

## JAMES BYRNE (1769 - 1849)

### PREAMBLE

When it comes to researching details in the life of James Byrne, born in 1769 and dying in 1849, one is faced with the problem of the large number of persons named 'James Byrne'. 'Byrne' appears to have ranked among the ten most common surnames in Ireland for the last few hundred years, and accorded seventh place last century.<sup>1</sup> It is little wonder then that several men named 'James Byrne' feature in events associated with the the 1798 Rebellion and its aftermath : Sir Richard Musgrove cites three, Luke Cullen names a fourth and there are several in the works written by Dr Richard Madden.<sup>2</sup> Documentation for colonial Australia introduces a further complication : different authorities identify the same individual under various spellings of the name e.g. Byrne, Byrnes, Bourne, Burn, Burns, Burnes ... Again, we find quite a number of men named 'James Byrne' arriving in NSW in the period in which 'our' James was living here. I believe this has led several historians<sup>3</sup>, in good faith and with fewer research resources then available, to go into print with misinformation, sometimes substituting supposition for fact. Given the aura of authenticity which attaches more readily to the written word than to the spoken, others have replicated such misinformation to the point where it then gains a degree of authority that is not warranted. I am therefore conscious that I run a similar risk and would welcome there being pointed out to me any errors or omissions in the material that follows. I recognise the valuable contribution that can be made by oral tradition, while conscious that it is essential to establish its initial provenance and to endeavour to explore potential misinterpretation and romanticisation. In fairness to well-meaning writers of yesteryear, we must recognise the much increased availability of both primary and secondary sources in recent years and the much greater ease of access afforded by improved technology.

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### BEFORE TRANSPORTATION

We know that James Byrne was born on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1769<sup>4</sup>. An entry in a Birth Register at Enniscorthy, dated September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1769<sup>5</sup>, records a James born to John Byrne and his wife Ann (*nee* Byrne). An entry for the previous year shows the marriage of John (son of Thomas Byrne) to Ann (daughter of James and Matilda Byrne), and an entry for 1746 records the birth of a 'John Byrne'. In all probability, these entries do give us details of James's parents and three of his grandparents. The same register lists three more sons born to John and Ann : Thomas, Patrick and Andrew, recorded respectively in 1772, 1774 and 1776. Another source maintains that James had brothers by the names of Michael Bernard, Thomas, William, Patrick and John<sup>6</sup>. The same source records James's birthplace as Annamoe in County Wicklow, Ireland. This may be so, but it is worth noting that Annamoe is some fifty kilometres from Enniscorthy. This same source refers to James as a 'high ranking officer in the Fenian Movement'... (*The Irish Republican Movement, also known as the Fenians, was founded, in Ireland and the United States, in 1856!*)<sup>7</sup> I remain dubious about the reliability of some of these details until I can locate documentation - if any exists.

James's brother Thomas migrated to Australia in the 1850s, when he was in his eighties. The certificate recording his death<sup>8</sup> at Mount Vernon (the region between Kemps Creek and Cecil Park) in 1872, at the age of 101 years, confirms the 'Birth Register Enniscorthy' details : registration of his birth in 1772, his parents' names - John and Nancy (the diminutive for 'Ann'), and his father's trade as 'carpenter' - which ties in with the oral tradition stating James's father John as running a sawmill. The details on the certificate were supplied by a John Byrne, ~~but his relationship with the deceased is not indicated~~ - a farmer, he was probably the

SON : Vide Death Cert. 6183/1872

<sup>1</sup> MacLysaght, Edward, *Irish Families - their Names, Arms and Origins*, Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> Myers, S. & McKnight, D. (ed) *Sir Richard Musgrove's Memories of the Irish Rebellion of 1798*, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1995  
Cullen, Bro. Luke, D.C. quoted in Madden, *Insurgent Wicklow*, 1856

Madden, Richard R., *ibid.*

*The United Irishmen, their lives & times (Fourth Series, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.)* The Catholic Publishing & Bookselling Co. Ltd, Dublin, 1860  
*The Life and Times of Robert Emmet, Esq.*, R. & T. Washbourne, Ltd, Glasgow, 1843.

<sup>3</sup> Murray, Robert, White, Kate, *Dharug and Dungaree, p.104*, Hargreen Publ., North Melbourne, 1988  
Young, Angela, *Ripe for Harvest*, (passim) Leader Printery, Nowra, 1988

<sup>4</sup> Letter written by James Byrne to James & Susannah Crowe, 2 Sept., 1841 (originals in possession of Bernadette Comber)

<sup>5</sup> Research notes, Angela Young.

<sup>6</sup> Private correspondence, PDB (in material collated by Angela Young)

<sup>7</sup> *Facts about Ireland*, Dept of Foreign Affairs, Dublin. Irish Printers Limited (5<sup>th</sup> ed.), 1981.

Smyth, Jim *The Men of No Property*, p. 182 The Macmillan Press, 1992

<sup>8</sup> NSW BDM registry - certificate no. 1406 (1872)

son (b.1805) or possibly a grandson. Perhaps some future contact with Thomas's descendants will lead to an increase in our knowledge of James's life in Ireland.

James's daughter Susannah, who married James Crowe, is reputed to have left us details of her father's early years<sup>9</sup> and especially his involvement in the events associated with the rebellion of 1798. No doubt we have therein the outlines of the true picture, but for me there are still questions yet to be answered: was his father a farmer? carpenter? or did he operate a saw-mill? or do all three apply? in an age when Britain imposed severe restrictions on the education of Catholics (*hence the illegal hedgemasters*)<sup>10</sup>, how could James have been educated by the Franciscans in Enniscorthy? did he later travel to France to study for the priesthood? did he have artistic talents? did he aspire to educate the children of his native land? did he travel around south-eastern Ireland in the days of the rebellion, in the guise of an itinerant tailor, to act as a courier for the Wicklow Chieftain, Michael Dwyer? did he deliver a uniform to Lord Edward Fitzgerald just half an hour before the latter's arrest? was it James Byrne (1769-1849) who was present at Derrynamuck (Dairenamuck)<sup>11</sup> There may well be substance in these assertions, but, sceptic that I must be, I would like to see some proof...

## EARLY YEARS IN THE COLONY OF NSW

What we do know for sure - and what his many descendants celebrate two hundred years on - is that James arrived in Australia on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 1801, after a harrowing 240 days' voyage aboard the convict ship *Anne* (previously known as the *Luz St Anna* and also the *St Ann*)<sup>12</sup> The exact nature of his 'crime' is not known, although his Certificate of Freedom, issued in 1810, states that he was 'tried by a court martial at Wicklow in Ireland 1800'.<sup>13</sup> There was another *James Byrne* among the new arrivals, this latter on a life sentence - whereas our James's term was seven years. As he was later to assert,<sup>14</sup> he was compelled to serve two years beyond the stipulated seven, this being due to a bureaucratic blunder - the authorities' failure to send the ship indents to the colony until many years later.

Details of his first couple of years in the colony are as yet unknown. The earliest positive evidence would have him residing fairly close to Parramatta in 1803-1804 ... for some periods at least (Nov., Dec., 1803 and May, June, 1804). This we know from entries against the name 'Burn Sawyer' in the remnants of storekeeper Rowland Hassall's '*Day Sales Book*'<sup>15</sup> (*Entries in the book show that military officers were designated by their rank, free settlers by the title 'Mr' etc, and convicts by surname with occupation appended*). There is one particular gem, a most exciting piece of evidence: astonishingly, among the many incidental items in the pages that have survived, there is one, and only one, complete account - and this is a summary of the expenses incurred by 'Burn Sawyer' and attested to by his signature (written as *James Byrne*) in a competent style of handwriting. As the signature matches those that we find in his three letters surviving from the 1840s,<sup>16</sup> four facts are established: 1. James Byrne of Appin & Lake George 1820s-1840s) and 'Burn Sawyer' are one and the same. 2. He was literate. 3. He was recognised as a 'sawyer'.<sup>17</sup> He was domiciled, in those months at least, within reasonable distance of Hassall's store. What is very intriguing is that he was able to settle his account with the one lump sum payment (£81.12.2 1/2) that was equivalent to a full year's salary for many free settlers! (Chief Justice Jeffrey Hart Bent and his brother, Judge-Advocate Ellis, for example, 'paid a fairly common wage of £20 per annum for their male cook')<sup>18</sup>

The bulk of his purchases, extending over a cumulative period of nine weeks, consisted of tea, sugar and soap. On two occasions within a dozen days, he bought quite substantial quantities of pork, 16 lbs and 8 1/4 lbs! Most interesting of all is his purchase, in May, 1804, of 4lbs sugar on the 4<sup>th</sup>, followed by 6 lbs on the 6<sup>th</sup>, 6 lbs again on the 11<sup>th</sup>, 4lbs on the 12<sup>th</sup>, 10 lbs on the 16<sup>th</sup>, 7 lbs on the 19<sup>th</sup>, and 4 lbs on the 23<sup>rd</sup> - 41 lbs of sugar (almost 19 kg) over a period of 19 days. Perhaps he was purchasing on behalf of others, even perhaps the person to whom he was assigned as convict, perhaps he was experimenting with a little illicit still. Perhaps, too, the lump sum payment of the bill was made by a person other than James himself - his master, for example. But, if this were the case, why was the account not made out in that person's name? Where *did* the money come from? I suppose we shall never know.

It is worth noting, too, that there are two entries for 'Burn Taylor' (*Tailor*) in October and November, 1804, covering tea, sugar and soap and paid for cash. This 'Burn Taylor', interestingly enough, is not shown as buying any items related to the work of a tailor. Burn Sawyer, in the periods mentioned above, purchased 2 oz. thread, 1 1/8 yds cambric muslin, 3 and a bit yds quilted dimity, 1 yd dungaree, 2 doz. large buttons, 8 skeins of thread, 14 buttons and again 10 buttons. Perhaps there is the implication here that Burn Sawyer and 'Burn Taylor' were one and the same - but I am not convinced...

Apparently, in conversation with her grandson, Rev. Fr F.A. Crowe (1889-1924); possibly recorded in his unpublished memoirs. See *Ripe for Harvest*, pp.39-50  
McMahon, *A Short History of Ireland*, p.93 Mercier Press, Dublin, 1996; Smyth, Jim *The Men of No Property*, p.30. The Macmillan Press Ltd, London, 1992.  
Sarah Franklin's father, George, is said to have been one such. (Angela Young, *Ripe for Harvest*, p.69 Leader Printery, Nowra, 1980)  
*Ongoing research to clarify these issues.*

Convict indents (Anne I), AANSW mfc 630 (COD 138,4/4004); Ship List (Anne) AANSW Reel 2417,2/8241, pp.108,109; mfc 3081, #151a,p.703; AANSW AANSW, 4/4427, COD 18, p.517/93, 30/417

Papers of NSW Col. Sec. 1788-1825, AANSW mfc. 3061 (4/1834A) # 51, pp.303-306; mfc. 3081 (4/1836B) # 151a,p.703

Rowland Hassall's *Day Sales Book*, ML CY 1213 (A861), pp 1-163 (some pages missing)

Letters dated 2 Sept., 1841; 8 Feb., 1843; 30 June, 1848. (in possession of Bernadette Comber)

See also - references to accounts kept by Gregory & John Blaxland; 1814 Muster

Broadbent, James & Hughes, Joy (ed) *The Age of Macquarie*, p.26 Melb. Uni. Press, 1992

James is mentioned in the 1806 Muster<sup>19</sup> as a convict assigned to a Mr Hobby,<sup>20</sup> whose name also appears in Rowland Hassall's 'Day Sales Book'. The inference, waiting to be tested, if possible, is that he had been in Hobby's employ in the years preceding.

Certainly, the 1814 Muster (detailing persons resident in the colony of New South Wales) shows James Byrne's trade as that of sawyer<sup>21</sup>. Such would appear to have been his major activity in his first few years in the colony. This is reinforced by the references to James Byrne as supplying 'saw'd timber' (*sic*) in Gregory Blaxland's accounts (Dec.27,1806 ; Apr.29, 1807 ; May 15, 1807)<sup>22</sup> and in those of his brother John (Oct.15,1807 ; and possibly Apr.16, Apr.29 and Sept.14, 1808).<sup>23</sup>

There is a 'James Byrne' listed among the persons resident in the Hawkesbury region as one of 835 signatories to a testimonial lauding Governor Bligh for the measures he had implemented to improve their conditions.<sup>24</sup> It is not clear whether this was James Byrne born in 1769..

James, in his memorial of Aug.21, 1824, states that he received his 'certificate' on Nov.14, 1809<sup>25</sup> (*cf. the reference above to a 'certificate of freedom being issued in October, 1810'*)<sup>26</sup> - perhaps, James is actually referring to a 'Ticket of Leave', the prelude to one's receiving a 'Conditional Pardon' and, ultimately an 'Absolute Pardon' or 'Certificate of Freedom'.<sup>27</sup>

Even so, the 1811 Muster lists him as a convict,<sup>28</sup> even though James was now a free man. The other obvious error in the listing (*i.e. that he was tried in Wicklow in October - when he was already aboard the 'Anne' en route to Australia*) - suggests rather shoddy clerical work and may therefore explain his being wrongly classified. Worth noting too, is that contemporary 'respectable' colonial society tended to treat former convicts as if they were still convicted felons even after expiration of sentence and the granting of a pardon.<sup>29</sup>

The following year saw a radical change in James's life with his marriage, on December 28<sup>th</sup> to the 25 year old Sarah Franklin (aka Franklington) who had arrived, on October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1812, as a convict aboard the *Minstrel*. (*The marriage does not figure in the records of the colonial register : one should not see anything amiss in such omissions as it became compulsory to register such events as births, deaths and marriages only after 1856*). The marriage was contracted in the Liverpool area, but we do not know where it actually took place. It is important to note here that, in the Catholic tradition, a priest is normally the one who administers the sacraments, apart from Holy Orders and Confirmation where a Bishop officiates. However, in cases of emergency, a layperson is empowered to administer Baptism and on occasion a Bishop will delegate local clergy to confer the sacrament of Confirmation. With marriage, the officiating priest serves as the Church's official witness while the actual *ministers* of the Sacrament of Matrimony are the bridegroom and bride. In the first thirty odd years of the colony, access to the ministrations of a priest was severely limited, with none in the colony for most of this time, until the officially sanctioned arrival of Fathers Therry and Connolly in 1820. Some Catholics elected to be married in Anglican churches in the presence of Anglican ministers, for various reasons, not least of which, from the time of Governor Macquarie, the preference thus gained in acquiring a land grant. Others chose merely to cohabit, considering this a lesser evil than contracting marriage under the guise of what they saw as an heretical service. We cannot know for sure what option appealed to James and Sarah. If there were a marriage service as such, it may well have been in a private residence in the area. Certainly by 1814 - and possibly earlier - there was a schoolroom in the vicinity of the Bigge Square of today that 'served as a chapel for Divine Service'<sup>30</sup>. However St Luke's Church, designed by the convict architect Francis Greenway (who arrived in 1814) was still only partially built when Rev.Robert Cartwright conducted the first service in it in late 1819.<sup>31</sup> The first marriage recorded in the St Luke's register actually took place on December 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1816 - before the construction of the church itself had even begun!<sup>32</sup>

A major event in the life of another James Byrne (Burn) had occurred just a short time before : on August 25<sup>th</sup>, 1812, Governor Lachlan Macquarie signed a document granting 'unto James Byrne' 40 acres of land in the County of Cook<sup>33</sup> (*an area bounded by the Nepean, Hawkesbury, Colo. Capertee and Cox's Rivers, wherein today we find such centres as Rydal, Bowenfels, Blackheath, Woodford, Penrith, Wilberforce etc*). Four years were to elapse before this land grant was gazetted<sup>34</sup> and another year before it was finally registered!<sup>35</sup> This James Byrne (more commonly, 'Burn') married Mary Atkins with whom he lived at Castlereagh. Following Mary's death at Castlereagh in 1830, James appears to have finally settled on his land grant. Certainly, their only child, also named Mary, married William Marsh in 1832 at Castlereagh and, soon after, they moved to Cobbity to live on James Burn's land grant. It was at Cobbity that this James died, in 1852. It is worth noting that he does not figure in the 1814 Muster, although he was certainly somewhere in the colony. (*It may be apposite here to point out that the various Musters, while helpful guides, are not infallible - there are errors and omissions that can be misleading ...*)

Mention of this James Byrne/Burn brings us to an extremely perplexing question :

**WHO WAS THE 'JAMES BYRNE' OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS EXPEDITIONS ?**

1806 Muster : # 0301 / James Burne / Anne / P(riisoner) / Mr Hobby  
This may well be the same Mr Hobby as figures in William Cox's party building a road across the Blue Mountains in 1814  
1814 Muster : # 3590 / Liverpool / James Byrne / Anne I / F(ree) / off (stores) / sawyer  
AANSW Reel 6043 (4/1727), pp.187, 190, 191 (pp.522, 525, 526) - payments to James Byrne for 'saw'd timber' (*sic*).  
AANSW Reel 6043 (4/1727), pp.203, 208 - 'to Burn' & other sawyers ... (*sawyers would normally work as a team, principally two men - the one working in ... the pit being the 'underdog'*.)  
ML FM 4/1753 Banks Papers, Vol.22 (Capt. Bligh & NSW, 1806-1811), p.302  
AANSW mfc.3081 (4/1836B), p.703  
AANSW (4/4427), COD 18 p.517/93 30/417  
See Bennett, Samuel, *Australian Discovery & Colonisation, Vol ii (1800-1831)* pp. 446,447 The Currawong Press, Singapore, 1982  
1811 Muster : # 0859 / NSW / C(onvict) / M(ale) / Byrne, James / tried Oct.1800 / Wicklow  
Robinson, Portia, *The Hatch and Brood of Time, Vol.i*, p.49 Oxford Uni Press, Melbourne, 1985  
Tan, Linsie, *I Named It Liverpool*, p.35 Frank E.Ollis Pty Ltd, Liverpool,  
ibid., p.36  
St Luke's Church Registers, SAG, Reel 0092 (*Thanks to Amy Humphries for her research on this point*)  
L T O : Serial # 7, p.72 (*Spine of book : Register 3 7*): RPA, Vol.164, Fol.133 - Copy available @ \$4 (Yr 2001). Film 25096, #385 ; AANSW mfc.821 (4/4430)  
ML 271818  
ibid.

In *Dharug and Dungaree*, co-authored by Robert Murray and Kate White, we read (p.104): 'The three gentlemen explorers added to their party four servants. The name of only one, James Burns (or Byrnes) has survived. He was a 'free man' in 1813, but had been a convict at one stage. Burns accompanied Caley on his expeditions and later acted as a guide across the mountains for others. Perhaps he was the real European discoverer of the route across the Blue Mountains. Burns came from County Antrim. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation and arrived on the *Hercules* in 1802. ... Burns eventually became a farmer near Penrith ... married Mary Atkins, a seven year sentence girl from Surrey, when he was about forty, and lived into his eighties.'<sup>36</sup> I question the quality and intensity of the research done by Murray and White, and so am not convinced that they have the right man. A descendant of this James and Mary (*nee* Atkins) has also been endeavouring for some time to get to the truth of the matter. Perhaps by the bicentennial year of the 1813 crossing combined efforts will have arrived at a definitive result!

## The Expeditions :

1. Late in 1804, George Caley, accompanied by 'four of the strongest men of the colony'<sup>37</sup> endeavoured, with some measure of success, to penetrate into the Blue Mountains (known also as 'the western mountains' and the 'Carmathen Mountains'). In the party was a James Burns (*sic*) who was later to accompany Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth.<sup>38</sup>

2. The expedition accredited with the first successful crossing of the Blue Mountains was that led by a free settler, Gregory Blaxland along with Lieutenant William Lawson and Currency Lad William Charles Wentworth (11<sup>th</sup> May - 5<sup>th</sup> June, 1813).<sup>39</sup> After three weeks struggling against the very difficult terrain, they were rewarded with the vista of 'well-grassed woodlands stretching away to the west'. In the party of seven were two free men, referred to in various documents as 'servants', with the same term applied to the two convicts who completed the group. Perhaps the word 'servants' is being used loosely; perhaps it does imply that the leaders had chosen the four others from among men in their regular employ.<sup>40</sup> What is of significance to this analysis is that one of the servants - a free man - was named James Byrne (*the surname spelt variously in different documents, including the logs kept by the three principals!*). Following this expedition, in November of 1813, this James Byrne was awarded the quite substantial sum of £ 10 'for his services as a Guide to the Party who lately crossed the Western Mountains'<sup>41</sup> On the reverse side of the original order for payment, there is the receipt - recorded by 'James Burns' - but, frustratingly, not with a signature but with a mark (i.e. a large St Andrew's style cross). This does not necessarily mean that James Burns (as spelt on the document) was illiterate - it was common practice even for literate persons to resort to the use of the mark for expediency.<sup>42</sup> But a signature would greatly assist in establishing the identity of this elusive *James Byrne!*

3. As a result of the successful foray of mid-1813, Governor Macquarie commissioned Surveyor George William Evans, later that year, to conduct a survey of the terrain covered, to ascertain the plausibility of constructing a road. Once again, James Byrne was selected to assist, along with the other free man from the 1813 expedition, Richard Lewis. Rounding off the party were three convicts, John Grover, John Tighe and John Coogan. All five were rewarded with sums of money, for 'their services in making Discoveries to the Westward of the Blue Mountains'. The receipt shows the signatures of each of the three convicts but the conventional mark substitutes for the signatures of the two free men.<sup>43</sup> Again, this does not necessarily prove either of them illiterate. Just possibly, in fact, they may not have been present when the government clerk was doing his paperwork: given their recent absence from kith and kin, each may have already left the group to go back home. In a 'Supplementary List of Names of Gentlemen and other Persons (*sic!*) permitted to become Settlers and who are to receive Grants of land in December 1814',<sup>44</sup> Byrne and Lewis were each promised land grants of 100 acres 'for crossing the Blue mountains', while their convict companions were to receive 50 acres apiece. Among the various headings accompanying each name, his 'Present Residence' is noted: for James Burne (*sic*) there is "Nepean"; for the other 'four Windsor'. The land was eventually allotted in 1816.<sup>45</sup>

4. It was this James's involvement in the next Blue Mountains project that gives us a very vivid insight into his personality, certainly his temperament. Evans' successful venture had heartened Governor Macquarie in his resolve to see a road constructed across the mountains to the newly discovered rich pastureland beyond. In 1814, William Cox, former paymaster of the Rum Corps and by this time a settler and magistrate in the Hawkesbury district, offered his services for the road's construction (*a feat, incidentally, which was accomplished in less than six months!*). Among the well-chosen workforce of some fifty or so<sup>46</sup> men were James Byrne, as superintendent, under Richard Lewis as chief superintendent. Also in the party was a Thomas Hobby, in all probability the master to whom James Byrne, born 1769, was assigned at the time of the 1806 Muster. Just two and a half weeks into the undertaking, Lewis gave an order to Byrne to take 'the three forward fellers to fire-making'. In a fit of pique, Byrne refused, saying he would take orders from Cox alone. When Cox then remonstrated with him, Byrne 'went away, but soon returned again, and said he would leave'. He was required to surrender his gun and ammunition, was struck off the stores and virtually ostracised.<sup>47</sup>

By this time, James was the father of a daughter, Anne,<sup>48</sup> born on September 21<sup>st</sup>, 1813,<sup>49</sup> near Liverpool, it would appear. The child was no doubt named with James's mother in mind, while there is the ironic reminiscence of the ship that had brought James to Australia a dozen years before. Late December, 1814,<sup>50</sup> was to see the birth of the first son, named Thomas, perhaps after James's maternal grandfather.

October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1816 was a very significant date for James, for on that day we find him allotted 40 acres at Appin.<sup>51</sup> On the same day, the five men accompanying Evans in late 1813 were apportioned land at Bringelly.<sup>52</sup> And it is here that we are confronted with the crucial question: was the 'James Byrne' of the Appin grant the same man as the 'James Byrne' of the Bringelly grant? The answer to that question, still tantalisingly evading me, will finally confirm or invalidate the claim that it was James Byrne, born 1769 and arriving in 1801, who acted as the guide to Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth. As an interesting addendum, given the friction between the James Byrne of the road-building enterprise and his superiors, William Cox and Richard Lewis: James Byrne's Bringelly land-grant was bordered on the north by land granted to Cox and on the south by land granted to Lewis! (*Material here for a TV tapy? Let's call it 'Neighbours'!*)

## MOVING TO APPIN

The small Byrne family appears to have moved to Appin<sup>53</sup> in 1817, to occupy the newly gained grant in the same vicinity as others awarded land also on October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1816: Hamilton Hume (100 ac.), Thomas Brown (30), Michael Murphy (35), William Crowe (80), John Kennedy (80), William Sykes (70), John Firth (50), James Donnelly (50), James Jordan (50), John Trotter (50), Nicholas Bryan (50), Michael Brennan (50), Moses Brennan (44) and Malachi

Murray, Robert, White, Kate *Dharug and Dungaree*, p.98; *Map*, p.104 Hargreen Publ., Nth Melbourne, 1988  
HRA, Series I, Vol V, p.593 (Library Comm. Of Comm'th Parlt, 1916); Peach, Bill *The Explorers* p.18. ABC Enterprises, 1984  
Peach, Bill, *ibid.* p.25

an (50).<sup>54</sup> At some stage, James's property was given the name 'Nether Brae'<sup>55</sup> On June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1823, James filed for more land to be granted him,<sup>56</sup> about 80 acres adjoining ... (his) present farm', but was unsuccessful in that 'this particular spot is promised already to a son of the late Mr Wm Broughton'. A week later (June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1823), 80 acres of land at Appin were granted to a Thomas Byrne<sup>57</sup>; it is quite possible that James had hoped to acquire more land by submitting his ten year old son's name (a common practice in that period), but I have failed so far to clarify the issue. James sought more land yet again with a memorial (petition) on August 21, 1824. Whether this request was successful is not clear, but the census of 1828 at least reveals that in the intervening years James had been able to extend his holding to 200 acres, 100 of them cleared and 35 under cultivation. By this time, too, he had increased his herd of cattle to 30 head.

Motivating James in his desire to acquire more land was the fact that his family was getting larger.<sup>58</sup> Seven children, in fact, were born to James and Sarah at Appin: John (1817), Mary Theresa (1818), Frances Matilda (1820), Susannah (1823), Catherine (1824), Patrick (1826) and James William (1828). Given the extraordinarily primitive conditions in which pioneer families had to struggle to eke out an existence in the virgin bush, we must acknowledge with awe the heroic endeavours of our forbears, more especially the women such as Sarah, lacking basic necessities and attending to the needs of so many little ones.

In the 1820s, James's farm appears to have been prospering, in a modest sort of way, to judge from his selling of produce to the Commissariat store at the 'outstation' of Liverpool<sup>59</sup>, the tabulated details of his farm given in the musters and the census of the 1820s, and the evidence he supplied in his two petitions for extra land, in 1823 and 1824. We can presume, therefore, that it was a very difficult decision that James had to make when he elected to move his entire family to Sydney to ensure that his children could gain the benefits of schooling in an atmosphere that would be favourable, rather than antagonistic, to their Catholic faith. The motivation underlying this radical upheaval in the lifestyle he had originally intended for his family at Appin is a clear indication that James was indeed a man of principle. He could not accept the conditions being imposed by the Corporation for the Management of the Church and School Lands, established by Governor Darling in 1825.<sup>60</sup> The governor had done so at the behest of the British government, acting on the recommendations of Archdeacon Thomas Hobbes Scott who had accompanied John Thomas Bigge on his Inquisition-style survey of conditions in NSW from September, 1819 onwards. The Corporation was empowered with 'the establishment and support ... of the Protestant Reformed Religion ... and for the education of Youth in the discipline and according to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland'. (*The growing strength of Dissenting, Catholic and liberal opinion, and the fierce sectarian controversies stirred up by the corporation's creation, eventually led to the suspension of its activities in 1829 and to its dissolution in 1833*<sup>61</sup>).

Susannah Crowe's obituary, published in 1913,<sup>62</sup> tells us that 'the Byrnes went to live at 'The Rocks' whence the children might take advantage of Father Therry's little school' and she 'well remembered playing around the uncompleted walls of the first St Mary's<sup>63</sup> in the early thirties'. Mention of the 'early thirties' is of interest. Just when did James move 'the Byrnes' to the Rocks? Did the family remain there as a single unit or did some return to Appin? What we can know for sure: 1. St Mary's chapel was being built (off and on) from 1821 to 1834 - so the mention of 'uncompleted walls' is of little use in pinpointing the date! 2. James applied for more land in Appin in 1823 and again in 1824. 3. Patrick appears to have been born in Appin in 1826. 4. James William appears to have been born in Appin in 1828. 5. The census of 1828 shows James and his family resident in Appin. 6. Anne was married in 1829 to Thomas Shaughnessy (*O'Shaughnessy*), at the age of fifteen: Thomas had been assigned to James as a convict worker back in November 1822<sup>64</sup> (when Anne was only eight or nine), so it is logical that she had some measure of contact with Thomas when she was a young teenager. 7. Mary Theresa was married in 1833, at age fourteen, to James Worthington (*Warrington*) - also assigned to the Appin district as a convict farmhand and later a landholder there in his own right. 8. When James and his two new sons-in-law were up before the court in 1834 on the charge of trespass and malicious damage to a neighbour's property at Appin earlier that year.<sup>65</sup> William Aldridge, a witness for the plaintiff (Kenny) attested: 'I know James Byrne, Thomas Shoughnessy (*sic*), and James Warrington, their farms were near Mr Kenney's (*sic*); Byrne has since shifted, the farm belongs to him; he comes backwards and forwards sometimes'. Given these facts, it is difficult to see just at what period and for what length of time the Byrnes, as a family group at least, could have spent living in Sydney town.

It is worth noting too that, neither in the hitherto published recollections of Susannah nor in her obituary, is there any reference to her father's having served as a teacher in the school opened by Fr Therry. The first teacher in this school was a Thomas Byrne<sup>66</sup> and we find the name 'Byrne' - infuriatingly, without initial! - in the 'Abstract of the (school) returns ...' for 1825.<sup>67</sup> He 'was followed by Jeremiah O'Brien and John Dwyer, afterwards Fr John Dwyer.

<sup>59</sup> Richards, Joanna (ed.) *Blaxland - Lawson - Wentworth - 1813*, p.66, p.88 etc. Blubber Head Press, Hobart, 1979 (et alii)  
<sup>60</sup> *ibid.*, p.82  
<sup>61</sup> AANSW *Government & General Orders* - Reel 6038 (sz758), p.456 (*Reel p.238*), 5 Feb., 1814  
<sup>62</sup> Murray, Sabina J. *Deciphering Old Handwriting* [www.amberskyline.com/treasuremaps/old hand.html](http://www.amberskyline.com/treasuremaps/old%20hand.html)  
<sup>63</sup> AANSW *Government & General Orders* - Reel 6038 (sz758), p. 489 (*Reel p.254*), 12 Dec., 1814  
<sup>64</sup> AANSW mfc.3226, 9/2652, p.20 - 12 Dec., 1814  
<sup>65</sup> *ibid.*, p.25  
<sup>66</sup> Greaves, Bernard, *The Story of Bathurst*, (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.), p.5 Angus & Robertson, Aust., 1976  
<sup>67</sup> (Cox, William), *Memoirs of William Cox* (anonymous editor), p. 58  
<sup>68</sup> Early records have the spelling 'Anne'; her death certificate (1889: 14085) has 'Ann' - possibly clerical error.  
<sup>69</sup> 21.9.1813, according to an Eleanor Crowe; date as above, according to Angela Young & George Cargeeg. = 24.12.1813  
<sup>70</sup> 28.9.1814, according to an Eleanor Crowe.  
<sup>71</sup> LTO, Register 8, p.238 - 8 Oct., 1816  
<sup>72</sup> *ibid.*, p.270 (addendum 'App'n 13947 pt). See also RPA, Vol.880, F.232 & Vol.881, Folio 73 (map)  
<sup>73</sup> Fascinating description of Appin (twenty years later) in Backhouse, James, *A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies*, p.421, London, 1843 (repr. Johnson Reprint Corp., USA, 1967)  
<sup>74</sup> LTO, Register 8, pp.231-237 & pp.239-245  
<sup>75</sup> Browne, John F. *JCAHS*, Vol.1, No.2, pp.72,73 (Paper delivered to Society members, 4 June, 1949)  
<sup>76</sup> AANSW Papers of NSW Colonial Secretary, 1788-1825, mfc. 3061 (4/1834A) # 51, pp. 303-306  
<sup>77</sup> LTO, Register 11/12 (15/16) - 30 June, 1823 (encl. by Early's farm, Francis Rawdon Hume's farm, Appin Road) referred to in his applications for more land (1823, 1824)  
<sup>78</sup> AANSW Reel 6049 (4/1744), p.384 (*Reel p.415*) (Mar.25, 1820) & Reel 6049 (4/1475), p.808  
<sup>79</sup> Crowley, Frank, *A Documentary History of Australia*, p.345 Thomas Nelson, Aust., Pty Ltd; HRA Series I, Vol.XII, p.117; Eddy, J. *John Joseph Therry*  
<sup>80</sup> Younger, R.M., *A Concise History: Australia & the Australians*, p.201 Hutchinson Group, Aust., 1982; Crowley, *op.cit.* p.345  
<sup>81</sup> *The Freeman's Journal*, p.9 (issue dated 'Thursday, 18 December, 1913)  
<sup>82</sup> McGuane, J.P., *Old St Mary's, Sydney*, p.8 D.S.Ford Print, Sydney, 1923  
<sup>83</sup> Col.Sec. (Nov., 1822) AANSW Reel 6028 (2/8283), p.51 See also ML Reel CY539 (A1206) & Reel CY 544 (A1211)  
<sup>84</sup> *Sydney Herald*, 23 Oct., 1834; [www.butterworths.com.au/nswcases/kenney\\_v\\_byrne\\_1834.htm](http://www.butterworths.com.au/nswcases/kenney_v_byrne_1834.htm)  
<sup>85</sup> O'Brien, Eris, *Life & Letters of Archpriest John Joseph Therry*, p.66 NSW SL E 282.94 / OBR Set v.1  
<sup>86</sup> ML Bonwick Transcripts - Missionary, 1824-1829, Box 53 (CY 1529), Vol.5, p.1586 (SPG Fulham Papers) Note extraordinary supposition on catalogue card!

Other teachers were Messrs O'Byrne, Charles and John Kevin and Callachor<sup>68</sup> Further research may reveal that the name 'O'Byrne' was substituted for 'Byrne', adopted to avoid confusion in the school between Mr Thomas Byrne and Mr James Byrne - but I remain sceptical, very sceptical.

Harking back to Susannah's recollections and her obituary : it is to be noted that therein we have no reference to her father's having been involved in the Blue Mountains crossings. Yet to be researched, if significant, is the degree of publicity given to the 1813 crossing in its centenary year, the year in which Susannah's obituary was published. (It is significant too that James's application for more land in 1823 and again in 1824 make mention only of his 1817 acquisition of land at Appin. There is no mention of either a land grant at Bringelly nor any services to government - both of which, if applicable, would have been powerful factors in support of his petition).

The major events of 1834, for James, give us a fascinating insight into his fiery temperament and obstinacy (and, beguilingly, this suggests parallels with the historical James Byrne of the Evans survey party<sup>69</sup> as also the Cox road-building project<sup>70</sup>; and the semi-fictional 'Lucky' Byrne of Vivian Stuart Long's Vol.iii in the series *The Australians*). On Oct.21<sup>st</sup>, he was arraigned before the Supreme Court of NSW for trespass and malicious damage on the farm belonging to Francis Kenny (land, incidentally, which the latter had purchased from William Sykes). Apparently, for some time, James and his neighbours had had permission from the overseer of Kenny's adjoining property 'to pass through the farm with their teams and cattle, as a friendly accommodation, it being a much shorter cut than by the regular way ; when plaintiff (i.e. Kenny) returned, he found that many great inconveniences and damage had resulted from such courtesy to his neighbours, and he refused to allow person(s) to pass through his ground henceforward, and he had the gates secured with padlocks ; the defendant, not choosing to go the round about way, persisted and went through plaintiff's land, on the 16<sup>th</sup> April last, breaking and demolishing the fences and other necessary obstructions ; not content with having broken one road through the land, they subsequently, on the 1<sup>st</sup> May, forced a passage through another part of the farm close to plaintiff's house, brandishing an axe and threatening personal violence to any person who should oppose them ...<sup>71</sup> Other witnesses supplied equally graphic details such as 'Byrne said, if any one had stopped him, he would have sunk the axe into his head as far as it would go' and 'they used to be a nuisance in coming by drunk'

Counterbalancing this exposé of James' shortcomings in this regard, we have his very generous assistance to his other neighbours, Nicholas Carberry and James Crowe, when in 1835 he undertook to lead them (and Nicholas' young sons Thomas and Michael) to travel inland with the purpose of assessing the potential for the young men's settling along the Murrumbidgee.<sup>72</sup> (Following Governor Bourke's being permitted, in 1836, to lift the line of demarcation prohibiting settlement beyond Yass, 'Nicholas and James registered their grazing rights ... at Gobarralong').<sup>73</sup> In 1841, James Crowe married James Byrne's daughter Susannah, taking her the following year to their new home.

#### FROM APPIN TO THE LAKE GEORGE DISTRICT

While on the subject of relations with one's neighbours, it is worth scrutinising James's views as expressed in his letter of Sept.2<sup>nd</sup>, 1841, addressed from Long Corner<sup>74</sup> (near Kenny's Point, Lake George) to 'James and Susan' at Appin. He makes a rather enigmatic reference to his pleasure 'at the good reformation that has taken place in my old neighbours' (a rather left-handed compliment ... ?) We are left wondering also with his 'I wd wish it might extend as far as here' Much more significant, and affording deep insight into James's philosophy, and indeed his spirituality, is the sentence that follows : 'The Union of Devotion to God and Charity to Every Neighbour is what Constitutes the Respectable Character of a Christian. Either of this (these) separated from the other can never arrive at perfection ; nor indeed enjoy any durable existence'. Whether James realised it or not, he was expanding on Jesus's own summation of the Commandments ('Love God and love your neighbour') and paraphrasing a key tenet expounded by St Paul when the latter urged the proper combination of both faith and good works.

Mention of a 'Mrs Kenny' in the same letter ('I dare say you will soon hear of Mrs Kenny going down to see you') introduces a touch of irony, in retrospect, for it was just over four years after James's being brought to court by Francis Kenny that we find James entering, for a period of seven years, into a contract to lease 640 acres 'in the county of Murray' from Kenny. This would appear to be 'Lot 4, Parish of Werriwa, County of Murray (Map 54) - 640 acres ... one and a half miles north of Abonoyonayo Mountain, bounded on all sides by section lines and known as Crisp's Station'.<sup>75</sup> (cf. Bede Reardon's description : '640 acres leased by James from Mary Kenny and situated about one and a half miles north of Allionayonyiga Mountain at the north-east corner of Lake George'). Francis Kenny's untimely death, just two months later, and the apparent defrauding of his widow<sup>76</sup> must have complicated matters. The lease appears to have been nullified (despite the rather ominous clause in the contract 'In the event of my decease, the terms of the agreement to be fulfilled by my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns') An alternate arrangement certainly found James and his family settled at Long Corner, on a Kenny property, where James undertook to act as overseer, being paid partly in cash and partly in head of cattle.

In another letter, written to James and Susannah Crowe, in early February, 1843, there is the reference to Sarah's 'going to Goulburn today to pay the rent'. This implies that the family's situation had altered, even taking a turn for the worse. Sarah, as enterprising as she had proved to be at Appin,<sup>77</sup> was obviously contributing substantially to the family's resources : James tells us of her making about £ 50 from the sale of butter, bacon and eggs on a trip to Sydney, and also of sending a cask of butter to Sydney for which she apparently clinched a good deal in selling it at 18d a pound. Her substantial involvement in supplementing the family's income may well have been due, in large measure, to the incapacity that James would appear to have been increasingly experiencing. Already in his early seventies, he was evidencing apparently the onset of Parkinson's disease ('You can see I am not capable of writing any more at present' / 'I suffered more than you can conceive, and no appearance of getting any better' / 'I hope that the Lord will give me fortitude and patience to bear whatever afflictions in his goodness He is pleased to send me' / 'Pain is nothing when it becomes familiar' / 'my hand shakes so it beats me out'. In that some of James's descendants have suffered from Huntington's Chorea, more severe than palsy or Parkinson's disease, it may even have been the early stages of this disease which were afflicting James ...

<sup>68</sup> McGuane, *op.cit.*, p.8

<sup>69</sup> Ellis, Malcolm H. *Lachlan Macquarie : His Life, Adventures & Times*, p.255

<sup>70</sup> Ellis, *op.cit.*, p.270

<sup>71</sup> *Decisions of the Superior Courts of NSW, 1788-1899* Division of Law, Macquarie Uni See footnote 65

<sup>72</sup> *Authorship not known, but acknowledgment intended.* *History of the Carberry Family in Australia*, pp.15,16

<sup>73</sup> *ibid.*, p.16

<sup>74</sup> Taped oral history (John Bede Reardon (1916-1988) interviewed by Judy Kenny, 1984) : 'apparently part of Kenny's lease ... on 100 acres looking across towards ... the lake near the present property of John Fisher (Rosemont, on the LHS of the Lake George Road as you travel towards the lake).

<sup>75</sup> Young, Angela, *Ripe for Harvest*, p.80

<sup>76</sup> Rule, Paul, *This New Land : History of the Kenny Family in Australia*, p.36 (unpubl. mss)

<sup>77</sup> Young, Angela, *op.cit.*, p.20

Conditions for the family appear to have worsened even more by the time of James's last extant letter, written on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1848. In this, James tells of the family's having to move again 'in consequence of having no run for the cattle.'<sup>78</sup> By 1848, several of James and Sarah's children, now married, were living in their own homes, some at considerable distance. Anne, married to Thomas Shaughnessy in 1829, was to be found at Mulguthrie Station (Burrawang), soon after to move to Sheoak Log in South Australia; Thomas and his first wife, Margaret (*nee* Dwyer), whom he married in 1837, had remained in Appin; John who married Mary Dowd in 1846, had made his home 'on the Lachlan River'<sup>79</sup>; Frances Matilda and her husband of thirteen years, John Quilter, were living at Copperbella, not far from Gobarralong - where Susannah was to be found, of course, with her husband James Crowe. It would appear that Mary Theresa, who had married James Worthington in 1833, and their large family were living at or near Kenny's Point. In any event, the 'one house here with 4 small rooms' that James refers to in his letter must have inconvenienced the parents and their unmarried offspring, Catherine, Patrick and James William. (*Catherine's marriage in 1832 to John Francis Kenny, the son of James's erstwhile neighbour Francis, adds further irony to the events of 1834 - and suggests that all ill feelings had finally been put to rest!*)

But James was not to see this happy event. As early as 1843, he had expressed the calm resignation with which he could face the prospect of his death: '*This body is a tottering edifice that ... naturally must fall that the soul may be at rest.*' And so it was that this impressive man, after a long life marked by exceptional change and vicissitudes, finally succumbed, dying on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1849, just one month short of his eightieth birthday. He was interred at Ryansvale, in a cemetery now on private land, long disused and much fallen into decrepitude. Even so, his headstone was described in 1964, 115 years on, as the most discernible among those still standing, the lettering indecipherable in part and the stone itself much weathered and gradually eroding away ...<sup>80</sup>

And so it must be with our memories of this quite extraordinary man, the progenitor of at least 2000, possibly closer to 3000 descendants alive in the year 2001. The finer details of his personality, his values, his relationships have become blurred with the passage of time - but we can get the broad picture of how he coped with the many challenges that Fate threw in his path and can confidently affirm that, on all those points that really count, he was truly successful. A great example for us all, the best heritage he could have left us.

*would welcome any communication with fellow-researchers, particularly if there are any errors or omissions to be amended. My interests cover not only the life of James Byrne, but that of Sarah (née Franklin) also. As well, I am seeking to compile a dossier of all of James & Sarah's descendants, with basic statistical details - and photos (as adults, where applicable) - if possible.\* I am conscious of the individual's right to privacy and would stress that I have no intention of reproducing such information in written or printed form, other than for personally retained records that may be of use to researchers generations down the track!*

*ologies for the above format: my PC, with a mind of its own, recognised my shortcomings in matters electronic and technical, and jumped from one font to another, willy-nilly! Width of margins leave much to be desired - let's hope I have saved at least one tree! Hope you had the foresight to arm yourself with a magnifying glass!*

*would be only too happy to make the above notes available to anybody who so wishes. A small donation to cover photocopying & postage would be appreciated.*

*\* Any photos / photocopies of photos - preferably à la passport style - gratefully received!*

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Some have maintained James & his family moved to Collector. I dispute this on the following grounds:

1. Had he died at or near Collector, then burial in that cemetery would have been logical. The road from *Kenny's Point* through Lake Bathurst township allows easy and direct access to Ryansvale.
2. Two years after James's death, his son Patrick was married to Mary Carey at *Kenny's Point*. When he died in July, 1899, his obituary in the *Goulburn Herald* read, in part '*Deceased was a native of Appin, and after his marriage lived at Lake George for about twenty years and then removed to Collector, where he had resided for thirty years.*' The 1867 NSW Postal Directory shows Patrick Byrne as a farmer at *Kenny's Point*.
3. The following year, his daughter Catherine married John Francis Kenny at *Kenny's Point* (10.1.1852 - Vol.98, # 180)
4. In 1856, Patrick Joseph Byrne, son of Patrick & Mary, is recorded as being born at *Kenny's Point*. (12.12.1857 - 1858, # 7031 & IGI W003) **JAMES**
5. The birth of another son, James Benedict, does show 'Collector': I believe this to be the place where the birth was registered, not where ~~Thomas~~ was born.
6. No detail is available for John Francis (b. 5.12.1859) nor for Thomas Joseph (b. 1866); the two daughters, Sara (b. 1.12.1852, registered as 'Byrnes' - Vol.70 # 1606) and Agnes Matilda (b. 5.7.1861 - # 7350) are recorded as born at Lake George. The latter's obituary (1945, provenance not known) reads in part '*Apart from the earliest years spent in the vicinity of the picturesque Lake George, the deceased lady had lived at Collector*'  
*There on the Lachlan, I do not know. ('Lachlan River' is given as birthplace and / or place of registration for daughter Sarah Mary (b.1848) - Vol.65, # 1256)*  
*The Goulburn & District Historical Society Bulletin, No.27, p.1 (1964)*



## Children (9) and Grandchildren (84) of James Byrne (1768-1849) & Sarah (nee Franklin) (1787-1853)

Register entries as in NSW BDM registers : pre-1856 - Vol., No. + Entry No. ; post-1856 (incl.) - Entry number for that year. (N.B. frequently, the birth was registered in the year following - parents may have found it difficult to get to the place of registration until several months later e.g. my mother (Christina, nee Byrne) was born 10 Dec., 1900 - her birth was registered in the following January and so it appears in the 1901 register). In some instances, year of birth can be estimated by reference to Church Registers - where the date usually is that for baptism / christening. A

*limited number are to be found in the International Genealogical Index*

"....." indicates that I have not located a BDM entry. N.B. The entry may have been made under a variant spelling of 'Byrne' e.g. 'Byrnes'

ANNE (1813-1889) m. Thomas Shaughnessy (O'Shaughnessy), 1829 .....

James W	(c.1830- )	V.125.1830, V.127.1489, V.128.1502
Frances T	(c.1832 - )	V.125.2318, V.127.2281, V.129.110
Thomas	(1835-1911) m. Margaret Walsh, 1856	
Sarah	(1842-1930) m. James Grace, 1862	
Mary M	(1847-1921) m. John Grace, 1865	
John	(1850-1939) m. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, 1878 / Yamagee aboriginal, 1890s	
Patrick	(1853-1913) m. Margaret Brown, 1872	

THOMAS (1814-1894) m (1) Margaret Dwyer, 1837 ; (2) Mary Stanton, 1858

Thomas	(1839-1909)	.....	
Ellen	(1842-1842) d.inf.	.....	
James Joseph	(1843-1897) m. Susan Haughey, 1874	.....	
John	(1845-1856) d.yng	V.62.2235	
Joseph	(1850- ) n.m.	.....	
Patrick	(1853- ) m. Mary Hammond, 1877	.....	
William	(1857-1942) m. Mary Speering, 1904	5926 ? (William P, pts Thomas, Mary)	V.142A.2134 ???
John Franklin	(1859-1931) m. Agnes Bennett, 1883	6486	
Michael	(1861-1890) n.m.	6497	
Edward Masterson	(1865-1926) m. Anne Bennett, 1892	7610	
Mary Teresa	(1867-1943) m. William Sheil, 1903	8042	
Stephen	(1869- 1941) m. Emma Wonsou, 1894	9362	
Luke	(1873-1949) m. Elsie Dawson, 1915	8950	
Charles Emmett	(1875-1877) d. inf.	9362	D. 1877.4531
Margaret	(1875-1875) d. inf.	4646	

JOHN (1817-1890) m. Mary Dowd, 1846 .....

Patrick	(c.1847- )	.....	
Sarah Mary	(1848- ) m. Philip Gorman, 1874/5	V.65.1256	
Rose Ann	(1850-1851) d. inf.	V.67.1126	D. V.118.1751
Susan	(1852-52/54) d.inf.	V.69.1749 (Byrnes)	
Margaret Augusta	(1855-1886) m. Ronald Martin, 1884	V.72.2158	
Catherine	(1857-1941) n.m.	6936	
Thomas Andrew	(1860-1883) n.m.	7065	
James Tobias	(1862- )	7879	
Frances	(1866-1883) d. yng	8302	
Mary Teresa	(1867- 1918) m. James Joseph Hanly	9348	

MARY THERESA (1816-1896) m. James Worthington (Warrington), 1833 .....

Catherine	(1835- )	(Warrington)	V.126.504
Sarah	(1837-1869) m. Joseph Winter, 1853 (Warrington)		V.126.1148
Anne	(1839-1905) m. Francis Mannell, 1860		.....
William	(1841- ) m. Mary Barry, 1873		.....
Rebecca	(1843- ) m. John Johnston, 1868		..... (buried, Enniscorthy - near grandfather's birthplace !)
Amelia Agnes	(1845-1923) m. Michael Doyle, 1871		V.53.460, V.63.450, V.83.480
Catherine	(1847- ) m. John Field, 1866		(1848 reg. ) V.65.1254, V.85.1251
Frances Mary	(1849-1916) m. William Reardon, 1872		V.86.2214
James Joseph	(1851-1928) m. Maria Reardon, 1873		V.68.1744
Patrick Joseph	(1853-1937) m. Margaret Coughlan, 1874		V.70.1730
John Joseph	(1856- ) m. Mary Downey, 1880		4690
Thomas	(1858- ) m. Mary Dwyer, 1882		7271
Edward John	(1860-1929) m. Catherine Teresa Barry, 1880		7285 (also listed as 'Esther Teresa' ?)

FRANCES MATILDA (1820-1901) m. John J.Quilter, 1835

Sarah (1835/6 - ) m. Michael Quilty, 1857  
 Elizabeth Mary (1836-1918) m. Martin Brennan, 1866  
 Thomas (1844 ? - )  
 James Joseph (1842-1921) m. Helen/ Emily Benton, 1884  
 Teresa Mary (1845- ) m. William Crowe , 1872  
 Agnes Ann (1847- )  
 Mary Frances (1850- ) m. George Doyle, 1875  
 John Francis Jos. (1853-1930) m. Elizabeth Quilter, 1881  
 Thomas William (1855-1865) d.yng

V.125.90, V.127.117, V.128.130

(1836 reg.) V.126.744  
 V.126.1172  
 ..... (perhaps confusion with Thomas William ?)  
 V.61.1451  
 V.63.410  
 V.65.1636 ('Agnes M' on mother's death certificate)  
 V.67.1942  
 V.71.2356  
 V.72.1039 D. 3954

SUSANNAH (1823-1913) m. James Crowe, 1841

Unnamed Female (1842-1842) d.inf./ stillborn ? .....  
 William Joseph (1843-1925) m. Teresa Quilter, 1873 .....  
 John Joseph (1845-1913) m. Margaret Ryan, 1881  
 James Joseph (1847-1933) m. Caroline Wilson, 1873  
 Michael Edward Joseph (1848-1922/3) m. Caroline Byrne, 1874  
 Emma Anne Mary (1850-1906) m. Edward O'Mara, 1868  
 Thomas Andrew (1852-1930) m. Susanna Keane, 1879  
 Eleanor Matilda (1854-1928) n.m.  
 Francis Cyrus (1856-1934) m. Honora Hill, 1889  
 Sarah Frances (1858-1932) m. Edward Brennan, 1883  
 Robert Joseph (1860-1926) m. Jane Last, 1898; Elenor Carberry, 1901.  
 Agnes Ann (1862-1916) m. J.Michael Carberry, 1890  
 Henry Joseph (1864-1930) m. Margaret Quilty, 1900  
 Augustine (1867-1927) m. Agnes Carroll, 1891  
 Sylvester Joseph (1869-1926) m. Mary (Polly) Lloyd, 1896

V.125.427, V.125.851, V.127.400, V.128.412 (Byrnes)

V.62.1918  
 V.64.3050  
 V.65.1744  
 V.67.1904 (Mother : 'Susana R !)  
 V.69.1651 ('Thomas H')  
 V.71.2357 ('Ellen M.')  
 4896  
 7501 ('Frances S.')
 7568  
 8234  
 9073  
 9971  
 11559

CATHERINE / CATHARINE (1824-1893) m. John F.Kenny, 1852

Mary (1852- ) m. Joseph Mulholland ?  
 Francis Benedict (1854-1925) m. Bridget Baragry, 1881  
 Frances Jane (1856-1936) professed as Sr Gertrude RSM  
 James William (1857-1945) m. (H)ellen Dwyer, 1883  
 Edward Augustine (1859-1889) n.m.  
 Albert Joseph (1861-1936/1942) m. Mary Doherty ? 7488  
 Sarah Josephine (1863- ) m. Edward Kernan, 1887  
 Rebecca Victoria (1865-1936) m. Thomas Nyhan, 1887  
 Arthur Frederick (1867-1867) d. inf.

V.125.851, V.127.703, V.128.720 (Byrnes)

V.70.1605  
 V.71.2050  
 .....  
 6869  
 7435  
 7584  
 8775  
 9267 D. 5149

PATRICK (1826-1899) m. Mary Carey, 1851

Sara (1852-1939) m. Edward Reardon, 1878  
 James Benedict (1855-1940) m. Margaret Crennan, 1881  
 Patrick Joseph (1857-1915) m. Ellen Hannan, 1886  
 John Francis (1859-1950) m. Elizabeth Walsh, 1893  
 Agnes Matilda (1861-1945) m. Michael McInerney, 1905  
 Thomas Joseph (1866-1932) m. Bridget Clancy, 1901

V.125.855, V.127.700, V.128.717, IGI W003

V.70.1606 (Sarah Byrnes)  
 V.72.2174. (Byrnes)  
 (1858 reg.) 7031 ? IGI W003  
 .....  
 7550  
 (1867 reg.) 9228

JAMES WILLIAM (1828-1852) n.m.

1833 : V.45.326 (Burn)

Any errors or omissions : please advise  
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## FRANCES MATILDA (1820-1901) m. John J.Quilter, 1835

V.125.90, V.127.117, V.128.130

Sarah	(1835/6 - )	m. Michael Quilty, 1857	(1836 reg.) V.126.744
Elizabeth Mary	(1836-1918)	m. Martin Brennan, 1866	V.126.1172
Thomas	(1844 ? - )		..... (perhaps confusion with Thomas William ?)
James Joseph	(1842-1921)	m. Helen/ Emily Benton, 1884	V.61.1451
Teresa Mary	(1845- )	m. William Crowe, 1872	V.63.410
Agnes Ann	(1847- )		V.65.1636 ('Agnes M' on mother's death certificate)
Mary Frances	(1850- )	m. George Doyle, 1875	V.67.1942
John Francis Jos.	(1853-1930)	m. Elizabeth Quilter, 1881	V.71.2356
Thomas William	(1855-1865)	d.yng	V.72.1039 D. 3954

## SUSANNAH (1823-1913) m. James Crowe, 1841

V.125.427, V.125.851, V.127.400, V.128.412 (Byrnes)

Unnamed Female	(1842-1842)	d.inf./ stillborn ?	.....
William Joseph	(1843-1925)	m. Teresa Quilter, 1873	.....
John Joseph	(1845-1913)	m. Margaret Ryan, 1881	V.62.1918
James Joseph	(1847-1933)	m. Caroline Wilson, 1873	V.64.3050
Michael Edward Joseph	(1848-1922/3)	m. Caroline Byrne, 1874	V.65.1744
Emma Anne Mary	(1850-1906)	m. Edward O'Mara, 1868	V.67.1904 (Mother : 'Susana R!')
Thomas Andrew	(1852-1930)	m. Susanna Keane, 1879	V.69.1651 ('Thomas H')
Eleanor Matilda	(1854-1928)	n.m.	V.71.2357 ('Ellen M.')
Francis Cyrus	(1856-1934)	m. Honora Hill, 1889	4896
Sarah Frances	(1858-1932)	m. Edward Brennan, 1883	7501 ('Frances S.')
Robert Joseph	(1860-1926)	m. Jane Last, 1898; Elenor Carberry, 1901.	7568
Agnes Ann	(1862-1916)	m. J.Michael Carberry, 1890	8234
Henry Joseph	(1864-1930)	m. Margaret Quilty, 1900	9073
Augustine	(1867-1927)	m. Agnes Carroll, 1891	9971
Sylvester Joseph	(1869-1926)	m. Mary (Polly) Lloyd, 1896	11559

## CATHERINE / CATHARINE (1824-1893) m. John F.Kenny, 1852

V.125.851, V.127.703, V.128.720 (Byrnes)

Mary	(1852- )	m. Joseph Mulholland ?	V.70.1605
Francis Benedict	(1854-1925)	m. Bridget Baragry, 1881	V.71.2050
Frances Jane	(1856-1936)	professed as Sr Gertrude RSM	.....
James William	(1857-1945)	m. (H)ellen Dwyer, 1883	6869
Edward Augustine	(1859-1889)	n.m.	7435
Albert Joseph	(1861-1936/1942)	m. Mary Doherty ? 7488	
Sarah Josephine	(1863- )	m. Edward Kernan, 1887	7584
Rebecca Victoria	(1865-1936)	m. Thomas Nyhan, 1887	8775
Arthur Frederick	(1867-1867)	d. inf.	9267 D. 5149

## PATRICK (1826-1899) m. Mary Carey, 1851

V.125.855, V.127.700, V.128.717, IGI W003

Sara	(1852-1939)	m. Edward Reardon, 1878	V.70.1606 (Sarah Byrnes)
James Benedict	(1855-1940)	m. Margaret Crennan, 1881	V.72.2174 (Byrnes)
Patrick Joseph	(1857-1915)	m. Ellen Hannan, 1886	(1858 reg.) 7031 ? IGI W003
John Francis	(1859-1950)	m. Elizabeth Walsh, 1893	.....
Agnes Matilda	(1861-1945)	m. Michael McInerney, 1905	7550
Thomas Joseph	(1866-1932)	m. Bridget Clancy, 1901	(1867 reg.) 9228

## JAMES WILLIAM (1828-1852) n.m.

1833 : V.45.326 (Burn)

Any errors or omissions : please advise

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