

NS 515/1

**"THE FAMILY and DESCENDANTS**

**OF**

**ROBERT COWIE**

**IN**

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and VICTORIA"**

Compiled from sources maintained  
in the Archives Office in Tasmania  
and the 'Tasmanian Collection' of  
the State Library of Tasmania,  
by M. Bryant, 1975.

## SECTION ONE:

### The arrival and settlement of Robert Cowie and family in Van Diemen's Land.

#### Robert Cowie's parents:

George Cowie was born in London. The exact date is not known, but occurred sometime in the 1760's. On the 6th May, 1795 he married Rachel Buxton at 'St. Gabriel's' in Fenchurch St., London. Born in London on the 31st of December, 1869, she was the daughter of Anthony and Alice Buxton.<sup>1</sup>

Their family is known to have comprised an elder son Edward who bought an Officer's Commission in the Indian Army;<sup>2</sup> Robert; a younger brother John Anthony; and four sisters Mary, Jane, Emma and Georgiana, who with their mother, all emigrated to Van Diemen's Land after the death of their father, George Cowie.

Robert Cowie was born in Finsbury Square, London on the 4th December, 1802. He was educated at the University of Finland in order to learn Swedish and Russian, as his people were traders in the Baltic.<sup>3</sup> He was trained for the diplomatic corps and spoke seven languages. His father, however, perhaps owing to the family's declining fortunes, decided that instead of following a diplomatic career he would set his son up in Van Diemen's Land.<sup>4</sup>

Robert Cowie arrived at Hobart Town on the ship Sarah on the 13th June, 1828. The vessel, sailing under Captain G. King, cleared Land's End on the 8th February and on the passage out called at St. Jago.<sup>5</sup> Cowie was one of twenty-eight passengers. He brought with him a letter of introduction to Lieut-Governor Arthur from R.M. Hay, the Under-Secretary of State in London requesting a land grant. The letter reading as follows:<sup>6</sup>

Downing Street,  
22 November, 1827

Dear Sir,

Mr. Robert Cowie, who has been recommended to Mr. Huskisson by Mr. W. Tooke, will have the honour of delivering this letter to you, and I am to request that you will afford to him such facilities in his selection of a Grant of Land as may not be inconsistent with

the Established Regulations.

I remain etc.

R.W. Hay"

Governor Arthur sent a despatch to R.W. Hay at the Colonial Office, London acknowledging this letter:<sup>7</sup>

"Van Diemen's Land,  
Government House,  
17 June, 1828

R.W. Hay, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd November which has been delivered to me by Mr. Robert Cowie, and to acquaint you in reply that I shall feel great pleasure in attending to your request by affording him every facility in locating his grant.

I beg to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your very faithful Obedient  
Servant,

George Arthur".

The Colonial Agent in London also wrote a further recommendation for Robert Cowie, addressed to the Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land:<sup>8</sup>

"2 Little Charles Road,  
26 December, 1827

My Dear Sir,

I have received a strong recommendation in favour of the bearer Mr. Robert Cowie from my friend Mr. Warburton the Member for Bridport - Mr. Cowie intends to settle in Van Diemen's Land and was anxious to obtain a letter to you - and as I have received good testimony of his respectability and that he is likely to make a good settler I venture to solicit your good officers in enabling him to settle as soon as possible on his grant and to forward his views as far as

is consistent with the fair claims of others.

Yours truly,  
Edward Barnard,  
(Colonial Agent)".

With his recommendations from London, Cowie wrote personally to the Surveyor-General a few days after his arrival, requesting a land grant.<sup>9</sup>

"Hobart Town,  
16 June, 1828

The Surveyor-General,  
Sir,

I beg leave to enclose herewith, a letter from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, authorizing me to proceed to this Colony as a settler, and informing me that His Excellency the Governor would make to me a Grant of Land, in Proportion to the Means I possess for bringing the same into cultivation.

I have therefore the honour to state, for His Excellency's information, that I am possessed of the capital specified on the other side, all of which I intend to devote to Agricultural Pursuits in this Colony; and, in order to afford satisfying proof, with respect to character, and that I am really possessed of capital to the following amount, I beg leave to refer to the certificate of testimonials here with annexed .

I have the honour to be, Sir, --  
Robert Cowie."

The application for land, required that the applicant specify his capital and whether it consisted of Money, Farming Stock or Goods, and the value under each heading separately. Cowie specified having the following:<sup>10</sup>

Cash in hand	£400.0.0
Cash in foreign dollars	£ 75.0.0
Primi cost of goods on the " <u>Sarah</u> "	£325.0.0
	<hr/>
	£800.2.0

Cowie's application was supported by Charles MacLachlan and Walter Angus Bethune, who gave him a character reference. Both were prominent citizens of Hobart Town. MacLachlan arrived in Hobart in October, 1824 as the principal agent of the Australia Co; newly founded by a group of merchants and shipowners in Leith with a view to organising the first regular shipping service between Britain and the Australian colonies. Due to lack of exportable produce that would sell in Britain and the depression of the 20's the company folded in 1831-32. MacLachlan, who lived at 'Newlands' in Lenah Valley, became a prominent figure in the Hobart mercantile circle, promoted the Hobart Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce and became a director of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land. He acted as trustee and agent for merchants such as Walter Angus Bethune".<sup>11</sup>

Bethune settled in Hobart Town in 1821 and rapidly established himself as a merchant, having a counting house, several city allotments, a whaling base at Slopers Island, several country holdings, including "Dunrobbin" in the Ouse district and a warehouse on the Hunter Island wharf area of Hobart.<sup>12</sup> Their brief recommendation reads as follows:

"Hobart Town,

16 June, 1828

We the undersigned, do hereby certify that Mr. Robert Cowie is of respectable character, and to our knowledge is in possession of capital to the amount of £800 in cash and goods, actually and bona fide his own property, and that we have every reason to believe it to be the intention of the said Mr. Robert Cowie to invest the same Agricultural Pursuits in this Colony.

Walter A. Bethune

Charles MacLachlan."<sup>13</sup>

Robert Cowie's testimonial was referred to the Land Board who acted upon it after the authorisation from the Colonial Secretary, to whom it was submitted on the 26th June, 1828. The Land Board's report to the Colonial Secretary, John Burnett, on the 25th August, 1828, is as follows:<sup>14</sup>

"Mr. Cowie attended the Board and stated that he is not engaged in Trade that his object is to devote his time entirely to Agricultural Pursuits, and to reside upon his land, that the Good's valued at £300 consist of Agricultural Implements and Artificers tools, part of which it is his intentions to dispose of and that his father will afford him, further assistance when necessary.

The Board being satisfied that the statement of ready money in the Schedule is correct recommend that 1,200 acres should be located to him under the usual regulations.

Nicholas Turton

A. Moodie

Ed. Dumaresq".

Cowie took up his free land grant on St. Paul's Plains in the Avoca area, naming his property Brookstead. A rough map in a Land's and Survey's Department volume dated 1828 locates his property on the plains between St. Paul's Tiers and St. Paul's River.<sup>15</sup> He successfully applied for a further grant just before the last of the free grants were issued in January, 1831. He addressed his application to the Surveyor-General of the Lands and Survey Department, George Frankland:<sup>16</sup>

"St. Paul's River,  
16 January, 1830.

Surveyor-General,

Sir,

I request to be pleased to submit to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, through the proper channel, this my application for an additional grant of land without purchase.

Agreeably to establish Regulations, I have to state that I am in possession of twelve hundred acres of land by grant of which twenty five acres are cleared or under tillage; that I possess thirty head of cattle, one thousand sheep and two horses, that I have erected buildings on the lands of the following description and value,  
viz House and four rooms and that I have completed



one and a half miles of fence; that I have employed and maintained during last year three convict servants; and further that I have and can bring into the colony five hundred pounds in addition to the statement I gave. I have already drawn some and shall bring the rest in as occasion requires.

Your most obedient humble  
servant,  
Robert Cowie".

The testimonial was certified by Henry Jellicoe and James Swinton, Police Magistrate, and referred by the Land Board in March, 1830 to the Colonial Secretary for approval:<sup>17</sup>

Mr. Robert Cowie attended the Board this day and stated that he obtained the twelve hundred acres mentioned in his application for an additional grant on his arrival in the colony two years ago, by property he then produced before the then Land Board, that he has since made the Improvements mentioned in his application, viz twenty five acres cleared and in tillage and that he has built a house with four rooms, that he has on his grant; thirty head of cattle, one thousand sheep, and two horses, and that he has completed one mile and a half of fence. Mr Cowie produces documents before the board by which it appears he has been authorized to draw for five hundred pounds, in addition to his first capital, and that a part has been drawn accordingly, that he has resided on his land ever since he received it, this being the first time of his coming to town, he further states that there is land adjoining his present grant, that he is anxious to get should he succeed in his present application.

The Board taking into consideration the statement of Mr. Cowie together with the documents he produces relative to the additional property he has and is about to introduce into the colony, to



recommend that he should obtain a further grant of eight hundred acres.

S. Douglas

A. Moodie".

Cowie had further corresponded with the Survey-General to finalise his additional grant.<sup>18</sup>

"St. Paul's River,

9 April, 1830.

To George Frankland, Esq.

Surveyor-General,

Hobart Town.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have received from the Colonial Secretary a communication to the purport that the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct eight hundred acres to be located and measured to me as a grant in extension - the conditions of which I might learn at your office. As I cannot conveniently come to town at present, I trust it will be equivalent if I state by letter that I wish to take this extension of grant on the upper or East side of my present one, adjoining it but at the same time must venture to submit to your consideration whether or not some allowance could not be made to in an account of the land being so very indifferent and worthless at some little distance that in the usual mode of measurement the good would be in proportion to all to the bad, and I would willingly lean it to the decision of any of the Surveyors that know this neighbourhood as to whether the request is reasonable or not.

I remain sir,

Your very obedient servant,

Robert Cowie".

Note on Cowie's letter:

"From the information contained in the district Surveyor's Report (on the other side) I think one extension of percentage may be allowed to the Cowie's additional grant. The usual proportion would be fifty-one chains - and I recommend that it be eighty chains which will prevent it from including too much of the bad hills. Mr. Cowie has from the first resided on his own land -

Inform Mr. Cowie that the Lieut-Governor has approved of his additional grant being allowed a grant of 80 chains on St. Mary's.

6 May, 1830.

About a mile along Mr. Cowie's east boundary the hills are exceedingly bad and unprofitable".

Cowie's next correspondence with the Surveyor-General concerning his land grant was in 1831:<sup>19</sup>

Hebarten,

21 Jan., 1831

George Frankland Esq.

Surveyor-General,

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I had destroyed by fire the following documents of the land I have. The first order for location of 1,200 acres on the St. Paul's River. The second order for an additional grant of 800 acres taken adjoining the original grant on the upper or east side. The third permission for the frontage of the additional grant to be extended to 80 chains in consequence of the barren nature of the back run. I would feel much obliged by being allowed duplication of the above.

I remain Sir,  
Robert Cowie".

Robert Cowie married Julia (or Juliana) Luthman at the Church of England, Longford on the 26th March, 1832.<sup>20</sup> Her birthdate is given as the 1st April, 1804. She was of Swedish and Irish descent, her father being Lieutenant Abraham Luthman of the 55th Regiment of Foot.<sup>21</sup>

She arrived in Van Diemen's Land on the ship North Briton on the 10th September, 1829.<sup>22</sup> A Mr. Luthman is recorded as having arrived a few days earlier on the brig Elizabeth on the 4th September, 1829.<sup>23</sup> This could have been Julia's brother James, who apparently came to the colony for only a short while. Von Steiglitz writes<sup>24</sup>, "When James later went to South America, Julia came with her little fortune of £600 to her cousin, the well known Capt. Malcolm Laing Smith, at that time stationed in Longford. She was governess to his children, whose eavesdropping during Robert Cowie's courtship caused them to have recourse to using the Swedish language for their love-making. At their marriage her £600 made it possible for her to be given the grant which she named Belletrees". A conflicting note states that "Julia Luthman was governess to Lieutenant Ball's children at Mountford, the Lieutenant being her cousin. They carried on their courtship in Swedish during Sunday afternoon walks to prevent the children understanding their love-making. Her grandfather had been Swedish".<sup>25</sup>

Malcolm Laing Smith was an ex-captain of H.M. 63rd Regiment, and a native of the Orkney Islands. Because of poor health he was advised to try the climate of Van Diemen's Land, arriving in the colony with his wife and three children on the "S. Toward Castle" from Portsmouth and the Cape of Good Hope on the 7th February, 1826. He held various positions until his appointment as the first Police Magistrate for Norfolk Plains in 1828, where he resided at "Wood Hall", Perth. He held his position there from 1828 until 1834.<sup>26</sup> It is possible Julia worked first for Malcolm Laing Smith, and later for George Palmer Ball, who did not arrive in the colony until the 11th December, 1831 on the Platina with his wife and daughter.<sup>27</sup>

On his arrival Ball petitioned the Governor that due to his wife's confinement he had arrived in Van Diemen's Land after the conditions for obtaining land grants had changed. Having already embarked his property he was unable to retract without serious monetary loss. On his arrival he found that he was unable to receive a maximum grant of land and requested that he be able to quote as his references his brother Lieutenant S.H. Ball 8th N.T. Hussars, his uncle T.W. Ball Esq., 14 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin and Dr. Laing of Sydney.<sup>28</sup> In his reply Burnett writing for Arthur said that he was unable to help Ball, but would forward his statement to the Secretary of State in England for his opinion, of the case.

The outcome of this correspondence was favourable and after providing Frankland, the Surveyor-General with a list of capital which he had imported to the colony an authority granting Ball 2,560 acres of land was issued by Governor Arthur in April, 1833. The capital Ball listed included £1,750, sugar imported from Mauritius £100, goods and other property consisting of hardware, clothing and woollen and cotton goods worth about £500.<sup>29</sup> By the time Ball came to live at Mountford in Longford, it is possible Juliana had already married Robert Cowie, for in Sept., 1833 he wrote to Governor Arthur from Abbey Lard, Westbury and in 1834 the Launceston Advertiser lists the birth of a son to Mrs G.P. Ball at Annandale, near Perth. He appears to have gone to Mountford towards the end of 1835, because a letter to the editor of the Launceston Advertiser, 26th November, 1835 p.3 by G.P. Ball is dated from Mountford, Perth. He is recorded as living there in 1838 and in 1842.

An Arthur Charles Luthman is recorded as sending in details of land selected in 1829 and corresponding with George Frankland in 1830<sup>31</sup>, but no connection could be established between he and Julia. It does not seem certain whether or not Abraham Luthman came to Van Diemen's Land, although an unsubstantiated reference records him as living at Longford in 1832<sup>32</sup>.

After he had settled at 'Brookstead' with his wife, Robert Cowie probably wrote back to England asking the rest of his family to settle in Van Diemen's Land. His father, George Cowie, had died in February, 1829, and the following obituary notice appeared in the Hobart Town Courier on the 29th August, 1829:

"Died in London, on the 27th February last, after a short illness, George Cowie Esq., bookseller and alderman of the city of London. Mr. Cowie was a well-known patron of literature, especially in the elementary school department; he was well known to many in this island, and has left a widow and a family to deplore his loss".

George Cowie's will, proved on the 10 March, 1829, is to be found in Somerset House, London.

John Anthony Cowie is listed in the shipping records as having arrived in the colony from Cowes as a cabin passenger on the barque 'S. Deckenfield' on the 22nd May, 1834<sup>33</sup>. His mother Rachel, and her four daughters, Mary, Jane, Emma and Georgiana arrived on the ship Eveline, a ship of 302 tons sailing under Captain Alexander Jamieson. The ship left Plymouth on the 16th August and arrived in Hobart on the 7th December, 1834<sup>34</sup>. Henry Hopkins was a fellow cabin passenger on this voyage.

"Jane had kept a diary, which gives a lively description of happenings during the voyage out. It ends with the words, "Oh! Happy, happy day, Van Diemen's Land in sight at last". After which strangely enough, the diary comes to an abrupt conclusion. Perhaps the sight of being met by Robert in a covered bullock wagon, and the long ride in it afterwards over the rough pioneer roads to "Brookstead", dampened the spirit of the writer, for she wrote no more".<sup>35</sup>

SECTION TWO:

Cowie's relatives in Van Diemen's Land and Victoria

Robert's mother, Rachel Cowie lived in Launceston, where she is recorded as a householder in the 1842 Census. The information on the Census Return<sup>36</sup> reveals that her residence was in York Street, Launceston, the proprietor being Mr. William Mill. The dwelling was completed brick and inhabited by three people, with one other person dwelling there on the night of the Census.

All the inhabitants were female, comprising three single women whose ages ranged one between the age of 7 and 14, another between 14 and 21 and another between the ages of 21 and 45. The fourth was a married female over the age of 60, presumably Rachel Cowie. Only one single female was born in the colony, and the others all arrived as free persons, three being Church of England and one being Roman Catholic.

Rachel Cowie died at her residence in High Street in 1846. Her death notice appeared in the Launceston Examiner, 25 November, 1846:

"DIED - At her residence; High Street, Launceston, on Tuesday, 24th November, 1846, Mrs Rachel Cowie, aged 76, relict of the late George Cowie, Esq., London".

Two of Robert's sisters died unmarried. Mary, the eldest daughter of Rachel and George Cowie, was born on the 26th July, 1799. She died on the 23rd Jan., 1874 at the Parsonage, Longford - the residence of the Reverend Alfred Stackhouse.<sup>37</sup> She was 74 years old, and is said to have lived with Thomas Archer's family at "Woolmers" and to be buried in the Church of England cemetery, Longford.

The Reverend Alfred Stackhouse, M.A. was the first member of his family to go to Van Diemen's Land. Born in London in 1811, he took his degree at Oxford, and in his early days became the curate of St. Mary's Church, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham. He later applied for a chaplaincy in the service of the East India Company being appointed in 1838.



He was granted leave of absence for two years in 1840 to travel to Van Diemen's Land because of ill health.

On 14 December, 1840 he was appointed Chaplain at Norfolk Plains. He returned to Bombay in 1842, but handed in his resignation and returned to Van Diemen's Land, arriving at Launceston on the 30 December, 1842 - the date of his appointment as chaplain at Perth. He was married on the 17 May, 1843 at Christ Church, Longford to Ellen Archer, second daughter of Thomas Archer, M.L.C., of Woolmers. She was born on the 30 August, 1824 at Woolmers, and died 20 January, 1898 at Launceston being buried at St. Peter's Church, St. Leonard's, near Launceston. The Reverend Stackhouse died on the 25 May, 1876 at St. Leonard's and was also buried at St. Peter's Church. They had five children.<sup>38</sup>

Jane, the second daughter of George and Rachel Cowie was born on the 8th March, 1801 and died unmarried at her residence in Arthur Street, Launceston on the 2 Feb., 1884 aged 82 years. She was buried in the Cyprus Street Cemetery, Launceston.

Emma, the 3rd daughter of George and Rachel Cowie was born on the 13 Nov., 1807. She married John von Stieglitz on the 3rd May, 1836, as reported in the Hobart Town Courier, 6th May, 1836.

"Married at Brookstead, St. Paul's Plains, on the 3rd instant by the Revd. William Bedford, junior, John Stieglitz of Greenlawn, Esq., to Emma, third daughter of the late George Cowie of the city of London".

On April 22, 1836 John Stieglitz had made an application for a licence to wed Emma Cowie of St. Paul's Plains at the home of Robert Cowie, and there were affidavits by both Cowie and Stieglitz that there is no good reason why their relationship should not be legalized. This was sworn at Avoca on the 22nd April, 1836.<sup>39</sup>



The Von Stieglitz family was descended from Baron Heinrich Ludwig von Stieglitz, who was the son of Christian Ludwig von Stieglitz, who had been created a baron of the Holy Roman Empire in 1765. In 1802 the family moved from Pilsen, Bavaria to a property known as "Lewis Hill" in Ireland. In that year Heinrich Ludwig (or Henry Lewis) married Charlotte Atkinson (1784-1852), an Ulster woman of Anglo-Scottish descent who lived in the county Armagh, where "Lewis Hill" was situated. After nine years the family moved to Cookstown, County Tyrone. The Baron died in 1824, leaving his wife and her six sons and two daughters poorly provided for. Because of the depression and troubles in Ireland the family emigrated to Van Diemen's Land. They included Frederick Lewis, Elisabeth Caroline, Charlotte Christine, Henry Lewis, John Lewis, Francis Walter, Robert William and Charles Augustus.<sup>40</sup> The family arrived in the colony at various times, and a complete record of everyone's arrival is not recorded. Frederick Lewis and possibly Francis arrived on the "Lion" on the 7th August, 1829.<sup>41</sup> Henry Lewis arrived shortly afterwards on the "June" from Liverpool to Hobart on the 7th November, 1830. Robert William arrived at Hobart Town from Liverpool on the "Cabotia" on the 25th August, 1833, and possibly his mother and sister. Charles Augustus arrived on the "Appolline" from London on the 12th March, 1839 with Francis, who was returning to the colony after a voyage home. John's arrival is not certain. Frederick, Francis and Henry all received land grants from Governor Arthur, and they were allowed to occupy land on their mother's behalf at "Rosemount", but she did not follow them immediately, probably on account of the need to educate the younger children, and arrived in the colony too late to get a land grant. She later moved to Victoria with John, where she died at Ballan in 1852 at the age of 68.

On the 11th September, 1830 Frederick Lewis von Steiglitz received a 2,000 acre grant at Pingal which he named "Killymeon". On the 19th Jan, 1830 at St. Matthews, New Norfolk he married Catherine McHally, the licensee of the "Royal Oak" Inn at Green Ponds, Kempton. She was the widow of Thomas Ransom, the previous proprietor of the "Royal Oak". "Thomas Ransom, a master boat builder came to Van Diemen's Land in 1813 from Norfolk Island, where he launched the first boat ever to be built there. At this time he was 70 years of age. He was immediately made Superintendant of Shipwrights for

the colony. This position he held for many years, but being an old man, he resigned and was given a liberal grant of land by Governor Macquarie at Green Ponds, where he died at the age of 86 in 1826". Catherine apparently was a relatively wealthy woman.

Frederick bought a further lot of 640 acres and 340 acres and received a secondary land grant. He built "Killymoon" house about 1838 from freestone quarried off the estate and styled after Killymoon Castle at Carrick Fergus, County Antrim in Ireland and built by the architect and builders who had just finished "Clarendon", the home of James Cox. Martin Cash was once a servant at "Killymoon", and turned bushranger only after leaving there, but never molested the estate.<sup>43</sup>

In 1841 Frederick was appointed Justice of the Peace, and in 1845 became a nominee of the Legislative Council, and was nominated Member for Fingal in the 1st Representatives Assembly in May, 1851, and a member of the Avoca Road Trust in 1853. He had no children but his wife had a son and daughter from her first marriage, and after his wife's death in 1857 he sold Killymoon to his stepson, Thomas Ransom, jnr. for £30,000 and returned to Ireland, where he resumed the title of Baron. He married Hester Anna Blacker in 1859, and died in Ireland without issue on the 14 May, 1866.<sup>44</sup>

Francis Walter von Steiglitz (1811-1889) applied for a land grant and received a location order for 850 acres at Break O'Day Plains in 1829. Unfortunately his location overlapped those of W.T. Dawson, so in compensation he was granted 2,560 acres, calling his estate "Lewis Hill" in 1831. It was offered for sale in 1847, but not sold. In September, 1843 he was appointed Justice of the Peace for Fingal and in 1864 coroner, officiating both in Fingal and in Launceston. In 1840 he married Ann Ransom, Frederick's step-daughter, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. He retired to Launceston, where he died on the 14th April, 1889.<sup>45</sup>

Henry Lewis von Steiglitz (1808-1876) was granted 1,500 acres at Apsley, St. Paul's River naming his property "Green Lawn". He was married to Miss Helen Amos. They both died at "Sunnyside", at the Nile and were buried in the Church of England, Evandale. "Green-Lawn" had been advertised for sale in the Hobart Town Courier, 22 July, 1842 p.3.

"To be SOLD, GREEN LAWN, comprising 500 acres fine Marsh Land, on the St. Paul's River, possessing great local advantages; has kept regularly 1,200 to 1,500 sheep eight months in the year, almost all the land is perfectly clear of stones and fit for cultivation. The greater part is clear of timber and can be irrigated - It is 25 miles from water carriage. Particulars may be had by application to Messrs. Allport and Roberts, Solicitors, Hobart Town, or to the proprietor".

Edwin Boulthée

Rock House, St. Paul's River  
July 22".

Elizabeth Caroline (1805-1870) married her cousin, Captain Frances Norton Atkinson. He arrived in Hobart on the "Regalia" on the 30 Dec., 1822, after receiving recommendation as a settler. He was a signatory to a memorial from the merchants and traders of Hobart Town to Governor Arthur, in April, 1825 protesting against duties and levies. He was also a proprietor of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land in 1825, and a signatory to the memorial to Governor Arthur praying for independence for the colony in 1824.<sup>46</sup>

They moved to Victoria, and from about 1840 where resident at "Berenbrooke", at the head of the Parwan Creek, 12 miles N.E. of Meredith, an estate of 16,000 acres. A daughter Charlotte, died in 1850 at nineteen years of age, and a son, Frances died at twelve years, two years later.<sup>47</sup>

The death notice of Francis appeared in the Launceston Examiner, 14 August, 1850:

"AT Berembroke, on the 11th ultimo, in his 67th year, Frances Atkinson, Esq. late of Tullyvea, county Tyrone, Ireland".

His wife lived for another twenty years, dying in 1870. Both were buried in the Ballan cemetery, Victoria. Soldier settlements now occupy the estate.

John Lewis (1809-1868) and Robert William von Steiglitz (1816-1876) arrived in the colony too late to receive a land grant, and so moved to Port Phillip, where they were among the first settlers, taking up sheep runs first in the Geelong district and later at Ballan on the Weribee. While in Van Diemen's Land John Lewis had lived at "Greenlawn", Avoca.

John Anthony Cowie, Robert Cowie's younger brother, also arrived in the colony after the cessation of land grants and he too moved to Victoria. He was the second son of George and Rachel Cowie and his date of birth is given as the 13th April, 1806. He arrived in the colony as a cabin passenger on the "Dukenfield" on the 22 May, 1834. In February, 1835 he had purchased 215 sheep, which had increased to 615 in October. On the 12th November, 1835 he sailed for Port Phillip with John Batman and John Steiglitz as recorded in the Cornwall Chronicle of October 24th, 1835.

"SHIP NEWS - Oct. 22 - Sailed the barque NORVAL, Captain R. Coltish, for Port Phillip. Passengers, Mr. John Batman, Doctor Collet, Mr. P. Oakden (Philip Oakden later married Georgina, Robert Cowie's sister), Messrs. A.A. Ferguson, B.F. Ferguson, John Cox, Mich. Lennard .... John Stiglitz, David Head (who arrived in the colony on the Lion in 1829), John Corrie (almost certainly David Stend and John Cowie) .... Cargo 50 head of cattle and horses and 500 sheep.

Robert von Steiglitz wrote in his journal:

"John and I decided on going over to Port Phillip a fine, well watered country, the discovery of which created a great stir in Van Diemen's Land, as the country was getting over-stocked with sheep and cattle. I left Van Diemen's Land in June, 1836, in the schooner "Champion" with 360 sheep and two horses of my own, and 140 sheep and one horse of John's and the others.

In the year 1837, while Cowie and Stend were out looking for Cellibrand and Hesse, I got a note from Frederick saying he was going home (to Ireland) and he wished to see me before he left. So as no time was to be lost, I started by the first ship from Port Henry in the "Hetty", a rotten old tub, but got over safely and in good time".<sup>48</sup>

Robert William (1816-85) married Marcella Belcher in Victoria, and his brother Charles Augustus (1819-85) married Sophia Belcher, also in Victoria. John Anthony Cowie married their sister Charlotte Christina von Steiglitz after her visit to England in Sept. 1842 at Ballancee.

Much is known of the life of these early settlers in Victoria due to the sketches of Mrs Emma von Steiglitz, Robert Cowie's sister.

Karl Von Steiglitz gives the following account of her:

"My great-aunt Emma von Stieglitz was a legendary figure to all my generation when we were children ... most of the stories we used to be told about here arose from the way she had conducted her household under the incredibly difficult conditions of her early pioneer life, both in Van Diemen's Land, and in the days when Victoria was founded. Even when the floor of her cottage was only of beaten earth and the roof was of bark, her spinet and a shelf of books, with a picture or two on the walls, were always in evidence.

From her medicine chest white people and black were treated impartially. The bals of laudamm and ipecuanha, along with salts of antimony - a very mysterious drug - these were among the chief of her medicines, and, combined, with the usually good health of the sufferer, worked miraculous cures. It was said, too, that she could set a broken leg or treat wounds with all the commonsense of a bushwoman.

Although she was admired by all the family for her drawings and paintings - and no one knows how hard it must have been for her to get the paper and pencils, and brushes, let alone the colours needed for her work, in those far-off days, I believe that the younger members thought she was rather a nuisance at times: This was because she wanted them all to learn to draw, and was ready to teach them even when they wanted to do something else".<sup>49</sup>

The sketches of Emma von Stieglitz have great historical value because, quite apart from their artistic merit, she sketched the buildings on the properties of her husband and friends and quite often they are the only pictorial records in existence of those properties. "Her faithful pictorial record opens a door to the past that words, whether written or spoken, cannot unlock. She makes early settlement visible".<sup>50</sup> Emma was brought up in a society which regarded the art of water-colour painting as an accomplishment highly proper to an educated gentlewoman. "She did not exercise her skill on ruins and waterfalls that had been painted over and over again. Nor was she principally interested in the romantic wilderness of a new continent, its aborigines and oddities of natural history. Her central theme was characteristically a woman's choice, the home and its surroundings ... the first homestead of what was to become a famous and wealthy sheep-station was sometimes little better than a shack, and yet it might have served its purpose for decades, a lesson too often forgotten by those who read back later prosperity into the hardships of a pioneering era."<sup>51</sup>



In Victoria, John Cowie went into partnership with David Vere Stead, who had first arrived in the colony on the "Lion" in 1829 with the von Steiglitz brothers. David Stead (1797-1886) had been brought up at Ealy Park, Falmouth, England, and became overseer on an absentee's estate towards St. Patrick's Head, where, as a product of the Quaker college, Ackworth, he was visited by James Backhouse in 1831, near a small settlement linked by its name to his origins. Falmouth, Van Diemen's Land, along to the coast some seventeen miles from Pingal, and about twice that distance from Avoca, where Robert Cowie, lived at Brookstead".<sup>52</sup> Stead is reputed to have named Falmouth. He was married in Victoria to Mary Jane Belcher.

On November 16, 1835 after arriving in Port Phillip on the "Norval", Cowie and Stead borrowed horses from John Pascoe Fawcner, and looked for a likely station east of infant Melbourne. They probably all returned to Van Diemen's Land in the ship that brought them, but by March, 1836 the firm of Cowie and Stead had become Geelong's first settlers, with a beach-head at Cowie's Creek, a camp by the Moorabool river on what became the first local racecourse, and their foundation flock depastured on the hill above. Here Robert von Stieglitz joined them with some 360 sheep, a two-horse cart and an ex-convict servant, trekking from the Yarra early in July. John von Steiglitz landed sheep at Point Henry about the same time, and planned to combine with the others, but was delayed due to his marriage to Emma Cowie.

Meanwhile the Moorabool squatters, like those who followed them, remained near the bay, partly through need of supplies, partly for fear of the blacks. They erected a laddered spar as a lookout and signal station among the trees on the high ground now climbed by the Midland Highway, and so defined Bellpest Hill, the story of which was legend by 1843. The original bell which came from David Stead's descendants, is now in the Morengo Presbyterian Girl's School housed in John Calvert's old homestead in the same area.



Early in 1838, when supplies were becoming organised, when newcomers hemmed them in, when fear that the land they occupied might be sold dismissed their fear of the blacks, Cowie, Stead, Robert von Stieglitz, and two of the Manifold brothers, who were located near them, pushed up the Moorabool river, past the Clyde Company's run and the Sutherland and Learmouth holdings, by J.M. MacLeod at Borhoneyghurk, through stony Moranghurk and the ridges of Durdidwarrah and Ballark, all then unoccupied, until "the second day out we got good grassy land on the Upper Moorabool, and, on drawing lots for it, it fell to Cowie and Stead, who gave it the native name of "Bungieltap" or "Bungeeltap".

The Manifolds withdrew, went to the Western District, like most migrating squatters, and founded Purrumbek. But the others explored again a little later, and about eight miles north of Bungeeltap "came upon a chain of ponds with grassy banks", where Robert von Stieglitz fixed his separate station. John Cowie held "Station Peak" for 8 years. He was J.P. of the district in about 1844.

This was Balindjeap, or Ballan, run of under 5,000 acres, to which Glenlyon's 12,000 acres were added in 1850, the whole making slightly more than half the Bungeeltap area. It lay between the Moorabool and Werribee rivers. Across the Werribee, John von Stieglitz established the Ballance station of 16,000 acres, surrounding what became of the Ballan township".<sup>53</sup>

Here Emma sketched the surroundings of the settlers, who were essentially clannish, many being relatives. A new strain was introduced when the daughters of J.W. Belcher a solicitor, were married in quick succession: Sophia Belcher married Charles Augustus von Stieglitz, who had joined his brothers in Victoria, acquiring 24,000 acres at Durdidwarrah, Portland. He sold out, soon after the death of his mother. She had been living with him and died on the 22 Nov., 1852. He returned to Ireland where he bought Knockbarragh Park, County Down, in 1859. He died there in July, 1865. Marcella Belcher married Robert von Stieglitz; and Mary Belcher married David Stead.

The Belcher girls came from Ireland with their parents in 1842, but several brothers had preceded them, including George Frederick, afterwards Mayor of Geelong.

When the parents of the Belcher girls returned to Ireland, their daughters and sons-in-law followed them in 1853. John Cowie also sold his property and went to Ireland. The death of his wife was reported in the Launceston Examiner Supplement for the 9th July, 1879:

"COWIE - On the 3rd April, at the Willows, Rostrevor, Ireland, Charlotte Christiana, widow of John Anthony Cowie, Esq., formerly of Bunjeeltap, Victoria".

John Anthony Cowie also died at Rostrevor, reputedly on the 7th January, 1884, aged 78 years.

John von Steiglitz also returned to Ireland after selling his property in 1852. He became a justice of the peace for County Tyrone, and died there without issue on the 22nd August, 1868. Emma accompanied him, but after his death she returned to Tasmania where she died on the 1st November, 1880. She was buried in the Cypress Street Cemetery, Launceston, which has since become the playground for "Broadland House" girls school, and her headstone has been removed to the Church of England cemetery at Evandale. Her death notice appeared in the Launceston Examiner on the 2 Nov., 1880.

"Emma, widow of John von Stieglitz of Altmar, Ireland, died at her residence, Elizabeth Street, Launceston on 1 Nov, 1880 aged 73".

Robert von Steiglitz, after acquiring 5,000 at Ballan and 192,000 acres at Lake Hindmarsh and Wimmera, also sold out and returned to Ireland, where he died on 18 March, 1876. The Ballan post office was gazetted in 1844, with Robert as postmaster, and a township began to develop before 1850. One of the streets was named after John Cowie.

The Steiglitz family is commemorated in Victoria in the old gold-mining town of Steiglitz, and in Tasmania in a township reserve at George's Bay on the East Coast.

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SECTION THREE:

Georgiana Cowie and Philip Oakden

Back in Van Diemen's Land Georgiana Cowie, Robert's youngest sister married Philip Oakden in Launceston on the 29th October, 1839 as reported in the Launceston Examiner, 21 November, 1839. Oakden was born about 1784, and was the son of Philip Oakden of Stydd, Derbyshire, England, and his wife Mary, nee Huerdd. In Van Diemen's Land he became a prominent merchant, banker and social worker. He died in Launceston, aged 67, after a long and painful illness on the 31st July, 1851. A long and informative obituary appeared in the Hobart Town Courier of the same date which gives many details about his life previous to arriving in the colony:

"On Thursday morning Mr. Oakden breathed his last. His removal must be regarded as a loss to society. In early life he was engaged in business in London, but was unsuccessful. He then removed to Hamburg; and in 1816, and for fifteen years afterwards, acted as a commission merchant, in partnership with Mr. Osmond Gilles. "The firm" says the letter before us "was considered the first amongst the English residents in Hamburg; and Mr. Oakden in particular was justly regarded as a gentleman of the highest character for integrity". His former failure was known from the fact that having been successful in Hamburg, he repaired to England, called his creditors together at a dinner given by him, and paid each in full with interest. In testimony of their sense of Mr. Oakden's conduct, they presented him with plate valued at £100. The following is the inscription - "Presented to Philip Oakden, by gentlemen once his creditors, in testimony of the sense they entertain of his high honour and moral rectitude, evinced by his paying in full, with interest, after a lapse of fifteen years, his partnership proportion of debts - from which he had been honourably, as well as legally, discharged. 1827".

Mr. Oakden left Hamburgh, about the year 1829 and lived for some time in Liverpool. While there his religious impressions were deepened and he joined the Wesleyan Society. He arrived in this colony in 1833, and was one of the members who first constituted a Wesleyan Church in Launceston. He subsequently left England, and in 1837 while there formed the Union Bank. He has resided in Launceston since. He has left a widow and six children, to mourn their bereavement. In all the relations of life Mr. Oakden was amiable, as a husband, a parent, a friend - in the world and in the church - his conduct was irreproachable. Although not affluent, his liberality was great - and the public institutions of this town possess evidence that he never was appealed to in vain, either for his time, his support, or money, when the object was good. He was a man scrupulously just, candid, truthful and sincere; and that religion he practised and enjoyed rendered him at the same time faithful in reproof and firm in resolution when convinced he was right. Mr. Oakden has long been a sufferer, and for nearly twelve months contemplated death with calm composure.

Physical causes for a time obscured his views and depressed his feelings, but as he approached the close of his career, the gloomy doubts dispersed and his fears were removed. In noticing departed worth, it is of the highest importance when the subject, like the late Mr. Oakden, belongs to that company of whom it is said,

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, they rest from their labours, and their works follow them" -

(reprinted from the Launceston Examiner Aug. 2nd)

His funeral was reported in the Launceston Examiner of the 6th August, 1851. p.506.

"Funeral of the late Mr. Oakden - On Monday according to announcement, the friends of the deceased assembled in the Patteruon St. Chapel at 11 a.m. when a short service was conducted by the minister of the place, the Rev. Mr. Sweetman. About three hundred citizens and landholders, respecting the responsibility and wealth of the district, formed themselves into a procession to the cemetery. The Revds. Dr. Brown and Stackhouse, episcopalian; Messrs. Price and West; independent, and Mr. Dowling, baptist, accompanied the body to its final resting place ... The pall-bearers were Messrs. Gardiner, Crooke, Wm. Archer, Jennings, Leake, and W. Henty ... the chief mourners Master Philip Oakden and his uncle R. Cowie, Esq. The funeral discourse will be delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel on Sunday evening next by Mr. Sweetman. It may be said with truth that the departed has not left a better colonist or better man behind him ..."

Philip Oakden was associated with George Fife Angus in forming the Union Bank, and was previously a director of the Tamar Bank which was incorporated into the Union. He came to Van Diemen's Land by the barque Forth of 396 tons, as a cabin passenger. The Forth had brought some 58 passengers from London, and off-loaded 37 at Circular Head. The remainder, including Mr. Oakden, disembarked at Launceston on the 13th November, 1833.<sup>54</sup>

Oakden kept a diary covering his voyage to Tasmania in 1833 on the Forth (Capt. Robertson) beginning at Gravesend on 15 June, 1833 and ending in Launceston on the 12 November, after a stay of 18 days at Circular Head.



The only stopping place in all the voyage. A microfilm copy of this diary is held in the Archives Office of Tasmania (H.M.5), and the following are some extracts:

"Left London Saturday June 15 in a steam Packet for Gravesend, for the "Forth" having dropped down the river the previous morning - dined on board and afterwards went on shore ... weighed anchor about two o'clock in the morning, wind SSW ...

Our cabin passengers were Miss Head, Miss Solomon, Messrs. Fletcher, Massie, Main, Man and self.

There were about forty steerage passengers including children, most of whom were for the Circular Head Company, including the crew we were about sixty souls - my nephew Frederick had a cabin with August, a German youth sent out by Mr. J. Jackson, opposite the berth of the Mates.

#### Sunday 7th July. 1833

The captain wished to have Divine Service on deck at which passengers and crew might be present - they all attended with very few exceptions, I was requested either to take part or conduct it. The former of which I undertook - the captain, mates, crew and most of the steerage passengers being Scotch they are not accustomed to the Episcopalian form of worship. I commenced with giving out a Hymn ... and read one of Wesley's Sermons ...

#### Monday 22nd July

Mrs. Hays with a family of five children was considered rather dangerous, and was afraid of inflammation in the head. She had a great desire to be bled but on examining the medicine chest found it without a lancet which had been forgotten. I was requested to make the attempt to bleed her with a pen knife, but did not succeed in consequence of the point not being sufficiently sharp. The following day she was better ...



With sixty souls on board and so many women and children and being without a surgeon there ought to have been a complete well arranged medicine chest, with ample instruments for its use - in this the owners are blamable. The Captain did everything that his means permitted but he ought to have had the medicine chest examined previous to sailing. The poor and the ignorant cannot be supposed to have provided medicines for diseases that they have perhaps never heard of, and it cannot be expected that they will expend money on the anticipation of evil ...

The diffusion of the "Great Bear" and "Northern Star" remind us of our gradually increasing distance from our home. In a short time we shall feast our eyes on other stars, other constellations heretofore unseen by us - but the same heavens - the same God ruleth over all - the same saviour to come to, the same Holy Spirit to purify. Lord grant that in every change my soul may find rest and peace in thee, my creator forever and sanctifier.

#### Monday 29 July

Was called up about two o'clock on Monday morning to observe a perfect illumination of the sea, than I had yet seen, extending in long flakes of silvery light as far as the eyes could reach, affording and interesting and beautiful spectacle, heightened by 5 hoals of porpoises, playing about the vessel, by their agitation of the water assumed the appearance of bodies of white flame, rushing through the sea ...

About ten o'clock last night caught a shark. Its voracity was most astonishing; it was hooked no less than three times ... we had part of his tail for breakfast the following morning, it was tender, but we none of us relished it; except the Captain. Most of the remains were eaten by the steerage passengers.

#### Friday 9th August

Crossed the line during the night - were not visited by Neptune, the usual ceremony among sailors on such occasions did not take place.

Sunday 18th August

Read sermon on true Godliness. The usual number of passengers attended, but not one of the sailors.

Monday 23 Sept.

Caught several albatross during the day and a bird of a black colour about the size and shape of an eagle called by the sailors a 'stink-pot'. The albatross were very large - one measuring 10 feet between the tip of his wings ...

Thursday 26 Sept.

A whale or some other large sea monster presented itself to our crew within a stones throw of the vessel, in a singular manner ... On its head were large patches of something light coloured, shining like coral, or barnacles ... this fellow gave us a full view of his two ends, he appeared about the same length as our ship which is about one hundred and forty feet, neither the Captain or the first mate had ever seen a fish like it.

Monday 30 Sept.

Blowing very hard last night with a heavy sea, the Poep was struck by several seas, and although every precaution was taken to prevent the water coming through, could not prevent it. My bed was considerably wet. I was dressing when the ship gave a tremendous lurch. I had a pewter wash basin on my knee and in attempting to save it was thrown head first against the door, had the catch given way the fall might have been serious. The table had just been laid for breakfast - plates, cups, saucers, etc. were all swept off ...

Sunday, 6th October

In consequence of its blowing hard with a heavy sea frequently breaking over the vessel, could not have service on deck, consequently it was held in the steerage, by which means some heard contrary to their inclinations as they lay in their berths and who had not once attended during the whole passage ...

Tuesday 22nd October

During the last month we have made great progress, and were calculating that the wind would not forsake us till we were safe anchored at Circular Head. We expected to make the first land

this day but the wind gradually left us, at eight o'clock yesterday there was a perfect calm - and a destruction of all our hopes ...

#### Wednesday 23rd October

A southerly breeze spring up during the night, we are now under a press of canvas to make hay while the sun shines, some of the steerage passengers who are ignorant of our exact situation have been stretching their visual organs once day light in hopes of discovering some welcome peak.

One can scarcely reconcile the idea of being thus near the land of expectation, and the review of the last six months reminds one of a long and vivid dream ... this time twelve months how little did I think of crossing the sea at all; and have now performed a voyage (or at all events nearly) of sixteen thousand miles.

#### Thursday 24 October

... at ten o'clock the second mate sung out land... at four in the morning we were close in with an Island which the mate supposed to be Albatross Island ... we have seen no land during our long passage since we lost sight of our native shore with the exception of a glimpse of the island of Madaria, which took place the second week after leaving the British Channel ... Circular Head is twelve miles off, although high land is indistinct.

To endeavour to describe the excitement of this day would be a useless task. A man must sail nineteen weeks on the ocean, he will then feel what can scarcely be conveyed in words.

The pleasure of coasting among picturesque rocks and ragged islands, after gazing for months on sea and sky. The delight of a gentle breeze on a glassy surface of undisturbed water, with a cloudless sky after being tossed by the billows, for when at their calmest there is a continual swell on large sheets of water as the mighty Atlantic, and inaptly named Pacific (or Indian Ocean) the consolation of having the port of destination within view - the period of liberation within our reach.

The breeze of the morning died away about ten o'clock into perfect calm as if to give us time to meditate on the change of scene ...

In passing one of the islands the "Hammock" thinly wooded at two miles distance with a slight breeze off shore, we were gratified with a delightful aromatic smell from the shrubs and flowers.

Anchored at Circular Head about 8 p.m. after a passage from Gravesend of 131 days.

Saturday 26th October 1853

Went on shore, this is the head quarters of the Van Diemen's Land chartered company, it consists of a small, but neat cottage called "Highfield" adjoining which there is another more handsome and pretentious, with a verandah, large french windows, and very comfortable sized rooms, which is not yet quite finished - there is also a pretty flower garden and an extensive and well stocked thriving kitchen garden ... Frederick amused himself by shooting parrots, and other birds, some of the birds were made into a pie and were tolerably good, not unlike pigeon pie.

During the week I visited the prisoners at their different stations. On Sunday I met those who would attend, which were the majority, in one of their huts - distributed a few tracts - spoke to them and conducted divine service, in nearly the same manner as on board the "Forth". They appeared very attentive ...

During our stay at Circular Head the seventh anniversary of the formation of the company was celebrated ...

A vicious stallion seized one of the men who usually attended him by the arm and so mutilated it before assistance could be given him that immediate amputation was found necessary.

After remaining eighteen days at Circular Head we sailed for Launceston ... the following morning we were in sight of the lighthouse at the entrance of the Tamar ... the sail up the river to Launceston is very picturesque. The whole country round is very hilly some of them high and thickly wooded ... from the serpentine course of the river the new is ever changing, sometimes confined to a narrow channel and then opening out into spacious bays several miles across. My journey is finished.

12 November, 1853"

One of Oakden's first interests in Launceston was the local Wesleyan Society. He became a trustee for the chapel which the Society was erecting (on the site of the present Paterson Street Methodist Church) and his initiative and influence was partly responsible for the success of the Society experienced in securing a public loan from the Government of £500 for the completion of the chapel.<sup>55</sup> Oakden was a superintendent of the Sunday school. An article on the 'History of Wesleyan Methodism in Launceston' was printed in the Launceston Examiner on the 22nd October, 1864 and gives the following account of Oakden:

"No man was never more deservedly honoured and esteemed than Phillip Oakden, Esq., who had arrived in the colony about 1833. He joined himself to the few poor and despised ones, for at that time not any mighty, nor any noble had united themselves with the people ... The forest was the resort of many sawyers and splitters, living in profligacy and adultery; our local preachers penetrated those dark recesses, preaching in the bark huts, and had several trophies to divine grace as the result of their labours. The liberality of the people of the North, as included in the Launceston circuit, was proverbial, Messrs. Reed and Oakden taking the lead by their magnificent donations ... "

"In 1834 Oakden was elected to the board of directors to organise the establishment of the independent Tamar Bank in Launceston. The prospectus was issued in February, 1834 and the premises opened in January, 1835. "Competition from the new London - backed Bank of Australasia jeopardised the Tamar, which had considered closing until public opinion forced the Australasia to lend it rival enough funds to continue. However, in 1836, when Oakden heard through his friends in England of a scheme for establishing a United Banking Co. of Australia and Van Diemen's Land, the Tamar directors sent him to Liverpool empowered to negotiate an agreement with the new bank.



Interest for the scheme was found, on his arrival, to be stronger among London financiers, who welcomed Oakden's proposal, his contacts in Liverpool and his success in interesting George Fife Angus to lend the weight of his name, influence and capital in the projected company. Oakden was chosen a director, and sent by the board to persuade Liverpool and Manchester interests to accept directorships".<sup>56</sup>

Oakden returned to Tasmania by the ship Clifton from Liverpool, which arrived at Launceston on the 7th April, 1838.<sup>57</sup> "On his return he helped to organise the taking over of the Tamar Bank and the formal opening of the Union Bank of which he became a foundation director. Sub-branches were formed in Campbell Town, and in Melbourne and with J.C. McLaren, Oakden opened a separate branch of the Union in Hobart Town.

Although his advice to business friends was sound and much sought after, his own venture were not particularly successful. His land speculation in the Port Phillip District in 1840 was unprofitable. He founded the Launceston Shipping Company, and became its director and treasurer in January, 1849, but disaster came with the wreck of its first ship, the Phillip Oakden in 1851. The ship was wrecked on the Hebe Reef at the entrance to the Tamar River on the 25th January, 1851 on the return trip of her maiden voyage to England. She was insured at three Launceston offices, and described as a "beautiful barque".<sup>58</sup>

"The properties he acquired from Launceston to Hole Creek, (where the caves were first named after him as their discoverer) involved him in considerable litigation. He did moderately well with his flocks, which he improved by the import of pedigree stock. In 1846 he was treasurer of the London Agency for Van Diemen's Land and in 1850 he was chairman of the Cornwall Fire and Marine Insurance Co. He was a promoter and member of the Board of Managers of the Launceston Bank for savings, a trustee and for many years vice-president of the Mechanics' Institute, and a member of the committee of St. John's Hospital, the Benevolent Society, and the Launceston Horticultural Society, a joint secretary of the Infant School, and a member of the Westbury Road Trust".<sup>59</sup>

The Supreme Court "Caveat Beard",<sup>60</sup> which dealt with land disputes, lists numerous land titles held by Phillip Oakden and his associates.

1. Return No. 123. 16 September. 1840  
5 acres, 5 perches, Launceston.
2. Return No. 156. 19 October. 1841  
50 acres, 59 acres, 484 acres, Cornwall.
3. Return No. 157. 16 Nov.. 1841  
58 acres, Launceston.
4. Return No. 160. 20 Jan.. 1842  
1 rood, 3 perches, Launceston.
5. Return No. 170. 28 July. 1842  
31 acres, Launceston.
6. Return No. 177. 23 December. 1842  
300 acres, Selby  
1,000 acres, Dorset  
- land held jointly by Oakden, J.B. Bartley, W. Fletcher,  
J. Headlam
7. Return No. 211. 26 November. 1844  
115 acres, Dorset.
8. Return No. 213. 28 November. 1844  
754 acres, 2 roods, Dorset.
9. Return No. 219. 27 Jan.. 1845  
560 acres Woodbridge.  
690 acres Devon.
10. Return No. 221. 13 Feb.. 1845  
1 rood, 3 perches, Launceston.
11. Return No. 259. Dec.. 1845  
2,150 acres, Harnetsham (with Bartley and Headlam)
12. Return No. 262. Jan. 1846  
7 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches, Launceston.



His marriage to Georgiana Cowie in 1839, produced six children, three sons and three daughters. A son is recorded as having been born to them on 17 October, 1840, a daughter on 22 May, 1842 and another on the 20th May, 1848 at their home, 7 High Street, Launceston.<sup>61</sup>

A Census Return was lodged by Phillip Oakden in the 1843 Census,<sup>62</sup> which gives details about his household. His residence was in High Street and the inhabitants were, 1 married male between 45 and 60; 1 married female between 21 and 45; 1 single male between 2 and 7 years of age; 1 single male between 14 and 21; 1 single male between 21 and 45; 1 single female under 2 years, and 1 single female between 14 and 21.

A single male and female were born in the colony, one single male was holding a ticket-of-leave, and the others arrived in the colony. The single male was a Church of England, the remainder were Wesleyan Methodists. The married man was classified as a professional man, and the other male as a domestic servant.

A copy of a Memorandum of Agreement dated the 28 February, 1852<sup>63</sup> between Philip Oakden's widow Georgiana of Launceston and the executors of her husband's will Theodore Bryant Bartley of 'Kerry Lodge' near Launceston and William Dawson Grubb, Solicitor of Launceston; with Robert Gardner, merchant of Manchester, England his son William Atkinson Gardner of "Newnham", Launceston, reveals that before coming to Van Diemen's Land, Oakden made an agreement with Robert Gardner dated 8 June, 1833.

Gardner and Oakden believed that a profitable speculation could be made in the purchase of wool and other produce in the colonies, and Robert Gardner agreed to advance Oakden £18,000 to £20,000 on the understanding that he go to Van Diemen's Land or any other colony and sell goods for Gardner and invest the proceeds in any produce he believes will produce a profit, or in any other way invest the amount to their mutual advantage.

In 1836 when Oakden returned to England the accounts between he and Gardner were duly examined and the profit of £4,136 balanced between them. Oakden still from time to time made various purchases of land, houses, bank, assuagance and mining shares with Gardner's money, Gardner was duly advised of all these dealings and transactions.

On Oakden's death he left all his real and personal estate to his wife Georgiana. William Atkinson Gardner arrived in the colony on the 12th March, 1851 on the 'Hannah', bringing with him a copy of an agreement between himself and his father, Robert, to the fact that in exchange for his interests in England and the payment of £20,000 he could claim his father's interests in Van Diemen's Land. W.A. Gardner, therefore, wanted a settlement of the business between his father and the late Philip Oakden.

To finalise this agreement, W.A. Gardner purchased land from Georgiana Oakden to the value of £26,568, and upon the final settlement and balance of accounts made between Gardner and Oakden in 1853, there was a balance of £14,914. Georgiana Oakden agreed to sell the following properties:

1. Estates of 'Bentley' and 'Harewood' in Westmoreland, comprising 3,000 acres for £12,000, bought by Oakden from Henry Reed.
2. Estate of 'Dun Edin' in Dorset comprising 1,130 acres for £2,140, bought by Oakden from George Robson, and the 195 acres adjoining it bought from John Atkinson for the sum of £250.
3. Estate of 'King's Meadows' near Launceston, comprising 600 acres for £1,200 bought by Oakden from R.H. Farr, plus the 51 acres adjoining it, and another 50 acres.
4. Land at the corner of Patterson St. and George St., Launceston for £1,200.
5. Allotments of land at Port Lincoln for £5, at Portland Bay for £300, at Westbury for £80, and an allotment in High Street for the price of £170.

6. Land in the colony of Victoria, including 371 acres in the Parish of Tullamarin, 30 acres near Evelyn on the Yarrow Yarrow, and 320 acres at Ballarin.

Also 20 shares in the Union Bank for £600, 7 shares in the Wheat Friendship Union at Adelaide for £60, 40 shares in the Royal Mine, Adelaide for £157, and 50 shares in the Glenalbyn Mine, Adelaide for £107. Gardner also purchased all the animals and farming implements on the properties of Bently, Harwood and Dun Edin for a total of £3,820.

Of the children of Phillip Oakden it is known that his son Phillip married Fanny Parramore at Ross, and his daughter Maria married George Parramore of Wetmore. Their marriage appeared in the Tasmanian Mail, Aug. 18, 1877.

"MARRIAGE - On 9 April, at Launceston by the Rev. Canon Brownrigg, George 2nd son of the late Thomas Parramore, Esq. of Beaufront to Maria Jane, 2nd daughter of the late Philip Oakden, Esq."

A descendant of Oakden is Mr. H.O.C. Gillett of 'Wetmore', Ross, who has some family papers. Another son Percy, became a prominent architect. An article on the progress of his career appeared in the Mercury, Aug. 17, 1866 p.2 col 3.

"Tasmanian Associates of Arts in England -

By previous mails we have received most gratifying intelligence of the position assumed by our Tasmanian scholars at their respective English Universities. By the last mail we have the satisfaction of seeing that Percy Oakden, one of our first batch of Associates of Arts, carried off at London University College a silver medal and certificate of honour in the particular branch of study in which he is engaged. In other words he appears to have been the first man of his year in the especial line of study he has marked out for

himself as a profession, that of architecture.

Mr. Oakden was a pupil of Mr. Hunter, the well-known architect of this city. He is reputed to have designed the Methodist Church at Ross in 1885, and the Oakburn College at Launceston.

Georgiana Oakden died on the 22nd March, 1899 at "Stydd House" 26 High Street, Launceston, the widow of the late Philip Oakden as reported in the Examiner for the 25 March, 1899. Reputedly there is a memorial window to her memory in the chapel of the Church of St. John, Launceston. She had been a member of the Ladies Benevolent Society and the Launceston Dorcas Society.

The view from "Stydd House" overlooked the old Cypress Street cemetery, now Broadland House playgrounds. The house stood on the present site of the Queen Victoria Hospital.

SECTION FOUR:

Robert Cowie

Robert Cowie remained at 'Brookstead' for many years and numerous petitions were signed by him regarding the development of the Avoca area and the development of his property. One of the earliest is dated the 27 July, 1829 and contained in the Colonial Secretary's files (CSO 1/409/file 9224).

"St. Paul's River,  
27 July, 1829

J. Burnett Esq.  
Colonial Secretary.  
Sir,

I trust you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you upon the following occasion, in that I have inadvertently and ignorantly broken one of the Colonial Regulations, by employing as a free man, one who afterwards proved to be a prisoner to the Crown, in the following manner - he came to me together with another about the 7th April stating he was free which I was also informed by another person, likewise his having been employed by several individuals near Launceston as such; I consequently employed him and after he had been with me about a month he was sent for by Mayor Gray the nearest Magistrate, to be examined and was returned to me as a free man. I kept him on about three weeks longer, on to the 22nd of May, and having no further occasion for him discharged him - the consequence was that in the beginning of this month I received a summons to attend before the Magistrate on the 7th instant for having harboured William Cooper a prisoner to the Crown illegally at large - I attended on the day appointed and was fined 40 dollars for harbouring and a dollar a day up to the time when he went to Mayor Gray - the whole amounting to £15.13.6

I must say I was rather surprised as up to that moment I was not aware that such were the regulations but which however Mr. Simpson then did me the favour to show me and which I confess are now clear enough.

However as even such a sum as that is of consequence to a person when just commencing, and in hopes that the short time I have been in the Colony and my consequent want of information as to its rules and regulations may in some measure plead as my excuse in this affair, I have ventured to submit it to your consideration, for up to this time I do not know that it was required that previous to employing then such persons should be sent to a Magistrate to be examined, nor was I ever aware that one was entitled to demand the certificates of such as represent themselves to be free.

I should not have delayed so long in making this application, but for two reasons, the first is, that I have not known whom to address myself to, and the second that such communication might appear uncommon, and extraordinary and might appear to argue discontent however I trust that be the result as it may, such judgement may not be formed of it, as nothing is further from my intention.

I ought perhaps to mention that I paid the fine at the time in the Police Office at Campbell Town, and remain with respect.

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,  
Robert Cowie.



A note on the back of Robert Cowie's letter states "Mr. Cowie bought a letter of recommendation to me from Mr. Barnard and from the short period which he has been in the Colony it is by no means extraordinary that he should be ignorant of the Colonial Regulations and therefore I have every reason to believe that he acted unintentionally, more particularly as he states that the man was even returned to his service by a Magistrate after he had examined him". The Colonial Secretary subsequently requested that Cowie's penalty should be remitted.

Another letter to the Colonial Secretary regarding developments on his property was dated the 28 August, 1831 and found in the CSO files, volume 448, file number 9951.

"Breckstead,  
St. Paul's Plains.  
28 August, 1831.

Sir,

I have the honour to be requested through your medium, His Excellency's permission for my having the loan of a pair of Government Sawyers.

His Excellency granted me this favour more than twelve months ago, and the Principal Superintendent assigned two men to me then at work for Mayer Gray, but they were sent to Mr. Steele at St. Patrick's Head, and accordingly I never had them. It being the time that there were some changes and disarrangement in that office I never got any explanation.

I have since employed some men, who however knowing but little of their business produce very little work.

As I have now particular reasons for wishing to get on with some building, I take the liberty of referring to His Excellency's former permission for my having sawyers, and indulgence I hope he would grant me.

I am etc.

Robert Cowie.

Robert Cowie was a member of the Fingal Road Trust. F. Groom was the chairman and members beside Cowie, included R. Clerk, J. Grant of Tullochgerum, J.M.M. McKimmon and T. Ransom. He was one of the petitioners of a memorandum dated 1834 to the Colonial Secretary concerning the appointment of a surgeon to the area [CSO 1/774/file 16528].

"Rox's Hill,

20th December, 1834.

John Montagu Esq.

Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to lay before you the enclosed memorial and have to request that you may be pleased to lay the same before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Sir,

I have the honour to be  
Your most obedient humble  
servant

R. Hepburn".

"To His Excellency Colonel Arthur  
Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of  
St. Paul's Plains and its vicinity.

Herewith

That Your Memorialists have the  
honour to forward to Your Excellency a memorial  
requesting the appointment of a surgeon to this  
district showing herein the very great inconvenience  
they suffered from the want of one and from your  
Excellency's reply thereto they were led to expect  
that such appointment would have long since been made.

Your memorialists beg now to renew their application  
and hope Your Excellency will take into consideration  
the rapidly increasing population of the district  
and the great distance of, any other government  
surgeon from the neighbourhood and remove the

inconvenience they by consequence are under  
by making the appointment.

Your Memorialists in their former application  
suggested to Your Excellency Dr. Walsh as  
a person suited to fill the situation and  
from the satisfaction he has given and  
their confidence in him having much increased  
during his long residence among them they beg  
now more strongly to recommend him to your  
Excellency.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray

R. Hepburn	of	Roy's Hill
Robt. Cowie	"	Brookstead
J. Ant. Cowie	"	"
Edwin Boulton	"	Rock House
Francis Walter Stieglitz	of	Lewis Hill
Henry L. Steiglitz	of	Rosemount
John Stieglitz	"	"
Humphrey Gray		
William Dibble		
Charles Peter	"	Garth
James Gilligan		
J.A. Gray	"	Avoca

[CSO 1/774/file 16528]

He was also signatory to another petition dated 1835:

"Roy's Hills,  
24 June, 1835

George Frankland, Esq.

Surveyor-General

Sir,

We the undersigned landholders in the vale of  
St. Paul's beg to inform you that the old original  
Public Road leaving from the St. Paul's (by the  
ford at the end of the pool, bounding the eastern line  
of Mayer Gray's land on the North side of the St.  
Paul's River) to the township of Avoca and Break  
O'Day (which road was omitted in the report and  
gazette) is now fenced up by Mayer Gray and the

communication stopt, preventing the direct conveyance of the Post and depriving us of that transmission of letters which our business requires, to our very great inconvenience and loss, our several distances from Avoca being now seven to eleven miles.

We therefore request that you may be pleased to order the aforesaid road to be re-opened and gasetted for the use of the public as heretofore.

Sir, We have the honour to be your very obedient servant,

signed:

R. Hepburn, Roy's Hill

Robt. Cowie, Brookstead

Benry Stieglitz, Rosemount

John Stieglitz, Green Lawn

James Brock

F.W. Stieglitz, Lewis Hill

Edwin Boulthbee, Rock House

In the census returns for Avoca in 1842<sup>64</sup> Robert Cowie is listed as living at Brookstead in a wooden dwelling. There were ten inhabitants, five of whom were free citizens, comprising one infant male, two females between the ages of two and seven, one single female between the ages of 14 and 21, one married male between 21 and 45, one married female between 21 and 45, four single males between 21 and 45, one single male between 45 and 60. The two married persons arrived in the colony as free persons, the children under 21 were all born free and three men were holding tickets-of-leave and two were in private assignment. All were Church of England. One was a shepherd, three were employed in agriculture and one was a domestic servant. The Census Return for Pingal, 1843<sup>65</sup> is the same as for the previous year, except that the number of shepherds has increased to three.

The next we hear of Robert Cowie is in correspondence addressed to the Surveyor-General<sup>66</sup>:

"Brookstead, Avoca

16 May, 1850

Sir,

In September last I paid rent for six months on two lots viz - on Lot No. 100

1000 acres Avoca parish - £5

on Lot 74

1330 St. Paul's River - £6.13

for six months from 1 Dec., 1849 to 30 May, 1850 - £11.13

I presume the time is up for the other half year rent, but not having received any notice. I do not like to pay it into the Internal Revenue Office for fear of any irregularity.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert Cowie".

The Hobart Town Courier, May 3, 1851 printed the following petition:

"Fingal, April 4th, 1851

SIR - In providing at this era for the requirements of this district - large in the wealth, standing and influence of its inhabitants, though perhaps smaller in population than some agricultural districts, - it is our wish you should represent us in the first Elective Assembly in case this is made an Electoral District. With a confident hope that you will use your best exertions, unbiassed by authority and undeterred by fear, for the promotion of the best interests of your constituents and your country - we pledge ourselves, should you accede to our wishes, to use every exertion to ensure your election".

The petition was to Frederick Lewis von Steiglitz, J.P. of Killymoon and was signed by Robert Cowie and fifty-seven other persons, including the Hon. R.G. Talbot; Edwin Bowring; Foderic O'Connor, J.P., Simeon Lord; R. Hepburn; Thomas Ransom; Edwin Boulthbee; H.L.

Steiglitz; Francis Walter Steiglitz; R. Cameron; Thomas Bedford and John M.N. Mackimmon.

The next mention of Cowie is a letter to the Colonial Secretary for Governor Denison<sup>67</sup>:

"Brookstead, Avoca  
19 April, 1854.

The Colonial Secretary,  
Hobarton,  
Sir,

I lately made application to the Surveyor-General to be allowed to transfer a lot of land rented by me from the Crown, to my daughter Mary with a view to her taking advantages of the Government regulations of November, 1851.

The answer I received was that "The regulations do not admit of females holding Crown land" and that therefore the application could not be acceded to.

This however I consider but a partial view of the subject and therefore I take the liberty of submitting the matter through your medium for His Excellency's consideration.

The reasons why it appears to me unfair that to confine the meaning of the regulations of 1851 are.

First that it is evident from a glance of the chart that women are allowed to rent land, their are instances in the neighbourhood and they of course have the full benefit of these regulations because she may find assurances that "Every licensee of Crown Land may select for cultivation etc. etc." To confine then the meaning of the regulations the sense of them taken by the Surveyor-General would be to concede advantages to fairer of the sex which ... could never have been originally contemplated.



The next reason is that ... advantages are offering to the "Youth of the Colony" without reservation, this of course would naturally be surpassed to include the daughters as well as the sons of the land, and it is certainly desirable as well as but just that in the carrying out any feeble regulations, the literal and general meaning of the terms in which it has been promulgated should be adhered to as much as possible.

It will be unnecessary to trespass on your time by debating further on the subject, I have therefore only to request the favour of your calling His Excellency's attention to the matter.

I have the honour to be Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
Robert Cowie".

He received a reply to this letter the following month:

"Colonial Secretary's Office,  
May, 1854.

Mr. Robert Cowie,  
Brookstead,  
Avoca.  
Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 19th I am directed to inform you that the rule which excludes females from a participation in the advantages offered by the regulations of November, 1851 was not enacted without due consideration and that it cannot now be relaxed.

I am etc.  
(signed) W.C.

The Caveat Board records Cowie as having 320 acres at Avoca on the 19 May, 1837 and separate grants of 1,200 acres and 800 acres at St. Paul's on the 11th October, 1838<sup>68</sup>. His land was bounded by Government Land, and fronted on the grant of Mr. Hepburn of "Ray's Hill". The land had been previously granted to Alexander Campbell. On the 13th April, 1841 Cowie purchased a further 640 acres in the county of Cornwall. His next letter to the Surveyor-General, J.E. Calder was written in 1869<sup>69</sup>.

"Brookstead, Avoca

20 May, 1869.

Sir,

In reference to your enquiry as to whether I wish to continue to hold lot 116 St. Paul's Parish 1000 acres, I beg to inform you that I have given it up and fenced it out.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert Cowie".

Robert and Julia Cowie had several children. The names and births are not exactly known, but there were daughters, Julia, Emily and Mary and sons George and Stuart are mentioned. Their life at "Brookstead" is described by Karl Von Steiglitz<sup>70</sup>, "In spite of the usual distressing outside influences, home life at Brookstead, by the St. Paul's River, was exceptionally pleasant. The classics were read aloud at the winter fireside. There was the piano and singing, sketching and drawing. Although, from the money - making point of view, Robert Cowie senior spent far too much time in his library, he and his governess-wife gave their children a satisfying cultural background".

Julia Cowie died on the 16th April, 1872 and is buried at Avoca.<sup>71</sup> Robert Cowie sold out "Brookstead" in 1875 after a residence of 47 years, and took up permanent residence at 4 Adelaide St, Launceston, which he is reputed to have bought in 1858. He died there on the 8th July, 1884 aged 81. His obituary and death notice appeared in the Launceston Examiner the following day:

"DEATHS - On 8 July, at Adelaide Street, Robert Cowie, late of Brookstead, Avoca, aged 81".

"FUNERAL - The funeral of the late Mr. Robert Cowie will leave his residence Adelaide Street, on Thursday 10th instant at 3 p.m. - Hills Brothers, Undertakers, Brisbane Street".

"Our obituary notices have already recorded the death on the 8th instant at his residence, Adelaide Street, of another old colonist Mr. Robert Cowie, in his 82nd year.

The deceased gentleman was born in England on 4th December, 1802, and left Gravesend for Tasmania on the 11th January, 1828, in the Sarah, commanded by Captain King, arriving at Hobart on the 13th June, following. He bought out from England with him several valuable sheep, and also a shepherd who was in charge of them, and on the 23rd October, 1828, he took up his grant of land on the St. Paul's River, in the Fingal district, where he settled down, named his homestead Brookstead. Here he resided for 47 years, acquiring a competence, and in 1875, he sold his property at Fingal; and purchased the residence in Adelaide Street where he has since resided. Mr. Cowie never took any prominent part in public affairs, but in his private life he was much esteemed, and was of a very charitable and kindly disposition. He leaves two daughters one of whom is married to Mr. E. Bowring, formerly of Brambletye and Panshanger, but now resident in Brighton, England, and the other is the widow of the late Mr. Chas. Nichols formerly resident manager of the firm Du Cros, Nichols and Co., in Launceston".

Julia Cowie was Robert's eldest child. Her death notice indicates that her birth was some time in 1833. The 'History of Oakburn College' edited by the Reverend C.L. Speedy (1971) gives the following account:

"In 1857, Miss Julia Cowie of 'Brookstead', near Avoca, proposed to the Tasmanian District Meeting of the Wesleyan Church that a college for girls (similar to 'Horton College for boys') be instituted in Launceston and she offered £500 for this purpose. The Australasian Wesleyan Conference of 1863 passed the following resolution: "Ladie's Eainary, Tasmania. The conference entertains a strong conviction of the importance of establishing such an institution in connection with out church". Although Miss Cowie died in 1874 before any further action was taken, she had taken a practical interest in education, being the Secretary of the Ladie's Committee of the Free and Industrial School Association which, by voluntary contributions, carried on a school "Bethel" opposite the Custom House, Launceston from 1862-1870. In addition she vested £500 with Trustee's towards the establishment of the Wesleyan Ladies College. The gift with interest, amounted to £853 when received in July, 1885".

Her death is recorded in the Launceston Examiner for the 10th December, 1874 p2:

"DEATH: On Tuesday, 8th December, at Brookstead near Avoca, Julia, eldest daughter of Robert Cowie age 41 years".

Emily Stuart Cowie was born at "Brookstead" on the 8th April, 1835, the second daughter of Robert Cowie. She married Edwin Bowring of "Brambletye House" on the 28th March, 1854 at St. Paul's, Fingal. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend W. Richardson.<sup>72</sup> Bowring arrived in the colony too late to receive a free land grant, reaching Hobart Town from London on New Year's Eve, 1842, as a cabin passenger in the ship Tasmania.

Emily was Bowring's second wife. He had first married at St. James's Cathedral, Melbourne, on the 26 June, 1852. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Massey of "Ellerslie" in the Ben Lomond area.<sup>73</sup> She died at "Brambletye House" in September, 1852 after being thrown from a bolting horse.

"Melancholy accident - We regret to learn that on Saturday last, Mrs. Bowring of Brambletye House, near Campbell Town was accidentally thrown from her horse, which had run away, and sustained injuries which caused her death on Monday evening. Mrs. Bowring was the daughter of Thomas Massey, Esq. of "Ellerslie", and was only recently married"<sup>74</sup>

An interesting account of her father is related by K. von Steiglitz, "Thomas Massey was a gentleman of the old school, and not easily impressed. He even put bushrangers in their place on occasion, as in the classic instance of the notorious Jeffs and Conway, who, while fleeing from the police, appeared at Ellerslie. When Conway, having sent Jeffs to the back part of the house, emerged from some shrubs with a gun in his hand and shouted "Hands up or I'll shoot!", "Don't be insolent", said Massey, who was sunning himself on the verandah, apparently quite unperturbed, "Go around to the back door and don't make a fool of yourself". The startled bushranger seems to have obeyed. As soon as he was out of sight, Massey got to work, and before long both the miscreants were taken prisoner. They were afterwards hanged in Launceston".<sup>75</sup>

Another daughter of Thomas Massey, Jessie Tasmania Massey, married Gervase Bedford du Cros at Trinity Church, Launceston on the 8th August, 1854<sup>76</sup>. He was the son of John Du Cros of England, and died the following year, only six months after his marriage, on the 19 Feb, 1855.

After Elizabeth's death Bowring continued to live at "Brambletye", opposite Milford, on the South Esk River.



"Brambletye" seems originally to have been called "East Ham" by its owner Henry Baynton, who was forced to sell it in April, 1841. The Cornwall Chronicle described it as "that excellent sheep and agricultural estate situated on the South Esk River opposite Milford Mill and containing 11,500 acres of rich marsh. There is a good homestead on the estate ... and a frontage of five miles on the South Esk". W.J.T. Clarke of "Norton Mandeville" held a mortgage of £4,000 on the property which he brought at the forced sale. Edwin Bowring became his overseer.

He later managed "Panshanger" and "Burlington", the homes of Joseph Archer, who was born in Hertford in England in 1797 and arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1821. "Panshanger" was built from a sketch Archer had made while visiting Italy in 1827. He engaged John Alexander Jackson, a private architect and builder, to carry out the design. Jackson also built "Clarendon" and possibly "Killymoon". "Panshanger", a property of 15,000 acres, was inherited by Joseph the son of his brother Thomas Archer of Woolmers. Joseph Archer purchased "Burlington" from James Brumby, and used it as the farmstead for his large estate. Bowring managed the properties until Joseph Archer took possession.

Afterwards he and his wife went to Victoria, but scarcely in time to associate with their pioneering Cowie and von Stieglitz relatives already there. Bowring, apparently supported by Philip Oakden, bought the homestead portion of "Lyne" Station, near Braxholme, where they resided for two years. The Lyne homestead survived until February, 1901 when it was burnt down by fire.

What became of the Bowrings after they left Lyne is uncertain, but it is known that they spent some time in Ireland with Emily's sister Mary and her husband, who made their home for a while at Duhallow, County Cork. Emily Bowring is said to have died in Ireland on the 3rd June, 1912. Emily like her aunt Emma von Steiglitz, was an avid artist. Her album, to which her sister Julia contributed some delightful water-colours of Tasmanian wild-flowers, is owned by her great-niece, Mrs. Lionel Sessions.



A booklet of her sketches has been published entitled 'Sketches in Early Tasmania and Victoria' by Emily Bowring, edited by K.R. von Stieglitz, O.B.E.

George Cowie, the son of Robert Cowie, died on the 1st August, 1880 at his residence in Adelaide Street at the age of 40.<sup>77</sup> A George Cowie is listed in Walsh's Almanac as an Assistant Inspector for the 'Union Bank of Australia' in London from 1865 or earlier to 1876, so it is possible that George Cowie may have gone to England at an early age and returned to the colony shortly before his death.

Mary Cowie, Robert's youngest daughter was born at 'Brookstead' on the 13 June, 1837. She married Charles Nichols at the Holy Trinity Church, Cressy on the 15th July, 1858. The Hobart Town Courier reported the marriage on July 19, 1858.

"On the 15th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Cressy, by the Rev. Robert Strong, A.B., Charles Nichols, eldest son of Joseph Nichols, Esq, Melbourne House, Hackney, near London, to Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Cowie, Esq, of Brookstead, near Avoca, Tasmania".

"The Nichols-Cowie wedding was the first to be solemnised in the Holy Trinity Church at Cressy. It was the dead of winter, and probably the roads were too muddy and deeply rutted for a carriage to pass comfortably over them. Whatever the reason the bride and her companions went to church on horseback carrying the precious wedding dress and veil, and crossing the Lake River by the ford at Panshanger".<sup>78</sup>

Charles Nichols was born in London on the 19th November, 1827. He was the eldest son of Joseph Nichols of 'Melbourne House', Hackney, near London. At an early age he joined the firm of Silver and Company, merchants at Cornhill. On his twenty-first birthday he sailed for South Australia, where he arrived four months later and joined the firm of Abraham Scott.

Later he entered the employment of Messrs. Dalgety Gore of Melbourne. In 1855 Charles went home, but returned to Melbourne the following year and came to Launceston to report on the business of Du Cros and Company. He became a partner of this thriving Launceston firm, later known as Du Cros, Nichols and Company.

An article by Isabella Mead written for the Australian Dictionary of Biography gives the following information about the Du Cros Company:

"Frederick Augustus Du Cros (1821-1897), merchant, was born in London, the eldest of three sons of John Du Cros, a dealer in glass and china who became a director of the Van Diemen's Land Co., and died at Merton, Surrey, on 13 March, 1873. After training by his father Frederick sailed in the Emu and in March, 1840 arrived at Launceston where he had been invited to manage Willis Keogh & Co. The firm was taken over by William Jackson with whom Du Cros soon became a partner. They bought land and wool, acted as import and export agents for many pastoral estates and became shipowners. At St. John's Church on 20 December, 1845 Du Cros married Margaret, daughter of Archibald McDowall, of Logan, Bothwell, they made their home at Fairplace (Pen-y-Bryn), off Elphin Road, Launceston.

In 1846 Jackson left to establish the head office of the firm in London and in November Gervase Bedford Du Cros arrived to join his brother in Launceston. Frederick was appointed agent for Lloyds in 1846 and became chairman of the Launceston Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Derwent and Tamar Assurance Co. The firm prospered until 1849 when the increase in convict transportation and a sharp fall in wool prices led him to write to Jackson.

"You must sent very limited supplies of goods and no articles of luxury as none here can afford more than the common necessities ... The exclusivly penal character of Van Diemen's Land has drawn the well directed capital and skilful free labor to the other colonies".

This letter was sent by Jackson to the Colonial Office without avail, but meanwhile Du Cros opened agencies with merchants at Adelaide and with F.G. Dalgety in Port Phillip.

In March 1852 he went with his wife and two children to England where he won confidence as 'an honest and thorough man of business'. With his partner he planned to amalgamate with Dalgety but after he returned to Tasmania early in 1853, Jackson withdrew. Du Cros then bought out his partner and with his family sailed for London in 1854 to establish his own head office. Gervase became manager in Launceston and on 8 August married Jessie Tasmania Massey; he died aged 34 on 19 February, 1855, survived by his wife and one son; as a mark of respect all the business houses in the town were closed for his funeral.

Although Du Cros continued to deplore the poverty of Tasmania's economy and never returned to Australia, he had a succession of partners in his own firm at Launceston. In London he continued to correspond with Dalgety and by 1857 was his most important partner and chief administrator of the spreading colonial branches. Du Cros represented Tasmania in the General Association for the Australian Colonies in 1860 and at the London International Exhibition in 1862. With Dalgety he attempted in 1871 to improve the preparation of wool in Australia and silenced protests by his assertion that the firm acted simply as brokers and made no transactions on its own account. After his wife died in 1872 he sought to retire, but continued his active management until the firm was incorporated in 1884, and then served as a director until 1895. He died aged 76 at his home, Courtlands, Sissex, on 28 May, 1897. He left an estate of £200,000 to his sons, three daughters and a nephew."

Information from the same source is also given on Frederick Gonnerman Dalgety (1817-1894), merchant and financier. He arrived at Sydney on 2 June, 1834, moving to Melbourne in 1842 as manager of a new firm which he rapidly made his own. By 1848 he was an independent and well-to-do merchant. In the goldrush Dalgety continued with general business, enlarged his pastoral trade, sold merchandise to the diggers and bought much gold from them, in 1851-55 he made about £150,000 from his gold speculations alone.

In 1854 he moved to London to establish the headquarters of a metropolitan-colonial enterprise dealing mainly with the Victorian pastoral industry. He took with him as London partner F.A. Du Cros. Dalgety lived in England after 1859, making one last trip to Australia and New Zealand in 1881.

By 1884 Dalgety had firms in London, Melbourne, Geelong, Launceston, Dunedin (opened 1859), Christchurch (1860), and Sydney (1878) with ten partners and a combined capital of £900,000. In 1884 the firms were incorporated into a joint-stock company, Dalgety and Co., in which Dalgety continued in active management as largest shareholder and chairman of directors until his death. Dalgety's importance to Australia was his role in the development of large scale facilities for financing and organising the production and marketing of rural produce. He was one of the first merchants to see clearly the potentiality and needs of the squatters, and to exploit the mercantile and financial resources of Britain for the growing requirements of the Australian colony. Dalgety and Co. continued to grow after its founder died and in 1962 merged with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. Ltd., with assets of £44 million in 1963 it was the largest pastoral combine operating in the antipodes.

It is likely that Charles Nichols became resident manager of Du Cros and Company on the death of Gervase Bedford Du Cros in February, 1855, but this is not certain. The head office of the firm was in St. John Street, Launceston and the warehouses were in Charles Street. An unsubstantiated reference states that the company was the local head office of the Van Diemen's Land company at Launceston.

In 1854 the firm had been Du Cros, Jackman and Co. A notice appeared in the Hobart Town Gazette of 1857 on page 1165 showing a dissolution of partnership.

"Launceston, Tasmania

12 Nov. 1857

"NOTICE - The partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, trading in this town as merchants under the style of Du Cros and Co., has this day been dissolved in so far as regards Andrew Rose Cruickshank, who retires from the firm as at 30th September last.

The business will be conducted as hertefer under the same style.

F.G. Dalgety

F.A. Du Cros, by his attorney, F.A. Dalgety

Charles Ibbotson

Andrew W. Cruickshank

The 'Walch's Almanac' lists the company as Du Cros and Co. in 1865 and 1867, but in the 'Directory of Tasmania' for 1867 it was known as 'Du Cros, Nichols and Co.,' and also by this name in 'Walch's Almanac' for 1868 and 1869. From 1870 to 1879 the same advertisement appeared under the name of 'Dalgety, Moore and Co.,' and between 1880 and 1884 there were no advertisements until 1885 when the company again appeared as 'Du Cros, Smith and Co.,' still having associations with Dalgety Co. Limited. In 1891 the company became 'C.H. Smith and Co.,' who advertized themselves as sucessors to Du Cros and Co.

In 1867 the 'Directory of Tasmania' lists Charles Nichols as being resident at Patterson's Plains Road, Launceston. Walch's Almanac also mentions that he was one of the local directors at the Launceston branch of the 'Union Bank of Australia' in the years 1868 and 1869. His death occured in a coaching accident on the 21st May, 1878. The following death notice appearing in the Launceston Examiner, Thursday, May 23rd, 1878.

"Death of Charles Nichols, Esq.

It is with very sincere regret that we announce - and we are sure the tidings will be received with the same feeling by our readers - the sudden death of Charles Nichols, Esq., formerly of this town, but latterly of Dunedin, New Zealand. The painful intelligence was conveyed to C.H. Smith, Esq., yesterday afternoon in a telegram from the brother of the deceased gentleman, Mr. Arthur Nichols.



The telegram was of course, very brief, merely stating that on the previous day, Tuesday, Mr. Nichols was killed by a coach accident at Dunedin.

Mr. Nichols was widely known and respected in this colony as managing partner in the firm Dalgety and Co., and he left Launceston to take a similar position in their Dunedin house. Mr. Nichols possessed a remarkable aptitude for business, besides many genial social qualities which endeared him to a large number of friends by whom his seemingly untimely death will be much deplored. The deceased gentleman leaves a widow and several children, one of whom is pursuing his studies at Hobart Town."

His wife Mary, is said to have died in London on 18 May, 1928.

Septimus Nichols, a son of Charles Nichols, settled in the Cressy district on 'Palmerston Estate', comprising an area of 2000 acres, and formerly the property of Mr. Alfred Archer. Septimus Nichols was born in New Zealand in 1869, and was the fourth son of Charles Nichols. He was educated at Marlborough, England, and on completing his studies engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1897 he purchased the Palmerston estate, and took up his residence there.<sup>79</sup>

'Palmerston' was originally part of "Woodside", which was granted to Joseph Archer in 1827. Archer came to Van Diemen's Land on the 17th of March, 1821 on the Emerald. He built "Panshanger" on his first grant of 2,000 acres, and later acquired 'Burlington' and 'Woodside'. His brothers in Van Diemen's Land were Thomas of 'Woolmers', William of 'Brickendon' and Edward of 'Northbury'. "The Archer brothers were good farmers. They lived on and developed their land, and in 1826 earned high praise from those captious critics, the land commissioners. The homesteads they built - Woolmers, Panshanger, Brickendon, Northbury, Fairfield, Cheshunt, Woodside, Palmerston and Saundridge, are among the finest in northern Tasmania and are a memorial to their sagacity and taste."<sup>80</sup>



Joseph and his wife Elinor Binfield had no children and "Woodside" was bequeathed to Edward, and later inherited by his sons Basil and Daniel. The part which is now 'Palmerston' was rented from William Archer by Alfred John Horne, who married Elisa Caroline Archer (1831-1867) the eldest daughter of William and Caroline Archer of 'Brickendon' at Christ Church, Longford on the 27 May, 1856. Horne and his wife died within a month of each other and their two children Kensey and Amy were bought up at 'brickenden'. Neither had any descendants and 'Palmerston' was run conjointly by W.H.D. and Alfred Archer, and later by Alfred alone, who eventually sold the property to Septimus Nichols.

Septimus Nichols married Elvina Mary Smith, the daughter of Charles Smith, Esq., of the firm C.H. Smith and Co., Launceston. This company were successors to Du Croz, Smith and Co., Importers and Shipping Agents. Their office and bonded warehouse was at 41 and 43 St. John Street, Launceston and their wool stores were in Charles Street. This firm was one of the oldest and best known in the city, and purchased wool, grain, sheep and rabbit skins and produce for sale in London or in Australian markets. In the 1901 Cyclopedia of Tasmania it mentions that they were correspondents for Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Limited, London, with their branches and agencies in Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, Newcastle, Dunedin, Christchurch, Napier, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, Adelaide, Perth, Fremantle and Albany. They are also mentioned as agents for Lloyd's of London and thirty-five other agencies. Mr. Smith was also the consular agent for Italy. The birth of a son was recorded to Mrs C.H. Smith at Windmill Hill, Launceston on the 21 Feb., 1859.

His death occurred on the 7 Dec., 1904 and a long obituary appeared in the Examiner the following day:

"Yesterday morning death claimed one of Launceston's best known mercantile men in the person of Mr. Charles Henry Smith, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. C.H. Smith and Co., St. John Street. For the past two years his health had been impaired, but he was able to attend fairly regularly at his office until a few weeks ago, when he was compelled to take to his bed, the principal trouble being a serious affection of the throat; Mr. Smith who was 77 years of age, passing away, as stated above.

The deceased gentleman, who was a native of Great Berkhamsted, Hereford-shire, was born on December 13, 1827, and was educated at a private school at Twickenham. In 1852 he left England in the Mermaid, a ship belonging to the family, for Australia. He landed at Melbourne, and after being there a few months proceeded by the S. Chusan, which was one of the first boats of the P. and O. Company to take up trade in Australian waters, to Singapore. There he freighted two ships with bamboo houses for Victoria, reaching Melbourne again in 1854. Mr. Smith then entered the employment of Dalgety, Blackwood and Co. as an accountant, with whom he remained for 12 months. He was then sent to Launceston to act as managing clerk for the firm there, and he occupied that position until the late Mr. Charles Nichols retired. The deceased and Mr. F.H. Moore were then installed as local partners, and the firm was registered as Dalgety, Moore and Co. In 1884 the firm of Dalgety and Co. was made into a limited company, and the Launceston branch was severed from the parent firm, it then being conducted under the style of Du Cros, Smith and Co. When Mr. F.A. Du Cros retired a few years later the name of the firm was altered to that of Charles H. Smith and Co., which has been retained ever since. The firm held various agencies including those of several shipping agencies, in addition to being large exporters of wool and produce. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Smith has been the Italian Consul. Although the deceased never took any active part in politics or municipal matters, he displayed a keen interest in mercantile affairs. For many years he was a director of the Union Bank, holding that position until the office here was done away with. At one time he was a warden of the marine board, and had been president of the Chamber of Commerce on more than one occasion. For some time he was chairman of the Cornwall Coal Company. When the Tasmanian Permanent Executors and Trustees Association was formed he became a director, and for fifteen years was the chairman, occupying that position until this year.

The late Mr. Smith leaves a widow and family of three sons and three daughters, one son Mr. Harcourt Smith, who was Government Geologist for Tasmania at one period, dying about four years ago while on a visit to the Straits Islands. Messrs. Percy and Norman Smith have been associated with their father in business for some years past. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon."

His death notice read as follows:

"SMITH - At his residence "Beulah", High Street, Charles Henry Smith. Born Dec. 13, 1827; died Dec. 7th, 1904".

The following article on his funeral appeared in the Launceston Examiner on December 9th:

"The funeral of the late Mr. Charles Henry Smith, which took place yesterday afternoon, was very largely attended, the following being most representative, the leading citizens paying their last tribute of respect to one who had been identified with the city for forty-nine years. The chief mourners were Messrs. P.C. Norman, and Earnest Smith, sons of the deceased, and the pall-bearers were Dr. Pike, Messrs. Henry Edgell, Richard Green and R.L. Parker. The floral tributes were very numerous and beautiful. The interment took place at the Church of England Burial Ground, the Rev. E.G. Barry, rector of Holy Trinity, officiating at the grave".

Septimus Nichols had three daughters - Madge (Mrs. Jackson), Molly (Mrs. Lionel Sessions) and Nancy (Mrs. N. Scott-Young). Mrs. Jackson died in England in 1972, Mrs. Sessions now lives in Launceston and Mrs. N. Scott-Young resides at 'Palmerston'. Most members of the Cowie family were buried in the Cyprus Street Cemetery, Launceston. From a sugar basin in the possession of Mrs T.A. Frankcomb, of 'Clifton', Ranelagh, it would appear that the Cowie family used as a crest a 'fleur de lys'. The sugar basin is also inscribed with the initials G.R.G. for George and Rachel Cowie.

H.B. "Palmerston" was sold February, 1975 and Mrs. Nancy Scott-Young and her son Peter moved to a new house in Launceston. The rural assets were retained by Mr. Robert Scott-Young, who resides in a new house on the Poatina Road.

COWIE FAMILY

1. GEORGE COWIE

born: London, 1760's

died: London, Feb., 1829

married: London, 6 May, 1795 to RACHEL BUXTON

born: London, 31 Dec., 1869

died: Launceston, Tasmania,  
24 Nov., 1846.

2. CHILDREN of GEORGE and RACHEL COWIE

1. MARY COWIE, born 26 July, 1799 in London and died unmarried on the 23 Jan., 1874 at Longford, Tasmania.
2. JANE COWIE, born 8 March, 1801 in London and died unmarried on the 2 Feb., 1884 at Launceston, Tasmania.
3. ROBERT COWIE, Born 4th Dec, 1802 in London, married Julia Luthman at Longford, Tasmania on 26 March, 1832 and died in Launceston, Tasmania on the 8 July, 1884. Julia died on 16 April, 1872 at Aveca.
4. JOHN ANTHONY COWIE, born 13 April, 1806 in London, married Charlotte Christiana von Steiglitz sometime between 1839-1840. She died on the 3rd April, 1879 in Ireland, and he died 7th Jan., 1884 in Ireland.
5. EMMA COWIE, born 13 Nov., 1807 in London, married John Steiglitz at Aveca on 3 May, 1836. He died in Ireland on 22 August, 1868 and she died in Launceston on 1st November, 1880.
6. GEORGIANA COWIE, born in London, married Phillip Oakden in Launceston on the 29 October, 1839. He died in Launceston on 31st July, 1851, and she died in Launceston on 22 March, 1899.

3. CHILDREN of ROBERT and JULIA COWIE

1. JULIA COWIE, born 1833 at Aveca, died unmarried on 10 Dec., 1874 at 'Brookstead', Aveca.
2. EMILY STUART COWIE, born Aveca, 8th April, 1835, married Edwin Bowring at Pingal on 28 March, 1854. Both died in Ireland, she on 3rd June, 1912.
3. MARY COWIE, born at Aveca, 13 June, 1837, married Charles Nichols at Cressy on 15 July, 1858. He died in Dunedin, New Zealand on 23 May, 1878, and she died in London on 18 May, 1828.

4. **GEORGE COWIE**, born at Aveca, probably in 1840, and died in Launceston on 1st August, 1880 aged 40 years.

4. **CHILDREN of CHARLES and MARY NICHOLS**

Reputed to have had ten children, one of whom was Septimus Nichols, who was born in New Zealand in 1869 and married Elvina Mary Smith, the daughter of the manager of C.H. Smith & Co., Launceston merchants. He settled at 'Palmerston', Cressy in 1897 and had a family of three daughters.



FOOTNOTES

1. 'Miss Wayn Index', Tasmanian Archives Office.
2. "The Centenary of Christ Church, Cullenswood with notes on some of the South Esk Pioneers" compiled by K.R. von Stieglitz, 1948. p24-25. (Tasmanian Collection, State Library).
3. *ibid* p24.
4. "Sketches in Early Tasmania and Victoria" by Emily Bowring, edited by K.R. von Stieglitz, O.B.E. (Fullers, Hobart, 1965). (Tasmanian Collection, State Library).
5. Hobart Town Courier 14 June, 1828. p3, col 4. Tas. Archives Office.
6. Historical Records of Australia, Series III, Vol VI p347. T.S.A.
7. Lieutenant Governor's Office duplicate despatches sent to the Colonial Office, London from Van Diemen's Land - reference (G.O. 33/4/p45). T.S.A.
8. Colonial Secretary's Correspondence files for the period of Governor Arthur (CSO 1/298/file no. 7253). T.S.A.
9. *ibid*.
10. *ibid*.
11. "Australian Dictionary of Biography" Volume 2 (1788-1850). (Melbourne Uni Press, 1967).
12. *ibid*. Volume I.
13. CSO 1/298/file no. 7253.
14. *ibid*.
15. Lands and Survey's Department volume, (LSD 1/6/page 59). State Archives.



16. LSD 1/13/p174-9.
17. *ibid.*
18. *ibid.*
19. *ibid.*
20. 'Miss Wayn Index', Tasmanian Archives Office.
21. 'Early Van Diemen's Land' 1835-1860 - sketches by Emma von Stieglitz, from K.R. von Stieglitz's introduction.
22. Hobart Town Courier 26 Sept., 1829.
23. " " " 12 Sept., 1829.
24. 'Centenary of Christ Church, Cullenswood' - von Steiglitz 1848.
25. 'Early Van Diemen's Land' - sketches by Emma von Steiglitz.
26. 'Miss Wayn Index', T.S.A.
27. Hobart Town Courier 17 Dec., 1831 p2, col 2.
28. Governor's Office Despatches (GO 33/10/page 328).
29. Colonial Secretary's Office files (CSO 1/572/file no. 12913).
30. CSO 5/117/2665.
31. Lands and Survey Records - LSD 1/110/p297-301.
32. 'Miss Wayn Index', T.S.A.
33. Marine Board Shipping Records (MB 2/39/2/page 64).
34. Hobart Town Courier Dec. 12, 1834 p5 'Trade & Shipping'.

35. "Early Van Diemen's Land 1835-1860" - sketches by Emma von Stieglitz - introduction by K.R. von Steiglitz, 1963.
36. Census Returns, AOT (Launceston, 1842 Parish No. 1, Return No. 235) GEN 1/27.
37. Launceston Examiner, January 27, 1874. T.S.A.
38. Correspondence file on the 'Stackhouse family' in the T.S.A.
39. Colonial Secretary's Office - CSO 1/7/page 151-155.
40. 'Australian Dictionary of Biography'. Vol 2 - article by K.R. von Stieglitz.
41. Hobart Town Gazette 15 Aug., 1829.  
  
Marine Board records (MB 2/39/1).
42. "Emma von Steiglitz: Her Port Phillip and Victorian Album" - introduction by K.R. von Steiglitz.
43. Tasmanian Mail, Nov. 9, 1927 p11 & p37.
44. Australian Dictionary of Biography Vol. 2
45. ibid.
46. Historical Records of Australia - Series III, Volume IV.
47. "Emma von Steiglitz" her Port Phillip & Victoria Album.
48. K.R. von Steiglitz "Pioneers of the East Coast" (1955).
49. "Early Van Diemen's Land - 1835 - 1860 - sketches by Emma von Stieglitz" - introduction by K.R. von Steiglitz (1963).

50. "Emma von Stieglitz. Her Port Phillip and Victorian Album" -  
edited by K.R. von Stieglitz.
51. ibid from preface by Joseph Burke.
52. ibid " " " " "
53. ibid - by K. von Stieglitz.
54. Launceston Advertiser, 14 November, 1833 p3, col 2 & Launceston Independent 16 Nov., 1833 p2, col 1.
55. CSO files - Arthur period - files 15027a & 17321.
56. Australian Dictionary of Biography vol 2 (I-Z).
57. Cornwall Chronicle, 12 Ap., 1838 p2 col 3.
58. Launceston Examiner, various references after Jan. 26, 1851.
59. Australian Dictionary of Biography vol 2 (I-Z).
60. Supreme Court 'Caveat Board' (SC 285).
61. see Launceston Examiner for dates mentioned.
62. T.S.A. Census Returns (CEN 1/64/no. 35).
63. xerox copy in T.S.A. file on 'Philip Oakden' - source unknown.
64. Census Returns, Aveca, 1842 (CEN 1/1/no.3).
65. " " , Fingal, 1843 (CEN 1/50/no.15).
66. Lands & Survey Dept., AOT (LSD 1/18/p449).
67. Colonial Secretary's files, A.O.T. (CSO 24/247/file 9939).
68. Caveat Board Supreme Court Records, A.O.T. - SC285/Returns No. 16 & 49.

69. Lands & Surveys Dept. - LSD 1/38/p591.
70. 'Sketches in Early Tasmania and Victoria by Emily Bowring' -  
edited by Karl von Steiglitz (1965).
71. Launceston Examiner 27 April, 1872.
72. " " 1 April, 1854.
73. Hobart Town Courier 7 July, 1852.
74. " " 25 Sept., 1852.
75. 'Sketches by Emily Bowring'.
76. Cornwall Chronicle.
77. Launceston Examiner, 2 August, 1880.
78. 'Emily Bowring sketchbook' - K. Von Steiglitz.
79. Cyclopedia of Tasmania 1901, vol II, p345.
80. Australian Dictionary of Biography Vol 1.

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