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Mary X Bishope
mark

FIRST FLEETER

In 1993, the Fellowship of First Fleeters, guardians of lore, sanctioned the fixing of a memorial plaque to the headstone of Charlotte Pentley [sic] in the cemetery of St Peters Anglican Church, Richmond NSW, to commemorate the life of Charlotte's mother, Mary

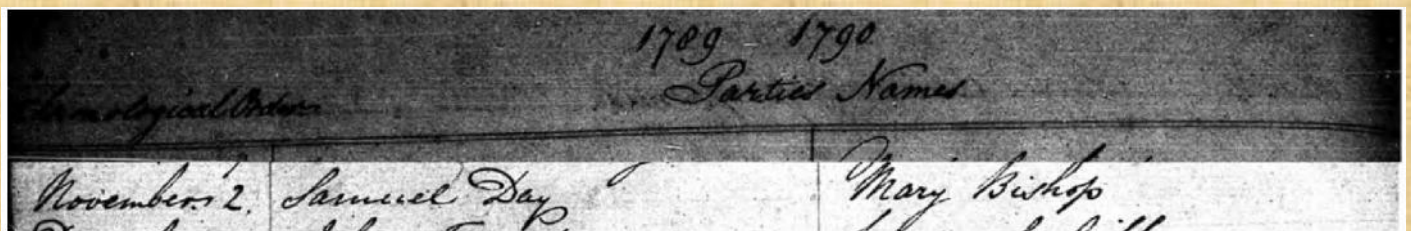


(Davis) Bishop, who arrived in Port Jackson with the First Fleet on 26th January 1788 and who died at Curryjong (Kurrajong) NSW nearly 51 years later, on 1st January 1839. ¹

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.



The confusion is largely due to the assumption by many researchers, including perhaps the estimable Mollie Gillen, that if a fact appears in an official record, then it is gospel. 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. The marriage record of Samuel Day and Mary Bishop in Nov 1788 has been the source of much misinformation. It does however fail the test of logic and reason in the light of subsequent events.

Gillen 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...

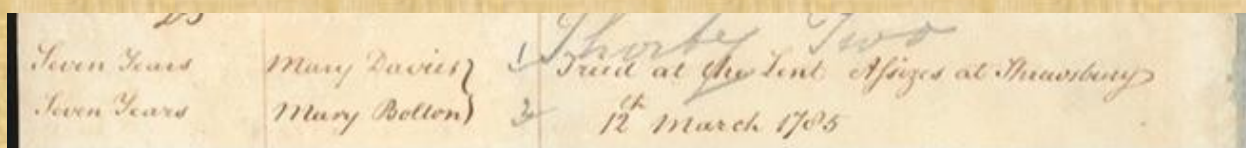
1. The name "Mary Bishop" was in use by someone prior to November 1788.
2. Mary Davies/Davis per *Lady Penrhyn* was known as "Mary Bishop" for most of her life in the Colony.

¹ *The Founders of Australia*. p. 99 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure A]

² Letter dated 11th September 2002. Peter G Christian (President, Fellowship of First Fleeters) to Jon Heppell [image, Annexure B]

³ *The Founders of Australia*. p. 99 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure A]

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 with Samuel Day.⁴ 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.⁵ Samuel Day and Mary Bolton travelled together to Norfolk Island, where Mary Bolton was recorded as married to Day.

A handwritten table with the title "Return of the Women who are not victualled from the Store, and their means of Livelihood. June 16th 1785." The table has four columns: "Names", "Married", "Whether Convicted or Fine", and "Means of Livelihood." The first row lists "Mary Bolton" as married to "Sam^l Day" and her means of livelihood as "By Sam^l Day, Convict." The second row lists "Ann Wainwright" and her means of livelihood as "By Day nursing." The third row lists "M^{rs} [unclear]" and her means of livelihood as "By [unclear] the [unclear]".

From Norfolk, they moved together to Tasmania. If Day married Mary Bishop in 1788, the question arises " How did he get away with bigamy, and Mary continue on with the name of Bishop ?" With these facts in mind, the simplest and most credible explanation for this "mystery" marriage is that it never took place. It is virtually certain that Samuel Day married Mary Bolton, not Mary Bishop.

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),⁶ 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 Halford received the same knowing it to be stolen.

(b) That Mary Davis [sic] and Ann Davis stole the goods etc. of Sarah Cound (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."⁷

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.⁸ During her trial and incarceration Mary was recorded as both Davies and Davis.⁹

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 convict, was by the details of their conviction).

⁶ P.R.O. Assizes 2/25

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....."

Surname	1st Name	Trial Place	Sentence
DAVIES	Mary	Shrewsbury	7 years

See also "The Women of Botany Bay" ~ Portia Robinson.... Courtesy of <http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/convicts/confem2.html> ...Accessed on 26 November 2011.

Surname	1st Name	Trial Place	D	M	Y	Departed	Alias	Details & Comments
Dallon	Elizabeth	London	14	09	1785	ENGLAND	aka [Burley]	
Davies	Mary	Salop	12	03	1785	ENGLAND	aka [Davis]	

See also "The Crimes of the First Fleet Convicts" ~ John Cobley ~ ISBN 0207145628 see entry for "Mary Davies"

Her transportation and early days in the colony are detailed by Mollie Gillen as:

"...18 December 1787, Mary fell down the hatchway of the vessel ... pitched on her head, which, being well defended by false hair, rolls &c. &c., she sustained no material injury. At Sydney Cove on 27 September 1788 Mary broke a bottle over the head of John Mara who slept in her hut, but only after he had called her a bitch in a scuffle with some soldiers. On March 1790 Mary was sent to Norfolk Island by Sirius, leaving again on 9 March 1793".¹⁰

It was during Mary's assignment to Norfolk Island that her 7 year sentence expired, (12th March 1792) to render her "freed by servitude".

EARLY LIFE ?

The indictment, *Mary Davis [sic] late of the parish of Diddlebury* (the [sic] signifying perceived incorrect spelling¹¹) 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 '62.¹² 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.¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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 1758¹⁵ 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. Sharing that dock was a Sarah Davies, possibly the third Davies daughter, condemned on the same bill as Mary. She however was not reprieved: "... left for execution... The hanging(s) took place on March 26th¹⁶ It is horrific to contemplate that Mary had to deal not only with her own conviction, but possibly the brutal death of a sister. Whilst Mary's connection with the Griffith Davies family of the Diddlebury Parish is speculative and unproven, that family comprised of four daughters, Ann [1751], Mary [1752], Sarah [1755] and Suzanne [1757]. We know that an Ann Davies was Mary's co-accused, and that Mary's first and eighth grandchildren were named Susannah. Names do run in families.

MRS THOMAS BISHOP ?

Having established that Mary Davis was known by the name Bishop by November 1788, the logical conclusion is that she had formed a relationship with a male named Bishop, soon after arrival in NSW. According to authoritative sources, there were three male Bishops in the First Fleet; two of them were Marine Privates; the third was a convict.

The Fellowship of First Fleeters places Elias (Marine Private) on *Alexander*,¹⁷ and both Joseph (Convict) and Thomas (Marine Private) on *Friendship*.¹⁸ Recent research suggests that Thomas (Marine Private) transferred during the voyage to arrive in Port Jackson aboard *Charlotte*.¹⁹

Joseph Bishop married Ann Dring (Lady Juliana) at St Phillips Sydney on November 13th 1790 and was settled by 1792 at The Ponds on 50ac.²⁰ Elias Bishop married Catherine Smith (*Prince of Wales*) on Norfolk Island in June 1793.²¹ The only male Bishop for whom there is no disqualifying record of marriage is Thomas.

With the elimination of alternatives (Elias, marine, & Joseph, convict), the tracing of land grants, memorials, entitlements and transfers has built an indisputable case that Thomas Bishop (Marine, Charlotte) was the husband of Mary, and the father of Charlotte.

The confirmation of the relationship between Thomas and Mary before the 18 months they were contemporaries on Norfolk Island, is the documented use of this surname in November 1788. A marriage prior to her departure for Norfolk Island was not possible, as he was still an enlisted marine. Research reveals that all of the registered 1788-1790 marriages were between convicts, with the single exception of marine James Mapp, who married the widow of Marine private Daniel Cresswell, who died on the voyage to the colony.²²

¹⁰ *The Founders of Australia*, p.98 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure A]

¹¹ *Wikipedia*. ...Accessed on 26 November 2011.

¹² *The Founders of Australia*, p.98 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure A]

¹³ *Shropshire Parish Registers (Vol J5)*, p.180 Shropshire Parish Register Society. General editor; 1900-1906, W.P.W.

¹⁴ *Shropshire Parish Registers (Vol J5)*, p.178 Shropshire Parish Register Society. General editor; 1900-1906, W.P.W.

¹⁵ *Shropshire Parish Registers (Vol J5)*, p.187 Shropshire Parish Register Society. General editor; 1900-1906, W.P.W.

¹⁶ *The British Chronicle or Pugh's Hereford Journal*, March 31 1785, quoted in 1785: Three at Shrewsbury, in *depraved times* [executedtoday.com, retrieved 19th May 2023]

¹⁷ *Ships Of The First Fleet* http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/ship_alexander.htm. Accessed on 26 November 2011.

¹⁸ *Ships Of The First Fleet* http://www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au/ship_friendship.htm. Accessed on 26 November 2011.

¹⁹ Correspondence dated 23 Sept 2018, Glen Lambert [FF Marines researcher] to Jon Heppell TNA copy 1787 mid voyage victualling list.

²⁰ *The Founders of Australia*, p. Mollie Gillen.

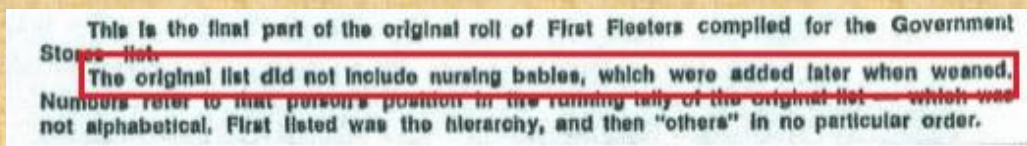
²¹ *The Fellowship of the First Fleet ~ Elias Bishop & Catherine Smith*. ... Accessed on 19th May 2023.

²² NSW BDM — Online Marriage Index.

Mary travelled to Norfolk Island on the ill-fated HMS *Sirius*²³, disembarking in mid March 1790. Sometime before November of that year she bore a female child, who when entered into the Norfolk Island Victualling Records²⁴ was, in keeping with convention at the time,²⁵ registered under her mother's transportation name,²⁶ and later identified as Charlotte Bishop.²⁷ The infant was entered under the whole of her mother's name, suggesting that she had not yet been named. The notion that Mary was waiting (isolated as she was on Norfolk) for Thomas to arrive and collaborate in the naming of their child is reinforced by the eventual choice of Charlotte, which was her father's First Fleet ship of arrival in the colony. Charlotte's birth date, popularly believed to be 9th July 1791, was arbitrarily derived from this initial entry in the Victualling Book,

Logically, 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, or even twelve months. 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 (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".

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 rations²⁹ (which proportion applied to children between 10 and 2 years of age³⁰). 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 latest as early February 1791, and on probability, some months before that. A respected fellow NI researcher, through the cross referencing of a number of original sources, has dated this birth as between August and November in 1790.³¹

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*.³² He had been granted 60 acres at Grenville Vale.³³ Accompanying Thomas and his fellow marine settlers was the Reverend Richard Johnson, who within days of arriving on Norfolk performed upwards of one hundred marriages. It is virtually certain that Thomas and Mary were amongst these couples. During this period the Reverend Johnson also baptised the island's children, no doubt including Charlotte.

Also arriving aboard *Atlantic* was the returning former commandant, Lieutenant Philip Gidley King and his new wife, Anna Josepha, née Coombe. Now the Lieutenant Governor, King was to replace Major Robert Ross and duly resumed his occupation of the Government House. Anna soon gave birth to King's first legitimate son, Phillip Parker King (named in honour not of his father but for King's mentor and patron, Governor Arthur Phillip, and Captain Parker, HMS *Gorgon*, (of King's return passage to NSW).



In the meantime, the reunited Bishop family, Thomas, Mary and Charlotte, made their home on the grant at Grenville Vale, which was the nearest tranche of settler grants to Sydney Town (now known as Kingston). Bishop's Farm was just 1 kilometre from Government House, along the road to Phillipsburg, making the Bishops one of the Governor's nearest neighbours.

It is hard to conceive that Mary, as a mature but recent mother of the infant Charlotte and Anna's near neighbour, was not involved to some degree in the lives of the Kings, if not in the very birth of their new son. It is possible that one of Charlotte's first playmates was Phillip Parker King.

Mary's assignment to Norfolk Is. appears to have served as an "advance party" for the couple in anticipation of Thomas's impending discharge from the marines. She was certainly engaged to

²³ *The Founders of Australia* p.98 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure A]

²⁴ State Library of NSW — CY Reel 367_NI Victualling List 1792-1796 Convict's Children pg 76a

²⁵ *The Youngs of Rokeby and their Friends*. Reg Wright. "On Norfolk Island it was the Victualling Book naming practice to identify convict women by the their name on arrival in the Colony, regardless of whether they later acquired new names by marriage. Similarly the children were known by the mother's surname and not that of the father..... However, there was logic in the Victualling Book practice. Some women changed husbands, and presumably the children moved with the mother."

²⁶ This transportation name (Davies or Davis) prevails whenever Mary was accounted for under the penal system, Le Salop Assizes, Shrewsbury Gaol Calendar, transportation records, journals, convict musters etc. However, when referred to by the Colony's civil authorities, it was as Mary Bishop, or Mrs Bishop. This applied to her land grants, leases and subsequent transactions, and to her role as the Housekeeper at Government House in Parramatta. The common link between these two identities was her ship of arrival, *Lady Penrhyn*, which "appellation" was used by all of the authorities for all the population, convict or free, as their "identifier", until the description "Born in the Colony" became relevant.

²⁷ *The Founders of Australia*. p.99 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure A]

²⁸ The Sydney Morning Herald - Dec 17, 1980..... p7. "**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.

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.42... "August 30th 1792 the following rations were this day issued list showing women & children over 10 receiving 2/3 of men's rations, children from 10 to 2 years allocated 3' and infants -1," consistent with ratios described in Feb 1793 (p.62)

³¹ This list of births and dates were collated using quantitative research of statistical data by public historian Cathy Dunn using Commandant Robert Ross's report that were 15 births on Norfolk Island from the time of his arrival (HMS *Sirius* March 1790) and 11 February 1791, in addition to historical evidence in the 1792 – 1796 Victualling Book and other Norfolk Island population reports of August 1790. These birth dates are far more accurate to those extracted from the 1792 – 1796 Victualling Book and used in secondary records/publications <http://hmsirius.com.au/love-children-of-hms-sirius-1790/>

³² *Historical Records of Australia*. Vol. 1 p.306 — Phillip to Nepean — Enclosure No. 2 [image, Annexure C]

³³ *Historical Records of Australia*. Vol. 1 p.281 — Phillip to Grenville Return of Lands Granted in...NSW. [image, Annexure D] See also ⁷

some extent in agricultural pursuits, being in receipt of 2 swine in mid 1791. It may also explain, having achieved a head start, why Bishop's Farm 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)³⁴ prior to 31st January 1793, with only one full growing season available following Thomas's arrival in late 1791.

Although successful in this venture, there was delay in the issue of this land grant.³⁵ 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.³⁶ On the 9th March 1793 Thomas, along with other disillusioned marine settlers, repatriated to Port Jackson on board the ship *Kitty*.³⁷ Wife Mary and daughter Charlotte returned to Port Jackson on the same voyage.³⁸ Mollie Gillen in *The Founders of Australia* documented these (return journey) facts, separately, but the significance of this connection has perhaps been hitherto overlooked.



Presumably in compensation for the above debacle, 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.."),³⁹ 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. Ia Fol. 61.⁴⁰

THE WIDOW BISHOP

Thomas Bishop died from causes unrecorded on or before 10th Dec. 1793⁴¹ and was interred in the Old Burial Ground now built over by the Sydney Town Hall.⁴²



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 of 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 ensembling and delivery hereof, the Receipt of payment thereof the said Mary Bishop doth hereby acknowledge, & thereof & of every part & parcel thereof she the said Mary Bishop doth release, acquit and discharge the said James Squire, His Executors & Administrators for ever by these Presents; & for settling & assuring the Messuage, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments herein aftermentioned writs such 'Uses, Intents & Purposes as are hereinafter expressed and declared; &c, &c, &c...*

³⁴ List of Bills drawn by the Commissary 31 Jan 1793. [image, Annexure E]

³⁵ 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]

³⁶ From Journal of PG King 1791-1796 p.55...1792 December 22

³⁷ *The Founders of Australia*, p.36 Mollie Gillen.

³⁸ *The Founders of Australia*, p.98 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure A]

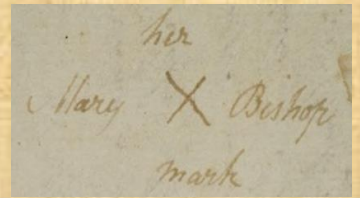
³⁹ *Historical Records of Australia*, Vol. 1 p.472 — Return of Lands granted in NSW since the...Return per *Kitty*

⁴⁰ State Records Authority of New South Wales; NRS 13836; Registers of Land Grants and Leases; Item 7/445; Reel 2560.

⁴¹ Register of St Phillips Parish Sydney. Also Thomas D. Mutch Index to NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages 1787-1956.

⁴² Old Burial Ground Sydney — Inventory of Burials, 1792-1820 — City of Sydney website Accessed on 19th May 2023.

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,⁴³ 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*.⁴⁴



At the time of publication of *The Founders of Australia*, Mollie Gillen had identified no record of Mary (Davies/Davis) between 1793 and 1811.⁴⁵ 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.⁴⁶ who was a contemporary of Mary Bishop on Norfolk Island.⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸

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 1810.⁴⁹ Governor Philip Gidley King was, when Lieutenant Governor, the commandant at Norfolk Island for the latter half of Mary's residence there⁵⁰, and she was appointed Housekeeper at Parramatta soon after he became Governor. It is not inconceivable, given the close proximity within which the families resided on Norfolk Island, that she was considered favourably for the position. 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.⁵¹

Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788~4825 ~ 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)

Names	Quality	Salary	By whom appointed	Remarks &c &c
William Sherwin	Storekeeper	£50 per ann ^m .	app ^d by Col. Johnston	in the room of G S!!!!maker deceased.
Benj. Barrow	Supt. Factory	£50 per ann ^m .	app ^d by Col. Paterson	Extra Superintendents and Storekeepers
Nathaniel Lucas	Supt. Carpenters	£50 per ann ^m .	app ^d by Col. Johnston	not in the Estimate but receiving
John Stroud	Storekeeper	£50 per ann ^m .	app ^d by Col. Foveaux	salaries in this Colony from a
Thomas Legge	Supt. Bricklayers	£50 per ann ^m .	app ^d by Col. Johnston	Colonial Fund.
Mary Bishop	Housekeeper	£20 per ann ^m .		Paid from the Colonial Funds
	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

⁴³ *Historical Records of Australia*, Vol. 1 p.306 — Phillip to Nepean — Enclosure No. 2

⁴⁴ *History of New South Wales From the Records, Volume II*. — 7. The Disposal Of Crown Lands Under Phillip. [1789]... Accessed on 19th May 2023.

⁴⁵ *The Founders of Australia*, p.98. Mollie Gillen. In this instance, MG has overlooked her own reference (p.99) to Mary Bishop working in 1806 at Government House with an illegitimate daughter. Else, she was referring strictly to Mary Davis.

⁴⁶ *Governor Hunter's Assignment Report 1798*, Cathy Dunn, Milton NSW, 1995

⁴⁷ Parsons, a First Fleet marine private in Captain James Shea's company, transferred to Norfolk Island on the same 4th March 1790 voyage of the ill fated Sirius conveying Mary (Davis) Bishop. (*HMS Sirius: Her Final Voyage!* Cathy Dunn. ISBN: 9780980525557, accessed 19 May 2023)

⁴⁸ *The Founders of Australia*, p.99 Mollie Gillen. [image, Annexure D] This failure by Marsden to acknowledge her presumed legally married status lends support to the supposition that it was not she who married Samuel Day. However, it may alternately be an indication that she was cohabiting in an unsanctified relationship, possibly with long term partner James Martin, of Governor King's Light Horse bodyguard.

⁴⁹ *Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1825*, Memorial (Fiche 3001; 4/1821 No.21) — 1810 Jan 29. Accessed on 19 May 2023.

⁵⁰ King returned to NI on board *Atlantic* in October 1791, in the company of Thomas Bishop, recently discharged marine become free settler.

⁵¹ *Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1825*, Housekeeper of Government House. (Fiche 3300; 2/8332 p.2) — 1810 Jan 3. .. Accessed on 19 May 2023.

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.⁵² 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.



Government House built by Governor Hunter.
1805 Watercolour attributed to GW Evans.
(Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW)

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.⁵³

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 1804.⁵⁴ 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,⁵⁵ 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,⁵⁶ 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.⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁸ 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.

⁵² *Parramatta's Town Plan 1788 to 1955*, Collingridge Rivett, 2nd Ed 1983

⁵³ It stood on land now bounded by George, Purchase, Hassan and Harris Sts. It was first occupied in May 1791 and was used for nearly 30 years.

⁵⁴ *The Dictionary of Sydney*. Castle Hill Convict Rebellion 1804 by Anne-Maree 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 Annandale and told that the governor was on his way. Shortly afterwards Governor King rode up with word that 500 to 600 Croppies were in arms and that troops were on their way from Sydney. At 1.30 am a company of 55 soldiers arrived at Annandale, 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 19 May 2023.

⁵⁵ *Wikipedia*. **Castle Hill convict rebellion**. .. Accessed on 19 May 2023

⁵⁶ *Historical Records of NSW — Vol 5 King 1803 1804 1805* p.351. George Suttor to Sir Joseph Banks, 10th March 1804.

⁵⁷ *Historical Records of NSW — Vol 5 King 1803 1804 1805* p.348. Major Johnston to Lieut. Col Paterson, Headquarters, 9th March 1804.

⁵⁸ *Old Government House.com*.. Accessed on 26 November 2011.



At age 15, on 1st January 1806 Charlotte was granted by Governor King 100ac. of Land for Tillage⁵⁹ 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.⁶⁰

Elizabeth King's grant was absorbed into her family's pastoral empire eventually known as "Dunheved" which by 1 Jan 1807 totaled 3130 ac., and until recently formed 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 1818,⁶¹ 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.⁶²

This apparent patronage by the King family of the Bishops was to continue into the 20th century, with generations of Mary's grand children and their grand children, in employment at the AA Company's (later the Peel River Land & Mineral Company's) Goonoo Goonoo sheep station (Tamworth), commencing with Jacob and Susannah Jane Chillingworth (daughter of Charlotte), under the management of the same Phillip Parker King and his successors, son Philip Gidley King (the Younger), grandson George Bartholomew Gidley King, and great grandson George M^cArthur Gidley King.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 the birth on 26th June in Parramatta to the 17~year~old Charlotte of a daughter, Susannah Maria.⁶⁴ 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)

Lessee: Mary Bishop Situation: Main Street in the New Township of Parramatta Extent: W.side 198' N.side 99' E.side 198' S.side 99'..... Term of Years: 14 Years Annual Quit Rent: £0.5s.Od Granted by: Lieut Governor William. Paterson Esq Registration Book 40 Page: 32.

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. 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

⁵⁹ *Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1788-1825* Charlotte Bishop: On list of all grants and leases of land registered in the Colonial Secretary's Office (Fiche 3268; 9/2731 p.160) —1806 Jan 1— Grant # 1343, Registration Book 3C, p.205... Accessed on 19 May 2023.

⁶⁰ *Penrith City Land Grants*. Copyright © Penrith City Council. Accessed on 19 May 2023

⁶¹ P.A. No. 26115 — AONSW 6/10296. NSW Land Titles Office Certificate of Title VoL 4089 FoL 120

⁶² *Musters 1805-1806*, p.10 Blake A0204, p.167 Mrs. A. J. King C0762, pp.134-135 Blake B0401; Ryan, *Land Grants 1788-1809*, p.186; C. Baxter (ed.), *General Musters of New South Wales, Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land 1811*, ABGR in association with the Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney 1987, p. 12 Blake 0478; ML A865, CY 2129, Hassall's account, 30 June 1814. Blake's name is shown incorrectly as Black on the parish map of Londonderry.

⁶³ Goonoo Goonoo Station website. <https://www.goonoogoonoostation.com/copy-of-careers>

⁶⁴ *NSW Baptisms* Vol 148 No 599

"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 Tillage, the Lease and deed of which are herewith—

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,
 Etc, Etc, Etc "

Comparison of the adjacent plan with a map of early NSW land grants⁶⁵ shows that Mary's 30 acres was one of the few along this section of South Creek that was confirmed in its original configuration.

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, possibly destined to become part of the Western Sydney Airport. 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.

DISTRICT of *Parramatta*
 No. *103*

NEW SOUTH WALES.
 Census for the Year 1828.

By Act of the GOVERNOR and Council of the 9th Geo. IV. No. 4 sec. 2, it is enacted, that if any Householder, Employer of Servants, or Proprietor or Occupier of Lands, shall refuse or neglect to answer, or shall answer falsely or untruly, any of the Questions authorised by the said Act to be put relative to the Population, Cattle, and Occupied Land in the Colony, the Person so offending shall be fined, at the discretion of two or more Magistrates, in a Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

HOUSEHOLDER'S NAME, <i>James Martin</i>		RESIDENCE, <i>Parramatta</i>							
Names of Family and Servants.	Age.	Class.	Arrival.		Stations.	Employment.	Residence.	Religion.	
			Ship.	Year.					
<i>James Martin</i>	<i>53.</i>	<i>6 F.</i>	<i>Peramatta</i>	<i>1790.</i>		<i>Householder Parramatta</i>		<i>Protestant</i>	
<i>Mary Bishop.</i>	<i>63.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Peramatta</i>	<i>1787.</i>	<i>7 pes.</i>	<i>Housekeeper</i>	<i>E.</i>	<i>E.</i>	
<i>Alex. Crabb</i>	<i>11.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>				<i>Living with do</i>	<i>E.</i>	<i>E.</i>	

It is likely that Alexander Crabb was also the 10 year old recorded in the 1822 General Muster as a child resident with James Martin, storekeeper of Parramatta.⁶⁶

Mrs. Bishop'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),⁶⁷ and succeeded by the recently arrived convict Jemima Bolton (later Mrs. Jemima Fisher) from 17th September 1810⁶⁸

MARY BISHOP & JAMES MARTIN

⁶⁵ Landholders in the Colony of NSW— 1813. Penrith City Library

⁶⁶ James Crabb ~ 73rd Regiment research attributed to Valda Shrimpton, email attachment from Marilyn Mason to Jon Heppell on 9th November 2011

⁶⁷ Colonial Secretary's Papers. 1788-1825 Wages paid from the Police Fund (Reel 6038; SZ758 p.109) —1810 Oct 13.. Accessed on 19 May 2023.

⁶⁸ The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW: 1803-1842), Saturday 30 January 1813, page 2

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.⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰ 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.⁷¹ 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 grants⁷² on South Creek at Bringelly, totaling 110 acres, gave them the opportunity to do so. James was consistently recorded 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 reenlisted for about a three or four year period around 1817, probably in the NSW Veterans Company.⁷³

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 that 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.

Colonial Secretary's Papers 17881825 ~ 1823 Apr 5
On General Return of Allotments in the Town of Parramatta (Fiche 3265; 4/7576 p.1)
George Street

No 10 Occupier: Court House..... Area: 200 sq perches est. value of Quit Rent £5.0.3.
No 16 Occupier: Mary Bishop Area: 90 sq perches est. value of Quit Rent £2.9.0.

Mary was clearly still identified with this land in 1831, the allotment at 98 sq. perches having grown even larger than in 1823 when the following appeared in the Sydney Herald on September 19th ...

Government Notice.
Colonial Secretary's Office. Sydney,
September 14, 1831. TOWN ALLOTMENTS.

The following~ descriptions of Allotments of Land in the Town of Parramatta, with the names of the parties by whom they are respectively claimed, are published for general information:

(Section) No. 16.
Bounded on the north by George~street; on the west by Church street; on the south by Macquarie Street; and on the east by Smith Street.

Cont....

⁶⁹ New South Wales Corps — Description & Succession Book 1808-1810.

⁷⁰ *Colonial Secretary's Papers. 1788-1825 Memorial to Governor Brisbane: 1824 Aug 30 (Fiche 3099; 4/1838A No.620 pp.607-10) ... The respectful Memorial of James Martin Sheweth, That memorialist is twenty nine years in this Colony, is a free subject and has been upward of twenty years in his Majesty's Land Service, out of which he is eighteen in this Colony, out of the latter he has been nine years in the body guards of the different Governors of this Colony. Memorialist came to the Colony in the 102nd Regiment. Under the command of Captain Brabyn, and when the said Regt. was ordered for home he obtained his discharge at his own request from his demeanour whilst in the Service. The memorialist under these prospects, most fervently solicits your Excellency for such a portion of ground he being anxious to follow agricultural farming and at such place as to your Excellency shall seem, and for such act Memorialist will ever pray. Memorialist is a sober industrious man in good and worthy. As your Excellency may be...grant. Signed Samuel Marsden, Senior Chaplain and J. Brabyn.*

⁷¹ New South Wales Corps — Description & Succession Book 1808-1810.... Enlisted 29 May 1795, served 15 years and 137 days, calculates to 13th September 1810.

⁷² Charles Roberts, Horse Trainer of Randwick together with Eva Ramsay, wife of John Ramsay of Sydney Horse Trainer. Applicants for PA 1069 dated 16 March 1891 - 1115 ac 30 p. of land situated in Par. of Bringelly and Cabramatta, being original grants of ... 80 ac. to James Martin 25 Aug. 1812; 30 ac. to Mary Bishop 25 Aug. 1812; Bringelly / Cabramatta, PA 8474,1069,238 and 239,AONSW 6/10119 and 10260298.

⁷³ Perhaps with the encouragement of Captain Brabyn upon his return from England in 1812 in 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 Accessed 18 March 2016.

ALLOTMENT 17 George Street.

1. James Foulcher, ac, 0, 2 r. 7 p. Two roods seven perches; bounded on the north by George Street 1 chain 49 links; on the west by Mary Bishop's allotment 3 chains 90 links; on the south by Bateman's, Scott's, and O'Donnell's allotments 1 chain 37 links; and on the east by James Elder's allotment 3 chains 78 links, to George Street, being allotment No. 17. Quit-rent, £1 9s 3d per annum, commencing 1st July 1823.

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

The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser (NSW: 1838-1841) ~ Government Gazette — COURT OF CLAIMS.

Notice is hereby given, that the following Claims for Deeds of Grants of Land & Town Allotments will be ready for the examination of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose under the Act of Council 5th William IV Case No. 833.~Samuel Barber of Parramatta, by his Attorney, A. Hayward, Esq.

Ninety-eight perches, County of Cumberland, Parish of St. John, town of Parramatta, allotment No. 16, on the south side of George-street, in section No. 16; bounded on the west by a line 4 chains; on the south by a line 1 chain 48 links; on the east by a line 3 chains 90 links; and on the north by George-street 1 chain 60 links. This allotment was leased by Sir Thomas Brisbane, for 21 years from the 30th June, 1823, to Mary Bishop, now deceased, who, it is alleged, sold to claimant, who requests a deed on proposing to pay 21 years quit-rent.⁷⁴ — (Deed granted 10th March 1841.⁷⁵)

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 Kurrajong⁷⁶. It was at Kurrajong that Mary died on New Year's Day of 1839.

However, Mary disposed of her George Street lease in 1825 and was living with James Martin in 1828. There is no extant 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.

CONCLUSION

There ends this narrative. Mollie Gillen has already established that Mary Davis was Mary Bishop, and the mother of Charlotte Bishop. It is now established that Mary Bishop widow of Thomas Bishop was Mary Bishop per Lady Penrhyn. Extensive research can find no other widowed Mrs. Mary Bishop in the colony at the time of these seminal events. Thomas and Mary Bishop, tragic couple, who had no more than a handful of years together, punctuated by servitude and duty, gifted the infant colony but one child, Charlotte. She, on the other hand, made amends by bearing ten children (to six different fathers) their descendants are legion.



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

Their descendants are legion.

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Annexures: for ready reference

- A. Extract from *The Founders of Australia* ~ pps. 98~99 ~ Mollie Gillen
- B. *Letter dated 11 September 2002*. Peter G Christian (President, Fellowship of First Fleeters) to Jon Heppell.
- C. Historical Records of Australia. Vol. 1 p.306 ~ Phillip to Nepean ~ Enclosure No. 2
- D. Historical Records of Australia. Vol. 1 p.281 ~ Phillip to Grenville ~ Return of Lands Granted in...NSW.
- E. List of Bills drawn by the Commissary ~ 31 Jan 1793
- F. List of persons settled on Norfolk Is. who have not got their grants. (Tho^s Bishop ~ Marine ~ {first in possession} Jan 25th 1791~ Grenville Vale)
- G. Historical Records of Australia. Vol. 1 p.472 ~ Return of Lands granted in NSW since the...Return per Kitty
- H. CY Reel 367 NI Victualling List 1792~1796 Convict's Children pg 76a
- I. Female Convicts and Children of the First Fleet ~ list for Government Store, prepared 1788.
- J. State Records Authority of New South Wales; NRS 13836; Registers of Land Grants and Leases; Item 7/445; Reel 2560

⁷⁴ The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser (NSW: 1838-1841) ~ 3rd December 1840: Government Gazette — COURT OF CLAIMS.

⁷⁵ *The Sydney Herald* 8th April 1841

⁷⁶ *NSW Government Gazette* 28 Aug 1860. Grant to Richard Shrimpton (Jnr.), initially dated 28 Jul 1858 and issued erroneously in the name of Edward, Charlotte's older Shrimpton son, rather than the late husband, Richard Snr.. Although this grant on Bowen Mountain was prepared some 7 years after Charlotte's death, it was arguably applied for in the prevailing practice of formalising a long term family occupation of the farm, even over generations. It appears the grant application was made only when it was intended to sell the property. Acreages in the Kurrajong were promised as early a 1811 under Governor Macquarie, and right through the 1820s and 30s. Permission to occupy generally was granted within a few months, to a year. Indications that the Shrimptons had left Wilberforce were the birth of Susannah Jane Pentley at Richmond in July 1829, that of Margaret Elizabeth Allsopp in April 1833 at North Richmond, that of Ellen Eve Arrand and of Mary Bishop's death, recorded in 1835 and 1839 respectively as at the Kurrajong. The Shrimpton grant was on the very top of the Kurrajong (or Richmond Hill, as it was then known) and its promise must have preceded that of the many surrounding blocks granted to Lieut. George Meares Countess Bowen, who after investing in the Kurrajong from the early 1830s, finally acquired the prize block from Richard, which appears to have occurred between the births of daughter Rachel in Kurrajong [1859] and son Charles in Orange [1861]. It was after this that the locality became known as Bowen Mountain.

DAVIS, John

John Davis, marine private 53rd (Portsmouth) Company, made the voyage to NSW with wife Martha (qv) on *Prince of Wales*. Davis served at Port Jackson in the company of Captain James Campbell (qv). Their child Jane born on 9 May 1787 on the voyage survived only little more than a month and died on 13 July. He returned by *Gorgon* to England with his wife and two children born at Port Jackson, reaching Portsmouth in June 1792.

DAVIS, John (c1761-)

John Davis, aged 25 from London, joined *Sirius* on 4 November 1786 as gunner's mate. On 5 March 1791 he was discharged to *Supply*, where he remained to the end of her voyage at Deptford on 5 May 1792.

DAVIS, Martha

Martha Davis, wife of private marine John Davis (qv) bore a child, Jane, on 9 May 1787. The child died on 13 July, the day before *Prince of Wales* crossed the Equator. A son Thomas was baptised at Port Jackson on 9 August 1788, a daughter Mary on 3 September 1791. Martha embarked for England on *Gorgon* in December 1791 with her husband and the two surviving children born in the colony.

DAVIS, Mary (c1761-1839)

Mary Davis (indicted thus) late of Diddlebury, Salop, was charged with breaking into one house and stealing a copper kettle, and into another where she stole a quantity of clothing. She was charged with Ann Davis (who was found not guilty) and Joseph Owen (qv) who received the stolen goods. Mary was given a sentence of death at Shrewsbury, Salop, on 12 March 1785. She was reprieved to seven years transportation on 28 December and a year later, on 23 November 1786, was ordered to the New Gaol in Southwark and then to Gravesend by wagon for embarkation on *Lady Penrhyn* on 31 January 1787. Bowes gave her age as 25.

On 18 December 1787, Mary fell down the hatchway on the vessel... "pitched on her head, wh. being well defended by false hair, rolls &ca. &ca. She sustain'd no matereal injury".

At Sydney Cove on 27 September 1788 Mary broke a bottle over the head of John Mara (qv) who slept in her hut, but only after he had called her a bitch in a scuffle with some soldiers. On 4 March 1790 Mary was sent to Norfolk Island by *Sirius*, leaving again on 9 March 1793 by *Kitty*. She is next on record in NSW in 1811 and in 1814.

There are, however, considerable complications to her story. A marriage at Sydney Cove between Samuel Day (qv) and a Mary Bishop was registered on 2 November 1788, but no convict of the name Mary Bishop was recorded in any First Fleet document. As Samuel Day went to Norfolk Island 7 August 1789 by *Surprise* at the same time as Mary Bolton (qv) 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 at 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 Davis, who was sentenced at the same time and place as Mary Bolton, and for a similar crime?

In 1825 Mary Davis is recorded as the wife of John Bishop: but John Bishop (per *Pitt* 1792) had been convicted at Maidstone, Kent in a part of England very far from Mary Davis's conviction at Shrewsbury and some six years later. There seems little likelihood that there was any relationship at all between these two people, at least before arrival in the colony, and no record of any marriage for Mary Davis has been found in Shrewsbury prior to her 1785 conviction.

Later records offer some clarification. In 1828 Mary Bishop (*Lady Penrhyn*) is shown as housekeeper to Joseph Martin at Parramatta: and in the same census John Bishop (per *Pitt*) appears with a wife Mary (also per *Pitt* and also at Parramatta). Another clerical error?

But further research has revealed that John Bishop had married a Martha "Edward" (or Bates, per *Neptune* 1790) in 1811, and after her death in 1825 he married a widow, Mary Smallwood (Mary Partridge per *Pitt*), whose first husband Joseph Smallwood had died in 1819. This Mary, per *Pitt*, was therefore the woman who in 1828 is shown as wife of John Bishop.

So what of the woman who married Samuel Day in 1788 as Mary Bishop, appearing in later records sometimes as Mary Davis per *Lady Penrhyn*, sometimes as Mary Bishop per *Lady Penrhyn*, and finally in 1828 as Mary Bishop per *Lady Penrhyn*... and this at a time when Samuel Day and Mary Bolton were no longer on record at VDL whither they had gone in 1813, possibly having left the colony.

It becomes possible to give the identity of Mary Davis as Mary Bishop when we find a child born at Norfolk Island in 1791 named Mary Davis in victualling records (but later shown as Charlotte Bishop) when Mary

Davis was there. Both Mary and Charlotte Bishop received grants of land at Bringelly in 1809. Charlotte later made three marriages, bearing several children to these men: and in 1828 her son Alexander Crabb 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 Davis married Samuel Day in 1788 and did not stay with him, and why she used the name Mary Bishop, remain at this time a mystery. But it is clear that "Mary Bishop" was in fact Mary Davis (*Lady Penrhyn*) and that she was the Mary Bishop who died at Curryjong [Kurradjong] age given as 80 on 1 January 1839. As further evidence, it should be noted that Charlotte Bishop died (as Pen-tley) at Kurradjong on 5 September 1851 and is buried at St Peter's, Richmond, believed to have been buried in the same grave as her mother Mary Bishop.

DAVIS, Richard (c1758-)

Richard Davis was sentenced to transportation for seven years at the Old Bailey on 10 September 1783 for theft of a large quantity of clothing from a cart carrying it from Stamford Hill for washing. He was noticed by a boy taking tea with his watchmaker father in a Shoreditch building. "Papa, look out of the window at that man, he is a known thief." The boy ran after Davis and took him at the corner of Webb Street. Davis said "I picked it up in the middle of the highway on Monday was a week, there was nobody by it, nor any cart."

From Newgate Davis was embarked on the *Mercury* transport on 30 March 1784 and captured by *Helena* in Torbay harbour on 13 April after the convict mutiny on the transport. On 24 May he was remanded to former orders by the Special Commission at Exeter, and (aged 26) was received on the *Dunkirk* hulk, where he was "troublesome at times". On 11 March 1787 he was embarked on *Friendship*, where Ralph Clark noted him as a printer, aged 28, born in Middlesex.

At Sydney Cove he was probably the Davis who was servant to Clark 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 Cockle Bay on 13 December may have been the First Fleet man. If so he had sold or forfeited the land by 1800. He is clearly identifiable in the 1806 muster employed at Parramatta, listed in 1811; and in 1814 as a labourer in Sydney, as well as 1817 and 1819 returns. He was recorded in the Sydney Benevolent Asylum in 1822 and 1825. His death has not been traced.

DAVIS, Samuel (c1769-1788)

Samuel Davis, sentenced at Gloucester on

DAVIS, John

John Davis, marine private 53rd (Portsmouth) Company, made the voyage to NSW with wife Martha (qv) on *Prince of Wales*. Davis served at Port Jackson in the company of Captain James Campbell (qv). Their child Jane born on 9 May 1787 on the voyage survived only little more than a month and died on 13 July. He returned by *Gorgon* to England with his wife and two children born at Port Jackson, reaching Portsmouth in June 1792.

DAVIS, John (c1761-)

John Davis, aged 25 from London, joined *Sirius* on 4 November 1786 as gunner's mate. On 5 March 1791 he was discharged to *Supply*, where he remained to the end of her voyage at Depford on 5 May 1792.

DAVIS, Martha

Martha Davis, wife of private marine John Davis (qv) bore a child, Jane, on 9 May 1787. The child died on 13 July, the day before *Prince of Wales* crossed the Equator. A son Thomas was baptised at Port Jackson on 9 August 1788, a daughter Mary on 3 September 1791. Martha embarked for England on *Gorgon* in December 1791 with her husband and the two surviving children born in the colony.

DAVIS, Mary (c1761-1839)

Mary Davis (indicted thus) late of Diddlebury, Salop, was charged with breaking into one house and stealing a copper kettle, and into another where she stole a quantity of clothing. She was charged with Ann Davis (who was found not guilty) and Joseph Owen (qv) who received the stolen goods. Mary was given a sentence of death at Shrewsbury, Salop, on 12 March 1785. She was reprieved to seven years transportation on 28 December and a year later, on 23 November 1786, was ordered to the New Gaol in Southwark and then to Gravesend by wagon for embarkation on *Lady Penrhyn* on 31 January 1787. Bowes gave her age as 25.

On 18 December 1787, Mary fell down the hatchway on the vessel... "pitched on her head, wh. being well defended by false hair, rolls &ca. &ca. She sustain'd no materiel injury".

At Sydney Cove on 27 September 1788 Mary broke a bottle over the head of John Mara (qv) who slept in her hut, but only after he had called her a bitch in a scuffle with some soldiers. On 4 March 1790 Mary was sent to Norfolk Island by *Sirius*, leaving again on 9 March 1793 by *Kitty*. She is next on record in NSW in 1811 and in 1814.

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There are, however, considerable complications to her story. A marriage at Sydney Cove between Samuel Day (qv) and a Mary Bishop was registered on 2 November 1788, but no convict of the name Mary Bishop was recorded in any First Fleet document. As Samuel Day went to Norfolk Island 7 August 1789 by *Surprise* at the same time as Mary Bolton (qv) 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 at 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 Davis, who was sentenced at the same time and place as Mary Bolton, and for a similar crime?

In 1825 Mary Davis is recorded as the wife of John Bishop: but John Bishop (per *Pitt* 1792) had been convicted at Maidstone, Kent in a part of England very far from Mary Davis's conviction at Shrewsbury and some six years later. There seems little likelihood that there was any relationship at all between these two people, at least before arrival in the colony, and no record of any marriage for Mary Davis has been found in Shrewsbury prior to her 1785 conviction.

Later records offer some clarification. In 1828 Mary Bishop (*Lady Penrhyn*) is shown as housekeeper to Joseph Martin at Parramatta: and in the same census John Bishop (per *Pitt*) appears with a wife Mary (also per *Pitt* and also at Parramatta). Another clerical error?

But further research has revealed that John Bishop had married a Martha "Edward" (or Bates, per *Neptune* 1790) in 1811, and after her death in 1825 he married a widow, Mary Smallwood (Mary Partridge per *Pitt*), whose first husband Joseph Smallwood had died in 1819. This Mary, per *Pitt*, was therefore the woman who in 1828 is shown as wife of John Bishop.

So what of the woman who married Samuel Day in 1788 as Mary Bishop, appearing in later records sometimes as Mary Davis per *Lady Penrhyn*, sometimes as Mary Bishop per *Lady Penrhyn*, and finally in 1828 as Mary Bishop per *Lady Penrhyn*... and this at a time when Samuel Day and Mary Bolton were no longer on record at VDL whither they had gone in 1813, possibly having left the colony.

It becomes possible to give the identity of Mary Davis as Mary Bishop when we find a child born at Norfolk Island in 1791 named Mary Davis in victualling records (but later shown as Charlotte Bishop) when Mary

Davis was there. Both Mary and Charlotte Bishop received grants of land at Bringelly in 1809. Charlotte later made three marriages, bearing several children to these men: and in 1828 her son Alexander Crabb by her first husband is found living with Joseph Martin, Parramatta, who (we have seen) was the employer of his grandmother Mary Bishop.

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DAVIS, Samuel (c1769-1788)

Samuel Davis, sentenced at Gloucester on

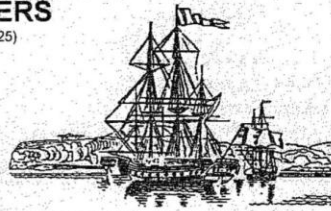
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Annexure B:

FELLOWSHIP OF FIRST FLEETERS

Established in 1968. Incorporated in NSW in 1988 (ACN 003 223 425)

105 Cathedral Street
Woolloomooloo NSW 2011
Tel: (02) 9360 3788
Fax: (02) 9360 3988



11 September 2002

Mr Jon Heppell,
162 Cherry Rd,
Warners 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.Peter,s 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter G Christian". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Peter G Christian
President.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1791.
16 Nov.
Settlers from
the marines.

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

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

* 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.]

PHILLIP TO GRENVILLE.

RETURN of Lands Granted in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales—continued.

No.	Names of Settlers.	Description.	If Married, &c.	Time of becoming Settlers.	No. of Acres of Land Granted.	Place Where.	Ground in Cultivation
...	William Parish.....	Convict whose Sentence is expired.	Married, a Wife and one Child.	1791.	60	Four miles to the westward of Parramatta.	a. r. p. 3 0 17
5	William Mitchell	Discharged from the Marines	Unmarried	17 August	60	do	Not known
...	Thomas Bramwell	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	Thomas Bishop	do	do	do	60	do	do
48	Jno. McCarthy	do	do	do	60	do	do
49	Lawes. Richards	do	do	do	60	do	do
50	Jno. Munday	do	Married, a Wife and two Children.	do	60	do	do
...	Thos. Chipp	do	Married, a Wife and three Children.	do	60	do	do
...	William Strong	do	Unmarried	do	60	do	do
...	James McManus	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	Thos. O'Brien	do	do	do	60	do	do
55	Richard Knight	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	Abram. Hand	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	William Dempsey	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	Thos. Sculley	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	Jno. Barrisford	do	do	do	60	do	do
60	Jams. Redmond	do	Married, a Wife and two Children.	do	60	do	do
...	William Tonks	do	Unmarried	do	60	do	do
...	Thos. Halfpenny	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	Willm. Standley	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	Jno. Gowen	do	do	do	60	do	do
5	Thos. Dukes	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	James Williams	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	Dani. Standfield	do	do	do	60	do	do
...	Jno. Roberts	do	Married, a Wife and three Children.	do	60	do	do
...	...	do	Unmarried	do	60	do	do

1791.
5 Nov.
Return of
lands granted.

Annexure E:

Date	No.	Part forward	Quality of Articles purchased	Quantity	Amount	of Bills
1793		Budget of Mays		96 1/2	£ 240	7 - 6
31 Jan	35	M ^r Cole	Mays	7	1	15
	36	Lan. & Co		4	1	
	37	Geo. Whitaker		42	10	10
	38	M ^r Brown		14	3	10
	39	Thos. Bishop		38	9	10
	40	do		12	3	
	41	Ans ^d Gordon		24	6	
	42	J ^r Harris		30	6	10
	43	M ^r Smith		21	5	5
	44	M ^r Cook		14	3	10
	45	J ^r Bradford		17	4	5
	46	Rich ^d Morgan		28	7	
	47	M ^r Taylor		20	5	
	48	Thos. Stokes		58	14	10
	49	J ^r Fleming		27	6	15
	50	Rich ^d Mitchell		20	5	
	51	Math ^s Lucas		80	20	
	52	Thos. Newby		20	5	
	53	Mary Wentworth		15	3	15
		Budget Mays		1443 1/2	£ 362	2 - 6
		Capt. Paterson	Delors	2	5	
		Mary Wentworth	1 cow	1	3	7 - 6
		Thos. Gommison	1 cow	1	2	14 - 0
		Amount of Bills drawn by M ^r James & Co			£ 373	4 - 0

Paid to order
at Bank

Philip Sidney King

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

A List of Persons settled on Norfolk Island, who have not got their Grants.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>When first in possession</i>	<i>Where situated</i>
<i>Mr. Redmond</i>	<i>Marine</i>	<i>Nov. 24. 1791</i>	<i>Arthur's Vale, Queensbord Towns.</i>
<i>Thos. Halffmann</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Thos. Liches</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Thos. Spencer</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Mr. Lamb</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Doctor's Run, Philipsburgh Sea</i>
<i>Mr. Roberts</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Wells. Symonds</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Mr. Scott</i>	<i>Sailor</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Mr. Monday</i>	<i>Marine</i>	<i>Nov. 25. 1791</i>	<i>Grenville Vale, Sydney Sovereignty</i>
<i>Thos. Bishop</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Wells. Hitchell</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Mr. Gowen</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Nov. 26. 1791</i>	<i>Cascade stream, Philipsburgh Sea</i>
<i>Mr. Beestford</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Mr. Redmond</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Wells. Dempsey</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Rich. Knight</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Nov. 28. 1791</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Mr. Kinnisfield</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Thos. Chief</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Thos. Chief</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

List of persons settled on Norfolk Is. who have not got their grants. (Thos Bishop – Marine ~ {first in possession} Nov 25th 1791~ Grenville Vale)

1794.
30 April.
Return of
lands granted.

[Enclosure.]
RETURN of Lands granted in New South Wales since the date of the last Return per Kitty.

Names of Settlers.	Description.	No. of Acres.	Place where.	Date of Grant.
Thomas Bishop	From the marines	110	On the south side the harbour, above Sydney	1 June, 1793.
John Townson	Lieut. in the New South Wales Corps	110	do	1 "
Daniel Spencer	Sentence expired	50	At the northern boundary farms	28 October, 1793.
Joseph Foveaux	Captain in the New South Wales Corps	105	On the south side the harbour, below Sydney	2 December, 1793.
William Broughton	Storekeeper at Parramatta	30	On the south side the harbour, above Sydney	24 "
Shadrach Shaw	Emanipated	30	do	24 "
Henry Brewer	Provost-Marshal	30	do	24 "
Richd. Hudson	Serjeant-major in the N. S. W. Corps	30	do	24 "
Richd. Tuckwell	Quarter-master-serjeant in do	25	do	24 "
Willm. Day	Serjeant in do	25	do	24 "
Joseph Radford	do in do	25	do	24 "
John Prosser	do in do	25	do	24 "
John West	do in do	25	do	24 "
John Tho. Prentice	Lieut. in do	100	do	24 "
Nicholas Divine	Superintendent of Convicts, Sydney	120	On the south side the harbour, in the district of Bulanaming	8 January, 1794.
Paul Page	Sentence expired	30	do	8 "
Will. Jenkins	do do	30	do	8 "
James Cautell	do do	30	do	8 "
John King	do do	30	do	8 "
Thomas Smith	do do	30	do	8 "
Samuel Burt	Storekeeper at Sydney	30	do	8 "
Will. Roberts	Emanipated convict	30	do	8 "
Henry Cable	Sentence expired	30	do	8 "
John Merritt	do not expired	30	do	8 "
John Harris	do expired	30	do	8 "
Robert Abell	Surgeon in the N. S. W. Corps; his former grant of 100 acres cancelled	110	At the east end of the school land, Sydney	8 "
John Jefferies	Sentence expired	30	In the district of Petersham Hill	8 "
Thomas Hughes	do do	30	do	8 "
John Love	Private in the New South Wales Corps	30	Four miles to the west'd of Parramatta	8 "
Thos. Filley	Sentence expired	30	In the township of Parramatta	8 "
Augustus Alt	Land Surveyor-General	100	In the district of Bulanaming	20 February, 1794.
	do do	20	do	20 "
	do do	20	do	20 "
	do do	20	do	20 "
	do do	20	At the Ponds, late in the occupation of John Richards, deceased; the grant demising to the Crown.	20 "
	do do	20	At the Ponds	20 "
	do do	20	In the district of Petersham Hill	20 "

Annexure H:

Term of entry	No. and age year from date	Name	Sex	When taken	Whether	Days Victualled			
						1792	1793	1794	1795
62	Sept 14 1791	Aborn	W	1/2		112	365	365	
63	Dec 17 "	Sar ^l Doule	W			276	365	365	
64	"	Rob ^t Mann	W		DD Mar 21 1792				
65	June 17 1791	Sar ^l Frost	W		DD Oct 23 1793	276	365	206	
66	"	Berry	W		DD Dec 9 1791				
67	1792	Ann ^e Forbes	W		D Nov 6 1792	276	304		
68	June 15 1791	Esar ^l Freney	W			276	365	365	
69	" 23 "	Jas ^l Cook	W		D Sep 8 1793	276	365	226	
70	Sept 3 "	Ann ^e Sherriden	W			276	365	365	
71	Aug 4 "	Math ^e Wickes	W			276	365	365	
72	Dec 15 "	Edw ^d Whitby	W		D Nov 6 1790	276	365	30	
73	May 15 "	Math ^e Simpson	W			276	112	95	365
74	Nov 4 "	Sar ^l Mann	W		D Dec 6 1794	126	304		
75	"	Charlotte Mann	W	2/3		276	365	365	
76	July 1791	Ann ^e Davis	W	1/2	D Mar 9 1793				

CY Reel 367 NI Victualling List 1792-1796 Convict's Children pg 76a

Annexure I

Female convicts and children of the First Fleet

This is the final part of the original roll of First Fleeters compiled for the Government Stores list.
The original list did not include nursing babies, which were added later when weaned. Numbers refer to that person's position in the running tally of the original list — which was not alphabetical. First listed was the hierarchy, and then "others" in no particular order.

<p>953 Abrahams, Esther; 863 Adair, Mary; 838 Allen, Mary; 965 Allen, Mary; 941 Allen, Susan; 847 Allen, Tamson; 931 Ault, Sarah.</p> <p>958 Baldwin, Ruth; 986 Barker, Elizabeth; 834 Barker, Martha; 843 Barker, Mary; 967 Bason, Elizabeth; 956 Beachcroft, Mary; 905 Bellamy, Sarah; 832 Biggins, Elizabeth; 897 Burd, Elizabeth; 957 Blanchard, Susan; 921 Boulton, Rebecca; 908 Boulton, Mary; 976 Brand, Mary; 845 Brenham, Mary; 862 Bruce, Elizabeth; 967 Buxley, Ann; 852 Burdo, Sarah; 835 Curkin, Martha; 854 Burn, Margt.</p> <p>981 Carey, Ann; 864 Carrol, Mary; 897 Clark, Elizabeth; 973 Cleary, Mary; 866 Cochran, Mary; 898 Colepitts, Ann; 843 Cole, Elizabeth; 886 Cook, Charlotte; 978 Counts, Ann; 915 Cooper, Mary; 871 Creek, Jane.</p> <p>841 Dalton, Elizabeth; 940 Darling, Margt; 839 Davidson, Rebecca; 859 Davis, Ann; 894 Davis, Fran; 906 Davis, Mary; 902 J. Davis, Sarah; 904 Dawby, Ann; 891 Dawson, Margt; 909 Dickenson, Mary; 855 Dicks, Mary; 937 Dixon, Mary; 974 Dixon, Sarah; 992 Dugdon, Elizabeth; 926 Dundas, Jane; 860 Dutton, Ann.</p>	<p>1000 Barly, Rachael; 861 Eaton, Martha; 917 Elin, Deborah; 831 Evans, Elizabeth.</p> <p>949 Falmer, Ann; 930 Field, Jane; 833 Fitzgerald, Elizabeth; 972 Fitzgerald, Jane; 893 Flarlee, Phebe; 961 Flora, Lara; 927 Forbes, Ann.</p> <p>912 Founes, Mary; 876 Fowles, Ann; 979 Frazier, Eleanor; 879 Fynn, Mary.</p> <p>900 Gumble, Amry; 828 George, Ann; 856 Gray, Dorothy; 840 Greenwood, Mary; 875 Green, Ann; 995 Green, Hannah; 943 Green, Mary; 919 Groves, Mary.</p> <p>889 Hale, Sarah; 911 Hall, Elizabeth; 990 Hall, Margt; 874 Hamilton, Maria; 848 Harrison, Mary; 918 Harrison, Mary; 873 Hart, Cath; 985 Hart, Fran; 998 Harvey, Elizabeth; 938 Hayward, Carolina; 890 Hayward,</p>	<p>Elizabeth; 885 Henderson, Elizabeth; 945 Henderson, Frances; 883 Henry, Cath; 696 Herbell, Jane; 825 Hill, Mary; 929 Horgan, Elizabeth; 1001 Holmes, Susan; 865 Howard, Esther; 914 Huffnell, Susannah; 964 Hughes, Ann; 830 Humphries, Mary.</p> <p>971 Jackson, Hanh; 836 Jackson, Mary; 947 Johnson, Cath; 951 Johnson, Mary; 868 Jones, Elizabeth; 966 Jones, Margt.</p> <p>955 Kennedy, Martha.</p> <p>844 Jangley, Jane; 821 Lawrence, Mary; 887 Lawson, Isabella; 837 Leonard, Elizabeth; 910 Levy, Mary; 867 Lewis, Sophia; 899 Lock, Elizabeth; 896 Love, Mary; 977 Lynch, Ann.</p> <p>869 Marshall, Elizabeth; 851 Marshall, Mary; 881 Marshall, Mary; 913 Martin, Ann; 936 Martin, Mary; 1002 Mason,</p>	<p>Elizabeth; 948 Mason, Susan; 930 Mather, Ann; 827 McCave, Eleanor.</p> <p>999 McCormack, Mary; 994 McCormack, Sarah; 982 Meech, Jane; 944 Metzill, Jane; 907 Mitchell, Mary; 826 Moulton, Mary; 892 Mullins, Ann; 928 Munro, Ldia.</p> <p>878 Needham, Elizabeth; 872 Norton, Phebe; 934 Nowland, Mary.</p> <p>993 Oldfield, Elizabeth.</p> <p>946 Paisley, Ann; 970 Peel, Jane; 879 Perry, Sarah; 968 Phillips, Mary; 823 Piles, Sarah; 920 Pinder, Mary; 960 Pinkin, Elizabeth; 988 Pooley, Elizabeth; 857 Powell, Ann; 969 Prior, Cath; 1003 Pugh, Elizabeth.</p> <p>846 Reed, Ann; 952 Roberts, Esther; 939 Rolt, Mary.</p> <p>877 Sundlin, Ann; 932 Scott, Elizabeth; 975 Shepherd, Mary;</p>	<p>824 Slater, Mary; 850 Smith, Ann; 935 Smith, Ann; 983 Smith, Ann; 888 Smith, Cath; 942 Smith, Cath; 984 Smith, Hanh; 894 Smith, Mary; 922 Spencer, Mary; 862 Springham, Mary; 849 Springmore, Charlotte; 822 Stewart, Margaret.</p> <p>954 Taylor, Sarah; 996 Thackery, Elizabeth; 963 Thomas, Elizabeth; 870 Thornton, Ann; 901 Tilley, Mary; 880 Trippett, Susannah; 924 Turner, Mary.</p> <p>923 Wainwright, Helen; 842 Ward, Ann; 989 Ware, Charlotte; 991 Watkins, Mary; 916 Wharburton, Ann; 980 Wickham, Mary; 925 Williams, Fran; 858 Williams, Mary; 933 Wilson, Mary; 903 Wood, Lucy.</p> <p>815 Yeates, Ann; 962 Youngson, Elizabeth.</p>
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CONVICTS' CHILDREN

1010 Abrahams, Esther; 1009 Boulton, Rebecca; 1017 Brand, Charlotte; 1004 Fowles, Mary; 1007 Harrison, Josh; 1018 Hart, John; 1014 Holmes, Henry; 1005 Jones, Jane; 1006 Mullins, Mary; 1013 Parkinson, Edw; 1015 Pugh, Ann; 1011 Smith, Ann; 1012 Smith, Wm; 1016 Spencer, Mary; 1008 Tilley, Wilm.

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No.	Quantity	Particulars	By Whom Granted	For What Purpose	By Whom Taken	When Taken	Name of Person	Area	Remarks
119	60	John Williams Esquire.	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	60	By Whom Taken
120	60	John Williams Esquire.	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	60	By Whom Taken
121	100	M. Williams Esq.	M. Williams Esquire	1795	M. Williams Esquire	1795	M. Williams Esquire	100	By Whom Taken
122	100	M. Williams Esq.	M. Williams Esquire	1795	M. Williams Esquire	1795	M. Williams Esquire	100	By Whom Taken
123	10	Thomas Williams Esq.	Thomas Williams Esquire	1795	Thomas Williams Esquire	1795	Thomas Williams Esquire	10	By Whom Taken
124	100	John Williams Esq.	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	100	By Whom Taken
125	80	John Williams Esq.	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	80	By Whom Taken
126	80	John Williams Esq.	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	80	By Whom Taken
127	100	John Williams Esq.	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	1795	John Williams Esquire	100	By Whom Taken

State Records Authority of New South Wales; NRS 13836; Registers of Land Grants and Leases; Item 7/445; Reel 2560 Note 25.