



Charles French FOLLAND [1814-1911] & Charlotte VICKERY

Married on 17 October 1836
at Barnstaple, Devonshire

Departed 7 October 1838 from London
Arrived 23 January 1839 at Pt Adelaide on the

Resource

Children of Charles & Charlotte:

Ellen (1837-1838)

Ellen (1838-1838)

Ellen (1840-1941)

Selina (1841-1920)

Eliza Ann (1844-1924)

Charles (1845-1939)

John (1849-1934)

Former Tradesman Turns His Hand to the Land

It was the memory of his cousin, and the stress of business, that prompted Charles French Folland, painter, glazier and carpenter, to emigrate to South Australia, after his brother-in-law expressed the wish to do so. He and a friend decided to travel together, with the intention of farming, although neither had previously worked in this way. He sponsored a fellow Methodist Society member which proved advantageous, as this fellow was a labourer and of great service in the colony.

On arrival, Folland waited with his luggage in the sandhills for a week, whilst his friend organised the purchase of land at Walkerville. The land was divided equally, a well dug, a large tent erected for Folland, and a prefabricated wooden house erected for his friend. Folland then erected a more substantial dwelling, with pine walls on a stone foundation, floorboards from Tasmania, and reeds from Reed Beds used to thatch the roof.

Plenty of provisions had been brought with the families and they decided to take a rest period for some months, shooting and mixing with the natives, whilst enjoying life. Folland soon tired of this, and bought land in North Adelaide, building a cottage, sinking a well, and purchasing land at Pine Forest, where he established nine acres with fruit trees and vines.

The bankruptcy of the state prompted the sale of the mortgaged North Adelaide property, and so Folland concentrated on establishing his property at Pine Forest. The land, when cleared, grew malting barley, wheat, canary seed; in fact anything you could wish to grow. Prosperity enabled Folland to lend money, and he made two journeys to the Victorian goldfields with flour, selling this and buying gold before returning to Adelaide by boat, dressed in a ragamuffin style, and reselling the gold at a profit.

Folland took an interest in local affairs and politics, and was a representative on the Yatala South Council, regularly contributing on a diverse variety of subjects to the newspapers of the day. At the age of 96 years he shared his opinion of agnosticism, having declared himself an agnostic in the latter half of his life.

Charles French Folland died at the age of 97, leaving an estate of not more than £2,200. His legacy continues today with the establishment of 'Folland Park' (at Enfield) and the Enfield Memorial Garden on land that he once owned.



'The Pines' at Enfield, built by Charles Folland

**From information provided by Paula Bartsch
Charles & Charlotte's great-great-great granddaughter
March 2014**



A Pioneering Woman

Struggles to Make her Way

Margaret Collie and her husband Duncan McQuarrie, a brewery worker from Edinburgh, Scotland, came as assisted migrants on the *Prince George* in 1838, initially camping in Emigrant Square in the West Parklands, until they found employment.

Because of the strong demand for building timber, timber merchants such as David Crafer and Patrick Coglein were supplying men with provisions and a saw and sending them in to the Adelaide Hills or Tiers as timber cutters. This was hard work in a lawless and dangerous place for which good sawyers were well rewarded. McQuarrie very quickly tired of this life and headed for New South Wales, abandoning his young wife to the Tiers. In order to survive in this relatively remote and inaccessible area, Margaret chose to keep house for a notorious sawyer named Richard Tuson Searles, otherwise known as Black Dick, in his timber cabin in the stringy bark forest somewhere between Belair and Crafers. When Margaret had a daughter by him named Catherine after Black Dick's mother, she called herself Mrs Searles.

Following a serious incident in 1840 at their local pub, the Sawyers Arms, which was held up by bushrangers and Black Dick implicated in receiving stolen property, "Mr and Mrs Searles" shifted away from Crafers to a timber hut on Cox's Creek. Together they had eight children, but not until 1852 after the birth of the eighth were they eventually married. After this, he took their eldest son aged 12 years and headed to the Victorian goldfields, not to return for at least ten years.

Abandoned again, Mrs Searles was forced to seek government assistance as a destitute mother of seven children. This was reluctantly given after enquiries into her "mode of gaining a living and certain irregularities in her house." While not being specific, the Destitute Asylum listed her occupation as washerwoman, in contradiction to her claim to be a nurse.

On February 6, 1859, the family's plight deteriorated further when a bush fire passed through Cox's Creek burning their hut to the ground, and destroying all their possessions. However, eldest daughter Catherine married a farmer from Milang and the whole family was able to relocate there. This led to Margaret marrying for the third time, a boat builder there named Joseph Kidd. When she died in 1878, her epitaph read simply:-



Cox's Creek

*Kidd Margaret.
A colonist of over 40
years;
formerly Mrs Searles of
Cox's Creek*

**From information provided by Simon Gore,
Margaret's great-great-grandson
March 2014**



Margaret COLLIE [c1815-1878]

Married

[1] Duncan McQUARRIE

&

[2] Richard SEARLES

&

[3] Joseph KIDD

Departed 12 September 1838 from London

Arrived 26 December 1838 on the

Prince George

Children of Margaret:

Catherine (c1840-1882) m Thomas JONES

Leonard (c1841-1927) m May CASSADY

Margaret (c1844-1921) m Henry LUSH

Henry (c1845-1928) m Durham LEITCH

George (c1847-1882) m Anna Maria FREESTONE

Tuson (1848-1926) m Ellen GOULD

Louis (c1850-1934) m Mary Ann HAEUSLER

Emma (1851-1924) m [1] Henry BALLS

[2] Charles ANGELL





A Candle Maker's Life Burns Bright

By all accounts, William was a cheerful, red haired Cockney with a fine singing voice, a genuine religious fervour and an enormous capacity for hard work. Before emigrating in 1838 he had been a butcher, then an oil and colour man which included the work of tallow rendering and candle making. By nineteen he was also leading the singing at open air meetings at the Billingsgate Fish Market having joined the renowned Reverend G C Smith, the sailor's missionary. His religious beliefs and difficulties in making a good living for his family in the East End made emigration to South Australia an inviting option.

Arriving with only 1/6d in cash, he started working in a lime kiln, excavated a cellar and then found work painting and glazing for which he was paid £3 a week. Soon he was employing his own workers and bought a plot of town land for £30.

While his outlook had greatly improved by 1839, William went bankrupt during the financial crisis of 1841-2 but then began making candles. He secured contracts with the mines in Moonta and Burra, forming a basis for expansion into soap and other products which resulted in the successful firm of W H Burford and Sons, at one time the largest soap and candle manufacturing business in Australia.

In October 1841, he was elected a member of the Common Council of Adelaide making him a founding municipal father. In 1857 he was elected to the new House of Assembly resigning in 1859 after unsuccessfully advocating for land tax on large land-holders. He spoke against state aid for churches and capital punishment and was in favour of women's suffrage and religious equality.

His support of the Real Property Act (Torrens Title) made it possible to be passed into law and the first 1859 copy of Sir Robert Torren's book 'Law Reform' was inscribed by Torrens

"...to my friend W H Burford...testifying my esteem for his steadfastness and integrity of character and my gratitude for the assistance rendered by him in carrying the Real Property Act..."

William was a benefactor and active participant in the Church of Christ. He had strong views but practiced what he preached. He had a saying 'a candle maker of all persons in the world, though he may not be a great luminary, ought to burn with no uncertain light'. He died at 89 years of age.



Burford's Apollo Soap Works, Hindmarsh

**From information provided by Susan Benham Page,
William's great-great granddaughter
March 2014**

William Henville BURFORD [1807-1895]

Married

- [1] Elizabeth MESSENT [1814-1858]
on 16 May 1833 at St George in the East
Church, Borough of Tower Hamlets, Middlesex
&
[2] Mary Ann MESSENT [1815-1879] in 1861
&
[3] Frances SYMONDS [1831-1926] in 1880

Departed June 1838 from London
Arrived 11 October 1838 at Holdfast Bay on the

Pestonjee Bomenjee

Children of William & Elizabeth:

- Elizabeth (1834-1900) m [1] Charles BOWEN
[2] Robert Kettle FINLAYSON
Ann (1835-1852)
Sarah (1837-1838)
Gertrude (1841-1914) m Robert EDDY
Benjamin (1843-1905) m Mary Jane WARE
William (1845-1925) m [1] Mary RICHARDSON
[2] Lilian PRINCE
Samuel (1848-1850)





A Spirited Landlord Brings Joy to His Neighbours

John LARKING [c1820-1875]

Married

[1] Catherine HYDE

on 7 October 1839 at East Fairleigh, Kent
&

[2] Phoebe HUGHES in October 1850

Departed 29 February 1840 from London

Arrived 10 June 1840 on the

Orleana

Children of John & Catherine:

James (1839-1840)

Catherine (1842-1902) m William FORBES

William (1844-1872) m Mary Ann HILLMAN

Two others (details unknown)

Children of John & Phoebe:

Francis (1851-1878) m [1] Donald MORRISON [2] John MELVILLE

John (1853-1882) m Alice WRIGHT

Richard (1855-1918)

Stephen (1857-1933) m Rose STOTT

Phoebe (1859-1922) m Andrew DIGNUM

Sarah (1860-1922) m [1] James TYRRELL [2] William BEBBINGTON
[3] Charles BESWICK [4] John MAGUIRE [5] John LOWE

Mary Ann (1862-1865)

Caroline (1863-1866)

Thomas (1865-1937) m [1] Emily DANZIE [2] Edith HANCHANT

Annie (1867-1950) m [1] William GOODE [2] William SPARKS
[3] John VIANT [4] David HOSIE

Charlotte (1869-1950) m [1] Archibald MORRISON [2] John WHITELAW

Frederick (1870-1950)

Ellen (1871-1873)

Amy (1873-1902) m [1] Martin SHERIDAN [2] Anton IVERSON

Eliza (1873-1956) m Archibald MUNRO

John Henry Larking, his wife Catherine and their infant son James John arrived at Port Adelaide aboard the Orleana on June 10, 1840. He was listed as an Agricultural Labourer.

Sometime after this, he and Catherine moved to Little Swamp near Port Lincoln where he worked as a sawmill worker, butcher, carrier and publican. Reportedly there were five young Larking children when Catherine died but records have only been found for Catherine and William. He then married Phoebe Hughes in October 1850 and they had sixteen children.

In 1858 he was granted a Depasturing License, which authorised him to carry fifteen head of cattle and in 1874 he purchased another 87 acres at £2 per acre in Section 80 of Hundred of Lincoln.

The Sportsman's Arms or The Little Swamp Hotel, was licensed to him 1859. He had lived there for ten or more years before it was licensed as a hotel. During that pre-hotel time he was listed as a labourer, butcher, builder and also operated a pit saw with another fellow called Kilroy selling sawn red gum timber at the Duck Ponds. When a new road was built the original hotel became isolated. The freehold of 72 acres was granted to him on 9 July 1862 and a new Sportsman's Arms licensed to him was built there.

He held the license until 1864 and again from 1868 until his death in 1875. His children, Catherine and William, carted stone in wheelbarrows for the building of the second Sportsman's Arms.

In 1870 he purchased the large band organ that had played at the Norfolk Arms Hotel in Rundle Street, Adelaide. It was reported in The South Australian Advertiser that...

'The spirited landlord deserves credit for purchasing at a high price this masterpiece of musical mechanism. Many young people who have been brought up in this neighbourhood have been to hear it and were in ecstasies.'



In 1872 he attended the Pioneers dinner in Adelaide and was photographed by Duryea, this being the only photograph remaining of him.

John Henry Larking died of cancer of the mouth on 9 August 1875 at Little Swamp, leaving Phoebe and 13 surviving children. He is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery, Port Lincoln with his daughters Mary Anne, Caroline and Ellen.

From information provided by Shannon Smith,
John's great-great-great granddaughter
March 2014





An Inventive Medico defeats Calamity and Change

Besides being a physician, surgeon, chemist and author, by 1838 Edward Davy had become an inventor in the field of telegraphy. His rivals were Samuel T. Morse, the Englishmen Cooke and Wheatstone, but it was Davy's relay that was first patented. The railways were negotiating; fame and fortune seemed imminent. However, for unstated reasons but probably to escape a disastrous marriage, he left his patent in the care of his father and came to Adelaide alone, leaving his infant son George to be raised by Edward's parents in Devon.

He brought with him a Manning house and a cart with farming implements, but did not farm. In later years, he wrote "medical men were rather too numerous [in Adelaide in the 1840's]...so I had to set about making a living in the best way I could." His "making a living" was affected by calamity!

The first was the introduction of the Distillation Act of 1842, to which Edward was outspokenly opposed. As Editor of the *Adelaide Examiner*, he attacked the Governor thus:

"...will South Australia be prohibited from growing her own corn?...grinding her flour?...our own colonists must unite to oppose the Governor's Act!"

Edward and his cousin, Thomas Bennett, were distillers and wine merchants (1841-44) in Walkerville, with business premises in Currie Street. The distillery closed.

Ever inventive, when the price of wheat fell, he set up a starch factory on the banks of the Torrens. Another calamity, as the 1844 flood washed it all away, along with his gold watch and medical certificates. He then re-entered medical practice and was "doctoring about 60 miners at Montacute".

In letters to his brother in England (also a doctor), he wrote of the healthy climate being "particularly advantageous", and lamented the lack of midwifery cases, since "...the labours are so easy...(and) most of the poor employ no doctor." The healthy climate and healthy strong young women could be regarded as "calamitous" for Edward's medical career.

His Yatala smelting company was economic in 1849, but he failed to win a lucrative Burra ore contract and his workers ran off to the gold diggings. In 1852, he became Superintendent of the Assay Office in the Treasury Building, but when the same position was offered to him in Melbourne at three times the salary, he reluctantly accepted, and in 1853 left the colony. However the office closed and his next thirty years were spent in country practice in Victoria.



Gold from the Victorian Diggings (right) to the Adelaide Pound 1852 (left)

**From information provided by Jill Davy,
Edward's great granddaughter
March 2014**



Edward DAVY [1806-1885]

Married

[1] Mary Ann MINSHULL in 1831

&

[2] Rebecca SOPER in 1847
at the Holy Trinity Church

&

[3] Arabella HARDINGE

Departed April 1839

Arrived August 1839 on the

Somersetshire

Child of Edward & Mary Ann:

George (1836-1929)

Children of Edward & Rebecca:

Elizabeth (1843-?)

Ellen (1845-1846)

Thomas (1847-)

Henry (1849-?)

Mary (1851-?)



'The Old Spot,' Gawler Town from a sketch by Samuel Calvert [State Library of South Australia B9483/8]

Wesleyan Stalwart Serves the Gawler Community

George Gozzard, a carpenter of Spitalfields in the City of London, married Rosanna Hayward in 1830 and their only child, Rosanna Gozzard was born in 1831. It is interesting to observe that the firm of Battams & Hayward, cabinet makers, were situated at Oxford Street, London during this period, so it may be presumed that he married into these families, as George, after the death of his wife Rosanna, married Charlotte Pell Battams in 1836. Three years later he, Charlotte and daughter Rosanna, embarked on the 'Duchess of Northumberland' for South Australia, arriving at Port Misery in 1839.

In the 1840's the family settled in Gawler. George took over the duties of Postmaster on the death of his friend, Henry Calton, owner of the Old Spot Hotel, which also served as the Post Office, combining the duties of Postmaster with that of baker in Walker Place.

George purchased Allotment 138 on the corner of Victoria and Aberdeen Streets in 1857 soon after attending the first meeting of the Town Council. The following June, the Town Clerk was deputed to ascertain from Mr Gozzard whether he might make available a room at the rear of his newly-erected offices. The Council accepted his offer at ten shillings per week.

George and Charlotte joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and shortly before his death in 1863, he was appointed the first trust secretary of the Tod Street Church. An article published in the Gawler *Bunyip* on 1 February 1946, written by the Rev J Eric Tregilgas LTh entitled *Early History of Gawler Methodism* suggested 'his death must have been a severe loss to the Wesleyan Methodists'. It is also likely he served as a preacher on the Gawler Circuit.

George Gozzard died at Gawler on 21 June 1863 and was buried in the Gawler Cemetery. Unfortunately, his headstone was lost after the cemetery was created into Pioneers Park.



George's only child, Rosanna Martin

Charlotte Gozzard returned to England in December 1867. Prior to her departure, she was farewelled and presented with a Bible, containing signatures of members of the Wesleyan Church Class Meeting, of which she had been a member upwards of 13 years. She died in England on 19 February 1877.

George GOZZARD [1807-1863]

Married

[1] Rosanna HAYWARD
on 21 August 1830 at Clerkenwell, London
&

[2] Charlotte Pell BATTAMS
on 16 July 1836 at Bishops Gate, London

Departed 6 August 1839 from London
Arrived 12 December 1839 at Pt Misery on the

Duchess of Northumberland

Child of George & Rosanna:

Rosanna (1831-1916) m Edwin MARTIN

**From information provided by Joan Martin,
George's great granddaughter-in-law
March 2014**





Company Man Helps to Lead his Community

William Lillecrapp, having joined the service of the South Australian Company as an assistant superintendent of sheep, sailed with his wife Jane aboard the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, arriving at Holdfast Bay in 1837.

Their first home was a tent on the banks of the River Torrens. William soon became active in local interest groups, being appointed secretary of the Wesleyan Society and in the 1838 Wesleyan Plan of Adelaide, William is listed as a preacher.

He first worked as a clerk for the South Australian Company at the head office in Stephens Place. By 1840 he and Jane had moved to Company land at Walkerville, then to Macclesfield, where William used his 23 acres to grow wheat and run 14 head of cattle.

Early in 1845 William set out with a large flock of sheep from the SA Company's Mt Barker Station travelling along the Coorong to Mt Gambier. Here he surveyed land for the Company to purchase.

Returning from the South East in early 1846 he and his family lived at the Company's headquarters, 'Ludlow House' Gumeracha, as Superintendent of all land at the "Sources of the Torrens". In June 1848 William returned to the South East taking the first herd of cattle from Adelaide to Mt Gambier.

William received his land grants in 1849, purchasing land at Noarlunga, Kenton Valley, and Eden Valley. The township of Eden Valley was established on his land. He assisted with the surveying of the town, ensuring that the Churches and Hotel were built in what, he considered, to be the most appropriate location.

He severed his connections with the SA Company and took up his land at Kenton Valley at the top of the range bordering the Cudlee Creek boundary. Here he built a four-roomed house, and planted many trees. His new home was named 'Netherhill' after the family property 'Netherbridge' in England.

William was a founding member of the Salem Baptist Church, Gumeracha, a Justice of the Peace, and a signatory requesting the Governor of SA to form the Talunga District Council.

Jane died in 1870 and was buried in Salem Baptist Church Cemetery. In 1872 William remarried a widow, Jane (Jeannie) Hooper née Brackenridge, moving to Kent Town where he died in 1881. He was buried next to Jane in the Gumeracha cemetery. Jeannie died in 1910 and was buried in Payneham Cemetery alongside her son, Henry Hooper.

From information provided by Joan Martin,
William's great-great granddaughter-in-law
March 2014



William LILLECRAPP [1815-1881]

Married

[1] Jane RYALL [?-1870]

on 7 June 1837 in Horsington, Somerset
&

[2] Jane HOOPER (née BRACKENRIDGE) [?-1910]
on 31 October 1872 in Unley

Departed 14 June 1837 from London
Arrived 17 October 1837 at Holdfast Bay on the

Katherine Stewart Forbes

Children of William & Jane RYALL:

Emma (1838-1838)

William (1840-1920) m [1] Ann LEWIS

[2] Emma BRICE

John (1841-1893) m Eliza WANSBOROUGH

Albert (1843-1930) m Esther PRINCE

Mary (1845-1933) m Henry DAWSON

Charles (1847-1885) m Eliza FISHER

Francis (1849-1908)

Children of William & Jane HOOPER:

Elizabeth (1853-1934) m John HOOPER

Emily (1856-?) m Henry HOOPER



Stephen GOLDSACK [1817-1880]

Married

[1] Jane Hannah McCLOUD [1815–1866]
on 20 November 1837, Camberwell, Surrey &

[2] Eliza BAILEY
on 24 April 1869, Trinity Church, Adelaide

Departed 3 December 1837 from Greenwich
Arrived 15 May 1838 at Holdfast Bay on the

Trusty

Children of Stephen & Jane:

Redman (1838–1904)

George (1840–1840)

Sarah (1842–1912)

Sydney (1844–1897)

Children of Stephen & Eliza:

Stephen (1870–1877)

George (1873–1896)

Arthur (1875–1875)

William (1878–1949)

Mary Ann (Polly) (1880–1959)

A Baker's Skill Feeds the New Colony

A baker by trade, Stephen and his wife Jane arrived in South Australia in 1838 and first lived in a tent on Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide. Here Stephen built a bakehouse, where he baked biscuits, selling from Pennington Terrace (1838) and from a 'Depot' (shop) at 84 Rundle street (1840) and at 447 Carrington Street (1840).

With the economic crash in the 1840s, Stephen was faced with the possibility of insolvency and in early 1842 moved to Sydney where he worked as a journeyman baker, living in Kent Street. In 1846 Stephen and his family returned to Adelaide. His brother Redman and his family had emigrated to Adelaide two years earlier. The Goldsacks lived at Glen Osmond. Redman and his sons ran a blacksmith and wheelwright business while Stephen baked and catered.

He was soon selling at outlets in Hindley Street, opposite Rosina Street (1856), 56 Rundle Street (August 1858) and 98 Rundle Street (September 1858). In the 1870s Stephen and his family lived at North Adelaide, then at Walkerville. His son Sydney later established himself as a successful baker, especially of wedding cakes, and with his wife he operated a shop in Rundle Street and a café in King William Street.

Stephen ran into financial problems when his shop business declined, although he was always in demand as a caterer for special functions. His first insolvency was in 1847, soon after his return from Sydney. He quickly recovered and later borrowed to purchase another Rundle Street property, another unsuccessful venture, and he was again declared insolvent in 1858. Two weeks later he was back trading at 56 Rundle Street (opposite Gawler Place).

Stephen was a well-regarded and successful caterer who was relied upon to provide food for a range of functions. There are many reports of Stephen's catering for significant occasions in the daily papers from the 1850s to 1870s. These included a successful grand luncheon for Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and his entourage at the Hagen Arms Hotel at Echunga (1867) for which he employed local women to help serve the meal. One of them was Eliza, daughter of George and Elizabeth Bailey (who also were pioneer settlers in South Australia). Stephen's wife Jane had died the previous year. He married 19-year old Eliza in 1869.



[Source: http://www.rps.gov/history/history/online_book/foval1/fig3.htm]

**From information provided by Ian Maidment,
Stephen's great grandson
March 2014**





A Soldier, A Gentleman & A Servant of the Colony

William was born in Berhampore East Indies but was sent to England in 1811 at age 5 to be educated at schools in Kent. He served in India where he obtained his lieutenancy, then went with the Recruiting Service to Ireland where he married Eliza Minton Smyth in Dublin in 1831. He served in India in 1834-6 with the 38th Regiment then returned to England where he purchased his Captaincy in 1837 and sold out in 1840 having served sixteen years in military service.

William, Eliza and two daughters arrived in South Australia in 1840 where he purchased Section 7 District B from David McLaren for £160. He occupied the wooden house there, naming the 80 acres "Clanfergeal". Part of the 80 acres today is now the Repatriation General Hospital.

In 1841 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and in 1843, Private Secretary to Governor Grey, Clerk of the Councils and a member of the Board of Audit. Eventually he was appointed in 1852 Auditor General of South Australia and a Trustee of the Savings Bank of South Australia. In 1867 he resigned as Auditor General following a dispute with the Treasury Department reaching a stalemate and officially retired in 1868 having served the colony for twenty seven years.

William was a supporter of the founding of St Peters College. He promoted the ideals of closer ties with Evangelical Christians and opposed "High Church" practices. In 1855 he proposed the Protestant Church Alliance with Samuel Tompkinson.

William was a strong supporter of St Mary's on Sturt along with Dr Handasyde Duncan. They are reported to have raised the £90 to build the Stringy Bark Church in 1841 on land donated by John Wickham Daw. William maintained a lifelong association with St Mary's on Sturt and is buried in the Churchyard.

William also had an interest in the wine industry. He was reputed to have planted cuttings from Camden Park in NSW. There are references to his wine making in the diaries of Benjamin Babbage who was a neighbour of William's at St Mary's.

George E Loyau in "Notable South Australians or Colonists Past and Present" (1885) said of him:

"There are few old colonists who have not a vivid recollection of Captain O'Halloran whose tall, upright figure, military bearing, and courteous address marked him out for what he was, a soldier and a gentleman."

**From information provided by Brian O'Halloran,
Williams' great-great grandson
March 2014**



William O'HALLORAN [1806-1885] & Eliza SMYTH

Married on 15 December 1831 in Cork, Ireland

Departed 26 April 1840 from London
Arrived 11 August 1840 at Port Adelaide on the

Lallah Rookh

Children of William & Eliza :

Eliza (1832-1911) m Samuel WHITE

Henry (1834-1837)

Helen (1837-1837)

Mary (1838-1915) m Thomas GILES

Joseph (1842-1920) m Alice SIMPSON

Nicholas (1844-1912) m Elizabeth HALL

George (1846-1849)

Edward (1852-1926) Clara PHILLIPS



Scottish Highlands [Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_Highlands]

John [c1888-?] & Margaret KELLOCK

Married in Scotland [details unknown]

Departed 12 October 1839 from London
Arrived 6 February 1840 on the

Java

Children of John & Margaret:

Ellen (Helen) (c1830–1902) m John COLMAN

Eliza (c1833–1880) m Horace TURNER

William (c1837–1893) m Mary Anne KEMBLE

John (c1841–1911) m Adeline SUGARS (née KIMBER)

George (c1846–1922) m Fanny MOTHERALL

Horror Trip from Scotland to a Very New Way of Life

John and Margaret Kellock and three children Helen (Ellen), William and Elizabeth (Eliza) migrated from Fifeshire Scotland via London and Plymouth in 1839 and arrived on the *Java* in South Australia on 6 February 1840. It was a horror trip and many people died of disease, malnutrition and starvation on the voyage.

Stephen Barrett, in his book "Java - The Melancholy True Story of the East Indiaman JAVA", writes of the infamous voyage of this ship to Adelaide from London during which some 50 of the 500 passengers on board failed to complete the trip. These included cabin and intermediate passengers, as well as assisted emigrants. A Royal Commission into the affair was held, and her owners, Scott & Co. of London, were ordered not to be paid.

John, a farmer and grazier, and his family settled in and around Mount Barker for the first few years. Here Margaret had two more sons John (born c1841) and George (born c1846). The family then moved to a property called 'Wongalere' near Williamstown and eventually settled on a property called 'Holme Hill' near Black Springs, south of Burra.

Many years later 'Wongalere' was submerged under the waters of the South Para Reservoir. 'Holme Hill' has since been divided up and added to neighbouring properties until a few acres and the house remain, which belong to a family that owns many properties in the area.

It was a very difficult life for Margaret to live and raise a family in the isolated and primitive conditions for the first years. The clothing they brought from wintry Scotland was quite unsuitable for the hot Australian summer they experienced when they landed: long thick dresses with petticoats, thick stockings and boots, and very little light clothing at all. Housing was also very basic, with no electricity, running water or furniture to make life comfortable. Most of the time, a tent was used until people were settled.

Like many of her contemporaries, Margaret must have been a strong woman and a great mother and wife to leave all that she knew and loved in Scotland, to survive a horror boat trip to



Wongalere Station c1885 [State Library of South Australia B 61943]

Australia and then thrive in this harsh country. There is no doubt that she was a great matriarch for the Kellock family of the mid north of South Australia.

**From information provided by Lyn Whimpress,
John & Margaret's great-great granddaughter
March 2014**

