

## CHAPTER 2

### *The land grants*

<u>LOT NO</u>	<u>GRANTED TO</u>	<u>STATUS OF GRANTEE</u>
4	Lieutenant William Lawson (Land bought later by Judge Kinchela)	Officer of NSW Corps
5 & 6	John Eyde Manning (Land bought later by Barton Bradley)	First Registrar of the Supreme Court
7	Judge Kinchela	Attorney General & Judge
8 & 9	Robert Hoddle	Surveyor
10 & 27	John Gurner	Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court
20c	Frederick Augustus Hely	Principal Superintendent of Convicts
21 & 22	William Lithgow (Later sold land to Thomas Broughton)	Attorney General
28c	G.T. Savage	Owner of ironmongery and hardware business
*172	Francis Forbes Robert Cooper James Underwood	Partners in Glenmore Gin Distillery
246	Captain Rossi (Land later sold to F.A. Hely)	Superintendent of Police
247	Sir Roger Therry	Commissioner of the Court of Requests
249	William Timothy Cape	Schoolmaster

NOTE: The attached map will show you the location of these grants.

Of course, none of the streets shown on the map were in existence when the grants were given, but they are shown so that you will be able to assess the size of the grant areas.

\* The part of Lot 172 shown on the map represents only part of the 100 acres grant given to the three, but the section shown is the area within St. George's parish.

Some of the original owners warrant special mention:

*LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LAWSON* (Reference *b*): We all learnt at school that William Lawson was one of the party of three (Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson) which found a way to cross the Blue Mountains in 1813 and possibly that is all we remember about Lawson, but there is much more to learn.

In 1799 Lawson paid £300 (a great deal of money in those days!) to obtain a commission in the N.S.W. Corps and in 1800 he arrived in Australia as an ensign. Shortly after arrival he was sent to Norfolk Island where he served from 1800-1806, then he returned to Sydney. He bought a property at Concord and became interested in farming and was given 18 cows from the Government's herd as part payment for services rendered.

He purchased two houses in Sydney in 1808 but country life appealed more to him and he decided to settle there. He was given a grant of 500 acres at Prospect where he built a home for the family - a wife and three sons. It was from Prospect that he went with Blaxland and Wentworth to make the Blue Mountains crossing. For this achievement Governor Macquarie gave each one a grant of 1,000 acres. William Lawson's exploring didn't stop there, his journeys west and north west of Bathurst were probably his most important contribution to Australian exploration. His discoveries were mainly responsible for the development of Mudgee and that area. Lawson is credited as being the first to discover coal in

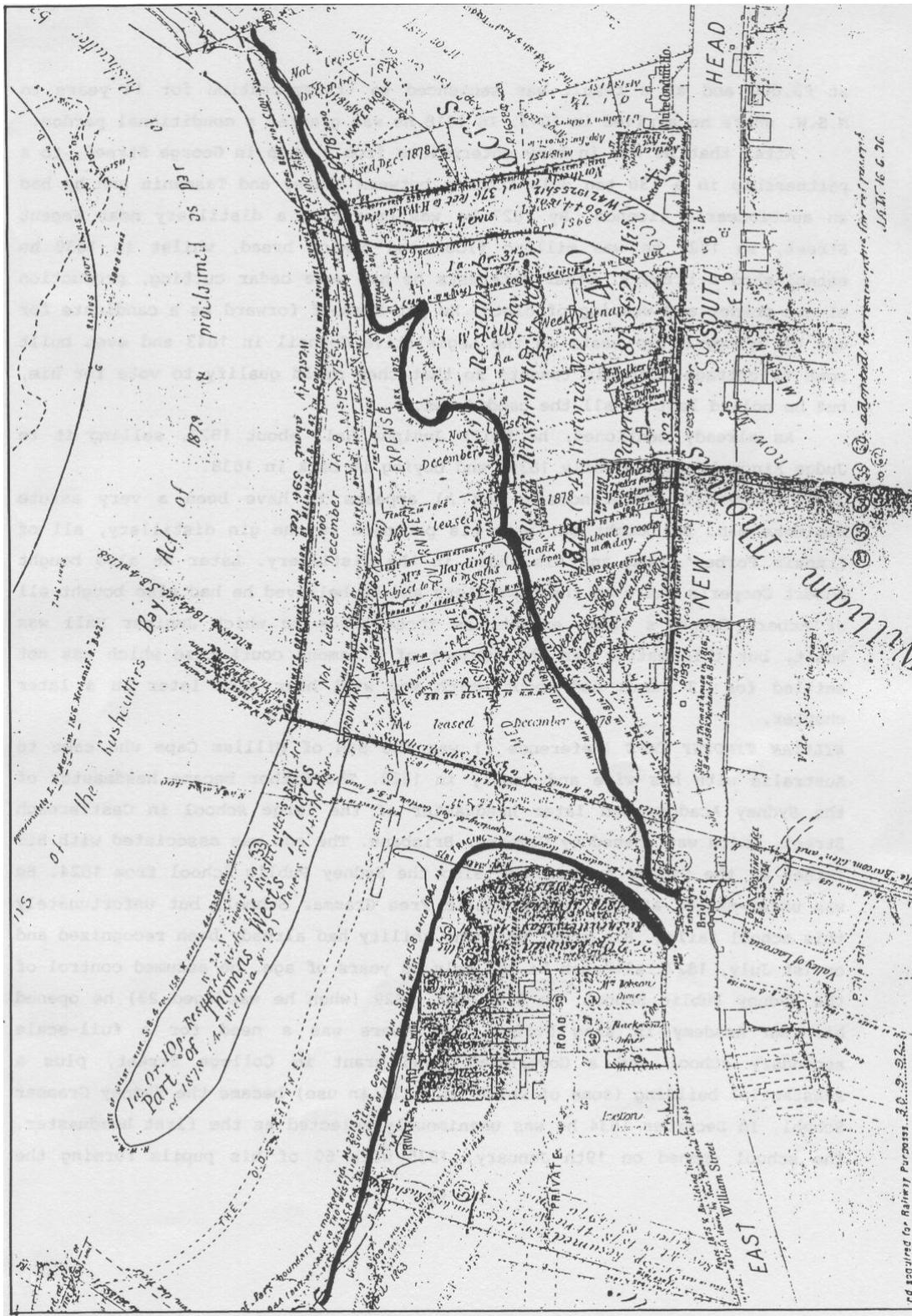
Australia and he was probably the first to grow wheat and oats in the Bathurst area. Lawson Street which forms the north boundary of the Church's parish is, of course, named after him.

*JOHN EYDE MANNING*: Sold his grant to Barton Bradley, so we are more interested in Barton Bradley, of whom you will hear more later.

*JUDGE JOHN KINCHELA* (Reference c): In 1830 he was appointed Attorney General in N.S.W. at a salary of £1,200 without the right of private practice. He arrived in Sydney in June 1831. At first he was a tenant in Heresford House at Glebe, but later he bought Juniper Hall from Robert Cooper and he renamed it Ormonde House, in honour of the Marquess of Ormonde, who had assisted him in getting the appointment in N.S.W. He found the State records in great disorder when he took over the Attorney-Generalship and his activities resulted in a large sum of money due to the Treasury being paid.

In September 1831 Governor Bourke praised Kinchela's high principles, legal knowledge and great anxiety to give satisfaction, but complained about his extreme deafness, which hindered his work and rendered him inefficient as a member of the Legislative Council. When the Chief Justice Forbes went on leave in April 1836, Kinchela was appointed Acting Puisne Judge in the Supreme Court, but his deafness was a great handicap. In September 1837 Kinchela was retired from the bench and appointed deputy commissary in the Vice Admiralty Court and a year later he was given extra work advising Crown Council at a salary of £500. In 1838 he sold Ormonde House back to Robert Cooper and the name reverted to Juniper Hall. In 1840 he became Master in Equity at £800 a year, but within 10 months he became paralysed and has to resign, retiring on a pension of £500. He died on 21<sup>st</sup> July, 1845 aged 72.

*ROBERT HODDLE* (Reference d): He was a surveyor of some note for he was sent by the Surveyor-General Oxley to survey Bell's Line of Road over the Blue Mountains and he also worked in Bathurst and



Map of 1878 showing high water marks and Valley of Lacrozia

Goulburn from 1823-1824, then he accompanied Oxley to Moreton Bay to survey the bay and shores.

Perhaps his most important achievement was laying out the city of Melbourne and on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1837 he acted as the auctioneer for the first land sales there.

He retained his grant of land, which was the whole of Goodhope Street, until 1857 when it was sub-divided and sold as building blocks. Later he became Commissioner of Crown Lands in N.S.W. Hoddle Street is of course named in his honour.

*JOHN GURNER*: He held his grants and bought more land in the area, so that he became the largest land owner in the Church's parish, apart from the Forbes, Cooper, Underwood holding. You will read more about John Gurner in Chapter 4.

*FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HELY* (Reference e): He purchased Captain Rossi's grant, so that he owned Lot 20c and Lot 246. His land stretched between streets now known as Heeley and Ormond, although of course neither of these streets were made at the time. Possibly the spelling of Hely was changed to Heeley to ensure correct pronunciation, as undoubtedly the street was named after Frederick Augustus Hely. Unfortunately he did not live to see the complete construction of "Engehurst", the beautiful house he had built on the property, but his family lived in the house for some years until it was purchased by John Begg Senior. During the Begg family's occupation of "Engehurst" a much smaller house was built on the property, the house being called "Olive Bank Villa" and this became John Begg Senior's residence and he let "Engehurst". Only one wall of "Engehurst" still exists and this is in the block of units in Ormond Street.

*WILLIAM LITHGOW'S* grant was purchased by Thomas Broughton, of whom you will hear more later as he played an important part in the history of the Church.

*G.T. SAVAGE*: It was very difficult to discover anything about this gentleman, except that he was the owner of an ironmongery and hardware business. Much later than the period of which we are

speaking he floated a limited company called "G.T. Savage Ltd." to carry on business as an ironmonger and hardware merchant both wholesale and retail in Sydney and any part of the world. The only record in the Mitchell Library is a copy of the Memorandum of Articles of Association under the Companies' Act 1899 and 1900. His land was probably bought by Judge Kinchela who owned the adjoining block as he bought much land in Paddington.

*ROBERT COOPER* (Reference *f*): Robert Cooper was a "man of many parts". He had owned two hotels in London, which seemed to have been quite profitable when he was convicted of receiving stolen goods - raw silks and ostrich feathers valued at £3,000 and as a result was sentenced to transportation for 14 years to N.S.W. where he arrived in 1813. In 1818 he was granted a conditional pardon.

After that he was in many enterprises from a shop in George Street, to a partnership in a 136 ton ship trading between Sydney and Tasmania and he had an auctioneer's licence. By 1827 he was operating a distillery near Regent Street, in 1829 he was milling flour and baking bread, whilst in 1830 he established a brewery. Other interests he had were cedar cutting, production of gun-powder and weaving of cloth. He put himself forward as a candidate for one of Sydney's two seats in the Legislative Council in 1843 and even built some 40 cottages for his tenants so that they could qualify to vote for him, but he polled last of all candidates.

As already mentioned, he built Juniper Hall about 1823, selling it to Judge Kinchela in the early 1830s and buying it back in 1838.

*JAMES UNDERWOOD* (References *g* and *h*) appears to have been a very astute business man. He bought out both his partners in the gin distillery, all of Francis Forbes' land and his share in the distillery. Later he also bought Robert Cooper's share of the distillery and he believed he had also bought all of Robert Cooper's land, except the three acres on which Juniper Hall was built, but this matter was the subject of a famous court case which

was not settled for 12 years and about which you will hear much later in a later chapter.

*WILLIAM TIMOTHY CAPE* (Reference *i*) was the son of William Cape who came to Australia with his wife and family in 1822. The father became headmaster of the Sydney Academy and later headmaster of the large school in Castlereagh Street, which was opened by Governor Brisbane. The son was associated with his father at the Sydney Academy and also the Sydney Public School from 1824. He was under-master at the Sydney Public Free Grammar School, but unfortunately this school failed. His great teaching ability had already been recognised and on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1827, although he was only 20 years of age, he assumed control of the Sydney Public School. On 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 1829 (when he was aged 23) he opened his own Academy in King Street, but there was a need for a full-scale secondary school and a Government land grant in College Street, plus a substantial building (some of which is still in use) became the Sydney Grammar School. In December 1834 he was unanimously selected as the first headmaster. The school opened on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 1835 with 60 of his pupils forming the major portion of the enrolment. Early in 1842 he opened his own Alfred House Private School on the four acre grant he had received in Glenmore Road in 1831. The Sydney College failed, but Cape's school not only survived but soon filled and from then until he retired in 1856 he turned away about as many students as were admitted.