



John YEATES [1766-1839]

Married

- [1] Ann DALL (1768-1797)
- &
- [2] Frances CRANE (1784-1812)
- &
- [3] Martha BARR (1801-1864)

Arrived 22 January 1839 at Port Adelaide on the

Bardaster

Children of John & Ann:

- Ann (1787-?)
- Marion (1784-1812)

Children of John & Frances:

- John (1808-1826)
- Luther (1812-1863)
- Francis (1809-1809)

Children of John & Martha:

- Emily (1822-1911)
- George (1824-1902)
- Frances [aka Fanny] (1826-1885)
- John (1828-1906)
- Sydney (1831-1918)

Third Time Lucky...

John Luther Yeates married his first wife, Ann in Surrey in 1787. They had two daughters but sadly, Ann died in 1797. John was a solicitor practising in London and from 1793-1815 was also an Officer and Paymaster serving with the Berkeley Regiment during the Napoleonic Wars in Europe. He married his second wife, Frances Elizabeth in 1807.

Frances died in 1812 (possibly in childbirth) after which eight years passed until John married his third wife, Martha Barr in 1820. His son John, from his previous marriage, worked with him in the practice as Clerk of Law.

Martha and John and their young family sailed from England on the *Bardaster*, arriving in Adelaide in January 1839. However, John had become ill on the voyage and died of dysentery only three months after their arrival.

Losing her husband meant having to support her family, and it seems that Martha was a very enterprising woman. On 6 October 1840, a newspaper advertisement in the *South Australian* shows that she had set about educating Adelaide children:

“MRS. YEATES continues to receive a select number of Pupils at her Establishment, where special care and attention are paid to their intellectual improvement, combining a solid foundation with the more ornamental branches of Education.

Masters attend if required.

No. 2, Tavistock Buildings, 187 Rundle Street East.”

Martha Yeates lived in a Manning House on Acre 18, west corner of North Terrace and Stephen Place,

Adelaide. She married William Fairbank in 1842 but after he died Martha moved to a house in Stanley Street, North Adelaide called ‘Birkinshaw’ until her death in 1864.



Residence of Mr. Fairbank, North Terrace [SLSA B 7262]

From information provided by Angela Kelly,
John and Martha’s great great grand-daughter
March 2015





John SHEPHERDSON [1809-1897]

Married

[1] Marianne CRAIKE [1804-1858]

&

[2] Sarah GREEN [1820-1902]

Arrived 9 December 1838 at Port Adelaide
on the

Hartley

Children of John & Marianne:

Jabez (1828-1914) m Jane BINGHAM

George (1831-1907) m [1] Eliza SHEPHERDSON

[2] Eliza CLEMENTS

Rachel (1834-1883) m William RUNDLE

Charlotte (1838-1925) m William RENFREY

Susan (1840-1901)

William (1841-1908) m Eleanor MOLES

Mary Jane (aka Polly) (1842-1935) m John FORD

Robert (1845-1846)

Annie (1847-1871) m Charles FURNISS

Emma (1847-1870) m Thomas PLEYDELL

A Pioneering School Teacher

John Banks Shepherdson and his wife and family sailed from England on board the *Hartley*, reaching Adelaide in October 1837. Having a sound education, John was appointed Colonial Director of the South Australian School Society by George Fife Angas, who also arranged further training for him in farming, gardening and tailoring to ready him for setting up the first school in Adelaide.

On arrival, John with other leading colonists formed the South Australian School Society. He opened the first school in parklands near Trinity Church in May 1838 and soon fifty students attended. Although he was widely praised, he did not earn enough, despite offering adult evening classes to boost his income. On refusal of a passage back to England, he took up the position of Secretary of South Australian Cattle Co for a time until ill health forced another change.

In 1840, the family took up a property named Craike Farm near Nairne where he ran cattle and later bought a portable sawmill to diversify his means. In 1847 he was appointed Postmaster and Clerk of the Bench, and went on to become Clerk of the Local Court in 1850. However, these extra demands forced him to resign as Postmaster. He wrote *The Practice of the Local Courts of South Australia* and received many accolades for his ability and humane ways.

John's next appointment as Justice of the Peace, and Special and Stipendiary Magistrate for Yorke Peninsula was a fitting way to complete his life's education and work. The family moved into Weymouth House in Wallaroo where John lived out his days. His work in Wallaroo was also significant, as he established St Mary's Church and was a

member of Synod for 22 years. Sadly, Marianne died in 1858. In 1859 he remarried to Sarah Kellaway Green, and they spent their last years writing books of poetry and sonnets



From information provided by Angela Kelly,
John's great great great grand-daughter
March 2015





(William) John

SMITH [1807-1877]

&

Ann

SMITH [1819-1890]

(née NEILSON)

Married on 24 September 1838 in Glasgow

Departed in 1839 from Glasgow

Arrived 9 December 1839 at Port Adelaide on the

Somersetshire

Children of John & Ann:

James (1839-1925) m [1] Isabella GRAHAM

[2] Annie GREENSHIELDS

John (1841-1915) m Charlotte KORFF

Alexander (1843-1903) m Jessie PATERSON

Ann (1845-1894) m John ROBERTS

Margaret (1848-1915) m Lt Col Richard ROBERTS

William (1850-1912) m Margaret (Maggie) BLAKE

Andrew (1853-1932) m Margaret McEWIN

Mary (1855-1855)

Jessie (1856-1872)

Marion (1859-1897) m Walter BLAKE

The Smiths of Smithfield

In the early 1800s the city of Glasgow was in the midst of huge industrial and agricultural upheaval, creating a massive influx of people. So when John Smith met and married Ann Neilson in 1838, they decided to migrate to Adelaide.

The Smiths established a successful bakery business in Hindley Street, but in 1839 decided to move to the Bay of Isles, New Zealand. They arrived in Kororeaka (now Russell) in June 1840. Tensions between the Maori and the British resulted in fighting and John was pressed into the militia using his 'blunderbuss', which was later donated to the Munno Para Council. Women and children, including Ann and her three small boys, were evacuated and eventually the family found their way to Hobart Town. Here, John organised shipment of a number of Clydesdale horses to sell and raise investment capital back in Adelaide.

After their return, John purchased many acres of land just north of Smithfield and built Smith's Creek Inn in 1847. The grant of a liquor licence encouraged the Inn to become a regular stopping place for bullock wagons, carrying ore from Kapunda and Burra and supplies from Port Adelaide. The much larger Smithfield Hotel was built in 1857 - called 'Smith's Folly' at the time, the hotel still operates to this day.

In 1854, John Smith bought a young elephant 'Tommy' to draw water to sell to the bullock teams at 1p per head. As Tommy proved too slow, he was relegated to ploughing paddocks until he was sold to clear scrub around Yatala Jail. The SA Railway Commission used him to haul sleepers during the building of the Adelaide-Gawler railway.

John's son, William, inherited the Smithfield property. The other children had properties at Fords near Kapunda, Brinkworth, Leasingham near Clare and

'Willow Ponds' near

Gladstone. John Smith's descendants occupied the original Smith's Creek Inn, which reverted to a farmhouse until it was demolished in the 1970s.



Smith's Creek Inn

From information provided by Angela Kelly
John & Ann's great great grand-daughter
March 2015





Thomas GEPP [1809-1894]

Married Ann FRANCIS [?-1868]
on 17 March 1840 at St Georges, Hanover Square

Departed 4 April 1840 from London
Arrived 7 July 1840 at Port Adelaide on the

Fairlie

Children of Thomas & Ann:

Henry (1836-1871) m Emily WELCHFORD
Sarah (1841-1907) m Charles MORRISON
William (1843-1915) m Marion ROGERS
Rebecca (1845-1890) m Charles MORRISON
Thomas (1847-1847)
Ellen (1849-1810) m Harry INGHAM
Thomas (1852-1916) m Florence ROUNSEVELL
Isaac (1853-1890)
A son (stillborn 1856)
James (1861-1861)

Two Times a Migrant

Thomas Gepp appears to have emigrated twice to South Australia. According to the Duryea Pioneer photographs in the State Library of SA, Thomas Gepp was on the 1836 voyage of the *Rapid*, commanded by Colonel William Light. References, including an advertisement made by Thomas himself, indicate he was working in Sydney with the Colonial Government from 1837, although there is no definite proof of this. It is not known how or when he returned to England, but in 1840 he again emigrated with his wife and son. Similarly his relationship with Isaac Gepp, who also sailed on the *Fairlie* and gave his name to Gepps Cross, is not verified.

According to his obituary, Thomas was a smith and farrier, breaker and trainer, 3 years in Sydney and 16 years in South Australia. He was highly regarded as a veterinary surgeon who worked with the Government, making several trips overseas to bring back champion horses to improve the local livestock – he helped train the first winner of the Adelaide Cup.

After a brief visit to the goldfields of Victoria, Thomas spent several years in Jamestown aiding the breeding of champion racehorses. He was in charge of the stables and stud specially provided by the Government for the Duke of Edinburgh's visit.

Thomas and Ann produced 10 children, several of whom were influential in shaping the colony and exploring both South Australia and the Northern Territory. Henry, became a blacksmith in Willunga, gateway to opening the route to the Fleurieu Peninsula. William, also a blacksmith, joined Goyder's Expedition to Darwin, surveying the inland route. Thomas, became a magistrate and later Mayor of Norwood, being distinguished by his installation of the Town Clock.

William's son, Herbert, was knighted in 1933 after an illustrious career as a chemist, surveyor, industrialist, author and chairman of many concerns. His youngest daughter, Margaret (aka Mardi) was a pilot and flew Spitfire planes in England in World War II.

It is apparent that the pioneering qualities carried over many generations after Thomas (1809-1894) landed in Australia.

From information provided by Chris & John Sibley,
Thomas's great great grandson
March 2015



His Story is Found in Stones

Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lewis, Samuel was baptised on 2 May 1813 at St Leonard's Church of England, in Bilston, Staffordshire. At age twenty, he married Caroline Lees whose parents, Charles and Mary came from Wolverhampton in Staffordshire.

Samuel was a stone mason and marble carver - occupations in high demand in the new colony of South Australia. He applied for free passage in 1839.

Until 1847, the family resided in Adelaide where Samuel operated the Adelaide Stone Works. The first two public memorials in the colony were contracted to and erected by Samuel. The first was a memorial to Colonel William Light erected in 1843 over the site of his grave in Light Square. The second was the monument to Matthew Flinders at Stamford Hill near Port Lincoln in 1844.

Samuel subsequently turned his hand to running hotels, including the Flagstaff Inn at Sturt. In 1855-6, Samuel constructed the old Clayton Chapel, which stands behind the present Clayton-Wesley Uniting Church at Beulah Park.

After Caroline died in 1862, Samuel married Mary Alexander, a widow. He went on to operate the Yankalilla, Theatre Royal and Eagle on the Hill hotels, where he kept an eagle in an aviary on the verandah of the latter.

Samuel's final years were spent residing at St Peters, where he died in 1896. He was buried at the West Terrace Cemetery.

His obituary in the Adelaide Observer recalled "The deceased, though he took no active part in public life, was widely known and popular".



From information provided by Warren Lewis,
Samuel's great great grandson
January 2016



Light Square Monument
[SLSA B2787]

Samuel LEWIS (1813-1896)

Married

[1] Caroline LEES (1813-1862)
on 8 August 1833 at All Saints, Sedgley, Staffordshire

[2] Mary ALEXANDER (née SUMMERS) (?-1881)
on 18 February 1863 in the old Clayton Chapel

Departed 26 August 1839 from London

Arrived 19 December 1839 at Holdfast Bay on the

Moffatt

Children of Samuel & Caroline:

William (1834-1835)

Edwin (1836-1915) m Catherine BUTLER

George (1836-1919) m Jane PEDLER

Caroline (1840-1841)

Joseph (1842-1926) m Esther FLACK

Titus (1845-1921)

Unnamed son (1847-1847)

Alfred (1848-1925) m Susanna HOSKINS

Thomas (1851-1931) m Henrietta FRICKER





Israel

MAZEY (c1816-1894)

Married Hannah WOOLMAN (c1827-1878)

on 23 January 1843 at Holy Trinity Church,
Adelaide

Departed 2 March 1836 from Isle of Wight

Arrived 27 July 1836 at Nepean Bay on the

Duke of York

Children of Israel & Hannah:

Joseph (1844–1911) m Emily WEBB

Margaret (1846–1921) m Joseph JACQUIER

John (1848–1928) m Elizabeth JENKINS

Sarah (1850–1933) m William HONE

Mary Jane (1852–1939) m George JARMYN

James (1854–1923)

David (1856–1930) m Rose ELDRIDGE

Louisa (1859–1879) m Ludwig SCHAAD

Israel (1860–1861)

Philip (1862–1934) m Mary BROPHY

Susanna (1865–1938) m William BETTY

William (1867–1928) m Charlotte MENDS

One of the Original Settlers

When 20-year-old Israel Mazey applied to work for the South Australian Company, little did he know he'd signed up for an adventure to last a lifetime. The passengers and crew of the whaling barque *Duke of York* were assigned to establish a whaling station on Kangaroo Island, and Israel joined the vessel when it called into port at the Isle of Wight. When the ship anchored at Nepean Bay, the first official British settlers stepped on shore.

Six weeks later Israel was to leave with the barque bound for Van Diemen's Land, but he had other ideas and hid in the dense scrub. Eventually he was found and escorted back to the waiting vessel. In Hobart, Israel seized his opportunity and this time the thick bushland kept him hidden out of sight. It was a fortunate move, as several months later the *Duke of York* was shipwrecked and sunk.

Israel returned to Kangaroo Island, where he worked as a blacksmith until his three-year contract with the South Australian Company expired. Then, in an open boat and under the skilful navigation of pilot Benjamin Germein, he headed up the Gulf of St Vincent to the murky, mosquito-infested shores of Port Misery where he worked as a lighterman before turning his hand to fishing.

In 1843, Israel married Hannah Woolman, who had arrived in 1837 aboard the *Navarino*. The couple had twelve children, all but one surviving to adulthood.

In 1847, Israel bought a house in King Street, Alberton and after a little luck at the Victorian Goldfields, purchased a second house in the same street. Before long Israel decided to try his hand at farming and, after selling the Alberton properties, he purchased land at Blumberg (now Birdwood). Unfortunately, three years later Israel had to accept that he was a far better fisherman than farmer, and returned to Alberton where he re-acquired one of his former homes. Here he remained for the rest of his life.

In June 1878 Hannah died of typhoid fever. Prior to Israel's death on 26 June 1894, he was one of only three surviving pioneers from the Duke of York.

From information provided by Cheryl Williss,
Israel's great great great granddaughter
January 2016





Andrew HARRIOTT (1804-1867)

Married Margaret HALLIDAY (1808-1871)
on 14 January 1846 at St John's, Halifax St. Adelaide

Departed 28 August 1838 from Sydney
Arrived 22 September at Port Adelaide on the

Pero

Children of Andrew & Margaret:

Ann (1832-1881) m Robert Charles VENN

Francis (1835-1894) m Florence CULLIN

Janet (1836-1837)

Andrew (1837-1837)

Mary (1839-1926) m Thomas DODD

Catherine (1841-1925) m Rudolph HENNING

Andrew (1842-1846)

Margaret (1845-1913) m William GOLDFINCH

Andrew (1847-?)

Agnes Ellen (1849-1883) m Peter ANDERSON

Caroline (?-?) m Clement WILLS

Unnamed (1854-1854)

Publican who Became a Farmer

Andrew Harriott (or 'Harriot') and Margaret Halliday emigrated from Scotland to New South Wales sometime between 1832 and 1835. Margaret was the younger sister of Andrew's late wife Ann. The law of the time forbade their marriage, so to make life easier Margaret travelled as 'Mrs Harriott'. They later married in Adelaide.

Andrew held the publican's license for 'The Burns Head' in George Street, Sydney, but on 28 August 1838 Andrew and his family boarded the barque *Pero*, bound for South Australia.

In April 1839 Andrew took over the licence of Guthrie's Hotel in Currie Street, renaming it the 'Edinburgh Castle'. In May 1846 he took up licence to establish the 'Golden Fleece Inn', also in Currie Street, and may also have held the lease for the 'Royal Exchange Hotel' in Hindley Street.

By 1841 Andrew and Margaret had established Dalkeith Farm near Moana, named after Andrew's birthplace. The creek running by the property, later named after another local pioneer family, Pedlar, was originally known as Harriott's Creek. By the time of his death 'after a long and painful illness borne with Christian fortitude', Andrew owned land on the Mornington Peninsula, in Hindmarsh, Alberton and Noarlunga. He owned the house adjoining the 'Golden Fleece' and two houses opposite. At various stages he also held interests in farming properties near Strathalbyn, at McLaren Vale, on the Coorong, and further south near Rivoli Bay.

Andrew is remembered rather infamously for Dalkeith Farm. Its grand house overlooked the gulf and legend has it that Andrew used a team of horses to cart smuggled goods to his mansion where they were stored for onward movement. The wreck of the *Nashwauk* in 1855 - directly opposite the house - was believed to have been in part caused by an upstairs light used to signal smugglers. Andrew, one of the first on the scene, bought the wreck and cargo.

By 1990 the house lay in ruins and the land was overtaken by a new housing estate, now called 'Seaford Rise'.

From information provided by Cheryl Williss,
Andrew's great great great granddaughter
January 2016



Pioneers of the Mid-North



Francis STAKER (1806-1871)

married

Harriet PAIGE (1810-1894)

on 18 January 1834 at Pagham, Sussex

Departed 27 July 1837 from Gravesend, Kent

Arrived 17 October 1837 at Holdfast Bay on the

Katherine Stewart Forbes

Children of Francis & Harriet:

Francis (1834–1869) m Susannah HALLS

William (1840–1917) m Ruth HAINES

Ellen (1842–1927) m Josiah EDWARDS

Edward (1844–1899) m Jessie WYATT

Eliza (1846–1926) m Henry SLOAN

Fanny (1849–1890) m Jesse BRINKWORTH

Jane (1850–1914) m William WYATT

Alfred (1852–1917) m Catherine GIBSON

When Francis and Harriet Staker and their three-year-old son, also named Francis, arrived at the colony, their ship brought news of the death of King William IV, and Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

It was by all accounts a comfortable journey. In a letter to her mother, Harriet wrote, "We had a very pleasant voyage, and no bad weather. Neither Frank, myself, or the child had one day's sea-sickness all the way out." But although Harriet seemed to be enjoying her new life, her letter also gives us a poignant reminder of the distance from England and loss of family ties, "Little Frank says he will buy a great ship and fetch you and his grandfather ..."

Frank and Harriet not only quickly found work – with Barton and Bridget Hack – but also a two-roomed cottage with a garden, provided by the Hacks rent-free, on Pennington Terrace. Frank was paid £4 a month plus rations for his work, while Harriet received 10/- a week to char in the Hack home.

The family's dream of their own property was realised when they acquired land at Allens Creek near Kapunda. Devout Methodists, they built a small chapel on the property. But on 12 January 1869 tragedy struck when Frank Jnr – now living at Sandy Creek – suddenly took ill. After telling his wife "I am dying", he died in her arms just three minutes later. He was buried at Allens Creek, beside the family chapel. When Frank Snr died on 7 February 1871 he was buried close to his son.

In 1894 the descendants of Francis and Harriet gave the now unused chapel to Lutheran settlers in return for its proper upkeep and maintenance of the two graves on the site. In 1906 a three-quarter acre parcel next to the chapel was purchased from the Staker family, on which was built a larger church. However, the old chapel continued to be used for many years as a school. The second church is still in use, and over 140 years later its congregation still cares for the graves of father and son.

After her husband's death, Harriet moved to Caltowie to live with her daughter Fanny. Harriet died on 31 July 1894, aged 85, and was buried at Caltowie.

From information provided by Cheryl Williss,
Francis and Harriet's great great granddaughter
January 2016





Joseph

MAY (1787-1878)

&

Hannah

MAY (nee **MORRIS**) (1790-1860)

Married on 2 November 1814 at Ampthill,
Bedfordshire

Departed 27 May 1839 from London

Arrived 20 September 1839 at Adelaide on the

Anna Robertson

Children of Joseph & Hannah:

Frederick (1815-1885) m Emma COLEMAN

William (1816-1903) m Mary COTTON

Maria (1818-1909) m Henry PHILLIPS

Edward (1821-1864)

Thomas (1821-1885) m Margaret WHEELER

Margaret (1822-1902) m George PHILLIPS

Joseph (1825-1847)

Rachel (1826-1906) m Frederick MACKIE

Hannah (1828-1881) m Joseph BARRITT

Elizabeth (1830-1888) m William SANDERS

Lucy (1832-1926) m Arthur COLEMAN

Henry (1834-1835)

A Family Well Prepared for the Pioneer Life

Joseph May, was 52 and his wife Hannah, 50, when they brought their eleven children to South Australia. The family belonged to the Society of Friends and had heard glowing reports of the colony from fellow Quakers Barton and Stephen Hack. At their age it must have taken them a great deal of courage to leave their home in England for an unknown land, but it was a chance to give their children a better future.

Joseph had a chemist shop in the centre of Hertford and knew nothing of farm or country life. His eldest sons, Frederick and William, had also no experience in farming. Both worked in London – Frederick in a draper shop, and William in a chemist emporium. When it was decided they should migrate, the two brothers were first sent to help on a relative's farm to learn about farm work and methods. For similar reasons another son, Thomas, was sent to learn carpentry, and his twin brother, shoemaking. This was certainly a wise arrangement because, a month after their arrival they had settled in a country district where no tradespeople were to be had for many years. Also well prepared for pioneer life were the two oldest daughters, Maria and Margaret, who were listed as seamstresses.

Joseph bought land at Mount Barker and had brought with him a Manning cottage in kit form, but as they found it impracticable to cart it by land up the steep hills to Mount Barker, this was sold. Instead Joseph began to build a larger home for his family and named the property 'Fairfield'. Here they grew an expansive garden and a productive orchard. But with the sinking economy in the 1840s, together with the delay in the receipt of an inheritance due, it was not until 1846 before the house was fully completed and occupied. The practical skills Hannah had acquired assisting in Joseph's chemist business were put to good use by neighbouring families in the colony, and she was well regarded in the community.

Hannah died in 1860 after undergoing surgery. She survived her husband by 18 years, and died aged 90.

From information provided by Russell Cooper,
Joseph and Hannah's great great grandson
January 2016





Port Misery Memorial, West Lakes

An Original German Pioneer Settler

In early 1838 a group of approximately 250 Lutherans from Prussia, under the guidance and leadership of Pastor August Kavel, were allowed to leave their homeland for South Australia and the freedom to practice their religion without fear of persecution.

Christian and Rosina Schilling, with their two children Louise and Elisabeth, were among passengers on the "Prince George" that landed at Port Misery. The passengers were taken to Port Adelaide where they stayed for four weeks before being moved to a more permanent site.

Here, the pioneers set about building a village, which they named Klemzig after the area where Pastor Kavel's congregation came from. They also built the first Lutheran Church and School, cleared the land and planted food crops. They were then able to sell their produce in Adelaide. While at Klemzig, Rosina gave birth to a son, but both he and their second daughter Elisabeth died.

Around 1846, the Schilling family moved to Light Pass in the Barossa Valley where Christian began farming, and two more daughters were born.

Over the next few years more of the pioneers at Klemzig gradually moved to the Barossa Valley, Hahndorf and Lobethal. As more Lutherans arrived in South Australia from Prussia they were welcomed into established communities with a strong German Lutheran culture. This culture is still evident today and is celebrated in festivals and tourist attractions in these areas.

**Johann Christian
SCHILLING (1805-1888)**

&

**Johanne Rosina
SCHILLING (1806-1883)**

married

in 1828 at Fablum Ragwitz Pozen, Prussia

Departed in 6 July 1838 from Hamburg

Arrived 21 November 1838 at Port Misery on the

Prince George

Children of Christian & Rosina:

Johanne Louise (1829-1875) m [1]Ernst WARNEST

[2] Gottlieb ROGASCH

[3] Gottlob WISLANG

Maria Elisabeth (1838-died in infancy)

Johann Christian (1843-died in infancy)

Johanne Caroline (1847-1921) m Gottfried MADER

Maria Ernstine (1850-1893) m [1] Gottlieb MADER

[2] Wilhelm MADER



Christian and Rosina are both buried in the Immanuel Lutheran Church cemetery at Light Pass.

From information provided by Dawn Horton,
Christian and Rosina's great great great granddaughter
January 2016

