cheque in hand."

So evocative is Ben’s book that it closes on the one note that every other history I’ve ever read lacks: the history of smell. Olfactory history is the essential ephemeral I almost always search for in vain in even the best of histories:

"If asked what among many recollections of boyhood and schooldays at the “Park” stands out in particular, I would say the day-long ring and music of hammer on anvil from the various Smithies, plus the acrid smell of their coal fires being bow up as one bicycled to the train on frosty mornings. Or, on wet mornings, the universal smell of jerosene burning that pervaded the village as it was poured over damp kindling wood in most kitchens."

My only regret is that our own historical society was not the publisher of this splendid work. Apparently the manuscript had been available for publication since 1971. I am at a loss to explain why our Society did not jump at the chance of publishing it.

Congratulations to the Tongarra Heritage Society for ensuring that all who read Ben’s words will think kindly of the immensely engaging personality behind them.

Joseph Davis

OSBORNES IN EARLY ILLAWARRA

(This is the text of an address delivered by Frank Osborne to the IHS on 7th November, 1996)

It is widely known that the first three Osbornes to come to Illawarra were the three illustrious brothers, Henry (1803-1859), Alick (c1793-1856) and John (c1791-1850).

It has been generally accepted that John and Alick were here first, then sent for Henry to join them. However a close study of shipping movements reveals that Alick was clearly the first, Henry second and John third, but there is little doubt that Henry was the first to settle here.
Alick, a Royal Navy Surgeon, made at least nine voyages to Australia as surgeon superintendent on convict ships [1] plus another as collecting agent and surgeon superintendent of the emigrants aboard the Adam lodge. This ship, which arrived in Sydney on 13th July 1837, landed 379 immigrants who included the writer’s great-grandparents, Robert Osborne and Rebecca Musgrave.

That Alick was a very conscientious ship’s surgeon is revealed by the figures (number arrived number embarked) which show there were only ten deaths on his convict ships out of a total of 2,034 convicts embarked, a loss of less than one half of one percent. His brother John, also a Royal Navy Surgeon, had his record ruined by the Frances (‘Charlotte’/e (which appropriately had only women prisoners on board) on which cholera was present when the ship sailed, resulting in the deaths of seven out of one hundred. [2]

Alick was clearly the catalyst who influenced other members of the family to come to Australia. Having already made three trips to Australia and back, he must have inspired not only Henry but John as well. Henry decided to sell his land and migrate, while John opted for the convict run for the time being.

Their father Archibald had died at Dernaseer, County Tyrone, in 1827. The following year Henry sold his holding to his eldest brother, also Archibald, for eight hundred pounds. Betty Seage, my second cousin, has provided a transcript of the deed of sale, of which one of the witnesses was John Osborne surgeon of the Royal Navy” who evidently had not yet come to Australia.

The story of Henry’s marriage to Sarah Marshall is legendary, so I will not repeat it here. Suffice it to say that after Providence had taken a hand, Henry and Sarah arrived in Sydney per Pyramus/ on 9th May, 1829. [3]

The year 1829 was a very significant one for the three brothers. Before it closed, John had arrived on his first convict ship Lucy Davidson (29 11 1829), having left London on 20 7 1829, almost two months after Henry had arrived in Australia; and only eight days later, to complete the family gathering, Alick brought in another load per Sarah on 7 12 1829. With this voyage Alick created history by becoming the first surgeon to complete two voyages within one calendar year, perhaps the only one ever to do so. He had been on the Sophia on 17th January. [4]
Henry's land grant having been promised and occupied only six weeks after his arrival, he and Sarah would have been at Marshall Mount about five months by this time, presumably installed in what Robert Hoddle later called "Pumpkin Cottage", but as yet without the pumpkins. One could easily imagine the family reunion there that Christmas.

Evidently not yet ready to retire from the sea, Alick and John continued their peripatetic employment aboard the convict transports. However John must have liked what he saw of Australia, as it could have been on this visit that he made arrangements to purchase from John Thompson his promised grant of 640 acres called "Glen Glosh" which John later divided under two names, "Garden Hill" and "Mangerton". The official grant for this land was issued direct to John by Governor Darling on 23rd September 1831.

Meanwhile John had delivered another load of convicts, this time to Van Diemen's Land per Red Rover on 26 3 1831. Did he come on to Sydney, complete the purchase of "Glen Glosh" and wheedle the grant out of the Governor at the same time? After all, Henry didn’t receive his Marshall Mount grant until 1841! That John had taken up residence here is indicated by the 1832 post office mail list which shows that John and Henry were both receiving mail at Garden Hill. John could have spent about a year there as his next engagement was on the Frances Charlotte which left The Downs on 15 9 1832 and reached Van Diemen's Land on 10 1 1833.

Alick had come again per Planter on 15 10 1832. On this trip he wrote a diary of his travels in the Colony and elsewhere which he published in a booklet entitled Notes on the Present State and Prospects of Society in New South Wales, With an Historical, Statistical and Topographical Account of Manilla and Singapore which was printed in London in 1833. To illustrate what could be accomplished in NSW inside three years, he described the establishment of "Mr. O"

A brick cottage with 2 parlours, five smaller separate apartments and a convenient kitchen detached.

70 acres wheat; 4 acres maize; 120 cattle; 20 dairy cows; 80-100 pigs; 16 working bullocks,

Employing 21 men, free and bond.

All achieved on an outlay of not more than five hundred pounds [6]
This was obviously a description of Henry’s Marshall Mount and indicates a possible date for the older portion of the existing house, even though this is of timber frame with brick infill, the lot covered with plaster to look like full brick.

On his seventh convict transport Marquis of Huntley (5 7 1835) Alick brought with him his wife Ann and four daughters, Ann, Jane, Mary and Isabella. Their only son Alick (1821-1842) was not with them, presumably left in school “at home.”

Whether “Daisy Bank” was ready to receive them on arrival is not clear, but Ann and family were definitely at Dapto on 27 9 1836 when Backhouse and Walker called on them enroute to Marshall Mount. [7] Alick missed the privilege of entertaining them as he had left Sydney for London per (City of Edinburgh on 7 3 1835 [8] on a mission for Governor Bourke to gather a shipload of useful immigrant families. This ship was the Adam Lodge which reached Sydney on 13th July, 1837. [9]

Before his departure from Australia, Alick the catalyst had no doubt welcomed a mass-invasion of Osbornes. On one day, 7th February 1836, there arrived in Sydney two ships, the James Pattison and the Clyde, carrying between them no less than 19 Osbornes and one future Osborne in the person of Eliza Cochrane, then aged 19 or 20.

On the James Pattison, with 324 female immigrants came their surgeon superintendent John Osborne, accompanied by his wife Mary and their six children: Ann, Jane, Mary, William, John and Alexander, all bound for Garden Hill. Eliza Cochrane was collected from the ship by her aunt, Mrs Thompson, possibly Mrs William Thompson from the Clyde. Eliza later became Robert Osborne’s second wife and hence step-mother to my grandfather.

On the Clyde another group of eight consisted of Henry’s cousin James with his wife Jane or Isabella who was Henry’s sister, along with their six children: James (15), Archibald (14), Charles (12), Thomas (10), Jane (8) and Isabella (7). James’ wife was shown on the shipping list as Jane but was always known to her family as Isabella. Also on this ship was another John Osborne (half-brother of Robert) with his wife Catherine Thompson, accompanied by the latter’s brother William Thompson with his wife Jane and their four children, all under 12. Immediately following James and his family was listed James Wallace with his wife Ann and their two daughters Jane (12) and Isabella (10).
Next on the list was another Osborne, Joseph, who has not been traced.

The next major event was the arrival of the *Adam Lodge* on 13th July 1837. After Alick Osborne’s relatively healthy convict ships, this voyage must have seemed a real nightmare. Alick’s brief had been to collect a shipload of useful emigrants (“mechanics”) with wives and children to fill a need for skilled labour in the colony, along with a number of unmarried women who were also in short supply. The ship sailed from Londonderry on 29th March with 84 married couples, 209 children and 20 unmarried females, making a total of 397 aboard a vessel of 567 tons. Eight babies were born aboard ship, but 22 children and four wives died, leaving a total of 379 on delivery at Sydney after a non-stop voyage of 107 days. [I I]

On a sister ship, the *John Barry*, which arrived on the same day from Dundee, there was even more trouble: scarlet fever was detected just after sailing; and at the end of the trip there was typhus on board, causing the ship to be quarantined on arrival. By the time it was released on July 31 the total death toll was 12 adults and 25 children out of an initial loading of 317 plus six births on the way. Being accustomed to carrying convicts, it may be assumed that the rations followed much the same pattern without sufficient attention to the needs of children and nursing mothers. Added to this, the non-stop voyage gave no opportunity to vary the diet. The surgeon of the *John Barry* noted in his report that most of the children who died were infants, attributing this to the salt diet of their mothers. He also noted that “the large number of children interfered very much to the prejudice of the commander.”

The surviving immigrants aboard the *Adam Lodge* included five more Osbornes: Robert Osborne (my ggf) and his wife Rebecca Musgrave with their son George aged 3; and James Osborne, aged 19 or 20, with his wife Catherine Blakeley, cousins who had “contracted a runaway marriage.”

Newspapers of the day and the surgeon’s report all agree that there were 20 unmarried females aboard but they escaped being listed in the surgeon’s report to the Governor so we may never know who they were. However Longmore family folklore claims that Catherine Blakeley’s cousin Mary Longmore and her brother Robert Longmore were both on that ship. There is also a strong chance that Robert Osborne’s sister Matilda may have been there too. It is on record that single or even married men travelled on the *James Pattison* separately and on arrival in Sydney collected wives, daughters and sisters from
among the female immigrants, a practice which was encouraged by the bounty system.

The arrival of Robert and James marks the entry of my own branch of the family. The relationship between the two has never been defined, but James was a nephew of Henry, Alick and John and Robert and James were very close. They were listed together on the ship, both were carpenters, and on arrival in Wollongong they set up in partnership as builders. As James left no progeny, it is Robert who must hold centre stage for the remainder of this narrative.

Robert and Rebecca added to their family with William in November 1837, followed in October 1839 by James who eventually became my grandfather. About the same time James and Catherine had a daughter Ann, but disaster was just around the corner: both James and Ann died within a day of each other and were buried together by the Rev M D Meares on 23/511840, James aged 22 years and Ann 7 months. These deaths so close together sounded like an epidemic of some kind, but the late Peter Doyle told me he had seen a report in the Herald that James had died of consumption. Although Peter gave me the reference I searched for it in vain. Perhaps the consumption had been contracted on the voyage as there were several cases on the ship, including at least two deaths. [1 6]

Three years after the devastating deaths of husband and daughter, Catherine had recovered sufficiently to marry another cousin, Robert Longmore. Both Catherine and Robert were grandchildren of John Murdock, their mothers being Murdock sisters.

At his death James was reported to have left his property to his partner, Robert, but it was not long before Robert met his turn for disaster. In 1842 Robert, along with his brother-in-law Charles Musgrave and Robert Longmore all took turns in bankruptcy. [17] The famous 1840s depression had originated in England on which the colony was totally dependent for its trade. This had been exacerbated by drought conditions in NSW and compounded by the failure of the Bank of Australia. A recent speaker to the Society, Dr Henry Lee, mentioned how Wollongong's population had fallen in the forties, leaving many houses empty.

Despite a debt of 728 pounds, Robert's assets were extensive but mostly in houses, shops and unproductive urban land: 15 brick houses, 8 with shop fronts; 16 lots of land in Wollongong, six lots in East Gosford, five in O'Connell Town (wherever that was) and another five in Victoria Township near Bathurst. Robert's bankruptcy was in some way
tied to James' will of which the executors were Henry Osborne of Marshall Mount, John Osborne of Garden Hill and James Robinson of Bloomfield, “all of Illawarra Esquires.” That Henry was listed as a creditor provided another link in the family connection.

Through all these vicissitudes, Robert and Rebecca had added to their family Catherine Ann (1841) and John (25/911842), thus bringing the total to five.

Having just obtained discharge from bankruptcy in March 1844, Robert received a really severe blow: Rebecca died on 22nd May, and again the Rev M D Meares was called upon to officiate.

Robert was left alone with five children, the eldest George about 9 and youngest John a year and eight months. James, my grandfather, was only four and a half. It was not surprising to find that before the year was out he had married again (14/11/1844), this time to Eliza Cochrane, aged about 29 years, whom we noted on the James Pattison in 1836. The witnesses to this wedding both had the same name: John Osborne, RN and JP; and John Osborne, Settlers Arms. The latter was Robert’s half-brother who had arrived on the Clyde and whose wife was probably Eliza’s aunt. Despite all this family concern, Robert and Eliza had no children.

Meanwhile, Robert’s sister Matilda (c1818-1846) who may have been on the Adam Lodge, had married Charles Musgrave, a saddler, at Wollongong on 6/11/1839 in a ceremony conducted by the Rev John Tait, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, and witnessed by Robert Longmore and James Wallace. Charles Musgrave was related to Rebecca, thus strengthening the Musgrave connection.

In April 1843 Matilda and Charles’ first child, John, died at the age of 27 months and shortly afterwards a daughter Ann was born. As if one disaster were not enough, Matilda died on 27/111846, reputedly killed in a sulky accident, when Ann was less than 3 years old. Charles moved back to Goulburn, eventually marrying again at Eastern Creek in 1856, and Annie was taken into their family by Robert and Eliza Osborne. Being a couple of years younger than Catherine Ann and a year younger than John, she would have fitted in quite nicely. Thus she was reared as a sister to my grandfather James, then about seven years of age, although she was really his cousin.

Years later, a young nephew of Eliza named David George Cochrane was “adopted” into
the family. Born in 1854, George as he was always called, would have been only about ten years old when my grandfather married his sister Mary Jane on 30/3/1864. George and Mary Jane were children of William and Mary Cochrane who had come to Australia from Fintona, Co. Fermanagh in 1850. Mary Jane and two sisters had been left behind in Ireland for about three years before coming out on the *Talavera* in 1853.

*When James married Mary Jane, his stepmother's nephew who had been his little brother now became his brother-in-law. Incidentally, when David George grew up he married a Catholic, Amelia Beatson, for which he was ostracised from the Cochrane family. It made no difference to Eliza though, as he became her right-hand man in the running of the Commercial Hotel on what is now David Jones' corner.*

Annie Musgrave married William J Wiseman in 1866 and became mayoress of Wollongong as well as mother/grandmother to a family of doctors, chemists and solicitors in Wollongong. She was often mentioned by my father and his siblings as Aunt Wiseman, along with Aunt Bright and Aunt Keys.

*When Robert died on 30th May 1859 at the age of 51 “after a long and painful illness” it was reported in the Illawarra Mercury that the whole town closed down for the funeral which was attended by 700 people. [18] As the entire population of Wollongong was about 800 at the time they must have come from far and wide, especially as funerals were almost strictly men’s business in those days.*

Having begun in business when Wollongong was only a village, Robert was not only a builder but also undertaker and publican, in line with the multi-skilled nature of trades in such a small place.

In his will, Robert left considerable property, some of which was subject to mortgage:

*To Eliza the Commercial Hotel, free of any encumbrance.*

*To his son George the premises adjoining the Commercial Hotel on its western side in Crown St. (Several shops with dwellings at the back)*

*To William his house on the SE corner of Crown/Market Sts, the Freemasons Hall Hotel in Market Square with a frontage to Smith St, two allotments on the flat near the Presbyterian burial ground and one acre in Church st.*
To James a farm of 67 acres at Fairy Meadow and a piece of land known as the Big Paddock with a frontage to William St. (William St became Globe Lane in 1929)

To Catherine Ann the pianoforte and 200 pounds at an approved marriage or age 21.

To his niece Ann Musgrave 200 pounds at approved marriage or age 21.

To George Cochrane “who resides with me” 200 pounds at approved marriage or 21.

Robert’s youngest son John was not mentioned, either omitted from my copy of the will or because he had already inherited the major portion of his Uncle John’s estate. Robert’s half-brother John had died in 1857 at the age of 63. [19] In the old Methodist cemetery south of Swan St a horizontal sandstone slab bears the names of both Robert and his brother John. When I came to Wollongong in 1969 it was clearly legible and I have a photograph to prove it. By 1985 it had become so weatherbeaten that the Family History Group recorded the year of Robert’s death as 1869 instead of 1859. Just to make things more confusing, the stained-glass window in Wesley church now reads 1850, indicating it could have lost the tail from the figure 9.

At the time of Robert’s death, the Commercial Hotel was on lease to Thomas Organ who had leased it from March of that year. In September 1860 Organ surrendered the lease because of financial troubles, whereupon George Osborne and Eliza took over the management themselves, thus beginning a business which remained in family hands until well into the twentieth century. Eliza continued to run it, with the help of George Cochrane, until her death in 1891. [20]

Robert’s eldest son George, the only one born in Ireland, carried on like his father as builder, undertaker and hotelier. Even before his father’s death, he advertised in the Illawarra Mercury for someone to lease the Freemasons Hall Hotel as he was too busy with his business as a builder, yet at the time he was only about 23 years of age. In the list of hotel licensees of 14/4/1859 one Robert Beavis is so named, so maybe George was successful at the time. Incidentally, George was a Freemason like his father before him, as well as his uncle John, brother William and “adopted” brother George Cochrane.

On 10/3/1856 George married Anne Musgrave, daughter of John and Eliza Musgrave of Bloomfield, Fairy Meadow and probably a cousin of some degree. They had 12 children, one of whom, Amy Bright, died at nine months. [21]
Over the years George was licensee of at least five hotels, not including the Commercial which was still given as his address in 1860. Birth notices show that in 1856 and 1857 he was at the Freemasons Hall. In 1861 his Figtree Hotel was burnt down, uninsured, with all his possessions and he had to sequester his estate to pay his debts, referring no doubt to the shop/dwellings in Crown St which he had inherited from his father. In 1871-2 he turns up at the Illawarra Hotel at Dapto. In 1871 he had the pleasure of meeting the Hairy Man of Illawarra in the hills near Avondale. Bill McDonald had the temerity to suggest that George must have been up in the hills buying hooch for his hotel and sampled too much of it, but really he was only collecting census papers. [22]

We next hear of George at the Brighton Hotel in 1873 when he advertised both his hotel and his undertaking business, which ads the Illawarra Mercury printed in the same column, with the hotel at the top of course. This amused Bill again as he regarded it as a good example of how to knock ‘em down, drag ‘em out and box ‘em up. For my part, I prefer to regard it as the first example of vertical integration in industry.

His stay at the Brighton must have been brief (maybe he ran out of customers) as by 1874 he was at the Caledonian, NE corner of Crown/Keirs Sts, the same site as the Settlers Arms of his uncle John. A brawl between police and two drunken miners on a Saturday night resulted in a court case, the evidence of which reveals that George was an alderman at that time. This event will be described in more detail under the heading of “A Storm in a Teacup.”

When his Aunt Catherine died in 1878 he was Mayor of Wollongong. Always active in local affairs, George was president of the fledgling School of Arts which first met in his home and he erected their first building in Smith St where the Surf Lifesaving HQ is now. He was also president of the first Volunteer Fire Brigade, with his brother William as Secretary.

As a builder he left one significant mark in Wollongong: he was the builder of Wesley church, the last surviving 19th-century building of note in Crown Street. His sister Catherine Ann Bright laid the foundation stone and her husband John Bright, church treasurer of the day, contributed the lion’s share of the cost. [23]

George’s father’s only likely claim to fame as a builder was the National School (1840) which was doomed from the start. It didn’t open for ten years because of sectarian dif-
ferences and lasted as a school for only about 35 years before being superseded by the new school in Smith St in 1885. The old school was demolished to make way for the first Town Hall, built about the same time as the new school. George's "brother-in-law" W J Wiseman, as Mayor in the eighties, was instrumental in wresting the site from the Department of Public Instruction which had never really owned it: he discovered it was still vested as a burial ground.

Robert and Rebecca's second son William was the only other son to spend all (or nearly all) of his life in Wollongong. Although he inherited the Freemasons Hall Hotel from his father in 1859, the IFHG's index to the Illawarra Mercury indicates he was at the Commercial Hotel when his first two children were born in 1866 and '68, so presumably at that stage he was helping Eliza to run it. By 1870 he was listed as auctioneer of Ousley Vale, then all other birth notices simply say "Crown Street." Perhaps he helped Eliza until George Cochrane (b 1854) was old enough to take over.

It is known that William had a cordial factory in Crown St and that Parkinson worked for Osbornes for a couple of years before branching out on his own. In the Post Office Directory of 1872 he is still listed as an auctioneer. For some time he was secretary for one of the Illawarra shire councils. The Mercury of 24/11/1885 mentions him in connection with the Wollongong Rifle Club and we have already noted his involvement with the beginnings of the Volunteer Fire Brigade.

In 1871 William followed his brother John to Fiji, hoping to make his fortune there. Evidently he stayed only a short time, but folk-lore says one of his children was born there. He had married Eliza Musgrave, sister of George's wife Ann, at her Figtree home on 16/11/1865. Their surviving children numbered nine, but the IFHG index shows that four others died at ages 3 weeks, 12 months, 16 months and 18 months, indicating the fragility of young life in those times. In George's family 11 out of 12 survived infancy, so the two families together had 20 young Osborne cousins.

Robert and Rebecca's only daughter Catherine Ann married John Bright, native of Essex, and proprietor of the London Stores situated in the middle of the block where Crown Central is now. Although originally an Anglican, John joined Catherine in staunch support of the Methodist church. Catherine laid the foundation stone for Wesley church, her brother George was the builder and John Bright, church treasurer, augmented the build-
Catherine and John's only child, Charles Osborne Bright, died 4/10/1880 at the age of 13 only nine weeks before his mother laid the foundation stone on 15th December. Under it were placed copies of the Illawarra Mercury and Wollongong Argus containing his obituary notices, marking another sad occasion for the family. When the building was completed John and Catherine provided a stained glass window in memory of Charles and one each for Catherine's parents. Other windows in Wesley read: John Bright d. 1883 and Catherine Bright d. 1882; William John Wiseman d. 1922 aged 79 years; and Thomas Osborne d. 1880 aged 73 years.

John, the youngest member of Robert and Rebecca's family (1843-1908) began work as a bookkeeper for his brother-in-law John Bright and later for Farmers in Sydney, meanwhile studying for the Methodist ministry. About the time he was ordained he married Elizabeth Wastell and they went off to Fiji as missionaries, hence William's sojourn in Fiji. Returning to Australia, John became minister of the York Street Methodist church, where he proved too ecumenical for his parishioners: he had become too friendly with the Catholic bishop. He managed to survive the first round, but when the Bishop died on a trip to England John attended a memorial Mass in St Mary's and as a result was faced with transfer to the country. Being a man of independent mind, he chose to part company with the Methodist church and became editor of the Australian Star. Retiring from the Star, he became secretary of the Public Service Association as well as editor of the Public Service journal. Interested in politics in which he favoured protection rather than free trade, he stood for parliament against Henry Parkes and was narrowly defeated. But for 48 votes he may have changed the course of Australian history! The Rev John was a very interesting, strong-willed character about whom a whole book could be written. In fact one of his grand-daughter did commence the task.

I have left the third son of R&R's family until last as he was my grandfather James (1839-1908), who was the starting point for my study of the family history. It all began with a Bible in the possession of my sister Mary in Brisbane, on the flyleaf of which was the following inscription:

_A token of Affection_

_Presented to Miss Mary Jane Cochrane by_

_James Osborne on the 6th October 1859_

_Being the Anniversary of his 20th Birth day._
Armed with this information I then sent for James’ birth certificate which gave the date as 7th October 1839 and his parents as Robert Osborne and Rebecca Musgrave. Alec Fleming was able to direct me to his grave which gave the date of his death and the whole picture grew from there.

Although James and Mary Jane had been keeping company before the above presentation, they were not married until 30/3/1864. Their first child, Catherine Annie Bright Osborne, was born at Fig Tree Farm on 23/4/1865. This poses the question: was this the farm at Fairy Meadow which James had inherited from his father? The next we hear of them they are at “Middle Park” via South Wolumla in the Bega district to which many early Illawarra families had gone, such as Cochranes, McPauls and Bowers who all come into the family picture later.

Following a disastrous drought, in 1885 James sold Middle Park to his cousin Jim Cochrane, son of the one who “married the Flower family” and moved to Kingston, five miles east of Glen Innes. On the way, presumably by boat to Sydney and then train to Glen Innes, they all had their photographs taken in Sydney, including the portraits of James and Mary Jane on show tonight.

At that time my father was only ten years old. He married Elizabeth Florence McPaul at South Wolumla in 1903. They lived at Glen Innes for 42 years before retiring to Tamworth, having reared five children: Fred, Arthur, Mary, Edna and Frank.

[If you have followed all that you now know how I am connected to the Osbornes of early Illawarra; and if you think you can stand some more, I can always add a few anecdotes. {These will be printed in the next issue of the Bulletin - Ed.}]
NOTES

2. Ibid p. 274.
4. Bateson, p. 241
5. The Australian, 23/9/1831.
8. The Australian 8/3/1836
9. A Copy of Alick Osborne’s journal for this mission is in the Dixson Library, Sydney, on Roll Cy 2294. It begins when he delivers is dispatches to the Colonial Office in London on 8/7/1836 and ends with a report to Governor of NSW 7/1837.
10 SMH, 8/2/1836; and NSW State Archives COD 425 for immigrant lists for both ships.
11. Sydney Gazette 15/7/1837 & 18/7/1837.
12. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15 State Archives Ref COD 394.
16. Mrs Stewart and John Park, the later not one of the listed immigrants.
18. IM, 6/6/1859
22. McDonald, WG, Nineteenth Century Dapto, p. 60.
23. Parsons, R&R, One Hundred Years of Service, Wesley Church, 1982.

Frank Osborne
### OSBORNE ARRIVALS AT SYDNEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>SHIP</th>
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<tr>
<td>04 09 1825</td>
<td>LONACH</td>
<td>ALICK</td>
<td>143/144</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 11 1826</td>
<td>SPEKE II</td>
<td>ALICK</td>
<td>156/156</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 01 1829</td>
<td>SOPHIA</td>
<td>ALICK</td>
<td>190/192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 05 1829</td>
<td>PYRAMUS</td>
<td>HENRY* &amp; SARAH</td>
<td>*Brother of Alick</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 11 1829</td>
<td>LUCY DAVIDSON</td>
<td>JOHN *</td>
<td>099/101 Also brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 12 1829</td>
<td>SARAH</td>
<td>ALICK</td>
<td>199/200</td>
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<td>26 03 1831</td>
<td>RED ROVER</td>
<td>JOHN</td>
<td>166/168 VDL</td>
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<td>PLANTER</td>
<td>ALICK</td>
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<td>10 01 1833</td>
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<td>JOHN</td>
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<td>ALICK</td>
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<td>JOHN BARRY</td>
<td>JOHN</td>
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<td>05 07 1835</td>
<td>MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY</td>
<td>ALICK &amp; ANN</td>
<td>319/320 + 4: ANN, JANE, MARY &amp; ISABELLA</td>
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<td>07 02 1836</td>
<td>JAMES PATTISON</td>
<td>JOHN &amp; MARY</td>
<td>324 FEMALE IMMIGRANTS + 6: ANN, JANE, MARY, WILLIAM, JOHN, ALEX, ELIZA COCHRANE, LATER MRS R OSBORNE</td>
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<tr>
<td>07 02 1836</td>
<td>CLYDE</td>
<td>JAMES &amp; JANE (ISABELLA) + 6 CH: JAMES, ARCHIBALD, CHARLES, THOMAS, JANE &amp; ISABELLA</td>
<td>JOHN &amp; CATHERINE (nee THOMPSON) WILLIAM &amp; JANE THOMPSON + 4 CH UNDER 12 JOSEPH (UNIDENTIFIED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 07 1837</td>
<td>ADAM LODGE</td>
<td>ALICK WITH 379 IMMIGRANTS ROBERT &amp; REBECCA (nee MUSGRAVE) + son GEORGE (aged 3) JAMES &amp; CATHERINE (nee BLAKELEY) possibly Robert Longmore &amp; his sister Mary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 12 1838</td>
<td>ELPHINSTONE</td>
<td>ALICK</td>
<td>232/232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 10 1843</td>
<td>EMERALD ISLE</td>
<td>ALICK</td>
<td>213/214 VDL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**OSBORNES NOT ACCOUNTED FOR:**

ARCHIBALD mentioned in Paulsgrove diary and Sydney newspapers re racing.

GEORGE living in own house in Crown St 1841 census. Died 1848 aged 84. Could have been father of Robert, John & Matilda.

THOMAS Donated land Keira St Wesleyan Chapel 1840. Tanner? Mr F Mentioned in Paulsgrove diary.

MATILDA Sister of Robert & John, married Charles Muagrave at Wollongong in 1839.
GEORGE OSBORNE

m. (1)  Elizabeth Nelson

John
  c. 1794-1867

m. Catherine Thompson
  c. 1778-1878

Robert
  1808-1859

m. (2)  Ann Lindsay

Matilda
  d. 1846

m. Rebecca Musgrave
  d. 1844

Charles Musgrave

No issue

John
  d. aged 2

m. W J Wiseman

George
  1839-1908

William

James

m. Catherine Ann

John

m. Elizabeth Wastell

(11)

(9)

(1)

(5)

Ann Musgrave

Eliza Musgrave

Mary Jane Cochran

John Bright

m. Mary-Ann

Lily-Keys

James

John

Herbert

Eliza Florence McPaul

1881-1970

m.

Frederick
  1905-1963

Arthur
  1913-1988

James

Florence
  1917-

Edna
  1918-

Francis
  1922-

Mary
  1917-

May
  1918-

William
FRANK OSBORNE'S ANCESTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>George Osborne</th>
<th>???? Musgrave</th>
<th>????? Cochrane</th>
<th>????? Coughran</th>
<th>James McPaul</th>
<th>James White</th>
<th>William Bower</th>
<th>William Limmer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m. (2) Ann Lindsay</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>m.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Robert Osborne m. Rebecca Musgrave | Wm. Cochrane m. Mary J. Coughran | Rob't McPaul m. Sarah White | James Bower m. Mary Ann Limmer |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>James Osborne</th>
<th>m. Mary Jane Cochrane</th>
<th>James McPaul</th>
<th>m. Mary Ann Bower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1839-1908</td>
<td>1841-1926</td>
<td>1848-1927</td>
<td>1853-1930</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>James Osborne</th>
<th>m. (1903)</th>
<th>Elizabeth Florence McPaul</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875-1945</td>
<td></td>
<td>1881-1970</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frederick James</th>
<th>Arthur Raymond</th>
<th>Florence Mary</th>
<th>Edna May</th>
<th>Francis William</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1905-1963</td>
<td>1913-1988</td>
<td>1917-</td>
<td>1918-</td>
<td>1922-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>