gray,	of Sydney.
		Bridget Scally,	of Sydney.

I, Vernon Mark Bennett,  
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register  
of Roman Catholic Marriages kept by me





## Move to: “Yarralumla” QUEANBEYAN

After their marriage in Sydney in September 1843, **Bridget (nee Scally) and her husband John Gray** spent a period of time in Sydney {1 – 2 years} where in 1845, their first child **Thomas Gray** was born. The birth registration location being listed as Redfern, an inner suburb of Sydney.

The family move from Sydney to the large property “Yarralumla” near Queanbeyan, took place between 1845 and 1846.

The birth of their second child, Catherine Gray was born in 1846 at “Yarralumla”.

John Gray Snr was employed on the property “Yarralumla”, now part of Queanbeyan / Canberra district.

For John Gray’s occupation, there are listings of ‘**station manager**’ (Catherine McLaughlin’s death certificate), as well as ‘**storekeeper**’.

The property “Yarralumla” was owned by Terence Aubrey Murray, an Irishman, who gained his start in the Colony of New South Wales through several Land Grants issued to his father Terence Murray Snr who had served the British Army as a paymaster in overseas assignments, before retiring on half pay and migrating to the Colony of New South Wales.



*Terence Aubrey Murray*

*Terence Aubrey Martin  
Landholder of several  
properties including  
“Yarralumla”*



*Terence Aubrey Martin  
Member of Parliament  
District of Argyle  
(1859 – 1862)*

# Murray, Sir Terence Aubrey (1810–1873)

by [Gwendoline Wilson](#)

This article was published: in the [Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 2](#), 1967

**Sir Terence Aubrey Murray (1810-1873)**, landowner and politician, was born at Balliston, County Limerick, Ireland, the third and last child of Terence Murray and his wife Ellen, née Fitzgerald, of Movida, County Limerick. When Ulster was colonized the Murrays had been granted land in Antrim and Derry. The family belonged to the Roman Catholic Church and its loyalty to the Royalist cause in the seventeenth century brought it close to extermination. In 1811 Murray's father became paymaster of a brigade of Guards in Portugal, where his wife soon joined him. Young Terence was left with his grandmother. His mother became incurably ill on her return home and left again later for France, where she died. Paymaster Murray was transferred to the 48th Regiment in 1815. The 48th was then in Ireland and in 1817 was sent to New South Wales and thence in 1825 to India, where Murray became gravely ill. He was given sick leave to England where he retired on half-pay and then decided to return to New South Wales, where his service entitled him to a free land grant. Leaving his elder son in Edinburgh to complete his medical studies, he sailed in the *Elizabeth* with his daughter and Terence. On arrival in Sydney in April 1827 he took his children to Erskine Park, a farm he had arranged to rent from the widow of his former commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel [James Erskine](#).

In September 1827 Murray was given authority to take possession of 2500 acres (1012 ha) and located it north of Lake Bathurst and the eastern banks of Mulwaree Ponds. While he remained at Erskine Park young Terence was left to supervise the assigned servants and to establish the new farm. After some months the government ordered the Murrays to move. They started again at another site west of Mulwaree Ponds but were soon ordered to move again. Murray was angry but he was compensated by an additional grant in the name of his son Terence. About May 1829 a site was chosen in the broad valley north of Lake George. The son's land, adjoining his father's, was called Old Collector. His sister Anna Maria married Captain George Bunn in 1829; she wrote *The Guardian* (Sydney 1837). His brother, James Fitzgerald Murray, on arrival in Sydney early in 1828, became a surgeon at the hospital, and in 1830 assistant surgeon to the penal settlement at Moreton Bay. Around 1835 he became superintendent of the Goulburn hospital. About 1839 he gave up active practice and built a homestead on land which he called Woden, granted to him in 1832 on the Limestone Plains. After her husband died in 1834, Anna Maria made her home with him; her two sons had already received early schooling at Goulburn.

In the solitude of his valley Terence continued his education alone, reading from well-chosen books until he knew long passages by heart. In Ireland he had attended the school of Rev. William White, an Anglican clergyman who gave him a respect for mathematics and a passion for Greek classics. Before leaving Dublin, he had heard lectures by the Irish patriot, Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), who impressed upon him indelibly that moral suasion was more successful than brute force for obtaining rights.

In 1832, after four years spent in improving the original Murray grants, Terence established another farm, called Ajamatong, in the south-west corner of the Collector valley. In 1833, during an outbreak of bushranging, Governor [\(Sir\) Richard Bourke](#) appointed him head of the police in the southern highlands. His appearance gave him natural authority. Strong and very tall, he had a serious manner, a fiery temper, sandy hair and penetrating, dark eyes. He was an intrepid horseman and rode long distances while carrying out his duties.

Paymaster Murray died in 1835, leaving his property in the Collector valley to his younger son. Murray bought land beside his inherited grant and on this property, Winderradeen, established a fine homestead in 1837. T. A. Murray and [Thomas Walker](#) bought from Francis Mowatt the promise of a grant at Yarrawlumlá (Yarralumla), on the Limestone Plains.

The late 1830s were years of great drought. Lake George evaporated. At the height of the drought in January 1839, Murray, with two Aboriginal friends and two convict overseers, and Stewart Mowle, a schoolboy who had been brought out from England, rode into the mountains looking for fresh pastures on the high plains; he decided to set up a station at Cooleman for his starving stock. In 1841 Murray rode overland to Melbourne, meeting many Aboriginal friends in the mountains; he was back at Yarrawlumlá within eighteen days. For the census of March 1841, 108 people were mustered at Yarrawlumlá.



A few months later in Sydney Murray told an immigration commission that he employed prisoners and as many free men as he could induce to work for him but found it so hard to engage labour that he feared the colony would be ruined unless labourers were brought from India.

On 27 May 1843 at St James's Church of England, Sydney, Murray married Mary, daughter of Colonel [John Gibbes](#). He settled Yarralumla and part of Winderradeen on his wife, hoping thereby to save the properties if depression should cause his bankruptcy. She made a will, naming her father and brother as trustees. Murray, however, retained enough property in the Collector valley to qualify for election to the Legislative Council. In an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald, he had already offered himself as a candidate who admitted no such distinction as Whig or Tory; his great objects were the welfare of the country, liberal and equal laws for all parties and all sects, and revival of the elements of prosperity and greatness that were lying dormant in the land.

Elected unopposed for the combined Counties of Murray, King and Georgiana he began his political life as a strong critic of the price of 20s. an acre for crown land. Within a week he proposed that a select committee should inquire into the sale of crown lands and became its chairman. It reported that grazing was one of the most profitable pursuits in the colony but, of all occupations, the least likely to develop 'the active powers of the human mind' or the real resources of the country; since squatters had no enduring interest in the soil, the committee recommended the refund of fares to encourage English country gentlemen, clergymen, physicians, tradesmen and labourers, to emigrate as permanent settlers with their families and connexions. In 1845 he was chairman of a select committee on the Masters and Servants Act. Its report advocated legal adjustments in disputes, and showed that the old convict system, though necessary in the colony's early years, had gone far to demoralize the employers as much as their free servants. For the same reasons he later opposed renewal of transportation to New South Wales. He also supported free trade within the empire, and the building of local railways, particularly a line to Goulburn, denouncing the Great South Road as the worst in the colony: his wool-drays, he said, were sometimes three months on the road to Sydney in wet weather. In 1846 he announced that he had given up squatting. While gold fever raged some years later Murray went fossicking among the Brindabella and Cooleman outcrops with scientific skill and detachment. At this time his sister left Woden to live at St Omer, since men working the property had gone to the diggings. She died there in 1889.

In the council Murray often spoke against capital punishment, describing it as a remnant of a barbarous state of society and no deterrent against crime. He opposed denominational education, declaring his favour of a general system on something like the Irish National system and his belief that those who resisted it were 'behind their age'. Though Catholic in upbringing, Murray's attitude to religion was liberal; once he startled the council by claiming to be a Unitarian, apparently thinking that this meant ecumenical. Murray was a member of [William Charles Wentworth](#)'s committee that drew up the petition and remonstrance to the British government protesting against wrongs and insisting on the colony's undoubted rights. Later he sat on the select committee that drafted the new Constitution; at the outset Murray declared that the property qualifications for representatives were too high and excluded many talented men. Later he pressed for an inquiry into currency and banking. When trading banks assumed the right to issue money, he said, it was the duty of the legislature to dictate the terms; a national bank would give greater economic security.

Murray and his family left Yarralumla to make their home at Winderradeen about the beginning of 1855. His brother-in-law, Augustus Gibbes, took over Yarralumla and his parents went to live with him. Next year Murray was elected to the first Legislative Assembly. His brother, Dr Murray, was nominated to the Legislative Council and went to Sydney to take his seat, but soon became critically ill and died at Winderradeen on 24 June 1856.

Murray was not popular at first in the new Legislative Assembly; his aristocratic appearance and rather arrogant manner were against him. In the muddle of politics he was commonly ranged against the government, but in 1856 and again in 1857 he was appointed minister for Lands and Public Works under the leadership of [Charles Cowper](#), when the more conservative elements were in opposition. In November 1857 his first son, James Aubrey Gibbes, was born, after a succession of five daughters only two of whom survived infancy; his wife died on 2 January 1858, and on her death most of Murray's property in her name passed to the control of her trustees; this was to cause strained feelings between Murray and his relations-in-law.

In the late 1850s Murray and the young democrat, [Daniel Deniehy](#), became staunch friends while making joint efforts to solve the land problem. Deniehy publicly declared that Murray was the only representative of the old territorial aristocracy to join the ranks of the reformers.

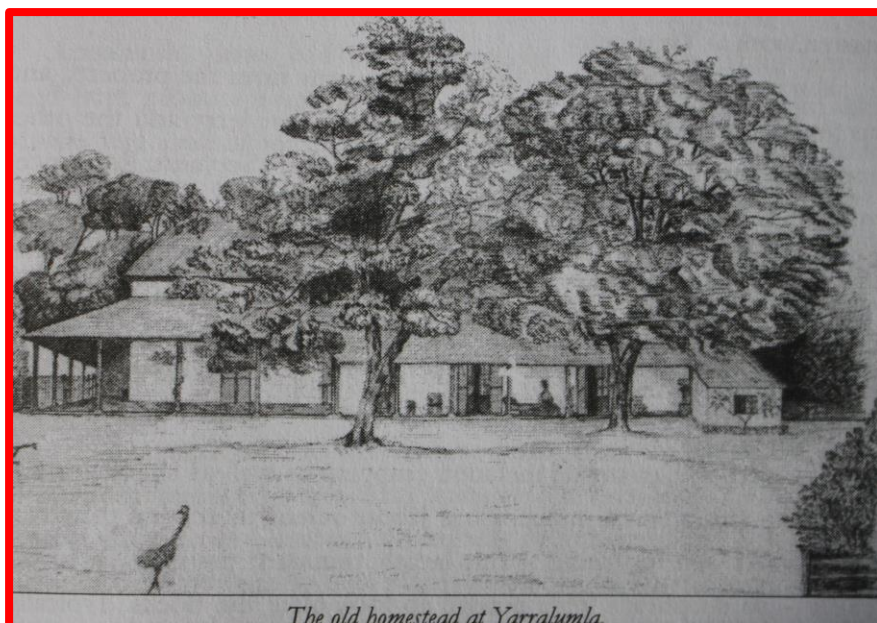
Even his enemies recognized him as an authority on practical rural affairs, he said, and when Murray saw any attempt by the Tory squattocratic party to secure the prize of responsible government for perpetuating their own domination, he became one of the most fearless, active and determined leaders of the opposition. Murray also became a friend of [\(Sir\) Henry Parkes](#), and they often caught the same train to the city. After the defeat of the Cowper government in September 1859 Murray was commissioned by the governor to form a ministry but failed to do so. In the same month he proposed and became chairman of a select committee to inquire into the condition of the University of Sydney, which then had only thirty-eight students. It had been set up as a secular university, but the senate had introduced by-laws that, in effect, imposed religious tests on students before they could be granted degrees. Murray supported an objection by some professors to these by-laws. He also thought government was gravely mistaken in aiding the establishment of church colleges. In January 1860 [John Hubert Plunkett](#) proposed Murray as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and he was elected.

In 1860 his sister Anna Maria, who had come to Sydney to care for his children, engaged Agnes Ann Edwards of Hammersmith, London, as a governess. She was a woman of great ability, wit and charm, and a cousin of W. S. Gilbert. Soon afterwards Murray proposed marriage to her. Although she was an Anglican and half his age, she accepted. They were married at Winderradeen on 4 August 1860, with two ceremonies, the first Catholic, the other Anglican. In December 1861 Agnes Murray gave birth to a son, [John Hubert Plunkett](#), later Sir Hubert Murray, administrator of Papua. Her second son, born in January 1866, was George Gilbert Aimé, later Professor Gilbert Murray, Oxford.

In October 1862 Murray became president of the Legislative Council. He remembered his old friend, Stewart Mowle, who was appointed clerk in the council, and Mowle noticed a change in his boyhood hero: Murray had come to abhor the mountains he once loved and was quite won over to city life and the serenity of books. There were also financial difficulties. In September 1865 he was unable to pay his creditors. While the bailiff wept, Winderradeen was stripped of furniture. Murray and his wife then went in haste to Sydney for help. His many friends rallied with generosity and saved him from insolvency, but his fine library had to be sold. In 1866-67 he became executive commissioner for the exhibit from New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition. He was also active as the president of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment. In February 1869 he was knighted.

In November both his sons by his second wife were given a Catholic baptism by Dr John Forrest. However, in a codicil to his will in July 1871, Murray entrusted the religious education and spiritual guidance of all his children under 21 to his wife. Murray died on 22 June 1873, at Richmond House, Darlinghurst, after a long and painful illness. According to his instructions, he was buried at St Jude's Church of England, Randwick, but among the crowds who mourned him on his last journey was the Catholic archbishop of Sydney who followed the funeral procession in his carriage.

'He served his country regardless of his own interests and died literally penniless', wrote Mowle; 'Those who knew him well, loved him with an unbounded love — he was the most faithful and best of friends'.



*The old homestead at Yarralumla.*

C1876



## Yarralumla sheep run

John Gray and Bridget (nee Scally)

- ❖ Arrived in Sydney Cove per the ship “Briton” on 7 January 1842
- ❖ Married at St Mary’s Catholic Church, Sydney on 18 September 1843
- ❖ Their first child Thomas Gray was born at Redfern, Sydney 1845
- ❖ Moved to “Yarralumla” [near Queanbeyan] before the birth of their daughter Catherine Gray in 1846

On various records the occupation of John Gray at ‘Yarralumla’ was listed as:

- ✓ Storekeeper
- ✓ Station Manager

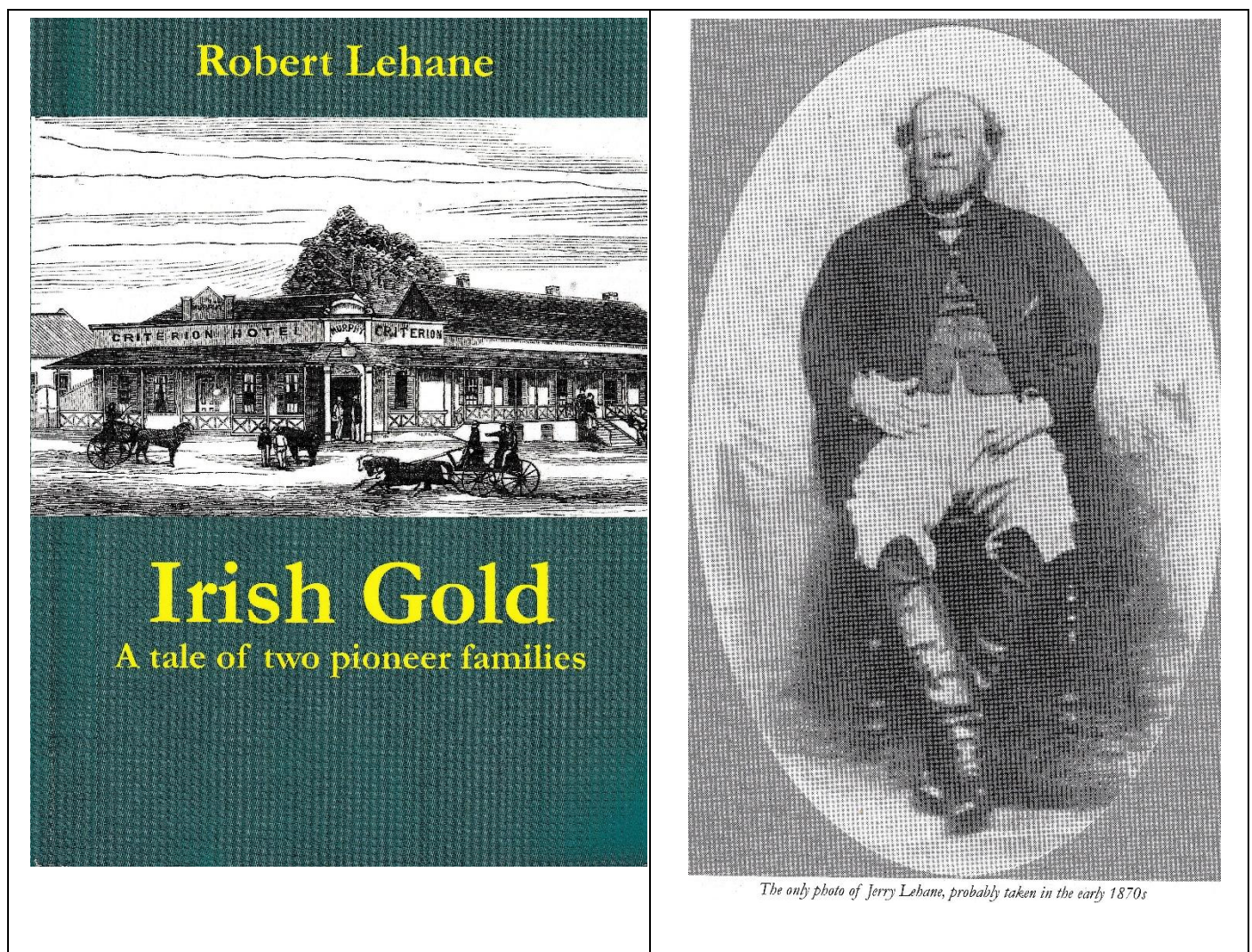
## Family Story: Midwife to the Troopers at ‘Yarralumla’

There was a family story many years ago from Mollie Rule (nee Hardman). The basis of the story was that Scally / Gray women acted as midwives to the Troopers at ‘Yarralumla’. There were several convicts employed on ‘Yarralumla’, hence the need for troopers.

There is a distinct possibility that Bridget Gray (nee Scally) may have taken the role of a midwife

## “Irish Gold” by Robert Lehane

We know little regarding John and Bridget’s life at “Yarralumla”, but a book called ‘Irish Gold’ written by **Robert Lehane** gives an insight into the life of his ancestor Jerry Lehane who commenced work at “Yarralumla” in 1839-1840, just a few years before John Gray.



*The only photo of Jerry Lehane, probably taken in the early 1870s*



## A Job at Yarralumla

*{Extract from Irish Gold by Robert Lehane}*

Following his arrival in Sydney the first reference we have to **Jerry [Lehane]** is in July 1840 as an employee of **Terence Aubrey Murray** on his Yarralumla sheep run where part of Canberra now stands. If he was recruited on board the 'Mary', it may not have been by Murray personally. Murray was in Sydney during November 1839, but a letter he wrote at the time indicates he had set out for Yarralumla by 22 November, two days before the ship docked. Murray was back in Sydney, in the autumn of 1840, so maybe he employed Jerry then.

The Sydney Jerry landed in was still the gateway to a vast bush prison; convict transportation to New South Wales finally, came to an end in mid-1840. It was also a boom town, with census figures showing population growth from just under 20,000 in 1836 to nearly 30,000 in 1841.

The emigrants' landing place, Walker's Wharf, was on the western edge of Dawes Point - near the present site of the Pier One Park Royal Hotel beside the Harbour Bridge. Their first impressions should have been good; James Macle hose's 'Picture of Sydney' published in 1839 described the area as 'probably one of the best neighbourhoods in Sydney'. It noted that some respectable dwelling houses had been built there recently, 'mostly occupied by opulent persons'.

Sydney's streets were still dirt tracks except for a short section of George Street that had been coated with granite - and the polluted Tank Stream discharged into mud flats at the edge of Sydney Cove.

Nevertheless, Macle hose was not the only one impressed by the town. Charles Darwin was, too, when he called in on the Beagle in 1836. He noted gigs, phaetons and carriages with liveried servants driving about, houses of a good size and well-furnished shops. He thought the town must contain much wealth; it appeared that a man of business could hardly fail to make a large fortune. The whole scene was a most magnificent testimony to the power of the British nation, he wrote, 'My first feeling was to congratulate myself that I was born an Englishman.'

Another side of the picture that would have greeted the new arrivals was chain gangs of convicts working on roads and public buildings. Floggings of miscreant convicts were commonplace; prisoners were held in stocks as a form of public humiliation and every now and then there was a public hanging.

The governor, George Gipps, was the local representative of the government in Britain and the legislative council that advised him was an appointed body; the first hint of democracy came in 1843 when voting, limited to men of wealth, was introduced to fill most legislative council seats.

Terence Aubrey Murray, who took Jerry on as an overseer, became one of the first elected legislative councillors. He was about the same age as his new employee, and had made his mark in the colony quickly after arriving from Ireland with his father and sister in 1827. Both father and son obtained land grants near Lake George, south of Goulburn, and expanded their holdings there by purchase.



Terence Aubrey Murray.

Then, in 1837, Terence and a partner bought the 2,560-acre Yarralumla run from Francis Mowatt, who had acquired it four years earlier. The homestead Mowatt built, using convict labour, on the site of the present governor-general's residence, served initially as a hunting lodge. He had a pack of hounds and, with his guests, on their occasional visits from Sydney hunted dingoes and kangaroos.

Murray bought Yarralumla in the early stages of a drought that was so severe that Lake George dried out completely a rare event. He wasted no time in setting the property up; his friend Stewart Mowle recorded that around 25,000 sheep were running on Yarralumla in 1838, and fifty or sixty men, mostly convicts, were employed there. Murray was more than fully occupied, retaining his properties near Lake George and serving as a district magistrate from 1833 to 1840. A large part of the magisterial task involved passing judgement on errant convicts; floggings were a common punishment, although Murray was said to be among the more humane dispensers of justice.

Although Yarralumla was his home base, Murray was frequently away. Stewart Mowle usually then took charge. In 1836, when he was just thirteen, Mowle's parents decided his prospects would be brighter in New South Wales, where his uncle was prospering, than at home in England, so they sent him to Sydney.

A friendship made at Sydney College, predecessor of Sydney Grammar School, led to him becoming a frequent visitor to the home of the collector of customs, Colonel Gibbes, where in mid-1838 he met Terence Murray. Murray was there on business; five years later he married Gibbes' daughter Mary.

Murray invited Mowle to ride back to Yarralumla with him; so ended Mowle's schooling. Soon afterwards, Murray left the sixteen-year-old in charge for the first of many times. Although younger than everybody else on the station, he apparently was not daunted by, the responsibility. 'I readily fell into my duties,' he recalled in old age.

This was despite the fact that, because of the drought, 'water, feed and every necessary for stock had disappeared and nothing would grow'. Mowle's admiration for Murray knew no bounds; he was his 'best loved friend' and 'the most chivalrous, noble, and refined man on earth'.

One of Murray's responses to the drought was to look for high-country pasture where he could take his sheep. He, Mowle, an overseer and two Aborigines set off in late 1839 up the bed of the Cotter River into the mountains, finding lush grazing land on the Cooleman Plain.

Early the following year, Murray and his men drove their flocks and bullock drays up the same route and established a new station on the site. In subsequent years, Jerry, almost certainly would have spent time up there.

Temporary relief from the drought came in late 1839. Mowle was visiting his ailing uncle at the time, and Murray wrote to him in January 1840, 'The plains are covered with grass, the river is running beautifully, we have plenty of hay and corn and



the horses are all in fine condition, fit for any work.' Perhaps that was the scene that greeted Jerry when he started work at Yarralumla.

Murray's letters to Mowle when he was away from the property, and his young friend was in charge, make it clear that Jerry and the other overseers were to be treated strictly as the manager's servants. References in them to Jerry are mostly of the nature 'tell Lehané (or Jerry) to...'

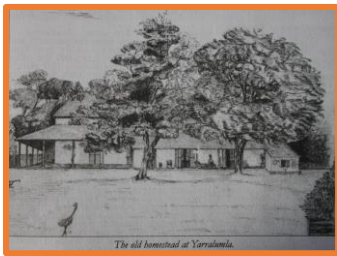
Mowle wrote in his reminiscences that he did not associate with the overseers. He recalled that in his early days at Yarralumla, before his marriage in 1845, he had only one companion when Murray was absent: 'a native black Tommy Murray, who I used to get to sleep on the floor in my room'.

Activities at Yarralumla included cropping as well as sheep grazing. Managing sheep was much more labour-intensive activity than it is today. Runs were unfenced - this largely remained the case up to the 1870s, so shepherds were needed to look after the flocks.

Typically, groups of three men were responsible for 1,500 to 2,000 sheep. At night they were brought into a fold; one of the men, the watchman, had the job of stopping them straying and protecting them from attack by dingoes.

Soon after sunrise, the other two set off in different directions with half the sheep each, slowly moving them along as they grazed, before returning to the fold at sunset. The whole group moved to fresh pasture every few days.

Usual practice was to wash the sheep before summer shearing. On Yarralumla they were first washed with hot water and soap, then driven into the Molonglo River, where water pouring from a sluice in a dam wall finished the job. They were shorn as soon as they were dry. In his January 1840 letter to Mowle describing conditions after the rain, Murray, clearly pleased with the way things were going, wrote, 'For the last 2 months we have all, men, bullocks, horses, dogs etc, been busy haymaking, and now we are, except the bullocks and horses, equally busy sheep washing and shearing. We are in the water morning till night just as if we were amphibious.'



The old homestead at Yarralumla.

Jerry first appeared in the Murray correspondence in July 1840. Mowle was away at the time, looking after St Omer, the property - near Braidwood, fifty miles east of Yarralumla - of his uncle, who had just died. Terence Murray was also away. His brother, Dr James Murray, who had bought a nearby station, Woden, in 1837, was at Yarralumla.

Apparently, James had sent a messenger to Mowle asking him to send farm produce from St Omer to stock the Yarralumla larder, and Mowle had despatched potatoes, four cases of pork and thirty-four hams. We learn from James' letter of thanks that Jerry received the load.

'Lehané detained your men in order to send back some seed-oats,' he wrote, 'which he now

finds he cannot spare in consequence of having only a sufficiency for Yarrowlumla (the original spelling used in all the correspondence).'

This suggests that Jerri, had moved straight into a position of responsibility on the station.

The next reference to him is in a letter from Terence Murray to Mowle, who was again supervising operations at Yarralumla, in May 1841.

Murray wrote from Goulburn on his way to Sydney to give evidence to a commission of inquiry into immigration; he was concerned about a shortage of people willing to work as shepherds and the wages they were demanding and favoured importing coolies from India. The return from Yarralumla for the March 1841 census - a total of 108 people, comprising eighty-seven Catholics, seventeen Episcopalians, three Presbyterians and one Jew - shows Murray had greatly expanded its labour force from the 'fifty or sixty' Mowle encountered when he arrived less than three years earlier.

Murray told Mowle, among much else related to the running of the property, that 'I wish -you to make it part of your daily business to see that Jerry has at least six ploughs at work.' He wanted to put sufficient grain in store to last a few years.

'You are aware of the great additional expense to which I am put this year by maintaining so large an agricultural establishment,' he wrote. He thought 'the central part of the old paddock where the heavy crop of hay was last year' should produce good wheat. Will you go over there and see how it looks and take Jerry with you. If it be not too foul, tell him to sow it with wheat. The horse team which I wish to see ploughing might be employed at it.'

In a letter from Sydney the following August, Murray advised Mowle on lines of command on his properties. You must make Lee [William Lee, an overseer based at Lake George] more attentive in reporting matters to you,' he wrote.

It is his duty to do so, and you should insist on his having no communication with Maurice [presumably another overseer] or Lehané) or only through you. It is better that you should do that than that I should interfere.

Murray wrote again from Sydney in early September. He told Mowle to insist that 'due attention' was paid to lambing and remarked that he was glad to hear 'that affairs have prospered with you in love'. This related

to Mowle's courting of his future wife Mary, daughter of Dr Thomas Wilson of Braidwood Farm, not far from St Omer.

'We shall discuss this subject over a jovial bottle when I go home, and I would give a great deal to be with you now. I want Lehané to ride with you to Braidwood.'

In another letter twelve days later, Murray told Mowle he was glad to see arrangements for the lambing were successful: 'I highly approve of your making Jerry as useful as possible in attending to the sheep.'

## Family of Bridget (nee Scally) and John Gray

*Just a brief glimpse – a work in progress!*

### Birth of first child: THOMAS GRAY – Redfern, Sydney

#### Thomas Gray in the Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922

Name: Thomas Gray  
Birth Date: 1845  
Birth Place: New South Wales  
Registration Year: 1845  
Registration Place: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia  
Father: John Gray  
Mother: Bridget Gray  
Volume Number: V1845155 62



#### Thomas Gray

- born: c 1845 at Redfern, Sydney
- married 1874 Elizabeth Wilhemmina Schmidt (German immigrant) – Registered Carcoar NSW
- died: 14 March 1909, Parkes NSW

#### Death.


Mr Thos Gray, an old and respected miner, died after a brief illness at his residence Currajong-street on Sunday afternoon. His wife was absent nursing a sick sister in Sydney at the time of his seizure, and did not reach home before the end had come. Deceased, who was 64 years of age, came to Parkes about 20 years ago and has followed the occupation of miner during that period. He leaves a widow and two grown up sons and a daughter to whom much sympathy is extended. The funeral took place on Monday and was largely attended, the Rev Father O'Donnell reading the burial service.

#### MRS. T. GRAY.

After a painful and lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Thomas Gray passed away on Saturday morning at the age of 63 years. The deceased was a native of Germany, but came to New South Wales at an early age. She came to Parkes some 23 years ago. Her husband predeceased her by about five years, and an elder sister, Mrs. John Links, of Carcoar died only a week before. Father O'Donnell officiated at the funeral, which took place on Saturday afternoon. Two sons and one daughter are left to mourn their loss.



## Birth of daughter CATHERINE GRAY

<b>Catherine Gray</b> in the <b>Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922</b>	
Name: Catherine Gray	
Birth Date: 1846	
Birth Place: New South Wales	
Registration Year: 1846	
Registration Place: Cooma, Monaro, Manaroo District, Qeanbeyan, Twofold Bay, New South Wales, Australia	
Father: John Gray	
Mother: Bridget Gray	
Volume Number: V18461170 63	


2) Catherine

b. 29 April 1846  
 bpt. 31 May 1846  
 Minister: Michael Kurnaghl (Minister)

Father: John Gray, Inhabitant  
 Yarralumla.

**Catherine Gray** - born 29 April 1846 at "Yarralumla", Queanbeyan

- married Thomas James McLaughlin – 1872 Young NSW
- died: 28 September 1909 – St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney

 <b>DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.</b>								<b>CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE          REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.</b>					
No.	Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant	Particulars of registration	When and where buried: Duration of name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australasian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage	
✓ 8116	28th September 1909 St Vincent's Hospital Lake of Young New South Wales	Catherine McLaughlin	Female 39 years	Malignant secondary nodules in lungs, liver & brain 12 days in Hospital Dr. J. Wood Dr. B. Scally 28th September 1909	John Gray Manager Sheep Station 115 Carbone Street Darlington	John Gray Brother 115 Carbone Street Darlington	Mr. Ridley 29th September 1909 STREET	29th September 1909 Roman Catholic Beverly Waverley W. H. Kirby P. Kirby P. Kirby P. Kirby	Roman Catholic Beverly Waverley W. H. Kirby P. Kirby P. Kirby P. Kirby	New South Wales about 22 years	Thomas James McLaughlin	Francis J. McLaughlin John McLaughlin Sarah McLaughlin Mary McLaughlin Bridget McLaughlin Thomas McLaughlin	
I, TREVOR WILLIAM HAINES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.													
ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 1 <sup>st</sup> FEBRUARY, 1984.													
PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR.													


### Note:

Catherine Gray's husband **Thomas James McLaughlin** was the only son of Thomas McLaughlin and Sarah Moran.

**Thomas McLaughlin (Senior)** also arrived in the colony of New South Wales per the ship "**Wilson**" on 7 January 1842 along with:

- **Bridget Scally**
- **John Gray**

## Birth of son **FRANCIS GRAY**

<p><b>Francis Gray</b> in the <b>Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922</b></p> <p>Name: Francis Gray Birth Date: 1848 Birth Place: New South Wales Registration Year: 1848 Registration Place: Cooma, Monaro, Manaroo District, Qeanbeyan, Twofold Bay, New South Wales, Australia Father: John Gray Mother: Bridget Gray Volume Number: V18481366 65</p>	 <p><b>Rookwood Cemetery – Francis &amp; Ellen Gray</b></p>
<p><b>Francis Gray - born: c1848 at “Yarralumla”, Queanbeyan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>married Ellen Mary Scully – 25 February 1873 Young NSW</li> <li>died: 13 January 1926 Granville, Sydney</li> </ul>	

GRAY.—January 13th, 1926, Francis (late of Sydney Harbor Trust), dearly loved husband of Ellen Gray, of 16 Norfolk Street, Paddington, in his 78th year. R.I.P.

## Birth of son **JOHN GRAY**

<p><b>John Gray</b> in the <b>Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922</b></p> <p>Name: John Gray Birth Date: 1849 Birth Place: New South Wales Registration Year: 1849 Registration Place: Cooma, Monaro, Manaroo District, Qeanbeyan, Twofold Bay, New South Wales, Australia Father: John Gray Mother: Bridget Gray Volume Number: V18492200 66</p>	<p><b>Mr. John Gray.</b></p> <p>The announcement of the sudden death of the late Mr. John Gray, of Park-road, Moore Park, came as a great shock to many people even outside the members of his family and relatives. He had lived an exemplary and religious life. Connected for many years first with the Holy Family of St. Mary's, then with the St. Vincent de Paul's Society of the Sacred Heart Church, and later with the Third Order of St. Francis, he did his utmost for the welfare of his fellowman. He died suddenly at Singleton Hospital, and was buried at the Waverley Cemetery on Easter Saturday.—R.I.P.</p>
<p><b>John Gray - born: 15 October 1849 at “Yarralumla”, Queanbeyan</b></p> <p><b>married: Mary Ann Brady – 1 June 1874</b></p> <p><b>lived Park Road, Moore Park, Sydney</b></p> <p><b>died: 20 March 1913 in Singleton Hospital, Singleton NSW</b></p>	


## Birth of daughter **MARY JOSEPHINE GRAY**

<p><b>Mary Gray</b> in the <b>Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922</b></p> <p>Name: Mary Gray Birth Date: 1851 Birth Place: New South Wales Registration Year: 1851 Registration Place: Cooma, Monaro, Manaroo District, Qeanbeyan, Twofold Bay, New South Wales, Australia Father: John Gray Mother: Bridget Gray Volume Number: V18511689 68</p>	<p><b>Mary Josephine Davis</b> in the Sydney, Australia, Cemetery Headstone Transcriptions, 1837-2003</p> <p><a href="#">Detail</a> <a href="#">Source</a></p> <p>Name: Mary Josephine Davis Age: 59 Birth Date: abt 1853 Death Date: 28 Apr 1912 Burial Place: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia Cemetery: Waverley Section: 18 Ordinary Row: 39 Denomination: Catholic</p>
<p><b>Mary Josephine Gray - born: 1 August 1851 at “Yarralumla”, Queanbeyan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>married: George Davis – 1872 Young NSW</li> <li>died: 28 April 1912 – St Vincent’s Hospital, Sydney</li> </ul>	



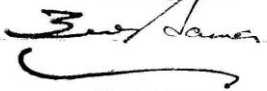
## Death of: JOHN GRAY


John Gray, a storekeeper, died and was buried at Queanbeyan on 21 July 1851 aged just 43 years, the burial service performed by Father Michael Kavanagh.

	
Application	P23306/84 MZ
NEW SOUTH WALES	
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973	
BURIALS	
Number	745 Vol: 118
Name	John Gray
Abode	Yarrowlumla
Age	43 years
Quality or Profession	Storekeeper
When died	-
When buried	21st July, 1851
Where ceremony performed	Parish of Queanbeyan County of Murray
By whom the ceremony was performed	Michael Kavanagh

I, Trevor William Haines,  
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register of  
Roman Catholic Burials kept by me

Issued at Sydney,  
on 7th May, 1984.

  
Principal Registrar




Bridget would have needed the support of this Yarralumla community when she was widowed just eleven days before her fifth child was born.

**Second Marriage for: BRIDGET GRAY (nee SCALLY)**

Two and a half years were to pass for the widowed Bridget Gray (nee Scally), before she was to re-marry – her new husband John Wills.

PR 243

Application P 308280/86/RR

  
NEW SOUTH WALES

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

**MARRIAGE**

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Number: 18 Vol: 100

I, John Wills, do hereby  
declare that I am a Member of, or hold Communion with the Church.

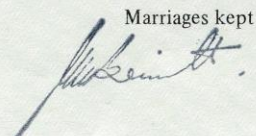

I, Bridget Gray, do hereby  
declare that I am a Member of, or hold Communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

I, R. Walsh, of Queanbeyan  
Minister of Queanbeyan do hereby certify that  
John Wills, of Yarrawlumla  
and Bridget Gray, of the same place,  
were joined together in wedlock by me, on the 2nd day of  
February 1854, at Queanbeyan,  
in the presence of Mathew Walsh and Mary Sheedy, both of Yarrawlumla.

Witnesses	{	Mathew Walsh, mark Mary Sheedy, mark	of Yarrawlumla. of Yarrawlumla.
Parties	{	John Wills, Bridget Gray,	of Yarrawlumla. of Yarrawlumla.

---

I, Vernon Mark Bennett,  
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register  
of Roman Catholic Marriages kept by

Issued at Sydney,  
21st March 1886

Principal Registrar



**JOHN WILLS, second husband of BRIDGET GRAY (nee SCALLY)**

Bridget Gray (nee Scally) of Yarrawlumla [Yarralumla] married John Wills of Yarrawlumla [Yarralumla] on 2 February 1854 at St Gregory's Roman Catholic Church, Queanbeyan. The officiating minister was Queanbeyan Minister, Father R Walsh. Witnesses at the ceremony were Mathew Walsh and Mark Sheedy both of Yarrawlumla [Yarralumla].



*St Gregory's Catholic Church, Queanbeyan – photo c1870*

**JOHN WILLS - background**

The groom, John Wills was born at Lopen, Somersetshire c1833. John Wills, the son of Thomas Wills and Anne Monckton was baptised at Lopen, Somerset on 24 January 1833 by the local curate Alexander Templeman.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <u>Lopen</u>						
in the County of <u>Somerset</u> in the Year 1833						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1833 Jan'y 24 No. 322.	John Son of	Thomas & Anne	Wills	Lopen	Laborer	Alexander Templeman Curate

Lopen is a village and civil parish in the South Somerset district of Somerset, England, situated 13 km) west of Yeovil. The village has a population of 260 people. A Roman mosaic, probably from a Roman villa, was found in the village in 2001. The Lopen Roman Mosaic was discovered by George Caton who was operating a mechanical digger and noticed small cubes of coloured stone, which turned out to be part of the floor of an eight-roomed Roman Villa and is the largest Roman Mosaic so far discovered in Britain.

In the 18th century the parish was noted for flax growing and for the production of linen sailcloth and twine.

*Witnesses were George Paull and  
Thomas Rousell.*

MARRIAGES solemnized in the Parish of Lopen  
in the County of Somerset in the Year 1827

Thomas Wells of this Parish  
a Bachelor  
and Anne Monckton of this Parish  
a Spinster

were married in this Chapel by Banns with Consent of  
this seventeenth Day of  
September in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty seven

By me Alexander Templeman Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between us { The mark + of Thomas Wells  
The mark + of Anne Monckton

In the Presence of { George Paull  
Thomas Russell

No. 55.

City or Borough of _____		Parish or Township of <u>Lopham</u>		Enumeration Schedule _____			
PLACE	HOUSES Uninhabited or Shelling Inhabited	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
			Males	Females		Place Born in this County	Place Born in other County, Foreign or Stranger
Lopham Mill		Thomas Fowler	9			2	
		John D <sup>r</sup>	6			2	
		Lusann D <sup>r</sup>	3			2	
		Not Known	2			2	
		William Jones	52			2	
		Robt England	40		Ag. Lab.	2	
		Charlotte D <sup>r</sup>	40			2	
		Thos Wells	35		Ag. Lab.	2	
		Ann D <sup>r</sup>	40			2	
		Alfred D <sup>r</sup>	12			2	
Grider Street		John D <sup>r</sup>	12			2	
		James D <sup>r</sup>	3			2	

Parish or Township of <i>Lisbon</i>		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of		Town of		Village of	
House Number	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, and, Lunatic
					Male	Female			
23		<i>Elizth. Mason</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>45</i>		<i>Weaver</i>	<i>Sturt Lisbon</i>	
		<i>Jane D<sup>n</sup></i>	<i>Serv</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>Glover</i>	<i>Dimmington</i>	
		<i>George England</i>	<i>Lodger</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>Ag. Lab</i>	<i>Lisbon</i>	
		<i>John Willis</i>	<i>Lodger</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>Ag. Lab</i>	<i>D<sup>n</sup></i>	



## John Wills – Migration to Australia

John Wills arrived in Australia as an assisted immigrant per the ship **“William and Mary”** on 4 January 1852.

List of Immigrants per Ship <i>“William and Mary”</i>														
No.	NAME	AGE												
		MARRIED				SINGLE								
		M.	F.	14 years and upwards.	7 and under 14 years.	4 and under 7 years.	1 and under 4 years.	Under 1 year.						
		29	29	21	54	14	12	6	2	6	4	2		
	Landy Nicholas			21										
	John			19										
	McAuley Francis			32										
	Matchett Samuel			20										
	Maughan Patrick			25										
	Moore James			20										
	Moore John			32										
	Moore Thomas			24										
	O'Sullivan Patrick			25										
	Peart Beverly			19										
	Peart John			21										
	Peart James, A.			19										
	Peart Thomas			19										
	Peart Charles B.			22										
	Peart Patrick			25										
	Peart George			15										
	Spinner William			21										
	Stewart Archibald			31										
	Stones John			19										
	Taylor John			19										
	Thomas James			18										
	Tomer Patrick			25										
	Tooley Michael			24										
	Webb Benjamin			21										
	Wills John			19										
	Winter Samuel			22										
		29	29	47	54	14	12	6	2	6	4	2		

Arrived on the <i>Fourth</i> day of <i>January</i> 1852. 132				
CALLING.	NATIVE PLACE AND COUNTY.	RELIGION.	READ OR WRITE.	REMARKS.
Farm Labourer	Corickenduff Co. Tipperary	Ch. of Rome	Both	
do	do	do	do	
do	Cashendall Co. Antrim	do	do	
do	Portadown Co. Antrim	Ch. of Eng.	do	
do	Immausa Co. Tipperary	Ch. of Rome	Read	
do	Kennell Norfolk	Ch. of Eng.	Both	
do	Clare Castle Co. Clare	Ch. of Rome	Neither	
do	Charles Co. Tipperary	do	Both	
do	Castle Connell Co. Limerick	do	do	
do	Shannon Co. Somerset	Ch. of Eng.	do	
do	Youghal Co. Cork	Ch. of Rome	do	
do	Newport Co. Bristol	Ch. of Eng.	do	
do	Neesham Co. Durham	do	do	
do	Weymouth Co. Dorset	do	Read	
Farm Labourer	Tipperary Co. Tipperary	Ch. of Rome	Both	
do	Mayo Co. Mayo	Ch. of Eng.	do	
Labourer	Thames Valley Co. Kent	do	do	
Shepherd	Abingdon Co. Oxford	Ch. of Eng.	do	
Ag. Labourer	Thames Valley Co. Kent	Ch. of Eng.	Neither	
do	Thames Valley Co. Kent	do	Both	
do	Lopen Somerset	do	Neither	
do	Ballinacorney Co. Antrim	Ch. of Rome	Both	
do	Thames Co. Kent	do	Neither	
do	Thames Somerset	Ch. of Eng.	do	
do	Lopen Somerset	do	Both	
do	Thames Somerset	do	do	

- **Name:** John Wills      **Age:** 19 years      **Calling:** Farm Labourer
- **Native Place:** Lopen, Somersetshire      **Religion:** Church of England      **Reads / Writes:** Both

Also, on board the ship **“William and Mary”** was Alfred Wills and his wife Mary (nee Thomas). Alfred Wills was the 22 year old elder brother of John Wills.

List of Immigrants per Ship <i>William &amp; Mary</i> as inspected by the Immigration Board, on 5 January 1852									
NAME	AGE	SEX	RELIGION	EDUCATION	RELIGION	EDUCATION	RELIGION	EDUCATION	RELIGION
Wills John	19	M	Ch. of Eng.	Read & Write	Ch. of Eng.	Read & Write	Ch. of Eng.	Read & Write	Ch. of Eng.
Wills Alfred	22	M	Ch. of Eng.	Read & Write	Ch. of Eng.	Read & Write	Ch. of Eng.	Read & Write	Ch. of Eng.
Wills Mary	20	F	Ch. of Eng.	Read & Write	Ch. of Eng.	Read & Write	Ch. of Eng.	Read & Write	Ch. of Eng.

## **BRIDGET GRAY and JOHN WILLS**

Three years after the death of John Gray, Bridget was to marry John Wills at St Gregory's Catholic Church, Queanbeyan on 2 February 1854.

There is a family story from Beryl Warrener (descendant of Bridget and John) that John Wills and his family fell out over this marriage.


This could be true when you consider at 21 years, he was 7 years younger than the widow he married, who not only had 5 children, but was also a Roman Catholic.

John Wills also farmed at Yarralumla, at least until his son Martin was born in 1861.

A reference is made to John Wills on Page 21 of the "Postal History of ACT". He was one of the petition signatories ..... "seeking the establishment of a Post Office at Canberra in the neighbourhood of the English Church".

### **Family of: BRIDGET GRAY and JOHN WILLS**

#### **Birth of son MICHAEL WILLS**

<p><b>Michael Wills</b> in the <b>Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922</b></p> <table><tr><td>Name:</td><td>Michael Wills</td></tr><tr><td>Birth Date:</td><td>1855</td></tr><tr><td>Birth Place:</td><td>New South Wales</td></tr><tr><td>Registration Year:</td><td>1855</td></tr><tr><td>Registration Place:</td><td>Cooma, Monaro, Manaro District, Queanbeyan, Twofold Bay, New South Wales, Australia</td></tr><tr><td>Father:</td><td>John Wills</td></tr><tr><td>Mother:</td><td>Bridget Wills</td></tr><tr><td>Volume Number:</td><td>V18552078 72</td></tr></table>	Name:	Michael Wills	Birth Date:	1855	Birth Place:	New South Wales	Registration Year:	1855	Registration Place:	Cooma, Monaro, Manaro District, Queanbeyan, Twofold Bay, New South Wales, Australia	Father:	John Wills	Mother:	Bridget Wills	Volume Number:	V18552078 72	
Name:	Michael Wills																
Birth Date:	1855																
Birth Place:	New South Wales																
Registration Year:	1855																
Registration Place:	Cooma, Monaro, Manaro District, Queanbeyan, Twofold Bay, New South Wales, Australia																
Father:	John Wills																
Mother:	Bridget Wills																
Volume Number:	V18552078 72																

**Michael Wills - born: 14 November 1855 at "Yarralumla", Queanbeyan**

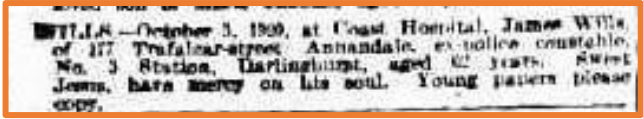
- married Mary Ann Thornton – 16 January 1878 at Young NSW (Mary Ann was born at Indigo Shire, Victoria [*Beechworth, Chiltern, Rutherglen, Yackandandah area*], the daughter of Irish Immigrants Thomas Thornton and Ellen Culhane. Soon after her birth, the family were drawn to the 'Lambing Flat' Goldfields at Young, NSW.

*The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW: 1842 - 1954) Wed 17 Jul 1935  
**MR. M. WILLS.**

*Mr. Michael Wills, of Underwood-street, Homebush, died at the age of 80 years, and was buried in the Roman Catholic portion of Rookwood Cemetery [*Waverley Cemetery*], on Saturday. Mr. Wills was born at Queanbeyan. He was contractor for the supply of sleepers from Deepwater to Tenterfield on the main northern railway and was associated with the building of Tenterfield railway station. He had been associated with the Australian Gas Light Co., Ltd., for about 18 years before his retirement, eight years ago. He is survived by Mrs. Wills, four sons, and two daughters.*



## Birth of son **JAMES PATRICK WILLS**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>James Wills</b> in the <b>Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922</b></p> <p>Name: James Wills Birth Date: 1857 Birth Place: New South Wales Registration Year: 1857 Registration Place: Queanbeyan, New South Wales, Australia Father: John Wills Mother: Bridget Wills Registration Number: 10646</p>	
---	--

**James Patrick Wills - born: 20 October 1857 at “Yarralumla”, Queanbeyan**

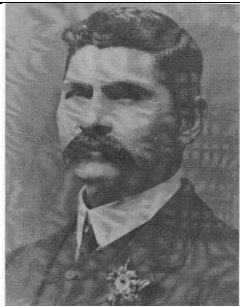
- married Jessie McDonnell – 1888 at Young NSW [daughter of John McDonnell & Catherine ?]
- Died 3 October 1920, aged 62 years, at the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, Sydney (now known as Prince Henry’s Hospital)
- Ex-Police Constable

## Birth and Death of daughter **BRIDGET WILLS**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bridget Wills</b> in the <b>Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922</b></p> <p>Name: Bridget Wills Birth Date: 1859 Birth Place: New South Wales Registration Year: 1859 Registration Place: Queanbeyan, New South Wales, Australia Father: John Wills Mother: Bridget Wills Registration Number: 11845</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bridget Wills</b> in the <b>Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985</b></p> <p>Name: Bridget Wills Death Date: 1859 Death Place: Queanbeyan, New South Wales Registration Date: 1859 Registration Place: Queanbeyan, Australia Father: John Mother: Bridget Registration Number: 4772</p>
---	---

**Bridget Wills - born: 5 September 1859 at “Yarralumla”, Queanbeyan but apparently lived for only a few minutes.**

## Birth of son **MARTIN WILLS**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Martin Wills</b> in the <b>Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922</b></p> <p>Name: Martin Wills Birth Date: 1861 Birth Place: New South Wales Registration Year: 1861 Registration Place: Queanbeyan, New South Wales, Australia Father: John Wills Mother: Bridget Wills Registration Number: 12126</p>	
---	---

**Martin Wills - born: 26 April, 1861 at “Yarralumla”, Queanbeyan.**

- married Mary Jane Martin at Drake, NSW on 18 September 1887 [Drake is a small community on the Bruxner Highway, 44km east of Tenterfield, NSW where he worked as a carrier in the timber industry.
- Martin later became a timber merchant and moved with his family to Dunedin, New Zealand in 1903
- He died on 11 October 1933 at Dunedin in the Otago Region, New Zealand, aged 72 years.

➤ *Separate story relating to Martin and Mary Jane Wills to follow later in the article!*

## Birth of daughter **ANNIE WILLS**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ann Wills</b> in the <b>Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922</b></p> <table> <tr><td>Name:</td><td>Ann Wills</td></tr> <tr><td>Birth Date:</td><td>1866</td></tr> <tr><td>Birth Place:</td><td>New South Wales</td></tr> <tr><td>Registration Year:</td><td>1866</td></tr> <tr><td>Registration Place:</td><td>Yass, New South Wales, Australia</td></tr> <tr><td>Father:</td><td><a href="#">John Wills</a></td></tr> <tr><td>Mother:</td><td><a href="#">Bridget Wills</a></td></tr> <tr><td>Registration Number:</td><td>16820</td></tr> </table>	Name:	Ann Wills	Birth Date:	1866	Birth Place:	New South Wales	Registration Year:	1866	Registration Place:	Yass, New South Wales, Australia	Father:	<a href="#">John Wills</a>	Mother:	<a href="#">Bridget Wills</a>	Registration Number:	16820	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Annie Carter</b> in the <b>Australia and New Zealand, Find a Grave Index, 1800s-Current</b></p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <a href="#">Detail</a> <a href="#">Source</a> </div> <table> <tr><td>Name:</td><td>Annie Carter</td></tr> <tr><td>Birth Date:</td><td>1868</td></tr> <tr><td>Death Date:</td><td>5 Apr 1900</td></tr> <tr><td>Cemetery:</td><td>Karrakatta Cemetery and Crematorium</td></tr> <tr><td>Burial or Cremation Place:</td><td>Karrakatta, Nedlands City, Western Australia, Australia</td></tr> <tr><td>Has Bio?:</td><td>N</td></tr> <tr><td>URL:</td><td><a href="https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/207428575/annie-carter">https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/207428575/annie-carter</a></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">© 2022 Ancestry.com</p>	Name:	Annie Carter	Birth Date:	1868	Death Date:	5 Apr 1900	Cemetery:	Karrakatta Cemetery and Crematorium	Burial or Cremation Place:	Karrakatta, Nedlands City, Western Australia, Australia	Has Bio?:	N	URL:	<a href="https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/207428575/annie-carter">https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/207428575/annie-carter</a>
Name:	Ann Wills																														
Birth Date:	1866																														
Birth Place:	New South Wales																														
Registration Year:	1866																														
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Father:	<a href="#">John Wills</a>																														
Mother:	<a href="#">Bridget Wills</a>																														
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Name:	Annie Carter																														
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Burial or Cremation Place:	Karrakatta, Nedlands City, Western Australia, Australia																														
Has Bio?:	N																														
URL:	<a href="https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/207428575/annie-carter">https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/207428575/annie-carter</a>																														

**Annie Wills - born: 12 May 1866 on the Murrumbidgee River near Yass.**

- married Frederick John Carter in Sydney, NSW on 18 July 1882.
- died 1900 in Perth, Western Australia
- buried Karrakatta Cemetery in Perth, WA

### **Bridget (nee Scally, later Gray) and John Wills – Post “Yarralumla”**

As mentioned previously, by 1866 John and Bridget Wills were living near Yass, most likely on another property in the proximity of the Murrumbidgee River.

It appears that Bridget and John Wills may have soon moved to the **Young NSW** area with their children, as a number of Bridget and John Gray / John Wills children **married at Young**.

- **Catherine Gray** married Thomas James McLaughlin at **Young 1872**
- **Francis Gray** married Ellen Mary Scully at **Young 1872**
- **Mary Josephine Gray** married George Davis at **Young 1872**
- **Michael Wills** married Mary Ann Thornton at **Young 1878**
- **James Patrick Wills** married Jessie McDonnell at **Young 1888**

According to the **Grevilles 1872 Post Office Directory**, Bridget (nee Scally) may also have had a further connection to Young. Listed in the directory were:

SCALLY	Michael	farmer	Pound Gully	Young
SCALLY	Patrick	farmer	Pound Gully	Young


*{were the two men mentioned possibly siblings of Bridget (nee Scally?)}*

After moving to Sydney in the 1880's John and Bridget lived in Surry Hills and Paddington areas, as did their sons James Wills and John Gray.

**Bridget Wills** died at 165 Campbell St, Sydney on 11 July 1894 aged 68 years of heart disease and bronchitis.

The informant was her son John Gray of 242 Crown St, Sydney.  
She was buried at **Waverley Cemetery** on 15 July 1894.




  
**DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.**

**CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE  
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.**

No.	Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant	Particulars of registration	When and where buried; name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
233.6	1894 - 11 <sup>th</sup> July - 16 <sup>th</sup> Campbell Street	Bridget Wills	Female 68 years	Heart disease (1) Peronchitis (2) - (3) Rennie (4) 5 July 1894	Thomas Scally (1) Scally (2) Kanner (3) Catherine Daley	John Gray	18 <sup>th</sup> July 1894 Waverley	John Gray	Roman Catholic Waverley	Roman Catholic Waverley	18 <sup>th</sup> July 1894 Waverley	18 <sup>th</sup> July 1894 Waverley

I, TREVOR WILLIAM HAINES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

  
PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 7<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1984.

Her headstone is inscribed *"A faithful wife, ideal mother, whose place we ne'er can fill, is gone to a brighter region to answer to God's will."*



*The Sydney Morning Herald* of 2 June 1902 had this Death Notice:

**WILLS**—May 31, at his late residence, 12 Gipps-street, Paddington, John Wills, 69 years, the dearly beloved father of Michael James and Martin Wills.

Wills - May 31. At his late residence, 12 Gipps St, Paddington, **John Wills**, 69 years. Dearly beloved father of Michael, James, and Martin Wills.

John Wills was buried alongside his wife Bridget at Waverley Cemetery (Section 8, Plot 1460).

**MARTIN & MARY JANE WILLS – Family History Story**  
**Research by Deborah Shuker (Raumati Beach, New Zealand)**

In 1999, I exchanged various correspondence with Deborah Shuker from New Zealand.  
Deborah is a grandchild of Martin and Mary Jane Wills.  
Various extracts relating to her correspondence and research follow:



**DEBORAH SHUKER**

John Malone  
47 Bapaume St  
Cootamundra  
NSW 2590  
Australia

8 Pohutukawa Cres, Raumati Beach 6450  
NEW ZEALAND ♦ Tel/Fax: (04) 299-2238

1.8.99

Dear John Malone,

Your letter re GRAY / SCALLY family of Canberra in response to an ad. In the AFTC was passed to me. Some members of our genealogy group clubbed together to pay for the subscription, and it is in John Glover's name.

I am the great granddaughter of Bridget Scally and John WILLS :  
Bridget Scally/Gray Wills ----Martin WILLS ----Frank WILLS ----Deborah WILLS (b1948)  
So Pamela Hardman and I are cousins of some complicated degree, but relatively close.  
Martin Wills was born 26 April 1861 at Yarralumla and married Mary Jane MARTIN at Drake  
NSW 18 Sept. 1887. They lived in the Maclean and Grafton areas before moving to  
Dunedin about 1903. They had 15 children, four of whom died in infancy in Australia.

Enclosed are copies of writing I did for a reunion for the descendants of Martin and Mary  
Jane Wills in 1994. – pages 2,3,4,5,8,9. (I did this on a Commodore 64 computer, no longer  
in action, and do not have the Wills family on a genealogical computer file.) From these you  
will see we seem to have discovered many of the same facts. This is a great delight to me to  
find a relation – of any line, mine or my husband's - who has done some research, as  
usually it is raw beginners who have written to me and asked for "all you have about xxxx  
family".

Some details I have, which are not on your papers:

John Gray was born 15 Oct 1849 @ Yarralumla  
Mary Gray born 1 August 1851 @ Yarralumla

I got my birth details and Bridget's marriages from the film of early church records held in  
Auckland Pub.Lib, and from transcription agent Joy Murrin NSW. The signatures from the  
certificates are on one of the enclosed pages.

The McLaughlin / McLaughlain / McLaughlan varieties of spelling will have caused you  
doubts! I haven't done much research of the Gray lines past what is on the sheet.  
I missed John Thomas McLaughlin B 1874

However, and this will make you gnash your teeth, I did do some research in Sydney at a  
Lands record repository (near Hyde Park same street as the Library and near the old  
barracks) some years ago. It was a result of reading a "how to" article, and as I thought their  
Canberra settlement was early in its history, decided to try for something. Only John Gray  
showed as land owning, and I did copy several details about Monaro land. Where that  
information is filed, I can't immediately say, but it will be there somewhere.

I haven't done much research for a while, and none of the Wills in Australia for a few years.  
I work and don't have a great deal of spare time. My genealogy time has been as the  
Convenor of our group for the last 3 years.

I have been to Waverley cemetery, on a beautiful sunny afternoon when the colours of the  
sky, grass and sea were intense, and the marble on the headstones sparkled in the sun.





have you been there? It is a very dramatic setting for a cemetery, and I enjoyed wandering around. I have photos of John and Bridget's grave and of one of the Gray children. Do you want copies?

.....

The questions I want you to answer in the first instance are :

Do you have any photos of any of the children of Bridget Scally ?

Or photos of Bridget or John Wills ? John Wills was father to the Gray children so I hope some photos will be somewhere.

Who is Beattie Gray ? a "home nurse" alive in 1930, estimated to be born 1890 and I believe lived in Sydney. I enclose a copy of a photo taken in 1930/31 in Dunedin . Maybe she is Bridget daughter of Thomas Gray?. I have a list of children born to Thomas & Elizabeth Gray from 1875 to 1882, but don't know if they are siblings as there are no E.W.W.M Gray mothers. Only birth certs. would prove that.

→  
List  
Encl

Do you know of any family physical features ? Our most common one is the fine, black, very wavy, hair and dark brown eyes. Mary Jane was the genetic source of the hair I think, but the brown eyes may also have come from Bridget Scally and so may show in Gray families. My father had both, but my hair is straight and eyes hazel. Enclosed is a copy of a photo of Martin Wills snr. taken about 1906.

→

I hope that you will have some Gray family history of John Wills. He steadfastly said he came from Somerset, but never anything more explicit. On his headstone it says of Bristol, but as his parents names were not definitely known by the son who registered the death, I don't know if Bristol can be believed either. He is not of the WD & HO Wills family of Bristol. There are many Wills families in Somerset.

I look forward to hearing from you.

*Deborah*

Deborah Shuker

## MARTIN WILLS and MARY JANE MARTIN



Martin Wills was born 26 April 1861 at Yarralumla, now part of south Canberra, the fifth of six children to John and Bridget. Two daughters had already died. There were also five Gray children from Bridget's first marriage. Mary Jane Martin was born 10 August 1866 at lagoon Creek, Bathurst. Martin and Mary Jane married on 18 September 1887 at Drake in the far north of New South Wales, 35 miles from Tenterfield. He was employed as a carrier. The



first child was born at Tenterfield, but then the family moved to the coast further south and lived at Chatsworth, Murrayville and Hamilton, all in the Maclean and Grafton area.

Martin worked in the timber industry as a carter and contractor, then saw-mill manager and timber merchant. He had visited Dunedin to trade Australian Jarrah for New Zealand wood and when the family moved to Dunedin about 1903, there was a job arranged for him.

At this time there was a large emigration from Australia, as it was suffering from a severe and prolonged drought, which particularly affected the rural areas. It coincided with times of prosperity and economic growth in New Zealand, so 50,000 Australians emigrated here in the seven years from 1898, peaking in 1903.

In 1902 there were two family deaths: the second son to be named Martin was born in January and died soon after, and Martin's father died in May. Martin and Mary Jane and eight children left for Dunedin. It must have been a wrench to leave family and friends but Mary Jane never went back. She told Auntie Molly that it was a land of snakes and heat, which things she didn't miss. Hopefully they came in summer, as the climate change would have been drastic. A relation, Beattie Gray, came over to help when Nellie was born, and also visited in 1931. Martin went to see family on a trip paid for by Kate, Bill, Ethel and Martin jnr. Mary Jane was given a fur coat instead.

The first home was at 17 Brunswick St (now Loyalty St) and Martin worked as a timber merchant. In February 1906 they bought a house at 36 Nelson St, (later renumbered 59) which was in Martin's name until a mortgage sale in 1937.

The timber job can't have been as good as expected. Martin bought a four year lease of the Outram Hotel on 17 October 1907. At least Annie, Ada and Tom would have attended the local school. The others may have finished their schooling at 12 years as was quite common then. Martin must have intended to stay, as he asked for right of purchase when he signed the lease - later lessors didn't - but he sold in 1910. Then it was the "Gluepot" (Kensington) at the Oval and from 1912 to 1914 they were proprietors of the Criterion Hotel at Alexandra.

Martin was outgoing and a real host, but couldn't make money in the hotels. Mary Jane was a quieter person and was not keen on bringing up children in hotels. Frank is said to have learned a wide variety



of swear words at a very young age from the patrons when they fell over him where he sat on the footpath outside. After the hotels Martin worked in a timber yard and by 1926 was a carpenter for the Railways.

World War One had an impact on this family, as on most New Zealand families. Newton and Bill enlisted, and when Ada married her returned soldier, Ed, in early 1919, the photo shows a flag flying on a substantial flagpole. (See back cover) The death of Newton at Gallipoli was another sad blow to a family that had lost four children in infancy.

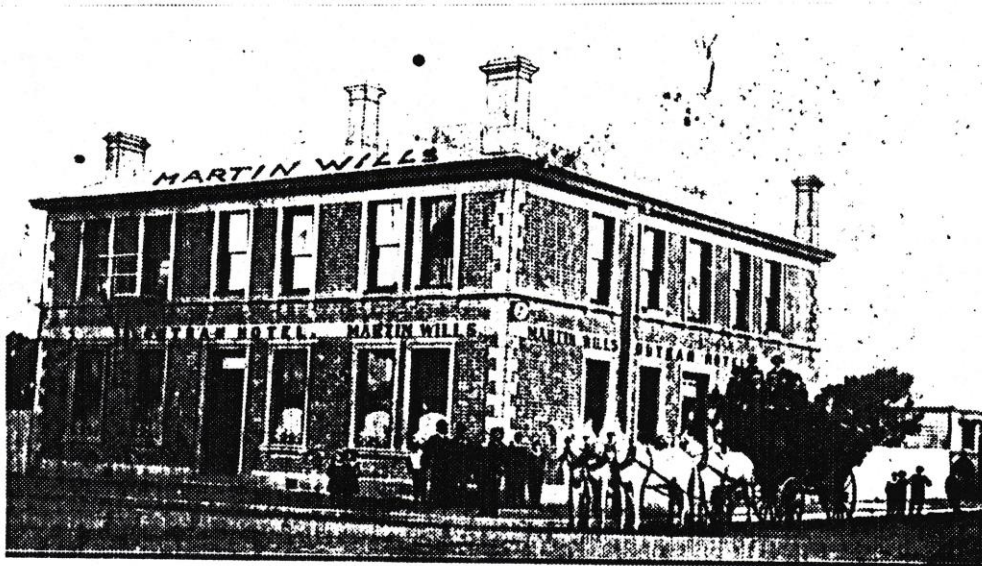
Southern Dunedin, sport, and employment by the railways were common features in the family. All the children had homes in South Dunedin at some stage, and Bill Brown, Jim, Bill, Tom, Martin Snr. and junior worked for the Railways. Jim and Frank also had temporary work at hotels and Annie was a head waitress. Nurture shows!

Martin was a "well known personality in sporting bodies in and around Dunedin". He was about 5'11" tall, brawny with very deep brown eyes and curly hair. In later years he had a limp and walked with a stick. Ever the host, the Wills home was a social home. Every Monday evening was euchre night, although Mary Jane didn't play. Mary Jane was 4'10" with brown eyes and beautiful wavy dark hair which always shone. Some of the children were tall, more were shorter than average, but they all had lovely hair!

Martin and Mary Jane had 15 children, whom they raised in a strong Catholic family, even though Mary Jane was the daughter of converted Wesleyan Methodists. They were a close family who held their parents in high regard. The older grandchildren speak of Grandad as a kind and patient grandfather who was always making something in his workshop in the back garden. One day Effie Gaudion asked him for the key to the side gate to the front of the house and he said "You haven't a hope, my dear." "Have you a hope, Grandad?" He said yes he did and she asked where it was. "In my pocket" was the reply but he wouldn't show her. When he died there was a little something for each grandchild; two plaster-of-paris black cats for Kath Wilkie and a glass draftboard for Eff Wills. Gran is remembered as a dainty wee lady who the family fussed over. She always wore a shawl and carried a lace hanky.

Despite the financial setbacks and disruptions caused by a move to New Zealand, Martin and Mary Jane managed to establish a home and raise and educate their family in a new country.

Martin Wills(senior) died 11 October 1933 and MaryJane Wills died 16 October 1936 at Dunedin and were buried at Anderson's Bay cemetery.



FOR HIRE - FIRST-CLASS HACKS, SINGLE & DOUBLE TRAPS & HORSES.

## Martin & Mary Jane Wills + Family – c1930



**Back Row:** Bill Brown, Kate, Sam Campbell, Martin, Jim, Nell, Ada, Frank, Tom

**Front Row:** Ethel, Mary Jane and Martin Wills, Beatty Gray (cousin of Martin Wills)

Appreciation for Family information provided over the years by many people including:

Deborah Shuker 8 Pohutukawa Cres, Raumati Beach New Zealand	Frank Gray 526 Pascoe Vale Rd, Pascoe Vale, Victoria
--	---

*Story compiled by John Malone, Cootamundra NSW*

*Email: [jmalone6@bigpond.com](mailto:jmalone6@bigpond.com)*



### Additional Scally Information

**Siblings of Bridget Scally** (*Parents Thomas Scally and Catherine Daly/Daley*)

#### Michael Scally



### Church Baptism Record

Name:	Michael Scally	Date of Birth:	
		Date of Baptism:	30-Sep-1809
Address:	Flask	Parish/District:	ELPHIN
Gender:	Male	County:	Co. Roscommon
		Denomination:	Roman Catholic
Father:	Thomas Scally	Mother:	Catherine Daly
Occupation:			
Sponsor 1 / Informant 1:	Martin Scally	Sponsor 2 / Informant 2:	Celia Hart
Notes:			

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[www.rootsireland.ie](http://www.rootsireland.ie)

#### John Scally



### Church Baptism Record

Name:	John Scally	Date of Birth:	
		Date of Baptism:	15-Aug-1814
Address:	Flask	Parish/District:	ELPHIN
Gender:	Male	County:	Co. Roscommon
		Denomination:	Roman Catholic
Father:	Thomas Scally	Mother:	Catherine Daly
Occupation:	Not Recorded		
Sponsor 1 / Informant 1:	Thomas Kelly	Sponsor 2 / Informant 2:	Mary Kelly
Notes:			

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Name:	Thomas Scally	Date of Birth:	
Address:	Flaske	Date of Baptism:	23-Feb-1822
Gender:	Male	Parish/District:	ELPHIN
		County:	Co. Roscommon
		Denomination:	Roman Catholic
Father:	Thomas Scally	Mother:	Catherine Daly
Occupation:			
Sponsor 1 / Informant 1:	Bernard Hart	Sponsor 2 / Informant 2:	Catherine Hart
Notes:			
FR G BROWN 2/6			

[www.rootsireland.ie](http://www.rootsireland.ie)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS								FOR WHOM DEWENTY THE REMITTANCE IS MADE										
No.	Name of Deponent,	Date of Deput.	Christian Name and Surname as full length.	Age.	Whether Married or Wife resident in the Colony.	Trade or Calling.	Where Bred, in Great Britain or Ireland.	Name and Address of some person of credit, to whom reference can be made respecting the Emigrants.	Proportion to be applied to Passage.	Proportion to be applied to Maintenance.	Total.		REMARKS					
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
257	John Wells		Master Lantry	20		Ag. Laborer	Bayanough	Christophe Douchy	2	0	0	2	0	0				
			Ann	20		Wife	Bayanough	Christophe Douchy	2	0	0	2	0	0				
			Isabell	12		Daughter	Bayanough	Christophe Douchy	2	0	0	2	0	0				
			Robert	2		Family	Bayanough	Christophe Douchy	2	0	0	2	0	0				

[illegible]

Martin 947.							Scally.					
N.	Rank	Place of last Appointment	Age	Sp.	Ranking in Regt.	Planned in Regt.	Country	Religion	Education	Previous Occupation	Where Stationed	Remarks.
		Superintendent	23	June 1862	34	1st Lieut.	5	947	Providence	Ireland		


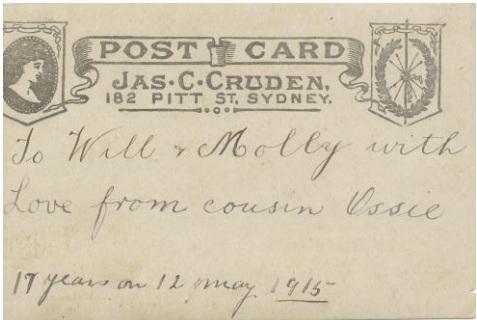
SCALLY Martin constable --- Cassilis





## Additional Wills Information

### Sons of Michael Wills and Mary Ann Thornton = World War 1 – Service Records

Select	Series no.	Control symbol	Item title	Date range	Digitised item	Item ID	Format
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B2455	WILLS HUBERT OSWALD	WILLS Hubert Oswald: Service Number - 3788: Place of Birth - Young NSW: Place of Enlistment - Sydney NSW: Next of Kin - (Mother) WILLS Mary <a href="#">Access status: Open</a> <a href="#">Location: Canberra</a>	1914 - 1920		8855271	

<p><b>Hubert Oswald ‘Ossie’ Wills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ son of Michael Wills and Mary Ann Thornton</li> <li>✓ grandson of Bridget Scally and John Wills</li> </ul>		 <p><b>Postcard to Hardman children William ‘Bill’ &amp; sister Mary Elizabeth “Mollie” Hardman from ‘Ossie’ Wills – 17 years on 12 May 1915</b></p>
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B2455	WILLS ALBERT SEPTIMUS DAVID	WILLS Albert Septimus David: Service Number - 4868: Place of Birth - Sydney NSW: Place of Enlistment - Casula NSW: Next of Kin - (Mother) WILLS Mary <a href="#">Access status: Open</a> <a href="#">Location: Canberra</a>	1914 - 1920		8846158
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<p><b>Albert Septimus David ‘Bertie’ Wills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ son of Michael Wills and Mary Ann Thornton</li> <li>✓ grandson of Bridget Scally and John Wills</li> </ul>		 <p><b>Postcard to (ripped) Hardman child Marjorie Hardman from ‘Bertie’ Wills</b></p>
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