



Source: State Library of South Australia B54849

# William RICHARDS [1796-1866] & Esther WATTS

Married on 10 March 1821  
at Madron Parish Church

Departed 12 October 1839  
Arrived 6 February 1840 on the

## Java

### Children of William & Esther:

- Edward (1822-1822)
- William (1824-1893)
- Marie Louise (1826-1827)
- Alfred (1828-1828)
- George (1830-1917) m Mary Ann ADAMS
- Laura (1832-1847)
- stillborn (1834)
- Cyrus (1835-1901) m Mary Ann JACOBS
- Caroline (1837-1840)
- Francis (1842-1866)
- Henry (1844-1929)

## *Survival at Sea Prepares Tailor for a New Life*

The son of a merchant tailor in Penzance, Cornwall, William began his career as a tailor and woollen draper in South Parade Street, Penzance. After marriage to Esther Watts of Plymouth and the birth of nine children, four of whom did not survive infancy, he was persuaded to take advantage of the prospects of a better life, and a future for his children, to emigrate in 1840. As he was too old at 43 years of age to receive a free passage, he paid for himself and his family. Unfortunately he was destined to travel to South Australia in 1840 on the ill-fated *Java*, a ship so poorly provisioned and managed that around fifty of the 500 passengers, mostly children, died of disease, malnutrition and/or starvation. One of his children (Caroline) died of whooping cough while the ship was somewhere in the Indian Ocean. He kept a brief diary of the voyage, which is kept in the State Library of South Australia.

"(William) counted 28 child deaths ..., 1 still born child and 4 adult deaths. He also explained that more child passengers perished in the weeks after landing mainly due to the effects of starvation on the voyage. After being on land for a while, (he) recorded 6 other ships had arrived with passengers and crew reporting fair treatment and no deaths onboard at all. One can imagine the frustration and sense of unfairness felt by those who survived the voyage on the 'horried' Java. ...There was widespread disgust in the South Australian papers of the day and a Medical Board of Enquiry was held. This was conducted over 12 days in February and found that food had been wasted in the early days of the voyage. Official blame was placed on Surgeon Superintendent Martin appointed by the Colonization Commissioners. The captain Duthie, was absolved of blame despite his negligent attitude towards the passengers."

[SA Memory - The Voyage of the Java].

After arrival at Holdfast Bay, where the family camped for some time in order to recover from the horrendous trip, William established a business as a tailor in Adelaide, with his son William Frederick as apprentice, before moving to the fledgling settlement of Angas-town (later Angaston) in 1842, where he set up as a tailor and woollen draper. There, he and Esther had two more children, Francis and Henry Michell. Son William Frederick became a policeman, then a baker in Gawler, while George worked for a shipping agent at Port Adelaide, Cyrus practised as a wheelwright and blacksmith at Gawler and in Waymouth Street, Adelaide and Henry Michell worked as a carpenter in Angaston. William was politically active in Angaston in the company of winemakers Samuel Smith, and William and Henry Salter.

**From information provided by Peter Brinkworth  
William's great-great grandson  
March 2014**





## Portugese Civil War Veteran Finds Success in South Australia

Little is known about the lives of Joseph, Eliza and Sarah prior to them embarking for South Australia. However, Joseph's obituary tells us that he fought in a civil war in Portugal in 1832–1834. All British soldiers who fought in that war did so as mercenaries, with England being technically neutral. It was a brutal war and Joseph was probably under siege in Oporto for two years in difficult circumstances. "His" side won, but just.

The *Coromandel* was the first major carrier of labourers whose passage was paid by the Commissioners for Colonization. On the voyage out, around a third of the passengers were stricken badly with scurvy so the ship put into the Cape of Good Hope for fresh supplies and stayed for about three weeks to enable them to recuperate.

Unfortunately Joseph's young wife, Eliza, (she was only 21) died shortly after arriving in SA and was "the first white person to die in the colony", being buried on 9 February 1837. Her likely burial place is in Torrens Square Glenelg, the current site of St Peters Anglican Church.

Joseph married Sarah Levett in Holy Trinity Church on Christmas Day 1837 just two months after she arrived on the *Hartley*. It is unlikely that they knew each other before embarkation.

By 1840 Joseph had purchased land at Finnis Street North Adelaide and built a house in which he and Sarah lived until his death, with most of their children living nearby. Joseph was an early financial contributor to the first two Wesleyan Churches in 1838 & 1839, then to the first Congregational Church and he was also financially involved with a breakaway Church. Their children became stalwarts of the Brougham Place Congregational Church in North Adelaide.

By 1851 Joseph had changed his occupation from brick maker to shoemaker. He became a person of considerable respect, especially among the "working men", as shown by him being unanimously appointed Chairman of an outdoor meeting in 1851 of around 300 workers at North Adelaide where the candidates for election to the Council addressed them.



Joseph died of stomach cancer at his home at the age of 61. Sarah lived for many years more, dying in 1890 aged 80.

From information provided by Brian Stace,  
Joseph's great-great grandson

\*\*\* 2014



## Joseph STACE [1812-1874]

### Married

[1] Eliza (1815-1837)

[details unknown]

&

[2] Sarah LEVETT (1821-1890)  
25 December 1837 in Adelaide

Departed 3 September 1836 from London  
Arrived 17 January 1837 at Holdfast Bay on the

## Coromandel

### Children of Joseph & Sarah:

Ebenezer (1840-1840)

James (1841-1842)

Joseph (1842-1845)

George (1844-1904) m Caroline SMITH

John (1846-1907) m Mary Anne NEWMAN

Frederick (1848-1849)

Emma (1850-1942) m Edward LILLYWHITE

Charles (1852-1915) m Ada RICHARDS

Eliza (1854-1889) m Rowland PURNELL



[Source: State Library of South Australia B57585]

## Isaac

## JACOBS [1814-1894]

&

## Elizabeth

## DAY [1815-1870]

Married 10 August 1836

at Shalfleet Church of England, Isle of Wight

Departed 18 October 1836 from Gravesend

Arrived 14 February 1837 at Port Creek (later known as Port Misery) on the

## John Renwick

### Children of Isaac & Elizabeth:

Henry (1838-1909) m Elizabeth WALLER

Isaac (1840-1879) m Elizabeth BEECHING

William (1842-1899) m Mary Ann MILDWATERS

Jane (1844-1879) - m Edward RICHARDS

Fanny (1846-1888) m William DONNELL

Edward (1848-1921) m Louisa BROADBENT

James (1850-1891) m Harriett FIDGE

Thomas (1852-1923) m Maria BROADBENT

Mary (1854-1942) m John STORY

## One of Cherry Gardens

## Founding Families

On 10 August 1836, Isaac Jacobs married Elizabeth Day at the 11<sup>th</sup> Century Shalfleet Church of England on the Isle of Wight, although neither Isaac nor Elizabeth were Anglicans.

As a newly married couple they decided to immigrate to the infant province of South Australia. Primarily they believed that a life in South Australia would give them an opportunity to own their own land and to worship according to their own Bible Christian/Wesleyan persuasion.

Their first abode after disembarkation was a hut on the banks of the River Torrens near where the Old Adelaide Gaol stands. They had their belongings in a sea chest, which is still kept within the Jacobs Family.

On Monday 11 May 1837, Isaac and Elizabeth attended a meeting to form the Wesleyan Society and Elizabeth helped form the first Sunday school. On 15 May they hosted the first Class Meeting that the early Bible Christian/Wesleyans were known for.

By early 1839 they and their newborn son Henry had moved to Happy Valley to work on the Burgess' property. While working here, Isaac, Henry Field and Edward Burgess discovered an area wooded with trees that bore a small cherry-like fruit, so they called the place Cherry Gardens.

By 1841 Isaac acquired land at Cherry Gardens, where they built a stone cottage and soon had the land under cultivation and in orchards. By 1849 Isaac had become Trustee of the newly constructed Wesleyan Methodist Church, and later served on the Clarendon Council, and as a Trustee of the school.

Elizabeth, a midwife, went on to have a further seven children herself, all born at home in Cherry Gardens. Following Elizabeth' death in 1870, Isaac remarried his wife Elizabeth's older widowed sister Sarah Mincham (née Day).

Isaac died on 21 December 1894 and was laid to rest with Elizabeth. Sarah died on 28 December 1896. She was interred with her first husband William in St. Mary's Church yard Echunga under a huge oak tree known as the Mincham Tree. Another oak tree and several grown from it lives on at Cherry Gardens to the memory of Isaac and Elizabeth, grown from some acorns they brought with them from the Isle of Wight.



Jacobs Family Home [Source: State Library of South Austral;ia B57586]

**From information provided by Ken Jacobs,  
Isaac & Elizabeth's great-great grandson  
March 2014**





## *Mining for Prosperity in a New Land of Promise*

John  
**FROST** [c1806-1852]  
&  
Mary Ann  
**KING** [c1805-1871]

Married on 3 May 1826  
at Haverhill, SUFFOLK

Departed 10 February 1844 from London  
Arrived 18 June 1844 at Largs Bay on the

## Taglioni

Children of John & Mary Ann:

Frederick (c1831-1901) m Jane COTTER  
Frances (Fanny) (1832-1894) m William WILLIAMS  
Alfred (c1833-1884)  
Joseph (c1834-1897)  
Benjamin (1834-1834)  
Eliza (c1835-1907) m Thomas WALLIS  
Ellen (c1836-1924) m Henry LONGMIRE  
John (c1838-1917) m Margaret COLE (née GORDON)  
Priscilla (1840-1900) m Thomas KNOWLES  
Charles (1840-1840)  
Emily (1844-1908) m Owen HUGHES

The Frost family came from Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, where all the children had been baptised with the exception of their last child, Emily Hannah, who was born in South Australia two months after they arrived in the new colony. Emily Hannah's birth was registered by Mary Ann, and their address given as Light Square.

After a short period of time this large family found residence in Gilles Plains, and later moved further north to Melrose, South Australia. John Frost like many other men of the times decided to try to make his fortune in the goldfields in Victoria.

Unfortunately success evaded him and he died near Melbourne in 1852. Mary Ann lived for another 19 years and was interred in the Melrose cemetery.

Several of the Frost children and some of their partners had success in mining.

Eldest son Frederick married a daughter of Dr T Y Cotter who had been the Colonial Surgeon for a period of time and was Secretary for the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia.

Alfred Frost was involved in the mining industry for most of his life in the Northern Flinders Ranges. In "The Mines of South Australia"(1863) J B Austin stated

*"I may mention ..., that Mr Frost claims, and I believe, justly, to have discovered more mines than any other individual in the colony. He is ... a perfect enthusiast in mining matters".*



St Marys Church, Steeple Bumpstead

Alfred applied for mineral leases at Yudanamutana, then Blinman mine, and many others and even had a mine named after him.

**From information provided by Kingsley Ireland,  
John & Mary Ann's great-great grandson  
March 2014**





## *From agricultural labourer to South Australian land holder*

Joseph & Elizabeth Ayles travelled to South Australia as a young married couple on the free passage for labourers scheme. As Joseph was an agricultural labourer in Wiltshire, it is presumed that he found work in agriculture in the new colony. They first settled in a farming area at Richmond.

Elizabeth gave birth to their first child, a girl whom they named Elizabeth, on January 23 1841, five weeks after their arrival on the *Fairfield*. In their first 10 years in the new colony, 6 more children were born. Three of these children did not survive infancy and all are buried at the West Terrace Cemetery.

In 1850 Joseph, along with William Henry Huggins, leased an 80 acre section at Para Plains. In 1851 both Joseph and William Huggins purchased the neighbouring section of 80 acres for £80 sterling under the South Australian Land Grant scheme. Over the following 15 years, Joseph was involved in various land transactions, increasing the size of his land holding. In November of 1880, Joseph advertised in *The South Australian Advertiser* the sale of his farm of 200 acres on which was a "stone house of six rooms, an out-kitchen, and other out-buildings, good well of water; situated 10 miles from Adelaide, 2 and a half miles from Salisbury." Both Joseph and Elizabeth then moved to a cottage in George Street, Salisbury.

The family of Joseph and Elizabeth all became residents of the Northern Yorke Peninsula area at some part of their lives. With financial backing from Joseph, all four sons took up farming land in this area, with three of them eventually buried in the Kadina cemetery. The four daughters all lived at least some of their married lives also in the Kadina area. Elizabeth died in 1894 aged 75 years. Joseph died in 1913 aged 97 years at Wallaroo in the home of his daughter Sarah Stephens. His funeral left the Salisbury Railway Station on the arrival of the train from Wallaroo. Both Elizabeth and Joseph are buried in the graveyard at St. John's Anglican Church at Salisbury.



[Source: [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)]

**From information provided by Julie Ayles,  
Joseph & Elizabeth's great-great granddaughter-in-law  
March 2014**

## Joseph AYLES [1815-1913] & Elizabeth LANSLEY [1818-1894]

Married 16 November 1839  
Ludgershall, Wiltshire, England

Departed 30 July 1840, from Plymouth  
Arrived 14 December 1840 on the

## Fairfield

### Children of Joseph & Elizabeth:

- Elizabeth (1841-1918) m George BAYNES
- Henry (1842-1891) m Jane HASTELOW
- Mary (1845-1845)
- Martha (1846-1885) m Charles HENDERSON
- Edward (1847-1847)
- William (1848-1848)
- Walter (1849-1930) m Martha HUGGINS
- Joseph (1851-1936) m Eliese BUSSENSCHUTT
- Sarah (1852-1937) m [1] Richard PARKYN  
[2] Silas STEPHENS
- Matilda (1856-1891) m Herman KOCH
- James (1859-1931) m Lucy VOCKINS





## *A Widowed Mother Lives to See Her Sons Prosper*

Eliza's half-brothers Dr William James Browne and Dr John Harris Browne (with their sister Anna) had arrived in South Australia in 1839 and 1840 respectively. William Lavington Marchant suffered from consumption (tuberculosis) and it was on their recommendation of a better climate that he and Eliza also decided to migrate with their five sons and one daughter. Unfortunately William died just one month after arriving. Luckily Eliza had the support of her half-brothers who were very successful pastoralists and at one time the biggest exporters of wool from South Australia.

At first, Eliza and her children lived in an imported wooden house near East Terrace before moving to Halifax Street where some of the boys attended Mr Drummond's school and then the Rev T Q Stow's establishment. They were then employed on the Browne brothers' properties including Wilpena, Arkaba and Aroona, which some of the sons leased themselves as they grew older and more experienced. Thomas Marchant squatted on the land at Mannanarie and on his death in 1854, the lease was taken over by William Marchant.

In about 1846 Eliza moved to "The Olives" at Smith St, Walkerville and was at the laying of the foundation stone of St Andrew's Church at Walkerville in 1848. This church became the family church for the Marchants. Eliza continued to live at Walkerville throughout her life and some of her grandchildren were born there. She spent time at her sons' properties including Mannanarie where her son George and his family lived and also visited her half-sister Anna at Pewsey Vale.



Mannanarie Homestead

When Eliza turned 92 in March 1894 she was interviewed by a reporter from *The Register* who was impressed by her remarkable memory and good eyesight and hearing. She had just finished a large skilfully sewn patchwork quilt for a children's orphanage. Eliza died later that year on 28 August.

Her sons grazed stock on properties in South and Western Australia. George and Frank were badly affected by drought in the 1860s. The most successful brother William owned various properties in the Flinders, as well as Burnside Estate at Strathalbyn and was the only Marchant brother who returned to England to live. His half uncles William and John Browne also returned to England to live, which begs the question, "Did people only return to England to live when they were successful?"

**From information provided by Libby Ottaway,  
Eliza's great-great granddaughter  
March 2014**



## Eliza MARCHANT [1802-1894] [née BALNE]

Married  
William MARCHANT [1800-1840]  
25 November 1823 in Walcott St, Bath

Departed 5 April 1840 from Gravesend  
Arrived 7 July 1840 at Holdfast Bay on the

## Fairlie

### Children of Eliza & William:

- John (1824-1867) m Margaret SMITH
- Thomas (1826-1854)
- William (1828-1889) m [1] Georgiana PHILLIPS  
[2] Emma Jane WILKINS
- George (1831-1905) m Jessie TRIMMER
- Francis (1833-1882) m Mary Anne SAMSON
- Mary (1836-1837)
- Anna (1838-1920) m Thomas PHILLIPS



## Flight from Persecution to the 'Valley of Praise'

Ferdinand Müller, was a young boy living in Prussia when King Frederick William III decreed that the Lutheran and the Reformed Churches become unified. Those Lutherans who did not obey this new law were prosecuted, fined or imprisoned. Persecution became so severe that his family's only hope for religious freedom was to flee their country of birth and emigrate to South Australia.

On their ship the *Skjold*, passengers' flagging spirits were bolstered by Pastor Fritzsche, with Bible study a regular activity on the ship. Upon arrival at Port Misery, all were transported to Klemzig where some got work, while others relocated to Hahndorf, including Ferdinand and his brothers.

Ferdinand soon obtained work as a shepherd in the Onkaparinga district and it wasn't long before he came across a suitable location for a settlement. He conveyed this information back to his fellow passengers of the *Skjold* with the result that 18 families settled in this valley, which was named Lobethal, meaning Valley of Praise. In September 1842, with Pastor Fritzsche as his mentor, Ferdinand became a student at the newly constructed Lobethal College. His calling was to serve as a missionary for the native Aborigines but Pastor Fritzsche

reminded him foremost of his duties to the Lutheran community. Life for the new migrants was tough and food was scarce but the generosity of unknown donors



Lobethal Lutheran School [Source: <http://lobethal.sa.au/>]

with baskets of food was welcomed by all. Ferdinand spent a great deal of time travelling the countryside with his teacher, Pastor Fritzsche for pastoral visits and teacher instruction. Often they would be away for eight days camping under the skies in both fine weather and rain.

In January 1846 Ferdinand married Auguste Wilhelmine Kleintz in a private home in Lobethal. They had eight children together. A year after his marriage he was the first student to complete his training from Lobethal College and went on to teach at the new Lobethal Lutheran School where his students received religious and secular schooling. Ferdinand resigned from teaching in November 1883 after 42 years of instructing the youth of Lobethal. He died peacefully in his sleep on November 24 1891 after a bout of influenza. He is buried in the new Lobethal Cemetery alongside his wife Auguste.

## Ferdinand MÜLLER [1813-1891]

Married Auguste Wilhelmine KLEINITZ  
On 29 January 1846 in Lobethal

Departed 3 July 1841  
Arrived 28 October 1841 on the

## Skjold

### Children of Ferdinand & Auguste:

Auguste (1847-1934) m T F OPPATT

Johann (1850-1922)

Paul (1852-1923)

Hulda (1855-1935) m A G MOESER

Adolph (1857-1919)

Emilie (1860-1939) m H C MENGERSEN

Philipp (1863-?)

Anna (1867-1936) m F J DOBSON

From information provided by Rosemary Wong,  
Ferdinand's great-great-great granddaughter  
March 2014





# Captain George McKAY [1801-1883] & Mary WILLIAMS

Married 5 September 1834  
in Liverpool, Lancashire

Departed 21 January 1838  
Arrived 2 May 1838 at Port Misery on the

## Canton

### Children of George & Mary:

William (1836–1862)

George (1837–1897) m Elizabeth YEO

Charles (1838–1838)

Elizabeth (1839–?) m Charles MERRET

Hugh (1842–1848)

Griffith (1844–1846)

Griffith (1847–1918) m Agnes FERGUSSON

Mary (1850–1917) m Marshall BRADDOCK

## Master mariner finds his family a new home port

In 2003, a group from the Flinders University under the guidance of Susan Briggs was undertaking an archaeological dig at Lots 22 and 23 in Jane Street, Port Adelaide, in the hope of finding significant evidence of the lives of the two families known to have occupied houses there in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One of these families was George McKay and his wife Mary and children.

They arrived on 2 May 1838 at Port Misery, which was primitive and not ready for the settlers who had to wait for surveying before land could be purchased. An elderly descendant believes the McKays initially lived in caves (more likely in the sand dunes). Land was sold initially at £1 per acre and George purchased Lot 23B in Jane Street in 1849 from Robert MacGeorge and owned it possibly until 1877. George had been regularly listed as a sail maker in *Port Adelaide Directories*, from 1844 until 1876 when his occupation was listed as Master Mariner. By 1850 George, Mary and five surviving children lived in Jane Street. The family was Anglican and worshiped at St. Paul's Church in Port Adelaide.

George over the years developed several partnerships with other early settlers purchasing boats that were used for transporting goods around the coast. The sea became a family affair and some of George's children were also involved in the shipping trade, owning and captaining various vessels.

George died on the 19 May 1883 after a short illness at his son's residence in Birkenhead. George's obituary in the *Adelaide Observer* stated:

*'We have to notice the death of Captain G. McKay, at the advanced age of 82 years. This gentleman was one of the oldest Portonians living, and a colonist of 45 years. For many years he was engaged in developing the coastal trade of the colony, and was succeeded by his son, Captain Griffiths McKay. He was a respected member of the society in which he lived, and will be mourned by a great many in Port Adelaide.'*



Archaeological dig in Jane Street, Pt Adelaide

From information provided by Wendy Takos,  
Captain George McKay's great-great granddaughter  
March 2014







[Source: Wikimedia Commons WGA06874]

# George COLE [1792-1853]

Married

[1] Sarah COOPER  
1820, Sussex

[2] Jane (unknown)  
1838

Departed 18 March 1839 from Liverpool  
Arrived 6 July 1839 at Port Adelaide on the

## Lysander

Children of George & Sarah:

Charlotte (1821-1853) m George HILES

George (1823-1893) m Ann MITCHELL

Sarah (1825-1909) m Samuel MAY

Thyrza (1828-1881) m Thomas MITCHELL

Tryphena (1832-1890) m Henry JESSOP

Aaron (1835-1917) m Mary Ann BARLOW

William (1837-1912) m Mary FOUNTAIN

## A Fresh Start for a Reformed Man of Art

We have all heard of S T Gill the colonial painter but few have heard of South Australia's first official sculptor, George Cole.

Cole was born in Chichester, Sussex in 1792 and could only be described as a juvenile delinquent by the age of 12 as well as a heavy drinker. He left home as a teenager and despite his lack of discipline became an expert plasterer and bricklayer. When he was 26 years old he married Sarah Cooper who was a good influence, as George joined the Wesleyan Chapel and became an active prayer leader. However by 1830 he was a confirmed drunkard and his family was living in real poverty.

From 1833 to 1837 he wandered around the southern counties alternating between periods of sobriety and periods of relapse and remorse. Then Sarah died from a fall and George was too drunk to assist. By his own admission, he had hit rock bottom. Six weeks later he attended a temperance tea party, took 'The Pledge' and to his children's amazement, never broke it again.

He decided to start afresh in this colony and with his new wife Jane and seven children arrived on the *Lysander* on July 6 1839. They settled in North Adelaide where he continued his trades of builder, plasterer and stone mason.

George Cole was the first sculptor in South Australia, and sculpted busts for the Governor and other officials. A bust of Reverend Thomas Stow made by him in 1842, now in the collection of the Art Gallery of South Australia, appears to be the only remaining example of his work.

Cole was a founder of the Independent Order of Rechabites Friendly Society and the Total Abstinence Society. He maintained his faith and over the next 14 years was so active in church matters, first for the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and



George Cole's Headstone,  
Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery

then the Bible Christians, that he was referred to as "Bishop of the Diocese". Still later he came to be known as "Father Cole" due to his overwhelming kindness and compassion. He died, somewhat dramatically in 1853, in the pulpit while reading John 1:20. He got to the last word in verse 20, "I am not the Christ" when he died with the word "Christ" literally on his lips.

Both his son G W Cole and his grandson W J C Cole became members of parliament.

From information provided by Susan Benham Page  
Great-great-great granddaughter of George Cole  
March 2014





## *Early Police Constable Moves to Life on the Land*

Alexander, wife Jean MacDonald and son Donald arrived on the *Rajasthan* on 16 November 1838. Other passengers included Thomas O'Halloran, who later became Commissioner of Police, James Stewart and William Baker Ashton who were appointed the first Deputy Inspectors of Police, and six others who became Police Constables. It was not surprising that two days after arrival, Alexander was appointed to the first Police Force in the colony as one of nine Police Constables.

Among other duties he was employed to walk to and from Port Adelaide to collect the mail as each ship anchored. Later he was thrown from a horse and sustained a broken leg that wasn't set properly. As a result, he spent the rest of his life with the disability of a crooked foot.

He resigned from the Police Force and spent the remainder of his life farming first at Ardtornish, Houghton, then at Tea Tree Gully until he eventually bought his own 80 acres around the South Para River.

The family attended Uleybury Baptist Church near One Tree Hill where Alexander was an office holder. Here the two MacIntyre sisters Mary Ellen and Alexya May met two Bowman brothers James and Jonathan, whom they later married. Sadly this Church and its accompanying graveyard were later vandalised. Some historic graves with headstones are still intact, a poignant reminder of the intrepid pioneers who first colonised this State.

Alexander and Jean's son Donald was the owner of the Pichi Richi Inn and later worked a bullock team from Mintaro and their other son Duncan became a watch maker, owning a business at Kapunda. Alexander died at his home when aged in his eighties.

Eldest daughter Mary Ellen MacIntyre was born in a wattle and daub hut on North Terrace (where the Myer Centre now stands) on 19 November 1839. Her birth was not officially recorded, as registration of births began in 1841. She married James Bowman at the Pichi Richi Inn in 1866. She died aged 93 having reared a family of nine children in the northern areas of the State. Alexya May who had married Jonathan Bowman sadly died at the age of 23 in Port Augusta.



## Alexander MacINTYRE [1802-1887] & Jean MacDONALD [1812-1864]

Married on 24 May 1835  
at Glenelg, Inverness Scotland

Departed 26 July 1838  
Arrived 16 November 1838 on the

## Rajasthan

### Children of Alexander & Jean:

Donald (1837-1917)

Mary Ellen (1839-1932) m James BOWMAN

Duncan (1844-1898)

Alexya May (1847-1872) m Jonathan BOWMAN

From information provided by Judi Stephens,  
Alexander & Jean's great-great granddaughter  
March 2014

