Knights and Sirs

A Family Linage

2013

Elizabeth Harley and James Blackman

A young lady who was bought up in a spacious, English home, with every luxury, made a remarkable adjustment to the harsh pioneering times of the new colony in Australia.

http://knightsandsirs.blogspot.com.au/

Ancestors of Susan Lawson 1876-1897

Wife of Henry Wheeler

1 **Sir John Conway knight-banneret of Arrow**
2 + **Catherine Verney** b1516 Pendley Manor, Tring, Hertfordshire, England, d22/7/1553
3 .... 2.....**Sir John Conway of Arrow, Knight, Governor of Ostend** b1535 Ragley, Warwickshire England, d4/10/1603
4 ....+ **Helen (Eleanor) Greville** b1539 Beauchamps Court, Warwickshire, d1580 Warwickshire, m 1562
5 ....3 ..... **Edward Vincent Conway** 1st Viscount Conway b1564 Warwickshire 3/1/1631, m1593 Wigorn, Momester Eng
6 ....+ **Dorothy Ann Tracy, Lady** b1563 Toddington, Gloucestershire Eng, d5/3/1612 Warwickshire Eng
7 ....4.....Mary Conway
8 ....4.....Edward Conway 2nd Earl of Conway, b14/8/1592 bap 10/8/1594 Arrow War, d16/6/1655 Lyons Rhone France
9 ....4.....Ralph Conway.. b1595
10 ....4.....**Brilliana Conway** 1598 Brielle, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands , d29/10/1643 Brampton Bryan, Hert.
11 ....**+ Robert DeHarley** 1579, d6/11/1656 Brampton Bryan
12 ....5 .....**Edward Harley** 21/10/1624 Brampton Bryan, Here, d8/12/1670 Brampton Bryan, m 26/6/1654
13 ....+ **Abigail Stephens** b1628
14 ....6..... **Robert Harley Sir 1st Earl of Oxford** b5/12/1661 Bow St, Lon, d21/5/1724 Brampton Bryon
15 .... + (1) **Elizabeth Foley** b1663, d30/11/1691 smallpox, m 14/5/1685
16 .... 7.....Robert Harley 1680-1690
17 .... 7.....Edward Harley 2nd Earl of Oxford b2/6/1689, d16/6/1741, m Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles
18 .... 7.....Elizabeth Harley, Lady b1690, d20/11/1713, m 1712 Peregrine Osborne 3rd Duke of Leeds
19 .... 7.....Abigail Harley, Lady born approx 1691, d1750, m 1709 George Hay 8th Earl of Kinnoull
20 .... 7.....**Thomas Harley** b1693 Glouchester, d1757 child by another mother
21 ....+ (1) **Hannah Amphlett**, m 1729
22 ....8..... **George Harley** b15/11/1730 d9/10/1814
23 .... + **Elizabeth Love** 1742-1770, m23/4/1757 Plumstead, imm 1801 *Canada*
24 .... 9.....Robert Hill Harley 1758-1801
25 .... 9.....Thomas H Harley 1758-1760
26 .... 9.....Mary Harley 1761-1762
27 .... 9.....George Harley 1763-1792
28 .... imm 1801 *Canada* ... . 9.....**Elizabeth Harley** 27/4/1765 Westminster, d 22/7/1842 Mudgee NSW
29 .... imm 1801 *Canada* ... .+ **James Blackman** 1759-1842, d6/5/1842 Mudgee
30 .... imm 1801 *Canada* ... .10 ... Samuel A Blackman 1788-1843
31 .... imm 1801 *Canada* ... .10 ... William Blackman 1790-1860
32 .... imm 1801 *Canada* ... .10 ... James Blackman 1792-1868
33 .... imm 1801 *Canada* ... .10 ... John Blackman 1795-1860
34 .... imm 1801 *Canada* ... .10 ... Elizabeth Blackman 1798-1849
35 .... imm 1801 *Canada* ... .10 ... William R Blackman 1800 d12/2/1854
36 ....10 ... Henrietta M Blackman 1807-1851
37 ....10 ... **George Blackman** 1809-1875
38 ....+ **Susannah Raven** 1820-1905
39 ....11..... George Harley Blackman 22/8/1838 Bathurst, d10/1/1916 Mudgee
40 ....11..... Charles Samuel Blackman 1841-1915
41 ....11..... William Blackman b4/8/1844 Bathurst, d22/5/1922 Rylstone
42 ....11..... Sarah Elizabeth Blackman 1847-1895
43 ....11..... **Susannah Blackman** 14/11/1849 Dirty Swamp d14/4/1929 Dubbo
44 .... + **James Lawson** 1857-1917
45 .... 12.....Georgina Madeline Lawson b1873
46 .... 12.....**Susan Evelyn Gertrude Lawson** 1878- 1949, m 1897
47 ....+ **Henry Wheeler** 1871-1954
48 .... 12.....Ida Ethel V Lawson 1879-1918
49 .... 12.....Francis A Lawson b1882
50 .... 12.....Ruby M Lawson b1884
51 ....11..... Emily Jane Blackman 1852-1917
52 ....11..... Adelaide Mary Blackman 1856-1906
53 ....11..... James Blackman 1859-1933
54 ....11 ..... Martha Jesse Blackman 1862-1931

55 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. …….. ……. ……..10 … Robert Blackman 1811-1876
56 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. …….. ……. ……..10 … Martha Blackman 1813-1901
57 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. …….. ……. 9……..Samuel Harley 1767-1800
58 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..+ (2) Ann Seymour, m 5/6/1775
59 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..8 ….. Ann Harley 1732-1807
60 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..8 ….. Mary Harley 4/6/1735-1810
61 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..8 ….. John Harley 1737-1812
62 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..8 ….. Hannah Harley 1739-1814
63 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..8 ….. Thomas Harley 1740-1821
64 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..8 ….. Louisa Harley 1743-1743
65 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..8 ….. William Harley b1745
66 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..8 ….. Elizabeth Harley b1750
67 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. ……..8 ….. Sarah Harley 1744-1744
68 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. ……. +(2) Sarah Middleton b1665 Edmonton, London d17/6/1737, m 18/9/1694
69 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. 6 ….. Edward Harley b1664
70 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. 6 ….. Brian Harley b1665
71 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. 6 ….. Nathaniel Harley 1665-1720
72 …. …….. ……. …….. ……. 6 ….. Abigail Harley b1670
73 …. …….. ……. ……..5 ….. Robert Harley 1626-1673
74 …. …….. ……. ……..5 ….. Thomas Harley 1627-1699
75 …. …….. ……. ……..5 ….. Brilliana Harley b1630
76 …. …….. ……. ……..5 ….. Dorothie Harley 1632-1648
77 …. …….. ……. ……..5 ….. Margaret Harley b1634
78 …. …….. ……. 4……Frances Conway 1598-1630
79 …. …….. ……. 4……Thomas Conway 1602-1655
80 …. …….. ……. 4……Alice Conway b1608
81 …. …….. ……. 4……Edward Conway 1610-1675
82 …. …….. ……. 4 …..Edwin Conway 1610-1675
83 …. …….. ……. 4……Heligenweigh Conway b1612
84

3 - CONWAY, SIR JOHN (1535-1603), Governor of Ostend, Son and heir of Sir John Conway, knight-banneret of Arrow, Warwickshire, by Catherine, daughter of Sir Ralph Verney (Lipscomb, Buckinghamshire, i. 179). He was knighted in 1559 (Addit. MS. 32102, f. 122 a).

Ragley Hall, Warwickshire

As he was walking in the streets of London in 1578, Ludovic Greville came suddenly upon him, and struck him on the head with a cudgel, felling him to the ground, and then attacked him with a sword so fiercely that, but for the intervention of a servant, who warded off the blow, he would have cut off his legs. The privy council sent for Greville, and committed him to the Marshalsea. The outrage occasioned much excitement, because on the same day Robert Rich, 2º Lord Rich was also violently attacked in the streets (Strype, Annals, ii. 547, folio).

In Dec 1583 he seems to have been imprisoned in connection with the SOMERVILLE-ARDEN case, and it was probably during this imprisonment that he wrote 'Meditations and Praiers'.

John Conway was made Governor of Ostend in 29 Dec 1586 by the Earl of Leicester, who was then general of the English auxiliaries in the United Provinces (Thomas, Hist. Notes, i. 408, 436). Lived Arrow & Ragley. For some reason he was made a prisoner, as appears from an original letter addressed by him to Sir Francis Walsingham, dated at Ostend 8 Sep 1588, concerning his imprisonment and the uses which might be made of one Berney, a spy, who had great credit with the Duke of Parma (Harl. MS 287, f. 102); Notes and Queries, 1st series, xi. 48). In Jul 1590 he was licensed to return to England, and the office of Governor of Ostend was granted to Sir Edward Norreys (Murdin, State Papers, p. 794).

He died on 4 Oct 1603, and was buried in Arrow church, where a monument, with a Latin inscription, was erected to his memory (Dugdale, Warwickshire, ed. 1730, p. 852).

By his wife Helen, or Eleanor, daughter of Sir Fulke Greville of Beauchamp's Court, Warwickshire, he had four sons: Edward, who was created Viscount Conway [q.v.] (Birch, Elizabeth, ii. 98); Fulke, John and Thomas; and four daughters: Elizabeth, Catherine, Mary and Frances (Dugdale, Warwickshire, p. 850; Lipscomb, Buckinghamshire, i. 268).

Medieval Warwick Castle, Warwickshire

Left - Warwick Castle home Sir Fulke Greville (wife of sir John Conway) Greville was a capable administrator who served the English Crown under Elizabeth I and James I as, successively, treasurer of the navy, chancellor of the exchequer, and commissioner of the Treasury, and who for his services was in 1621 made Baron Brooke, peer of the realm, and granted Warwick Castle, which he substantially improved. Greville is however best known today as the biographer of Sir Philip Sidney, and for his sober poetry, which presents dark, thoughtful, and distinctly Calvinist views on art, literature, beauty, and other philosophical matters.

http://www.tudorplace.com.ar/VERNEY.htm#CatherineVERNEY1

5 – CONWAY, Edward 1st Viscount Conway

(1564-1631) Son and heir of Sir John Conway, knight, by Helen or Eleanor, daughter of Sir Fulke Greville of Beauchamp's Court, Warwickshire. He was Knighted by Robert Devereaux, Earl of Essex in 1596 at the sacking of Cadiz. Afterwards served in the Netherlands as Governor of the Brill. (Chamberlain Letters during the reign of Elizabeth, p. 173). When the Brill was delivered up to the States of Holland (1616), he received an annual pension of 500 pounds. (Lord Carew, Letters to Sir T. Roe, p. 35).

Conway Castle

On 30 Jan 1622-3 he was made one of the principal Secretaries of State, and he was continued in that office after the accession of Charles I (Thomas, Hist. Notes, ii., 497, 569; Hackman, Cat. of Tanner MSS., p. 88a). He was returned for Evesham to the parliament which assembled on 19 Feb 1623-4 (Willis, p. 196), and on 22 Mar 1624-5 he was created Baron Conway of Ragley in the County of Warwick. On 8 Dec 1625 he was constituted captain of the Isle of Wight. In 2 Car. I he was created Viscount Killultagh of Killutagh, County Antrim, Ireland (Lodge, Illustr. of British Hist. ed. 1838, ii. 553), and on 6 Jun 1627 Viscount Conway of Conway Castle in Carnarvonshire (Dugdale, Baronage, ii. 453). In 1626, William Payne asked Conway to petition the King on his behalf regarding several inventions of his designed to benefit the colonies. One of these inventions was a means of producing tobacco of the same quality as the Spanish variety. He became lord president of the council in Dec 1628, and was Ambassador to Prague (1623-1625).

He was succeeded by his son, the second Viscount. He was a soldier and politician.In 1628 he was summoned to the House of Lords through a writ of acceleration in his father's junior title Baron Conway. On his death the titles passed to his only son, the aforementioned third Viscount, who was elevated to an earldom in 1679. The Earl of Conway was childless and all the titles became extinct on his death in 1683.

The Conway estates were inherited by the Earl's second cousin Popham Seymour, who was shortly afterwards killed in a duel by a Colonel Kirk. The estates then passed to the next brother Francis Seymour. Both assumed the additional surname of Conway in accordance with the Earl's will. In 1703, Francis was created Baron Conway, of Ragley in the County of Warwick, in the Peerage of England. In 1712 he was also made Baron Conway and Killultagh, of Killultagh in the County of Antrim, in the Peerage of Ireland. His son, the second Baron, was created Marquess of Hertford in 1793. See this title for further history of the peerages.[1]

The family seats of the Conway family were Conway Castle in Wales and Ragley Hall, Warwickshire.

He died in St. Martin's Lane, London on 3 Jan 1631.

By his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Tracy of Todington, Gloucestershire, and widow of Edmund Bray, he had three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Edward, succeeded to the family honours.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conway_Castle
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_of_Conway

10 - **CONWAY, Brilliana. Lady Harley**. (1598-1643) Conway was born at Brill, near Rotterdam in the Netherlands, while her father Sir Edward Conway (later Viscount Conway) was Governor there. She married (as his fourth wife), Sir Robert DeHarley on 22/7/1623, who served as her father's aide in the Parliament of England, while her father was Secretary of State of England.

Lady Brilliana Conway

Some of Lady Harley's 375 letters to her husband and her son Sir Edward Harley survive and show her to be an educated literary woman, at home in several languages. She was able to keep her husband informed of local political affairs when he was absent from home at Brampton Bryan in northwest Herefordshire, attending Parliament or for other reasons, and organised the collection on information locally for the Parliamentary Committee on Scandalous Ministers. She was deeply religious, and her letters frequently repeat religious sentiments and encouraged her family in their chosen Puritan practices. The letters also contain passages relating to personal details of their family life.

"The first bloodshed of the Civil War took place at Manchester on 15 Jul 1642, when Lord Strange commanded a band of troopers to attack townsmen engaged in executing the militia ordinance. A number were wounded and one died a few days later from injuries he sustained. As the pace of the war escalated private houses were searched; private property seized or destroyed; civilians were imprisoned, injured or killed. In spite of the hostile actions neither the parliamentarians nor the royalists wanted war. On 23 Apr 1642 Lady Brilliana had written to Edward Harley: 'I see the distance is still kept between King and Parliament. The Lord in mercy make them one (unified) and in His good time incline the King to be fully assured in the faithful counsel of his Parliament.'

Four months later on 20 August 1642 Sir William Croft suggested a peace formula to Sir Robert, advising that the forces already raised for a civil war might be diverted for the relief of the protestants and King's good subjects in Ireland. The desire for peace was real, but each side wanted it on their own terms. Lady Brilliana expected that local royalist gentlemen would attack Brampton from the earliest stage of the war because the estate was isolated in the center of royalist country. (Shropshire, Worcestershire, Radnorshire, Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire were all dominated by the royalists. Gloucester was the nearest major parliamentarian garrison to Brampton, but Brilliana was not able to get much assistance from them. Despite being encircled by royalists, Brampton wasn't besieged until 26 July 1643. As loyalties of the locals began to deteriorate Lady Brilliana wrote to Sir Robert in August of 1642,' they say they maintain the true religion, but they shamefully use all that profess it'. The war had begun to be perceived as a religious struggle. By February 1643 she explained to her husband that only the truly religious would now associate themselves with those living in the castle at Brampton. 'My God being so merciful to me, in that he has offered me and mine his word, to be shut up with us and many of his dear servants, so that we take company of those that fear him, for indeed not anyone else will come near us'.

Brilliana's eldest sons Edward and Robert joined William Waller's forces in June of 1643, further leaving Lady Harley in a weakened and isolated position. On 14 July 1642 Sir William Croft and Fitzwilliam Coningsby mustered trained bands at Herford. Sir Robert Harley was absent, still

being in London. Lady Brilliana had sent one of her servants to observe the muster and reported to Robert that, 'when the soldiers were all gathered together and your company was called, your name was called first and then a great many cried out and wished you were there that they might tear you to pieces...he heard everyone rail at you and the Parliament. He dared not take upon him whose man (servant) he was and the people were so rude'.

Between July and September Brilliana was convinced that Brampton would be attacked, either by royalist forces outside the community, or by neighbors on the pretext that they were looking for weapons. She took measures to protect herself and on July 15th reported that she had received 20 bandoliers, but was still waiting for muskets, powder and shot, which came later. On August 4th, her son Ned (Edward) returned home. Brilliana also took a number of men into the castle and paid them a daily wage plus food. A few months later she dismissed them on the grounds that they had killed a man and plundered the sheriff of Radnorshire.

In early 1643 the King ordered Fitzwilliam Coningsby to prepare for an assault on the castle, and at the beginning of February the royalist commander, Lord Herbert, called a council of war where it was decided to use the trained bands of Radnorshire with some Herfordshire soldiers to storm the castle. The plan collapsed when they refused to cross into Herfordshire. At the same time Herbert's forces were diverted to attack the parliamentarian garrison at Gloucester. Coningsby, however, sent a token force of 11 men to Brampton, telling Brilliana to deliver up the fort and castle of Brampton Bryan, with all arms, munitions, and all other warlike provisions under the pain to be taken and proceeded against both by law and martial force as persons guilty of treason. Lady Brilliana's reply was: 'to the demand of my house and arms (which are no more than to defend my house), this is my answer. Our gracious King, having many times promised that he will maintain the laws and liberties of the kingdom, by which I have as good a right to what is mine as anyone, maintains me these, and I know not upon what ground the refusal of giving you what is mine (by the laws of the land), will prove me, or anyone that is with me, traitors'.

The Marquess of Hertford, commander of the royal forces in the west, replied to this letter and assured Lady Brilliana that she, her family, servants and possessions would be unharmed if she were to surrender. She placed little faith in such offers. Four days later she heard that Herbert had appointed 600 men and 2 canon to be sent to destroy Brampton. Brilliana asked her husband if she should leave the estate for safety. In January of 1643 Brilliana informed Sir Robert that 'none that belongs to me dare go to Herford, nor dare they go far from my house'. Later that month she told her son Edward that she was not allowed any fowl, nor would they let her servants pass. They forbid her to collect her rents. She was threatened daily with soldiers who were cruel, taunting that it was their desire that Sir Robert leave neither root nor branch (meaning they would kill all his family). Royalists entered the park at Brampton, took 4 oxen, beat the workmen and opened fire, shooting Edward Morgan twice in the chest. He died from his wounds within half an hour.

The plunder of her horses and cattle, and threats to her children were constant fears on her mind. In February Fitzwilliam Coningsby acting in his capacity as sheriff demanded that Brilliana's tenants pay their rent directly to him, and not to the Harleys. She was soon forced to borrow, as no moneys were coming into the household.

In spite of her fears that Brampton would be attacked, Brilliana refused to take a neutral stand and she allowed Brampton to become a center of refuge for parliamentarians. She also organized an efficient intelligence service, which operated even at the height of the siege at her home. Her information was sent both to Sir Robert at Westminster and to Colonel Massey at Gloucester in the hopes that they could take measures to counter the movements of the local royalists.

The final decision to attack Brampton was taken by Sir William Vavasour because he felt he would lose the respect of the county if he didn't. Sir Robert's castle was a strong place. The approach to the castle was protected by the gatehouse, an early 14th century structure flanked by two round towers and protected by a fully working double portcullis. A passage led from the gatehouse into the inner courtyard, where the hall, also originating in the 14th century, was situated on the north. Inside the castle were 50 muskateers and another 50 civilians-men, women and children. Lady Brilliana was accompanied by her three youngest children, Thomas, Dorothy and Margaret, and by a number of friends including Dorothy, Lady Coleburn, the family doctor Nathaniel Wright, his wife and his apothecary, and Samuel More, son of Richard More, the MP for Bishop's Castle.

Inside Brampton conditions were extremely uncomfortable and dangerous. The siege lasted just over 6 weeks, during which time the cattle, sheep and horses were plundered; the mills, town houses and barns were all burnt to the ground and the castle was extensively damaged by continual bombardment with cannon and small shot. The cook was killed after being hit by a bullet and Mrs. Wright and Lady Coldburn were both wounded. In spite of this the inhabitants of the castle accepted the assault with great courage, and Lady Brilliana's own fortitude strengthened the resolve of those around her. The flour had to be ground with a hand mill, the provisions were scarce, the roof of the castle was so battered that there was not one dry room in it.

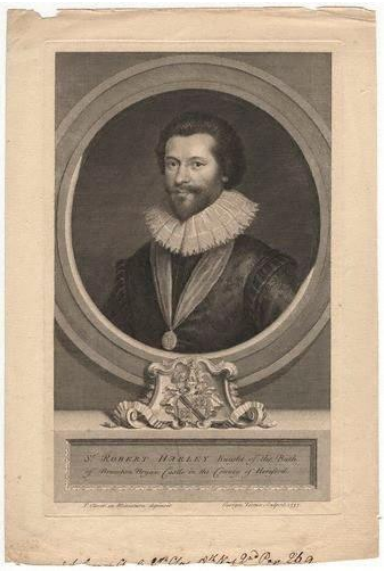
Lady Brilliana continued to maintain that she and her family were faithful subjects of the King. In September there was a break in hostilities and Sir Robert now wrote to his wife advising her to leave Brampton. In her reply she bravely stated that she was not afraid to die in preserving the Harley estates and true religion in the country. But, she had doubts, and asked Edward whether she should stay or leave, adding that she could not leave without a convoy for safety. In her last letter to Robert, dated 16 October 1643, Lady Brilliana asked if Robert had been able to arrange safe passage for their family. In case he couldn't she took measures to secure the castle from another attack. Despite both her own appeals to the law of the land and her dislike of plundering, necessity had forced her to retaliate. She ordered the levelling of the enemy's earthworks and the castle was restocked with provisions, which had been plundered from her most active opponents, and ordered an attack on royalist troops quartered just over the border in Radnorshire. Despite this, she sincerely believed that she had been driven to act purely in the spirit of self-defence.

Before Vivasour could renew his attack Lady Brilliana fell fatally ill, her final sickness and death being both sudden and unexpected. On 29 October 1643 Samuel More wrote to London to Sir Robert warning that his wife was ill. She had suffered a 'fit of the stone' from which she apparently recovered, but was afflicted with a cough, had fallen into a fit and been seized with apoplexy, lethargy and convulsions. Lady Brilliana died two days later.

The story of Brilliana Conway Harley was found in Jackie Eales' book, PURITANS AND ROUNDHEADS: The Harleys of Brampton Bryan and the outbreak of the English Civil War

http://www.dianneelizabeth.com/Surname/Harley/brilliana.html

11 - **DeHARLEY, Robert. Sir Knight** (1579-1656) Born 19th Feb 1579 in Of, Brampton and was christened 1/3/1579. He owned Wigmore Castle from 1601 to 1643 in Herefordshire, England, United Kingdom. Sir Robert purchased the castle from Queen Elizabeth I. Brilliana dismantled what defences remained to stop the Royalists from using the castle against the Parliamentarians. The Royalists capture the castle in 1643.



Robert De Harley

Robert was:

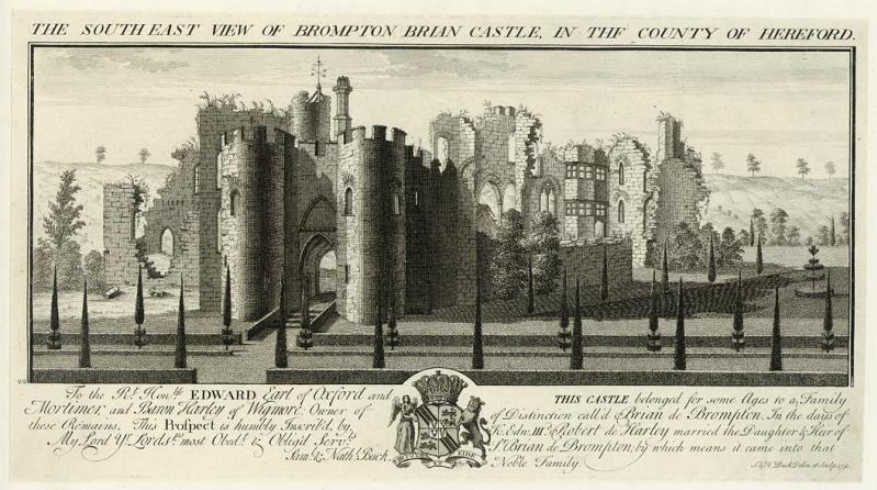
- Master of the Mint in England, United Kingdom. Under Charles I, King of England.
- Member of Parliament for Radnor Boroughs in 1604 in Radnor Boroughs, England.
- Member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1624 in Herefordshire, England, United Kingdom.
- Member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1626 in Herefordshire, England, United Kingdom.
- Member of Parliament for in 1628 in Evesham, , Worcestershire, England.
- Member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1640 in Herefordshire, England, United Kingdom.

Harley, like other Presbyterians, could not go the whole way with the Puritan left wing, and was indeed imprisoned at the end of 1648 for voting to treat with the king, and dismissed from the Mint in 1649 for refusing to mint coins not bearing the royal portrait. Robert died 6 Nov 1656 in Brampton Bryan Castle, Herefordshire England and was buried in Brampton Bryan church, which he had rebuilt after its destruction in 1644

Brampton Bryan Castle, Herefordshire

The Harleys were an old, established Herefordshire family who had settled at Brampton Bryan and built a castle there in the early fourteenth century. Brilliana was the third wife of Sir Robert Harley and it can be seen from the letters (some of which were contained a secret code) that passed between Brilliana and her husband that it was a strong and affectionate partnership. They had three sons and four daughters, all of whom survived into adulthood.

As England lurched towards Civil War, Herefordshire showed itself solidly and staunchly Royalist in sympathy. The Harleys, puritans and supporters of Parliament, rapidly found themselves themselves the butt of unpleasant taunts and rumours, long before the first shot had been fired. When the war finally broke out, Sir Robert Harley, a member of Parliament, remained in London. At his insistence Brilliana and her daughters were left at Brampton Bryan, an island of Parliamentary sympathy in a sea of Royalists. Being a practical woman, she turned her mind to what she would need in the event of hostilities and added powder, match and flintlocks to her housewifely shopping list.



Brampton Castle 18th Century

The early months of the war did not go well for the Parliamentarians but it was not until July 1643 that Brampton Bryan found itself the centre of royalist attention and her former neighbours, friends and relatives suddenly found themselves ordered to "reduce" Brampton Bryan. An awkward correspondence between besieger and besieged ensued, but Brilliana politely but firmly refused to surrender Brampton saying "…my dear husband hath entrusted me with his house but according to his pleasure, therefore I cannot dispose of his house but according to his pleasure…".

Hostilities commenced, the village of Brampton Bryan was razed and artillery brought to bear on the castle. Despite heavy bombardment casualties within the castle were surprisingly light. A personal offer of terms from the King did not move the lady who played for time in the knowledge that the Earl of Essex was going to the relief of the siege of Gloucester, which would divert the royalist forces. After seven weeks the siege was lifted and Lady Brilliana set about replenishing stores within the castle. Encouraged by the news that the siege of Gloucester had been lifted, she went on the offensive, sending out foraging parties and an attack force to the town of Knighton. By early October the royalists were again poised to renew the siege.

Brilliana wrote to her son, Ned on 9 October 1643 "…I have taken a very great cold, which has made me very ill these 2 or 3 days, but I hope that the Lord will be merciful to me, in giving me health, for it is an ill time to be sick in. My dear Ned, I pray God bless you and give me the comfort of seeing you again…"

Sadly she was never to see her husband or sons again as she died of pneumonia on 31 October leaving "the saddest garrison in the three kingdoms".

In the spring of 1644, Brampton Bryan Castle was besieged a second time and finally fell to the royalists. The castle was "reduced" (a term meaning, destroyed so as not to be capable of defence again) but the lives of the defenders were spared and the fame of Lady Brilliana Harley spread, earning her the "admiration and applause even of her enemies".

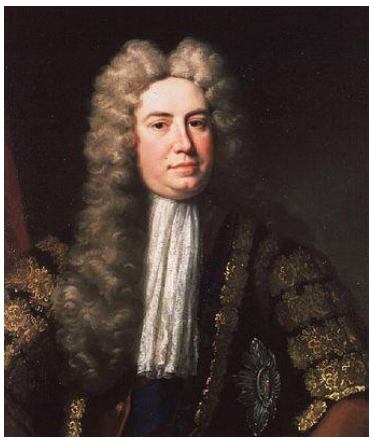
Robert married:

- Anne Barret about 1604 in Belhouse, in Aveley, Essex, England.
- Mary Newport about 1606 in High Ercal.
- Brilliana Conway on 22 Jul 1623 in England.

Robert died 6 November 1656 in Brampton Bryan Castle, in Herefordshire, in England, at the age of 77 years of unspecified causes.

http://wbo.llgc.org.uk/en/s1-HARL-BRA-1275.html
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~yewenyi/6326.htm

14 – HARLEY, Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford (1661-1724). Robert Harley was born on December 5th 1661, the son of the moderately Puritan Sir Edward Harley who had been a supporter of Parliament during the English Civil War. Harley had a Puritan upbringing at the Haymarket Dissenting Academy and in 1682 attended the Middle Temple. In 1688, he accompanied his father in his capture of Worcester for William of Orange – the future William III.


Robert Harley 1st Earl of Oxford

He was created *1st Earl of Oxford* in 1711. He held the office of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain and was a senior political figure in the reign of Queen Anne. Harley became her senior minister and acted as Secretary of State (1704 to 1708) and Lord Treasurer (1711 to 1714). The death of Anne and the succession of the Hanoverian George I effectively ended Harley's political career.

Robert married Edith Foley, daughter of Thomas Foley and Elizabeth Ashe, on 1685 May 14 in Witley Court, Worcestershire, England. (Edith Foley was born about 1663 in Witley Court, Worcestershire, England and died on 1691 Nov 30.)

When William III was king, Harley served as a backbench MP with the Country Whigs. These were men who had a great deal of sympathy for the rural way of life as opposed to the urban way of living. Harley, a country squire, would have fitted in naturally with this group. Harley was a great believer in honest and open government and he developed a hatred of political corruption - something that he associated with those in the finance and commercial houses of the City of London. Harley himself became a very skilful political manager and while he was associated with the Country Whigs, he was not a party person. Harley became an expert on constitutional history and his reputation was such that aged just 29 he was appointed to the Public Accounts Institution – the accepted institution of governmental opposition. BY 1695, Harley was acknowledged as its leader.


Harley carrying the white staff of the Lord High Treasurer

He, along with others, formed the New Country Party that historians view as the embryonic Tory Party of Queen Anne's reign. Made up of Tories and Whigs, its members internally bickered on a variety of issues but managed by Harley, it became a major player in English politics. In February 701, Harley was appointed Speaker of the House by the king – a royal recognition of his managerial ability and the political status he now held.

Under Queen Anne, Harley became one of the Triumvirates – three men who dominated politics at that time. Marlborough was the military heart of the three; Sidney Godolphin was Lord Treasurer and used his political skill to raise the funding for the Spanish War of Succession while Harley was the effective political manager, first as Speaker and then as Secretary of State.

One of the ways that Harley used to manage Parliament was to create a large network of political informers that left him as "the best informed politician of his day." (E N Williams)

Domestically, the most important issue that Harley was associated with was his role in piloting through the Act of Union in 1707 with Scotland. In the field of foreign affairs, his most important input was to ensure that reluctant politicians financed the War of Spanish Succession.

Harley became an adept non-party manager. He brought both moderate Tories and Whigs into government so that both parties would feel a sense of ownership of any decisions made. However, he fell out with Marlborough and Godolphin – both of whom shared his belief in being a non-party man – over his cousin Mrs Abigail Masham. For many years Queen Anne had as her favourite the highly influential Sarah Churchill, wife of Marlborough. There is little doubt that Sarah was the dominant personality in the relationship but her position was threatened and then taken over by Mrs Masham. Both Godolphin and Marlborough were concerned at this development and used their influence over the Queen to get Harley dismissed in February 1708.

By 1710, all those politicians in Westminster dissatisfied with the way politics was going rallied around Harley as he was seen as the natural leader of the opposition. Their primary criticisms were high taxation, corruption via the use of 'placemen' and the desire of the Whigs to line their own purses during the War of Spanish Succession which saw them deliberately prolong the war in the eyes of those who rallied behind Harley. Their beliefs matched the mood of a war weary nation. The trial of Henry Sacheverell acted as the spark to rally the poor of London. The so-called 'Sacheverell Riots' in London spurred Anne into action as no one wanted to confront the fear of social unrest. Between 1710 and 1711, Godolphin and Marlborough were dismissed and Harley led the government. A general election called at the same time returned a Tory majority to the Commons. Between 1710 and 1714, Harley was at the peak of his political powers.

No 17 Edward Harley
2nd Earl of Oxford & Mortimor
son of Robert Harley

Harley's popularity increased still further after a failed assassination attempt on him by a French émigré called Antoine de Guisard on March 8th 1711. The fact that this attempt had been done by a foreigner brought Harley even more sympathy. Anne created Harley Earl of Oxford in May 1711.

Harley claimed the title of Oxford because of his relationship through marriage to the previous holders, the De Veres. The title of Earl Mortimer was added in case a claim was laid to the Oxford earldom. On 29 May he was appointed Lord Treasurer, and on 25 October 1712 became a Knight of the Garter which was founded in 1348 and is the highest order of chivalry existing in England and is dedicated to the image and arms of St. George as England's patron saint. A further attempt was made on his life in November with the Bandbox Plot, in which a hat-box, armed with loaded pistols to be triggered by a thread within the package was sent to him (parcel bomb); the assassination attempt was forestalled by the prompt intervention of the writer, Jonathan Swift who happened to be visiting the Earl

No 18. Lady Elizabeth Harley
daughter of Robert Harley

At home Harley, as Lord Treasurer, stabilised the economy and proved to the City that Tories were as able to do this as the Whigs. Abroad, he ended Britain's involvement in the Spanish War of Succession in 1711 and pushed forward a peace process that culminated in the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

However, 1714 was the see the end of his political influence. This was caused by the issue of succession. Anne's health had not been good for a number of years and the government with her support had pushed for a Hanoverian succession to her on her death. The Whigs were united in their support for the Elector George of Hanover. The Tories split into those who wanted him and those who did not. Harley bore the brunt of this disunity which was exploited by his main adversity - Viscount Bolingbroke. Unable to cope with such pressure – and never really a party man – Harley took to drinking more and more. He suffered accordingly and on more than one occasion was unintelligible in public. Anne dismissed him on July 27th 1714 – just five days before she died.

Rather than flee abroad, Harley stayed in England and was impeached. He spent two years in the Tower of London (1715 to 1717) before he was acquitted in July 1717.

Though Harley was allowed to remain a member of the House of Lords, he preferred to spend his time at his Hereford estates where he became a landlord interested in agricultural improvement. He also gained fame as a collector of important books and manuscripts.

Harley took little part in public affairs, and died almost unnoticed in London on 21 May 1724

http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/robert_harley.htm
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Harley,_1st_Earl_of_Oxford_and_Earl_Mortimer#cite_note-Cracroft-10
http://www.cracroftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/index1637.htm

20 – **HARLEY, Thomas** (1693-1757) Although it has never been proven, and probably never will, it appears that Thomas was the son of Sir Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford. Elizabeth Harley, in her diary, reportedly, makes references to her Great grandfather, naming him as Baron Robert Harley of Wigmore, Earl of Oxford, Lord Treasurer and Knight of the Garter. The author of the book Blackman's Base Camp, Val Walsh, claimed that she had seen a paper, held in official Government records in London, in which Sir Robert Harley stated that Thomas was his son. He may have been an illegitimate son, as no record of who his mother was has ever been found. However, one story does exist about Robert's Wife's Sister staying at the Harley estates for an extended period of time, and while there falling pregnant. Thomas was not brought up in Sir Robert's household, instead it appears that he was raised by a relative of Robert's, the Reverend Thomas Harley, in a fostering arrangement, not uncommon in those days. Thomas spent his life around Gloucester, Shropshire, Shooters Hill in Kent and Broadwas near Worcester areas. He went on to become an Alderman of the City of London, (not to be mistaken with her uncle who was Mayor of London).

In his early twenties, George spent a lot of time with his widowed Uncle Thomas Hill, and likewise widowed Aunt Elizabeth Holmes. They became very attached to him, and with no children of their own, told him that if he moved in with them they would leave him everything when they died. George did so, moving to Shooters Hill in 1755, he lived there for the rest of his life. When Thomas and Elizabeth died they left him the 100 room mansion 'Hazelwood House' and property.

George Harley owned a 100 room mansion "Hazelwood House" at Shooters Hill, London. After his death in 1814, Elizabeth was sole beneficiary of the estate, but owing to ill health, she was never able to return to England to claim her inheritance, which later went to the Chancery.

In his early 20's, George spent a lot of time with uncle and aunt, Mrs Elizabeth Holmes and Thomas Hill. Elizabeth was a widow, Thomas a widower, with no children of their own. They were very attached to George and told him that if he went to live with them they would leave him their worldly possessions. He did, they did. Moving to Shooters Hill in 1755, and lived there the rest of his life.

On 5th June 1775 in Kent, George entered into a second marriage with a widow, Doctor Anne Seymour, an older woman with a grown up daughter, Comfort, by an earlier marriage. Anne Seymour is noted to have been a very good stepmother to whom Elizabeth was very attached.

http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/u sers/s/e/l/Lynne-Selden/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0022.html
http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/George_Harley_(c1730-1814)

22 – HARLEY, George (1730-1814) George Harley was the eldest child born to Thomas Harley and Hannah Amphlett. He married Elizabeth Love on 23 April 1757 in Plumstead. As a young man George left his estate in Shropshire, where he was born, to pay a visit to his aunts, Mrs Hill and Mrs Holmes. They were so impresses by his personality and general demeanour, they told him that if he would stay with them they would leave him all they had – and they were reputed to be very wealthy. Thomas Hill, the late husband of one of them, had already left George a share of a large estate on which they then lived. He consented to this and they built a house in Woolwich, and, as he had already met Miss Love at that time, he married her and settled down. He used to make a practice of taking his family away during part of the year for a change of air to his other estate in Shropshire. The old lady often used to speak of this to her grandchildren. After the death of his aunts, Mrs Hill and Mrs Holmes, George Harley went to live on the estate at Shooters Hill; the other mentioned in Thomas Hill's will having no children, it now belonged to him and his children.

Elizabeth died in 1770 leaving her young family motherless. Five years later George married Mrs Dr. Ann Seymour an elderly widow, by whom he had no children, she previously having a daughter, Comfort, when she married him.

His daughter Elizabeth married James Blackman against his wishes. He eventually came to terms with the marriage after his first grandchild was born. James, however, was not a well man and was advised to go on a long sea voyage. He and Elizabeth decided to immigrate to Australia also against George's wishes. It was a heartbreaking parting as they never saw each other again. George died in 1814 leaving everything he owned to his only surviving daughter. The estate on Shooter's Hill, Kent, which was left to George by Thomas Hill was never claimed by Elizabeth, although she urged her children before her death to leave no stone unturned to secure the property. There was also a large sum of money in the Bank of England at that time. The property consisted of hopfields, but coal seams have since been discovered, which make the property more valuable.

28 – HARLEY, Elizabeth (1765-1842) Elizabeth Harley's great-grand father was Baron, Robert Harley of Wigmore, the first Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord Treasurer and Knight of the Garter in the Reign of Queen Anne.

His son, Elizabeth's grand-father was an Alderman of the city of London. Her father, George, owned a 100 room mansion, "Hazelwood House" at Shooter's Hill, London. After her father's death in 1814, Elizabeth was sole beneficiary of the estate , but, owing to ill health she was never able to return to England to claim her inheritance which later went to the Chancery.

Elizabeth was baptised in 1771 at the Baptist Church, Woolich, Kent, England. Elizabeth lost her mother early in life. Elizabeth was a small, fair-frail lady, extremely well-educated & insisted on a good education for all her children.

Elizabeth Harley was previously engaged to George Davies, son of General Davies. The young man, who was noted for his extreme irascibility, contracted smallpox. Upon seeing him and the unsightly blotches upon his perfect face, his fiancé couldn't suppress a smile. Her untimely mirth so angered the short tempered invalid, he grabbed hold of a nearby musket and shot her through the side of the face. This put an end to the engagement. It is unknown how seriously she was injured.

Miss Harley was a member of the well-known Harley Family who bequeathed the famous Harlein Collection of Literature to the English Nation. She possessed a sound knowledge of medicine & endeared herself to the people in the area by caring for the sick. She made remedies from wild herbs, which when added to her own medicines, brought relief to many suffering people. Her

work with the sick became so well known in England that the Colonial secretary had a chest sent to Elizabeth from England for her to use amongst the people in the Bathurst area

Later, against her father's wishes, she married James Blackman by Banns at Lee Church.

As George Harley disapproved of the marriage, he forbid his family to attend the wedding. It was at the last minute that he relented & attended the wedding with Elizabeth's brother, Samuel. No other members were allowed to attend.

It was only after the birth of their first child, Samuel that George forgave Elizabeth. He sent a set of silver & despatched five cows to a farm in the vicinity of Woolwich, the milk intended for the child. He also requested that they live at the farm so as to be near him, and to this they agreed. They resided there for some years during which three more sons were born.

The family traumas began once again when Elizabeth and James announced they would be emigrating to Australia on the advice of his doctor who recommended a long sea voyage. Her father, George, begged them not to go, and a dreadful argument was staged on the wharf, which ended in George threatening to disinherit Elizabeth. That was the last time she ever saw her father, as the family emigrated to Australia in 1801 aboard the *'Canada'*. At the time Elizabeth and James had 5 children, another 5 were born in Australia. That left only brother, Robert, who health was not very robust. Before she left her father read them his Will where he left the siblings as joint heirs to the large estate at Shooters Hill. The fine old mansion in which Elizabeth got lost in the maze of rooms on one occasion, and she often spoke of this to her granddaughter Henrietta Carlyle and others.

It should be noted that, for a young lady brought up in a spacious, English home, with every luxury, she made a remarkable adjustment to the harsh pioneering times of the new colony.

A Mr Stoddard, Superintendent of Police of the Queen's Highway (the Constabulary was known to all Englishmen in those days) visited the family in Bathurst one stormy afternoon and questioned Mrs Blackman as to her name & place of birth, uttering a great shout of triumph learning that her name was Harley, exclaiming, “I have found you at last, Mrs Blackman. Go home and ride in your carriage, for your father is dead & your brother, Samuel, too. The estate is now yours”. The superintendent was a guest of the family that night & it was arranged that James Blackman should return to England & take possession of the estate in his wife's name. He went to Sydney & booked passage to England, but as he was boarding ship; his solicitor asked him if he had his wife's Power of Attorney. Becoming annoyed at this contingency, James became angry and was reported as saying "If I have to get that, the estate and money can rot there", and apparently it has. He then returned to Bathurst.

As it happened Elizabeth was in ill health & unable to make the trip herself, the voyage occupying about six months in those days, aside from the fact she did not like the idea of leaving her children, some of whom were married & had families, she didn't go. From then on until the present day the estate has remained unclaimed, & the money accruing from it, still in the Bank of England. Many documents in relationship to the estate have been lost through the years that have lapsed since penned, some, it is alleged have been stolen. However, a number have been recovered, & the present claimants believe it may be possible in the near future to prove their rights to the fortune. They assert that they are the true lineal descendants of the first Earl of Oxford, the father of Thomas Harley, the father of George Harley, the father of Elizabeth Blackman (nee Harley). Up until the time of her death, Elizabeth urged her children to lay claim to her estate.

http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Elizabeth_Harley_(1765-1842)
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85886182

29 - **BLACKMAN James** (1759-1842) Son of James Blackman and Jane Hearne. James was christened on 25 May 1760, Deptford, Kent, England, United Kingdom. James was a sickly child, frequently suffering from chest complaints. As a young man he was reported as being a handsome, well educated, spoilt and flamboyant young gentleman.
In 1776 he worked as an Artillery man at Woolwich, Kent, England, United Kingdom in the Royal Arsenal. He was well-educated, although not trained for any particular profession ending his education before 1779.
In 1800 James was ill and his doctors recommended a sea voyage. He was able to obtain a high recommendation from the Colonial Office, who were encouraging skilled people to migrate to the colony (of New South Wales). He left England in 1801 on the ship Canada and on 14 Dec 1801 arrived at Sydney, Cumberland County, New South Wales.


James Blackman

Upon the arrival of the ship in Sydney, James Blackman sent a letter of introduction to Governor King, who sent his own private boat to take him and his family off, and gave him one of his family cottages attached to Government House to live in until he could secure a home for himself. The Governor assigned Blackman twelve servants and made arrangements for him to draw provisions, etc from the Government store. He also offered him any land he might choose to take up, but Blackman only accepted 100 acres, which annoyed the Governor. King also offered Blackman a position at the Commissariat – a high position in the Government service in those days – which he refused, as he did not like the colony, and said he intended to return to England.

James was employed in 1802 as the Superintendent of Agriculture in Mulgrave Place, New South Wales. Eventually he became an owner of land on 31 Mar 1802 in Mulgrave Place (now North Richmond) New South Wales, where he was three times flooded out, also burnt out by bush fires.

This grant was of 100 acres at Mulgrave Place. He owned this land until 1817. It was constructed from brick nog, a common construction technique at the time. He was unable to pay his debts and forced to sell 40 acres of the 100-acre property. The modern day address of this property is 370 Windsor Street, Richmond, NSW 2753. In 1818 William Cox foreclosed on the property. James sold to out George Bowman. The hut built by James Blackman on this property is now managed by the Australian National Parks service. (1999) It is called Bowman's Hut.

He is on a government document for received produce from the Hawkesbury Stores. (Government record of Apr 1809 to Aug 1809, Hawkesbury, New South Wales — now in the north-western part of Greater Sydney.)

He was a juror at the inquest on George Rouse, 24 Sep 1809, at Richmond, and again at the inquest on James Steadman, 6 Apr 1810 at Richmond.

He was a signatory to:
- address from the settlers of the Hawkesbury to Governor Macquarie;
- Macquarie's reply, 1 Dec 1810 to 5 Dec 1810, Hawkesbury.

He owned land on 12 Jun 1811 in Mulgoa, Cumberland County, New South Wales. He is on a government list of persons to receive grants of land in different parts of the Colony as soon as they can be measured. He is listed as being permitted to draw cattle from Government herds on credit, 12 Sep 1812, New South Wales.

He worked as a Principal Overseer of Government Stock from 1 May 1813 to 30 Dec 1815 in New South Wales. William Chalker was appointed to replace James when he resigned. James is listed on government correspondence in relation to his appointment as a Principal Overseer of

Government Stock, 13 May 1813, New South Wales. He was employed between 23 Oct 1813 and 10 Feb 1816 in New South Wales. His salary paid from Police Fund.


Bowmans Cottage

During Feb 1815 James received a 50 acre grant of land in Bathurst and acreage outside of town which he called Kelso. (Kelso is now a suburb of Bathurst.) Stephen's Lane in Kelso runs down middle of this block of land.

In 1818 James wrote certifying to the character of Eli Birmingham in support of Birmingham's petition for a ticket of leave, 1818, New South Wales.

James is thought to have accompanied John Oxley on his Journey to Port Macquarie, 1818 (Port Macquarie District, New South Wales). Blackman's Point at Port Macquarie is thought to be named after him.

He is on a list of provisions issued at Mulgoa, and to be in a party in pursuit of bushrangers, 24 Apr 1819, New South Wales. He worked as a District Constable and Poundkeeper in the high-lands of the Richmond district from 24 Aug 1819 to 3 Jul 1822. He was paid from the Police Fund for services after bushrangers.

In 1820, James marked the first road from Bathurst, New South Wales, to Wallerawang, New South Wales.

In 1821 James headed north east from his base camp. This was located near the modern town of Wallerawang. He travelled through modern day Cullen Bullen in the direction of Mudgee. Balckman's Flat and Balckman's Crown have his name. He was the first European to cross the Cudgegong river.

From: Blackman's Base Camp:

> In it Val Walsh quotes from the records of Alan Cunningham, which can be found in the lands office in Sydney- re the discovery of Mudgee in 1821.
>
> *No persons have ventured to penetrate in a due north direction until somewhat more than 12 months since; when James Blackman the late superintendent made an effort at that point of bearing and discovered the valuable limestone sixteen miles on his route, the "Cugeegang" (Cudgegong) a distance of 34 miles further and fine grazing country in the immediate vicinity of the native station called Mudgee 25 or 26 miles down the left bank of that secondary stream.*
>
> Elsewhere in his notes
> *The Cudgeegang River, a stream discovered by James Blackman and marked in 1821 upon which is situated the native "Sit Down" or Bimmil" called Mudgee*"
>
> Apparently the claim that Lawson discovered Mudgee and James was just a Lieutenant was made in the book "History of Mudgee" by G.H.F. Cox who mistook an 1822 expedition to the area by Lawson and Blackman for the original 1821 trek by James.
>
> Lawson himself in a letter to Sir Thomas Brisbane states
> "*He* (James B) *was the first person to mark the road to Mudgee and also a road to Mr Walkers* "

In 1822 James and Lawson traced out the route from Wallerawang to Dabee near Rylstone.

James was employed from 4 Jul 1822 to 22 Aug 1822 in Paramatta Gaol, Cumberland County, New South Wales, Australia as the Chief Constable of Parramatta. After this he was in charge of the Parramatta Women's Factory. This employment lasted from 22 Aug 1822 to 28 Nov 1825.

James is on list of persons who have received orders for grants of land; on list of lands granted and reserved by Sir Thomas Brisbane from 22 Feb 1825 to 23 Feb 1825 in New South Wales. James worked as a Chief Constable and Poundkeeper of Bathurst between 28 Nov 1825 and 1 Nov 1831 in Bathurst, Bathurst County, New South Wales. The Kelso book has an alternative start date of 12 December 1825.

James was involved in a court case from 20 Feb 1828 to 21 Feb 1828 in Supreme Court of New South Wales, Sydney, Cumberland County, New South Wales. 25 R. v. Walker, Keefe, Cuff, Adkins and Coates Macquarie University.

> Supreme Court of New South Wales
> Stephen J., 20 and 21 February 1828
> Source: Australian, 22 February 1828
> Mr. CHARLES SUTTER examined on the side of the prosecution Is a settler living at Bathurst. In the month of September, 1827, the mounted police searched his flock for some sheep, on suspicion that some of them were Mr. Terry's. Blackman, the chief constable, accompanied by one of the mounted police, and an overseer of the name of Gardner, then in Mr. Terry's employ, after examining the sheep, collected, and took away with them about eighteen head. These sheep witness got from the prisoners Adkins and Coates, with whom he exchanged the said sheep for a mare. Adkins and Coates drove a flock of sheep, which belonged to them, into a washing-yard, and selected from among the number, the sheep in question, which witness purchased, and afterwards drove away to his own station. There were several of witness's servants present at the time of this purchase. During the time of sale witness made some enquiries about the quality and breed of the sheep. Adkins said he had purchased them from Mr. Jones, a settler in the neighbourhood, and who is an extensive stock holder in that district. Coates, who was present at this conversation, confirmed the statement made by Adkins, and said he had then a receipt in his possession for the purchase of the sheep. He further undertook to be answerable for Adkins buying the sheep from Jones. Witness knows that the prisoners Adkins and Coates run their sheep in flocks together. Examined the brands of the sheep at the time of purchase. The brand was a cross. There was a sort of welt on the face of the sheep, but no one could distinctly say what was intended by it. They were lambs, with he exception of one or two. Recollects one ewe, which was thrown into the bargain that one had a large welt, and appeared to have been once branded with a round brand, but was badly burnt.
>
> Cross-examined Coates's sheep are marked J C. From the knowledge which witness has of sheep and branding them, there was nothing uncommon about the sheep he bought. Thinks it would not be strange if people, whose christian names happened to be John William, and the surname to be Coates, to brand J C. only as the brand of John Coates, leaving the christian name of William entirely out. Witness bought the sheep in question as Adkins's sheep. The only interest which Coates appeared to have in the disposal of these sheep, was in assuring witness that Adkins had bought them of Jones, a settler, who had a farm in the neighbourhood. Jones (the individual alluded to) has since spoken to witness on the subject of those sheep, and told him that the prisoner Adkins had on one occasion made a purchase of sheep from him. Witness has spoken of a conversation he had with the prisoner Coates. On that occasion Coates said it was agreed between him and Adkins, that he should have the wool the sheep

produced, by way of remuneration for the sheep belonging to Adkins grazing on his (Coates's) farm. Cannot tell what were the brands of the sheep bought by witness of Adkins. He bought eighteen on the whole.

Re-examined The marks on the sheep might have been one close brand. It however, was so imperfectly made, that no person could distinguish a letter in it.
Mr. JAMES BLACKMAN searched the flock of Mr. Sutter, in the district of Bathurst, and took thereout seventeen sheep they resembled the prosecutor's sheep, with the difference of a cross, which appeared not to be a natural mark.

This was the case for the prosecution.

For the defence the following witnesses were called:
RUGG, a deputy overseer of Mr. Terry's stated that some sheep of Mr. Terry's were lost from the flock of a shepherd named West, and that he went to the prisoner Coates´s station, being the adjoining run, to look for them, but found none. If they had been there, he must have seen them. The prisoners Walker, Cuff, and Keefe, were shepherds in Mr. Terry's employ at this time. If any sheep had been missing at this period from either of those men's flocks, he must have known it, from having to muster them at stated periods. The sheep that were lost belonged to West's flock. Witness cannot be mistaken in his master's brand. He examined very carefully the prisoner Coates's flock of sheep, but found none of Mr. Terry's among them.

Wm. CHAMBERS. Has also been in Mr. Terry's employ as overseer. Has frequently assisted in branding sheep; Mr. Terry's sheep; has had frequent opportunities of noticing the prisoner Coates's flock, both in the pens and on the run, whilst grazing. After the loss of Mr. Terry's sheep was discovered, he was called upon by the Magistrates at Bathurst to inspect some sheep which were there in charge of the mounted police[.] Understood those sheep to have been sold by Coates and Adkins to Mr. Sutter, from whom they were taken. Witness, on being examined before the Bathurst Magistrates respecting the identity of the sheep in question, and for which the prisoners now arraigned were accused with being complicated in stealing. Made a deposition that they were none of Mr. Terry's property. The prisoner Coates was in close confinement at the time. Witness is enabled to swear most positively that the sheep, the subject of present enquiry, so far from belonging to any of the blocks of Mr. Terry, does not even bear a resemblance to any sheep Mr. T has. Prisoner Coates's sheep are of a superior breed, and generally speaking, more adapted for the cultivation of wool than for the purposes of slaughter.

Counsel for the prisoners Coates and Adkins here closed their case.
The learned Judge recapitulated the evidence to the Jury at great length, after which the Jury retired to their room, where they remained in consultation for nearly an hour, and then returning into Court, found the prisoners Walker, Cuff, and Keefe, Guilty of the capital part of the charge, viz sheep stealing; Adkins Guilty of receiving the sheep laid in the indictment, knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen; and William Coates, the remaining prisoner, Not Guilty, who was accordingly discharged by proclamation.
The prisoners who were found guilty were then remanded to custody, to be brought up on a future day for judgment.

James Blackman's station was robbed on the night of 26 December 1826 . John Hossel stood trial for this crime on 30 May 1826, was sentenced and hanged for the crime. [1]

James was involved in a court case on 16 May 1827 in Burragarang, New South Wales. 26 R. v. Jamieson Macquarie University.

> Supreme Court of New South Wales
> Stephen J., 16 May 1827
> Source: Sydney Gazette, 18 May 1827
> In the general body of the text...
> Henry Preston (the man who was supposed to have been murdered), stated, that he went, according to custom, to the prisoner's at Greenwich Park, for the rations, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d of December last; Greenwich Park is about five miles from the out-station where witness is employed; on his return back, witness quitted the regular path, for the purpose of seeing an acquaintance, a shepherd, whom he expected to find; and went astray in the woods, nor could he discover any station till he got to Mr. Blackman 's at Burragarang, on the 2d or 3d of January, about 40 miles from the main road, and nearly 80 miles from the place to which he was proceeding.

Correspondence: 1 Feb 1831, Bathurst, Bathurst County, New South Wales. 27 Source: Australian, 4 February 1831 Macquarie University
JURISPRUDENTIAL ANOMALY.

> To the Editor of The Australian.
> Had the lion been the sculptor, he would have been represented standing over the man.
> SIR, - I was present yesterday in the Supreme Court, at the trial of a cause, Williams versus Keane, before Mr. Justice Dowling, and a special Jury. I will briefly state the facts, as they came out in evidence, and then offer a few comments on the result.
>
> The plaintiff, Williams, is a sawyer, holding a ticket of leave, in the employment of Thomas Rayne, Esq. of Sidmouth Valley. In the evening of the 22d June last, in the vicinity of Bathurst, on his return to his master's residence, he lost his way, and made up to the nearest house he could discover, to request directions. This happened to be the residence of the Reverend E. Keane, the chaplain at Bathurst. Williams leaped the fence separating Mr. Keane's premises from the main road, and entered the backyard, calling aloud to attract the attention of the inmates. This latter fact renders absurd the imputation of any felonious design. A servant opened the door, and sallied out, and while in conference with Williams, who was unarmed, and totally defenceless, he was followed by Mr. Keane, armed with sword and pistol, and who, with a random blow of the former, nearly wounded his own servant, and before any explanation could be offered, repeated his blow, and inflicted three wounds on the left arm of Williams, whom he then commanded to march before him to a small gate, opening from his premises into the road. Here he inflicted another severe wound on the right shoulder of Williams, and applying a pistol to his ear, ordered him to decamp, without looking to the right hand or to the left, or he would blow his brains out, and send his soul to the Devil! The wounded man proceeded to another house, which proved to be that of Mr. Blackman, the chief constable, who, like the good Samaritan, bound up his wounds, and conveyed him, covered with blood, and in an exhausted state, to the district hospital. It was proved by Mr. Rayne's overseer, that Williams is a man of very good character, which he established during nine years confidential employment, in the service of Mr. Lowe, the Magistrate at Bringelly. The overseer also deposed, that Williams's wounds disabled him for several weeks from his usual work. Such were briefly the facts in proof. The Jury, under direction of the learned Judge (whom I was sorry to hear, in the slightest degree, palliate Mr. Keane's

language or conduct) returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with the paltry and inadequate damages of £10. Admitting the former wounds to have been inflicted in a moment of agitation and alarm, the last and most severe wound was palpably given with .... Williams, at worst, committed only a trespass, an involuntary trespass, or rather a compulsory one, from his peculiar situation, and for it, was severely cut and maimed by a Reverend Member of the Church Militant. Captain Moir shot at and wounded a voluntary and contumacious trespasser, not mortally, but the man subsequently died of a locked jaw! Captain Moir, a military man, was hanged; Mr. Keane, a minister of the gospel of peace, is fined £10. Such is the difference of estimation, ... in offences. What offences have the chaplains, Wilkinson and Middleton committed, (I would ask our Venerable Archdeacon), at all comparable .....to this ..... exhibition of sanguinary ferocity by Mr. Keane? THEMIS.

James was living at "Dewhurst", Mudgee, Wellington County, New South Wales in 1842. South of the town near the road to the waterworks. He worked as a poundkeeper in Macquarie Plains, Roxburgh County, New South Wales.

James died at Bleak House, Mudgee. Blackman Vault, Mudgee. He is buried Blackman Vault in Blackman Park at Mudgee, Wellington County, New South Wales. This was the original cemetery in Mudgee. When the graves were moved to the new cemetery, the only one to be left in place was Blackman's Vault. Blackman's Vault has been renovated.

Directions for Blackman Park
Head south on Cox St for one block to the Mortimer St corner. Blackman Park was a cemetery from 1844-88. Although the headstones were removed to Memorial Park, it still contains at its western boundary the Blackman Vault, which contains the remains of James Blackman who, in 1821, became the first European in the area

Blackman Vault Mudgee

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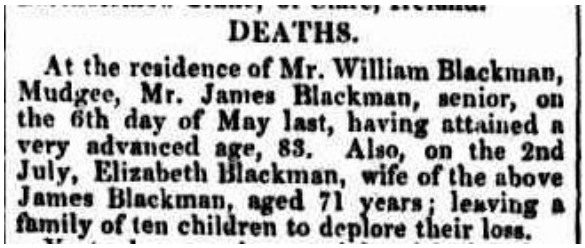

DEATHS.

At the residence of Mr. William Blackman, Mudgee, Mr. James Blackman, senior, on the 6th day of May last, having attained a very advanced age, 83. Also, on the 2nd July, Elizabeth Blackman, wife of the above James Blackman, aged 71 years; leaving a family of ten children to deplore their loss.

Death Notice Sydney Herald 8 July 1842

Bleak House Mudgee where James died

http://www.members.optusnet.com.au/battlerbob/f18.html
http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/s/e/l/Lynne-Selden/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0020.html
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85886182

38 – RAVEN Susannah (1820-1905) Susannah was born on 11 October 1820 in Cowpasture, Camden NSW to Sarah Chivers and Charles Raven.

George Blackman married to Susannah Raven

Sarah, the mother, was born in 1785 Letcombe Bassett, Berkshire England. She arrived in Australia as a convict on the *Elizabeth* in Aug 1806 in Port Jackson. Sarah married William Jenkins (convict) on 19 Nov 1807 in St Phillips Sydney.

William Jenkins was born c1776 in County Wiltshire England. His brother, James Jenkins was about 23 when they were convicted of stealing four ewe sheep, value ten pounds, and three wether sheep, value nine pounds, the property of Edward Smith, at Parish of Cricklade in northern Wiltshire. They appeared at the Wiltshire Assizes, Salisbury, on 11th March 1797. The original death sentences were commuted to transportation to the Colony of New South Wales for seven years. The brothers spent over four years of their seven year sentences imprisoned on the Hulk *Fortunee*, anchored in Langstone Harbour near Portsmith, before embarking on the convict transport, *Coromandel*, bound for New South Wales. The *Coromandel* sailed from Portsmouth on 12th February 1802 and arrived at Port Jackson four months later, on 13th June. The story goes that their father and a friend of the father were all convicted of the crime and that the older men were hanged but there is no firm evidence of it. The father might not have been involved at all.

On completion of their sentences the Jenkins brothers soon entered into the commercial life of Sydney, as farmers, boat builders and property developers. James Jenkins described himself as a stonemason, probably a trade he learnt while working on construction sites around Portsmouth during his years on the *Fortunee*.

Unfortunately the brother's commercial partnership was cut short when William Jenkins was shot and killed when he went to the aid of the keeper of the Parramatta Toll Gate who was being attacked by armed robbers, on 28th May 1814. William was murdered 3 weeks after the launching of the vessel the *John Palmer*. William's widow, formerly Sarah Chivers, was pregnant with their third child at the time of his death. James continued to support his late brother's family until Sarah's remarriage in 1821, and by then, he had married Elizabeth Saunders.
At the time of his death James Jenkins had extensive property interests in and around Sydney, including 1310 acres in the Dee Why - Collaroy - Long Reef area of Sydney's northern beaches. His daughter left their land to Salvation Army.

Susannah's mother, Sarah, remarried at the age of 36 to Charles Raven in Liverpool NSW. Charles was born in Essex in 1783 and had a Colonial conviction. He arrived on board the *Admiral Gambier* in 1811. He was sent to Port Macquarie soon after they were married in 1821. Sarah petitioned the governor to go to Port Macquarie and was approved. The three children she had with Jenkins, however, were sent to Orphans School, Parramatta as they were not able to accompany her. Elizabeth and her sisters were later assigned to James (William's brother) from the orphanage school at Parramatta.

The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Golsby in 1827, wrote to her mother after her mother had been remarried to Charles Raven. She refers to her sister Elisabeth (Betsy) who was a nursemaid at the residence of Rev T Hassall. Susanah, the daughter of Charles and Sarah Raven, lived with the Golsbys.

"Bathurst, September the 29th 1832
My Dear Mother

This come with my kind love to you hoping this will find you and your husband in good health as it leaves me at present thank God for it my dear mother I received your last letter and I am very happy for to hear that you have Got your husband assigned off to you. And I hope with the helping of God I shall see you both at Bathurst before long but I hope my uncle will DO his utmost but I am rather inclined to think he will be backward but I hope he will not. Susanah is growing a fine girl and she behaves herself very well and she enjoys good health and she sends her kind love to her father. And you my children enjoy good health and Betsy sends her Grandfather and you a kiss. My husband was down in Sydney about six weeks ago and he seen my sister Sarah and she says she likes her place and is doing very well, my husband sends his kind respects to you and Charles and my kind love to you both.

I now conclude and remain with all respect your ever loving and affectionate daughter.

Until Death Elizabeth Golsby."

After that Charles and Sarah moved to Bathurst with Elizabeth and her husband William Golsby.

Susannah was aged 17 when she married George Blackman on 9th October 1837 in the Church of England Abercrombie District Bathurst. They were married by Rev John Espey Keane and the witnesses were Charles Raven and William Goldsby.

On 8th October 1839 Sarah and Charles accompanied Elizabeth and William Golsby to Bathurst on their way to the residence of their son in law Mr G Blackman. Both Sarah and Charles accidently drowned in the Vale Creek near Gorman's Hill when attempting to cross during a storm. They were both aged in their mid 50s.

George Blackman was born in Richmond in 1809 and died at Clear Creek NSW, 7 May 1875 aged 66. He is buried at HOLY TRINITY Kelso. There is no headstone.

Susannah died 30 October 1905 in Darley Oak, Rylstone NSW.

http://www.asletts.com/node/8
http://www.oocities.org/henry200reunion/henry/pafg09.htm#262
http://www.the1788-1820pioneerassociation.org.au/William%20Jenkins.html