

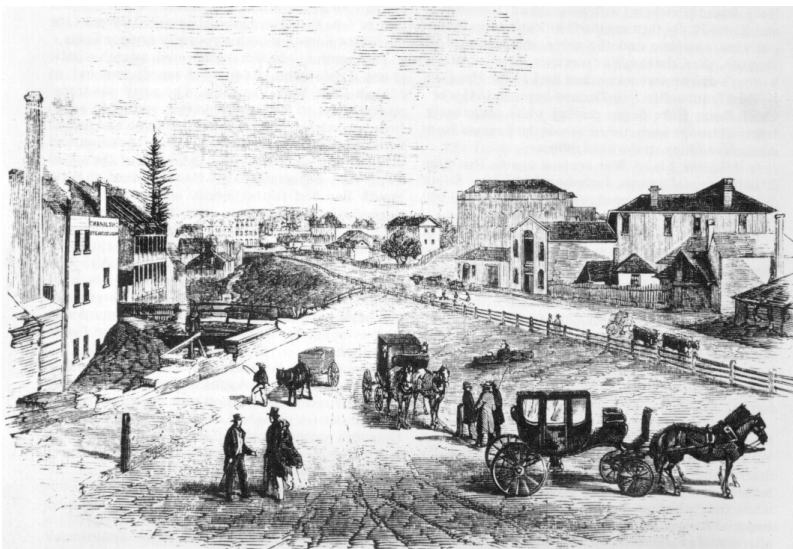


## Chapter 25 – Midwife & Shopkeeper (1848 – 1922)

At age 33 years, with the death of her husband, Thomas, in June 1848, Ann Brown nee Shepherd became a widow. She had arrived in the Colony of NSW as a convict, had married into a stable and secure environment. The future for Ann and her family was hopeful and promising of modest prosperity. Much of that came undone with the death of Thomas. Ann now had to deal with having to raise six young children on her own: David, 12; Mary Elizabeth, 11; Sarah Jane, 8; Thomas Edward, 5; John James, 2; and Ann Emma, 3 months.

### A Midwife in Sydney

Ann and her three daughters and one of her sons moved to Sydney, probably Pyrmont, about the early to mid-1850s. This appears to be an arrangement that her father-in-law, David Brown junior (or II).



View of Pitt Street towards harbour in 1854 <sup>793</sup>

Ann's sons, it seems, were to remain with David, for in his will of 15 December 1856, David's third wife, 'Eliza', was to be made liable for 'maintaining educating and bringing up' his grandsons 'during their infancy'. At this time Ann's son, David (IV), was in his 21<sup>st</sup> year; Thomas Edward, was approaching his 14<sup>th</sup> birthday; and John James was eleven years old. To what extent Ann and her boys were acquainted of their entitlements under David's will and their entitlements respected by the Brown family at Jerry's Plains is a matter of conjecture.

George Huntley of Balmain (who was entrusted by David to a considerable portion of his estate) may well have been David's agent in Sydney. David is likely to have called on the services of someone like Huntley to assist Ann and her daughters to become established in Sydney.

Ann gained income as a midwife, and it seems, from a shop at 106 John Street, Pyrmont, while living in Sydney.<sup>794</sup> The income from both appears to have given her a considerable degree of security and independence. It enabled her to travel about and visit her family in different parts of the colony. Ann's ownership of the shop causes speculation as to whether it was paid for by Ann's midwifery and/or contributions by her father-in-law. It appears likely that Ann had been called upon to act as midwife in Jerry's Plains. Her skills may well have come with her from England - It may have been part of her upbringing?

### Three Weddings and a Funeral or Two

With her father-in-law's death in January 1857, Ann no doubt would have soon become acquainted with the provisions of David's will as it affected her sons. Her son, David, typical of the Browns would have already been long working on the Brown properties, and generally able to look after himself – And so not a worry. However, she would have had grounds for concern with arrangements put in place by David II's marriage of convenience with Eliza Lewis as far as it concerned the care of Thomas and John. If not the fact of the arrangement, then she would have taken umbrage with the events that followed. It is highly probable

<sup>793</sup> The Sydney Illustrated News - Established 1853. April 1855.

<sup>794</sup> Her occupation at time of death is given as midwife.



that John went to live with Ann after David's death, and it also seems likely that Thomas did so for a brief while. One can imagine, Ann storming up to Jerry's Plains to see things for herself, and taking the boys back to Sydney with her.

## First Marriage

Ann's eldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, aged 18 years? married Luke (*Mark?*) Funnell in Sydney on 17<sup>th</sup> January 1857<sup>795</sup> Luke was the son of James and Sarah Funnell born 27 August 1837 at Cobbitty, Narellan.

On 3 March 1858, a son, Luke Thomas, was born to Mary Elizabeth and Luke<sup>796</sup> at Walton's Lane, Haymarket, Sydney. The mother's age is listed as 17 years, however more than 1 year previous at her marriage Mary's age is listed as 18 years.

In 1861, Luke senior abandoned his wife and absconded south with the child then aged about 3 years. The cause of the separation is unknown.

It seems that it was thought at the time that Luke might have just gone into hiding with the boy in Sydney, and attempted to make contact with him by placing an advertisement in the newspapers. A notice appeared under 'Persons advertised for' in the Sydney Morning Herald, of Saturday 1 Feb 1862:

<b>Mr Luke Funnell</b>
There is a letter lying for you at the General Post Office, Sydney

However, it is evident that by then that Luke and son had taken residence in Victoria, beyond the reach of the Sydney papers, and where the Brown family had no connections.

For on 17 February 1862, Luke at age 24, alias Louis Fennell, is recorded as marrying 'Louisa Dive', age 20 years, at Wangaratta.<sup>797</sup> Louisa, born 1841 at Yass (& *bur 20 April 1922*<sup>798</sup>), was the daughter of William and Jane Dive.<sup>799</sup> Louis described himself as being a blacksmith of Cobbitty. Wangaratta was a growing centre of a prosperous rural and gold-mining activity. It offered plenty of work for blacksmiths, and anonymity. Louis and Louisa had eleven children – Five died young.

Folklore of the descendants of the bigamous marriage says that Luke arrived in Wangaratta on a bullock dray in 1861 and that he brought the boy with him. It is said that they had commenced their journey south from a place near Maitland. The child was known as Thomas and it is likely that Luke passed him off as his nephew. Anne Rooks, the source of much of the 'Fennell' information, recalls her grandfather saying that the family name had been changed from 'Funnell'. This legend is consistent with the fact that Luke's older brother, James, and his family lived in the Maitland area at this time.<sup>800</sup>

Ann's grandson seems to have had a miserable deal. Aside from having been stolen from his mother at a tender age, he is unlikely to have ever seen her again. In 1867, Thomas then aged 9 years was committed as a neglected child to the Sunbury Industrial School for five years. Louis Fennell declared that he was the boy's uncle, and that he could not stop the child from stealing. Louis Fennell stated before the court that he was the child's uncle, that the child's father, Luke Fennell, wheelwright, was dead, and mother dead.<sup>801</sup>

<sup>795</sup> NSW BDM Reg No 48 of 1857.

<sup>796</sup> NSW BDM Reg No 492 of 1858

<sup>797</sup> At the moment based on a) lack of evidence of death; b) Louis Fennell family folklore, Anne Rooks re son Jim of second marriage having found evidence of earlier marriage on father's death; and c). Lapse of time between Mary Brown's first and second marriages.

<sup>798</sup> Thanks to email 29 April 2020 from Jenny Coates of Wangaratta Vic re Louisa's death in 1922 and that Louis was buried 20 February 1906 per <https://trove.nla.gov.au/version/40797124>.

<sup>799</sup> NSW BDM Reg No V18411617 25A

<sup>800</sup> Luke Funnell's brother, James, was born in 1830 at Cobbitty (V1830432 14). He married a Jane Risk at Maitland in 1854 (V1854 763 41 B), and they had a daughter, Elizabeth b1857; and sons, James b1862, and Robert b1864.

<sup>801</sup> The History of Luke Funnell and his son Luke Thomas Funnell.



Thomas was then sent to the Nelson, which was an old convict ship, turned hulk, moored in Port Phillip Bay. His 'uncle' was to pay 6 shillings and 6 pence per week for his support.

The authorities used the hulk to train "neglected" youngsters. Parents who caused their children to be sent there were led to believe that their children would receive free schooling and a trade. They didn't know that when they claimed "poverty" and their children declared to be 'neglected', their children would end up in worse circumstances. Sunbury Industrial School appear to have been a particularly miserable environment, unhygienic, vermin infested, poorly staffed. At the end of 1865 an inspection by Chief Medical Officer revealed that '82 boys were washed in one small tub with only three changes of water'. He examined '233 children of whom all but 20 were plagued by scabies while 100 had eczema and 38 had Ophthalmia, which caused nine boys to lose the sight of one eye'.<sup>802</sup> At its best Sunbury was most probably never a suitable place to send any child for care.

In 1872, Thomas then aged 14 years, was recommitted to a Mr R. Singleton, Civil Servant, Malvern, for two years; probably to learn a trade.<sup>803</sup> Despite a concerted effort, no further trace of Thomas was found until 2014. The only remote lead was that offered by a grandson of Louis Fennell, Fred Sharp (now deceased) who 'maintained the boy was known as Thomas Darrell'.<sup>804</sup> A recent DNA testing verified that Thomas Funnell (*AKA Thomas Fennell*) was in fact Thomas Charles Darrelle (d. 2 Jan 1904, husband of Charlotte Holding).<sup>805</sup> There is any number of examples of someone having undergone miserable experience early in their life choosing to change their name. Thomas's change of last name to 'Darrelle' is consistent with that. There is not unreasonable speculation that his choice of name may well have been inspired in some way the famous actor & playwright 'George Darrell', then in the Australian colonies during the 1870's, 1880's and 1890's.

### Bad News from Millie

1861 was not a good year for Ann. For on 25 February, Ann's eldest son, David, died at the Brown's 'Millie' property. The cause of death was by an infection resulting from a stick, penetrating his leg.<sup>806</sup> It was probably a Mulga branch or twig, which is notoriously toxic and can easily cause a wound to become septic.<sup>807</sup>

According to the death certificate, David was buried the next day at Millie - However, some 350 kilometres away, at Jerry's Plains cemetery, a memorial headstone was placed adjacent to his grandfather's grave, with:

**"TO THE SACRED MEMORY OF DAVID BROWN WHO DEPARTED THIS  
LIFE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1861".**

Five days before he died, on 20 February 1861, David made his will.<sup>808</sup> He bequeathed his estate to his brother 'John Brown' and sister 'Anne Brown now living Sydney' 'to be expended in educating' them and the 'residue of any to be divided equally between them when they become of age'. At the time John James was 15 years old and Ann 13 years - Sarah was 21 years and may well have been helping her mother keep shop, at 108 John St, Pyrmont, NSW. Mary was 24 years old, married and with a baby son to care for. Thomas Edward was by then 18 years old and working, most probably as a butcher somewhere, Jerry's Plains, Merton?<sup>809</sup>

<sup>802</sup> The History of Luke Funnell and his son Luke Thomas Funnell.

<sup>803</sup> The Argus Melbourne, Thursday 9 February 1872 page 5, col. 4, Ballarat Courier, 'Mr R Singleton, of Malvern, has forwarded to this office some very fine Lord Nelson Apples. The largest measures 13 ½ in. in circumference, weighs 1lb. and a quarter of an ounce.'

<sup>804</sup> Per Anne Rooks, Tumbarrumba. However, Liz McPherson explains per email 15/06/2010 6:47 PM that her great-great grandfather was 'Thomas Charles Darrelle' whose origins she not been able to trace. He married Charlotta Holding on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1893 in Victoria. Thomas' death certificate of 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 1904 contains the same information about his parents and birthplace - probably copied from his marriage certificate. It states that he is 38 years and 9 months and had lived in Victoria 31 years.

<sup>805</sup> Liz McPherson email 07/11/2014 12:37PM '.... Luke Thomas Funnell is no longer a mystery man. Further to our correspondence in 2010 I am pleased to tell you that DNA testing has in fact shown that my father who is a great grandson of Thomas Charles Darrelle is in fact related to Ronald Fennell, a great grandson of Louis Fennell aka Luke Funnell. The test revealed a likely relationship of 3rd to 5th cousins.'

<sup>806</sup> Per telcon Marie Tattam October 2000.

<sup>807</sup> Mulga and related species are still a risk on outback properties, particularly at mustering time, and leggings are usually worn as protection.

<sup>808</sup> Executors to his will were Robert Hobden and William Kerrigan.

<sup>809</sup> John's occupation in 1870 was given as butcher in a land sale to his uncle John Brown. Book 122No 468 refers.



## A Welcome Change of Fortune

With the death of her eldest son, her son-in-law and grandson missing, an abandoned daughter on her hands, the sixties initially must have posed a strain for Ann, and the family.

However, it seems that by 1862 Mary Elizabeth was living with James Midgley of Dark Water, Macleay River, Northern NSW, as they produced their first child that year. James was the, son of James Midgley and Ann Colin. He was born on 2 January 1834 at Corfu, Ionian Islands<sup>810</sup> and arrived in Sydney in 1852 on the 'John Grey' with his parents and siblings. He died 14 November 1912.<sup>811</sup>

All up, Mary and James brought the following children into the world, including twins in 1864:

Francis J	28.08.1862 - 3.06.1942	Maude	1868- 28.09.1951	Madeline	1873 - 15.03.1955
Richard	29.02.1864 -05.06.1932	Jane	1870-post 1943	Violet	1874 - 05.08.1957
Edward	29.02.1864 -24.12.1940	Stephen	29.05.1871- 25.10.1954	Harry P	1876 - 16.07.1953.
Ann(ie)	27.03.1866-07.09.1943	Lucy	23.11.1872-	Eve	10 May.1880 -
				Phillip S	1881- 1911?

For much of her life with James Mary preferred known as Elizabeth. On most occasions of the registration of the birth of her children, she was recorded as Elizabeth.

The marriage of Ann's son, Thomas Edward on 29 September 1864 must have been an especially welcome event. Thomas, aged 22, married Ellenor Alidia Ball (known as Ellen or Helen), daughter of James and Charlotte Ball at St James C of E, Jerry's Plains.<sup>812</sup>

**Thomas Edward and Ellen settled down at Jerry's Plains. Their children were:**

Thomas Ed	1865 - 1878	Eva Charlot	1871 -	Ellen	1879 -1957
David	1866 -	Miriam	1872 -	Malcolm	1881 - 1939
Albert	1868 -	Charles Ed	1874 – 1935	Bertram Ed	1883 -
James Ernest	1869 - 1878	Donald	1876 -	Annie May	1885 -
		Lenworth	1877 -		

813

Thomas' sale of his inheritance to his Uncle John of Ellerslie on 5 December 1870, for £45 would have been a much need boost to the expanding family. At some juncture they acquired land for farming that became known as 'The Retreat'. Certainly, their son, Malcolm was born there, and came to own it.

**The Maitland Mercury – Thursday, 5 January 1871:**

### SINGLETON.

Police Court, Tuesday, 3rd Jan, 1871. (Before John Johnston, Alexander Bowman, and John Browne, Esqs.)  
Slaughtering Licenses - Licenses were granted to Thomas Brown, of Jerry's Plains, and George Watts, of Fordwich.

Thomas and Ellen's son, Malcolm, born 24 January 1881 was a councillor with the Patricks Plains Shire from 1926 until 1931, President in 1931.<sup>814</sup> He became notable as the Country Party member for Upper Hunter. He was elected to the NSW Legislative Assembly on 13 June 1931 and served until his death at

<sup>810</sup> Shipping records for "John Gray".

<sup>811</sup> Brisbane Reg. No. 1912/B016711 buried Toowong Cemetery. 15.11.1912.

<sup>812</sup> BDM Index, Patrick Plains Registration No 2885.

<sup>813</sup> James and Thomas Brown were killed in an accident in 1878. They were both knocked from the horse they were riding at great speed, when it passed under a low tree branch. The boys, aged 12 and 9, are buried at old Wambo cemetery at Jerry's Plains.

<sup>814</sup> In this period Malcolm and his wife suffered a double tragedy. On Thursday 29 November 1928 – The Singleton Argus reported that Miss Beatrice May Brown, 17 years of age, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Brown, of Jerry's Plains, died in the Dangar Cottage Hospital on Tuesday morning. She had been an inmate of the institution for three months. Deceased was born at Jerry's Plains, and was a bright and intelligent girl, being a great favourite with all who knew her. Mr and Mrs Brown have been sorely stricken, as their only son, Allan Eric, was killed in a collision between a motor car and cycle in George-street, Singleton, on New Year's Day, 1927. He was also 17 years of age.



Darlinghurst, Sydney, on 29 August 1939. His obituary in the Singleton Argus<sup>815</sup> states, among other things:

*'He took his stewardship seriously, and was determined, while capable of mental and physical effort, to pursue towards success the interests of those he represented.'* *'He was on the land for some years before going into business on his own account at Jerry's Plains where he purchased a general store some 22 years ago, and which he only recently disposed of.'* *'He was a former president of the Jerry's Plains Literary Institute and church warden.'*

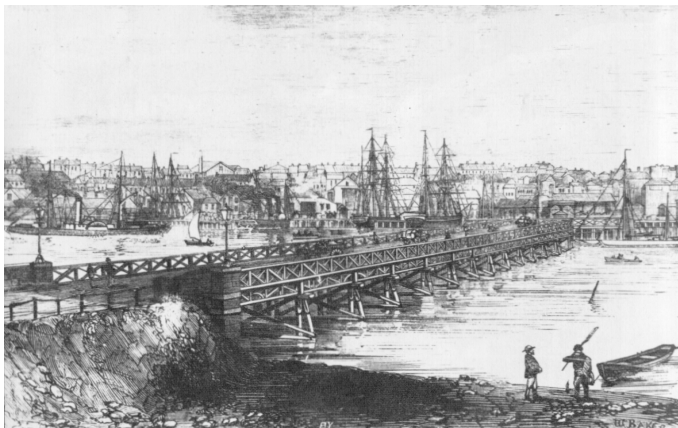


The NSW Parliamentary Archives biography describes him as: Storekeeper, Educated at Jerry's Plains public school; worked as a farm hand and station hand outback; mail contractor in Western districts, and that he owned a general store and farm.

The marriage of Ann's daughter, Sarah Jane the following year may well have further raised her spirits. Sarah aged 25 years, married Charles Parkhill, a stonemason of Glebe on 25 November 1865. *Sarah and Charles are said to have produced three sets of twins*<sup>816</sup> however, the following children are listed in the NSW births register as having been born to them:

Charles	1866	Edith K	1872	George E	1877
William D	1868	Unnamed	1873	Frank B	1880
Adeline Sarah	1870	Florence	1874		

Work was plentiful for stonemasons at that time in Sydney. Pyrmont was noted for having 'a large number of stone quarries in the neighbourhood due to the geological formation of the district being sandstone'.<sup>817</sup> This meant that even the homes of working men were built of sandstone, and continued to be up to the early 1870s.



*View of Pyrmont in April 1871 and the wooden bridge that connected it and the docks and factories of Balmain the Sydney peninsular. Built in 1859, the wooden structure had a 'swing panel' operated by hand gears.*

*Ann (Shepherd)'s daughters Mary Elizabeth and Ann Emma kept shop there during the 1860s.*

*Anne Emma and her family left for Mudgee about 1870.*<sup>818</sup>

Ann's daughter, Ann Emma, aged 20, married Alfred Haddock in Sydney on 25 June 1868. At the time, Ann Brown nee Shepherd gave her consent to the marriage.<sup>819</sup> In the process, Ann gives her address as 'Mirton' which is in the vicinity her son, Thomas Edward - Possibly to provide midwifery skills? Thomas and Ellen were blessed with the birth of a son, Albert, that year.<sup>820</sup>

Merton was near, and to the west of Jerry's Plains, not far from other members of the Brown family in the region. Merton was also central to property owned by the boys' uncle, 'John Brown' i.e. Ellerslie at Jerry's

<sup>815</sup> Wednesday, 30 August 1931

<sup>816</sup> BDM Index, Sydney Registration No 993.

<sup>817</sup> The Illustrated Sydney News, April 1871.

<sup>818</sup> Illustrated Sydney News.

<sup>819</sup> Typed statement appended to marriage certificate, which says Ann Brown of Merton gave her consent (which may have been in the form of a letter).

<sup>820</sup> BDM Index, Patricks Plains Registration 1868 No 14725



Plains, and Wybong Creek 19 kms to the north.<sup>821</sup> Ann's sister-in-law, Kate Hobden, lived not far away. Even George was still in the vicinity, being the licensee for the Horse & Jockey at Jerry's Plains.

Not long after arrival in the district in 1868, it is highly probable that Ann begun to hear the local gossip. Anything impinging on her boys would have been of special interest! Talk of George's transactions with Eliza would have soon led to the topic of 1865 land sale pertaining to their inheritance. The fact that the transaction was described as a purchase rather than a lease would have fuelled the discussion. It would have been a natural thing for her to take up the matter with George or Eliza Darcy.

From the little that is known about Ann, she creates an impression of a petite, tough, and independent women – Someone very strident about doing the best for her children - Perhaps not backward in taking issue on a perceived wrong?

George may well have viewed her with some contempt because of having been a convict. He probably truly believed that his nephews were not deserving of their inheritance. However, Ann was George's sister-in-law, his eldest brother's wife, and was much senior to him. Ann would have had occasion to be in charge of his care when his mother passed away – An authority figure! In the circumstances, George may not have been enthused about renewing his acquaintance with her!

Eliza would have been the better prospect for getting information, especially, if she had been unhappy with George. Eliza understood exactly what George's intentions were in the deed and was likely to be well aware of the discrepancies in it. But, it may be that Ann had grounds for taking issue with Eliza?



Photo of Pyrmont Bridge, taken about 1870 with what seems to be a view of Sydney in the background. Pyrmont Bridge linked the Sydney Peninsula at Market Street, some four hundred metres (two blocks) south of Erskine Street, with the docks and factories of Pyrmont and Balmain. *Colonial Life in NSW by Allan Sharpe*<sup>822</sup>

Any controversy flowing from inquiries that Ann may have made about the 1865 land sale couldn't help but fuel the interest and rumours in the community.<sup>823</sup> Significantly, George did not take up his licence for the Horse and Jockey in 1869, and left Jerry's Plains for Newcastle. Nothing is known about Eliza from 1865 onwards.

The Sands Directory for 1868 lists a Thomas Lyall as resident at that address.

Aside from anything else, Alfred was noted to be an accomplished organist. He had been born in England to James Wheeler Haddock and Mary Anne Searle Heyden and had come to the Colony as a young boy with his mother mid 1850's,<sup>824</sup> his father having passed away in 1853.

Up until her marriage to Alfred Haddock on 25 June 1868, Ann Emma had been working as a shopkeeper at 108 John Street, Pyrmont. She was in her 21<sup>st</sup> year, when she married Alfred Edward Haddock (age 22<sup>825</sup>) at 41 Burton St, Sydney. They were married by Dr William Bailey according to the rights of the Free

<sup>821</sup> Merryll Hope letter of November/December 2000

<sup>822</sup> *Colonial Life in NSW by Allan Sharpe*

<sup>823</sup> The five paragraphs dealing what Ann might have done and its impact on George is a reasonable speculation on events. Something not far removed from this occurred!

<sup>824</sup> Specifics of when and how are unknown.

<sup>825</sup> Alfred was born 12 Nov 1845 in Wandsworth, County of Surry, England. 1851 UK Census gives his age as 5. The census also showed Alfred's brother, John aged 18; and sister, Eliza aged 15 at the same address. He arrived in the colony c1855 death certificate states 43 years in colony..



Church of England.<sup>826</sup> Selina Haddock (19 years) - Alfred's sister,<sup>827</sup> and Frederick Reid were witnesses.<sup>828</sup> Alfred Edward may well have been her accountant. He certainly lived nearby - Across the road, at 105 John Street, Pyrmont. It is likely that Alfred boarded there.

On returning to Sydney, it seems that Ann wanted to let people know about her Ann Emma's marriage, and did so via The Sydney Morning Herald of Wednesday, 15 July 1868 which carried the following details:

MARRIAGES
<b>HADDOCK-BROWN</b> -June 25th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, LL.D., Alfred Edward Haddock, youngest son of the late James Haddock, Esq., of Wandsworth, Surry, England, and nephew of J. K. Heydon, Esq., of Hermington, Ryde; also of Mr. E. Heydon, of this city, to Ann Emma, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Brown, Esq., of Jerry's Plains, Hunter River, and niece of John Brown, Esq., of Singleton; also of James Brown, Esq., of Newcastle, N S.W.

It is apparent from this, that while up north Ann had renewed acquaintances with brother's in-law, John and James and was exploiting the fact of her Brown, Haddock, and Heydon connections to the maximum.

*Ann's youngest daughter, Ann Emma Haddock gave birth to her first child, Eva Jane, on 6 April 1869 in Sydney.*

Mary Elizabeth (Funnell), Ann's eldest daughter, and her partner, James Midgley, came down from the Macleay River and married in Sydney on 28 May 1869. Mary was then aged 32 years.



Mary Elizabeth Midgley nee Funnell nee Brown c1895

Mary's status of widow indicates that her first husband, Luke Funnell, was declared dead after a statutory absence of seven years. By then Luke or Louis as he was known, had certainly been married to Louisa Dive in Victoria for that period of time.

They were married according to the rights of the Free Church of England at 47 Boston Street, Sydney. Ann Emma, attended, and was witness at her sister's marriage. The other witness is a Mary Emily Stamp. Mary Funnell (nee Brown)'s occupation at the time is given as Milliner (maker and seller of ladies hats) and her address was 1 Mill Street<sup>829</sup>, Pyrmont (more than likely Miller Street?). The couple settled back in Dark Water, now officially husband and wife. F.X Bailey officiated.

*Eva Jane, at only six months old, died at Redfern on 18 November 1869.*

*# Ann Emma's second child, Violet Ann, was born on 27 September 1870,<sup>830</sup> in Balmain, Sydney.*

*# On 5 December 1872 Ann Emma's daughter, Ada May, was born at Mudjee.*

John James Brown, married Eliza Ann Foster at (*Ashfield?*) St George in 1871. John's marriage may have been encouraged by the sale of his inheritance to his Uncle John of Ellerslie for £38. John and Eliza were blessed with the following children:<sup>831</sup>

<sup>826</sup> Dr William Bailey (1806-1879), was formerly a Church of England clergyman, educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1829; LL.D., 1841). In February 1843, Bailey was convicted of uttering a forged promissory note for £2875 in favour of his sister, was sentenced to transportation for life and in August arrived in Van Diemen's Land in the Gilmore. Dr Bailey was a colourful character of the colony, whose living depended on his 'free' church. His congregation was neither large nor respectable, but it won him a licence for solemnizing marriages. These grew in number to some 400 a year and, although he appeared to run a marriage shop, some of his customers were of reasonable standing in the community.

<sup>827</sup> Selina was born 1 May 1849, like Alfred, in Wandsworth, Surry, England. (Reg No 70). The informant was Mary Ann Searl Haddock, Mother, of North St, Wandsworth. Selina died 22 April 1934 per Reg. No 1934/5741. She has previously been discounted because she is omitted from the 1851 census. In January 1859 a 'Selina Matilda Haddock' 'Father dead' was taken into care of the Protestant Orphan School. 18 months later, July 1860, she was returned to the care of her mother. Selina gave birth to a daughter 'Emily Maud' 16 Sept 1876 Surry Hills, Sydney, NSW per Reg. No 1876 No 2719.

<sup>828</sup> Marriage certificate refers.

<sup>829</sup> Number not clear. Might be 7 Mill Street.

<sup>830</sup> Per Peter Roderick 2009



Ernest 1872 at Patrick's Plains  
Ethel Kate 1873 at Muswellbrook  
Ella Maud 1875 at Muswellbrook

Elsie Eliza 1877 at Muswellbrook  
Wallace John 1879 at Muswellbrook  
Richard Thomas 1882 at Patrick's Plain  
George Haddock 1884 at Singleton

Edith Isabel 1885 at Muswellbrook  
Ellie Violet 1887 at Muswellbrook  
Elma Laura 1890 at Muswellbrook

## Glen Innes

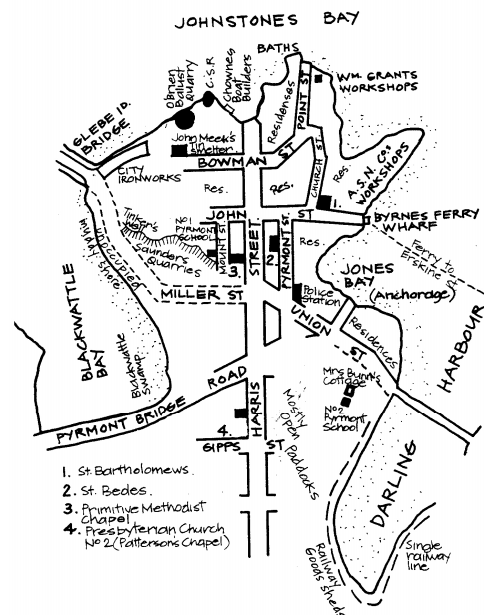
**ANN BROWN (NEE SHEPHERD) DIED ON 13 OCTOBER 1874 AT LEATHER JACKET, NSW.**

Ann had been visiting her daughter, Mary Elizabeth, possibly to assist with the birth of daughter, Violet, born that year. Ann was being taken to Grafton on the afternoon of 12 October 1874 to catch the steamship service back to Sydney. Accompanying Anne to Grafton were her daughter, nine grandchildren, and her son-in-law, 'James Midgley', who was the driver of the dray in which she was travelling. A wheel of the dray, in which all but James Midgley was seated, struck a stump in the road at Leather Jacket 'Newton Boyd' on the Grafton Road some 30 miles from Glen Innes, causing it to capsize and hurl all its occupants to the ground. The injuries Ann (Shepherd) sustained caused her to die some 24 hours later.<sup>833</sup> Her death was registered at Glen Innes.

Ann's daughter, Mary, also sustained severe injuries and like her mother was not expected to live. The seven children escaped unhurt. Subscriptions were raised to bring Mary and two of her infant children to Glenn Innes for medical aid and attendance - A Mr. Heydon<sup>834</sup> sent out a buggy and a pair of horses with a Mrs. Osburgh for that purpose. It was expected that the subscriptions 'would amount to twenty pound'.<sup>835</sup>

Ann was buried on 18 October 1874 at Big Hill near Glen Innes.

James Midgley was the informant for the registration of Ann's death – It is probable in the circumstances that James was distressed and confused, for he reported his mother-in-law was 40 years old at time of death, though she was almost 60 years of age.



Pymont 1880<sup>836</sup>

Mary recovered in spite of her injuries. She went on to live a long life, surviving until 9 March 1922<sup>837</sup> and producing another three children.

Ann died intestate causing her daughter Sarah to petition on behalf of her siblings to deal with the administration of their mother's goods and chattels worth some £150.

Storekeeper George Ashdown of 64 Darlinghurst Rd and Sarah's husband, Charles, Parkhill, were some form of surety for Sarah in her capacity as Administratrix. It took until 6 December 1880 for Sarah to lodge

<sup>831</sup> The places shown re the births are all to do with Registration. Births are said to have occurred at Jerry's Plains.

<sup>833</sup> The Clarence and Richmond Examiner, Tuesday, 20 October 1874

<sup>834</sup> Heydon the maiden name of her daughter (Ann Emma)'s mother-in-law (Mary A S Haddock) whose death was registered at Wellington in 1877. Glen Innes is not far from Inverell, where her husband's cousin Rosanna Ross was living. Mary Haddock had three relations: Jabez, William and Ebenezer Heydon, who were resident at Parramatta and Sydney in 1854. It seems they were her brothers. Jabez was a notable of the colony and the Roman Catholic Church laity.

<sup>835</sup> The Clarence and Richmond Examiner, Tuesday, 20 October 1874

<sup>836</sup> A History of Pymont & Ultimo. P26.

<sup>837</sup> Mary died of Senility. She was buried with James on the 10<sup>th</sup> March, at the Toowong Cemetery, along side her husband James.



the relevant affidavit with the Supreme Court. It was not until fourteen weeks later that Sarah was granted Court approval for her to be made Administratrix. The documentation declared:

Sarah's brothers', Thomas and John, to be 'now of Jerry's Plains';

Marry Elizabeth 'now wife of James Midgley of South Grafton'; and

Ann Emma 'now the wife of Alfred Haddock of Iron Bark.'

### Children of Ann (Shepherd) and Thomas Brown were:

i.	David	1836 - 1861. <sup>838</sup>	iv.	Thomas Edward	5 Jan 1843 – 5 Jan 1900. <sup>840</sup>
ii.	Mary Elizabeth	1837 - 9 Mar 1922	v.	John James	1845 - 1921
iii.	Sarah Jane	22 Jun 1840 - 1884 <sup>839</sup>	vi.	<b>Ann Emma</b>	1848 - 1928.

### Midgley's Sequel

Mary Elizabeth and James Midgley continued to live at South Grafton until at least the early 1880's. By 1903, the family was living at 'St Clair', James Street, New Farm in Brisbane.

St Clair was not only the family home but became well known educational establishment run by their eldest daughter, Annie.

Intriguingly, Ann Shepherd is said to have told Mary Elizabeth that her family name was in fact 'Stanley'. To underscore this point, Mary and James gave the name 'Stanley' to one of their son's 'Phillip Stanley Midgley', who was born in 1881; and on the death registration in 1922, Mary's mother's name is given as 'Ann Stanley'.

<sup>838</sup> Death certificate describes David as a Grazier. He suffered with diseased leg for 5 weeks before dying on 25 February 1861 at the Millie Run property. It seems David was working with Uncle David at the Millie property though it was his uncles John and James who owned it. It was his uncle David Brown who reported his death. He had received medical attention from a John Bennet.

<sup>839</sup> BDM 2768/1884 Sara J Parkhill aged 42 Balmain.

<sup>840</sup> Thomas Edward is buried at the old C of E hillside cemetery at Jerry's Plains adjacent to his grandfather, David Brown II's grave, and the graves of Thomas' two sons, Thomas Edward b.20 March 1865, and James Ernest b 24 October 1869, both accidentally killed in a horse riding accident on 26 June 1878.