

# CONVICT PIONEERS

**ELIZABETH SMITH (c1792-1880) - JOHN LEARY (1795-1854) – MATTHEW FLYNN (1802 -1866)**

*The lives of John Leary and Elizabeth Smith is interwoven with that of another convict Matthew Flynn as is summarised below:*

**Elizabeth Smith**

Arrived in the Colony of NSW per the ship "Mary 3" in 1823

**John Leary**

Arrived in the Colony of NSW per the ship "Princess Regent" in 1824

**Matthew Flynn**

Arrived in the Colony of NSW per the ship "Tyne" in 1819

**Elizabeth Smith  
married  
John Leary**

Elizabeth Smith married John Leary in Sydney on 15 January 1833 and on the same day  
baptised their daughter:



**Catherine Leary  
b 30 December 1832**

Apparently, Elizabeth Smith and John Leary, later separated and Elizabeth Leary (nee Smith) began a relationship with Matthew Flynn.

**Elizabeth Smith and Matthew Flynn had 3 children:**

Elizabeth Leary (nee Smith)  
lived with  
Matthew Flynn

|                                 |                                                            |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Mary Ann Flynn</u>           | b 1837 at Goulburn                                         |
| <u>Sarah Flynn</u>              | b 6 Dec 1840 at Honey Flat, (Cunningham Creek – Binalong)  |
| <u>Harriett Elizabeth Flynn</u> | b 25 March 1844 at Honey Ck, (Cunningham Creek – Binalong) |

➤ Many years later, after the death of John Leary in 1854

Elizabeth Leary (nee Smith)  
married  
Matthew Flynn  
  
at Binalong on 18 April 1858

**Background of Elizabeth Smith (Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, England)**

- The background story of Elizabeth Smith in **England** will be left to the end of this article – it is *complex*!
- The life story of Elizabeth Smith – Leary – Flynn in **Australia** is *also complex*, but it provides a more familiar starting point!

***Elizabeth Smith has 2 baptism dates:***

- ✓ 8 March 1803 Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, England – *from which the English authorities appeared to rely on!*
- ✓ 6 May 1792 Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, England

***Both Baptismal Certificates relate to our Elizabeth Smith – the ‘explanation’ will come later in the story!***

## CONVICT PIONEER – ELIZABETH SMITH - ( c1792 -1880 ) or ( c1803 – 1880 )

**Initial research** indicated that Elizabeth Smith, aged 20 yrs), arrived in Australia as a convict per the ship "*Mary 3*" on the 18th of October 1823. Elizabeth was a native of *Melbourn (Cambridgeshire)*, England, was therefore born c1803.

*Melbourn is a large village in the far southwest of Cambridgeshire, England. It is now located next to the A10 highway just north of Royston.*

*Melbourn has over 4,400 inhabitants.*

*The parish has a long history of occupation, stemming from the presence of springs at Melbourn Bury and the several ancient trackways that cross the parish; the Icknield Way runs to the south of the parish and Ashwell Street and the Roman Cambridge-Royston Road are also believed to follow prehistoric trackways.*

*Pottery and burial finds show evidence of Bronze Age residents, and a Roman settlement has been found at the north-east edge of the village. Excavations in the 1950s discovered 28 graves from a 7th-century Christian burial site close to Ashwell Street.*

*The Domesday Book compiled in 1086 has a listing for the village:*



Figure 1: Melbourn, Cambridgeshire



Figure 2: House Scene - Melbourn, Cambridgeshire



## CONVICT PIONEER -- ELIZABETH SMITH

### Trial at the “Old Bailey”, London

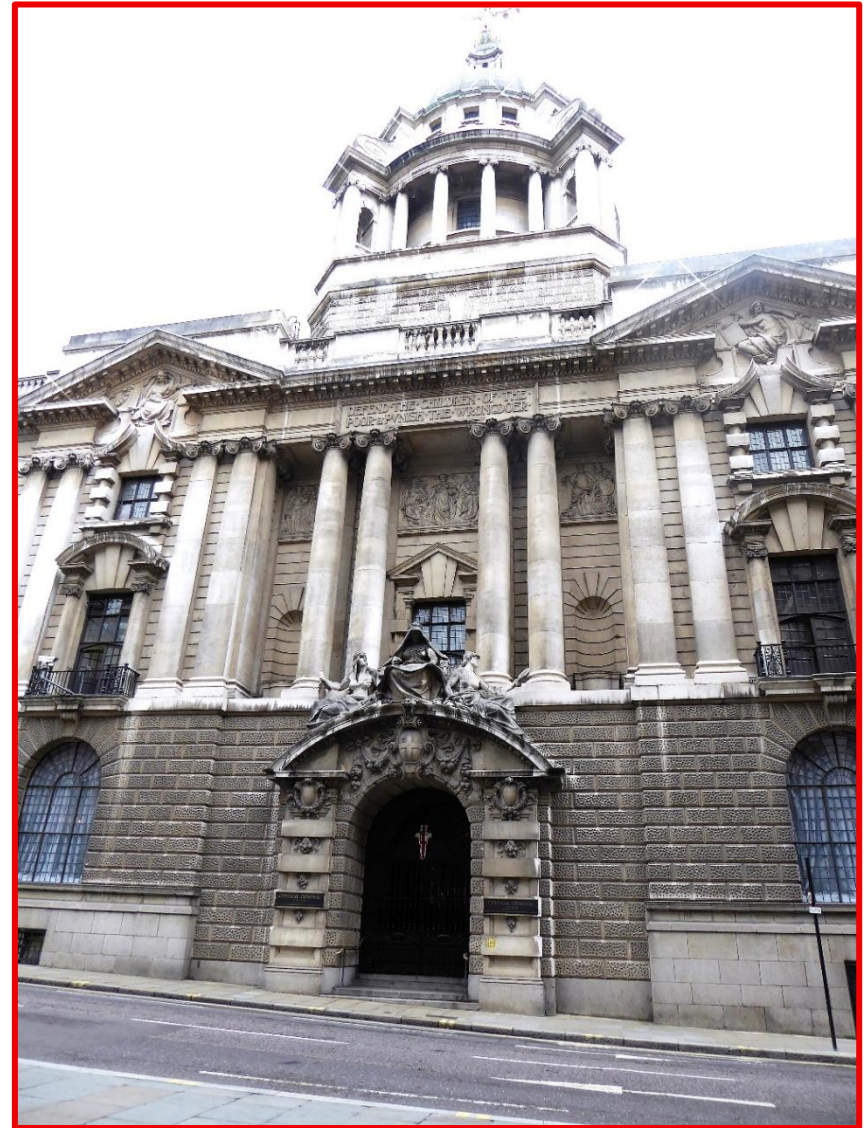


According to documents, Elizabeth Smith was just 19 years of age when she found herself before Justice Bayley at the **Old Bailey Court** in London.

*London Public Records Office Criminal Registers state the following:*

Name: Smith Elizabeth

|                       |                                           |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Age:                  | 19 yrs                                    |
| Crimes:               | Larceny ( <i>stealing</i> ) from a person |
| Where and when tried: | Old Bailey December 1822                  |
| Sentences:            | Transportation 7 years                    |



“Old Bailey” photo taken on 2015 Tour of England, Wales & Ireland  
by John and Pam Malone

Entry in the Criminal Register Book  
The Old Bailey Proceedings were listed as follows:

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| No. of<br>Commit-<br>ments. | NAMES.            | Ages. | CRIMES.                      | Where and when Tried.                  | SENTENCES. |                 |               | Acquittals.    | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
|                             |                   |       |                              |                                        | Death.     | Transportation. | Imprisonment. |                |          |
|                             | Shaw Hannah       |       | Larceny                      | 1822<br>Old Bailey }<br>September 1822 |            |                 | 14 Days       |                |          |
|                             | Snow Thomas       |       | Larceny                      | "                                      |            |                 | 6 Months      |                |          |
|                             | Smith James       |       | Larceny                      | "                                      |            | 7 Years         |               |                |          |
|                             | Simpson Elizabeth |       | Larceny                      | "                                      |            |                 |               | Not guilty     |          |
|                             | Silver Esther     |       | Larceny                      | "                                      |            |                 | 14 Days       |                |          |
|                             | Steggel Martin    |       | Larceny                      | "                                      |            |                 | 3 Days        |                |          |
|                             | Schultz Michael   |       | Larceny                      | "                                      |            |                 |               | No Prosecution |          |
|                             | Smith Richard     |       | Attempt to commit<br>Larceny | Old Bailey }<br>October 1822           |            |                 | 3 Months      |                |          |
|                             | Stagg Richard     |       | Washing House Larceny        | "                                      |            |                 | 1 Year        |                |          |
| 12                          | Smith Elizabeth   | 19    | Larceny from a Person        | Old Bailey }<br>December 1822          |            | 7 Years         |               | Not guilty     |          |
| 13                          | Stutt Henry       | 17    | Larceny                      | "                                      |            |                 |               | "              |          |
| 20                          | Smith Mary Ann    | 8     | Larceny                      | "                                      |            |                 |               | Not guilty     |          |
| 21                          | Speake James      | 25    | Boat Stealing and Offences   | "                                      |            | 7 Years         |               |                |          |
| 19                          | Stephenson Sophia | 20    | Receiving Stolen Goods       | "                                      |            | 14 Years        |               |                |          |
| 28                          | Symonds Mary      | 10    | Robbery                      | "                                      |            |                 |               | No Bill        |          |
| 33                          | Slaughter Samuel  | 40    | Larceny                      | "                                      |            |                 |               | Not guilty     |          |



| Names           | Ages | Crime                 | Where and when Tried        | Death | Transportation | Imprisonment |
|-----------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------|
| Smith Elizabeth | 19   | Larceny from a person | Old Bailey December Assizes | ----  | 7 years        | -----        |



## Trial at the “Old Bailey”, London

*Before Mr. Justice Bayley.*

**33. ELIZABETH SMITH** was indicted for stealing, on the 27th of November, three sovereigns and a seven-shilling piece, the monies of Nathaniel Shackle, from his person.

**NATHANIEL SHACKLE.** I am a clothier, and live at Nailsworth, in Gloucestershire. I was in London on the 26th of November, and was taken to a house near the Tower, by a relation of mine on the 27th, and there I saw the prisoner; it was late in the evening—I slept there all night with her—I am certain of her—I lost three sovereigns and a seven-shilling piece. I know they were safe at twelve o'clock, and the next morning, about day-light, she awoke me, by opening the door to go out. I instantly looked for my clothes, which were under the pillow, and missed them from my watch pocket—I got up and wrote a note to the landlady, requesting her to detain the prisoner if she returned, and that I would call at seven o'clock at night, which I did, and found her in custody of an officer. She said she had spent 17. 12s., in Field-lane, and had 35s. of my property left, which she threw on the table in the bag, it was in when I pinned it in my fob.

**LEWIS BARNETT.** I am an officer. I took her into custody, she acknowledged it, and produced 17. 15s., saying she had spent 17. 12s.

**GUILTY.** Aged 19

Of stealing, but not from his person:  
Transported for Seven Years.

**AI Transcription:** Before Mr. Justice Bayley.

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**LEWIS BARNETT.** I am an officer. I took her into custody; she acknowledged it and produced £1. 15s., saying she had spent £1. 12s.

**GUILTY.** Aged 19

Of stealing, but not from his person:

Transported for Seven Years.

### Summary

| Item                  | Details                                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Defendant             | Elizabeth Smith                                            |
| Victim                | Nathaniel Shackle, clothier of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire |
| Date of offence       | 27 November                                                |
| Charge                | Stealing three sovereigns and a seven-shilling piece       |
| Value stolen          | £3 7s.                                                     |
| Arresting officer     | Lewis Barnett                                              |
| Defendant's statement | Admitted spending £1 12s.; produced £1 15s. remaining      |
| Verdict               | Guilty (of stealing, but not from the person)              |
| Age                   | 19 years                                                   |
| Sentence              | Transportation for Seven Years                             |

*This is a typical Old Bailey Proceedings report from the early nineteenth century, where the distinction between stealing from the person (a more serious offence) and simple theft was important because it affected the severity of the sentence. Although Elizabeth Smith was acquitted of the more serious charge of theft from the person, she was nevertheless convicted of theft and sentenced to seven years' transportation, most commonly to the Australian colonies during this period.*

Extract from Australian Convict Transportation Register

✓ Elizabeth Smith was delivered to the Middlesex Gaol on 4 December 1822



| Names             | Where Conicted                | When                          | Term           |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Mary Jones        | Middlesex - Gaol<br>Delivery. | 23 <sup>rd</sup> October 1822 | Seven years.   |
| Margaret Murphy.  |                               |                               |                |
| Margaret Gibbons  | do . . . . . do               | 4 <sup>th</sup> December 1822 | Life.          |
| Sophia Stephenson | do . . . . . do               | 4 <sup>th</sup> December 1822 | Fourteen years |
| Elizabeth Smith   | do . . . . . do               | 4 <sup>th</sup> December 1822 | Seven years.   |
| Elizabeth Hood    |                               |                               |                |
| Hannah Tomroy.    |                               |                               |                |
| Catherine Baylis. |                               |                               |                |

## Voyage of the ship “Mary” of London - 1823

**Source: Internet Site “Free Settler or Felon” gives an account of the ship’s voyage**

### Convict Ship Mary 1823

Embarked: 127 women

Voyage: 130 days

Deaths 0

Surgeon's Journal: yes

Captain J.F. Steel

Surgeon Superintendent Harman Cochrane

The ship “Mary” was built at Ipswich, England in 1811.

*Ipswich is a town in Suffolk, a county in eastern England. Set on the River Orwell, its waterfront is lined with cafes, galleries and shops, and the 19th-century Old Custom House, which recalls the city’s maritime history.*

Female prisoners transported on the Mary in 1823 came from counties throughout England and Scotland - Oxford, Lancaster, Norfolk, Stafford, Bristol, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth etc.

They were held in county gaols or **Newgate** prior to transportation.

### **ELIZABETH FRY**

*Elizabeth Fry was an English prison reformer, social reformer and, as a Quaker, a Christian philanthropist. She has often been referred to as the "angel of prisons"*

**The ship “Mary” was visited by Elizabeth Fry on the eve of departure.....**

*“I lately have had a deeply interesting visit to a female convict-ship, surrounded as I am at such times by poor sailors, and convicts, it is impossible not to feel the contrast of the circumstances in which I am placed.*

*The last time I was in the ship Mary, there was such a scene round me parting from them, probably for ever. So many tears were shed, so much feeling displayed and almost all present the low and the poor. Then, within a few days to be in such a scene of gaiety, though the object in view was good, surrounded by royalty and the great of this earth. The contrast was striking and instructive. I ought surely to profit from the uncommon variety that I see, and the wonderful changes that I have experienced in being raised up and cast down. Oh! May it not prove in vain for myself and others?”*





## SURGEON HARMAN COCHRANE

Harman Cochrane kept a **Medical Journal** from 12 April 1823 to 3 November 1823. He began the journal while the ship was still in England and continued during the voyage to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales.....

*“In April two female prisoners Mary Parsons and Elizabeth Maddox, were taken off the Mary and returned to hospital or prison as they were too ill to make the voyage at that time.*

*Free passenger Mrs. Charlotte Rapsey, age 26 was also taken ill before the Mary set sail. She was treated by Dr. Cochrane for over a month for pain in her face considered to have been caused by a bad tooth. [4] (Charlotte Rapsey was the wife of Peter Hill Rapsey who arrived on the Medway in 1822 and later in partnership with Francis Mitchell established a Store in Morpeth).*

*As well as Charlotte Rapsey, John Moore and wife also came as free passengers on the Mary.”*

## DEPARTURE

The **Mary** departed London on 16th June 1823.

*Transcript notes from Harmon Cochrane's Journal:*

**Mary Parsons**, aged 30, convict, taken ill off Woolwich; sick or hurt, embarked this afternoon, from Worcester in a weakly, sickly looking state, pain in her chest, cough and difficult respiration and considerably emaciated appears hectic; put on sick list 13 May 1823, sent 5 June 1823 to hospital ship Alonzo at Woolwich per order of Mr Capper, Secretary of State's office.

**Elizabeth Maddox**, aged 27, convict, taken ill off Woolwich; sick or hurt, arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, complains of cough and pains in her breast and limbs the extremities very much swollen, cancerous and covered with livid blotches; put on sick list 17 May 1823, sent 28 May 1823 back to prison in custody of Mr Amos per order of Mr Capper.

**Mrs Rapsey**, aged 26, passenger, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, swelling and pain of the right side of her face supposed to be produced by a bad tooth; put on sick list 17 May 1823, discharged 19 June 1823 from list.

**Susannah Wood**, aged 3 months, convict's child, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, very bad state of health from her berth, the bowels irregular and affection of the respiratory organs, apparently some malformation of the heart; put on sick list 15 June 1823, died 16 June 1823 at 4 am.

**Ellen Hardgrave**, aged 32, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, seasickness, menses appeared and have been to excess, sickness at stomach and throws a great quantity of vitiated bile; put on sick list 20 June 1823, sent 20 October 1823 to hospital at Sydney.

**Ann Darter**, aged 26, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, seized with most violent headache, no febrile action, her eyes were turgidity and heavy and the bowels partly open; put on sick list 21 June 1823, discharged 25 August 1823 from list.

**Elizabeth Frindle**, aged 29, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, frequently afflicted with cancerous affections, seized with pain in her right side aggravated or full inspiration; put on sick list 23 June 1823, sent 6 October 1823 to hospital at Hobart Town.

**Martha Dowling**, aged 3, convict's child, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, ascarides appeared in her stools, much febrile action; put on sick list 1 July 1823, died 5 July 1823 at 5 am.

**Ann Simms**, aged 25, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, severe pain in the stomach attended with sickness and vomiting of dark bilious matter; put on sick list 7 July 1823, discharged 21 July 1823 from list.

**Sophia Stephenson**, aged 30, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, vomiting and pain in her stomach and severe rheumatism; put on sick list 30 June 1823, discharged 14 July 1823 from list.

**Sarah Dowling**, aged 16, convict's child, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, headache, general pains, languors and lassitude, nausea and sickness at stomach; put on sick list 12 July 1823, discharged 28 July 1823 from list.

**Elizabeth Aarons**, aged 8 months, convict's child, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, bowels irregular, very much emaciated, she got three months suck and has been very badly taken care of; put on sick list 12 July 1823, died 19 July 1823 at 10 o'clock.

**William Frindle**, aged 13 months, convict's child, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, unhealthy child, his mother also in a very bad state of health and has very little milk, he has been afflicted with diarrhoea; put on sick list 14 July 1823, died 26 July 1823 at 3 pm.

**Catherine Baylies**, aged 26, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, seasickness and irritability of stomach, and has not eaten the solid food the last five weeks, she also had menorrhagia; put on sick list 17 July 1823, discharged 25 August 1823 from list.

**Caroline Darter**, aged 13 months, convict's child, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, bowels very irregular, her mother has had very little milk for it, her bowels for the last week have been more disturbed and has had much irritability of stomach, her mother took no notice of it; put on sick list 24 July 1823, died 2 August 1823 at 3am.

**Margaret Ferguson**, aged 26, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, sickness at stomach, vomiting and constipation of the bowels, pain in her left side and general debility; put on sick list 7 July 1823, discharged 21 July 1823 from list.

**Janet Brodie**, aged 30, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, sickness at stomach, pains in her lower extremities which are now confined to the ankles and are extremely severe, little swelling of the joints; put on sick list 30 July 1823, discharged 11 August 1823 from list.

**Mary Gengell**, aged 24, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, griping and very frequent calls to stool with straining and tenesmus; put on sick list 30 July 1823, sent 6 October 1823 to hospital at Hobart Town.

**William Wood**, aged 2 and a half, convict's child, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, slight diarrhoea, about four weeks ago a pustular eruption appeared on his face, head and limbs; put on sick list 21 August 1823, died 12 September 1823 at 8 am.

**Mrs Moore**, aged 26, passenger, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, delicate state of health and advanced state of pregnancy, suffered from variola, about two months ago caught a slight cold; put on sick list 19 September 1823, discharged 6 October 1823 from list.

**Elizabeth Jones**, aged 24, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, pulmonic affection and has not menstruated for five months past; put on sick list 19 September 1823, sent 6 October 1823 to hospital at Hobart Town.

**Margret Murphy**, aged 22, convict, taken ill at sea; sick or hurt, catarrh which has become worse the last two days, very troublesome cough and considerable dyspnoea; put on sick list 13 October 1823, sent 20 October 1823 to hospital at Sydney.

### **SURGEON'S SUMMARY**

**Harmon Cochrane** wrote a summary of the voyage in his journal {extract}....

*It will be seen by the abstract that scurvy never showed itself in any form, and we had but one case of fever. This may be attributed to the lower deck or prison having been kept perfectly clean and dry, although we had much rough weather, particularly from the Cape of Good Hope to Van Diemen's Land. The convicts being allowed free access to the upper deck and indeed often compelled when they would not come up voluntarily, from day light in the morning to sunset, when the weather would permit, together with the cleanliness order and regularity which they were at all times obliged to observe, contributed in no small degree towards it.*

## **HOBART**

The Mary arrived in Van Diemen's Land on 5 October 1823 and Port Jackson on Saturday 18 October 1823. Sixty-seven female prisoners were landed at Hobart and fifty-nine female prisoners and 29 children landed at Port Jackson. Six children died on the passage out, having been deprived of their natural nourishment due to the illness of their mothers. Two women were sent directly to hospital on arrival in Van Diemen's Land and one, Ellen Hargraves, when the vessel reached Sydney.

## **SYDNEY**

A muster of 59 women was held on board the Mary in Sydney by Colonial Secretary Frederick Goulburn on 20th October 1823. The prisoners were in good health and declared themselves well treated and were well spoken of by the Surgeon Superintendent and Commander. The convict indents include the name of the prisoner, occupation, age, native place, date and place of trial and physical description. There are occasional notes regarding family members already in the colony and tickets of leave issued. There is no information regarding where and to whom the women were assigned.

## **NOTES AND LINKS** - *Notes from Convict Indents about some of the female prisoners landed in Sydney*

**Rachael Aarons** - Occupation: shopkeeper. Age 33 from Hamburg. Has 4 children, Rachael 7yrs; Rosina 5 yrs; Hannah 4 yrs; Aaron Joseph 2 yrs. Husband arrived in the colony previously. Find more about Rachael and Joseph Aarons at Edges of the Empire by Lucy Frost

**Mary Anderson** - House servant. Age 35 from St. Andrews. One child Sarah age 7 years. Husband died 7 years previously.

**Jane Aynsley** - Washerwoman age 48 from Durham

**Ann Allen** - Shopkeeper. Native place Sheffield. Widow, no children. Brother-in-law came out 4 or years previously

**Elizabeth Baldwin** - House maid age 20 from Sunderland; unmarried, no children

**Sarah Baleman** - Occupation All work; age 28 from Leeds; unmarried, no children

**Ann Brown** - Housemaid; age 26 from Chester; unmarried no children

**Ann Branston** - Housemaid; tried 2 March 1821; age 23. Native place Warwickshire

**Sarah Bulger** - Cook; Age 40 from Surry; has 2 children at Brighton. Husband died 2 years previously

**Mary Carlow** - Housemaid; age 19, from Norwich; unmarried, no children

**Ann Curtis** - House maid and needlework; age 42, native place Worcester; 3 children in Worcester. Husband died 4 years previously

**Mary Cowell** - Occupation needle work; Age 17, from Isle of Man. Unmarried, no children

**Elizabeth Darke** - Cooks, washes, makes butter and cheese; age 40, native place Barnstaple. Married. Husband and 4 children in the workhouse in Plymouth and one, Elizabeth, aged 10 months with her

**Martha Dowling** - Housemaid. Native Place Ballyshannon. Has been here before; came with her mother Margaret Armsly\* 10 years since. Married to Christopher Dowling who was free by certificate. Returned to England with Captain Jeffries (possibly of the Archduke Charles in 1813). Her sister in VDL with 4 children. \*Possibly Martha Leslie

**Eleanor Daley** - House maid; age 24, native place Co. Tipperary. No children. Husband stone mason in London

**Mary Duddridge** - Housemaid age 20

**Elizabeth Finnegan** - Cook and Confectioner; age 23, from Dublin

**Hannah Ford** - House maid; age 17. Native place London

**Elizabeth Ford** - Place of all work; age 19. Native place London

**Rebecca Furness** - Nursery maid; native place Norwich; unmarried, no children

**Mary Gays** - Laundry Maid; age 38; native place London. Has five children with her husband in London

**Jane Hewson** - Washerwoman; age 25; native place Kilburn Wells. Two children Job age 6; John age 2 years with her. Husband dead?

**Ellen Hargraves** - Sent to hospital on arrival

**Margaret Healey** - Washerwoman; native place Athlone; age 48; two children in Rochdale. Husband dead



## 1828 – Census of the Colony of NSW

When the 1828 Census was taken, Elizabeth Smith, a housemaid aged 25, was assigned to Rev L E Threlkeld at Lake Macquarie.

| <u>Name</u>     | <u>Age</u> | <u>Free / Gov Servant</u> | <u>Ship</u>    | <u>Year</u> |
|-----------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Smith Elizabeth | 25         | GS                        | Mary of London | 1823        |

| <u>Sentence</u> | <u>Religion</u> | <u>Employment</u> | <u>Residence</u>                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 7 yrs           | Catholic        | Housemaid         | Rev LE Threlkeld - Lake Macquarie |

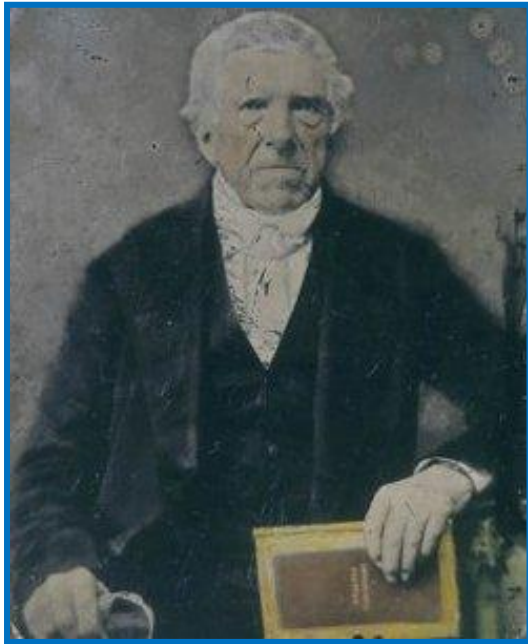
## 1828 New South Wales Census

| Name   | First        | Age | F/B | Ship           | Year | S | R | Occupation  | Employer or Remarks | Residence               | Ref. No. |
|--------|--------------|-----|-----|----------------|------|---|---|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Smart, | Thomas       | F53 | FS  | A. Gambier     | 1808 | 7 | P | Bootmaker   |                     | Pitt St., Syd.          | *S1238   |
| Smart, | Thomas (Jun) | 18  | BC  |                |      |   | P |             |                     |                         | *S1239   |
| Smart, | Ann Jane     | 14  | BC  |                |      |   | P |             |                     |                         | S1240    |
| Smart, | Zenebia      | G11 | BC  |                |      |   | P |             |                     |                         | S1241    |
| Smart, | John C.      |     |     | Mangles        |      |   |   |             | Road Party-29       |                         | S1242    |
| Smart, | James        | 47  | C   | Sir W. Bensley | 1817 |   | P | Nailor      | Tho. Bamsden        | Bong Bong.              | S1243    |
| Smart, | James        | 23  | GS  | C. Harcourt    | 1828 | 7 | P | Labourer    | Geo. Townshend      | Trevallyn, Patns. Plns. | S1244    |
| Smart, | William      | 26  | GS  | Minerva        | 1824 | L | P |             | Iron Gang-5         | Baulkham Hills.         | S1245    |
| Smart, | William      | 27  | GS  | Asia           | 1825 | L | P | Labourer    | Jno. Bingle         | Puen Buen, Durham.      | S1246    |
| Smith, | Thomas       | 30  | FS  | E. St. Vincent | 1823 | 7 | C | Labourer    | Jno. Farrell        | Pitt Water.             | S1247    |
| Smith, | Elizabeth    | 25  | GS  | Mary of London | 1823 | 7 | P | Housemaid   | Rev. L.E. Threlkeld | Lake Macquarie.         | S1248    |
| Smith, | Job          | 25  | GS  |                |      | L | P | Labourer    | Jno. Lowrey         | Brisbane Water.         | S1249    |
| Smith, | Sarah        | F38 | FS  | Edley          | 1807 | 7 | P | Householder |                     | Prospect.               | *S1250   |
| Smith, | John         | 18  | BC  |                |      |   | P |             |                     |                         | S1251    |
| Smith, | Charlotte    | 16  | BC  |                |      |   | P |             |                     |                         | S1252    |
| Smith, | Mary Ann     | 14  | BC  |                |      |   | P |             |                     |                         | S1253    |
| Smith, | Elizabeth    | 12  | BC  |                |      |   | P |             |                     |                         | S1254    |
| Smith, | William      | 5   | BC  |                |      |   | P |             |                     |                         | S1255    |

|            |            |     |    |          |      |  |   |            |                  |                 |        |
|------------|------------|-----|----|----------|------|--|---|------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Threlkeld, | L.E. (Rev) | F40 | CF | Harriett | 1817 |  | P | Missionary |                  | Lake Macquarie. | *T0713 |
| Threlkeld, | Sarah      | 32  | BC |          |      |  | P |            |                  |                 | T0714  |
| Threlkeld, | Joseph     | 11  | BC |          |      |  | P |            |                  |                 | T0715  |
| Threlkeld, | Martha     | 9   | BC |          |      |  | P |            | born at Raiatea. |                 | T0716  |
| Threlkeld, | Tabitha    | 7   | BC |          |      |  | P |            | born at Raiatea. |                 | T0717  |
| Threlkeld, | Mary       | 5   | BC |          |      |  | P |            | born at Raiatea. |                 | T0718  |
| Threlkeld, | Elizabeth  | 3   | BC |          |      |  | P |            |                  |                 | T0719  |
| Threlkeld, | L.E. (Jun) | G 1 | BC |          |      |  | P |            |                  |                 | T0720  |

## **Convict Elizabeth Smith assigned to Lancelot Threlkeld**

**Elizabeth Smith's employer was Lancelot Threlkeld. The following article outlines his life story:**



*Threlkeld, Lancelot Edward (1788–1859) by Niel Gunson*

This article was published in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 2, (MUP), 1967

Lancelot Edward Threlkeld (1788-1859), missionary and Congregational minister, was born on 20 October 1788 in Southwark, London, the son of Samuel Joseph Threlkeld, a brushmaker, and his wife Mary. After serving a trade apprenticeship Threlkeld became an actor with the Royal Circus and later with the Royalty Theatre. He then engaged in business, and in 1808 at St George's Church, Southwark, he married Martha, née Goss, who bore him five children. Threlkeld moved to Hatherleigh, Devonshire, where he was influenced by the vicar, Cradock Glascott, and became one of his itinerant field preachers, assisting Rev. G. Moase, a Calvinistic Methodist. In 1814 he was accepted as a candidate by the (London) Missionary Society and received brief courses in theology and elementary medicine in London. On 8 November 1815 he was ordained at Mr Leitchfield's Chapel, Kensington, in company with William Ellis, with whom he left for the South Seas in the *Atlas* in January 1816. His wife lost their first child and became so ill that Threlkeld was detained for a year at Rio de Janeiro, where he ministered to the Protestant community. In January 1817 he joined another company of missionaries in the *Harriet* and went to Sydney, whence they sailed to the Society Islands in the *Active*, arriving at Moorea in November 1817. Threlkeld's independence brought him into conflict with the older missionaries, though he

worked amicably with John Williams at Raiatea. When his wife died on 7 March 1824, Rev. Daniel Tyerman and a wealthy layman, George Bennet, were visiting the society's mission fields. Threlkeld accompanied them to Australia, intending to return to England. In Sydney the visitors proposed the establishment of a mission to the Aborigines. Governor Brisbane was agreeable; in January 1825 a site was fixed at Reid's Mistake (Belmont) on Lake Macquarie, and Threlkeld was appointed missionary.

On 20 October 1824 Threlkeld had married Sarah, daughter of Dr Thomas Arndell of Cattai Creek near Windsor; they had five children. Ten thousand acres (4047 ha) were reserved in trust for the mission. Threlkeld settled at Newcastle in May 1825; in 1826 he moved to his station Bahtahbah and began to instruct the Aborigines in simple agriculture. The apparently excessive expenditure at the mission soon brought him into dispute with Rev. Samuel Marsden, the society's agent, and with the directors in London. The breach over financial matters widened, especially as Threlkeld resented the oversight of Marsden. In April 1828 the directors decided to abandon the mission and dismiss Threlkeld, offering to pay his passage to England. Threlkeld, however, was able to secure a grant of land from Governor (Sir) Ralph Darling in 1829, and in January 1831 the Executive Council confirmed him as missionary and voted him a salary of £200 to replace the former stipend. Soon afterwards he moved to Ebenezer (Toronto) on the opposite side of the lake. In the next ten years he consolidated his work; with the assistance of the tribal leader, Biraban, he mastered the dialect, acted as interpreter for Aborigines on trial in Sydney, and printed regular reports.

His published language studies are now regarded as landmarks in Aboriginal studies. The station became a show place and was visited by the United States Exploring Expedition and the Quakers, James Backhouse and George Washington Walker.

*Threlkeld, Lancelot Edward (1788–1859) by Niel Gunson (continued)*

Threlkeld also formed an acquaintance with influential persons interested in Aboriginal welfare and later corresponded with Sir George Grey. Despite the support of such men Threlkeld was savagely criticized. In 1836 John Dunmore Lang, who had cast aspersions on the mission as early as March 1828, reviewed its history in the *Colonist*, 31 March 1836, to Threlkeld's disadvantage. He brought a libel case against Lang and secured one farthing damages.

Although the mission had some success, Threlkeld regarded it as a failure because he made no apparent converts. By 1840 he reported that very few Aboriginals were left at the station; Governor Sir George Gipps terminated government support and refused to sanction his employment at Newcastle. The mission was officially closed on 31 December 1841. Threlkeld continued to sit on committees for the welfare of the Aboriginals and to attend the police courts on behalf of Aboriginal defendants.

As the mission had been costly, Threlkeld had to supplement his personal stipend by grazing stock and, in defiance of the monopoly of the Australian Agricultural Co., by developing the coal seams on his property. In 1840 he opened the first mine in the Lake Macquarie district and held it until January 1845.

In 1841 Threlkeld had moved to Sydney, and in 1842 became minister of the South Head Congregational Church which had been gathered by William Pascoe Crook, and also conducted a day school. He relinquished this pastorate in 1845 when he was appointed chaplain of seamen by the Sydney Bethel Union. A substantial Mariners' Church was built chiefly through his exertions, and he regularly preached on shipboard and in hospitals.

In Sydney he was prominent in the public meetings that protested against the French intervention in the Society Islands, and his declaration, in conjunction with Rev. Robert Bourne, to the colonial secretary was used as evidence in securing the independence of the Leeward Islands. In his later years he contributed numerous articles to the religious press. As a champion of Protestantism, much of his writing was polemical and anti-Catholic. In 1851 he was appointed a member of the Ethnological Society, London, for his Aboriginal studies.

Threlkeld died suddenly on 10 October 1859. His wife had predeceased him on 20 December 1853. Threlkeld had tendencies to be theatrical, improvident and self-righteous, yet he was quick to champion the victims of discrimination, whether Dissenters or Aboriginals. He was convinced that the intellectual capabilities of the Aboriginals were equal to those of Europeans, though his approach to missionary work was coloured by his commitment to the Calvinistic doctrine of natural depravity. Lady Jane Franklin described him in 1839 as a 'dingy elderly plain man'. Though difficult, he was enterprising and energetic.

## Elizabeth Smith – Certificate of Freedom

A Certificate of Freedom for Elizabeth Smith (No 29/1079) was issued on 30 December 1829 read as follows:

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Name:             | Elizabeth Smith           |
| Ship:             | Mary (3)                  |
| Master:           | Steel                     |
| Year:             | 1823                      |
| Native Place:     | Melbourn (Cambridgeshire) |
| Trade or Calling: | House servant             |
| Offence:          | --                        |
| Place of Trial:   | Middlesex S D             |
| Date of Trial:    | 4 December 1822           |
| Sentence:         | 7 years                   |
| Year of Birth:    | 1803                      |
| Height:           | 5 ft 2 in                 |
| Complexion:       | dark                      |
| Hair:             | light brown               |
| Eyes:             | hazel                     |

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM. |                          |
| No.                     | 29/1079                  |
| Date,                   | 30 December 1829.        |
| —                       |                          |
| Prisoner's No. —        |                          |
| Name, —                 | Elizabeth Smith          |
| Ship, —                 | Mary (3)                 |
| Master, —               | Steel                    |
| Year, —                 | 1823                     |
| Native Place, —         | Melbourn, Cambridgeshire |
| Trade or Calling, —     | House Servant            |
| Offence, —              |                          |
| Place of Trial, —       | Middlesex G.D.           |
| Date of Trial, —        | 4 December 1822          |
| Sentence, —             | Seven Years              |
| Year of Birth, —        | 1803                     |
| Height, —               | 5 feet 2 inches          |
| Complexion, —           | Dark                     |
| Hair, —                 | Light Brown              |
| Eyes, —                 | Hazel                    |
| General Remarks,        |                          |



### Marriage of Elizabeth Smith and John Leary

After gaining her freedom, Elizabeth Smith married John Leary at St Mary's, Sydney on the 15th of January 1833.

Both Elizabeth and John were listed as residents of the ship "Mary of London". Witnesses to the marriage were Dennis O'Brian and Catherine Marten.

John Leary a native of County Clare, Ireland, arrived in the Colony of New South Wales as a convict per the ship '**Prince Regent**' on 15 July 1824.

As a convict he was assigned to the employ of John and Elizabeth Macarthur of 'Elizabeth Farm' at Rosehill near Parramatta.

*A 'separate story' is written on the life of John Leary.*

| <br>NEW SOUTH WALES |                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Application 84M4532/RR                                                                                 |                                    |
| Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973                                                 |                                    |
| MARRIAGES                                                                                              |                                    |
| Number                                                                                                 | 59 Vol: 129                        |
| PARTIES                                                                                                |                                    |
| Groom                                                                                                  | John LEARY                         |
| Abode                                                                                                  | Ship Mary of London                |
| Bride                                                                                                  | Elizabeth SMITH                    |
| Abode                                                                                                  | Ship Mary of London                |
| When married                                                                                           | 15th January, 1833                 |
| Where married                                                                                          | -                                  |
| Witnesses                                                                                              | Denis O'Brian and Catherine Marten |
| Authority                                                                                              |                                    |
| Where Registered                                                                                       | -                                  |
| Clergyman Officiating                                                                                  | -                                  |

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

Issued at Sydney,  
on 15th November, 1985

  
Principal Registrar

## Baptism of daughter Catherine Leary

On the same day, 15 January 1833 their only child **Catherine Leary** was baptised, also at St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney.

Catherine was born on the previous Sunday fortnight

- *(Sunday 30 December 1832)*



Initial work on the 'old' St Mary's Church began in 1822

PR 222

Application P 208278/86 SM

NEW SOUTH WALES

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

**BAPTISMS**

|                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Number                             | 116 Vol: 129                      |
| <b>CHILD</b>                       |                                   |
| Christian name                     | Catherine                         |
| When born                          | Fortnight last Sunday             |
| Date of ceremony                   | 15th January, 1833                |
| Where ceremony performed           | St. Mary's Cathedral              |
| Where registered                   | -                                 |
| <b>PARENTS</b>                     |                                   |
| Father                             | John LEARY (Ship "Prince Regent") |
| Mother                             | Elizabeth SMITH                   |
| Abode                              | -                                 |
| Quality or profession              | -                                 |
| Sponsors                           | Edward Guthrie & Elizabeth Martin |
| By whom the ceremony was performed | -                                 |

I, Vernon Mark Bennett,  
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register of  
St. Mary's Cathedral Roman Catholic Baptisms kept by me

Issued at Sydney,  
on 9th April, 1986.

Principal Registrar

S.O. 5178

## ELIZABETH LEARY (nee Smith) - continued

Several years ago, it was thought that Elizabeth Leary (nee Smith) continued to live with John Leary until his death.

However, the discovery of an extract from the book:

"**Kissin Cousins**" written by **Marjorie Kendall** of Milton NSW has thrown a completely different light on their relationship.

✚ (Thanks to Sheila Harper and Elaine Slavik for their emails)

### **SARAH FLYNN'S FAMILY**

Matthew Flynn, aged 16, occupation shoemaker and sailor, with freckled face, dark hair and eyes, five feet two and a quarter inches tall, was sentenced, May 1818, in Cork and transported on the *Tyne*, which arrived in Sydney Jan 4 1819<sup>1)</sup>. In 1822 he was working for Mrs Broughton of Appin<sup>2)</sup>. By 1828 he was a shepherd at Goulburn Plains, still working for Mrs Broughton<sup>3)</sup>.

March 1831 at C of E Chapel, Lake George, he was married by Revd Thomas Hassall, with Banns, and with the Governor's consent to, Eliza/Elizabeth Wooler, who died very soon after<sup>4)</sup>.

The mother of his three daughters was Elizabeth Smith who arrived in the colony on the *Mary of London* in 1823<sup>5)</sup>. She had been sentenced to seven years at the 1822 December Sessions of the Old Bailey for 'Larceny from a Person'. According to her

Certificate of Freedom dated Dec 30 1829 she was 19 when transported, Protestant, a housemaid who could make butter and cheese, five feet two inches tall, a dark complexion, light brown hair and hazel eyes, born in Melburn, Cambridgeshire. She was assigned to Revd Threlkeld.

John Leary was born *circa* 1795, Catholic, arriving in the colony on the *Prince Regent* July 15 1824, sentenced to 7 years. He was assigned to John MacArthur Esquire as a farm labourer, as he 'ploughs, fences and thatches'. After he served his sentence he farmed at Menangle. John Leary died Sept 1854 and is buried at St John's Catholic Cemetery, Campbelltown.

Elizabeth Smith and John Leary married Jan 15 1833 at St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. Their daughter, Catherine (born Jan 4 1833), was baptised the same day.

Elizabeth left her husband, John Leary, took their daughter, Catherine (who later called herself Flynn) and went to live with Matthew Flynn.

At Mr Murphy's, Binalong<sup>6)</sup> April 18 1858 Elizabeth and Matthew were finally married<sup>7)</sup>.

✚ Two sentences from the above extract are of great importance:

The mother of his three daughters  
was Elizabeth Smith .....  
(referring to Matthew Flynn)

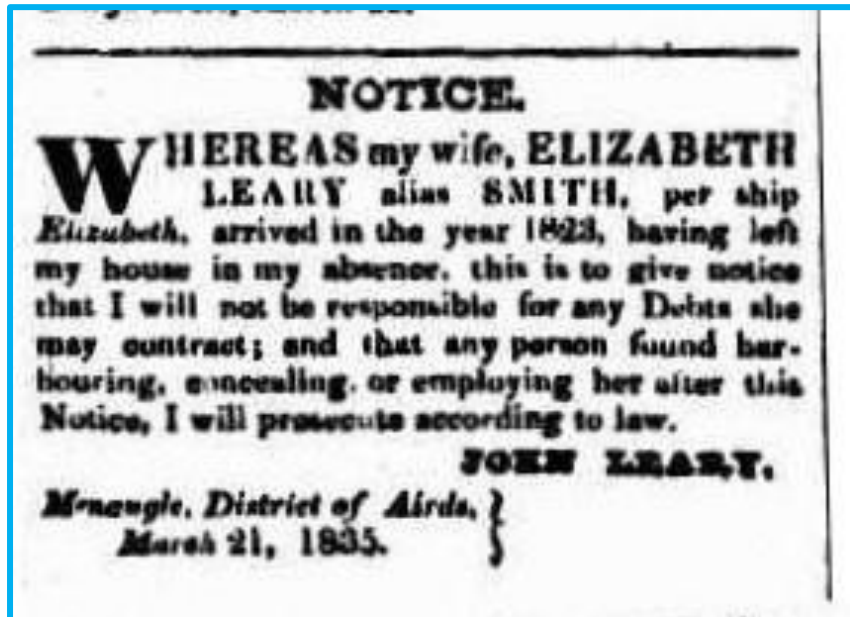
Elizabeth left her husband, John Leary, took their daughter,  
Catherine (who later called herself Flynn) and Elizabeth went to  
live with former convict Matthew Flynn.



## SEPARATION – of John Leary and Elizabeth Smith

Some years ago, contact with Yass & District Historical Society researcher Wilma Tanswell has provided further evidence of the separation of Elizabeth Leary (nee Smith) and her husband John Leary.

The following advertisement which was published in the *Sydney Herald* – dated *Thursday 26 March 1835*, gives an indication as to the next stage of the marriage relationship of John Leary and Elizabeth (nee Smith)



### NOTICE

Whereas my wife, **ELIZABETH LEARY** alias **SMITH**, per ship Elizabeth [ship was 'Mary'], arrived in the year 1823, having left my house in my absence, this is to give notice that I will not be responsible for any Debts she may contract, and that any person found harbouring, concealing or employing her after this Notice, I will prosecute according to law.

**JOHN LEARY**

Menangle, District of Airds  
March 21, 1835

It appears that Elizabeth Leary (nee Smith) did not return to the house of John Leary.

Little is known about the further life of John Leary until his **death in 1854**.



## Death of John Leary

After the separation of John Leary and Elizabeth (nee Smith), nineteen years passed for John Leary before passing away aged 65 years.

He was buried on 5 September 1854 in the Parish of St. John's Campbelltown in the County of Cumberland.

J P Roche officiated at the burial.

On the church burial return, John Leary was listed as a farmer living at Menangle.

➤ *There appears to be a query regarding the age of John Leary as in 1854, John should have been just close to 60 years of age, not 65 years.*

**Buffalo in the parish of St. John's Campbelltown**  
**in the County of Cumberland**  
**from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of August to the 27<sup>th</sup> day of December 1854**

| No.                   | Age     | Sex    | When Buried               | Place of Burial | Quality or Profession | By whom the Ceremony was performed |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2292                  |         |        |                           |                 |                       |                                    |
| 927 Elizabeth Byrne   | 76 yrs  | Female | 11 <sup>th</sup> August   | Menangle        | -                     | J. P. Roche                        |
| 928 Maria Robart      | 57 yrs  | Female | 20 <sup>th</sup> do       | Camden          | -                     | do                                 |
| 929 Catherine McQuinn | 6 yrs   | Female | 29 <sup>th</sup> do       | do              | -                     | do                                 |
| 930 John Leary        | 65 yrs  | Male   | 5 <sup>th</sup> September | Menangle        | Farmer                | do                                 |
| 931 John Fitzgerald   | 49 yrs  | Male   | 13 <sup>th</sup> do       | do              | do                    | do                                 |
| 932 Caroline Plunkett | 57 yrs  | Female | 5 <sup>th</sup> October   | Camden          | -                     | do                                 |
| 933 Mary M. Mahan     | 32 yrs  | Female | 9 <sup>th</sup> do        | Narrabatten     | -                     | do                                 |
| 934 James Mills       | 58 yrs  | Male   | 18 <sup>th</sup> do       | Camden          | in place made         | do                                 |
| 935 Thomas Green      | 25 yrs  | Male   | 21 <sup>st</sup> do       | Realey          | Unknown Labourer      | do                                 |
| 936 John M. Green     | 5 weeks | Male   | 18 <sup>th</sup> November | Camden          | -                     | do                                 |
| 937 Edmund Meade      | 6 weeks | Male   | 25 <sup>th</sup> do       | Menangle        | -                     | do                                 |
| 938 Thomas Meade      | 6 yrs   | Male   | 1 <sup>st</sup> December  | do              | -                     | do                                 |
| 939 Robert Hamers     | 6 weeks | Male   | 6 <sup>th</sup> do        | Campbelltown    | -                     | do                                 |
| 940 James Green       | 72 yrs  | Male   | 14 <sup>th</sup> do       | do              | -                     | do                                 |
| 941 Bridget Green     | 28 yrs  | Female | 27 <sup>th</sup> do       | Camden          | -                     | do                                 |

I Certify the above to be a true Return of all Burials performed by me, within the time above specified.

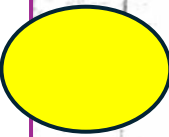
J. P. Roche

## ELIZABETH LEARY (nee Smith) - MATTHEW FLYNN

❖ Matthew Flynn's story is detailed in a separate article

Mathew Flynn was transported on the "Tyne", which arrived in Sydney 4th Jan 1819. In 1822 he was working for **Mrs William Broughton** of Appin.

By 1828 he was a shepherd at **Goulburn Plains**, still working for **Mrs Broughton**. The 1828 Census of NSW verifies this.

|                                                                                  |       |                   |    |    |           |            |    |             |                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|----|----|-----------|------------|----|-------------|----------------------------|
| 85                                                                               | Flynn | Valh <sup>o</sup> | 27 | CS | Elizabeth | 1828       | do | Servant to  | Edwd Vincent<br>Parramatta |
| 86                                                                               | do    | James             | 35 | GS | Moagley   | 1825 7 yrs | do | Do to       | Wm Gurling<br>Prospect     |
| 87                                                                               | do    | Wm                | 41 | do | Rodino    | 1827 7"    | do | Servant to  | Lu S. Jamison<br>Evan      |
|  | do    | Mathew            | 26 | FS | Tyne      | 1819 7-    | do | Shepherd to | Mr Broughton<br>G Plains   |



In March 1831 at C of E Chapel, Lake George, he was married by Reverend Thomas Hassall, with Banns, and with the Governor's consent to, Eliza/Elizabeth Wooller, who **died in childbirth** very soon after.



| No. | Name                | Age | Ship               | Sentence | Condition       | Date of Permission | Chapman           |
|-----|---------------------|-----|--------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
|     | Thomas Bestor       | 37  | Marine (21)        | 14 Yrs   | Born in England | 1831               | Thos. Reddall     |
| 5   | James Johnston      | 41  | Mary Ann (13)      | 7 Yrs    | Free            |                    | Campbell Town     |
|     | William Adams       | 29  | Carl St. Vincent   | Life     | J. L.           | "                  |                   |
| 6   | Sarah Howland       | 17  | Born in the Colony |          |                 |                    |                   |
|     | Joseph Magdon       | 19  | do                 | do       | do              | "                  | Rev. J. M. Garvie |
| 7   | Elizabeth Stapleton | 23  | Edward             | 7 Yrs    | Born            |                    |                   |
|     | William Moore       | 30  | Swire (14)         | Life     | J. L.           | 7                  |                   |
| 8   | Ann Clarkson        | 14  | Born in the Colony |          |                 |                    |                   |
|     | Matthew Flynn       | 28  | Tyne               | 7 Yrs    | Free            | "                  | J. Layton         |
| 9   | Elizabeth Wooller   | 31  | Princess Royal     | Life     | Born            |                    | Catechist.        |

Convict Permission to Marry – Matthew Flynn, Ship 'Tyne' and Elizabeth Wooller, Ship 'Princess Royal'

## **William Henry Broughton and Mary (nee Ward) – Employers of former convicts Matthew Flynn and partner Elizabeth Smith**

Australia's greatest explorer **Hamilton Hume**, after many expeditions into the interior, established a station on the Fish River at Gunning. The station was later called 'Collingwood', and it was from here that the famous Hume and Hovell expedition to Port Phillip really commenced in 1824. It was also from this point that Hume, accompanied by his brother-in-law George Barber, brother John K. Hume and **friend William Henry Broughton**, discovered the Yass Plains in 1821. **The Broughton's and Humes were neighbouring families at Appin** and were well acquainted with the explorers John Oxley and James Meehan. There is every possibility that Hume, Broughton and party explored further afield than the Yass plains in 1821, as Miss Yeo suggests in one of her articles on the history of Yass and published in the Yass Evening Tribune, 30 September 1920. **Was it this visit to the Boorowa Plains that impressed Broughton to the extent that he decided he would later establish a station on the Boorowa River, called 'Broughtonsworth'?**

**Broughton family background:** William Henry Broughton's father **William Broughton (1768–1821)** was baptised at Chatham, Kent, England, in November 1768. He arrived in New South Wales with the First Fleet as a servant to Surgeon John White. In 1789 he became storekeeper at Parramatta and later received grants of land. He served as storekeeper and deputy commissary at **Norfolk Island**. Governor Lachlan Macquarie highly praised his honesty, diligence and efficiency, recommending him for permanent appointment. Despite this support, the British government repeatedly overlooked him for promotion, favouring other officials instead. He was eventually appointed acting assistant commissary general in 1814. Broughton was **granted 1,000 acres near Appin in 1811**, became a shareholder in the Bank of New South Wales, and gave important evidence on the use of **convict labour**. He had five children with Elizabeth Heathorn, who tragically died in the 1809 *Boyd* massacre in New Zealand, although one daughter survived. In 1810 he married **Elizabeth Charlotte Kennedy**, widow of Captain Roger Simpson, and they had five more children. William Broughton died on 22 July 1821 and was buried at St Luke's Church, Liverpool. Broughton earned Governor Macquarie's lasting respect as an honest, loyal and capable public servant who gave over **thirty years of faithful service to the colony**.



Figure 3: William Broughton Snr  
(father of William Henry Broughton)

**William Henry Broughton (1802–1858)**, a colonial landholder and son of the prominent First Fleet official William Broughton, successfully acquired extensive landholdings and secured government-assigned convict labour to develop his estates.

- **His holdings:** In 1818, Governor Lachlan Macquarie offered a parcel of land to William Henry Broughton. He went on to settle and build stockyards in the "New Country" area southwest of Sydney around **Goulburn** and later expanded his pastoral interests further south to **Boorowa**.
- **His wife's standing:** He married **Mary Ward** in Campbelltown in 1827. Mary was the half-sister of prominent early settlers Henry O'Brien, of 'Douro,' and Cornelius O'Brien, of 'Bendenine,' in the Yass District. As the wife of a prominent free settler, Mary fell squarely into the era where women of her social status could hold separate land entitlements or obtain a **marriage portion grant** from the colonial administration.
- **Assignment of Convict Labour:** As an established, affluent free settler, Broughton met all the criteria required by the colonial government to act as a **convict master**. [1]
- **Family influence:** His father had previously provided foundational evidence to Commissioner John Bigge on the highly structured logistics and economic benefits of employing convict labour in NSW
- **Labour utilization:** William Henry Broughton, along with his wife Mary leveraged this system to acquire free convicts assigned directly to him by the government, using them as agricultural hands, shepherds, and bush workers to clear and run his vast rural holdings. This would have included **Matthew Flynn**.



## **ELIZABETH LEARY (nee Smith) - MATTHEW FLYNN (continued)**

It appears that Elizabeth Leary, upon leaving her husband John Leary, soon met up and began a relationship with former convict and now widowed Matthew Flynn (*Matthew's first wife Elizabeth Wooller had died in childbirth*).

Matthew Flynn and Elizabeth Leary's (*nee Smith*) first child **Mary Ann Flynn** was born (**Registered Goulburn**) in 1837 (most likely the '**Goulburn Plains**' where Matthew was working for Mrs William Broughton)

### **Baptism of Sarah Flynn and Harriet Flynn by Father Lovat – Yass & District Historical Society**

*In 2000, I corresponded with Wilma Tanswell of the Yass & District Historical Society – the early baptismal records of St Augustine's Church at Yass have been preserved and the marvellous work of Rev Charles Lovatt has survived:*

Record from St Augustine's Catholic - Church Records at Yass show that both:

✓ **Sarah Flynn** and **Harriet Elizabeth Flynn**

were both baptised by **Father Charles Lovat [Lovatt]** on 4 December 1844.

*Wilma Tanswell's transcription (Yass & District Historical Society) indicates the following:*

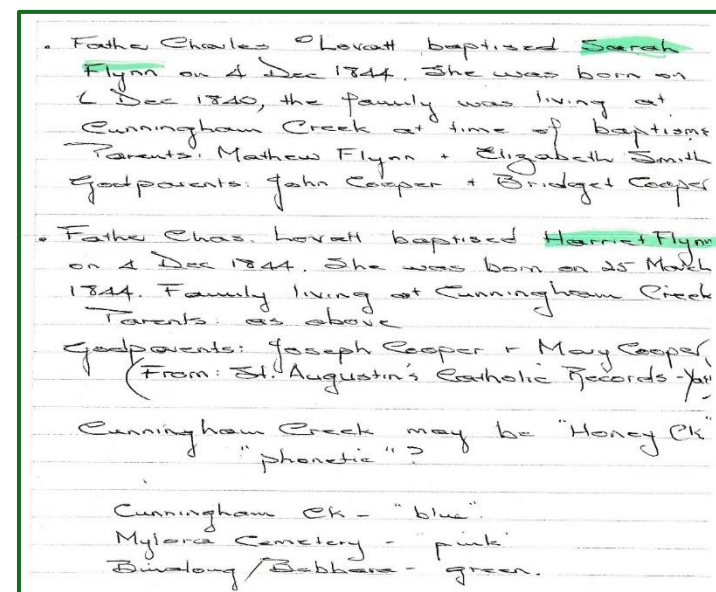
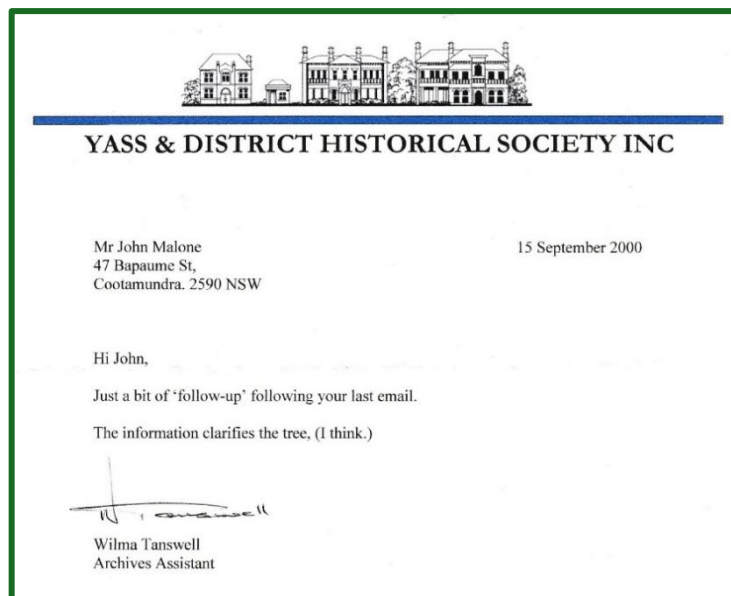
At the time of the baptism of both Sarah and Harriet Flynn, the parents were listed as Mathew Flynn and Elizabeth Smith.

The family were listed as living at **Cunningham Creek**.

An extensive search for the locality **Honey Flat** and **Honey Creek** has, so far, proved unproductive – most likely a small offshoot of Cunningham Creek.

Wilma Tanswell, researcher of the Yass and District Historical Society has provided the opinion that Honey Creek may be a transcription error for the phonetically similar **Cunningham Creek**.

- When baptised, Sarah Flynn was almost 4 years of age and was born on 6 December 1840 at "Honey Flat".
- When baptised, Harriet Elizabeth Flynn was a 9-month-old baby. She was born on 25 March 1844 at "Honey Creek".



## Father Charles Lovat [Lovatt] – baptised both Sarah Flynn and Harriet Elizabeth -his heroic story is below!

### Father Charles Lovat: Missionary Priest of Goulburn and Yass (1839–1845)

*Father Charles Lovat ranks among the most remarkable pioneer priests of colonial New South Wales. Appointed to the vast parish of Goulburn and Yass in November 1839, he ministered over an immense district stretching across southern New South Wales and into what is now Victoria. His ministry was characterised by extraordinary endurance, constant travel, deep pastoral concern and determined efforts to establish the Catholic Church in a frontier society. Although quiet and retiring by nature, Lovat left an enduring reputation for holiness, scholarship and selfless service.*

#### *Arrival in a Vast Mission*

*Lovat arrived in Goulburn on 7 November 1839 after riding by horseback from Sydney, reaching Yass two days later. Rather than settling comfortably into either township, he immediately began exploring the enormous parish entrusted to him. During his first three weeks he travelled approximately 518 miles, followed by another 470 miles during December, recording every stage of his journeys without complaint despite enduring one of Australia's hottest and driest summers. His diary reveals a man whose concern was simply to reach scattered Catholics wherever they lived.*

*His parish covered nearly 10,000 square miles across five counties. Travelling almost constantly on horseback, he celebrated Mass in private homes, shepherds' huts and isolated stations, baptised children, heard confessions and administered the sacraments to communities that might otherwise never have seen a priest. His diary records visits to Goulburn, Yass, Bungendore, Gundaroo, Lake George, Queanbeyan, Molonglo, Gunning, Galong, Burrowa, Jugiong and many other remote settlements. The distances travelled and the tiny congregations encountered demonstrate the extraordinary demands placed upon a missionary priest in colonial Australia.*

#### *Building the Catholic Church*

*Lovat's responsibilities extended well beyond travelling ministry. While serving an extensive pastoral district he also undertook the difficult task of establishing permanent Catholic institutions, particularly at Yass.*

*The foundations for St Augustine's Church had been laid before his arrival, but progress had been slow. Lovat prepared building plans in 1840, although these were unfortunately lost while being sent to Sydney. Undeterred, he erected a presbytery and continued raising funds despite severe economic depression following the great drought. By 1841 enough of the church had been completed for Mass to be celebrated within it, and in 1843 the building was finally finished. Archbishop Polding formally blessed the church the following year.*

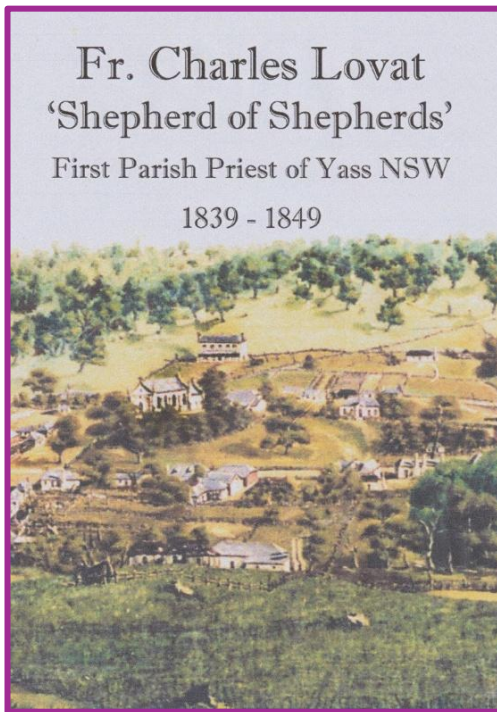
*The church's commanding position above the flood-prone township later proved fortunate. During serious flooding in 1848, contemporary reports observed that the Roman Catholic chapel was the only substantial public building likely to remain safely above the floodwaters.*

#### *Courage on the Frontier*

*Travelling through the bush exposed Lovat to many dangers. One regular journey to Lake George required passing through Geary's Gap, notorious as a haunt of bushrangers. On one occasion the bushranger Doherty (or Doughty) held him up at gunpoint and demanded his possessions. Lovat calmly challenged him to shoot. Recognising that he was confronting a priest, the bushranger allowed him to continue unharmed.*

*His colleague, Fr Michael McGrath, experienced an even more dramatic encounter when he helped capture the notorious bushranger William Westwood ("Jacky Jacky"), holding him at gunpoint while others took him into custody.*

*Yet bushrangers were only one of many hazards. Lovat regularly crossed flooded rivers, travelled through mountain country above the winter snowline, endured heat, drought and flood, and often rode alone for days through sparsely settled country.*



### ***Shepherd of the Shepherds***

*Much of Lovat's ministry took place far beyond towns and villages. Even after Fr McGrath assumed responsibility for Goulburn, Lovat's district stretched south into Victoria and included isolated grazing runs and alpine regions.*

*The poet and historian "John O'Brien" aptly described him as the "Shepherd of the Shepherds." Lovat sought out lonely stockmen, shepherds, convicts, ticket-of-leave men and squatters living in extreme isolation. Often, he was the first visitor they had seen for weeks. Evenings were spent talking beside campfires before he slept beneath his blanket, using his saddle as a pillow, ready to continue riding the next morning. O'Brien remarked that experienced boundary riders would readily have awarded this former theology professor a "Diploma of Toughness."*

### ***Ministry Among Pioneer Families***

*Lovat's baptismal registers read almost like a directory of the pioneering Catholic families of southern New South Wales. Among those he visited repeatedly were the Balcombe's of Queanbeyan, the Careys at The Gap, John Dwyer of Bungendore, Henry ("Black Henry") O'Brien of Douro, the Wellman's of Barwang, the Ryans of Galong and the Taaffe's of Muttama.*

*One of his best-known centres of ministry was the Ryan property at Galong, where he regularly celebrated Mass for gatherings of local Catholics. Tradition associates him with the naming of Rosary Hill, and although historians differ over whether Archbishop Polding or Lovat himself gave the hill its name, the author suggests that Lovat may well have prayed the Rosary there with local families. In 1845 he returned to Galong to celebrate the marriage of Roger Corcoran and Catherine Russell.*

### ***Relationships with the Community***

*Lovat established warm friendships throughout his parish. John O'Sullivan of Goulburn frequently entertained him and corresponded with Fr Therry about his work. One letter recounts an Aboriginal man on the Murrumbidgee who persistently requested baptism. After initially delaying because of the man's age, Lovat eventually travelled to administer the sacrament shortly before the man died.*

*Another letter praised both Lovat and his fellow priests, noting that Lovat's church had been roofed and that he had established comfortable grounds despite the hardships of his district.*

*Even those outside the Catholic Church admired his dedication. The Presbyterian minister Dr John Dunmore Lang related the complaint of a settler whose own denomination could not provide pastoral care. Lang reluctantly acknowledged that Roman Catholic priests, despite the hardships involved, were often the only clergy prepared to travel regularly into isolated districts.*

### ***Extending the Mission into Victoria***

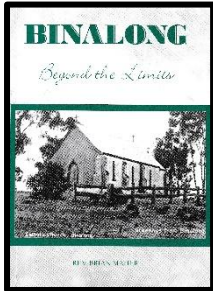
*Lovat's missionary journeys did not stop at the Murray River. In late 1843 he crossed into the Port Phillip District, celebrating Mass at Belvoir near Albury and baptising children along the Ovens River. Local settler Robert Brown's Hume Inn became both a thriving coaching inn and a temporary church where Lovat celebrated Mass. His recorded route represents only a fraction of his actual travels, since the map merely joins destinations in straight lines, while the real journeys wound through mountains, rivers and rough bush tracks.*

### ***Legacy***

*Perhaps the greatest tribute to Charles Lovat came from those who knew him personally. Dr Morgan O'Connor later wrote that "No man ever left a more fragrant memory behind him," recalling how people remembered him as "the gentle Fr Lovat, the scholarly Fr Lovat, the saintly Fr Lovat." These descriptions reflected not simply admiration for his learning, but gratitude for years of tireless service among scattered Catholic communities.*



## Elizabeth Smith & Matthew Flynn - Cunningham Creek / Cunningham Plain



### **CUNNINGHAM PLAINS/CREEK** (extract from *Binalong – Beyond the Limits* by Rev Brian Maher)

The original pastoral run taken up by Severin Salting in the 1848 listing of holdings in the Lachlan Pastoral District consisted of Bouyeo (16,000 acres) Cunningham Creek (15,000 acres) and Cullunga (16,000 acres). The Salting family administered their holdings through managers, but remained in Leeds, England where they owned woollen mills, using trade names Salts and Saltine. Managers on record were Macansh, Wilson, Campbell, Tindale and Futter. David Campbell was a man noted for his courageous stand against members of the Ben Hall bushranger gang. In the famous encounter at Goimbla near Orange, Campbell shot dead the bushranger O'Meally. Banjo Paterson used to visit the Campbells during his Illalong childhood in the 1870s. Campbell died on 23 August 1885 age 55 and his headstone is in Murrumburrah Cemetery. E.S. Davison, formerly the stores-keeper on Bendenine from 1880 and later manager of a portion of 'Bendenine', then moved to Cunningham Plains. He later acquired the homestead block and remained there until his death in 1942.

On 11 December 1907, Cunningham Creek was put to public auction, and a brochure has survived, detailing the manner of disposal. It was a highly descriptive coloured plan of the property, with a thirty-six-page illustrated booklet, outlining the various blocks and their physical aspects. In this 1907 sub-division the property was cut into seventy-four blocks of varying sizes from the homestead block of 4482 acres, down to suburban lots of forty acres, the total being 52,624 acres after provision of access roads and lanes. It abutted on the Cumbamurra boundary. Sale prices ranged from £6 to £10 per acre. A team of twenty-five machine shearers were needed to fully utilise the shearing shed. The property was watered by Cunningham's Creek. In 1966 the remnant homestead block of 1800 acres was sold by Stan Davison to Cliff Clements at £130 an acre.

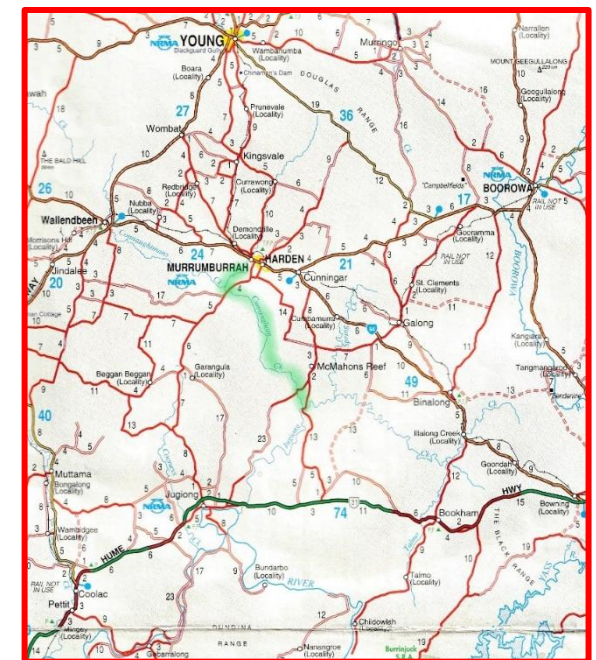
Although Cunningham's Plain was much closer to Harden, and more distant from Binalong, its manner of disposal holds interest for the two adjacent estates of Cumbamurra and Coppabella, which impinge directly on to Binalong district. In 1840 the Cunningham Plains holding included present day properties such as Nimby, Garangula, Redbank, Beggan, Beggan and Benangaroo.

**Cunningham Creek** is quite a short creek (approx. 17km) which starts below [Nimby Hill](#), just 7km from Harden Murrumburrah and ends merging with the [Jugiong Creek](#) which in turn links into the [Murrumbidgee River](#) upstream of Jugiong.

Wallendbeen

Along the way Wallendbeen's [Connaughtman's Creek](#) flows into the Cunningham Creek.

Jugiong



## **Severin Kanute Salting (1805–1865)**

by **A. F. Pike** in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 2* , 1967

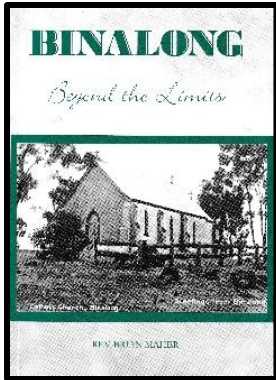
Severin Kanute Salting (1805-1865), merchant and landowner, was born at Copenhagen of Danish parents. He gained experience as a merchant in London with Thomas Wilson & Co., and about 1822 went to India as a trader. In London in 1833 he married Louisa Augusta, née Fiellerup, whose Danish parents had lived for years in India. Salting sailed with his wife in the Charles Eaton and arrived at Sydney in July 1834. With C. J. Garrard as his partner, he set up a marine store and ship chandlery and soon acquired additional interests. He was elected a director of the Fire and Life Insurance Co. in 1836, served as a local director of the Union Bank of Australia from January 1839 to November 1844, and was appointed a trustee of the Savings Bank of New South Wales in November 1841. In 1842 he dissolved his partnership with Garrard and joined Philip William Flower, with [John Henry Challis](#) as a junior partner, in the new firm of Flower, Salting & Co., of Hunter Street, Sydney.

In November 1843 Salting petitioned for letters of denization; they were granted next year on the recommendation of Governor [Sir George Gipps](#) who knew him as 'a gentleman of great respectability'. Salting gave evidence to several select committees on financial questions and at the inquiry into the minimum price of crown land he condemned the squatters for their greed. In October 1848 Governor [Sir Charles FitzRoy](#) appointed him and [John Lamb](#) to investigate surcharges in the accounts of the collector of customs.

Salting's two sons were born in Sydney, George on 15 August 1835 and William on 18 January 1837. They were educated locally. After the family moved to England George went to Eton and William to Brighton College. In 1853 the family returned to New South Wales, and the boys entered the University of Sydney. Both graduated in arts in 1857 and their father founded the Salting Exhibition for boys educated at Sydney Grammar School. In 1858 Salting took his family to England, where his wife died on 24 July. After travelling on the Continent Salting made his home at Silverlands, near Chertsey, Kent. He died there on 14 September 1865 and was buried in the same grave as his wife at Brompton cemetery. The grave is now maintained by the earl of Haddington, whose mother was the daughter of Salting's son, William.

Through his firm, sheep stations, sugar plantations, and wide investments Salting had become very wealthy. He left an estate in England valued at £90,000 and another in New South Wales worth £85,000. His chief beneficiaries were his sons. George won international repute as a collector of works of art and Chinese pottery and died in London on 12 December 1909. William died on 23 June 1905.

### Elizabeth Smith & Matthew Flynn – ‘Cumbamurra’



#### **CUMBAMURRA** (extract from *Binalong – Beyond the Limits* by Rev Brian Maher)

James Manning had this grazing run of 60,000 acres with a frontage on Cunningham's Creek. He was a brother of William M. Manning of Illalong (41,000 acres). They were sons of John Edye Manning.

James Manning, born 1814, came to Australia in 1834, and soon after 1835 took the grazing run of Cumbamurra. He prided himself on good relationship with the Aborigines and wrote a paper '*Notes on the Aborigines of New Holland 1844-45*', describing their religious beliefs.

In February 1844, the Commissioner of Crown Lands reported on Cumbamurra. There were 44 residents, weatherboard or slab huts, 400 cattle, 50 horses, 4,000 sheep, and 80 acres of wheat, hay and corn. There were brick huts and slab.

Cumbamurra is a beautiful spot in the midst of these hills. The residence is built in the cottage style, sufficiently large for even town comforts, well-furnished and complete in every respect for the home of a gentleman and his family.

In 1848, according to James Gormly, an avid collector of pastoral history, Manning's sheep contracted catarrh, which persisted for five years and ruined his finances. In 1853, James Manning et al. purchased property at Twofold Bay and developed there the dairy industry and cheese making. James, with brothers Edye and William M., together with Thomas S. Mort, E. and R. Tooth and John Croft formed the Twofold Bay Pastoral Association, which held 400,000 acres. James Manning as manager lived on Kameruka. He welcomed German immigrants there.



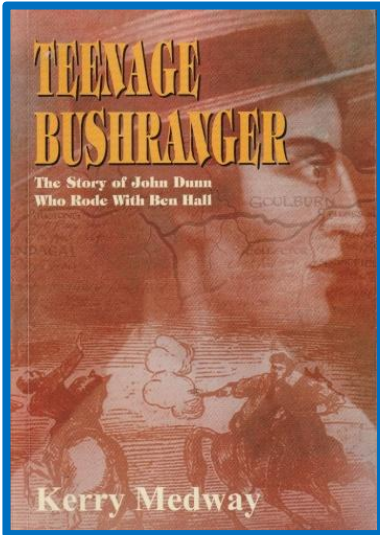
Edward Browne, grazier of  
Cumbamurra and Emerald Hill

Edward Browne acquired a 320-acre selection on Cumbamurra in 1878 and had to defend it in an amazing confrontation with the owner of the Coppabella Run, the widow Hannah Lehane. When she became aware of the presence of brothers John and Edward Browne on the land establishing their selection, she arrived with Delahunty her superintendent to dispute their occupancy. Words were exchanged, and it was alleged that the widow instructed Delahunty to shoot the — wretches, at which the superintendent discharged a shotgun inflicting a serious wound to Edward Browne's hand and to John Browne's arm. Ever after Browne carried a damaged hand covered with a glove, and a photograph in his old age, held at 'Savaun', the home of his grandson Niall Browne, shows the gloved hand. Browne held his ground and, later built up his holding to over 3,000 acres. The outcome was a lengthy case at Binalong courthouse, in which Delahunty was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour in Goulburn Jail, while widow Lehane was exonerated. The story is told in detail in '*Irish Gold*' pages 250-257. (see bibliography)

Other selectors took up lots on Cumbamurra including several Ryan, Cahill, Lawler, Callan, Cooney and O'Mara families.



## Johnny Dunn – Bushranger – living at ‘Cumbamurra’



In Kerry Medway's book *“Teenage Bushranger – The Story of John Dunn Who Rode With Ben Hall”* we gain an *insight* into life on ‘**Cumbamurra Creek**’ as John Dunn reflects on his life story as, after capture, he awaits his hanging in Darlinghurst Gaol, Sydney which was scheduled for 19 March 1866.

Employed at “**Cumbamurra**” were my ancestors and former convicts **Elizabeth Smith** (per ship ‘Mary 3’ 1823) and her partner **Matthew Flynn** (per ship ‘Tyne’ 1819).

Also employed at “Cumbamurra” at a similar time were likely to be former convict **Michael Dunn** (per ship ‘Emma Eugenie’ 1838) and his wife **Margaret (nee Kelly)**.

*Leaving ‘Cumbamurra’* on 22 October 1864 was seventeen-year-old **John Dunn** (son of Michael and Margaret Dunn) who, without telling his distraught parents, had just joined *“Ben Hall and his notorious gang of Bushrangers”*.

❖ *Take a step into life on ‘Cumbamurra Creek’, where our ancestors also lived, through the eyes of Johnnie Dunn!*

**5-20am, 19th March, 1866, Darlinghurst Gaol, Cell Block A**

*In the pre-dawn gloom, I heard some seagulls squabblin’ outside my small cell window. Their screechin’ reminded me of the noise of the jackasses (kookaburras) that used to sit in the big gum tree in the early mornin’s down by the **Cumbamurra Creek** near our hut. Those jackasses would wake the sleepy dead with their raucous laughter.*

**Page 19:** *Childhood memories came driftin’ back as I remembered the slab hut that da had built at the foot of the Coppabella Hills on the north bank of the **Cumbamurra Creek**. I could almost smell the early mornin’ dew coverin’ the hessian bags that hung over the window of the room that I slept in with my brothers and sisters. I shivered as I felt the early mornin’ cold that came before dawn and I wanted to snuggle closer to my brothers Edward and George who slept on the same straw pallet next to me.*

*My da, Michael Dunn was transported to Australia as a convict on the ship “Emma Eugonia”, arrivin’ in Sydney in 1837. He was a small man, 5 foot 6 inches tall, dark and freckled with a number of scars (I suspect from numerous floggin’s with a cat-o-nine tails, but da never talked about it). He also had a “D” tattoo on his right shoulder, indicatin’ he was a Dunn. My da was a very wily man with a reputation for being a fighter and into many scraps. But I think he calmed down a lot when he met and married my ma. He was 22 years old when he arrived in Australia. He worked on many properties as an indentured convict until in 1846 he obtained his Ticket of Leave and was allowed to stay in the Yass district. He had fallen in love with an Irish Catholic girl, Maggie Kelly from Binalong.*

## **Johnny Dunn – Bushranger – living at ‘Cumbamurra’ (continued)**

**Page 22:** Life was pretty tough living on the banks of the **Cumbamurra Creek** (we called it a creek, but later it was called a river, but it seemed so small compared to the mighty Murrumbidgee). Da and ma worked together in buildin’ the little slab hut we lived in with a stringy bark roof. The hut consisted of a main room with a dirt floor and a fire hearth at one end almost the width of the hut and a large bark chimney. The fireplace was of great importance in the hut providin’ heat in the winter and it was where all the food was cooked, water boiled, and the family spent most evenin’ s. As each of my brothers were born the one room in the hut became too small, Da added a lean-to at the opposite end to the fireplace and this became our bedroom. It was lined with sewn hessian bags on the walls to keep out the cold. Our bedroom also had a window which let in the early mornin’ light and had a hessian bag cover which kept the warmth in durin’ the winter.

Although ma was small and seemed fragile, she could pack a punch. I remember as a small boy comin’ into the lean-to on a hot sunny day and being confronted by a huge red-belly black snake. I screamed “snake” and froze as the snake reared and hissed as its tongue flickered in and out. The snake seemed to mesmerise me and I couldn’t run. For what seemed an eternity, me and the snake faced-off in the lean-to. Then suddenly ma charged into the room with a broad axe screamin’ at me to “get out”! As I backed away ma swung the axe and caught the snake just behind the head, sendin’ it flyin’ across the room and hitting the wall. The snake’s headless body lashed wildly across the floor, but ma had her eye on the head. To my horror the snake’s head, all eight inches of it, started to slip across the room its mouth openin’ and shuttin’ tryin’ to inflict a lethal bite on somethin’ before it died. Suddenly, I realised the snake’s eyes were focussed on me and it somehow slithered towards me. I looked on in horror. Ma swung the axe again and smashed the back of the blade on the snake’s head crushin’ it into the dirt floor. Ma chopped the snake’s head into little bits. She swung that axe as if in a frenzy. Quickly, she grabbed a shovel leanin’ against the wall near the fire and picked up the smashed snake’s head and the bits of its chopped body. She took them outside and threw the snake’s chopped body on a meat ant’s nest. Within seconds the ants were warmin’ over the snake’s remains. On the next next mornin’ were only sections of the snake’s skeleton bones devoid of all meat.

Ma grabbed me in her arms and held me tight. I burst into tears as the shock hit me. I’ve never forgot how good and safe it felt in ma’s arms as she stroked my head and comforted me. For many nights after, I woke screaming, as in my dream I saw this snake’s head comin’ towards me with these big evil eyes.

**Page 33:** After I rode out that night from The Swan Inn with Mr. Hall and John Gilbert and began my life as a bushranger in the infamous Ben Hall gang, a message got to ma & da at “**Cumbamurra**” the next day. Ma burst into tears and cried for days and wouldn’t leave the property for shame. My da also was upset. He said later he had this fear that one day his boy would turn convict like he had done, and now his fears seem to be comin’ true. Da immediately saddled up and rode out and spent the next two days searchin’ for me. He rode into Binalong and tried to persuade grandpa Kelly to tell him where I had gone. Da rode to Boorowa, across to Marengo and into Lambing Flat. He was frantically trying to find his son and get him back. My da even rode up into the Weddin Mountains and searched for Mr. Hall’s old hideout. But after two days, he failed to catch up with us and both he and his horse were exhausted. He rode home dejected at failin’ to save his son.

**Page 35:** Anyways, I also remember the first day of January in 1860 when ma & da took us all into Murrumburrah for the openin’ of the first Post Office. It was a birthday treat for me as I had turned thirteen on the 28th December. Ma & da packed us into the old dray, us four boys in the back, little Mary Ellen sitting up front and the dray being pulled by our faithful horse Tippa (short for Tipperary, ma’s home town in Ireland).

As we bounced along we were so excited. A day in town was very rare for our family. For most of my thirteen years I had hardly left **Cumbamurra**. On many occasions I had rode Tippa to the top of Jerusalem Hill near home and gazed out over the countryside wonderin’ what lay beyond the horizon. Today, we were goin’ to see the town of Murrumburrah. Although it only consisted of one inn, three stores, a blacksmith and a few other buildings it seemed huge compared to our slab hut and the few bark sheds around **Cumbamurra**. As we rode along, Ma, who was expectin’ another baby sang one of our favourite songs,

### **Johnny Dunn – Bushranger – living at ‘Cumbamurra’ (continued)**

*“When the Pigs begin to Fly” and we boys joined in singin’ with her. We loved to sing in the cart because as the wheels hit the ruts in the road our voices would stutter and we would laugh at the broken sounds our voices made as we sang. Mary Ellen laughed and laughed and her voice stuttered as she laughed, which made her laugh even more. So we rode along singin’ the same song over and over.....*

***“When the pigs begin to fly,  
O won’t the pork be high,  
Though they are the most unlikely birds,  
That ever flew in the sky!”***

**Page 37 (at Murrumburrah) :** *After, da went off to the The White Horse Inn to talk with some of his mates and ma took us for a treat up to **Barnes Store**. We tied Tippla and the dray up to the verandah post outside what looked like the biggest buildin’ I had ever seen. We went inside and there before us were things for sale and smells I had never seen or smelled before. We boys walked around lookin’ at shelves and shelves stacked with tins of food, bars of soap, butter boxes and heaps of things I didn’t know what! Ma and Mary Ellen looked at a new thing called a charcoal box iron, somethin’ to use to make clothes smooth and tidy. The boys were transfixed, gazin’ at a row of toys made of wood and tin, wagons, soldiers, horses and cows all painted in bright colours. My brothers would have loved to play with such bright toys.*

**Page 65:** *Christmas mornin’ at the hideout was a very quiet affair, very different from the Christmases I had enjoyed at **Cumbamurra** with ma and da and the family. This was my first time away from home at Christmas and I wondered if they were doin’ what we had done each year on Christmas mornin’. We kids would rise before sun-up, wake those still asleep, creep out of the hut by the creek and run to the stable where our stockin’s had been hung the night before on the cow rails inside the barn. Ma and da after the children had gone to bed on Christmas Eve would fill the Christmas stockin’s with home made sweets and some special toy that ma had bought and hidden earlier in the year. I could picture the older boys, Edward, James and George leading Mary Ellen, Catherine and little Michael and the squeals of excitement the children would make as they grabbed their stockin’s from the rails. Ma and da would be woken with their squeals and would come out, ma probably carryin’ baby Bridget Rose to all the excitement in the stables. I hoped that a repeat of two years before hadn’t occurred when a possum raided the stockin’s durin’ the night and ate some of the sweets, the little girls had burst into tears and us boys had to share some of our uneaten sweets with them. For the first time since I had joined the bushrangin’ gang I felt homesick and missed my family.*



**Figure 4: Baby faced Johnny Dunn**



## Family of ELIZABETH LEARY (nee Smith) and MATTHEW FLYNN

Matthew Flynn and Elizabeth Smith had the following 3 children:

1. Mary Ann Flynn  
(1837-1864)  
m David Jenkins

2. Sarah Flynn  
(1840-1902)  
m James Evans

3. Harriet Elizabeth Flynn  
(1844-1923)  
m Edward Bellamy

❖ The family of Elizabeth Smith [Leary] and Matthew Flynn is detailed in a separate article!

### Marriage of ELIZABETH LEARY (nee Smith) and MATTHEW FLYNN

After the death of John Leary in 1856, it is presumed that Elizabeth Leary (nee Smith) was now free to marry.

| No.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             | Date and place of marriage | Names and surnames of parties |                 | Conjugal status | Birthplace | Usual occupation | Age | Usual place of residence | Father's name<br>mother's name and<br>maiden surname | Father's occupation |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 18                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 18 <sup>th</sup> April 1855 | St. Mary's<br>Bundaberg    | Matthew Flynn                 | Elizabeth Leary | Widower         | Widow      | Labourer         | 20  | Bundaberg                | St. Mary's                                           | Widow               |
| <p style="font-size: small;">I, VERNON MARK BENNETT, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 16<sup>th</sup> JULY, 1887.</p> |                             |                            |                               |                 |                 |            |                  |     |                          |                                                      |                     |

Marriage Certificate of Elizabeth Leary and Matthew Flynn

Elizabeth was residing at Binalong when on 18 April 1858 she married Binalong shepherd, tradesman, shoemaker and widower Matthew Flynn. The marriage took place at Mr Murphy's at Binalong. The ceremony was performed at **Mr Murphy's residence**, by Father Bermingham, under the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

### Miles Murphy

Mr Murphy of Binalong - *(Note: Mr Murphy was **Mr Miles Murphy** who was an early settler and built what is now known as the "Black Swan" in Binalong.)*

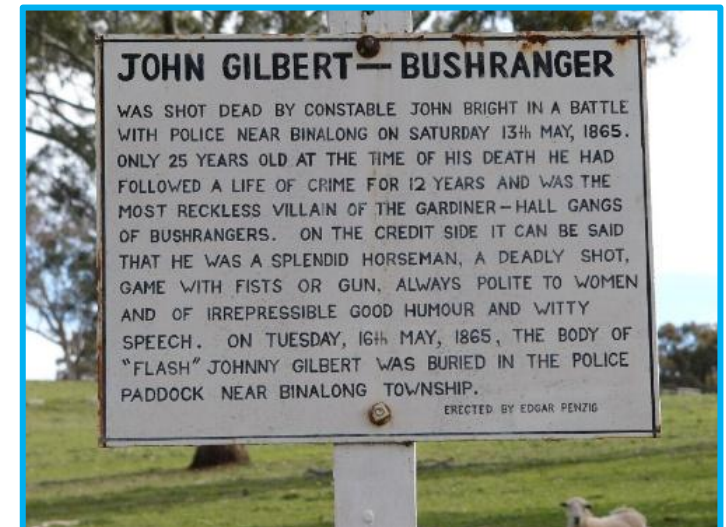


The old Black Swan Inn built in 1847.

It was a Cobb and Co staging point on the road south to Melbourne.



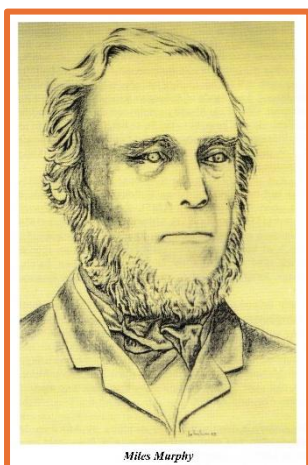
*When bushranger Johnny Gilbert was killed in Binalong, Miles Murphy had the job of burying the notorious bushranger on the outskirts of Binalong - Miles Murphy is an ancestor of my son-in-law **Stephen Howse**)*



Gilbert's Grave at Binalong

On 27 February 1851, the Surveyor-General asked the Colonial Secretary for advice concerning Miles Murphy and his six-acre licence at Bennelong [Binalong].

## MILES MURPHY



Miles Murphy

The original village survey map shows Miles Murphy as the purchaser of dozens of allotments, giving him a strong claim to recognition as the "**father of Binalong.**"

Miles Murphy was 23 years old and the son of Felix and Margaret Murphy of Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Ireland. He arrived in New South Wales in November 1841 aboard the *Joseph Cunard*.

At Yass, he established himself as a wheelwright and builder and also worked as a carpenter and joiner. He married Anne Ellis of County Antrim at St Augustine's Church, Yass, on 19 February 1844, with Fr Lovat officiating. They had eight sons and one daughter.

At Binalong, about 20 miles north-west of Yass on the roads to Wagga Wagga and Bathurst, he opened the **Swan Inn (Section 25, Lot 12)** and a **general store (Section 26, Lot 9)** in 1847.

In 1849 he obtained the weekly mail contract between Binalong and Yass. He was also very interested in horse racing. He had first become involved with racing at Yass and, in 1850, held Binalong's first horse races.

The village site was gazetted in January 1850. In July 1850, Miles Murphy purchased five of the fourteen blocks offered at auction. In 1854 he spent **£200 of his own money** constructing a bridge over the Binalong [Balgala] Creek. This became known as

### Beckham's Bridge.

In 1856 he obtained leases on the Murrumburrah and Kalangan grazing runs west of Binalong. He also purchased 125 allotments at Murrumburrah when the town was gazetted. There he opened the Criterion Hotel in 1860 and later established a flour mill.

Murphy advertised the Swan Inn for sale in March 1858, but it did not sell. He subsequently leased the seven-bedroom inn to James and Dora Garry.

In 1857 he donated £25 towards the building fund of St John's College, Sydney University, and was prominent in district politics.

In 1860 and 1861, the development of the Lambing Flat goldfield benefited Miles Murphy's business, and he opened stores there. James Garry died at the Swan Inn in 1862.

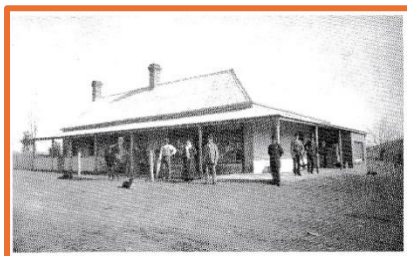
The history of the Swan Inn is discussed in a later chapter and in the book *Irish Gold*.

In July 1861, Jeremiah Lehané of Coppabella donated £10 to the Binalong Catholic Church roofing fund. In September he purchased the Globe Hotel at Yass. His prosperity had been greatly assisted by the hundreds of miners travelling through Yass to Lambing Flat and Jugiong.

His son William Lehané married **Sarah Murphy**, the daughter of Miles Murphy, in 1872.

**Murphy's Store** - During the summer of **1862–63**, the Yass *Courier* reported an incident involving the apparent theft of roofing nails worth £10 from the verandah of Murphy's store. The nails had been intended for Mr Houghton, who was building the new church.

A dispute followed involving Miles Murphy, Father James Hanly and a Protestant critic, concerning liability for the missing nails. The roof shingles were presumably eventually installed.



Store of Laurence Dwyer, Binalong, 1870 (formerly Murphy's store, 1840s/50s)

Anne Murphy died at Murrumburrah on **8 February 1869**. Miles Murphy died there on **8 April 1869**, aged 50, only a few months after his wife.

Both were buried at **Mylora, Binalong**. An elaborate monument in Galong Cemetery, beside that of Ned Ryan, commemorates Miles and Anne Murphy and some members of their family. It is not known whether their remains were ever exhumed from Mylora and transferred to Galong.

**MURPHY'S STORE** - Next to the Swan Inn, Miles Murphy operated a general store.



## Death of MATTHEW FLYNN

Matthew Flynn, a shepherd, was to die some 8 years later on 10 April 1866 at Bobra Dam near Binalong.

Matthew's death certificate was certified by his wife Elizabeth Flynn of Bobra (*Bobbara*) Dam near Binalong. (*Mount Bobbara and Bobbara Creek are located between Binalong and Galong NSW*)

The cause of death was listed as "gravel (stones)", presuming a kidney stone ailment.

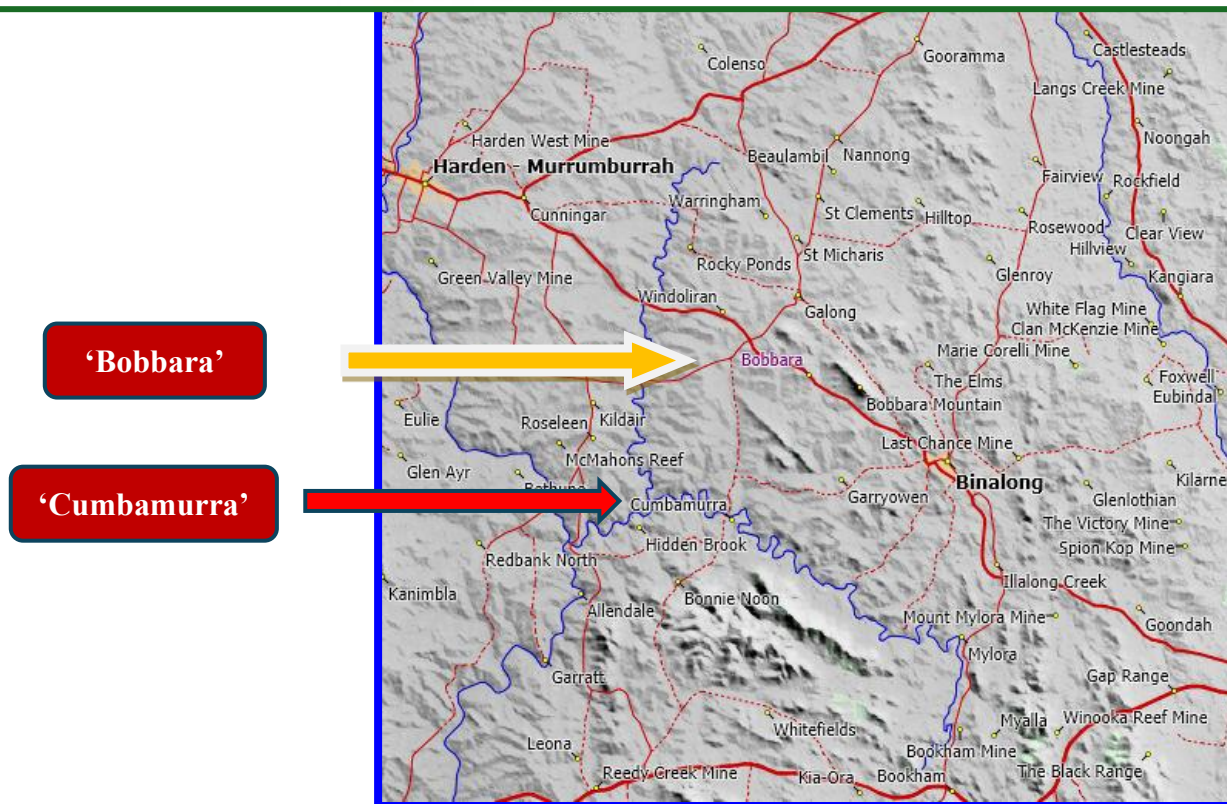
His death certificate indicated he had 47 years in New South Wales which corresponds with his arrival in 1819. *His indicated age of 72 years appears to be an error and is more likely to be approximately 64 years.*

Matthew's death certificate was certified by his wife Elizabeth Flynn of Bobra Dam near Binalong.

An excerpt from the Book "**News and Gossip of Old Yass**" makes mention of the death of Matthew Flynn.

His age on this occasion is listed as 68 years and indicates he worked for many years with **John Donald Macansh**.

**Died**  
At Cumbermurra [sic], on the 9.4.66—Matthew Flynn, for many years in the service of J.D. Macansh, aged 68 years.



## John Donald Macansh - Employer of MATTHEW FLYNN



### John Donald Macansh

*John Donald Macansh was born in Stirling, Scotland in 1820 to John Macansh and his wife Ann (née White) and was educated at Edinburgh High School and Stirling Grammar.*

*Arriving in Australia in 1838, he worked as a clerk for the Bank of Australasia before leasing a property on the Hunter River in 1840.*

*Around 1846 he moved to Murrumburrah and began work as a Station manager for S.K. Salting and together they established a merino stud at Bouyeo.*

*Macansh worked at various properties in the Yass area of New South Wales and in 1867 he joined in partnership with two of Salting's sons to purchase a property near Narrabri.*

*By 1875, Macansh had moved to Queensland and bought Canning Downs on the Darling Downs and in 1880 he purchased Albilbah Station. He used Canning Downs to breed stud dairy and beef cattle and then he obtained a lease on Brunette Downs Station in the Northern Territory. [Source – Wikipedia]*

**ELIZABETH FLYNN** *(formerly Leary / nee Smith) – Latter Years*

*For many, many years, further information relating to the latter life and death of Elizabeth Flynn (formerly Leary- nee Smith) remained a complete mystery!*

*Updated below!!!!*

*On 25 November 2014, I was having a “throw out” of old documents when I accidentally came upon the following document issued by NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages, issued in 1986 (28 years ago).*

P286586 186.

New South Wales Government

**Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages**

In response to request for information relating to Death records (numbers provided by applicant) the following details are furnished -

|              |                   |                                                              |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1860   5119  | - Elizabeth Flynn | - 11 months old                                              |
| 1861   0335  | - "               | - 13 "                                                       |
| 1875   3645  | - "               | - 17 days old                                                |
| 1876   5611  | - "               | - 13 year old child                                          |
| 1880   5913  | - "               | - nee Harden married Matthew Flynn                           |
| 1883   1921  | - "               | - nee O'Keefe married James Flynn                            |
| 1885   6132  | - "               | - nee Edmunds married Thomas Flynn                           |
| 1889   8031  | - "               | - nee Lynch married James                                    |
| 1898   11259 | - "               | - 22 yrs not married. for V.M. Bennett, Principal Registrar. |



The entry of interest is 1880 / 5913 Elizabeth Flynn (nee Harden) married Matthew Flynn.

A search of Births, Deaths and Marriages drew a blank for some time until I narrowed the surname down to FLYN not FLYNN – Death of Elizabeth Flynn registered at Grenfell. (Grenfell was where her youngest daughter Harriet Elizabeth Bellamy had died, so at last the search for my long-lost ancestor was unfolding in a most promising manner)

The arrival of the death certificate of Elizabeth Flynn (Flynn) produced the following details:

| 1880. DEATHS in the District of <i>Burra (Grenfell)</i> |                                                          |                                                 |                                            |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                    | in the Colony of New South Wales. Registered by <i>G. J. Brodie</i><br><i>Assistant District Registrar</i> |                                                                                       |                                                                                                |                                                                |                                                                    |                                                                                 |                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| No.                                                     | DESCRIPTIONS.                                            |                                                 |                                            | (1) Cause of Death.<br>(2) Duration of last illness.<br>(3) Medical Attendant.<br>(4) When he last saw deceased. | (1) Christian Name and Surname of Father.<br>(2) If known, with Rank or Profession.<br>(3) Christian and Maiden Surname of Mother. | Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.                                                        | (1) Signature of District Registrar.<br>(2) Date of<br>(4) When Registered.           | IF BURIAL REGISTERED.                                                                          |                                                                | When Born, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which. | IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.                                                        |                                                |
|                                                         | When and where Died.                                     | Christian Name and Surname, Rank or Profession. | Sex and Age.                               |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                            |                                                                                       | When and where Buried.                                                                         | Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witness of Burial.   |                                                                    | (1) Where, and at what<br>(2) Age, and to<br>(3) Whom.                          | Issue in order of Birth; their Names and Ages. |
| <i>5913</i>                                             | <i>19<sup>th</sup> May 1880</i><br><br><i>Scorn Mile</i> | <i>Elizabeth Flynn</i>                          | <i>Female</i><br><i>44</i><br><i>years</i> | (1) <i>Old age</i><br>(2) <i>7 months</i><br>(3) <i>None</i><br>(4) <i>—</i>                                     | (1) <i>Alexander Harden</i><br>(2) <i>Representative</i><br>(3) <i>Not known</i>                                                   | <i>H. Bellamy</i><br><br><i>Daughter</i><br><br><i>Scorn Mile</i>                                          | (1) <i>G. J. Brodie</i><br>(2) <i>19<sup>th</sup> May 1880</i><br>(3) <i>Grenfell</i> | <i>20<sup>th</sup> May 1880</i><br><i>H. J. Smith</i><br><i>Grenfell</i><br><i>H. J. Smith</i> | <i>John</i><br><i>Humble</i><br><i>Farmer</i><br><i>Humble</i> | <i>England</i><br><br><i>56 years</i><br><i>A S W</i>              | (1) <i>John George A S W</i><br>(2) <i>32 years</i><br>(3) <i>Matthew Flynn</i> | <i>2 Males living</i><br><i>1 Male dead</i>    |

In summary the information provided by her *daughter Harriet Bellamy* was as follows, bearing in mind that death certificates often include *inaccuracies*.

- Elizabeth Flynn (Flynn) died on 19 May 1880 at Seven Mile near Grenfell
- Elizabeth was aged 77 years and died of old age after being ill for the last 7 months  
*[documentation found 2022 indicates Elizabeth was baptised age 11 years making her real age at death as 88 years]*
- Elizabeth's father was listed as Alexander Harden, a carpenter
- Information was provided by H Bellamy, her daughter, also residing at Seven Mile
- Elizabeth was buried at the Grenfell Cemetery on 20 May 1880
- Elizabeth was born in England and had spent 56 years in New South Wales
- She had married at Lake George aged 32 years to Matthew Flynn (Flynn) -
- Her children consisted of 2 females living and 1 female deceased.

*Comparing the information above with Elizabeth Smith (convict per the ship "Mary 3") provides both matching and mis-matching information.*

Matching Information:

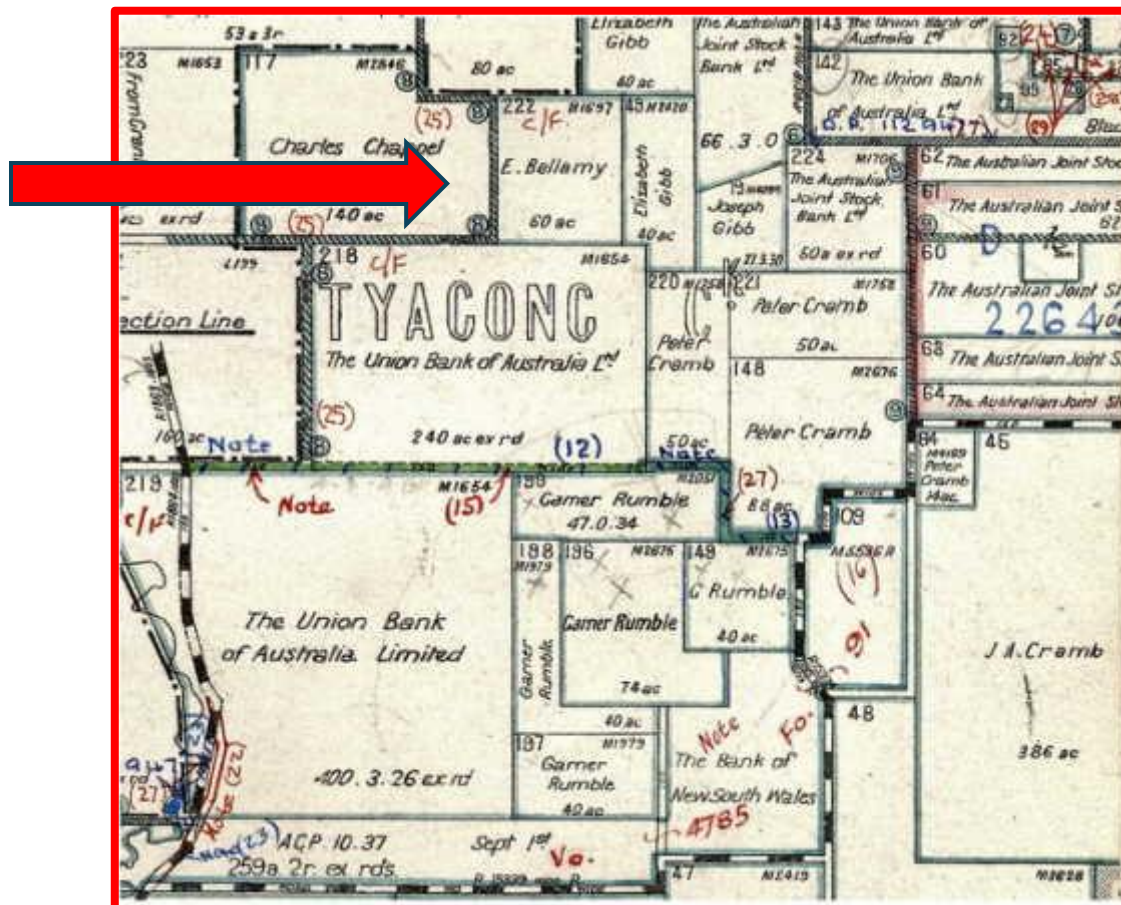
- ✓ Elizabeth was 77 years of age which gives her birth c1803 *(this matches with Elizabeth Smith aged 19 years when tried at the Old Bailey in 1822)*
- ✓ Elizabeth had spent 56 years in New South Wales, giving her arrival date as c1824 *(this matches with the arrival of Elizabeth Smith as a convict in 1823)*
- ✓ Elizabeth's children were 2 females living and 1 female deceased *(daughters Sarah Evans and Harriet Bellamy were alive while daughter Mary Ann Jenkins was deceased – no mention of Catherine Leary)*

Mis-matching Information:

- ✓ Elizabeth's father was listed as Alexander Harden – as opposed to having a maiden name of Smith *{the Harden name will entail further research}*
- ✓ Elizabeth married at Lake George aged 32 yrs (c1835), which is probably when Matthew and Elizabeth began their relationship as their daughter Mary Ann was born in 1837.  
The marriage in 1837 related to Matthew Flynn's *first marriage* to Elizabeth Wooller.
- ✓ As per their marriage certificate 1858, Elizabeth did not marry as she was still legally married to John Leary.
- ✓ When John Leary died in 1854, she thus became eligible to re-marry.

Edward Bellamy and Harriet Bellamy (daughter of Elizabeth Smith) moved to Grenfell district around 1875/1876 and took up land just near the 7 mile south of Grenfell. Edward and Harriet's property was called 'Trevoka'.

*Bellamy  
Property  
near the 7  
Mile,  
Grenfell*





## 7 Mile, Grenfell

*The Seven Mile at Grenfell where Elizabeth Flyn (Flynn) was residing with her daughter Harriet and son-in-law Edward Bellamy.*

## SEVEN MILE RUSH/WEDDIN

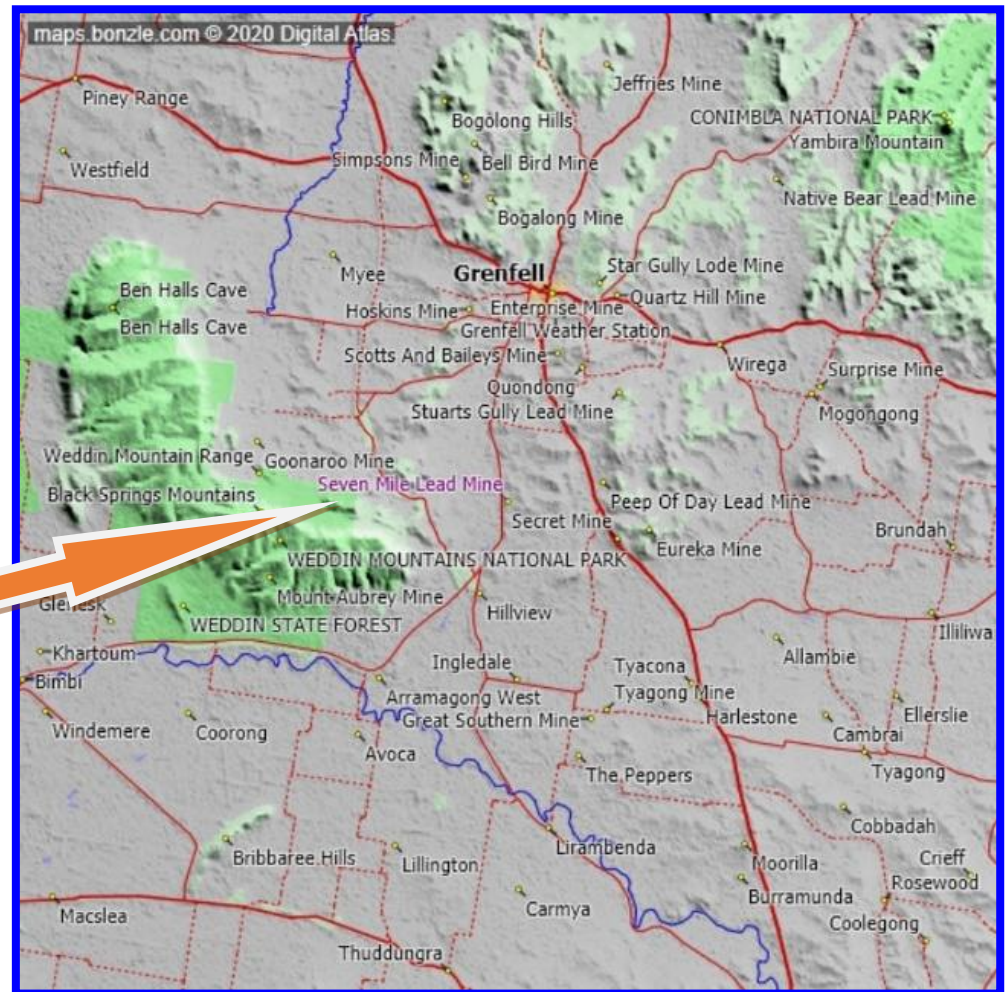
In 1867 Thomas Holton was working in Prince Alfred Gully, seven miles (11 km) from Grenfell. There were several leads in this find, all of which met at the spot known as Seven Mile. At least 5000 men were working on alluvial claims. There were numerous hotels and stores set up, as well as a blacksmith's shop.

The Peep of Day was the most successful claim, with the two owners taking out £550 each for three months work. H J Slee, who later became Inspector of Mines, had a claim on which a large nugget weighing 7½ oz (213 g) was found.

After the gold petered out, many men stayed on and fossicked around, getting enough money to live, but not much more.

A school opened at Seven Mile in 1876 in a building donated by Mr John Simpson, who was involved with getting the school established. It started with 40 pupils. The school closed in 1937. Mr Simpson was also involved with the local store, and became Postmaster in 1884. His mother-in-law Mrs McKenzie opened the Weddin Hall in 1890.

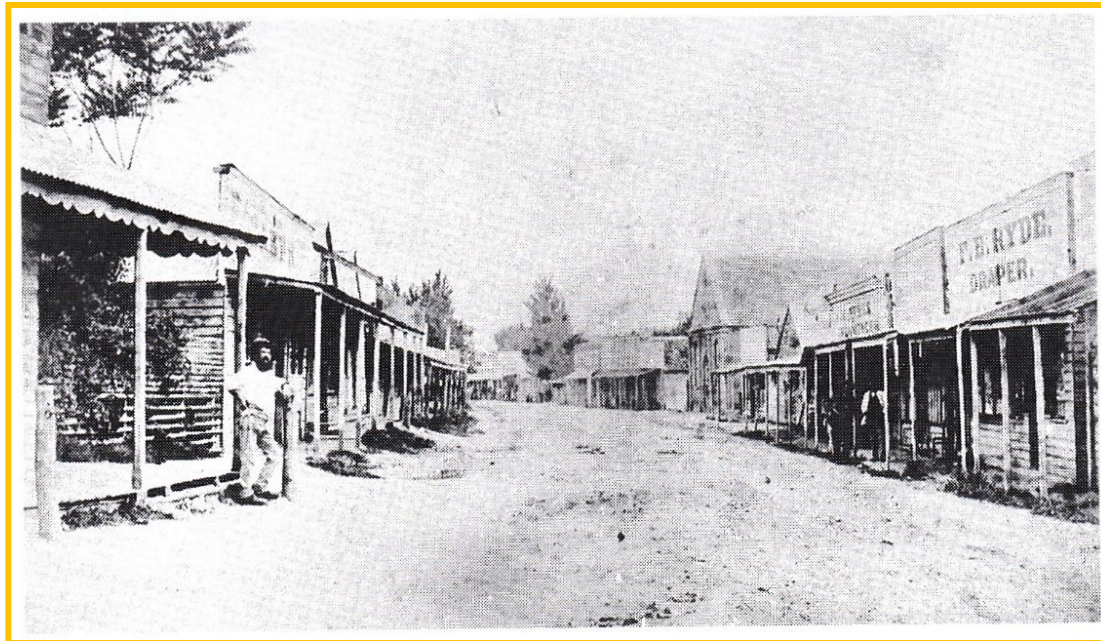
Seven Mile is now known as Weddin.



### 7 Mile Mine, near Grenfell

*The **Bellamy family**, living close to the goldfields at the 7 Mile had quite a full household.*

*Elizabeth Flynn's daughter **Harriet Bellamy** was to give birth to her seventh of eleven children in 1880 at the time of the death of her mother.*



*George Street, Grenfell 1881 (most likely a familiar sight visited by Elizabeth Flynn and her daughter Harriet Bellamy)*

### **Summary: Timeline Report for Elizabeth Smith**

| <b>Yr/Age</b>                                                                                       | <b>Event</b>              | <b>Date/Place/Description</b>                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  1792            | Birth                     | 1792<br>Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, England                                                                |
|  1792<br>4 mos | Baptism                   | 06 May 1792<br>Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, England; Baptised as 'Bastard' - Also baptised 11 years later |
|  1803<br>11    | Baptism                   | 08 Mar 1803<br>Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, England; Aged 11 years when baptised                            |
|  1823<br>31    | Arrived in Australia      | 18 Oct 1823<br>Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; Per convict ship "Mary 3"                             |
|  1829<br>37    | Certificate of Freedom    | 30 Dec 1829<br>Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; Cert: 29/1079                                         |
|  1833<br>41    | Marriage<br>John Leary    | 15 Jan 1833<br>Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; St Mary's Church                                      |
|  1837<br>45    | Partners<br>Matthew Flynn | Abt. 1837<br>Lake George, New South Wales, Australia; Matthew Flynn and Elizabeth Leary living together  |
|  1858<br>66    | Marriage<br>Matthew Flynn | 18 Apr 1858<br>Binalong, New South Wales, Australia; at Mr Murphy's                                      |
|  1880<br>88    | Death                     | 18 May 1880<br>Grenfell, New South Wales, Australia; Seven Mile Diggings                                 |





***Original photo***

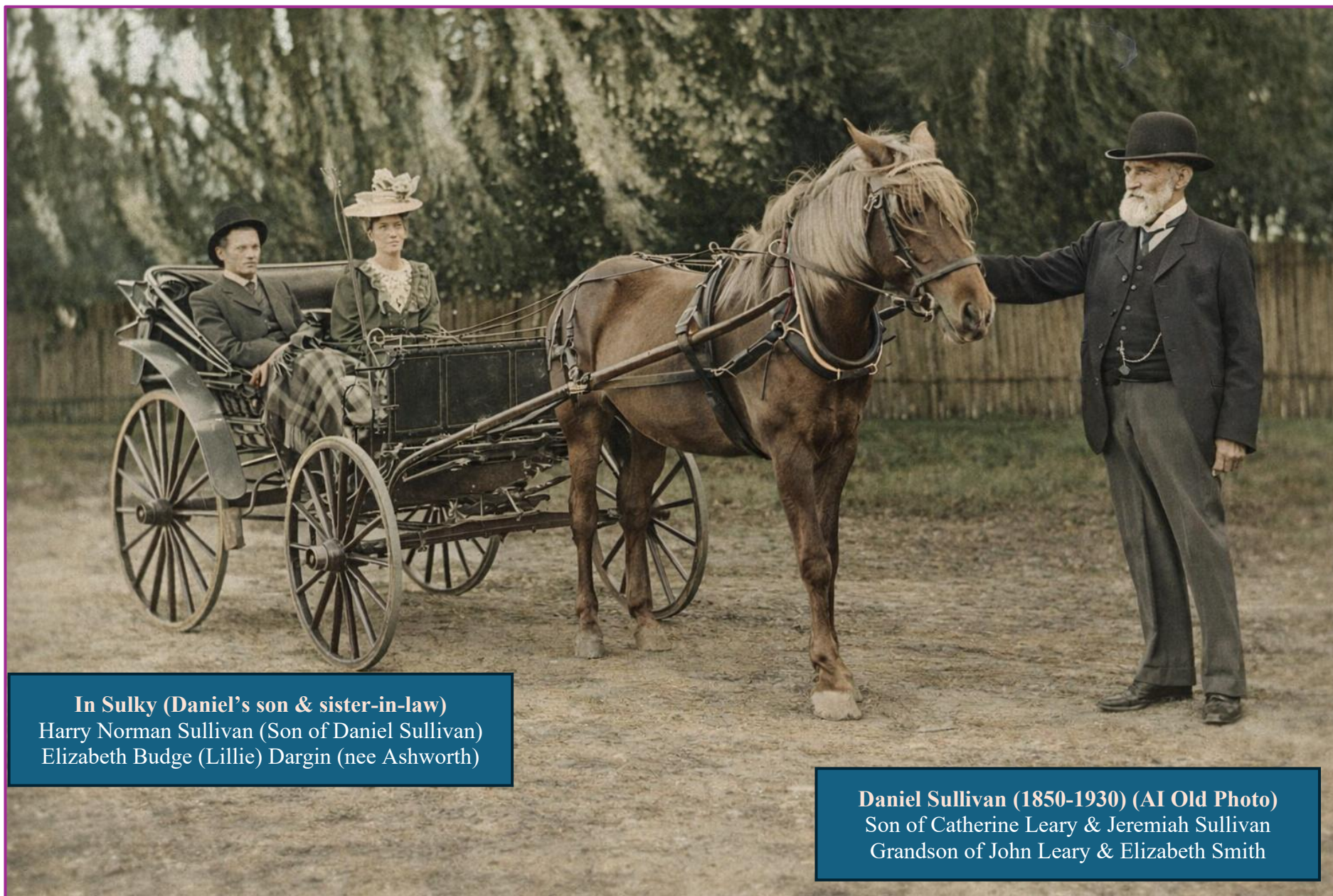
***Grandchildren of Elizabeth Smith & John Leary - Family of Jeremiah Sullivan & Catherine Leary***



**Mary Ann Sullivan (1847-1900) m William Vine (AI)**  
Daughter of Catherine Leary & Jeremiah Sullivan  
Granddaughter of John Leary & Elizabeth Smith



***Grandchildren of Elizabeth Smith & John Leary - Family of Jeremiah Sullivan & Catherine Leary***



**In Sulky (Daniel's son & sister-in-law)**  
Harry Norman Sullivan (Son of Daniel Sullivan)  
Elizabeth Budge (Lillie) Dargin (nee Ashworth)

**Daniel Sullivan (1850-1930) (AI Old Photo)**  
Son of Catherine Leary & Jeremiah Sullivan  
Grandson of John Leary & Elizabeth Smith



***Grandchildren of Elizabeth Smith & John Leary - Family of John O'Keefe & Catherine Leary***



**1. John Keefe**



**4. Johanna Corkery**  
(nee O'Keefe)



**5. Michael Henry O'Keefe**



**6. Patrick O'Keefe**



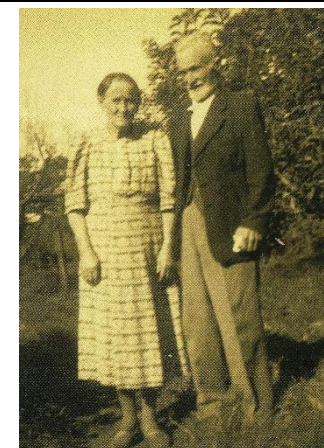
*Charlotte Matilda Gorham*



*Patrick Corkery*



*Harriet Roberts*



*Eliza Jane Rolles (nee Good)*

## ***Background:* CONVICT PIONEER – Elizabeth Smith**

### **Birth and Baptism of ELIZABETH SMITH - c1792 or c1803**

When convicted at the “Old Bailey” in London in 1822, Elizabeth Smith, it was stated she was 19 years of age. This would correspond with the two documents below: **baptised in Melbourn, Cambridgeshire in 1803.**

#### ***The Melbourn, Cambridgeshire Baptismal Certificates that were of ‘Initial Interest’***

*My initial research many years ago led to the 2 baptisms below that specifically related to the date ‘1803’ and the locality ‘Melbourn’ Cambridgeshire. As ‘Smith’ was such a common surname, obviously a lot more evidence was required to identify either of these Elizabeth Smith’s as our particular ancestor.*

##### England, Births & Baptisms 1538-1975 Transcription

|                        |                                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| First name(s)          | Elizabeth                               |
| Last name              | Smith                                   |
| Gender                 | Female                                  |
| Birth year             | -                                       |
| Birth place            | -                                       |
| Baptism year           | 1803                                    |
| Baptism date           | 08 Mar 1803                             |
| Place                  | Melbourn                                |
| County                 | Cambridgeshire                          |
| Country                | England                                 |
| Father's first name(s) | Edward                                  |
| Father's last name     | Smith                                   |
| Mother's first name(s) | Ann                                     |
| Mother's last name     | -                                       |
| Record set             | England Births & Baptisms 1538-1975     |
| Category               | Birth, Marriage, Death & Parish Records |
| Record collection      | Births & baptisms                       |
| Collections from       | Great Britain                           |

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***Baptised on 8 March 1803 at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire was:***

- ***Elizabeth Smith***
- ***the daughter of Edward Smith and Ann***

##### England, Births & Baptisms 1538-1975 Transcription

|                        |                                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| First name(s)          | Elizabeth                               |
| Last name              | Smith                                   |
| Gender                 | Female                                  |
| Birth year             | 1803                                    |
| Birth place            | -                                       |
| Baptism year           | 1803                                    |
| Baptism date           | 31 Jul 1803                             |
| Residence              | Melbourne, Cambridge, England           |
| Place                  | Melbourn                                |
| County                 | Cambridgeshire                          |
| Country                | England                                 |
| Father's first name(s) | John                                    |
| Father's last name     | Smith                                   |
| Mother's first name(s) | Mary                                    |
| Mother's last name     | -                                       |
| Record set             | England Births & Baptisms 1538-1975     |
| Category               | Birth, Marriage, Death & Parish Records |
| Record collection      | Births & baptisms                       |
| Collections from       | Great Britain                           |

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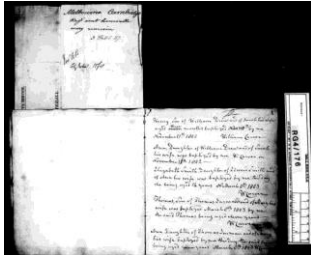
***Baptised on 8 March 1803 at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire was:***

- ***Elizabeth Smith***
- ***the daughter of John Smith and Mary***



### A Possible Lead

- ❖ **On 21 August 2022, the following document was discovered:**
- ❖ In Ancestry, there was a series of papers, concerning the registers of the Independent Meeting House at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire. The church's own history confirms that William Carver was minister from 1791–1825 and John Medway from 1825–1841.



- ❖ **In the corner of Image 7 the name Elizabeth Smith appears**



Henry Son of William Dreuand of Sarah his wife  
aged ~~seven~~ <sup>three</sup> months baptized ~~Nov 11th~~ <sup>Nov 11th</sup> by me  
November 11<sup>th</sup> 1800 William Carver

Ann, Daughter of William Dreuand of Sarah  
his wife was baptized by me W. Carver on  
November 12<sup>th</sup> 1802 —

Elizabeth Smith Daughter of Edward Smith and  
of Ann his wife was baptized by me this day  
she being aged 11 years & March 8<sup>th</sup> 1803  
W Carver

Thomas, Son of Thomas Jarman and of Mary his  
wife was baptized March 8<sup>th</sup> 1803 by me  
the said Thomas being aged eleven years. —  
W Carver

Ann Daughter of Thomas Jarman and of Mary  
his wife baptized by me this day. the said Ann  
being aged nine years March 8<sup>th</sup> 1803 W Carver

#### Translation:

Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Edward Smith and of Ann his wife was  
baptised by me this day *she being aged 11 years*

– March 8<sup>th</sup> 1803

Signature: William Cowen

This piece of information related to the same baptism as shown on the  
previous page:

Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Edward Smith and Ann.

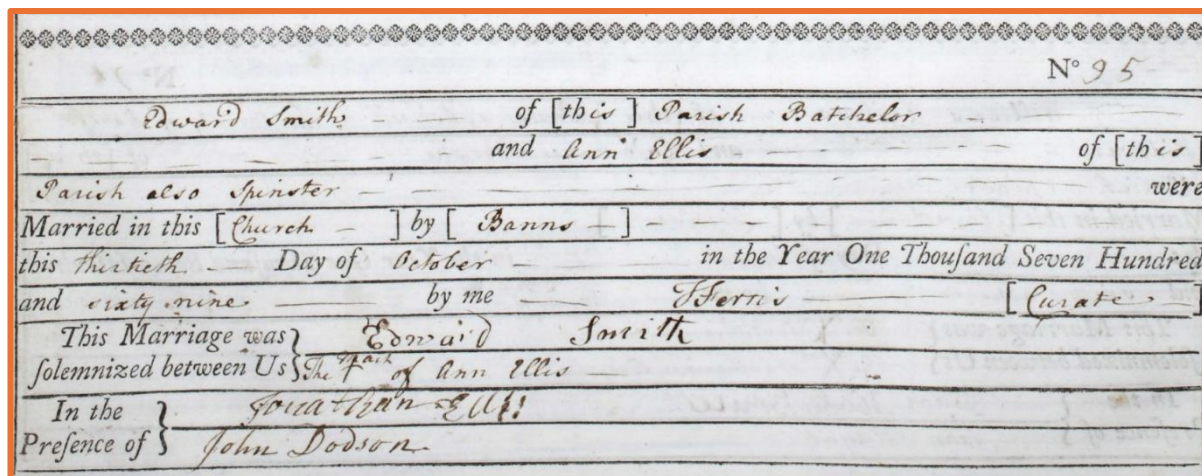
If Elizabeth Smith was 11 years of age in 1803, her birth year of  
approximately **1792** becomes therefore more appropriate.

If the Elizabeth Smith above was born c1792, a marriage of Edward Smith and Ann is likely to have taken place before or just after those dates.

## Marriage of EDWARD SMITH and ANN ELLIS

The marriage certificate below reads as follows:

- **Edward Smith**, bachelor married **Ann Ellis**, spinster on 30 October **1769** at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire.



|                                             |                              |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Edward Smith</b>                         |                              |
| in the England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973 |                              |
| <a href="#">Detail</a>                      | <a href="#">Source</a>       |
| Name:                                       | Edward Smith                 |
| Gender:                                     | Male                         |
| Marriage Date:                              | 1769                         |
| Marriage Place:                             | Melbourn, Cambridge, England |
| Spouse:                                     | <a href="#">Ann Ellis</a>    |
| FHL Film Number:                            | 990296 ✓                     |
| Reference ID:                               | 2:RPZJ59                     |

- ❖ For a child born **c1803** - this is 34 years after the marriage of parents, suggesting that her parents may have been in their **50's**
- ❖ For a child born **c1792** - this is 23 years after the marriage of parents, suggesting that her parents may have been in their **40's**

## Baptism of EDWARD SMITH and ANN ELLIS

### Edward Smith

England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

#### Detail

|                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Name            | Edward Smith                  |
| Gender          | Male                          |
| Baptism Date    | 3 Dec. 1747                   |
| Baptism Place   | Melbourne, Cambridge, England |
| Father          | William Smith                 |
| Mother          | Mary                          |
| FHL Film Number | 990296                        |
| Reference ID    | item 3                        |

### Edward Smith

Baptised 3 December **1747**

Melbourn, Cambridgeshire

*St Botolph, Cambridge*

### Ann Ellis

England & Wales, Non-Conformist and Non-Parochial Registers, 1567-1936

#### Detail

|               |                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Name          | Ann Ellis                          |
| Gender        | Female                             |
| Event Type    | Baptism                            |
| Baptism Date  | 8 May 1749                         |
| Baptism Place | Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England |
| Denomination  | Independent                        |
| Father        | David Ellis                        |
| Mother        | Anna Ellis                         |

### Ann Ellis

Baptised 8 May **1749**

Cambridge, Cambridgeshire

*Living at Orwell, Cambridgeshire  
(approximately 8km from Melbourn,  
Cambridgeshire)*

## Edward Smith

England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

#### Detail

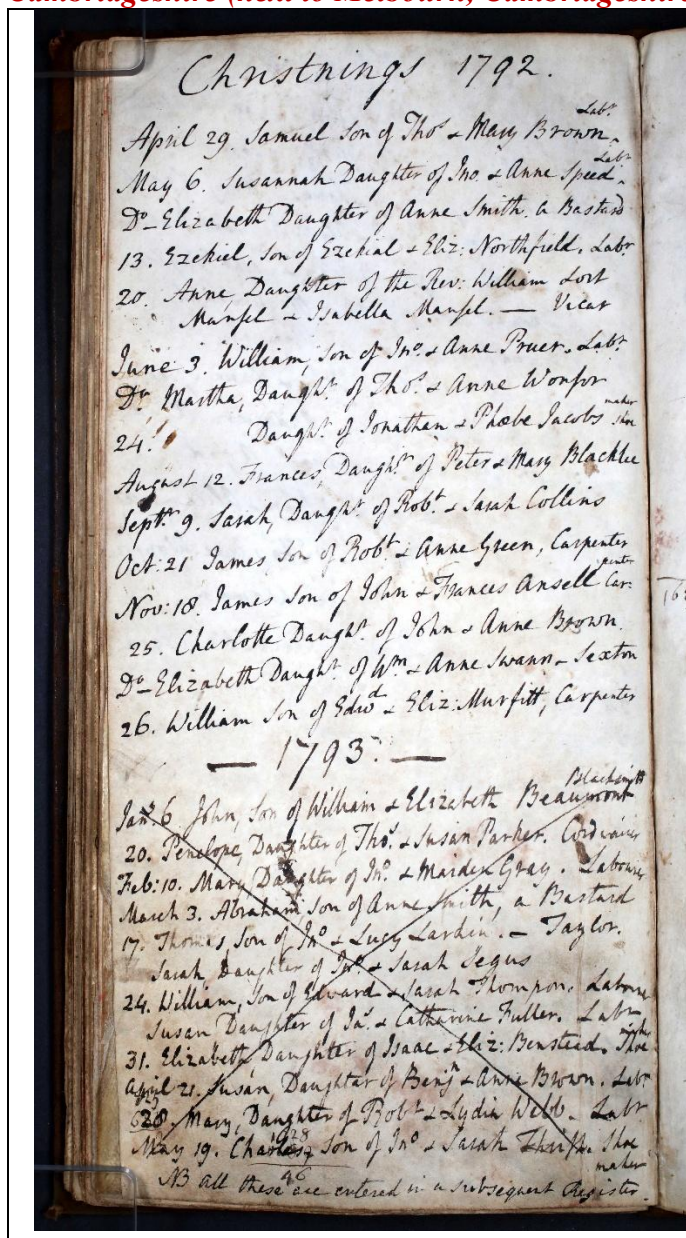
|                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Name            | Edward Smith                  |
| Gender          | Male                          |
| Baptism Date    | 3 Dec. 1747                   |
| Baptism Place   | Melbourne, Cambridge, England |
| Father          | William Smith                 |
| Mother          | Mary                          |
| FHL Film Number | 990296                        |
| Reference ID    | item 3                        |

may 8  
1749 Ann a Daughter of David & Ann  
Ellis of Orwell was baptiz  
aged abt 7 weeks.



## Baptism of ELIZABETH SMITH (c1792) – *the plot thickens!* – *Elizabeth is a 'bastard'*

It was Tuesday 14 July 2026 when I came upon the following Baptism record – *Christenings in 1792 and 1793 in the Parish of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire (next to Melbourn, Cambridgeshire) show Ann/e Smith giving birth to 2 illegitimate 'bastard' children!!!!*



### Christenings 1792

April 29. Samuel Son of Tho. & Mary Brown. *Labr.*

May 6. Susannah Daughter of Jno. & Anne Speed. *Labr.*

May 6. Elizabeth Daughter of Anne Smith, a Bastard.

13. Ezekiel Son of Ezekiel & Eliz. Northfield. *Labr.*

20. Anne Daughter of the Rev. William Lost Manfel & Isabella Manfel. — *Vicar*

June 3. William Son of Jno. & Anne Puer. *Labr.*

Do. Martha Daughter of Tho. & Anne Worston.

24. Daughter of Jonathan & Phoebe Jacobs. *mason's son*

August 12. Frances Daughter of Peter & Mary Blacklee.

Sept. 9. Sarah Daughter of Robt. & Sarah Collins.

Oct. 21. James Son of Robt. & Anne Green. *Carpenter*

Nov. 18. James Son of John & Frances Ansell. *Car.*

25. Charlotte Daughter of John & Anne Brown.

Do. Elizabeth Daughter of Wm. & Anne Swann. *Sexton*

26. William Son of Edw. & Eliz. Murfitt. *Carpenter*

### 1793

Jan. 6. John Son of William & Elizabeth Beaumont. *Victualler*

20. Penelope Daughter of Tho. & Susan Parker. *Cordwainer*

Feb. 10. Mary Daughter of Jno. & Meridex Gray. *Labourer*

March 3. Abraham Son of Anne Smith, a Bastard.

17. Thomas Son of Jno. & Lucy Lardin. — *Taylor*

Sarah Daughter of Jno. & Sarah Segus.

24. William Son of Edward & Sarah Thompson. *Labourer*

Susan Daughter of Jas. & Catherine Fuller. *Labourer*

31. Elizabeth Daughter of Isaac & Eliz. Benstead. *Thatcher*

April 21. Susan Daughter of Benj. & Anne Brown. *Labourer*

30. Mary Daughter of Robt. & Lydia Webb. *Labourer*

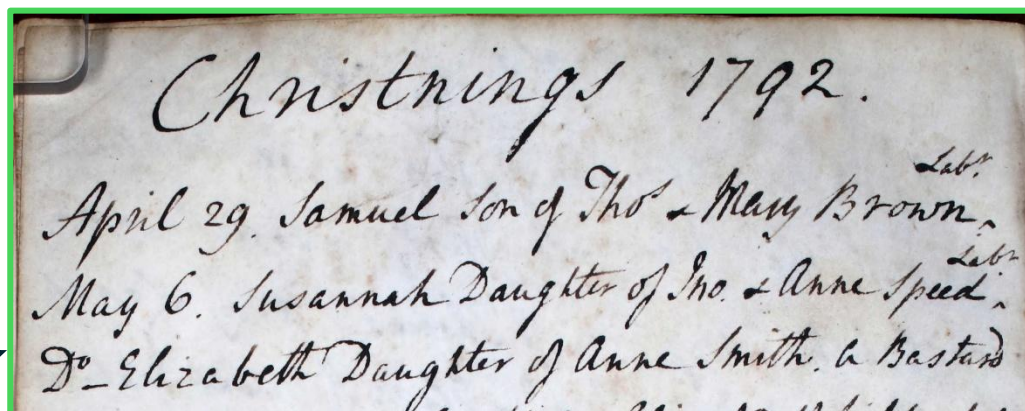
May 19. Charles Son of Jno. & Sarah Thurston. *Shoemaker*

## Bastard: “a person born to parents who are not married to each other:”

*Eg ‘He was born in 1798, the bastard son of a country squire and his mistress.’*

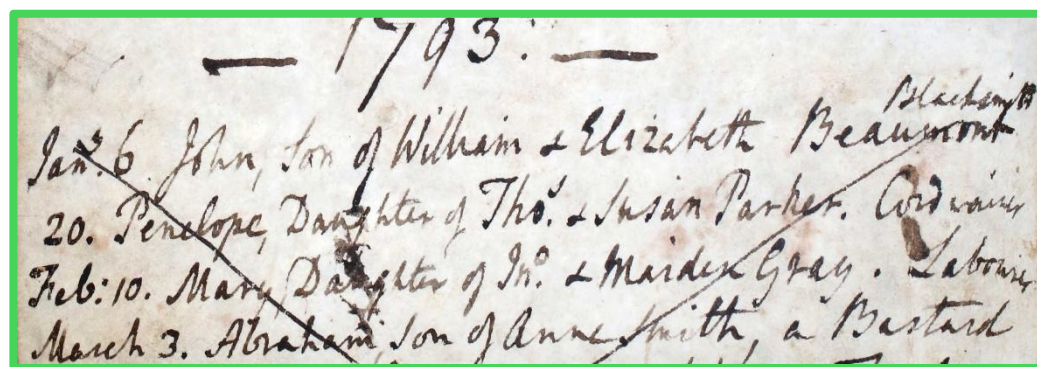
In this case, it appears that Ann Smith (nee Ellis) who had married Edward Smith over 20 years earlier had given birth in successive years to a daughter Elizabeth Smith and then a son Abraham Smith, but Edward Smith was not the father of the two children – therefore the term ‘**bastards**’.

At that stage Ann/e Smith (nee Ellis) would have been aged in her **early to mid 40’s**.



### Christenings 1792

**May 6 Elizabeth, Daughter of Ann/e Smith –  
a bastard**



### Christenings 1793

**March 3 Abraham, Son of Ann/e Smith –  
a bastard**



## Returning to the Death Certificate of Elizabeth Flynn (nee Smith)

1880. **DEATHS in the District of *Barraba (Glenfell)*** in the Colony of New South Wales. Registered by *H. J. Brodie*  
*Assistant District Registrar*

| No.  | DESCRIPTIONS.                               |                                                 |                    | (1) Cause of Death.<br>(2) Duration of last illness.<br>(3) Medical Attendant.<br>(4) When he last saw deceased. | (1) Christian Name and Surname of Father.<br>(2) If known, with Rank or Profession.<br>(3) Christian and Maiden Surname of Mother. | Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant. | IF BURIAL REGISTERED.                                                       |                                                                       |                                                              | When Born, and how long in the Australian Colonies, stating which. | IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.                                       |                                                |
|------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|      | When and where Died.                        | Christian Name and Surname, Rank or Profession. | Sex and Age.       |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                    |                                                     | (1) Signature of District Registrar.<br>(2) Date of<br>(3) When Registered. | When and where Buried.<br>Undertaker by whom certified.               | Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witness of Burial. |                                                                    | (1) Where, and at what<br>(2) Age, and to<br>(3) Whom.         | Issue in order of Birth; their Names and Ages. |
| 5923 | 19 <sup>th</sup> May 1880<br><br>Seven Mile | Elizabeth Flynn                                 | Female<br>44 years | (1) Old age<br>(2) 7 months<br>(3) None<br>(4) —                                                                 | (1) Alexander Harden<br>(2) Carpenter<br>(3) Not known                                                                             | H. Bellamy<br>Daughter<br>Seven Mile                | (1) H. J. Brodie<br>(2) 19 <sup>th</sup> May 1880<br>(3) Glenfell           | 20 <sup>th</sup> May 1880<br>H. J. Brodie<br>Glenfell<br>H. J. Brodie | John<br>Humble<br>Glenfell<br>Humble                         | England<br>56 years<br>A.S.W.                                      | (1) John George<br>A.S.W.<br>(2) 32 years<br>(3) Matthew Flynn | 2 Males living<br>1 Male dead                  |

The death certificate of Elizabeth Flynn (nee Smith) lists as follows:

- **Father** - **Alexander Harden**, a **carpenter** (surname a little unclear)
- **Mother** – not known

The accuracy of many early death certificates come into question because of:

- lack of documentation
- information passed on was generally verbal and over time was often embellished or lacked accuracy
- many convicts often supplied inaccurate information in order to hide their convict past

A huge **positive** was the fact that the **informant** was Elizabeth Flynn's daughter Harriet Bellamy (nee Flynn).

Elizabeth Flynn was also living with her daughter and son-in-law Edward Bellamy at the Seven Mile Diggings at Grenfell, probably for an extended period.



## The Background Story of Elizabeth Flynn (nee Smith) is certainly a “Work in Progress” – a ‘Jigsaw Puzzle’



*In this story I have provided my **personal research journey** and my **personal interpretation** of the life story of Elizabeth Flynn (nee Smith).*

*The challenge for family members and fellow Family History Researchers is to provide their **own interpretations** and hopefully add to the life story of our ancestor Elizabeth Smith.*

*Elizabeth obviously has had such a challenging life story, paving the way for her hugely appreciative descendants and their families!*

*If you can take the time to read this story, any feedback (**both negative and positive**) would be greatly appreciated.*

*If you have contrary interpretations of Elizabeth’s life story, please let me know – it is important that facts are carried forward for Elizabeth Flynn (nee Smith) and her many descendants.*