FIRST FLEETER
In 1993, the Fellowship of First Fleeters, guardians of lore, sanctioned the fixing of a memorial plaque to the headstone of Charlot Pently [sic] in the cemetery of St Peters Anglican Church, Richmond NSW, to commemorate the life of Charlotte’s mother, Mary (Davis) Bishop, who arrived in Port Jackson with the First Fleet on 26th January 1788 and who died at Curryjong (Kurrajong) NSW nearly 51 years later, on 1st January 1839.¹

This the Fellowship did (after considering various conflicting opinions as to the identity of Mary Bishop and her relationship with Charlotte Pentley, née Bishop) on the basis of convincing research by both Dr Mollie Gillen AM FF in her acclaimed book “The Founders of Australia” and also by Yvonne Browning, author of “St. Peter's Richmond: the early people and burials 1791-1855”.²

MRS SAMUEL DAY?
The confusion over Mary (Davies/Davis) Bishop’s identity arises largely from the hitherto unexplained marriage registered at St Phillips Sydney on 2nd November 1788 between a Mary Bishop and the convict Samuel Day. Mollie Gillen characterises this marriage as a “considerable complication” to the story of Mary Davis, noting that no Mary Bishop was recorded in any First Fleet document. She further establishes that Samuel Day’s long term wife was Mary Bolton, who was not to be confused with Mary Bishop, and that Mary Davis (Lady Penrhyn) was undeniably the mother of Charlotte Bishop. Mary Gillen concludes: “Why Mary Davis married Samuel Day … and why she used the name Mary Bishop … remain … a mystery”.³

However, two things remain certain…
1. The name “Mary Bishop” was in use by someone prior to November 1788.
2. Mary Davies/Davis per Lady Penrhyn was known as “Mary Bishop” for most of her life in the Colony.

It follows that Mary Davis assumed the name Bishop soon after arrival in NSW. The most logical reason for this is that she formed a relationship with a male named Bishop, soon after arrival in NSW. There is growing opinion that the Day ~ Bishop marriage was recorded erroneously i.e. Bolton was mistakenly identified as Bishop and that Mary Bishop was never associated

¹ The Founders of Australia. p. 99 Mollie Gillen. [image: Annexure A]
with Samuel Day. Credibility is added to this notion of “mistaken identity” by the similar circumstances surrounding these two women. Both were named Mary “B_____”, were tried for similar crimes on the same day, at the same place, and were transported on the same ship.

Samuel Day and Mary Bolton travelled together to Norfolk Island, where Mary Bolton was recorded as married to Day. From Norfolk, they moved together to Tasmania. With these facts in mind, the simplest and most credible explanation for this “mystery” marriage is that it never took place.

CONVICT
Mary Davies/Davis embarked on the path leading to New South Wales at the Salop Lent Assizes held at Shrewsbury on Saturday the 12th March 1785, before Sir George Nares (Knight) and Sir James Eyre (Knight), when in the company of Ann Davis and Joseph Owen she was charged with burglary and theft.

(a) That Mary Davis [sic] late of the parish of Diddlebury Spinster and Ann Davis, ditto, broke into the house of John Wills on 12.11.1784 and stole “one copper kettle of the value of 4s. and that Joseph Owen (q.v.) late of the parish Hafod received the same knowing it to be stolen.
(b) That Mary Davis [sic] and Ann Davis stole the goods etc. of Sarah Couand (as the charge above) and that Joseph Owen received them knowing them to be stolen. Endorsed:
Mary Davis “Guilty”
Ann Davis. “Not Guilty nor fled discharged”
Joseph Owen “Guilty to be transported for 14 years.”

Found guilty, she was condemned to death, which sentence was commuted on 28th December of that year to seven years transportation, and a year later on 23rd November 1786 she was ordered to the New Gaol in Southwark and subsequently to Gravesend for embarkation on Lady Penrhyn. During her trial and incarceration Mary was recorded as both Davies and Davis.

EARLY LIFE?
The indictment, Mary Davis [sic] late of the parish of Diddlebury (the [sic] signifying perceived incorrect spelling) can be read as Mary Davies...of the parish of Diddlebury, signifying that she was born there. Her age as recorded in his journal by Surgeon Arthur Bowes of Lady Penrhyn would place her birth in about 1761 or ’62. Assiduous review of the Diddlebury Parish registers reveals no baptism of a Mary Davies or Davis during that period, or for several years either side. However, there is one only Mary Davies to be found in that record, daughter of a Griffith and Ann Davies, who was baptised on 10th May 1752 in the parish of Diddlebury, Shropshire, England. Perhaps it is no coincidence that Griffith and Ann Davies had baptised another daughter Ann (Davies) little more than a year earlier on 5th January 1751, also in the parish of Diddlebury, Shropshire, England. Could Mary Davies/Davis have been somewhat older than she admitted to Surgeon Bowes? Could Mary and Ann Davies, sisters of Diddlebury, be Mary and Ann Davis [sic] late of Diddlebury, co-accused at Salop Assizes? If these suppositions are true, the burial of Griffith Davies (the younger) of Diddlebury Parish on 7th June 1758 may well have foreshadowed a life of hardship for these two siblings then aged just six and seven, eventually leading to the dock at Shrewsbury. Of possible later significance is the birth in 1757 of a fourth Davies sibling (following Sarah in 1755), Susanna, which is the given name of both Mary’s first and eighth grandchildren.

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4 Email dated 29/07/2011. Lisa Apfel (Bishop family researcher) to Jon Heppell. “It is also conceivable that the marriage was recorded erroneously i.e. Bishop instead of Bolton and that Mary Bishop was never associated with Samuel Day. Weight may be added to the argument that Mary Bolton could have been mistaken by officials as Mary Bishop when we know the two women were tried on the same day at the same place. As you correctly point out below the ship of arrival was used as an identifier but so too were trial-details.”
5 The Founders of Australia. p 99 Mollie Gillen. Both women came per Lady Penrhyn and both were convicted at Shrewsbury Assizes on 12 March 1785. (It was almost universal practice to identify the early inhabitants of the colony by their ship of arrival. The alternative, should they be convicted, was by the details of their convictions).
6 P.R.O. Assizes 225
7 P.R.O. Assizes 5/105, Part 1
8 The Founders of Australia. p 98 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure A]
9 London Gazette, October 1788. – CONVICTS TRANSPORTED TO THE NEW COLONY “Your Correspondent looks to our Readers and has ascertained as far as possible the names of those who have been convicted of crimes in the Country of England since 1783 and have been sentenced by His Majesty's judges to be sent to that part of New Holland known as New South Wales…..

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>1st Name</th>
<th>Trial Place</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAVIES</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Shrewsbury</td>
<td>7 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also “The Crimes of the First Fleet Convicts” – John Cobley – ISBN 0207145628 … see entry for “Mary Davies”
MRS THOMAS BISHOP?

According to authoritative sources, there were three male Bishops in the First Fleet; two of them were Marine Privates; the third was a convict.

First Fleet 1788, which purports to be a transcription of the original First Fleet manifest, places Elias Bishop (Marine Private) on Alexander, Joseph Bishop (Convict) on Friendship, and Thomas Bishop (Marine Private) on the Supplementary Listing of those who arrived, but without a record of which ship. The Fellowship of First Fleeters has Elias (Marine Private) on Alexander, and both Joseph (Convict) and Thomas (Marine Private) on Friendship.

Joseph Bishop married Ann Dring (Lady Juliana) at St Phillips Sydney on November 13th 1790 and was settled by 1792 at The Pond on 50ac. Elias Bishop married Catherine Smith (Prince of Wales) on Norfolk Island in June 1793. The only male Bishop for whom there is no disqualifying record of marriage is Thomas.

The tracing of land grants, memorials, entitlements and transfers has built a convincing case that Thomas Bishop was, at the very least, the common law husband of Mary, and the father of Charlotte Bishop.

To date, there is no known record confirming a relationship between Thomas Bishop and Mary Davies/Davis before the 18 months they were contemporaries on Norfolk Island, apart from her documented use of this surname in November 1788, as revealed above.

Mary travelled to Norfolk Island on the ill-fated HMS Sirius, disembarking in mid March 1790. Sometime in the ensuing 17 months a female child was born to Mary and when entered into the Norfolk Island Victualling Records was, in keeping with convention at the time registered under her mother's transportation name, but later determined to be Charlotte Bishop. Charlotte’s birth date, popularly believed to be 9th July 1791, was arbitrarily derived from this initial entry in the Victualling Book. However, closer inspection of this entry, and the dates of adjacent entries, reveals that they were entered on a Saturday.

In fact, examination reveals that MOST of the entries in the Victualling Book (with the exception of some ship arrivals) have been made on a Saturday. It appears that Saturday was the day of the week that the Victualling Book was updated. Clearly, this is not a birth date, but simply the date of the first entry for each child, i.e. when they began to draw a ration; which implies they have experienced a period of weaning, historically, at the time of settlement, for a period of six to nine months.

Weight is added to this conclusion by review of the column headings in the original document. The notation “Born”, against each child, is in the column headed “from whence”, following after the column headed “Time of Entry”. Mary’s “Time of Entry” is 13 March 1790, which is in fact the arrival date of the Sirius and, it follows, Mary’s entitlement to rations. Her “from whence” is HMS Sirius, which is the means by which she arrived on the island.

Charlotte’s “Time of Entry” was 9 July 1791 and her “from whence” implies (she was) BORN (here, i.e. on Norfolk Island). This convention is reflected in many later accountings of the colony’s population, the universal identifiers being “date and ship of arrival”, OR “born in the colony”.

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17 The Founders of Australian p.98 Mollie Gillen. [Image, Annexure A1]
18 The Founders of Australian p.99 Mollie Gillen. [Image, Annexure A1]
20 The Founders of Australian p.98 Mollie Gillen. [Image, Annexure A1]
Further validation of this interpretation is found in the preamble to the list prepared in Sydney (Port Jackson), at or about the same time, for the Government Store (i.e. Victualling List ~ 1788) which states ....... “The original list did not include nursing babies, which were added later when weaned.” 28

Charlotte’s entry into the Victualling Book includes her departure details, and also a reference to her entitlement to half rations 29 (which proportion applied to children between 10 and 2 years of age20). Her departure with her parents aboard Kitty in early March 1793, at a minimum age of 2 years, establishes that she was born at the very least as early as February 1791, and on probability, some months before that.

On 26th October of 1791 the record shows Thomas, after discharge from the Marines, voyaged from Sydney to Norfolk Island as a free settler, on board the ship Atlantic.31 He had been granted 60 acres at Grenville Vale.32 Some significant issues arise upon examination of the above referenced Historical Records of Australia Returns.

- The sailing list detailed in HRA Vol 1 p.306 suggests that Thomas was unmarried, but in fact it appears to be only a passenger list of those on board the Atlantic. He was merely unaccompanied by any family.33

- It is possible that the subsequent return (HRA Vol 1 p.281) was simply based on the former list, especially given the number of “Not known” entries.34

- The If Married, &c. column, which stipulated that Thomas was single, mirrored exactly the shipping list entries, albeit in a different order, except that those unaccompanied by wives and children on the Shipping List were ALL deemed unmarried on the Settlers List. Also of significance is that the second list was prepared only 10 days after the Atlantic departed Port Jackson, and published 11 days in advance of the actual shipping return. A piece of bureaucratic convenience, perhaps even creativity?

- If that is the case, then the If Married, &c. status on the second return loses all credibility. Thomas may well have been reuniting with wife Mary, married, formally or otherwise, prior to her assignment to Norfolk Island. The accepted convention that married couples were rarely if ever separated (e.g. Samuel Day & Mary Bolton, to NI per Atlantic) would not apply in this case, with Thomas still being subject to military strictures.

Mary’s departure for Norfolk Is. may even have served as an “advance party” for the couple in anticipation of Thomas’s impending discharge from the marines. It may also explain, if she achieved a head start, why Thomas was able to grow, ship and deliver such a significant amount of grain to the commissary (50 bushels of maize, just under double the average of those listed on the return)35 prior to 31st January 1793, with only one growing season available following his arrival in late 1791.

Although successful in this venture it is believed that there was some delay in the confirmation or issue of this land grant 36. More importantly, there was difficulty in obtaining payment for the crops delivered to the Commissariat, which prevented the settlers from enjoying the basic comforts necessary for even a subsistence existence.37 On the 9th March 1793 Thomas, along with several other marine settlers, repatriated to Port Jackson on board the ship Kitty.38 Mary (Davis) Bishop and Charlotte Bishop returned to Port Jackson on the same voyage.39 Mollie Gillen in The Founders of Australia documented these (return journey) facts, separately, but the significance of this connection has perhaps been hitherto overlooked.

On 1st June 1793 Thomas Bishop, “from the Marines”, received from the acting governor Major Francis Grose a grant of 110 acres at Hen and Chicken Bay (“on the south side of the harbour, above Sydney…”),40 a full description of which reads.....

“110 acres, named Bishop’s Farm, Laying & situate on the south side of the harbour on the western side of the point of land within the rock known by the name of the Hen & Chickens”......

… and which can be found in Registers of Land Grants and Leases, Vol. 1a Fol. 61.31

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28 The Sydney Morning Herald ~ Dec 17, 1892 ~ p.7. “Female convicts and children of the First Fleet.” Original © British Public Records Office ~ Copies by the Australian Joint Copying Project, held by the Mitchell Library, Sydney and the National Library, Canberra. [image, Annexure II]
29 State Library of NSW ~ CY Reel 367 NI Victualling List 1792-1796 Convict’s Children pg 76a
30 From Journal of PG King 1791-1796 p.432. “August 6th 1792. The following rations were this day issued.... list showing wom & children over 10 receiving 2/3 of men's rations, children from 10 to 2 years allocated ½ and infants ¼ - consistent with ratios described in Feb 1793 (p.62)
31 Historical Records of Australia: Vol. 1 p.306 - Phillip to Nepean ~ Enclosure No. 2
32 Historical Records of Australia: Vol. 1 p.281 - Phillip to Grenville - Return of Lands Granted in NSW - [image, Annexure E] See also 33
33 [image, Annexure E]
34 [image, Annexure D]
35 List of Blth drawn by the Commissary ~ 31 Jan 1793. [image, Annexure C]
36 List of persons settled on Norfolk Is. who have not got their grants. (Thomas Bishop – Marine – Grenville Vale – first in possession Nov 25th 1791) [image, Annexure F]
37 From Journal of PG King 1791-1796 p.55 - 1792 December 22
38 The Founders of Australia: p.36 Mollie Gillen.
39 The Founders of Australia: p.98 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure A]
40 Historical Records of Australia: Vol. 1 p.472 - Return of Lands granted in NSW since the... Return per Kitty.
41 State Records Authority of New South Wales, NRS 13836, Registers of Land Grants and Leases; Item 74445; Reel 2560. [image, Annexure I]
THE WIDOW BISHOP

Thomas Bishop died from causes unrecorded on or before 10th Dec. 1793 and was interred in the Old Burial Ground now built over by the Sydney Town Hall.43

Hand-coloured photographic print after a John Rae watercolour, showing a view north along George Street c.1840s. (Held in the Sydney Town Hall Collection) The Old Sydney Burial Ground can be seen to the left of the picture, enclosed by a tall brick wall. A range of memorials is depicted: altar tombs, ledger stones and headstones.

Acknowledgement to City of Sydney – History webpages.

A handwritten Indenture, dated just 8 months after Thomas's demise, records the release of 110 acres of land known as Bishop's Farm, on the South side of the Harbour of Sydney, for £45, on 11th August 1794, by Mary Bishop, widow of Thomas Bishop, to James Squire, the colonial brewer.

…”This Indenture, made at Sydney in the County of Cumberland, New South Wales, the Eleventh Day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety four, Between Mary Bishop, Widow of the late Thomas Bishop Settler on the South side of the Harbour of Sydney, for the One Part, & James Squire of Sydney in the County aforesaid of the other Part, Witnesseth that in Consideration of the Sum of Forty five Pounds of good and lawful Money of Great Britain to the said Mary Bishop by the said James Squire in hand paid at or before the ensealing and delivery hereof, the Receipt of payment thereof the said Mary Bishop doth hereby acknowledge, & thereof & of every part & parcel thereof the said Mary Bishop doth release, acquit and discharge the said James Squire, His Executors & Administrators for ever by these Presents; & for setting & assuring the Message, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments herein aftermentioned wirts such Uses, Intents & Purposes as are hereinafter expressed and declared; &c. &c. &c."

The title image of Mary (her X mark) Bishop has been lifted directly from this extremely early Australian land document, recording a transaction that took place within seven years of the arrival of the First Fleet at Port Jackson. Although Bishop in October 1791 was recorded as unmarried,44 the 110 acres known as Bishop’s Farm is of exactly the correct entitlement due to a discharged marine private, married, with at least one child.45

At the time of publication of The Founders of Australia, Mollie Gillen had identified no record of Mary (Davies/Davis) between 1793 and 1811.46 Subsequent research can now shed light on some further detail. It should be noted that during her life in the Colony, in ALL of her interactions with the Civil authorities (as opposed to penal records) from her employment, to her several further land dealings, to her 1810 memorial to Gov. Lachlan Macquarie, to the 1828 Census, to her death in 1839, Mary was recorded as Mary Bishop.

As well as the above property transaction, Mary Bishop did appear in Governor Hunter's Assignment Report of Women Convicts 1798 as deriving employment as housekeeper to Harry (Henry) Parson(s) of the New South Wales Corp. who was a contemporary of Mary Bishop on Norfolk Island.48 Other researchers have from various colonial musters identified Mary Davis in 1800 as a "convict whose sentence has expired. Is off stores" and in 1805 as "Mary Bishop at Parramatta. Government Servant who is free by servitude". Samuel Marsden recorded her as a concubine in his (Marsden's) Female Muster 1806, as a servant at Government House and mother of an illegitimate daughter.49

HOUSEKEEPER ~ GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PARRAMATTA

Fascinating is the detail coming to light about Mary's and daughter Charlotte's time at Old Government House, Parramatta, from 1800 until 1810.50 Governor Philip Gidley King was, when Lieutenant Governor, the commandant at Norfolk Island for the latter half of Mary's residence there, and was appointed Housekeeper at Parramatta soon after he became Governor. Mary was not a simple servant, she was the Housekeeper, on a gazetted Government salary of £20 p.a. which compared favourably, for the times,
with the (male) salary of £50 p.a. of Thomas Legge, Superintendent of Bricklayers, and those of other superintendents and officer holders, also paid from the Colonial Fund.  

Colonial Secretary’s Papers 1788–1825 - 1810 Jan 3
Housekeeper of Government House. On list of persons holding civil and military employment at Sydney and settlements adjacent (Fiche 3300; 2/8332 p.2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>By whom appointed</th>
<th>Remarks &amp;c. &amp;c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Sherwin</td>
<td>Housekeeper</td>
<td>£50 per ann.</td>
<td>app’d by Col. Johnston</td>
<td>in the room of G S??maker desc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benj. Borrow</td>
<td>Sept. Factory</td>
<td>£50 per ann.</td>
<td>app’d by Col. Paterson</td>
<td>Extra Superintendents and Housekeepers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Lucas</td>
<td>Sept. Carpenters</td>
<td>£50 per ann.</td>
<td>app’d by Col. Johnston</td>
<td>not in the Estimate but receiving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Steed</td>
<td>Housekeeper</td>
<td>£50 per ann.</td>
<td>app’d by Col. Bouveras</td>
<td>salaries in this Colony from a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Legge</td>
<td>Sept. Bricklayers</td>
<td>£50 per ann.</td>
<td>app’d by Col. Johnston</td>
<td>Colonial Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Bishop</td>
<td>Housekeeper</td>
<td>£20 per ann.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paid from the Colonial Funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government House Parramatta

Parramatta by 1799 was undergoing some major changes. The original Government House, a single storey lath and plaster residence erected by Arthur Phillip, had already fallen into disrepair, and been demolished.

The township itself had, on the instructions of Governor Phillip, been laid out by Augustus Alt and Lieutenant William Dawes on a grand scale. The main street (High Street, later George Street) was a mile long and 200 feet wide, on an east-west axis from Government House to the public wharf. A second street parallel to the High Street and 100 feet wide was also laid out, called South Street. Wide cross streets at right angles to the main axis were laid out in front of Government House; by the church (ending at the north end in an open plaza with the size for a Town Hall as its focus); and also further to the east, as a crossing point over the river. These streets survive today.

When Mrs Bishop commenced as the Housekeeper, it was at a new 2 storey brick house, completed by Governor Hunter in 1799, which forms the front of Old Government House, Parramatta, as it stands today.

Given the intended agricultural nature of the settlement, the town allotments were larger than those in Sydney and were designed to provide gardens, which could be worked by convicts and others to supplement the scarce food supplies of the colony. Mary and Charlotte would have lived on one of these allotments, as there was no servant accommodation at Government House. At some stage, possibly even from the outset, Mary and Charlotte occupied the cottage on allotment 16, fronting George Street about 400 metres to the east of the Governor’s Domain and a kilometre to the west of the military barracks located near the wharf where the boats from Sydney unloaded.  


Parramatta’s Town Plan 1788 to 1955. Collingridge Rivett. 2nd Ed 1983

Government House built by Governor Hunter.
1505 Watercolour attributed to GW Evans.
(Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW)

It stood on land now bounded by George, Purchase, Hassall and Harris Sts. It was first occupied in May 1791 and was used for nearly 30 years.
It was to these barracks that Major George Johnston force-marched his New South Wales Corps troops overnight in response to the Irish convict led uprising at Castle Hill on the 4th–5th March 1804. 55 Mary, alone with a thirteen year old daughter, would have been intimidated by the drums beating to arms over Parramatta between 9 and 10 in the evening. Equally frightening would have been the torch lit arrival of an estimated 400 rebels atop Constitution Hill at Toongabbie, only three and a half kilometres and clearly visible to the north west of Parramatta. Whilst the particularly reviled magistrate Samuel Marsden fled the area by boat, ostensibly escorting Mrs Elizabeth Macarthur and her children to safety, 56 most of the town’s women and children, fearful of a repeat of several murders, assaults and rape of women perpetrated by convicts in the preceding months, 57 either hid in their homes or sheltered in the barracks, at that time garrisoned by some 50 to 60 soldiers commanded by Captain Abbott.

Small measure of relief would have come with the arrival from Sydney at about 4am of the Governor himself, accompanied only by his bodyguard, with news of the imminent arrival of another 100 troops. More encouraging no doubt was the sight of Major Johnston’s detachment, having arrived at the barracks just on dawn, marching shortly afterwards along the high street to receive instruction at Government House. 58 Although the rebellion was effectively crushed by a force under Major Johnston on the 5th, mopping up operations continued for some time thereafter. Parramatta town would have been abuzz with activity over the ensuing few days, with the imposition of martial law, a strict sunset curfew, and the mobilisation of the civilian militia Parramatta Loyal Association to defend the town. With the Governor in residence, Mrs Bishop would have been required at the very heart of proceedings.

During his governorship, King lived primarily at Government House Parramatta, in preference to the comparative squalor of Sydney Town, with his wife and young children. 59 Charlotte, as an 8 through to 14 year old, most likely spent considerable time with Elizabeth King (six years her junior), the only child brought to NSW with Philip Gidley and Anna Josepha on their return. The other King children, Phillip Parker and Anna Maria, were with friends in England, and Mary wasn’t born until 1805.

**KING ~ BISHOP relationship.**

At age 14, on 14 January 1806 Charlotte was granted by Governor King 100ac. of Land for Tillage 60 adjoining his daughter Elizabeth’s 610ac. grant fronting South Creek at Llandillo (District of Evans), on the same day as contiguous grants were made to his wife and all of his legitimate children. 61

Elizabeth King’s grant was absorbed into her family’s pastoral empire eventually known as "Dunheved” which by 1 Jan 1807 totalled 3130 ac., and now forms part of the ADI Development Site at St Mary’s. Conceivably, Charlotte’s grant was part of a long-term plan to further increase these King family’s holdings, with the aid (and to the benefit) of servants and their families.

On 4th January 1811 Charlotte sold it for £40 to William Hobart Mansell, who bequeathed it to his “respected friend” Margaret Rea (per Kangaroo, 1814). Rea disposed of it, still known as “Bishop’s Farm”, to Lieut. Phillip Parker King RN on 19 November 1818, 62 thus consolidating “Dunheved”, as did fellow King servant William Blake’s adjoining 100ac. grant, acquired for £50 on 30 April 1814 by Anna King’s agent Rowland Hassall. 63

In August of 1806 the King family disembarked for England and Government House Parramatta was again without a governor’s wife and family. When Royal Navy Captain William Bligh succeeded P.G. King as Governor of NSW, he resided primarily in Sydney Town. Within eighteen months, the stage was set for a second revolt in the young colony, this time by the military, on 26th January 1808, famously known as the Rum Rebellion. It was exactly 5 months later that Mary first became a grandmother, with

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55 The Dictionary of Sydney. Castle Hill Convict Rebellion 1804 by Anne-Marie Whitaker. "The general alarm was given in Sydney town at 11.30 pm with the firing of cannons and the beating of drums. At midnight Major George Johnston of the New South Wales Corps was awakened by a trooper at his home in Annadale and told that the governor was on his way. Shortly afterwards Governor King rode up with word that 500 to 600 Couppees were in arms and that troops were on their way from Sydney. At 1.30 am a company of 55 soldiers arrived at Annadale, where Major Johnston took command and led them to Parramatta. The Governor arrived at Parramatta at four o’clock and announced the imminent arrival of Major Johnston and 100 soldiers. The sun rose on 5 March at 5.46 am, so it was not long after five o’clock when Major Johnston reached the Parramatta barracks at the dawn of the day." Accessed on 26 November 2011.
57 Historical Records of NSW - Vol 5 King 1803 1804 1805 p.531. George Stutter to Sir Joseph Banks, 10th March 1804.
62 P.A. No. 26115 ~ 40NSW 6/02656. NSW Land Titles Office Certificate of Title Vol. 4099 Fol. 120
the birth on 26th June in Parramatta to the 17-year-old Charlotte of a daughter, Susannah Maria. History does not record the identity of Susannah’s father.

It was not until 1809 when Lieutenant Governor Colonel William Paterson retired to the Government House Parramatta awaiting the arrival of the deposed Bligh’s replacement did the House become a home again. Shortly thereafter, Paterson granted Mary Bishop a lease on the cottage in George Street Parramatta…

**Colonial Secretary’s Papers 1788–1825 - 1809 May 10**

On list of all grants and leases of town allotments registered in the Colonial Secretary’s Office (Fiche 3268; 9/2731 p.218)


Mary, on 16th November 1809, received a grant of 30 ac. also fronting the South Creek, but about 20 kilometres removed upstream, in the District of Bringelly. This grant however was revoked by the incoming Governor Lachlan Macquarie, along with an appurtenant 100ac. Bringelly grant to Charlotte Bishop, almost as soon as he assumed power. The records indicate however that Mary Bishop’s Memorial to Governor Macquarie requesting confirmation of her Bringelly grant and her Parramatta cottage lease was successful.

"To His Excellency Governor Macquarie,

The Humble Memorial of Mary

Bishop of Parramatta

Most Respectfully States,

That Your Excellency’s Memorialist came to this Colony in the first fleet, has been House-keeper at Government House at Parramatta ten years, and always Conducted herself in an Honest, Sober and becoming manner——

That in consideration of Memorialist’s Good Conduct during a period of Two and Twenty years, Colonel Paterson the late Lieut. Governor was so good as to give her a fourteen year Lease of this Cottage in the Town of Parramatta and a Grant of Thirty acres of Land for Illigley, the Lease and deed of which are hereunder——

Your Excellency’s Memorialist therefore most Humbly begs that in consideration to the Long Service and Good behaviour your Excellency will be pleased to confirm the abovementioned Grant and Lease to Memorialist and as in duty Bound She ??

?? ever?

Pray,

&c. &c. &c."

Mary was not without helpful friends, for although she was illiterate, her memorial was prepared and submitted by the third Monday following the Governor’s edict on 8th Jan that all applications must be made in writing, as memorials, and submitted weekly, at noon, on Mondays only…

Comparison of the adjacent plan with a map of early NSW land grants shows that Mary’s 30 acres was one of the few along this

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64 NSW Baptisms Vol 148 No 599
65 History Services NSW. Land Grants made by Johnston, Foveaux and Paterson that were Revoked by Governor Macquarie. Accessed on 26 November 2011.
67 Historical Records of NSW 7.267
68 Landholders in the Colony of NSW ~ 1813. Penrith City Library
Both Mary's and Charlotte's grants to this day are displayed on the relevant Parish maps by name, both as "Bishop's Farm". Both are still undeveloped open land. Mary's farm is immediately adjacent to "Martin's Farm", 80 ac. granted to James Martin, and the nearest road access is still called Martin Road (Badgery’s Creek).

Perhaps not coincidentally, in the 1828 census, Mary was recorded as housekeeper to one James Martin, storekeeper of Parramatta, and living with her was grandson Alexander William Crabbe, Charlotte's son by her first husband James Crabbe of the 73rd Regiment.

It is believed that Alexander Crabb is also the 10 year old recorded in the 1822 General Muster as a child resident with James Martin, storekeeper of Parramatta. Mary's tenure as Government House (Parramatta) Housekeeper ended 9 months into Macquarie's term, being paid off on September 24th, 1810… "To Cash Paid Mrs Bishop for Wages as Housekeeper at Government House Parramatta £15.0.0." (9 month's salary), and succeeded by the recently arrived convict Jemima Bolton (later Mrs Jemima Fisher) from 17th September 1810.

MARY BISHOP & JAMES MARTIN

Perhaps at this stage more should be said about Mary Bishop’s relationship with James Martin. It was certainly of long duration, and would appear to have been at the very least an ongoing commercial arrangement, if not a deeper personal one.

James Martin was born, according to his military record, in about 1775 in the parish of Somersham, Huntingdon, England. At the age of 19 he enlisted in the 87th Regiment, but less than 12 months later on 29 May 1795 he transferred to the New South Wales Corps (later renamed the 102nd Regiment) as a Private. In February of the following year, James and his regiment disembarked from the Marquis of Cornwallis in Sydney Town, to take up garrison duties in the colony. By 1802, Martin was under the command of Captain John Brabyn and serving in the Governor’s personal bodyguard. This duty would undoubtedly have brought him into contact, frequently, with the Governor’s Parramatta housekeeper. Furthermore, Captain and Mrs Brabyn were next door neighbours, at Lot 15 George Street, of the same Mrs Mary Bishop.

James claimed service with the gubernatorial bodyguard under Governors King, Bligh and Macquarie, until mid September 1810 when he obtained discharge from the military. Mrs Bishop’s tenure as Government House (Parramatta) Housekeeper ended 9 months into Macquarie’s term, also being paid off in mid September, 1810.

Whether at this time they actually took up agricultural pursuits together has yet to be established, but without doubt, their adjacent land grants on South Creek at Bringelly, totalling 110 acres, gave them the opportunity to do so. James was consistently recorded as a farmer in the census, with Mary Bishop recorded as housekeeper in most years. It is possible that they farmed this same property, or the nearby township of Cabramatta, until the 1820s. However, there is no evidence of this in the records, and the only property evidence is the agricultural pursuits of the various tenants who occupied the land between the mid 19th century and the late 19th century.
in following musters as a storekeeper residing in Parramatta, as was Mary also officially domiciled. Perhaps they were weekend farmers, or maintained two residences, or were just land speculators. Further land dealings research should uncover more about these holdings. There is also the inference, based on claims made in his 1823 memorial, that James re-enlisted for about a three or four year period around 1817, probably in the NSW Veterans Company.  

Over the ensuing years, Mary and/or her family were repeatedly associated in the public record with the person of James Martin. He was a witness to the marriage of Charlotte Crabb to Richard Shrimpton on 9th August 1819. He is recorded in the 1822 muster as the carer of a 10 year old male child who was of appropriate age to be Charlotte’s son Alexander, and was indisputably head of household in the 1828 census entry of both Mary, recorded as his housekeeper, and Alexander Crabb, her grandson. In the meantime, in 1825 James acted again as a witness in a Bishop family transaction, this time to the sale of Mary’s George Street allotment to Samuel Barber.

After the 1828 census, both James and Mary appear to have fallen from the public gaze, until their deaths, Mary’s in 1839, and a probable record for James in 1843, although a James Martin, storekeeper in Sussex Street in the 1842 Electoral Roll could well be him, given his occupation. This was no casual association.

FROM PARRAMATTA TO KURRAJONG

On its expiry (14 years), Governor Brisbane renewed Mary’s lease of the George Street cottage for a further 21 years, commencing on 30th June 1823. A reduction in the original road width of 200 feet accounts for the growth in area from the original 72 sq. perches in 1809 to 90 sq. perches in 1823.

Allotment 16, George Street Parramatta remained in Mary’s title until claimed from her estate in 1840, as recorded on 3rd December.

Other researchers have speculated on Mary’s final years, which are purported to have been spent in the household of her daughter Charlotte, possibly on Richard Shrimpton’s 30 acre grant at Bowen Mountain in the Kurrajong. It was at Kurrajong that Mary died on New Year’s Day of 1839.

76 Perhaps with the encouragement of Captain Brabyn upon his return from England in 1812 as command of the NSW Veteran Company (attached for police and garrison duty to the 73rd Regiment of Foot (Macquarie’s own), and again in 1817. Service in the Veterans did often result in civilian appointments and may have qualified James Martin for appointment as constable at Parramatta in 1826. Source: The Australian (Sydney, NSW : 1824 - 1848) Sat 11 Nov 1826 (http://trove.nla.gov.au/) Accessed 18 March 2016.
77 The Sydney Herald 6th August 1847.
78 Clearly Richard Shrimpton, Charlotte’s son, rather than the late husband. Although this grant on Bowen Mountain was made some 7 years after Charlotte’s death, it was arguably applied for in the prevailing “squatter” tradition of formalising a long term family occupation of the farm, even over generations. Further research needed.
However, Mary disposed of her George Street lease in 1825 and was living with James Martin in 1828. There is no apparent evidence that she didn’t see out her years in his company. Her presence at Kurrajong at New Year in 1839 may indeed have been on a festive season visit.

Mary and Charlotte rest together opposite the local church in the cemetery of St Peters Anglican Church, Richmond NSW.

Their descendants are legion.

CONCLUSION

There ends this narrative, as it presently stands. Mollie Gillen has already concluded that Mary Davis was Mary Bishop, and the mother of Charlotte Bishop. The elusive element is documented confirmation that Mary Bishop widow of Thomas Bishop was Mary Bishop per Lady Penrhyn. All the evidence very strongly supports this, but falls just short of absolutely conclusive proof. Extensive research can find no other widowed Mrs Mary Bishop in the colony at the time of these seminal events.

It is hoped, with time, the wider dissemination of original sources (especially through the world wide web) and ongoing diligent work by numerous other researchers, that the appropriate documentation will be uncovered to verify all of the above conclusions. I endorse the open publication of this work only to perhaps stimulate a dim recollection and the discovery, somewhere, of an obscure journal reference, or a previously unpublished diary note, or a long buried register, something …. that carries such proof.

Jon Heppell
ph 0427 003 734
JonHeppell@idl.net.au

Going forward: focal points ….

- Why did Mary use the surname of Bishop as early as 1788 ? (if she wasn’t in such a relationship...)
- Was there an early unrecorded marriage between Mary & Thomas prior to her assignment to NI. ?
- Was Mary in early pregnancy when she travelled to Norfolk Is. ?
- Was Charlotte entered in the register immediately at birth, or perhaps many months later ?
- Why was Charlotte named Bishop ? (unless her father was...) 
- Why did Thomas take up land on Norfolk only 19 months after Mary’s assignment ?
- Was there an undocumented marriage between Mary & Thomas when reunited on Norfolk Is. ?
- How did Thomas qualify for a married marine with child land grant ? (if he wasn’t a married parent)

…to be continued...

Annexures: for ready reference ..... 

A. Extract from The Founders of Australia ~ pps. 98-99 ~ Mollie Gillen .... Notes 1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 21, 23, 26, 37, 38, 45, 48.
C. Historical Records of Australia. Vol. 1 p.306 ~ Phillip to Nepean ~ Enclosure No. 2 .... Note 30, 43.
E. List of Bills drawn by the Commissary ~ 31 Jan 1793 .... Note 34.
F. List of persons settled on Norfolk Is. who have not got their grants. (Tho° Bishop – Marine ~ {first in possession} Jan 25th 1791~ Grenville Vale) .... Note 30, 35.
G. Historical Records of Australia. Vol. 1 p.472 ~ Return of Lands granted in NSW since the…Return per Kitty .... Note 39.
H. CY Reel 367 NI Victualling List 1792-1796 Convict's Children pg 76a …. Note 28
I. Female Convicts and Children of the First Fleet ~ list for Government Store, prepared 1788. ..... Note 27
J. State Records Authority of New South Wales; NRS 13836; Registers of Land Grants and Leases; Item 7/445; Reel 2560 .... Note 36.
There were, however, considerable complications in her story. A marriage at Sydney Cove between Samuel Day (q.v.) and a Mary Bishop was registered on 2 November 1788, but no record of the name Mary Bishop was recorded in any first fleet document. As Samuel Day was in Norfolk Island on 7 August 1788 by Surgeon at the same time as Mary Bishop (q.v.) and this couple remained together with a traceable history in subsequent years, there has been an assumption that Mary Bishop must have been Mary Bolton. This assumption is seriously undermined, however, when we find Mary Bolton of Norfolk Island in 1806 and Mary Bishop per Lady Penrhyn at Port Jackson at the same time, Mary Bishop working at Government House and with an illegitimate daughter. Therefore Mary Bolton could not have been Mary Bishop, so other records have to be considered. Could she have been Mary Davies, who was sentenced at the same time and place as Mary Bolton, and for a similar crime? In 1785 Mary Davies is recorded as the wife of John Bishop; but John Bishop (per P61792) had been convicted at Edinburgh, where he was in the same part of England very near from Mary Davies. His conviction at Shrewsbury and some six years later. There seems to be an indication that there was an association at all between these two people, at least before arrival in the colony. Without any notice of marriage for Mary Davies has been found in Shrewsbury prior to her 1785 conviction.

Later records offer some clarification. In 1807 Mary Bishop (Lady Penrhyn) is shown as having married John Bishop per P32401 and appears with a child Mary also per P32401 and Penrhyn. Another old error?

But further research has revealed that John Bishop had married a Martha "Edwards" (per Pates, per Nairn 1758) in 1781, and after her death in 1785, he married a widow, Mary Smallwood (Mary Partridge per P32401), whose first husband Joseph Smallwood had died in 1781. This Mary, per P32401, was the woman who in 1807 is shown as wife of John Bishop.

So where is the woman who married Samuel Day in 1788 as Mary Bishop, appearing in later records sometimes as Mary Davies per Lady Penrhyn, sometimes as Mary Bishop per Lady Penrhyn, and finally in 1826 as Mary Bishop per Lady Penrhyn, and this at a time when Samuel Day and Mary Bolton were no longer on record at VDL, whether they had been in 1813, possibly having left the colony.

It becomes possible to give the identity of Mary Davies as Mary Bishop when we find a child born at Norfolk Island in 1791 named Mary David in writing records (but later shown as Charlotte Bishop) when Mary Davies was there. Both Mary and Charlotte Bishop received grants of land at Berrimah in 1809. Charlotte also made three marriages, bearing several children to these men. In 1833 her son Alexander Cabbly by her first husband is found living with Joseph Martin, Parramatta, who (we have seen) was the employer of his grandmother Mary Bishop.

Why Mary Davies married Samuel Day in 1788 and did not stay with him, and why she used the name Mary Bishop, remains at this time a mystery. But it is clear that "Mary Bishop" was in fact Mary Davies (Lady Penrhyn) and that she was the Mary Bishop who died at Currajong (Kangaroo) age given as 39 on 1 January 1826. As further evidence, it should be noted that Charlotte Bishop died (per Penrhyn) at Kuringgai on 5 September 1811 and is buried at St Peter's, Richmond, believed to have been buried in the same grave as her mother Mary Bishop.

DAVIS, Richard (c1706-?)

Richard Davis was sent in transportation for seven years at the Old Bailey on 10 September 1730 for theft of a large quantity of copper from a canpaining gaff at Stanlow Hill for washing. He was convicted by a boy taking tea with his watchmaker father in a Shoreditch building. "Pepa, look out of the window at that man, he is a known thief." The boy looked out, and Dick took him at the corner of Wibb Street. Davis said "I picked it up in the middle of the street to these men, and in a week, I had nobody by it, nor any cost." From Newgate Davis was embarked on the Mercury transport on 30 March 1784 and captured by Hoya in Teringby harbour on 13 April after the convict mutiny on the transport. On 24 May he was reported to former ex-binders by the Special Commission at Exeter (and aged 36) was received on the Danville hulk, where he was "troublesome at times." On 11 March 1817 he was emancipated on Friendship, where Repp Clark added him as a printer. At Sydney Cove he was probably the Davis who was servant to Davis in 1790. The Richard Davis who received a 30 acre grant at Mulgrave Place on 3 November 1794 and a lease of two and a half acres at Cookie Bay on 13 December may have been the first free man to settle so had he sold or forfeited the land by 1810, he is likely identifiable in the 1810 muster employed at Parramatta, listed in 1811 and 1814, as Richard Smith or Davis as well as 1817 and 1819 returns. He was registered in the Sydney Births Register. "Death in 1822 and 1859. His death has not been traced.

DAVIS, Samuel (c1749-1785)

Samuel Davis, sentenced at Gloucester on
11 September 2002

Mr Jon Heppell,
162 Cherry Rd,
Warriors Bay NSW 2282.

Dear Mr Heppell,

Many thanks for your fax re Mary Bishop. I must apologise for the overlong delay in answering your queries. Our former Plaques Convenor, Doug Oakes is now deceased and it took time to go through the mountains of papers that he accumulated. We were cognisant of the fact that there was a query as to the identity of Mary Davis/Bishop, but were convinced from the research of both Mollie Gillen in her book "Founders of Australia" pp 98/99, and also of Yvonne Browning, the author of St Peters Richmond Cemetery.

I have included some copies of correspondence for your perusal.

We also accept that the correct death date of Charlotte is 5 September 1851. No ideas re the difference on the headstone.

Again sorry for the delay in replying,
Yours Faithfully,

Peter G Christian
President.
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

A return of Marines who have desired to be received as Settlers on Norfolk Island, and sailed from Sydney the 26th October, 1791.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company No.</th>
<th>Names and Quality</th>
<th>Wives and Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Daniel Stanfield, corpl.</td>
<td>A wife and three children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>William Tonks, private.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Thomas Bishop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Thomas Dukes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>James Williams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>John McCarthy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Thomas O'Brien</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>William Standley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Patrick Connell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Thomas Halfpenny</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thomas Bramwell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>John Barriford</td>
<td>A wife and two children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>William Strong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>William Mitchell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Thomas Chipp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>John Redman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Richard Knight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>James McManus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>John Roberts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Thomas Spencer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>John Munday</td>
<td>A wife and three children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Lawrence Richards</td>
<td>A wife and two children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Abraham Hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>William Dempsey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>William Simms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>John Folley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Thomas Seulley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>John Gower, corporal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Seaman discharged from His Majesty's armed tender Supply.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[The return of the Marine Corps is similar to the first portion of the enclosure to despatch No. 6 from Governor Phillip to Lord Grenville, dated November 22nd, 1791.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names of Settlers</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>If Married, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Time of becoming Settlers</th>
<th>No. of Acres of Land Granted</th>
<th>Place Where</th>
<th>Ground in Cultivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>William Parish...</td>
<td>Convict whose Sentence is expired.</td>
<td>Married, a Wife and one Child.</td>
<td>1791. 17 August</td>
<td>60 acres</td>
<td>Four miles to the westward of Parramatta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>William Mitchell</td>
<td>Discharged from the Marines</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>Norfolk Island</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Thomas Baramwell</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Thomas Bishop...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Jno. McCarthy...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Lawes. Richards</td>
<td>Married, a Wife and two Children.</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Jno. Munday...</td>
<td>Married, a Wife and three Children.</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Thos. Chipp...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>William Strong</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>James McManus</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Thos. O'Bryan...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Richard Knight</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Abram. Hand...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>William Dempsey</td>
<td>Married, a Wife and two Children.</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Thos. Sculley...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Jno. Barrisford</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Jama. Redmond...</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>William Tonks...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Thos. Halfpenny</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Willim. Standley</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Jno. Gowen...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thos. Dukes...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Jno. Williams...</td>
<td>Married, a Wife and three Children.</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Danl. Standfield</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Jno. Roberts...</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>60 do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure E:

List of Bills drawn by the Commissary ~ 31 Jan 1793.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Capt. Palmer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Capt. Palmer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Capt. Palmer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Capt. Palmer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Capt. Palmer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Capt. Palmer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bank of England

 total 26,373.66
List of persons settled on Norfolk Is. who have not got their grants. (Tho' Bishop – Marine – {first in possession} Nov 25<sup>th</sup> 1791 – Grenville Vale)
### Annexure G:

**HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.**

1794.  
30 April.  
Return of lands granted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>No. of Acres</th>
<th>Date of Grant</th>
<th>Place where.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bigge</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1 June, 1793</td>
<td>On the south side the harbour, above Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Spencer</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 January, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stoughton</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Bowls</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>28 October, 1793</td>
<td>At the extreme of the settlement, Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Bird</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28 December, 1793</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John White</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Cowell</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Birt</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Cobin</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Morris</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Phillips</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus All</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Adler</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hughes</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Love</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Phillips</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20 February, 1794</td>
<td>In the district of Baulkama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Enclosure.*

Returns of Lands granted in New South Wales since the date of the last Return per Kitto.