

Testing Josephus Henry Barsden's diary

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
I was Born in the Town of Horsham, in the County of Sussex, on the 15th day of September 1799	JHB says he was born shortly after the Quarter Sessions were held in 1799	No birth data	Boyds Inhabitants document cites his birth year as 1798
It will do well to observe in this place that my Father, Henry Barsden, was a native of Rye, on the Coast of Sussex, and a Master Mariner, who possessing a bold and dareing spirit, entered into that dishonest, and highly unjust pursuit - Smugling - which offence was very prevalent at that time in the South of England.	Cannot source Master Mariner records	No birth record of a Barsden in Rye Sussex or a birth of a Henry in Rye. 1 birth record for a Henry Basden/Barsden born to Henry and Sarah Basden in Tilehurst Sussex in 1762 and baptised on 28/11/1762. R. Basden This record is held by East Sussex Record Office Reference: SEA/585 Title: R. Basden Date: 14 July 1796 Held by: East Sussex Record Office, not available at The National Archives Language: English	
From his being sober, and frugal, (two rare qualitys in a sailor), he soon became possessed of a Capital which he invested in an Inn, in the Town of Horsham, where he Married my Mother, and established himself as "Mine Host" of the Black Horse Inn, in that Town. Things went on very smoothly for a few months and he would no doubt have acquired		Black Horse Inn West St Horsham was sold on 24 th October 1793 by a Mr James Tyler who was retiring from the business. There is an IGI Online document which lists a Joseph Barsden of Sussex born about 1773 marrying a Sarah about 1798 in Sussex. Batch Number: F096734 Sheet: 053 Source Call No.: 1553194 Type: Film	

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<p>a considerable property could he have been contented with doing well; but such blind erring Mortals are we that we seldom are satisfied with doing well, but ever anxious to get rich, we rush ourselves into wild and extravagant enterprises which very often hurls us from a comfortable competence, to utter ruin.</p>		<p>No marriage record on Ancestry for 1798 Horsham</p> <p>Removal Order: Sarah Barsden, Camberwell to Cheam, with related letter on behalf of the appellants</p> <p>This record is held by Surrey History Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See contact details <p>Reference: QS2/6/1793/Eph/12-13 Title: Removal Order: Sarah Barsden, Camberwell to Cheam, with related letter on behalf of the appellants Date: 1793 Held by: Surrey History Centre, not available at The National Archives Language: English</p>	
<p>He joined a banditti of lawless Creatures and purchased a small craft and went over to the Isle of Jersey, where he procured a Cargo of French Brandy, and Gineva, and on his arrival off the Coast of Sussex he was attacked by a Revenue Cutter, a scumish insued, and my Father beat the Cutter off, but was compelled to scuttle his vessell, and the crew took to the Boats and made good their landing at Beachy Head. He made the best of his way to</p>	<p>Beachy Head was indeed a site for smuggling of contraband alcohol.</p> <p>Did this information come from letters? How would a baby know this level of detail?</p>	<p>6th March 1797 there is an account in Hampshire Chronicle of Captain Haddock of Rye in his Stag cutter smugglers of Saltdean Gap where he took contraband spirits . The same night he confiscated tobacco from smugglers off Beachy Head.</p> <p>https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/viewer/bl/0000230/17970311/016/0004</p> <p>There is an account in 1793 of a skirmish with smugglers and a cutter from Shoreham Custom House. This might be too early.</p>	

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<p>Horsham, but being known to the master of the Revenue Cutter a reward was offered for his apprehension which he got secret information of, and made his Escape before the Officers could execute their Warrant, and he got safe into Berduox in France from which place my Mother received her last letter from him.</p>			
<p>It appears that my Mother was some months pregnant when my Father left home on the above described unlawfull pursuit. The officers strongly suspected my Mother for receiving counterband Goods from Smugglers and made search where they found things to a considerable amount for which my Mother was apprehended, Tried, and received Sentence of Transportation for seven years at the ensuing Sessions held in Horsham and in a few hours after, I was brought into the World to heighten her Troubles which was already too heavy for her. Having somewhat recovered her health we was put on board the Female convict ship, "Speedy" and left Spithead on the</p>	<p>This places the smuggling in 1799 or late 1798.</p> <p>If his mother was pregnant then this places the timing Jan-March 1799.</p> <p>The quarter sessions would have been held in August or Sept 1799 however it appears they would not have been held in Horsham in 1799 but in Lewes.</p>	<p>Sessions roll</p> <p>This record is held by East Sussex Record Office</p> <p>Reference: QR/669 Title: Sessions roll</p> <p>Description: Sentence of transportation: BASDEN Sarah, spinster,</p> <p>Isfield - 7yrs Date: 1796 Oct Held by: East Sussex Record Office, not available at The National Archives Language: English</p>	<p>The Summer Assizes were held at Horsham in the even-numbered years from 1736 to 1798; and at Lewes in the odd-numbered years from 1735 to 1799. The Lent Assizes were held at East Grinstead from 1735 to 1799. http://www.capitalpunishmentuk.org/home.html</p> <p>Potential evidence could be found in</p> <p>Sussex Criminals & Victims 1767-1799 Sussex Quarter Sessions of Chichester, Horsham, Lewis, Midhurst & Petworth</p> <p>https://www.aigs.org.au/sussexff10.htm</p>

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<p>first day of November 1799 for New South Wales.</p>			
<p>My Mothers serious Troubles preyed much on her mind. She quite lost her health, and then her Interlect became much impared and on the 15th day of November she died.</p>		<p>Anna King's diary notes on 28th December:</p> <p><i>One of the poor women that was so ill has just drawn her last breath, after a long and lingering illness. She has left a very young child about seven months old, of course we shall not let it part whilst on board - Captain Questead has appointed a very good sort of an elderly woman to take the care of it and should it live to reach our destined port I shall feel happy to protect a poor little orphan.</i></p> <p>The Speedy did not embark until Nov 19th 1799 Tuesday Novbr. the 19th 1799 Embarked with all my family on board the ship Speedy, commanded by Captain George Questend bound to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence to New Holland</p> <p>Monday 6th Jan- Our little orphan getting a very fine boy.</p> <p>A Mrs Butler died who would have been the second of 3 women who died.</p> <p>14th Jan- A child very ill named Paterson – it has been ill ever since it came on board – no person ever thought that it could live, day</p>	

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		<p>after day. Our little orphan is very well and grows a very pretty boy.</p> <p>22nd Jan</p> <p>the poor sick child still alive, but very much reduced – the little orphan very poorly</p> <p>23rd Jan- little orphan better the other child very ill.</p> <p>15th Jan: this morning it pleased god to release the poor little girl Elizabeth [End of page]</p> <p>Paterson – she died about nine oclock and was buried in the course of the day</p> <p>21st February: our little orphan very ill</p> <p>17th February-poor child ill –</p> <p>Mr Wise died falling overboard on Feb 14th is this the 3rd death?</p>	
<p>On the death of my Mother, I was placed under the care of a woman, whoes name was Carrol, a very vixon haveing been a Barrow woman in London, one of the Lowest of the Low, whoes only object for offering her services as my Nurse was to enjoy</p>	<p>No mention in Anna King's diary of this incident where the orphan child was thought dead.</p> <p>She says the child would have been 7 months old.</p>	<p>He is correct to say Jane Patterson lost a child Elizabeth but Anna King was well aware of the orphan child before this date.</p> <p>http://www.historyaustralia.org.au/twconvic/Speedy+1800 has Joseph Henry Basden child of convict listed on Speedy indent</p>	

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<p>herself the small allowance made for her from the Cabin Table; her Treatment towards me did not allow her to enjoy this long. She brought me so low that the Doctor declared me to be Dead, and I was wraped up in a Blanket for a winding sheet and on the Eve of being thrown overboard by his orders which would have been executed but for the humane interference of a kind hearted Woman, whoes name was Jane Patterson, this Woman had lost a child a few days before and begged of Mrs. King, the Wife of Capt. King R.N., who was Passenger on board going out as Governor of N.S.Wales, that I might be inspected for she was sure I was not dead, and with proper treatment I would recover. Mrs. King immediately applied a looking glass to my mouth and discovered respiration on the glass. I was then unloosed and put under the care of this kind hearted woman, whoes paps I sucked, and whoes kindness and proper Nursing brought me in a good state of health before the Ship arrived at Port Jackson her distination.</p>	<p>One website lists Joseph Barsden as a passenger on The Speedy. https://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_speedy_1800.htm</p> <p>There is no convict called Carol on the ships indent for the Speedy nor Carol used as a surname. This does not count use of a pseudonym.</p>	<p>which was sourced from multiple sources of information.</p> <p>No mention that the orphan child was put into the care of Mrs Paterson.</p> <p>We know Qusted employed an elderly convict woman.</p> <p>Jane Patterson was a convict on the Speedy sentenced to 14 years and aged 19 on the voyage.</p> <p>Re the older convict woman a look at Speedy indents lists a couple of " elderly" women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margaret Buckie 42 yrs sentenced in Middlesex so could be the barrow woman • Mary Bowmend 42 yrs sentenced as per above. • Mary Thomas 43 yrs sentenced to 7 years Middlesex • Sarah Willis 40 yrs sentenced to life Middlesex • Sarah Whaley 42 yrs Croydon assizes so ? Life sentence 	

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<p>We arrived in Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 16th day of April 1800 having been five months and 10 days on our Passage out of which time we lay three week in Tablebay, Cape of Good Hope.</p>	<p>Small error in arrival dates however JHB says they had been 5 months and 10 days on passage putting the time they left England as November 1799. This does not address the errors in dates as JHB said they left 1st November and in fact they left 19th November.</p> <p>Did his mother die in England before they left on the Speedy. Why did he end up as a baby then on Speedy.</p> <p>This is inconsistent.</p>	<p>They made Table Bay on 3rd February 1800 where they remained until 16th February 1800. To the relief of all the <i>Speedy</i> arrived in Port Jackson on 13 April 1800.</p> <p>https://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_speedy_1800.htm</p>	
<p>On our landing Mrs. King was kind enough to take my nurse and myself under her care at Government House, Parramatta, a Small Town Sixteen miles distant from Sydney at which place we remained untill my Nurse got married to an Overseer of the Government Smith, at Parramatta, whoes name was William Abbot a good Machanic, but an ill tempered illiterate man very much addicted to that lamentable vice - Drunkenness.</p>	<p>Consistent that Anna King looked after orphan as she indicated this in her diary.</p> <p>Jane Patterson did marry a William Abbott.</p>	<p>Name Williams Abbott Gender Male Marriage Date 22 Apr 1802 Marriage Place Parramatta, Cumberland, New South Wales, Australia Spouse Jane Paterson Household Members NameAge NameWilliams Abbott Name: Jane Paterson</p>	<p>There are 3 William Abbotts in Colonial Secretaries Index the first looking like this William Abbott</p> <p>ABBOTT, William. Per "Barwell", 1798; blacksmith</p> <p><i>1802 Apr</i> Of Parramatta. Particulars of arms in possession of (Reel 6041; 4/1719 p.87)</p> <p><i>1806 Mar-Jul</i> Received issues of beer at Parramatta (Reel 6041; 4/1719 pp.212, 214, 215)</p> <p><i>1807 Dec 10</i> Blacksmith. On statement of capital advanced by John Blaxland in his concerns from 3 Apr 1807 to 14 Sep 1808 (Reel 6043; 4/1727 p.205)</p>

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		<p>The marriage bann indicates William was literate and Jane illiterate.</p> <p>1825 convict muster lists Jane wife of Wm Abbott of Liverpool.</p>	<p><i>1809 May 23</i> Stores received at Lumber Yard, Parramatta for Abbott to complete phaeton (Reel 6020; 2/8131 p.5)</p> <p><i>1818 Aug 15</i> Paid from the Police Fund for ground at Parramatta relinquished to Government (Reel 6038; S2759 p.491)</p> <p><i>1819 Jul 31, Aug 21</i> Re money paid to him for blacksmith's work in the Cowpastures (Reel 6048; 4/1743 pp.176, 184-5)</p> <p>ABBOTT, William. Per "Neptune", 1820</p> <p><i>1820 Jul 28</i> On list of convicts disembarked from the "Neptune" and forwarded to Parramatta for distribution (Reel 6007; 4/3502 p.157)</p> <p><i>1824 Dec 9</i> On list of convicts in the employ of Hannibal MacArthur (Reel 6017; 4/5782 p.157)</p> <p><i>1825</i> On list of Crown servants mustered in the employ of Hannibal MacArthur in 1824; at Argyle (Fiche 3146; 4/1843B No.571 p.704)</p> <p>ABBOTT, William. Per "Tottenham", 1818</p> <p><i>1818 Oct 20</i> On list of convicts disembarked from the "Tottenham" and forwarded to Windsor for distribution (Reel 6006; 4/3499 p.111)</p>

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<p>weeks old, for Breakfast, dinner and supper, without any Bread, or meat of any kind, and that repeatedly for 3 days together altho' I lived near Government House, which was called in those days the "Land of Goshen". It could not be procured for cash.</p> <p>The only Government agricultural establishment in those days were Toongabbee, and Castle Hill. The year 1803 being a calamitous drought the whole year, the crops failed on the Forest Lands, at the above named establishment, and all the settlers at Prospect, Kissing point and other forest lands suffered severely, which induced the Governor to brake up the Toongabbee establishment, and the Convicts there was employed on the Cornwallis Farm near Windsor, on the Banks of the Hawkesbury River, about 45 miles West of Sydney;</p>		<p>could grow stubble corn</p> <p>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/626950?searchTerm=Cornwallis%20Farm&searchLimits=l-decade=180#</p> <p>Dec 1804 Government relinquished its cultivation of Cornwallis Farm and advertised for people wanting to lease acreages.</p> <p>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/626533?searchTerm=Cornwallis%20Farm&searchLimits=l-decade=180#</p> <p>1803- The New Hawkesbury Sloop, built at the Green Hills, Mr A Thompson, owner, came round for the first time on Monday 1st, with 1160 Bushels of Wheat, on from Cornwallis Farm, cultivated by Government, and could have taken in with safety 250 more.</p> <p>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/625840?searchTerm=Cornwallis%20Farm&searchLimits=l-decade=180 -year=1803#</p> <p>4.1.3. 1802–1803, NSW NSW settlers experienced a longer drought from July 1802–May 1803. Despite the reported water scarcity, this dry period does not seem to be as severe as those in 1790–1791 and 1798–1799. On 5 March 1803,</p>	<p>out a muster, a proclamation by th/ ftovOfW . ; llor, dated December 8, appeared In the 'Sydney Gazette' of the 11th inst, summoning all free men, inhabitants of the towns of Sydney. * Parramatta, and Green Hills, and neighbourhood, to give in their names to his Excellency during the ensuing week, in order that he might make a selection from all the free inhabitants of the Colony for a defence corps In case of invasion. This step was a preliminary to the re-establishment of the 'Loyal Association.' On the same day, a 'General Order' was issued commanding the prisoners at public labour, and victualled by the Crown, to attend a general muster at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 27th inst, 'at the' courthouse. Parramatta, among other specified mustering- places, and against those who neglected this order appears the grievous threat of public labour in the 'gaol gang' ; In June, 1804, according to a muster-return of the period, the population of Parramatta totalled 1900; the same document gives that of Newcastle as less than 100. The 'Sydney Gazette' of July 11, 1806, contains a 'General Order' summoning all male convicts who are 'off the store on ticket-of-leave' to attend the courthouse (Parramatta), and other places, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst, with their old certificates, in order that they might be renewed, 'if judged necessary'; — neglect of this order was punishable by six months in the 'gaol gang.' . . Marsden, writing to his friend Cooke, in"</p>

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		<p>the Sydney Gazette stated that 'the long drought has deprived many of the settlers of their late crop of maize,' but went on to report the success of other crops on 19 March 1803, and even reported that granaries were full (Russell, 1877, 66). Reports show that the 1802–1803 drought did not have a severe impact on agriculture, pastoral pursuits or indigenous vegetation (Russell, 1877).</p> <p>http://joellegergis.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/01/Fenby_Ger_gis_IJC_2013.pdf</p> <p>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/625597?searchTerm=drought&searchLimits=1-decade=180 1-year=1803#</p>	<p>England, under date November 21, 1807. re marks: 'Parramatta is about 16 Miles from Sydney, and has in its Neighbourhood some smaller dependencies, so that there are up wards of 2000 Souls.'</p> <p>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/164330711?searchTerm=Toongabbee%20settlement&searchLimits=#</p> <p>When Captain Phillip Gidley King arrived in New South Wales in April 1800 with orders for Hunter's recall to England, the new house at Parramatta was not quite ready, and by this time Government House in Sydney was uninhabitable (Rosen 2003: p. 51).^[4] King handed over the government of the Colony to William Bligh in August 1806.</p> <p>When Governor King arrived in the colony in 1800 there were 262 cattle, 30 horses and 137 sheep at Toongabbee. These were useful for manuring the 120 hectares still under wheat and the 40 hectares ready for maize (HRNSW, III 221, 341; HRA, series 1, II 527). By 1801, however, King had all stock except cattle removed from Toongabbee to Parramatta (HRNSW, IV 327, 607).</p> <p>From 1797 to 1802 Pemulwuy was a powerful Aboriginal resistance leader against British settlement. He lead raids on farms around Lane Cove, Bankstown, Georges River, Parramatta and Prospect, attacking, burning and plundering huts, crops, and livestock. Following his capture and death as an outlaw in 1802, his head was taken to the Hunterian Museum of the</p>

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			<p>Royal College of Surgeons in London (from where it subsequently disappeared).</p> <p>In August 1801, however, Governor King advised the government that he had 50 men clearing land for a new Government Farm at Castle Hill to replace Toongabbie whose lands had been worked out by repeated cereal cropping. And in 1803 official policy under Governor King saw public farming once again wound back in favour of private enterprise. While Toongabbie Government Farm closed for crop cultivation in 1803, government stock remained on the site until 1807.</p> <p>https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5061406</p>

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<p>beutifull Rich flat of illuveal Soil, which from its moist situation, and fertillity, did yeild 40 Bushells of wheat and 100 Bushells of Maize, or Indian Corn, to the acre, in a dry season. However the Governor was quite out in his calculations in the Cornwallis Farm, for three dreadfull floods followed three years successively year after year that the New plantation proved an abortive measure and was at length broke up, and the land allocated to some newly arrived Emigrant settlers.</p> <p>The reader cannot imagine the distress the Colony was thrown in by those unforeseen events. From the drought above mentioned, many of the Forest land settlers had given up there Farms having been ruined by the drought the floods now following sweep every thing before it down the Hawkesbury.</p> <p>It was no uncommon sight to see a whole family on a stack of wheat, or, on the roof of a thatched Hut, with a pig, fowls, and a quantity of snakes, whom instincts had taught to cling to the frail bark all floating together</p>	<p>Cornwallis was established in 1803. The 3 floods could have been in 1806 but JHB also says 3 successive years so he could be talking about 1803-1806 or 1801-1803 or 1799-1801.</p> <p>My guess is JHB's story relates to the floods which Governor King needed to manage on his arrival. 1799-1801</p> <p>Protracted drought was experienced from 1798-1799</p> <p>Hawkesbury privations are proven with evidence.</p> <p>Interesting distinction made Black Dick had married or lived with a white woman.</p> <p>Green Hills was the name of Windsor until 1810.</p> <p>Mr Palmer did own land at Freemans Reach</p>	<p>1809 Flood in Hawkesbury https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/627755?searchTerm=Floods%20in%20Hawkesbury&searchLimits=-decade=180#</p> <p>1806 Flood https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/627063?searchTerm=Floods%20in%20Hawkesbury&searchLimits=-decade=180#</p> <p>1805 flood https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/626689?searchTerm=Floods%20in%20Hawkesbury&searchLimits=-decade=180#</p> <p>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/626651?searchTerm=Floods%20in%20Hawkesbury&searchLimits=-decade=180#</p> <p>The above article lists destructive floods in Sydney in 1800 and 1801.</p> <p>1803 Floods at Hawkesbury https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/625597?searchTerm=Floods%20in</p>	<p>The third British settlement in Australia after Sydney and Parramatta, the Hawkesbury was settled in 1794. The small farms by the Hawkesbury River were the <u>food bowl</u> for the colony. The settlement was called Green Hills until 1810, when Governor Lachlan Macquarie renamed the town Windsor.</p> <p>https://www.sydney.com/destinations/sydney/sydney-north/hawkesbury/heritage-and-culture</p> <p>Along the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers there was a nexus between drought, the expansion of settlement and fighting between settlers and Aboriginal people. Drought began in 1803.^[20] In 1803, <u>Philip Gidley King</u> allocated 4,435 acres, nearly twice as much the previous record of 2,631 acres in 1799. In 1804, he allocated 10,000 acres in land grants and over 20,000 acres in commons on the Hawkesbury.^[21] Land grants were made where there was easy access to water, particularly the creeks and paleochannels along the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers. Conflict was inevitable as these areas were important food sources for Aboriginal people. The only records of conflict in 1804–05 come from Governor King's despatches and the <i>Sydney Gazette</i>, which was an official newspaper. Unlike other periods there are no other sources to balance the official accounts.</p> <p>In 1803, settlement was extended down stream of <u>Windsor</u> to Portland Head by the Coromandel settlers, non-conformist free settlers who arrived on the Coromandel. Fighting broke out there in May 1804.</p>

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<p>down the destructive Elements untill some freindly hand releived them from their perilous situation, or the stack grounded on some bank, or Jutland.</p> <p>I remember hearing of a poor Hindoo, who the settlers called Black Dick (Indeed I well new the man afterwards) who had married or lived with a white woman, who bore him 3 small children. He was a tenant to Mr. Palmer, at Freemans Reach, near Windsor, and finding the waters increasing himself nor family could escape - they got on top of their little stack of wheat which was soon sweep off the streddler(?), and went down the currants with</p> <p>[Page 6]</p> <p>the flood. It had not gone far before it parted in the middle the woman and Children on one end, and poor Dick on the other, nor did the Woman and childrens end hold together long, before it fell into peices and let the whole of the poor creatures sink within sight of poor distracted Dick, who altho black felt a fathers love for his drownding ofspring and a</p>		<p>%20Hawkesbury&searchLimits=l-decade=180#</p> <p>In 1806 Hawkesbury River flooded three times and losses were extremely high. The whole district was plunged into debt and Pendergast, like many of the small settlers experienced financial difficulties. The Provost Marshall was instructed to sell by Public Auction in 1808 ...Two Farms, situate contiguous to Cornwallis known by the name of Pender's ; containing 60 acres more or less, with about 40 acres of growing wheat thereupon...Likewise a farm situate down the Hawkesbury River, formerly Adlam's Farm, The whole the property of John Pender.¹² He obviously came good with the money, as neither of the properties were sold.</p> <p>http://www.hawkesbury.net.au/cemetery/half_moon_farm/history.pdf</p> <p>1799 there was a devastating flood : Hawkesbury Flood Article:</p>	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawkesbury_and_Nepean_Wars</p> <p>PROTRACTED DROUGHT</p> <p>The summer of 1798-1799 was remarkable for one of the most protracted droughts on record. For ten months scarcely a shower of rain fell. As early as 25 September 1798, Hunter was expressing real concern to the Duke of Portland that</p> <p>“the very flattering prospect of an ample crop which he had every reason to expect would have furnished a supply of wheat for at least twenty months to come, exclusive of considerable crops of maize, is at present in a very precarious state from an uncommon and tedious drought, attended with very sultry weather, and there is now a great probability of wheat being scarce during the ensuing season.”</p> <p>On 1 May 1799, Hunter is still complaining of the drought. He reports that the maize crop has completely failed and that the wheat harvest will be one-third only of what could have been expected. The whole country has been in a blaze</p>

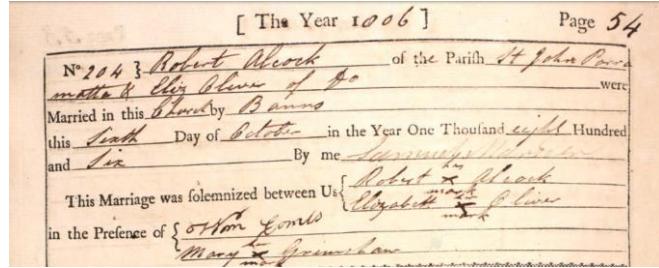
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<p>husbands duty to a perishing wife without having the least means of helping them. He was at last rescued by a humane boatman, in a state of distraction, a few minutes more would have closed the galling scene on him for ever had this boat not arrived for his frail security did not hold together many minutes after he got into the boat; I have often heard the poor fellow regret that he was permitted to outlive those whom he loved better than him self.</p> <p>The privations undured by the Hawkesbury settlers were very great, and requires the pen of an abler narrator than I am, to do the subject Justice.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">FLOOD OF MARCH 1799</p> <p>But by one of those paradoxes for which the Australian climate is notorious, in the midst of drought, the Hawkesbury area had been devastated by a severe flood early in March 1799. The river rose fifty feet above its common level, the banks were overflowed with vast rapidity, and the torrent was so powerful that it carried all before it. The Government Store and all it contained were swept away. Settlers' houses and furniture, livestock and provisions, were alike carried off and the whole country looked like an immense ocean. One life only was lost, but the inhabitants had been left in the greatest distress for want of the bare necessities. However, Hunter consoled himself that the flood "will be the means of that land in the Hawkesbury area which has been inundated producing, for a year or two to come, uncommon crops, and thereby the loss at present occasioned to the people will be recovered." He made available supplies of seed wheat to the people who applied for it to prevent the continuance of the scarcity. The local drought finally broke on 4, 5 and 6 June 1799, when a heavy south wind brought incessant rain which deluged the colony; partially erected buildings in Sydney and elsewhere were wrecked, but Hunter hoped to replace them all within twelve months.</p> <p>https://www.hawkesburygazette.com.au/story/4430100/freemans-reach-ps-celebrates-150-years/</p> <p>By the year 1800 the whole of Freemans Reach flats had been granted, mainly in 30 acre blocks. In 1814 a Mr Palmer gave a section of his land to be used for a school. The school room however was not completed until 1832.</p>	

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		<p style="text-align: center;">“WHOLE CROPS UNDER WATER”</p> <p>The colony was far from recovered from the twin catastrophes of drought and flood of the previous summer when, on 20 March 1800, Hunter again had to report</p> <p>“and now at the time we are about to gather in our maize, it is likely to be ruined by a similar cause, for at this moment of writing, the River Hawkesbury has again overflowed its banks and has had the whole crops under water — has swept away some of the savings of our last wheat harvest there, with a considerable number of hogs and poultry.”</p> <p>or so was prohibited.</p> <p>King had hoped to end the lack of prosperity occasioned by the Hawkesbury floods of 1799 and 1800, but on 10 March 1801, he had to inform the Duke of Portland “of one of those calamities with which it pleases God sometimes to afflict mankind, and which no human foresight can avoid. . . . Fair prospects by some settlers had been defeated by three successive inundations of the Hawkesbury since last December; the last of which happened the 2nd and 3rd instant, had swept away half the stacks of wheat and destroyed nearly the whole of the corn and swine at the place.</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">“DEPRIVED OF COMFORT, CLOTHING OR SHELTER”</p> <p>“Thrice in four months have they been drove from their habitations to save their lives in trees and pieces of floating wood, until the floods subsided, when they found themselves deprived of every comfort, clothing, or shelter; their wheat that was housed, that in their stacks, and their growing corn totally destroyed; and what is greater public calamity, their stock of swine nearly all drowned.”</p> <p>King goes on at length to detail the dependence of other parts of the colony on the Hawkesbury for grain, the need to victual the distressed settlers (upwards of 500 in number) in that place who were hitherto self-supporting, and fore-shadows the need to import grain.</p>	

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<p>These affecting circumstances preyed much on the Governors mind, who was a humane, and goodnatureed man, and often caused him to shew many of his eccentricitys during the fits of the Gout, a complaint under which he labored.</p> <p>He was a warm tempered, Passionate man, and dreaded by the nervous, or weak, constitutioned, he, being apt to roar out in the most uncouth terms when he was displeased - but if stood to his face, and heard out, he never denied a favour, and I have known a woman's pathetic oratory to melt him into tears.</p> <p>I recollect on one occation that a man whoes name was Robt. Alcock, was found guilty of a serious crime and sentenced to be hanged. This man had a wife and three small children, who had been day after day at Government House, begging her unhappy husbands respite. Mrs. King had used all her eloquence and Interest in the Crimnals favor but to no purpose the Governor remained unmoved. However on the morning that the unhappy wretch was to suffer his Wife and</p>	<p>We know King suffered from gout.</p> <p>Satsified that most of the information about Robert Allcock is correct. JHB would have been a child around Govt. House at the time this occurred.</p>	<p>Robert Alcock Pardon 1804</p> <p>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/625950?searchTerm=Robert%20Alcock&searchLimits=1-state=New+South+Wales 1-decade=180#</p> <p>We know Robert had a wife and 3 children by 1804</p>	<p>Colonial Secretary Papers</p> <p>ALCOCK, Robert. Per "Pitt", 1792</p> <p>1810 Jun 5</p> <p>Private in the Parramatta Loyal Association (Reel 6042; 4/1725 p.15)</p> <p>1812 Aug 5</p> <p>Juror at inquest on William Sneed held at Parramatta; appears as Allcock (Reel 6021; 4/1819 p.651)</p> <p>Name: Robert Alcock</p> <p>Date of conviction: 5 Mar 1791</p> <p>Place of Conviction: York</p> <p>Vessel: Pitt</p> <p>Date of Arrival: 14 Feb 1792</p>  <p>The image shows a handwritten marriage record on aged paper. At the top, it says "[The Year 1806]" and "Page 54". The record is for Robert Alcock of the Parish of St John's, married to Elizabeth Banno. The date is the 10th day of October, 1806. The officiant is a minister. The witnesses are Robert Alcock, Elizabeth Banno, and a minister. The record is signed by the minister and the bride and groom.</p>
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<p>Children made a last effort which had the desired effect on the Governors mind. Mrs. King sent her own Daughter (being taught) who fell at her Fathers feet,</p> <p>[Page 7]</p> <p>and said "Oh Pappa, do spare the poor Baby's pappa, what should my sister, and myself do, was God to call you away from us in his Justice". This reasoning altho' from a child, was too much for his Tender heart, he replied "you would be left orphans, I should go unprepared." He wrote out a repreif, gave it to his Daughter Elizabeth, the little supplicant, and burst into a flood of Tears, said, "Child you are too much for me."</p> <p>By this means the man Alcock, got a free Pardon, and lived to rear up his family two of his daughters married very respectable Husbands and are now wealthy settlers in the Colony.</p> <p>In speaking of the old Governors eccentricites, it would not be uninteresting to my Readers to relate a few of them which I will</p>			<p>Name: Robert Alcock</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Marriage Date: 6 Oct 1806</p> <p>Marriage Place: Parramatta, Cumberland, New South Wales, Australia</p> <p>Spouse: Eliz Oliver This is too late</p> <p>Name: Robert Alcock</p> <p>Birth Date: 1767 conflicts with 1781 below</p> <p>Death Date: 21 May 1827</p> <p>Cemetery: St. John's Cemetery</p> <p>Burial or Cremation Place: Parramatta, City of Parramatta Council, New South Wales, Australia</p> <p>Has Bio?: N</p> <p>Spouse: Sarah Alcock</p> <p>URL: https://www.findagrave.com/mem...</p>
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<p>do before I proceed furter with my own history.</p>			<p>Most possibly the marriage</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name:</td> <td>Elizabeth Alcock</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birth Date:</td> <td>1797</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birth Place:</td> <td>New South Wales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registration Year:</td> <td>1797</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registration Place:</td> <td>Sydney , New South Wales , A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Father:</td> <td>Robert Alcock</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mother:</td> <td>Sarah Beecham Could also be Buchan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volume Number:</td> <td>V1797650 1A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name:</td> <td>Loetitia B Allcock <i>[Laetitia Buckham Allcock]</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birth Date:</td> <td>1801</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birth Place:</td> <td>New South Wales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registration Year:</td> <td>1801</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registration Place:</td> <td>Parramatta, New South Wales , Australia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Father:</td> <td>Robt Allcock</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mother:</td> <td>Sarah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volume Number:</td> <td>V1801283 14818</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"> Name: Robert Alcock Arrival Date: 1792 Vessel: Pitt Province: New South Wales Title: General muster A - L </p>	Name:	Elizabeth Alcock	Birth Date:	1797	Birth Place:	New South Wales	Registration Year:	1797	Registration Place:	Sydney , New South Wales , A	Father:	Robert Alcock	Mother:	Sarah Beecham Could also be Buchan	Volume Number:	V1797650 1A	Name:	Loetitia B Allcock <i>[Laetitia Buckham Allcock]</i>	Birth Date:	1801	Birth Place:	New South Wales	Registration Year:	1801	Registration Place:	Parramatta, New South Wales , Australia	Father:	Robt Allcock	Mother:	Sarah	Volume Number:	V1801283 14818
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			<p>Year(s): 1825</p> <p>Estimated birth year: abt 1781</p> <p>We know that Robert Alcock must have been transported in Pitt. He was the R Alcock who died in 1827 but why difference in birth dates?</p> <p>ame: Robert Alcock</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Conviction Place: York City Assizes</p> <p>Departure Date: Jun 1791</p> <p>Arrival Date: 14 Feb 1792</p> <p>Arrival Place: New South Wales</p> <p>Arrival Ship: Pitt</p> <p>Death Date: 21 May 1827</p> <p>URL: https://convictrecords.com</p> <p>So his wife was Sarah not Elizabeth at the time of his death.</p> <p>He is consistently listed as a nailer</p> <p>Cannot find a third child.</p>
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Testing Josephus Henry Barsden's diary

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>There was a woman who kept a Publick House in Sydney, whose License Docter Harris, the Police Magestrate, cancelled for highly improper conduct - the woman, altho' a bad character, was under the impression, that if she could but get an interview with his Excellency he would restore her the Licence. She according waited on the Governor, at Government House, and stated to him, her dolefull tale of Mishaps, to which he lissened very attentively. He replied, "Pray what is your name Madame."</p> <p>"Mrs. Thorly, please your Honor" said she.</p> <p>"Dont they call you by some other Name" said his Ex.</p> <p>"O' yes sir" answered she, "the bloughards call me the Poney", which was the case.</p> <p>"Then Trot Poney, Trot, to your Stable you mare" said the irretated old Governor, shutting the door in her Face, as he went into the House.</p>	<p>Can only find an Agnes Thorley in ancestry for 1800-1810. She was a convict and married James Simons.</p> <p>Cannot substantiate this story,</p> <p>King was Governor from 1800-1806 so this times the occurences.</p>	<p>Dr Harris was the Police Magistrate in 1827</p> <p>John Harris was sworn in by Patterson as Police Magistrate in 1804. Still magistrate in 1809</p> <p>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/626255?searchTerm=&searchLimits=-l-publictag=Harris+John+re-sworn+as+Magistrate+%26+Police+etc</p>	<p>Colonial Secretary's papers lists Agnes Thorley convict coming on Cambridge applied to marry James Simons in 1821 and he seems to be linked to Thomas Thorley. Not likely to be the Mrs Thorley.</p> <p>A Samuel Thorley was Dealer came out on the "Elizabeth & Mary". In 1806 received an issue of beer.</p> <p>August 7 1813 Of Cumberland Street. On list of persons holding licences for sale of wine & spirituous liquors (Reel 6038; SZ758 pp.405-7)</p> <p>He does not look however of bad character and is a land owner so probably not related to the woman JHB talks of.</p>
<p>On another occation, Mr. William Pitt, of Richmond, a newly arrived Emagrant Settler waited on the</p>	<p>No reference to a William Pitt in the Colonial Secretary's Paper</p>		<p>There is a reference to a Mr Pitt of Richmond Hill receiving an assigned convict John Horse in 1808.</p>

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>Governor to complain of not having Convicts assigned to him, so quick as he wished, to which the old Governor replied rather hastily, and Mr. Pitt has Rashly said "You think much of your Slaves". This reply ruffled his Ex's Temper who said "Pitt look in that Glass", pointing to a large Mirror in the Room, "and tell me who you see there." Mr. Pitt Looked and said "I see myself Sir." Very abruptly, "then you see the greatest slave I holdin this Colony" said the Governor, "let me never see you at Government House again, untill you can come free, free, of that Hellish pride</p> <p>[Page 8]</p> <p>that fetters every possesor of it" said the Governor very warmly.</p> <p>At an other time, a Freed Convict, being anxious to inlist in the New South Wales Corps, made a blunder, and visited on the Governor to get inlisted, I know of nothing so likely to have raised his Temper, so soon, as such an affair; for he being brought up to the Sea, in the Old School, hated the very name of Soldier.</p>	<p>Cannot confirm the free convict story as have no reference point.</p>		

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>The Governor on, seeing the man waiting, asked his bussiness, the Applicant soon let him into the nature of his vissit and said he had been a soldier previous to his transportation. "Oh!" said the Govr. "then you know your manual exercise."</p> <p>"I do, an that right well" replied the recruit.</p> <p>The Governor went into the backyard and picked out a long log of green wood weighing about fifty pounds. "Shoulder that" said the Governor, the man obeyed, and followed the governor, into the Lawn, in front of Government House.</p> <p>"You are quite sure you know your manual exercise."</p> <p>"Very certain of that your Excellency" was the reply.</p> <p>"Then Shoulder arms" roared the Govr. "Right about wheel, quick march."</p> <p>The new Soldier obeyd and the Governor walked in and shut the door and never once thought of his recruit who had marched up and down the lawn for a full hour with the Green log on his shoulder. At length growing weary of his Load, and not seeing</p>			

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>the Governor he threw the log on the Lawn, and left grumbling at the Governors unreasonableness, and his own duplicity.</p>			
<p>His Excellency was once passing through a street in Sydney, when his attention was attracted with a new Signboard of a Publick House with a man dressed in Green painted on it, and above the following Inscription "a faithfull Irishman". "Landlord" roared the Govr. Boneface made a low bow, and in a supplicant voice "your Excellencys pleasure".</p> <p>"That faithfull Irishman, take him down, and put him into the Government Store, Mr. Gowen, tells me that he has tried Twenty Irish men all of which has proved d——n'd Theivs. This one will not theive I'll warrant."</p> <p>The Irish Convicts at Castle Hill, took it into their head that they could by revolting take the Colony and all get away in His Majesties Ship <i>Calcutta</i> that lay in Sydney Cove.</p> <p>[Page 9]</p>	<p>Cannot confirm the Irish Ad story</p> <p>Confirmed the 1806 Flood</p>	<p>The Castle Hill rebellion of 1804 was a rebellion by convicts against the colonial authority of the British colony of New South Wales in the Castle Hill area, in Sydney. The rebellion culminated in a battle fought between convicts and the colonial forces of Australia on 5 March 1804 at Rouse Hill, dubbed the Second Battle of Vinegar Hill after the first Battle of Vinegar Hill which had taken place in 1798 in Ireland. It was the first and only major convict uprising in Australian history suppressed under martial law.</p> <p>On 4 March 1804, according to the official accounts, 233 convicts led by Philip Cunningham (a veteran of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, as well as a mutiny on the convict transport ship Anne) escaped from a prison farm intent on "capturing ships to sail to Ireland". In response, martial law was quickly declared in the Colony of New South Wales. The mostly Irish rebels, having gathered reinforcements, were hunted by the colonial forces until they were caught on 5 March 1804 on a hillock nicknamed Vinegar Hill. While negotiating under a flag of truce, Cunningham was arrested. The troops then charged, and the</p>	<p>In 1802, the <i>Calcutta</i> was engaged to convey convicts and settlers to a new settlement at Port Phillip. The convicts to be embarked on the <i>Calcutta</i> came from districts throughout England including Somerset, London, Hertford, Kent, Shropshire, Warwick, Surrey and Essex.</p> <p>https://www.jenwilletts.com/convict_ship_calcutta_1803.htm</p> <p>Also docked in 1803 bringing convicts or possible sailed between 1802 and 1803</p> <p>https://convictrecords.com.au/ships/calcutta/1803</p> <p>1803 is when JHB;s story happened.</p> <p>Between May 1802 and February 1803, the Navy had <i>Calcutta</i> fitted out as a transport for convicts being sent to Britain's penal colonies in Australia. She received new armament in the form of sixteen 24-pounder carronades on her upper deck and two six-pounder guns on the forecastle.^[2] Captain Daniel Woodriff recommissioned her in November 1802 and sailed her from Spithead on 28 April 1803, accompanied by Ocean, to establish a settlement at Port Phillip. <i>Calcutta</i> carried a crew of 150 and</p>

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>Being headed by a few educated of their comrades, they set out on this dreadful wild goose affair; their first object was to get possession of the arms,ammunition etc. at Parramatta, murder all the English, in that Town, and then proceed to Sydney and attack the Milatary, in Garisson, and kill the Governor, plunder the Publick Stores, Board H.M. Sloop of War Calcutta, and proceed in her to the United States of America. Many Hundreds of those poor deluded creatures, was sworn in, to Join in this Terrible exploit; some armed with pikes some with Pitchforks others with Bludgeons and a few with fire arms, which was stolen from the unprotected homes of the Settlers. A spot near Baulkham Hills, was chosen as a Rendevous, were agreable to arrangements. They met at the time appointed, it was there agreed that the next night should be the time for Storming the Town of Parramatta, and Richard Dowling's House situated on an emenance to the South of the Town, and near were the Parsonage House now stands was to be set on fire as a general</p>		<p>rebellion was crushed. Nine of the rebel leaders were executed and hundreds were punished before martial law was finally revoked a week after the battle.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castle_Hill_convict_rebellion</p> <p>In December Woodriff sailed to Sydney where he took on a cargo of lumber. At midnight on 4 March, Woodriff landed 150 of his crew and <u>marines</u> to assist the <u>New South Wales Corps</u> and the <u>Loyal Association</u>, a local militia, in suppressing a convict uprising in support of the <u>Castle Hill convict rebellion</u>, a revolt by some 260 Irish convicts against Governor <u>King</u>.^[15]</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Calcutta_(1795)</p> <p>Proves Calcutta was in Sydney in 1804 during the rebellion.</p> <p>In 1804 at Castle Hill, north of Parramatta, there was an attempt by convicts to seize power. The Castle Hill Rebellion, also known as the <i>Second Battle of Vinegar Hill</i>, and <i>Australia's Battle of Vinegar Hill</i>, was a rebellion by 300 Irish convicts against British colonial authority.</p>	<p>307 male convicts, along with civil officers, marines, and some 30 wives and children of the convicts.^{[11][12]} The Reverend <u>Robert Knopwood</u> kept a journal on the voyage.^[13]</p>

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>signal for the Irish in the Town to raise in arms and Join the Rebels.</p> <p>In the mean while information was sent to the Governor of their absenting themselves from Castle Hill, who caused a Dozen of the Irish in the Town of Parramatta to be lodged in the Gaol of that Town, one of which devulged the Secret and by this means the Milatary was placed on the defencive. By some means the Rebels lost, or Mistook their way to Town and in the Morning found themselves near Toongabbee, Three miles distant from Parramatta. Major Johnstone and a company of the 102 Regiment persude them and overtook them at a place called Vinegar Hill, the Rebels alted in good order, the Troops took the height above them, and Major Johnstone called them to order and requested the ring leaders to state their greavances, which he said if well grounded, would be redressed by the Governor, in answer to which they shouted, one and all, "Death or liberty". Then said the Major, Death you shall have, at the same time ordering the Troops to fire, which orders were soon obeyed. The</p>		<p>The leaders of the rebellion were Phillip Cunningham and William Johnston, former captains in the United Irishmen's Forces who had been transported for taking part in the Irish Rebellion of 1798 in Wexford, Ireland, which was known as the <i>First Battle of Vinegar Hill</i>.</p> <p>Phillip Cunningham and seven ringleaders were hanged without a trial.</p> <p>https://myplace.edu.au/decades_timeli/1800/decade_landing_20.html?tabRank=2&subTabRank=4</p>	

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>Rebells took to their heels and run off the feild in double quick time, leaveing the soldiers to laugh heartily at their Cowardice.</p> <p>The Troops persued and gave no quarter. Many of the deluded wretches fell a victim to English resentment and English bigottry, for</p> <p>[Page 10]</p> <p>many of the English Convict Constables, follow hard on the unhappy wounded who lay on the field and dispatched them without Mercy. Hume, Johnson, and other ringleaders were taken alive - afterwards Tried, hanged, and their Bodys hung in Chains on Trees near the high roads leading to Parramatta; thus ended the famous Irish rebellion of 1804.</p> <p>His Excellency, issued a general amnesty for all the absentes on conditions that they would return to their Duty, this his Clemency they embraced and never once thought of another Rebellion.</p>			

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>The affairs of the Colony went on very smoothly untill 1806 when the Banks of the Hawkesbury was visited with another destructive flood which was much higher than any former one, committing dreadfull devastation all around, sweeping Houses, stock, Pigs, Sheep and every thing else before it, which ruined many industrious settlers and brought great distress and starvation on the Colony at large, particularly so at this critical juncture; for the Crops had been so abundant and wheat selling 2/6 per Bushell, that his Excellency, had written to stop supplies of flour from coming from England, and Van De Mans Land, being newly Colinized were depending on the Sister Colony for supplies. I saw five pound wheat sold for two shillings and six pence per Bushell in March previous to the flood. I saw the same wheat sold in the following August for £5 per Bushell and mouldy maize selling at fifteen pence per Pound, Salt Pork at ;4/- per lb. Kangaroos flesh at 1/6 per lb and at those extravigant prices scarcely procureable. I have frequently</p>			

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>seen a Spanish Dollar given for a two Pound loaf - those are some of the privations the early Colonists had to endure - Thanks be to God, things have much changed for the better since, for as the Colony has grown up Prosperity has grown up with her, and may the Colonists ever feel Gratefull to that bounteous Lord, who has blessed their industry, and crowned their efforts with success.</p>			
<p>This year 1806 His Excellency was pleased to give William Abbott, a grant for the House and Garden in Parramatta, a grant for one hundred acres of</p> <p>[Page 11]</p> <p>Land, at Banks Town, on the Cabramatta Creek; also 2 cows, 1 filley, and 25 Ewes, and one Ram, from the Government herds, in Trust for me, untill I arrived of age - so far, my kind Benefactor profided for my after years.</p> <p>My heart warms with gratitude whenever I think of the kindness of those dear Freinds, Governor,</p>	<p>Confirmed this above that William Abbott was given land in trust for JHB.</p> <p>Think Mr Curls is Mr Cuffs as there is an 1809 article about this.</p> <p>JHB would have been 7 years old when King and his wife left.</p> <p>It looks like he then went back to his nurse and Abbott suggesting he was living much closer to the Kings before that. That might explain such a clear memory of early colonial details.</p>	<p>Governor King left the colony</p> <p>Philip Gidley King returned to England on the Buffalo, departing Sydney in February 1807.At 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon His Excellency the late Governor and Family finally embarked on board His Majesty's ship Buffalo for England, accompanied to the Wharf by His Excellency, who expressed the most sensible regret at taking leave. His Honor the Lieutenant governor and many Officers attended also to share in the last duties of respect. At half past two the boat left the wharf, and was saluted by His Majesty's ship Porpoise as she passed; the following morning His Excellency's dispatches were on</p>	<p>https://books.google.com.au/books?id=d5ZYuHbwP0EC&pg=PA36&lpg=PA36&dq=Private+Academy+Toongabbie+1807&source=bl&ots=CO2ALNXyiL&sig=ACfU3U0u0ydwOIBf9riWqI2yPVdOD2ewgQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjOsODUG7_oAhXn6nMBHXdMAekQ6AEwGHoECA#v=onepage&q=Private%20Academy%20Toongabbie%201807&f=false</p>

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>and Mrs. King, I love them, with a Sons love, their memory is ever dear to me, may that Being who raised them up as instruments in my behalf ever keep their offspring under his immediate care; may he enrich them with earthly Wealth, and long life, and heavenly Grace - is the Sincere prayer of their Portegee. I am not the only orphan who sends his prayers to the Throne of Grace and Mercy for their Family - many hundreds who has been spared to the world, and brought to a knowledge of saving faith, through Governor, and Mrs. Kings instrumentality will join me in morning and evening sacrifices for their eternal welfare, and even the Casual observers, who look at our excellent orphan Institutions, will ask a blessing to be showered down on the heads of their Venerable Founders, and I am quite sure that every Philanthropist, will ejaculate "May the Founders of those Benevolent Institution Children never want a kind Benefactor".</p> <p>The time was fast arriving that I was to loose those kind peoples protection, for on the 13th of August 1806 Governor King gave</p>	<p>There is a reference to Joseph Barsden a boy going to sea in 1813. If this is JHB then he would have lived with Jane Patterson and William Abbott for 5 years which clearly were not happy ones for him.</p>	<p><i>board, and on Tuesday the ship sailed. Governor King designing to touch at Norfolk Island on his way.</i> - Sydney Gazette 15 February 1807</p> <p>https://www.jenwilletts.com/phillip_gidley_king.html</p> <p>Governor Bligh and his daughter Mrs Putland did succeed King.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>THE NATIVE-BORN</i></p> <p>At Parramatta, there were two schools, as well as others at Toongabbie, Kissing Point and Green Hills, but no further trained teachers were available in the colony until 1807 when three male teachers arrived, recruited in England by Samuel Marsden and intended for the government schools in which Anglicanism remained the accepted creed. Given the strong desire on the part of many parents to have their children educated, the government gave due consideration to that fact by offering some assistance to select private ventures. The spread of settlement from about 1805 meant that any pretence at achieving a widespread system of education became well nigh impossible and the percentage of children attending school fell badly, especially in the bush. In Sydney itself, the need was partially met by private schools for those able to pay the fees, often conducted by one person only whose credentials may</p> <p>Reference to Mr Cuffs at Upper Pitt Row</p> <p>https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/627784?searchTerm=Mr%20Cuffs%20School%20Toongabbie&searchLimits=l-state=New+South+Wales l-decade=180</p>

Testing Josephus Henry Barsden's diary

Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>up the reins of Government to Capt. W. Bligh R.N. and left the Colony in the ship Bufallo a month or six weeks after.</p> <p>I was introduced to the new Governor and his daughter Mrs. Putland who promised to do all that laid in their Power for me, and I was by their recommendation sent to Boarding School, to Mr. John Curls(?) academy at Toongabbee, where I only remained three month the Master having at that time married and taken a House in Parramatta.</p> <p>I of course came home to W. Abbott and my Nurse again.</p> <p>I (altho so younge) soon found the loss of my old Freinds Gov. and Mrs. King; I found both Abbott, and my Nurse, given up to excessive drunkenness, my sheep, cattle, filly sold the money wasted in scenes of inebriation, I was neglected from the little Gentleman as I was usialy called. I resembled a little sweep, I must in remembrance to my Nurse, through a veil over the greater part of my own history</p>			

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Fact from Diary	Commentary	Primary Evidence of the fact	Other evidence
<p>[Page 12]</p> <p>during those times of wretchedness. It would be wickedly ungratefull in me was I to pass over Both Abbotts and my Nurses good services done me both before and after this epoch.</p>			
<p>I was sent to school every day (altho from not being well looked too) I often got with other Bad Boys, and played Truant and often committed many other Jevinille of fences like most other Boys of my age. One thing I have to thank my Gardiens for, that is, their constant care in making me attend Devine Worship every Sunday, and let me tell my kind readers, that I have found that it is to my early instructions that I owe the greater part of my Faithfullness in Religion, dont understand me to say a Saving faith, I do not mean that, but I do contend that it is the Duty of every Parent and every Ward, or Gardian, to see that those Children, committed to their care are early instruckt in devine Truths, that inward awe, and reverence which is taught us in our Childhood keeps our</p>			

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<p>Conscience tender, and often causes us to shudder at Crime when Tempted by the Devil to commit it.</p> <p>Governor Bligh took the reins of Government in an improvident Time, the Colony in a state of starvation, the Townships of the Colony in a scattered condition the officers of the Garrison all petty Traders, Stockholders and Farmers, The Civell officers all the same. The Devines in a Semilar State, the Convicts relax in decipline. The Settlers wretchedly poor from the recent floods and heavily in Debt to the Government; the Woods over run with Convict Bushrangers.</p> <p>A pretty state for any person to take charge of a Colony in; much less an unpopular officer, like poor Bligh, who from his late misfortunes at sea, was held up to publick Scorn, as the greatest of Tyrants. Unpropitious as things appeared he set out with a Gigantic resolution to reform the Colony - one of his first acts was to destroy all the useless dogs in every Town in the Collony Issueing at the same time an order, for the owners to keep</p>			

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<p>hogs in their place very prudently shewing the small difference there would be in keeping a Hog to a dog. He next inspected the various Gardens in the Towns those persons whoes Gardens looked well he encouraged and those</p> <p>[Page 13]</p> <p>who had neglected their Gardens he threatened with disposing of them all together. He also laid out the Streets in right angles were it was at all practicable and in some cases he was compelled to remove Cottages.</p>			