4 And when we had launched from thence, we sailed
under Cyprus, because the winds were contrary. And
when we had sailed over the sea of Cilicia and Pam-
phylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. And there
the centurion found a ship of Alexandria sailing into
Italy; and he put us therein. And when we had
sailed slowly many days, and scarce were come over
against Cnidus, the wind not suffering us, we sailed
under Crete, over against Salmine; and, hardly
passing it, came unto a place which is called Tha
fair havens; nigh whereunto was the city of Lasea.
Now when much time was spent, and when sailing
was now dangerous, because the fast was now already
past, Paul admonished them, and said unto them, Sirs,
I perceive that this voyage will be with much damage, not only of the lading and ship, but
also of our lives. Nevertheless the centurion believed
the master and the owner of the ship, more than those
things which were spoken by Paul. And because the
haven was not commodious to winter in, the more
part advised to depart thence also, if by any means
they might attain to Phenice, and there to winter;
which is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the south
west and north west. And when the south wind
blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their
purpose, loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete.
But not long after there arose against it a tem-
pestuous wind, called Euroclydon. And when the ship
was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we
let her drive. And running under a certain island
which is called Cauda, we had much work to come
by the boat; which when they had taken up, they
used helps, undergirding the ship; and, fearing lest
they should fall into the quicksands, strake sail, and
so were driven. And we being exceedingly tossed with
a tempest, the next day they lightened the ship; and
the third day we cast out with our own hands the
tackling of the ship. And when neither sun nor stars
in many days appeared, and no small tempest lay on
us, all hope that we should be saved was then taken
away. But after long abstinence Paul stood forth in
Cloth, boards, red edges, 5/7 Turkey Morocco, limp 5/7
Paste grain, limp 7/6 Turkey Morocco, Circuit, 5/7
Crawford Robert.
do. Florence Mary
do. Marion Frances.
Matthew Robert 101. Esther 115
do  Anne 97. 104.
  Joseph Benson 118.
  Robert Andrew 126.
  John 133.
  Samuel Benson 134.
  Ann (nee Ram) 130.
  Ann Maria (nee Smith) 118.
  Isabella (nee Smith) 134.
  Tryphena (nee Smith) 135.
  Mary (do) 135.
  Joseph Francis 120.
  Robert (son of Ram) 132.
  Thomas Bourne 132.
Walker Family—Mathew & Reardon
List of Books, Index to relating
to the family—pp. 1 to 10
p. 231.

Walker
Walker
Walker
James Parkhouse
Elizabeth Ann
George Reardon
Robert
John Ridley
Sara Thompson
Joseph Reardon
Margaret Bragg
Mary Augusta
Isabella Frances.
Books relating to the Walker Family.

In Study, 443 Davy Street
90 Ault Street.


My father's uncle — —

An old family bookcase — —
Books relating to Walker family.


In new bookcase in study.


Books & MSS. relating to Walker
family.

On Smoking Room Shelves

Case I. Bottom shelf.


With a biographical notice by Edward Hailstone, F.S.A.

Containing an account of the elder branches of the family, descended from the Rev. Mr. Walker, Hill Hill Chapel, and including the Kellingheath and Hillsick Walkers.
Books and MSS relating to the Walker family (cont.)

- Smoking Room.
- Case A. Life and Labours of Geo. N. Walker. 8° cloth. (duplicate)


Pgs. 163-225 contain a paper by my friend the late Rev. John Service B.A. (formerly of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Macquarie Street, Hobart, Captain of Hyndland Church, Glasgow) entitled 'George Washington Walker and the Convicts', being an interesting sketch of Mr. Walker's labours in the colonies. It first appeared in "Food Words" 18

Books & MSS relating to the Walker family & c. (cont.)

28 Smoking Room
Case A. Shelf 1.

12. Backhouse (James) & Walker (Edw.) Reports made during a Religious Visit to tomb-Diennes Land &c. 1832-1840.

(Two mild volumes, beautifully written by Edw. - calf 4to.)


(Edw.'s letters to Margaret Bray and other friends in England, in the form of a regular Journal. Containing over 1300 closely written 7th pages.)

In Table drawer

Books W.B. relating to Talbot family (cont.)

Smoking Room
Case D. Shelf 3
14. Backhouse (Jay). Narrative of a
Visit to the Australian Colonies.
Cloth. (Duplicate of No. 2)
Sheep 2.
15. Backhouse (Jay). Extracts from
Letters during Visit to
F. Island & Colleges.
(Copy of No. 5)
Case E. Shelf 1
16. Backhouse (Jay). Narrative
of a Visit to the Mauritius
and South Africa. Cloth.
(Duplicate of No. 4)
Books Wills relating to Walker family (cont)

In the box.

A short memoir, covering 18 pp. of a small folio book. Apparently written originally by J. Aikin, whose name is appended to it.

see No. ante p. 1.
The MSS relating to the Matthew family
including the Benson.
He was the youngest of 21 children. First recollection was of seeing Nelson's funeral.

George Washington Walker (my father)
Son of John Walker and Elizabeth Ridley his wife; born in the Adelphi, London, 19 March 1800.
His father, John Walker, was born at Newcastle on Tyne in 1726, was a Wholesale Sadder & Accoutrement Maker, and Contractor for the Army during the French Wars. He died at Paris in 1821, and was buried in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise.
His mother, Elizabeth Ridley, was daughter of Richard Ridley of Newcastle, Currier, and Eleanor his wife.
Born 1757
Died 1821

The Walkers belonged to the Place on Tyne. The family estate was granted to Walker by Henry VIII.

For a history of Pedigree see "Costume of Yorkshire" by Geo. Walker, edited by Edward Hailstone, Leeds 1885.

In the biographical notice prefixed to the front. Also see...
Biographical Notice of Geo. Halken
Prefixed to "Essays on Various Subjects"
by Rev. George Halken F.R.S. (London 1809)
For pedigree of elder branch of family
(Rev. Arthur Halken, Killingbeck Hall, Leeds)
see Heliotrop "Bucellas Leodiensis:
Topography of Leeds"
Fol 1 p. 118

Geo. Halken was baptised at Newcastle
Circa 1810, by a Unitarian Minister.
Conformed by a Bishop of Ch. of Eng.
Educated at a school at Barnard Castle kept by a Wesleyan.
Apprenticed on 24 Aug. 1814
to John Gibson, linen draper, Newcastle
Indentures transferred to Hadwen 
Bragg, linen draper, Newcastle.
Partner in Pottery Works, with his cousin John Macleod.

In June 1824 removed to Hull,
Feb 1827, received into membership
by the Society of Friends.
Engaged to Mary Bragg, who died
3 Nov 1825. She had become blind. See GMMP Life p.
Left London via tongue "Science" on 30 September 1831, in company with James Backhouse of York, on a religious visit to the Australian Colonies.

Van Diemen’s Land, and Mauritius, and Cape Colony. Arrived in Devon 9 February 1832, Col. Cook, Governor.

After a stay of more than two years and a half in F.A. and during which the

friends visited all parts of the colony,

and during which 1834 was acknowledged

a miracle (July 1834), and also

engaged himself to Sarah Benson Meeder

(Nov. 1834) — the friends in Dec.

1834 proceeded to Sydney in the

"Henry Freling.

visited Norfolk Island,

travelled throughout N.S.W., and

visited Moreton Bay.

On 12 March 1837 they left Sydney

for Hobart Town, where Sir John Franklin

was Governor. On 3 Nov. 1837 they sailed

in the "Hebrides" for Melbourne, and

there visited Adelaide, King George’s Sound,

and Swan River.

On 12 Feb. 1838 they sailed for Mauritius

where they stayed nearly 3 months, leaving

27 May.

On 27 June 1838 they anchored in Table
Bay. They remained in Cape Colony more than two years, visiting the various parts of the Colony, including all Russian stations.

S. Backhouse returned to England.

E.W. Walker sailed on 22 Sept 1840 for Hobart Town, where he arrived early in November.

He was married on 15 December 1840 to Sarah Reeson, Walker at Friends Meeting House, Murray St, Hobart Town.

He established himself in the business of布瑞斯, drapery business at W. 85 Liverpool St, in Hobart.

On 1st March 1845, the Hobart Town Savings Bank was opened. J.W. acted as Managing Trustee, and conducted the Bank in his shop.

In 1849 he gave up the business and took up the drapery branch, confining himself to the Broadmead drapery.

In 1852 he became Actuary of the Savings Bank at a salary.

At an early date in 1852, or very early in 1853, removed his residence to house in Hampden Road.

In 1854 Savings Bank removed to Collins Street, afterwards to corner of South Building, Macquarie Street, which

*Now (1878) Coldstream's "Old Savings Bank, Drapery Mart." and No. 85; Robert, James, Elizabeth, George, Ridley, Sarah, and Joseph born at the house in Liverpool Street.

Margaret Prage Walker born at house in Hampden Road.

In 1857, my father had serious attacks of illness.
Mary & Isa born at Stone Building

Also became the family residence. Attacked by Influenza in January 1857. Paralysis supervened and he died on 1st Feb 1857 at Stone Building. He was buried in the Friends Burial Ground, near Launddown Crescent, Hobart.

Appointed Member of the (Central) Board of Education, Tasmania in

Also Member of Council of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

For his life see "Life and labours of George Washington Walker, of Hobart Town, Tasmania" by James Backhouse and Charles Elyon, London (J. Bennet) 1862.

Also, a series of papers by the Rev. John Service C.B. in "Good Words" 18... entitled
"Quakers and Convicts." Afterwards reprinted in "Martin Missionsarys" by Alex Hay M'gill, London (M'gill 1850) under the title of Geo. Washington, Halkin and the Convicts. It is a sympathetic and graphic sketch of G.W. mission with James Backhouse during the eight years they travelled through Australia & South Africa, written by a man of science and a dear friend of my own. A Johnson, service who for some years was the Minister of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Macquarie Street, Hobart. Afterwards Minister of Bath, near Stroudens, Co. Fally, where he died at Glasgow in 1884.
See my mother's Recollections in small 8vo. MS. book.

1821 Sun Street was where Robert Mather lived before leaving London for his dearest land, but whether my mother was born there I cannot positively say.

My mother was a great favourite with her grandfather Benson, and used to spend many happy hours at his house near the City Road Chapel, which was where John Wesley had lived. It was known as Mr. Wesley's house.

After Mr. Benson's death, Mr. Mather made up his mind to emigrate to T.S. land, one of the chief reasons for this step was that he thought the climate might restore his wife's health.

Sarah Benson Walker (my mother)

Eldest child of Robert Mather and Ann Benson his wife (a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Benson, author of the yellow pages Wesleyan commentary in Bond St 21 Sun Street near Finsbury Square, London on 14th September 1812). The family emigrated to Hobart Town in 1821. Mr. Mather took their passages in the 'Hope', belonging to Peter DeGraves. The Hope left the docks on 21st October 1821, but had to run into Ruinsgate in a gale. The ship proved to be unseaworthy and was taken back to Deptford. The Mathers were detained some 5 months, when the Government found them passages in the 'Bagot Heroine', which sailed in March or April 1822. Among the passengers were
Horley's widow afterwards married Edw. Wilkinson, storekeeper at C.B. Bank. Her son, Fred. and Peter Wilkinson -

Afterwards Langloths Hill from Langloths Toole (Rats Castle) on site of Ireland's Queen College. Go Elizabeth, Brisbane St. Later Hopkins Hill from Hopkins' residence, now known as Westelle.

Lieut. Steete, Wm. Mr. Henry Hopkins, Rev. George Mr. Clarke, Edward Clark, John Halsey, Wm. Mr. John Dunn, Mr. James Turnbull, Isaac Chapman, John Hoolstone, Horley (Mrs. Horley's father) and others.

The vessel touched at Rio Janeiro, and arrived in the Derwent, 10 Sept 1822.

The family found a house in Brisbane Street where they lived for a time. It was then on the edge of the town; the locality being known as Potter's Hill.

Mr. Matthew took the corner opposite Ralei's, go Liverpool & Elizabeth Street, of Charles Connolly who had a public house opposite. Here he had a shop put up, which in those days was the admiration of the town. It was called 'London House' and was, like all shops in those
days, a general store - wholesale and retail. The Dunn, Swans, Hopkins, Root, Carter, and others all began with general stores but in a smaller way. Most of them issued Promissory Notes, known as Colonial Currency - Silver being very scarce. Dollars, holey dollars, and dumps were the common coins.

The family used to attend St. David's Church - though they were Hessians. Old Betty Kingwood was the preacher. The family consisted of my mother, Josephine, Robert, and John - all born in England.

Mr. Mathew had come out with the intention of farming, and took up land at Muddy Plains two or three years after his arrival. He could have done better managed up the country but thought the position...
on the sea shore would suit his wife better. Land was then granted free in proportion to the capital the settler could show, and was subject to conditions as to improvement. No matter what the money he made in the ships went into the farms at Lauderdale, and it proved a losing affair. He got 500 ac at first and then further grants, making 2500 ac in all. He spent large sums in unsuccessful attempts at draining.

At this time the boys went to James Thomsen's School, and my mother to Mrs. Headlanis School. The school was in Melville Street, on the site of the present Russel House, where the Russel Double afterwards had a school. The land was then all open and my mother used to walk across from Potter's
She remembers amongst others Sir R. Bly's sisters as fellow pupils. At a later time, she and Parson Redford's daughter took lessons from James Thomson. They afterwards went to Miss Thomson's School, where the Miss Benns were also pupils. Finally, she went to Miss Longprey's school at Roseway, New Iron. But my mother's school days were brief. Her mother was an invalid, and the daughter had to take almost entire charge of the household. Amongst her schoolfellows at Miss Thomson's were Miss Williams (then Miss Reid), sister of Alex Reid of Raitte.

About 1825, my grandmother went to live on the farm at Lincluden, chiefly for the sake of her health. She took her youngest child, Samuel, the rest of the family remaining in town. My mother keeping house.
S. BALKER (5)

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She left school in 1827 or 28 when she was 15 or 16 years old, and went to Lauderdale, where she kept the house and managed the household. The farm continued to be a great source of outlay as my grandfather devoted most of his time to it, leaving it to his son Joseph the management of the business.

When my mother was 19 years old, and her brother Samuel only seven, my grandmother died very suddenly at Lauderdale, from breaking a blood vessel. She died on 27th August 1831 and was buried by Parson Bedford in St. David's Churchyard on 5th Sept.

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visit to the farm, arranged to hold a meeting the next Sunday. My mother was never particularly fond of visits from strangers, though she was not wanting in hospitality towards thevisitors. I think from what she has told me of some of Q's humorous remarks to her, that they did not fail to detect signs of impatience. However, they stayed to dinner, of course, the next Sunday came again by invitation and held a meeting. After that they visited Houndale not infrequently, and their friendship with the Matthers became assured. After his wife's death things went badly with my grandfather. My mother thought it was partly due to the loss of her wise counsel. But the immediate cause was the bad conduct of a man who got a note of hand from him in
The two friends were frequent visitors to the farm. The intimacy grew.t. the Kesgrave family at Lauderdale were their first converts. Robert Andrew was the first convinced. Then, Mr. Johnson, his daughter, read 'Barclay's Apology' together, and they also accepted friends' principles. Before the family left Lauderdale, the daughter had become engaged to the handsome young preacher missionary.

While they were living at Lauderdale the late James Speed was making the trigonometrical Survey. He stayed for some time at the farm while engaged in measuring his base line near Matter's Hill, or near Ralph's Bay heck.

W. B. Walker (6)

Blanket to take up a bill for a small amount, and went away and filled it up for £850. This brought things to a standstill and my grandfather wound up the business in Elizabeth Street, and devoted himself entirely to the farm.

W. Mathew lived at the farm with his mother and his little boy Samuel until about 1835, and then had to stop payment and the farm fell in.

After the sale they came up to London. My grandfather took the place in Liverpool Street where the business is still carried on by Frank Mathew under the name of SB Mathew & Son. It was a small house on a small street, and several friends subscribed money to enable him to commence business again. The late John Walker gave £50.
As the business improved, my grandfather was able to repay every one of the subscribers, much to the surprise of his friends who had not expected to have it repaid. This was in 1841 after he had married again. (to Esther Dixon, sister of Capt. James Dixon of the 'Din')

The business premises were enlarged by that time, and my grandfather went to live in a cottage at the top of Liverpool Street (now Tom Beresford). In 1840 T.B. Walker returned to Hobart after his visit to Africa, and on 15 December 1840, they married and he was married at the old Friends' Meeting House in Murray Street. This was the first Friends' wedding in Hobart and the Meeting House was crowded. Amongst others present was Miss Williamson, Lady Franklin's niece. The married couple
went for their honeymoon to a farm of Mr. Hb's uncle, Captn Geo.
Robson, about 14 miles from L.d. They made the journey in a gig;
visited Lancaster, and thence went to Captn Dixon's farm at
Hulme Castle on the Isis, and after that to Fear Cotton's at
Helendon. On their return to town
the married pair lived at my
grandfather's place in Liverpool
St. for several months, until my
father's goods arrived & his shop
was ready. He took the Shop
from old Dick Cleburne, 65 Liverpool
St. Cleburne said it was the
shortest house in town & he was not
far wrong. A new front was put
on the Shop and it then had a
very respectable appearance. The
Shop was opened in August 1841.
It was a small store dealing in general business. Robert Andrew Mathieson came as an assistant in the business. Some time later, on his return from Sydney where he had been in Mr. Rowan's business.

In the beginning of 1845 my mother took me and my brother Geo. then an infant on a visit to Captain Dispois at Skelton Castle. She stayed about a month and came back to town on the day the Savings Bank was opened - 1st March 1845. My father managed the Savings Bank for some years without salary. Mr. Heal Norris was engaged as clerk. Thomas Mason who had left New Zealand on account of the Maori troubles used to keep the books of the business. My father objected
Very much to the drapery branch. He would not sell things that were for ornament only, which subjected him not only to loss but to a good deal of good natured taunts. Finding that he could not carry on a plain business such as friends did in England, he made up his mind to give up the linen drapery and limit himself to the men's department of woollen drapery. He sold off his linen stock in 1848 or 49, and then R. A. Water took the shop in Brock's Buildings and in 1849 went into the linen drapery business there.

Besides myself, Lizzie, George, Robert Ridley, Sarah and Joseph were born at the house in K'Port Street where the family lived for 12 years. In 1852 after the
Gold Diggings, business was so prosperous that my father took a house in Hampden Road and moved his family there. The house belonged to Mr. Matthew Orr and had been occupied by Amy Moses. It is now occupied by Edw. Pearce. It was a fine roomy house with a large garden, it was a great delight to us children.

In Feb 1853 I went to England in the 'Wellington,' Capt H. Crosby, and entered at Friends' School, Bootham, York.

In 1854 my father who had a long lease of the shop, let it advantageously, and took premises in Collins Street intending to limit himself to the Wholesale Woolen trade and took the Savings Bank there. After a short time the Bank took premises in Stone Buildings, 10
Murray Street (now C.H. Elliot's office) and the family moved there. The tenants of the shop did not turn out satisfactorily, and my father resumed his business there, having two or three successive managers in charge, none of whom was a success. Pearce, Hudson, and lastly Symeood. Mood was nominally a friend, it was brought but specially from England, but he was perhaps the most objectionable of all.

The mention of Mood leads me to remark on the disadvantages which some of the children suffered in their education from my father's great anxiety that they should be kept in the ways of the Society of Friends. This anxiety led him to commit the care of their education to persons whose chief qualification for
S. Braken (15)

the fact was that they were members of the Society. After my first year, when I was taught first by the Rev. Mr. Day, a good but quaint and old-fashioned little Independent Minister, and then for a short time by Thomas Mason, a strong and capable friend from New Zealand, whether he returned after a short residence in Hobart, I was sent to the newly established High School in which my father took a warm interest, being one of its founders and a member of the Council. At the High School the teaching was fairly good for the time, but the moral tone of the School was so distinctly bad that my father would certainly have removed me if he had been aware of it. As it was, when business became brisk after the Gold discovery, he decided to send me to York Friends School,
an estimable advantage to me.

But the other of the elder children
were removed from good schools,
Whenever a Member of the Society
came to Hobart and set up to teach
first came Thomas Mason for a year
or two - a capable man I think.
then after an interval a Miss Steele,
and Irish friend of her children.
Succeeding her, Fred Mackie his wife - estimable people. I'm copying
being a man of fine character,
transparent goodness, but with
doubtful qualifications as a teacher.
When he left the boys George, Robert,
St Ridley went to McKee's School,
A very competent Schoolmaster,
and Robert to Hobart College later.
But poor Sarah on the arrival
of the Hoods, was, with her Cousins
other children of Hobart Friends
committed to the care of Lydia Hood.
To draw true and exact delineations of the School and a vivid impression of the infinity of things for the office of teacher, not to much pain of ability to form grave defects of character and actions, all too often those of teachers. In every school, the particular of girls - in fact, that any one of decent character, and the deficiency of those girls. This being the case, those of my Brothers and cousins had never been of much effect, unless of course they had no support. In the absence of any fault, it was the particular of girls - in fact, that any one of decent character, and the deficiency of those girls. This being the case, those of my Brothers and cousins had never been of much effect, unless of course they had no support.
In 1858 the old Gaol was pulled down. The site being cut up into building lots. The Savings Bank Trustees purchased one lot, and proceeded to erect a Bank building. My father took a keen interest in the building as it proceeded, in the plans & arrangements, for the New Bank premises, and looked forward with pleasure to moving into a house which promised to be much more comfortable than the rambling dwelling in Stone Buildings. But it was not to be.

To return to my story. In Nov. 1856 I returned from England and found the family living at Stone Buildings. Mary was born there in 1856, and Jos in 1858. My father's health was failing. He had had two or three attacks of epileptic fits between 1854 and 1858 and was in a low condition. Late in 1858 he had an attack of influenza which prostrated him much. He seemed to have no rallying power. The leucemia too was unfavourable being oppressively hot.

During January he gradually grew worse, and our anxiety on his account increased. Finally one side became paralysed and on 1st Feb. 1859 he died.

My mother was now left with 10 children, only one of whom (Amy) was old enough to earn anything. While the youngest (Joe) was an infant in arms. My father's estate was barely more than sufficient to pay
I think that before his death my brother George had been placed with the late Mr. John Rout as a pupil in the Homoeopathic business. Mr. Rout's shop was then before occupied by his father, Mr. Rout, at the corner of Elizabeth & Bathurst Streets in the premises (since much improved) occupied by the Homoeopathic Pharmacy.

My mother was able, with due economy, to bring up and educate the large family. In May 1857 the new Savings Bank premises were finished, and the new Actuary (Mr. Yeal Morris) took up his residence there. He formed a house in Alcove Street, Sandy Bay, belonging to Jeremiah More, and removed to it.
Henry lived in this house somewhere about two years, we boys devoting our spare time to converting the

back-ground belonging to the house into a garden. About 1860 Mr. Moirres decided to go back to his

own house in the suburbs, to the Cashiers, & A. Campbell, the next

officer, preferring to remain behind on pretty residence in Silverton.

Rosa Glen, the Bank Committee offered the Bank premises to my

mother as a residence, an offer gladly accepted. This was to be our

residence for about 11 years.

For some years my brother Robert

who was went to Horton College

and later lived with my Uncle.

So A. Moirres as he did not yet

or so very well at home. Hence

disliking a town life, went to

Ellinkhope Hall, then managed

by Robt. Crawford, to learn sheep
farmer. Frank Matter being his companion. Robert found employment as a clerk in P.O. 
Fifth St. Warehouse (soft goods) and Ridley a little later a 
similar position in the warehouse of R. Lewis & Sons. Joe, the 
youngest boy, of a very lovable disposition and a great favourite 
of my mother. After some years 
at the High School was articled 
to Mr. Henry Hunter, the Architect. 
So as the years rolled on, 
my mother had the satisfaction 
of seeing all her sons started in 
life, and her circumstances grew 
tasier. Though not robust in health, 
Suffering much from nervous and sick 
headaches, she had great energy 
endurance, and ruled her 
household with vigour, devoting
Sarah, who was a spinster, took up the profession of teaching after attaining the age of fifteen. She showed a great aptitude for teaching, and gradually took more and more of the management of the school, which absorbed her whole attention. She was always her father's daughter, and was a very useful and efficient assistant to her brother, the manager of the school, in the morning, and a very able assistant at night. She was very fond of her younger sister, who was a very good student, and was always ready to help her in any way she could. She was always a good housekeeper, and was always ready to help her mother in any way she could. She was always a good housekeeper, and was always ready to help her mother in any way she could.
In 1869 my brother Robert married Lizzie Anco, daughter of James Anco of Braebrook, near Swindon. He went to live at a cottage in Savoy Street then No. 107, belonging to Marlyns, one of thePriest family, formerly occupied by J. C. Maynard.

*In 1872 I left the Savings Bank to study for the Law. We had then to give up the house at the Bank where we had lived for some 11 years. My mother felt, this to be a great hardship.*

*J. D. Balken (23) enjoyed the privileges, indulgences of younger children, and were the constant companions of their mother in her declining years. Her rule with them was strict and too much inclined to the "plainness" of friends, particularly in the matter of dress, to be wholly pleasing to the girls. Indeed they suffered many things from not being allowed to dress as other girls of their age. But nevertheless they had happy lives and were warmly attached to their mother, who through not demonstrative in her affection, was devoted to them.*
In 1869 my brother Robert married Lizzie Anson, daughter of James Anson of Braeburn, near Swindon. He went to live at a cottage in Swayne Street near No. 107, belonging to Mrs. Fyna, one of the Priest family, formerly occupied by J. C. Maynard.

In 1872 I left the Savoy Bank to study for the Law. We had then to give up the house at the Bank where we had lived for some 11 years. My mother felt this to be a terrible hardship.

Miss Halken (23) enjoyed the privileges and immunities of younger children, and were the constant companions of their mother in her declining years. Her rule was strict and too much inclined to the "plainness" of friends, particularly in the matter of dress, to be wholly pleasing to the girls. Indeed they suffered many things from not being allowed to dress as other girls of their age. But nevertheless they had happy lives and were warmly attached to their mother, who though not demonstrative in her affection, was devoted to them.

* In 1869 my brother Robert married Lizzie Anson, daughter of James Anson of Braeburn, near Swindon. He went to live at a cottage in Swayne Street near No. 107, belonging to Mrs. Fyna, one of the Priest family, formerly occupied by J. C. Maynard.
In August 1872 we went into the house in which we now live (1898) at the $100113, but was 143 Davy Street. The house was built by and belonged to John Fisher, father of S. W. Fisher. It was built in the forties, had been occupied by Mr. Fisher, after by the late John B. Lock, Esq., to the Education Department, and by the late John Dobson, father of Sir W. and Henry Dobson. When we took it had just been vacated by a lodging house. Keeping it was in a very dirty neglected condition with broken door, shutters, and windows. We took it at £45 p.a., agreeing to put it in order, or at least contribute towards the repair. My mother, with ideas of what was necessary for comfort were rather exciting. A considerable sum not only then but at various times in repairs and improvements. But the house was
old-fashioned, merely 4 brick walls without any modern conveniences, its roominess—6 good rooms, 4 attics, kitchen & good convenient situation were its only recommendation. Then we took it, there was a large filthy pool, or rather of cess-pit in the yard, which to fill it to clean it full up this was our first care. This is a not unfair sample of the sanitary condition of Hobart a quarter of a century since, when nearly every house had a cess-pit attached to it.

In 1876 I was admitted as a Solicitor. In the next year my brother Joe died. He had been for some years suffering from lung trouble. I watched the slow progress of the disease with sad forebodings as to the result. He had passed through his term of articles with good success, & promised...
well for his profession of architect. He had some artistic faculty and was a fair draughtsman. In stone cutting he delighted and executed some pretty little works, amongst them one of the Crosses for St. David's Cathedral. Nervous, bright, lovable, good tempered and handsome lad, a general favourite, fond of athletics and full of fun.

It was sad to watch him wasting away in consumption, more especially as the disease in its later stages affected the brain, induced strange and morbid fancies and clouded his mind with visions of gloom. Towards the end, however, his mind cleared and he was more like his old self, though very weak. His death, which came in 1877, was a sad blow to all of us, perhaps most of all to my mother, who was devotedly attached to him. He was
Laid to rest beside my father and sister Maggie in the little burial ground in downtown Crescent (now Titsworth Providence Valley) given to friends by the late Judge Bridge.

My profession in partnership with Russell Young, proving fairly profitable, we were in the years following 1879 able to live within more comfort, without the rather painful economies which we had been obliged to practice from 1872 when I entered into articles.

In 1882 my brother Ridley married my first cousin Ada Bibbin, a sister of the late Judge MC Bibbin, and left our house to live at a cottage which he bought at Sandy Bay. Robert T Ridley having left, reduced the family income, but my business was now sufficiently prosperous to make up for the loss withdrawal of my brother's contributions.
In Sept. 1882, death again visited us. My brother George had passed through many troubles. His marriage was unfortunate, in consequence of the mental condition of his wife, and this heavy handicap added to what was perhaps a lack of business capacity, had kept him always in straitened circumstances. He was rather a handsome man, very like my father in looks and disposition; of a sweet temper, most gentle, affectionate, disposed, unselfish and thoughtful for others, with the same gentle courtesy and consideration that so distinctly quished my father. After various unsuccessful attempts at farming on his own account and managing for others, he took a situation with Hise as manager of the farm and teams, business
Physalia (29)

At Bridgewater where he lived for some years. Here, however, he was troubled, due in the first instance to a sunstroke, & constantly aggraved by anxiety caused by his wife, so grew upon him that he had to give up his situation. For some time he bore up, but two attacks of brain fever. He rallied from one attack of brain fever, and regained his health to some extent. A second attack proved fatal, and he passed away at his lodgings in a small cottage in Daver St. [after Harry Hallis, now J. B. Bonisius] in Sept. 1882.

They mother was small and slight, of a highly nervous temperament; not robust, but with great toughness of constitution - the true Boston type. She had great energy, was very active, unremitting in her
attention to household duties.
Indeed so scrupulous in matters
of house-cleaning that it almost
amounted to a passion. Her
household labours in turning out
cupboards and generally straightening
things were habitually carried far
into the small hours. This habit
of sitting up late grew upon her
while she was able to get about,
and doubtless had a prejudicial
effect on her health. For many
years before her death she never
came down to breakfast, but
was late, after having her breakfast
in bed.

From childhood she was subject
to severe attacks of nervous and
neuralgic headache, which sometimes
prolonged her for days. Although
that in her later years these attacks
but

decreased in severity, and her
digestion became weaker, though
both her conservative feeling and
her contempt for "coddling" she
would never alter her diet.

She deafness, which was no doubt
nervous and constitutional, gradually
increased so much that it became
a serious burden to her. Eventually
it led to her abstaining herself
from the table when visitors were
present, and finally to her
preferring to take her meals in
her bedroom, as she could not
hear or join in the conversation.
This was a sad trial to her, and
in her later years she became
to deaf that conversation with her
required a considerable effort on
the part of most even of her own
family, though some of her daughter
As the years passed she kept more constantly to her own room, and with her deep contained temper, though doubts she felt the solicitude of age, her life was not a happy one.

Tended with loving affection of care by Lizzie and with the loving companionship of her younger daughter, who were devoted to her, the time slipped away in the quiet, resigned peace of old age. Her sons were doing fairly well in the world; none of them had caused her any serious anxiety, or she delighted in the company of her grandchildren. To her eldest son particularly she was devotedly attached. But for her deafness, which cut her off from society, her latter days would have been all that could be desired.

Mr. Walker (32) could talk to her with comparative ease.

In 1883 my sister Mary, who had shown considerable artistic skill, went to Melbourne to take lessons in painting. She went to Madame Mouchette's studio, and during some months remained there making considerable progress, and showing a marked faculty for portraiture.

In 1887 she again went to Melbourne to study, this time going into the studio of Eulon Loureiro, a talented artist who married one of the Haymers. Here she made great progress. After her return it became a matter of family discussion whether it would not be possible to send her to England to study. After much debate this was
Resolved on, the idea being that she should enter Herkomer's School at Bushey. She left home on 8th July 1889, and I accompanied her to Brisbane where she took ship in the S.S. 'Europa' by the Torres Strait Route. The Evans family being her fellow passengers.

One cause of our hesitating to send Mary to England was the state of the dear Mother's health. She was now 77 and had grown feeble. Her powers of digestion had weakened and she was almost confined to the house, with room except for occasional drives. She was much attached to Mary and we were afraid that if Mary went to England it might not unlikely be a final parting. However, it seemed
best for her to go and to go at once, and the mother acquiesced though she felt the parting keenly.

It was always very difficult to persuade my mother to go anywhere for the change which often does so much for those in weak health. She had an almost cat-like aversion to leaving home, and for many years had never slept out of her own house. For some years towards the latter portion of her life we had induced her each autumn to take rooms at Bellarine for a few weeks. She found comfortable lodgings at Mrs. Rose O'Mary's on the Clarence Plains Road, and she felt at home with her landlady who was kind and attentive. Leggie, T. Mary or Ida went with her. She generally

"And she at last came to look forward with pleasant anticipation to the annual change."
5 October 1891
Siegie Robert died.

S. Walker (55)
Came back brighter and fresher. The
Last of these visits was about
Easter 1892, at a time when she
had grown so feeble that we
began to fear that she would not
speak with us. At first she
seemed to revive a little but
after a few days became so ill
that we thought it best to bring
her home again at once. There
seemed but slender hope that she
would rally, but by giving up solid
food and living on liquids she
slowly regained some degree
of ease and health and recovered
her cheerfulness. Her great desire
was to see Mary again, and
Accordingly, Mary, who had been
studying in the Carlsue Studios
in Paris was recalled from her
In Hobart about the last day of 1892 to my mother great happiness and contentment. Mary's safe return seemed to give her new life for a time, and though confined to her room, and very much troubled, had a comparatively easy time, but with intervals of severe dyspeptic pain and prostration. She had grown very frail and warded, and so thin that she could be lifted more easily than a child. Her memory, even for long ago events, had failed greatly but otherwise she had her mental faculties fairly enough. But she was so frail that nothing but Lizzie's devoted and assiduous nursing, day and night, kept her from collapsing.

In July 1893 she grew worse and the doctor (Benjafield) thought that
it was an attack of influenza, but it was more probably merely the final failure of the digestive powers. By the end of the month she was very low, and much depressed by constant severe pain and weakness. At times it seemed as if she could hardly last another day, lying almost in a state of collapse, scarcely able to recognize those dearest to her. Then she with that extraordinary power of vitality which was the more striking in one of such apparently palsied frame, she would rally and be able to take an interest in what went on, only to sink again into partial unconsciousness. She lingered until Saturday evening 26th August when after some hours of unconsciousness she
19th century handwriting
And all the while the Sun shone brightly and tenderly in the sweet Spring morning, and the last overhead poured itself in song. Then we turned and left her under the budding trees of the secluded little burial ground at the foot of Knocklofty, and went back to the home in which she had lived with us for more than twenty years, feeling that strange sense of the blank that was left.

My mother was small thin and slight. My father used to laugh and say that she was "five feet nothing, all but an inch." She had rather strongly marked features of a pronounced Newton type, and a rather pale but remarkably pure & clear complexion. She had fine brown eyes, and very
pretty hair of a beautiful chestnut auburn or soft golden brown, exceedingly fine soft in texture. In advanced age when tinged with grey her hair did not lose its beauty nor her complexion its clear purity. She had small feet, though her hands were not very shapely, and large in proportion. In youth and middle age she was upright in carriage, active and alert in her movements, with a certain dainty primness. In old age she became extremely thin and a good deal bent (partly from rheumatism) which made her look very diminutive.

Her dress was plain grey or blue stuff very plainly made and after Quaker models, oblivion of passing fashions. Sometimes black or grey silk. In the house she
...wore a small soft cream or dove-coloured shawl brought over the shoulders and pinned at each side in front. The most noticeable part of her attire was the friedn's muslin (or rather net) cap with spottedly white and crisp, with a crimped border. Out of doors she wore a large plain shawl and a friedn's bonnet of freece grey or delicate, dark silk over cardboard foundation. These bonnets had to be specially ordered from England and were very expensive. Altogether she presented the beau ideal of the quiet and dainty plain friedn's dress of the olden times. It suited her exquisitely, and often elicited the admiration not only of friends but of strangers.

My mother was extremely
Conservative in her ideas, had a great respect for old traditional ways, and a strong dislike to innovations and new-fangled ideas. She had a great respect for whatever was old re-established, and considerable respect for social position if the person was worthy. Perhaps her greatest deficiency was in the sense of humour. But through seriousness in manner she had a great fund of cheerfulness. She was thrifty and careful in little things, and would not allow the smallest waste in the household. Absolutely indifferent to display of any kind, she would have things decent and fitting according to her view, even to the extent of sometimes going beyond her means. She was remarkably
self-contained, with great powers of self-control and endurance, and capable of extreme self-denial if occasion required. Averse to any display of feeling, reserved and even rather cold and distant in manner, particularly to strangers, she was very taciturn in her affections and devoted to her children. To her friends she was true and staunch, and ardent averse to those of whom she disapproved. She had little or no personal vanity, but a self-respect which might well have passed for a somewhat haughty pride.

Her children owed much to her example, which was marked by an absolute
devotion to duty and the right, regardless of all considerations of pleasure or self-interest. Her life was invariably blameless, and full of solicitous care for all those about her, none the less solicitous because it was unobtrusive, and as it were a matter of course. She had not the sweet and sunny nature which made my father so charming, but they were admirably fitted for each other and devotedly attached. When my father died the light of her life went out, but she never faltered and took up the burden of every day duty with quiet resolution. She will always live in the tender and affectionate memory of her children.
Master Missionaries

By

Dr. J. S. Sapp

Some Family Memorials 1877

A few years since Dr. J. S. Sapp collected into a volume a number of biographical sketches of men remarkable for missionary and philanthropic devotion, and gave to his collection the title "Master Missionaries." One of these papers, which when it first appeared in "Good Words" bore the title "Quakers & Convicts," is a brief but graphic sketch of my father. This work, written by my dear friend the late Dr. John S. Sapp, though the name of "Master Missionary" cannot with any justice be claimed for my father (whatever may be said of James Backhouse), he certainly had some of the qualities that go to the making of such a character.
These qualities are well indicated in Mr. Beecher's little sketch, from which one gets a more lifelike idea of the man than from the tremendous volume of life and labours by Rackhorne and Taylor. The leading note of his characteristics was a true common sense elevated by a glowing religious and philanthropic emotion.

My father had the enthusiasm of humanity in a pure unselfish form; a high ideal of duty, a high moral courage and steadiness of purpose, which prevailed over a physical timidity of constitution, and enabled him to say and do what he conceived to be his duty in the teeth of opposition and with a complete disregard of his own personal interest. He had neither the physical nor mental gifts,
For the sake of him and his character, it was requisite to secure a large place for himself in the world's record of its great benefactors. In quietness, in confidence in the Divine hand, lay his strength. He was indeed a singularly pure and simple nature, in which love to God and love to his fellow-man were the dominating impulse. His religion showed itself less by outward expression, than by the living example of good deeds. Though himself a Quaker and a primitive 'friend' of the old Quaker type, he had a wide sympathy with other forms of religious honesty, consistently held, and a heart which honoured and appreciated both in good men of every form of creed. He was an affectionate nature, though from
Smiles erst Newcastle, jetzt an The Tyne. Mylarm, jetzt ein Kollen-Village. 

At end of last century the Mylarm estate belonged to Mr. Blackett, then proprietor of the Globe newspaper. 

Charles Stephenson was born in the village 9 June 1781.

Parish Registers of Ovingham and Heddon-on-the-Hall.

In Ovingham Parish Church is the tombstone of Mr. Bewick, the engraver.

His constitutional temperament he was at times subject to depressions. As a child, he was in his home life of a amiable disposition and full of a playful fun. In his intercourse with others his Quaker plainness of speech and disregard of conventional forms lent a certain dignity to the beautiful and somewhat old-fashioned courtesy that he showed to all, irrespective of wealth or social position. They felt that here was no formal politeness put on for the occasion, but the natural expression of the inward grace and consideration of a gentleman indeed.

My father came of a good old North Country stock. Mr. Walker had been for some centuries small country squires or landed proprietors.
Tynnels (see last page)

Get Harley's life, to his
Essay on Various subjects.

*Volume of Shakespeare* by
Harley, 1814. Repub.
by Jackson & Sons 1885.
Introduction by E. Haldane.

(1748 the year Revd. Benson
was born)

James then (4) lived at Tynnels
about Newcastle. Their land was
granted to them by Henry VIII, if
they must have been men of position
since it is related of one of them
that James I, when his treasury
needed replenishing, offered the
alternative of knighthood or a
money payment. Our ancestor
preferred a contribution to the
treasury to the useless honour.
Their land is, or was lately,
held by them in uninterrupted
male line down to present times.

About the year 1748 the elder
branch migrated South to Leeds.
Its first representative there was
the Revd. Dicey Harley, minister of
Hill Hill (Unitarian) Chapel.
His son William purchased
Hillingbeck Hall, Seacroft, near
Samuel (S) Lupton

Leeds, the property remains in the family, or did until a recent date.

William's sons, one, Samuel, was a distinguished officer in the 3rd Regt of Guards. He was killed at Waterloo.

A monument by Hardman was erected by the inhabitants of Leeds placed in the Parish Church.

Another son, William, was a Barnetts & purchased Preston at Priests Hall, near Doncaster.

George, another son, an intimate friend of Waterton, the naturalist, had considerable artistic skill and in 1874 published a series of plates on the 'Costume of Yorkshire'.

The Rev. Thos. Barker's brother migrated to Newcastle at an earlier date than that at which the older branch moved to Leeds.
George Walker one of the sons (and therefore a nephew of the Rev. Geo.), was born at Newcastle 1735 and became a distinguished Unitarian Minister. He was for some time Principal of the Unitarian Theological College at Harrington. He also achieved distinction as a mathematician and scientific man, and was an intimate friend of the celebrated Mr. Priestley. He published a work on the Sphere, other mathematical treatises, and died at London in 1807. After his death were published 2 vols. of his posthumous works of 14 or 15 vols. of 8vo, and in 1797 a posthumous work published by the family. After his death, John Walker, one of his nephews, published a sketch of his life. George's brother, John Walker, born at Newcastle 1726, went...
He had considerable transactions with France thence then at different times. His daughters (my father’s half-sisters) used to tell their young brother of their experiences in Paris during the terror, when from their windows they watched the mobs marching past with the heads of aristocrats fixed on pikes. During the French wars my grandfather was a contractor for the supply of accoutrements to the English Army. By his first wife he had children. A daughter married Robson, thence the late Captain Robert of the Regiment, after having served in the French
Elizabeth Harder died in 1867. Aged 86.

Mary Elizabeth Armstrong

After the death of the chief, Mrs. Harder took up residence in the Harder home. She was then a resident of Indianola. Several of her descendants are still living in Indianola.

Elizabeth Harder

John Harder, his family, and their descendants lived in Indianola. A number of these families are still living there.
The Gospel according to St. John

Elizabeth Ridley, daughter of a well-to-do tailor of Newcastle. By her he had some children. She was of delicate constitution, and most of her children died young. Her father was the youngest child of twenty-one, inheriting the delicate constitution of his mother. He was born 14 March 1800. His mother died when he was 7 years old. Left him to the care of his maternal grandmother, his father being then away in France. Here the old man mostly resided, dying in 1821 and being buried in the well-known cemetery of Perle Chaise. I have a sketch of his tomb.

My father was baptized by a Unitarian minister and confirmed.
In Gibson's death he was transferred to Hadwen House of Newcastle where he found his new home much more congenial. Here through conversation with Dr. Backhouse (1820), he became convinced of the truth of the divinity of Christ and abandoned his Unitarian ideas, became a regular attendant of Friends Meeting.

The indentures in which his uncle John McCoid is joined are in my possession. They are dated 24th July 1874.

Mr. Ridley married a second time, 25th October 1873, and was proved in Durham Registry 26th November 1873.
E.M. was (it appears) the active partner, and his note books contain many recipes and processes showing the same methodical habits & care that characterized him throughout life. They also contain accounts of his travels & expeditions, & his travelling round the country for orders. This travelling was done on horseback, the necessary baggage being carried in old-fashioned saddle bags.

Through the dishonesty or recklessness of one partner, the pottery got into difficulties, & had to be closed down, E.M. losing his little capital. He then looked about for other employment, which he found as assistant to a linen draper in Hull, who belonged to the Society of Friends. After several years he left his employer, returned to his old home at the Rectory of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, & lived as a friend carrying on a linen drapery business.

(1824)
in Dean Street, Newcastle on Tyne.

My father was a deeply religious nature which manifested itself in early years. His whole associations were in his youth mainly among the Unitarians, but when he came into contact with friends he was strongly attracted by the principles of practice of the Society, and after shortly after going to Kendal, he was appointed for several admitted into membership.

One little reminiscence of those happy days I had from an old Newcastle man, formerly resident in Tasmania, who knew my father in his native home, who told me that he ever by the name of 'The Handsome Quaker.' From much that I have heard from the lips of those long since dead it would appear that as a young man my father must have been singularly attractive to
both men and women, not only from his good looks, his charm of manner, affection, and courtesy, but above all from his unaffected goodness of heart and selflessness. He was quite unpretentious, and by nature an honest, straightforward man. Moreover, considering the times of the Station Circle to which he belonged, he was fairly well educated and well informed. He was a great reader of good books, of which he obtained a supply through a Book Club organised by the members of the Society in Newcastle, the secretaries of which were some of whom were cultured people, e.g. Priestman, Richardson, and others. His note books of this period, neatly kept in a clear and beautiful hand, contain extracts from pamphlets of various works, religious and other, amongst which may be mentioned Locke's "Essay on Understanding." He also attended
Mary Briggs was a daughter of Presbyterian Robert Briggs. Her father,
Andrew Briggs, was a planter who later became engaged to
Mary's half-sister, Rebecca. The two eloped in England. After
their marriage, the couple moved to Alabama, where they
lived on a plantation. Mary Briggs was a member of the
 Briggs family, which owned land in Jefferson County, Alabama.

To the right:

Citizen Halewell, one of the
early Democrats.

To the left:

Mary Briggs was a daughter of
Presbyterian Robert Briggs. Her father,
Andrew Briggs, was a planter who later became engaged to
Mary's half-sister, Rebecca. The two eloped in England. After
their marriage, the couple moved to Alabama, where they
lived on a plantation. Mary Briggs was a member of the
 Briggs family, which owned land in Jefferson County, Alabama.
During his residence in Newcastle, the Temperance movement originating in Scotland began to attract attention in England. My father was one of the first to throw himself into this work, and in the year 1848 he called together a few friends and with them established a Temperance Society in Newcastle.

In 1851 he was for two or three years one of the leaders of the Society, and it was through his influence that the first temperance law was passed in England.

Shortly after Mary's death, an unexpected call came to my father which was destined to change the whole current of his life. Some fifteen years before, James Backhouse of York had been called in to assist in valuing the estate of Margaret Beagley, the sister of Elizabeth Beagley, the widow of James Backhouse. Backhouse liked others had been strongly attracted by the young assistant, and formed with him a warm friendship. For years he had felt a concern, to use the Quaker phrase, to visit the Southern Hemisphere on a religious mission. In those days this was an arduous, it might even be a perilous undertaking. But the concern became more pressing, and he resolved to go before friends, who after due deliberation expressed their sympathy of concurrence, and released him for the service. The time was 1849.
The accomplishment of the mission. No suitable companion could be found. 
St. Prexhous relates that, after much perplexity, one morning in the early 
hours between sleeping twilights he 
seemed to hear a voice saying -
"Now look towards," and 
immediately Newcastle this friend 
Geo. B. Halken were presented to his 
mind. He wrote at once asking 
his friend to be his companion in 
the long and arduous service that lay 
before him. This proposal, so wholly 
unexpected involving such serious 
responsibilities and no small amount 
of personal sacrifice, and of even 
spirit of danger - for 70 years ago 
New Holland the colonies were 
practically an unknown country 
to English people - caused my father 
much exercise of mind. It came to 
him however at a juncture when 
unquestionably to himself he saw 
peculiarly favourable for its 
acceptance. Diffident as he was
of his qualifications, the idea of
service in the Church had lately heavily
weighed upon him, and when he
received James Backhouse's letter,
after the first overwhelming surprise,
he seemed to see in various recent
events, the hand of Providence,
removing ties to home, placing him
in circumstances favourable for
a speedy release for enlarged
service in Countries beyond the Sea.
After due rumination therefore
he wrote to his friend that if an
more eligible person presented itself
the prospect, of which he was offered
of that he felt he could not turn
aside from the call; that the prospect
of being reunited with him in
the arduous service before him
was very delightful; that he had
further of family or property to
stand in the way; that if no more
eligible person offered in the mean
while, he would be ready in a
week to join him as Companion
to the South seas. In a little
More than two months the two friends stood on the deck of the barkute *Science* Capt. Saunders (250 tons) lying at Geveling outward bound for Hobart Town Van Diemen's Land. Here began the 8 years service of the two friends in the Southern Seas, and on 5 Sept. 1831 my father took what was destined to be his final farewell of his native land.

On the voyage out they had an earnest of the conditions under which their Mission would be conducted, in the almost abandoned behaviour of the downcast passengers who were emigrants in the *Science*. On 9 Feb. 1832 after a passage of 188 days the *Science* cast anchor in the Downs of the friends presented their credentials to Sir Arthur Petrie proceeded on the work of their Mission, which
Extracts from the Letters of James Backhouse, while engaged in religious work in New South Wales and Australia; account by G. Walkin. London: Hamner & Darton 1842. 2 vols. 8°.


See also the sketch of G.M.W. by J. John Service reprinted from "Good Works", in A.H. Sapper's "Masters Missionaries", already referred to, p. 64 ante.

The story of their labours in the Aust. Colonies of South Africa has been told in James Backhouse's two vols. 2 vols. of extracts from his letters having been previously published by authority of the Society. The two vols. contain also a large amount of very valuable information respecting the conditions of the Colonies, their botany, the Aborigines, etc. My father's Journals, consisting of letters, mostly to Margaret Bragg, from two large thick quarto vols., 1,300 pages of various possession, with two red vols. of Reports, papers relating to their labours. Most beautifully copied by my father. Backhouse Tylor's Life & Labours of G.M.W. contain copious extracts from the Red Journals. See also Masters & Tylor.

A very brief notice of their mission will suffice here. Their first service was in F.A. Hand, where they remained.
about two years and a half, visiting nearly every inhabited place in the Colony, a great part of their journeying being performed on foot. During this time they visited Macquarie Harbour, Penal Settlement, and the Aboriginal Establishment at Strait's Ed. Of both places they give interesting details.

In Dec. 1836, they proceeded to Sydney & travelled (often on foot) through the whole Colony, visiting all the settled parts and especially the Convict & Aboriginal stations; they particularly were at Norfolk I'd and Moreton Bay. This occupied them more than two years until March 1837. After a second stay in Hobart, they sailed Nov. 1837 for Melbourne, thence to Adelaide, Flinders River, leaving the latter place for Mauritius, where they stayed some 3 months.

From June 1838 to Sep. 1840 was occupied by Labours in S. Africa,
During this time they travelled to the furthest borders of Cape Colony, visiting every mission station, making them fellows acquainted with the condition of the native inhabitants. At last after 7 years work, their mission was completed and the two friends parted at Cape Town. J.S. Backhouse returning to his home at York, while my father set his face once more to Hobart. For after 7 years absence it was to find him first to his native land that his heart turned, for he had—it was after about—

(For continuation see p. 137)

It was in the early part of their mission to Tasmania, after some journeying, that the island and a voyage to Macquarie, that the two friends turned their faces towards the settlers on the East Coast. They crossed the

22 July 1840

15 Aug 1832
16 Aug. 1832

Became in a small boat to Pengarlar Point & then proceeded on foot to the little settlement at Muddy Plains, through Clarence Plains. Paying visits to houses on the way & districts there. The next day they walked on to Muddy Plains & reached the house of Robert Matthew.

Part 2

The Reasons for Matthew 28/8/99

The Reasons.

In the extreme S.E. corner of Cumberland, a few miles from Penrith, near the western slope of the青山 Mountains, locally known as 'The Fells', which divide Cumberland from Northumberland, lies the little village of Melmerby. Here in the middle of the 17th century lived a family of small freeholders named Benson. They came of that ancient stock of sturdy yeomen, who dwelt in what was once part of the ancient Brittle Kingdom of Strath...
Clydesdale, and afterwards for centuries the troubled scene of Border strife and foray. These Cumbrian 'statesmen' are a sturdy race, of a stubborn independent spirit, clannish with their own hands, their little estates, often held in the same family for centuries. In wealth, comfort, they were often fully the equal of the country squire, and (as a modern historian remarks) in antiquity of possession, if purity of extraction to as often the superior of the squire who looked down upon him as his equal.

The Benson's were worthy members of their class. The first of the family of whom we have any account is Miles Benson, born 1673, who lived on a small farm which he had inherited near Hexham. This farm descended to his son John, and here in 1748 was born his son Joseph, youngest of a family of seven. When the boy was a year old John Benson sold the paternal estate for 600l, to become...
George's Short Hist. of the English People
Edn 1775 pp 116 el 1299.

John. Nevile (24) of Benson
a tenant farmer in a neighboring locality and finally settled at Heston Haresnest. The moral religious
degradation of social life, especially in the upper lower classes, has been
watched in black graphic outlines by Green in his 'Hist of the Long People'.
Yet England was still sound.
In the hearts of multitudes of the middle class the old Puritan feeling
lived strong. The Benson household had indeed little learning. It is said
that John Benson's whole library consisted of Ames Whole duty of Man,
a book of sermons, and the Bible.
But he, this wise, cherished the old fashioned piety of their forefathers, with its simple
observance of church going, reading the Bible, daily prayer, and the quiet home
in the Cumberland valley was an atmosphere well suited for the gentle
and serious youngest son. His studious inclination and his religious feeling
pointed him out for the Church. And
this father placed him under the
tution of a Presbyterian minister, and
Joseph set himself greedily to the study
of theology and the classics. There has
been preserved for us a glimpse of the
primitive home life of the young student.
He has a picture of the old farm,
hall or kitchen, where the mistress
and her maids are spinning, the
servants amusing themselves round
the great wood fire at one end
of the big hall, while at the other end,
in far away in the biting cold, sits
the boy student absorbed in his books,
ignoring his mother’s entreaties
to take more thought of his comfort.
The boy was no weakling; he had the
north country hardness, and delighted
in accompanying his father’s shepherds
over the bleak fells, in the hard snows,
driving the flocks with long poles to
rescue the buried sheep. In this training
it is probable Joseph Benson owed
the power of endurance which he
showed in after life, of the vigorous
health which in spite of arduous
Mental labour he preserved nearly to the end of his days. When he left school at 16 he took a post as teacher in a school at Gamblesby, and here came to him the crisis that was to determine the future course of his life. When Joseph Benson was born England was quivering under the preaching of Whitfield and Wesley, but it was long before the wave of religious emotion reached those far-away Cumberland valleys. When Joseph was in his 18th year he came under the influence of his cousin, Joshua Jackson, who had been converted by the Methodist preachers, and induced the young man to cast in his lot with the new society. His life, blameless as it had been now appeared to have little better than heathenism. A long period of mental anguish and struggle ensued before he could say that he had ‘found peace.’ Hearing of a vacancy for a classical Master at Wesley's School at Kingwood,
Oct 19th 1966

March 1966

[Handwritten text indicating dates and possibly some notes or commentary, but the content is not clearly legible due to the handwriting style and quality of the image.]
Oct 23.

20th Thomas Coghill Drum

92

According to C...
especially to the large centres of manufacturing industry in the North and in the Midlands. Nelson came to be recognised as one of the leading men of the Society. His zeal to win steadfast souls was indefatigable; his labours were unceasing. Where he preached multitudes flocked to hear him. The word of the Lord burned in his mouth like a fire. It was his habit to preach 8 times on a Sunday, beginning at 6 in the morning. For every week day he preached once or twice, constantly walking the long distances between the preaching stations. He became one of the most popular preachers in England, though on reading his printed sermons it is difficult to see where his power lay. It must have been special personal note which gave to his passionate exhortations their moving effect on large congregations, of which Rev. R. Hall to style him "Demosthenic", and Rev. R. Hall to declare that he was "absolutely
irresistible." Reley fully appreciated his ability to fill his death cherished him as a valued and trusted friend and co-worker. At Reley's death Reyon, if not the most brilliant, was without doubt the most trusted man in the Society. He had a fine tact, a calm judgment, and a wise moderation which were of infinite service to the Council in the heated controversy which followed the death of the automatic founder, and more than once by his influence and counsels he was able to avert the imminent danger which threatened the Society of being rent in twain. In making this progress through Cornwall on one of his missions of pacification, one is struck with astonishment at the management of the power with which he is credited. One is struck with the management of the power of which he is naturally one is struck with the management of the power with which this man, by nature and taste, a retiring student, could sway huge crowds—
Not only as a popular preacher, and as a wise and seasoned father in the Church, did Benson win the affectionate regard of the Society. comparatively few preachers in the connection were scholars or theologians. Benson was both, and though there were others who had more brilliant gifts, it was to him that the Society looked as the controversialist who by his pen was best fitted to defend the principles of Methodism as a pure form of Orthodox Christianity.

All these qualifications combined to free him into a prominence from which he shrank. His passion for retirement and meditation this aversion to bustle continued strong to the last. He avoided the meetings of Conference whenever it was possible, and it was with much reluctance that he accepted the office of President of Conference, which
July 1800

that Campo Santo of Methodism.

1809

It is not to be wondered at that such close application should have told on him that he should have had painting fits. Yet such was his vigor that where over 70 he had preach twice on a Sunday & walk 10 to 15 miles in the day. His last sermon was preached in his 1820 & in that time he rapidly failed. He died at City Road 15 Feb 1821.

He was twice elected

At the age of 53 he was appointed Superintendent of the London Circuit & two or three years later Editor of the Methodist Magazine. Though here his wanderings as an itinerant minister came to an end & he had his home in "Mr. Healey's House," hard by the City Road Chapel, he did not cease to preach, but found ample field for ministerial & pastoral work in the metropolis & frequently in the provinces also. But his principal work was taken now with his pen. Besides editing the Magazine he wrote the life of his friend, Wesley of Madeley, & also prepared a new edition of Healey's Works. At the age of 62 he accepted the request of Conference that he undertake his most extensive work, his well-known "Commentary on the Bible." In this work in gave 9 years continuous labor, frequently working in his study from 5 to 9 at night, and from 10 to 4 in the morning. At night.
It was proposed that he should be buried in the same grave with Nestor, but his family preferred that he should lie in his own family vault. And so he lies in the little square ground of the City Road Chapel, that "Campos Santi" of Fleet Street, amidst the early tombs of the city of London. Upon a memorial tablet written in the communion rails of the Chapel itself:  

"Jany 1780. at the Parish Church, Leeds."  

Note. Monument to Capt. Samuel Holker, (killed at Talavera) in the Leeds Parish Church.


Joseph Surgeon London. 6. 1780 d. 1853.

Bapt. by Holey. d. 1831.

"Fam. with (33) Rezon"

Until her marriage his daughter Anna (my grandmother) acted as his amanuensis.

Nothing has yet been said about Rezon's domestic life. At the age of 33 he married Sarah Thompson, daughter of Thomas Thompson, a well-known surgeon in Knottington, Yorks. His wife was a woman of piety and intelligence and they lived happily together for 30 years. Of their family of 9, three sons and three daughters grew up and survived both parents.

Until the elder boys went to Cambridge, Anne, the eldest of the daughters, shared in the education of her brothers and obtained an acquaintance with both Latin and Greek. Until her marriage with my grandfather, 1811, she acted as her father's amanuensis and assistant in his literary work.

She was a great Dr. Joseph entered the medical profession; the second son.

John took orders and became Rector of Norton-sub-Haundon, Somersets."
6. 1799 d. 1881.
   I remember him there in 1854.

6. 1788 d. 1825.

b. 1795 d. 1882.

Fam. Rem. 34) Benson

The youngest son Samuel also took orders
and was for many years Curate at the
Church of St. Saviour's Southwark.

Joseph & John are represented by
numerous descendants. Samuel though
married but left no issue.

Of the daughters, Ann, the eldest
married my grandfather - Isabella
married Playfair a Cabinet maker,
whom I met when in London in 1836.

Then had a shop in Belgravia &
struck me as narrow & bigoted & by
no means attractive. They had 5
children of whom the daughter survived until
1878 when she died unmarried.

Sarah the youngest married Jas
Hammond who was not a success in
life. She left a son & daughter -
 youngest, nervous, timid, old maid &
 bachelor.

The descendants of Joseph Benson
are therefore at the present day represented
by the descendants of his son Joseph
(The London Surgeon) who belong to various
professions. I am for the most part
informed in or about the Metropolis.
2) The sons of John (the Somersetshire Rector) are to be found near the old Somersetshire home, at
in Shropshire. Allied by
Hear on the mother's side to the Elphins (descendants of Bernard Elphin, the
apostle of the North) they cling to
a very narrow school of Calvinistic faith, though the children have
of professors of Kentford have been
the traditional tradition, one
having qualified as a
Doctor, and another showing some
ability as an Artist.

3) of my grandsons, there family children
the youngest son Samuel was the last
survivor, dying in 1898 (?). Of grand
children some 25 survive. Of
great grandchildren, more than 30.
Sam. Mawds (36) Mather
The Mather Family 25/3/1999
In the days when George II was
King, when the Rebellion of '45
was making the last effort in
the Jacobite cause, when my
grandfather's family were settled
had removed from the old ancestral
home at Nylaw, I were settled
at Newcastle, in the year that
the Rev. John Walker migrated
from Nylaw to Leeds, and the
Rev. J. B. Benson was born in
accepted
the quiet Cumberland farmhouse
at Melmerby, there dwelt in
Aberdeenshire or somewhere
thereabouts in the East of Scotland
a family bearing the name of
Mather, dwelt somewhere on the
borders of the Highlands. The Mathers
were Lowland Scotch, either small
farmers or mechanics. One of
the sons, Andrew, having married a

Chose the trade of a blacksmith.
Ann Hamilton - Sarah Benson Nokes in a letter to her brother Joseph, dated 31st July 1982 wrote:

"My grandfather, Andrew Nelles, was born on the 2nd month of 1754 and died at Leitholm near Coldstream on the 11th of the 6th month 1826. My grandmother, Agnes Hamilton was born on the 8th March 1752, was married in 1778 and died about 1829 or 30."

At Leitholm, May 1780

Emma Nelles (37) Nelles

Alassie named Ann Hamilton, migrated from the old home to seek more profitable work in the South. She settled down in the Royal Burgh of Leitholm not far from the ancient town of Berwick on Tweed. Here and at a village 7 miles from Kelso, to which she afterwards removed, sons were born to her: Robert (my grandfather), Andrew, Adam, and daughters Mary & Elspeth. Elspeth married a small farmer named Arneil and left a family one of whom was in 1854 living with her Aunt Mary in Houstoun, London. Mary never married.

I remember her well in 1854 a tall bony, sandy-haired Scotchwoman, and died in 1867 in London at a good old age. The last of her family. Robert (my grandfather) was not content with his prospects on the Scottish Borders, and like..."
So many other Scotchmen turned his footsteps towards the more promising fields, lying open to be exploited among the Southerners. As the age of 17½, (say 1795) he went up to London to seek his fortune. Probably, like many poor Scotch boys of that time, he made the journey on foot with occasional calls in a wagon or other casual conveyance. In London he apprenticed himself to a fellow countryman named Ramseyes, a hosier of freeman of the city. Then after 7 years his term of apprenticeship was out, he had obtained his employer’s confidence, that his master confided the business to his care. Young Mathies then became himself a freeman of the city, a member of the heralds co., set up his business for himself, finally removing to a large shop at 21 duke.
Duke's Palace or Bishopsgate St. The Thackeray's business was an important and fairly profitable one in the days when the ordinary dress was grey stockings or grey worsted pantaloons with blue breeches, and dark gaiters for cold and wet weather, and the young Scotchman preferred. He kept up the old habits of pious observance and regularly attended the Presbyterian worship, until a relation coming up to London who had become a convert to the Methodists, who were gathering in their thousands with all the ardour of a new faith, young Mathew was induced to go to hear the preacher, and before long became an ardent member of Mr. Wesley's congregation, in which he found a congenial atmosphere for his emotional temperament. He attended the class meetings and soon work was found for him in the Sunday school, where
Twin Memo (40) Mathew

he became Superintendent. It chanced that at this school Ann Benson, eldest daughter of the Rev Jos Benson, was also a teacher. She was a slight delicate frienfied girl, with an education far beyond what was usual for girls in those days, including Latin, Greek and some acquaintance with philosophers like Locke and theologians like Butler.

Of a meditative thoughtful spirit, she had much of her father's zeal for religious work. A special delight in teaching the young felt ignorant. The most cultivated minister's daughter was just the woman. The young superintendent was of a strongly constructed type. It might be supposed that there would be little in common between the young Superintendent and the cultivated minister's daughter. He was of the Broadland Scotch type, short, thickset
Amelia Harris (41) Matthews

With florid complexion and yellow hair. Sturdy, practical, energetic, with
small advantages of education and
a bluff, hearty manner, and possessing
small advantages of education or
social surroundings, there could
hardly be a stronger contrast than
the Superintendent and the
sensitive, cultivated minister's
daughter. It was another instance
of 'not like to take, but like in difference.'
Here was a new type of womanhood.
Her delicacy, gentility, refinement
correspondingly attracted him, and he
didn't find that his devotion was
not unpleasing. It is not to be wondered
at that Amelia's family should have
looked upon this attachment with
strong disapproval. But Amelia
had her full share of the quiet tenacity
of her family. She had given her heart
to the young Scotch tradesman, and
after some qualms as to her duty, her
steadfast persistence overcame the old
scholar's opposition. He gave a
Mane. Month (42) Matthew

Mane is reluctant consent—on 16th Oct 1811 the two were married at St. Luke's Church, Old St., London.

Robert Mathew was then 33, his wife 7 years younger. On 14th Sept 1812 their mother, Sarah Benson Mathew, was born at the house in Sunstreet.

Two days followed, Joseph May 1814 & Robert Andrew 17 Aug 1815, just two months after Matthew.

At the baptism of this child was the occasion of a remarkable incident. As the result of a severe illness Ann Mathew had for 12 years been lost both power & feeling in her feet. Her father came to the baptism with the firm faith that God would restore her. After the baptism her father prayed fervently, especially pleading the promise of Christ that where 2 or 3 meet together to ask anything it should be granted. Immediately the prayer had concluded Ann handed the child to the nurse, rose from her seat & walked across the room. The lameness never
Four Friends (143) Matthew

returned. No miracle was ever better attested. The cure was not only the cure, instant & complete. Believe the independent accounts of four competent witnesses, her father, her brother, her husband & another. There can be no possible doubt of either the cure or the instant recovery. The explanation will be various according to the views of the reader.

Though cured of her lameness and Matthew remained more or less of an invalid, and found the management of her household beyond her strength. Her husband's sister Mary kept house for her, but she found the tall, self-taught eldest girl difficult to manage.

My mother used to find in Mr. Healy's house, where her grandfather lived, a haven of refuge, and to the end of her days, retained a vivid remembrance of those quiet happy days, of the venerable figure of the small, slight old scholar, thin faced, with large features, pale complexion, and of his old
From, Heno. (44) Mathen

fashioned black knee breeches & shoes
with large buckles. In 1821 Joseph
Beanor died. At this time there was
much talk about the new colony in
the South Seas, many were setting out
to try their fortunes in New Land.
Kentonboe & Jeffrey's ages had just
been published & gave glowing dreams
of the climate & resources of the new
Colony. The opening was presented for
letters. Robert Mathen read the books
of the idea of emigration began to
take shape in his mind. The idea of
he might find a favourable opening
as a settler for such a climate he
might hope to see his wife's health
restored. His friends scouted the
idea of such a banishment, but
conversations with Kentonboe himself
strengthened the idea. An additional
incentive was the letters of the Rev.
McHorton, the Wesleyan missionary
at Norfolk Town, who strongly urged
the emigration of Kentonboe, with
a trio the influence they would have in the colony. His wife and
had hero in the death of his father. His wife
and family had long since taken the death of her husband. This
change in the family. The second
privateers. The Mattocks had before to make the
preparations. The Mattocks had before to make the
preparations. The Mattocks had before to make the
Sam. Frewen (46) Master
insufficiently found & carrying too many passengers. She was detained by the authorities, after 6 weeks the unfortunate passengers were kept waiting for another vessel, which through the influence of some members of the House of Commons was eventually supplied with them by the Government, the barque *Heroine*, Capt. Oslin. But here instead of the comforts of the Cabin, they had to be content with the accommodation of the middle decks & the fare of the ordinary emigrant supplemented by the supplies they provided for themselves. The voyage was tedious & uncomfortable.

At Rio where they landed the Captain involved in some smuggling business put to sea suddenly leaving Mr. Frewen & other passengers behind. It was brought back by an English man of war, the *Cutter*. The passengers were numerous & included some whose names were afterwards well known in the Colony, Hoskins, Dunn, Geo. Carr, Clark, Harms, Steele, John Walker, Turnbull, Geo. Clarke (for a time) & various others. At last after a voyage of
It is still standing.

Samuel's mother (67) married of 20 weeks the heroine cast anchor in the Derwent. Houses in Hobart were scarce and dear, but my grandfather secured a small two-storied house in Brisbane Street, then known as Potter's Hill, at that time on the edge of the bush surrounding the town. Here he began business. Hobart was a poor little unformed town of mean one-story wooden cottages, the streets unpaved, the streets bordered with stumps still standing in many of them, but from the influx of emigrants with capital, the increasing expenditure of cheap labour under the allotment system, the colony was rapidly developing and was exciting the strong jealousy of Sydney which it seemed hard fate to rival if not surpass.

The hero settled however was not content with his narrow quarters on Potter's Hill. He bought a corner lot from Connolly $6/8d and $7.50.
There were a shop with large windows of a style about it that made London House, the admiration of Robert Trew. The business was of the usual sort, every description of article being included in the stock in trade. The profits were large. My grandfather prospered. But his wife's health was not restored. It must chiefly by their consideration for her and also by the unfulfilled desire to determine to which he had left England, viz., to become a settler on the land, in an evil day he took up a grant at Muddy Plains and began to sink his money in farming. There were the days of free grants, and Trew in virtue of the capital he could show had no difficulty in obtaining 1500 ac. eventually increased to 2500 ac. He could have got better land up country, but chose the seaside for the sake of his wife's health. As soon as a small house could be put up, my grandmother went down, her husband remaining.
In town to superintend the business & going down today at to-morrow. The business prospered, but the profits went into the farmers, both free land, cheap labour & good markets; the farm should have prospered also.

But given such an ignorance of farming as leaves a proprietor dependent on overseers and leads him to enter upon large expenditure on unremunerative improvements. This was the case with my grandfather. His overseer, a Scot, named Armstrong, induced him to undertake large drainage schemes, which were a failure partly from bad engineering, partly because of the poor quality of the soil. No other things improved when he left his son Joseph to manage the business.

After 7 years residence at the farm his wife, whose health had been gradually failing more & more, died very suddenly. This was a great blow to him, & after her death affairs
gradually worse, the farm until in 1835 the farm and until matters were brought to a crisis a heavy loss caused by the dishonesty of a man with whom he had dealings. The business had to be wound up. My grandfather struggled on at the farm for a little longer, but in 1835 that was sold for a fraction of what it had cost, and life had to be begun again.

Through the kindness of a number of friends my grandfather was assisted to set up in business again in the premises in King Street, now where it is still carried on by his grandson Frank under the name of S. H. Matthew & Son. Here he again began to prosper, as soon as he was in a position to do so repaid to his friends the money which they had advanced.

It was while the Matthews were at Lancaster that they became acquainted with Sir Backhouse of York, and as a result...
see p. 24 + 25

Fam. Kemile (57) Matthis

Most of the family were led to give up
their connection with the Brethren
and join the Society of Friends. Robert
Andrews was the first convert, then
Mr. Matthew's daughter Hester
Joseph. Before they left Dandenong
the daughter became engaged to
the Brethren missionary.

In 1840 or 1841 my great-grandfather
married again. His second wife
was a Yorkshirewoman from the
Cleveland district, village of
Skelton, and afterwards Whitley. Her
brother was a ship captain, one
of the early traders to Hobart,
who wrote one of the first books
on the Colony. He took up
land at Skelton on the Isis, Macquarie
River, and was well known through
the island, being a bluff, kind
hearted eccentric character sailer.
The marriage was a most fortunate
one. Mr. Matthew was an excellent
manager, but of placid temper,
and most lovable character and disposition. She was a most careful and affectionate wife, beloved by her step-grandchildren to whom she showed the most unceasing kindness. In fact, she was an ideal grandmother, and no greater treat could be devised for us in our childhood than a day at the 'Cottage' in Upper Liverpool Street, where we found a perfect Paradise of delights.

She survived her husband and her brother, living until 1872, attended by the loving care of her husband's numerous grandchildren, and dying in a good old age, having endeared herself not only to them but to many others in no way kin to her, by her benevolence, goodness of heart, though which never failed even under the pressure of a religious melancholy which clouded her mind in the last years of her life.
Suzanne (58) Mathew
There is no one of the family
who lives in the "grandchildren's"
more affectionate memory than
Good "Grandmother Mathew"
the only grandmother that most
of us ever knew; and who filled
the ideal perfectly.

My grandfather died after a
painful illness in 1865 or 1866
at the age of 75, universally
reputed for his uprightness in
business. He still retained to his
death a staunch and consistent
friend. He still retained to the
last, much of the fervent Methodist
ways. One characteristic that I remember
about him, was his habit of
singing hymns to himself.

His eldest son, Joseph Benson
succeeded him in the business
which he carried on for over 30 years
after his father's death. He married
Anna Maria, daughter of Jas. Cotton of Kelvedon, Great Waltham had one son and 3 daughters who grew up to maturity. To her still survive.

Joseph Benson had been part of the Benson character and likeness also of the Benson physique. He was never robust, suffering early in his younger days from long tedious illnesses, so that he was not always looked upon as likely to be long lived. But he must have had the Benson toughness of constitution for in his later years his health improved, though subject to headaches, and lived to attain the age of 76. He had a certain canines and closeness which did not come from the Bensons but was doubtless due to his Scotch blood, but in business his name was a synonyme for fair straight dealing in every respect. He had
Sam. Thorne (55) Nathan

a shrewd humour, which showed itself in a dry wit too kindly restrained to be called caustic, but which was at times and disconcerting to the pretentious or impertinent. In his later years he largely left the management of the business to his son, and devoted much of his time to philanthropic religious work. His religious work was mostly in connection with his own religious society, though he was for long the Secretary and active member of the Bible Society. But his chief concern in his later days was in the Juvenile Reformatory, in which he took a most constant, unremitting interest, devoting a large amount of time and energy to the oversight of the establishment at the Cascades, and care for the comfort
and winning their affectionate regard of respect.

(See Obituary sketch by J.B. in Robert Mercury - 19 May 1890)

His only son, Joseph Francis, is a worthy successor of a worthy father. For a number of years prior to his father's death, he had the chief care of the business. He succeeded to it, and has fully upheld its high reputation. One of the most noticeable features of his business life, is his care for his workpeople, whom he employs a number, principally women & girls. In spite of the severe competition of prices, he steadfastly refuses to increase his profits by paying low wages, insisting that a fair living wage is due to his employees, from whom he expects first-class work in return. For the comfort of the girls he has provided a pleasant airy room in which they can eat their mid-day meal, supplying
There is a good selection of magazines for their reading for their amusement and improvement during the spare time of the dinner hour. His consideration and thoughtfulness for their welfare are not unappreciated. His workpeople are devoted to him, and dread his mild remonstrance or rebuke far more than the sever scoldings and penalties with which other masters enforce discipline and good work, while they look upon the possibility of dismissal as one of the greatest of calamities. He has therefore little or no trouble with his employees who give a willing service, and remain long years in his employ. One old man in particular has been with the firm over 40 years.

Amongst business men there is no one more respected and treated. Men look upon him as incapable of doing an unjust or mean act or of deserving a hair’s breadth from the truth.
Frank, aged (58). Martin

Frank is retiring in his habits, yet somewhat slow in his speech, and somewhat reticent in public appearances, yet he does an astonishing amount of useful and laborious work, notwithstanding that his business (especially in these difficult times) would be quite enough for the energies of most men. He takes an active part in the affairs of his own Religious Society; is the life and soul of the Management of the Friends High School (160 scholars) which owes much of its success to his organizing faculty, his careful attention to detail, his wisdom and tact; and is also Secretary to the Bible Society which absorbs a large amount of time. In addition to all this he finds time to write papers for the "Australian Friend," for which he has had the editorial chair, is a member of the Central Board of Advice for Hobart State Schools, and
Fam. Mem. (57) Matter

takes an interested part in Trustee
Ass. & Local Improvement Associations,
Chamber of Commerce, Mercantile
Assoc. &c. In none of these is his
part a perfunctory one. Everything
he undertakes receives his best
thought and is done thoroughly.
At meetings, Committee meetings, he
makes no speeches, but thinking out
the matter beforehand will often
present himself with a short
paper, containing a well considered
scheme or pregnant suggestions,
which are always listened to with
confidence and respect.
Those who know wonder how it is
that with the constant careful
attention which he gives to the
minute details of his businesses,
he can find time to do so
much. The secret lies in his
methodical habits. His close
economy of every minute of time,
Hampered alike, daughter of
Bring years closer to maturity

In effect, I'm sure it's difficult for that
Given, there's been no discussion of doing
Currently, I'm not too happy about the
Personality, being a little shy, I'm

In conclusion, the [handwritten text is not clear]

Our small town also offers a great
Conversation is with the [handwritten text is not clear]
Quite a busy city, though the
We would show off the landscape, a
Not to mention, I'm not sure what it is

That's all, the [handwritten text is not clear]

And from that, it's easy to see that

From an early age, she...

That's it...
Fam. Rem. (61) Matter

Two Lidbetter, a sea captain & a friend. He was a girl of considerable attractions, warm-hearted, lovely & charming, intelligent & well educated. He & his wife Maggie were deeply attached to each other, but their happy married life was short, as Maggie died in the third year of her marriage. The blow to Frank was a severe one, more severe as she left no children behind her. He has not married again.

His second daughter Lidbetter, married Chauncey Robey, a young stationer who came out from England for his health - an amiable & upright man. They have two girls, and the marriage has had but one drawback the state of the husband's health which has now for some months laid him aside from work.
Emma the youngest girl, married Mr. McLean, a young friend of Jonas. 
Who like CH Robey, came to Australia for the cure of similar lung trouble, 
and came back with better results. They have three children, two have 
for some time lived in Melbourne. 
Anna the eldest is unmarried 
and cares for the household which 
is located in a comfortable old 
house in Colville St, Robey, 
surrounded by a fine garden which 
was the delight of Robey in his 
old days. They have given to their 
house the name of the old family 
home - Helmerby - and let it 
live Frank, Anna, & the Robey 
family.

Robert Andrew Mathew. Second son 
of Robert & Anne Mathew, born 1815. 
"Uncle Robert" was a great favourite 
with us all. He was short, rather stout, 
(62 rather thickset) fair complexion,
Finn. Thos. (63) Matter

through

+ somewhat marked features. He was of
dangerous temperament, dreamy,
disposed + tragic, somewhat masterful
but warm-hearted and impulsive;
of a more buoyant + open disposition
than his elder brother, and therefore
more attractive to his contemporaries.
He had a great appreciation of humor,
and his laugh was good to hear.
Physically he was more of the
Matter than the Bensusan, and from
the Scotch ancestry he may have
got his strong will + decisive tones,
but he doubtless owed much of his
persistence + his pertinacious
adherence to his own way to his
Bensusan blood. Though the first of
his family to join friends - and thus
hypocriteness was characteristic of
the man, he retained much of
the emotional Methodism, and in
later years associated himself closely
with Plymouth Brethren + other
extreme sectaries in evangelical
Tam. Newb. (64) Matt.  

[Handwritten text not fully legible, potentially discussing a person named Tam. Newb. (64) Matt. and their actions or characteristics.]

He always seemed to me to be more Presbyterian than Friend in his sympathies, perhaps even in his creed.  

During earlier life he was absorbed chiefly in business, but at a later period his business took quite a secondary place, and his benevolence became an absorbing passion. At the Hospital, at the Benevolent Society, and elsewhere, he was indefatigable in relieving distress, comforting and helping those who had no helper. His zeal was impulsive, his labours unceasing, and the poor and needy instinctively turned to Robert Andrews Matt., for help and sympathy. To his warm heart the needy always appealed, though the merit might be conspicuously wanting. He was therefore, in spite of a remarkably strong common sense, often the prey of the designing Confer.
and his recommendation of a case was not invariably taken as a safe credential of deserving merit. But
men loved him all the more for his weakness—or charity. In his later
days, until his bodily and mental
powers began to fail, the greater
portion of his time energies was given
to the care of the bodies—tours of
the poor neglected, even the vicious.
In early life he was full of energy
in business, indefatigable in work.
In youth he showed considerable
mechanical skill and for a time
Carried on business as a wheelwright
into success, but left it to learn
the linen drapery business in Sydney.
He then became an assistant in
Mr. A's shop, and, on my father
leaving the linen drapery in 1848,
Uncle Robert started on his own
account in that line, taking the
shop in Brock's Buildings where the

Business, one of the best in Hobart, has been carried on down to the present day. For honest quality of goods and straightforward dealing the firm still hold the record, and through many vicissitudes of fortune and even when in sorely embarrased circumstances their creditors have always placed a remarkable trust in their integrity, which has tided them over very severe crises.

Uncle Robert's wife was a daughter of 'Athenicus Pollard. When she was quite a child her mother died, and family circumstances not being happy, she came to live with the Cottons at Kelvedon, here Robert the druggist met her and fell in love. She must have been a beautiful girl, for she was distinctly handsome even in age. A large calm woman, with brown eyes, hair, a rather dark complexion, regular and good features, and a good carriage.
A most lovable woman, of a sweet and placid temper which never was ruffled, and with a large heart, good common sense, ‘Aunt Ann’ was admired and beloved by all, and by none more than by her numerous nephews and nieces, to whom she indelibly herself by her warm loving sympathy and her indulgent kindness. So many fine ‘Grandmother’s matters and ‘Aunt Ann’ remain a part of our most beautiful memories.

Her husband to whom she was tenderly attached, died in 1881. She survived him some years. In her last years she suffered from partial paralysis and nervous trouble which led to her entire seclusion, clouded her mind with most painful mental depression.

Of the children several died in infancy. 3 sons and 3 daughters lived to take a part in life.
Robert, the eldest son still carries on the business in Brick's Buildings, a worthy successor of his father. He married Annie, daughter of Capt. John Fisher and has a family of 3 sons and daughters.

Thomas, the 2nd son, was for long in partnership with his brother, but retired lately from the business. He married Eliza Gray and has no family.

Joseph, the 3rd son surviving, after various employments married a widow (by whom he has one son) and settled down as a school teacher until nervous trouble compelled his retirement.

The eldest daughter Annie, married Mr. Schofield, farmer of Bushy Park, by whom she has a large family of sons and daughters. She is a woman of a fine self-reliant character, her influence may be traced and valued.
Mr. Harveys (69) Mathews

Many of the best traits of both her parents - a large heart and a
strong common sense, with a fine tact. Further one of her sons
married Mary Garrett. Edith the
oldest daughter, a most amiable girl
with fine qualities of heart. Another
married Rev. Hallam, a Wesleyan
preacher. Annie's family seem to
possess good capacities.

Sarah the second daughter, a
gentle girl but of firm fortitude,
character, became engaged to Rev.
O. Cotton of Helvoden, but died at
a comparatively early age, greatly
lamented.

Jane the youngest married her
cousin Theophilus Henry Pollard.
They have no family.

Of the other sons of Robert Mathews
the 3rd son John, a quiet resource
man, who suffered from harshness,
Fanny Hendy (70) Mathews was the least noticeable of the family. He was for many years assistant to his brother Joseph in the tailoring business, to which he had served an apprenticeship. He married Isabella Briggs, daughter of Abraham Briggs, Carpenter and Builder, a pretty woman but doomed to die of consumption. Her husband did not long survive her, having caught the fatal disease from his wife. They had several children, weak in body and mind, who all died at a comparatively early age. One of them however, leaving frail and delicate children

Samuel Bevan, the youngest son, the only one born in Tasmania remained a staunch Wesleyan to the end of his days. He took an active part in the religious work of the sect especially in Sunday School teaching.
James Munro (71) Mather

He married Euphena Barnett
of a better family. He had a numerous
family of sons and one daughter
who lived to maturity.

He was for long an assistant in
the shop of his brother Rob Andrew
and in his later years carried on the
business of bookseller and stationer,
chiefly of religious books.

He may be said to have been
altogether Mather of the emotional
type. His wife died early.

His eldest son William Thenan
became a Wesleyan pastor. The
rest fought their fortunes in Queensland
and other colonies, and I believe
have been more prolific than any
other branch of the Mather family
(except perhaps the Shute family).

They represent the more material type.

The only daughter, Lil, married Eliza
Keyward, who died young, leaving a
son Frank and two daughters, Mrs. Keyward
FAM. TREWHS (172) Mother

Thinks special mention for her good qualities & her loving devotion to her father during the long try of illness ('creeping paralysis') which ended in his death. She has reason to be satisfied with her children who show the result of her good wise training.

After this very long digression (of some 50 pages) concerning our relatives on the maternal side, it is time to return to the Walker family, and to continue its story, pursuing father's settlement in Tasmania, beginning with the circumstances that led to my father finally making his home in Tasmania.
8 Feb 1832.

Hob. I. Population 8,360

7 mo 9 to 7 mo 13.

Jane Thurs (73) Gt. Walker.

Mr. Walker this family.

Have said that James Backhouse this companion arrived in Hobart Town in the barque 'Science' in Feb 1832. For the first month they remained in Hobart Town, engaged in preaching & visiting; in inspecting the penal establishments & their institutions; and lastly in energetic work in the cause of Temperance, particularly necessary in those days. After a short expedition to Hamilton & the Derse, much of it on foot, during which they continued their labours amongst the settlers, Mr. Arthur offered them a passage in the 'Coob. Big Jamar' (50 ton) to the penal settlement of Macquarie Harbour. The voyage in those days of sailing vessels was one of more than ordinary danger and the friends had a full share of terror. Driven by a violent storm into Port Davey it
17 days before they could venture to continue their voyage. After a thrilling experience in crossing the dreaded bar, they reached the settlement of Sarah Island on the 26th day after leaving Hobart Town. The establishment though soon to be abandoned, was then in full activity. Ship building and timber cutting were two industries which employed the convicts. Major Baylee was the Commandant and under his more humane rule, the cruel discipline of former days had been much ameliorated. Some attention had been given to the Wesleyans, too had come as religious pioneers into this moral wilderness, and the self-denying labours of John Allen Manton, the first who had dared to undertake a mission in such an unpromising field, had not been without some fruit, which the friends...
noted with pleased interest. There was in truth little to contemplate with pleasure or even with tolerance, even in the comparatively improved State of the settlement. In this desolate spot, deliberately chosen for its inaccessibility as a case for the select riff-raff of a population of convicts, nature put on her most repellent aspect to add to the depressing effect of atmosphere of human degradation and harsh iron discipline. It was a place over the "Hell's Gate" which was its entrance was one might have been written, Dante's the words which Dante tells us appeared over another portal: "All hope abandon ye who enter here!" Sadder and more depressing as their surroundings, were the faces labouring incessantly during their fortights, toourse in their work of mercy amongst the unhapp
unnecessary to pursue. They were not conversible

without the approval of the authorities which they thought

necessary to make the system of discipline

more effectual. They left the

authorities in the lamas, and

the prisoners in the dungeon. The

great number of

the prisoners, in many cases,

was not more than

the condition of

the prisoners. The

authorities, however,

found no difficulty

in the matter. The

authorities were

able to

collect a mass of information,

which they thought

not to

be

worth

the presence of

the prisoners.

The report

did not, however,

reach their

desires. But

which they

could

adopt.
during a heavy storm) had well
nigh given them up for lost. Of
the 7 weeks they had been about,
Nearly 7 weeks had been spent
on board their little ship. Even
during these 7 weeks the friends
had been by no means idle, having
devoted themselves assiduously to
the religious instruction of the crew
and of the prisoners who were
on both voyages their fellow-passengers.

Having thus accomplished one
of the most arduous & difficult
parts of their mission, Capt. Bligh
then turned their attention
to parts of the island yet unvisited.
They contemplated a long three-month
stay in the colony during which they
intended to visit every inhabited
district so far as time allowed,
and to do this mostly on foot,
so as to allow of the house-to-
house visitation, which seemed to
The first district to which they turned their steps was Clarence Plains and its neighborhood, where many of the original settlers from Norfolk Island had their small locations. They were for the most part, though with notable exceptions, not a debatable class of settlers. They were thriftless and often not supplied with the proper materials for life. Drunkenness was in early days the curse of the
Jan. 26th. (79) 8.40 A.M.

Colony. It therefore the district offered to the Friends the prospect of useful service. On 15th August 1832, after a severe spell of wintry weather during which snow lay on the ground in Hobart, they crossed the Derwent to Kangaroo Point in one of the small boats which then plied on the ferry, and began their house to house visiting. On the next day they reached Ralph's Bay. After crossing the sands, arrived at Robert Mathews' house at Lauderdale just before dinner. Robert Mathews was from home, but his daughter Sarah, who since her mother's death a few months before was mistress of the establishment for a notable manager, received them hospitably, and ordered them to tea. On their way to the houses scattered farms on Muddy Plains promising to return thold a meeting on
the Sunday. According to the Sat. they returned, when most of the family were at home. 4 days after, in his journal: "Here we met with a truly Christian hospitable reception. ..." He spent the evening agreeably with Rob. Mather and his family. His daughter Sarah is a remarkable proof of the advantages that accrue to the children of pious parents from their influence. He adds, "..." He mentions that Mrs. Mather, "..." the daughter of the Rev. Jos. Benson, and continues, "... Her children have grown up, but more particularly her daughter Sarah, all that a parent could well wish her to be, she have not often seen so young a person, for she has hardly arrived at the years of maturity, conduct herself with so much propriety as the mistress in her father's house, and the solace of his widowed heart." The next day the friends held a meeting in the 'Schoolroom' at Rob. Mather's.
REM having got togs about 20 people from the neighbourhood to the melon service. They found the hospitable farm house an object of comfort in the midst of a neighbourhood where the low moral tone of the majority had saddened things. The Monday morning they left their new made friends, to continue their house to house visit, Robert Andrews being their guide.

As far as I can learn many months elapsed before they saw the Mother family again. They had no idle time. Two visits to the abortive settlement at Hinders Island, wherein they went to the N.A.L. Co. establishments, inspections of Port Arthur, to the penal station, work, preaching, to work gangs. Travels always on foot & in the most economical manner. North South East West, with reports to the Governor, writing of
*this time in a steampacket

12 April 1834

Tracts on Paths for Friends, peculiarities, and daily keeping of an elaborate journal, left them scant leisure. In April 1834, being again in Hobart Town they crossed the Derwent to Kangaroo-point, & walked to Muddy Plains, once more presenting themselves to the Mathers at Lauderdale. My father's day mention of this visit in his Journal of the last mentioned.

"Sarah Mathers, is deeply convinced of Friends' principles." 1846-1848.

Matters since their former visit, and in that time a great change had come about in the tenements of the Mathers family.

Though by no means given to making proselytes to their own or any special creed, the Friends must have felt much encouragement from the thought that the earnest talk of that winter Saturday and Sunday 1846 before had fallen on good ground.
Probably it was not so much the arguments advanced that impressed
Robert Mather so strongly, as the character
of the advocate. James Backhouse,
small of stature, with a stoop that
made him look smaller, was a most
attractive man. With a kindred common
sense and a small sense of humour,
he was a man of large human
sympathies, and of a fervent but zeal
both for the souls and bodies of men.
Moreover he had a deeper tolerance.
Or rather, he should say, a respectful
recognition of conscientious differences
in religious creed. You could not
help recognising in him a man to
whom force was little, but uprightness,
charity, and godliness under any form
were everything. Of my father I have
already spoken. To Robert Mather
accustomed to the emotional expression
of religious feeling common to the
Quakers, this practical and religious
service, tempered by Quaker society,
must have seemed on a higher
Spiritual plane than that with which he had been familiar. To his daughter, more reserved in her nature, with her shrinking from emotional display it was no doubt more attractive. They wanted to know more about this new way. So it came to pass that when the Friends left after their first visit, the daughter besought her of a copy of Barclay's Apology which was packed up in a box with part of the family library. Some years before, there had been a sale in London of the goods of one Edmund Fry, a Friend whose refusal to pay Church Rates had exposed him to distraint of his goods. Robert Mather attended the sale, and amongst things purchased was the copy of the Quaker Apology. The book was now unpacked, and
June 1834

The Father read it aloud while the daughter worked. They read it were persuaded. Strange result of a Quaker's passive resistance to priestly claims, that the disowned book should effect the gathering into the Quaker fold of nearly a whole family who were destined in the future to exert no inconsiderable influence in upholding a non-sacerdotal Christianity of Quaker principles in a rising colony beyond the seas. Thus on their second visit the Friends found the Mather family almost ready to join the little Friends Meeting which had just been established in Hobart.

In June Sarah Mather became an attendant, then father abandoned Wesleyan forms of worship and adopted the practice of the Friends. A few
Months later (Oct 1834) Sarah and Robert Andrews applied for and were admitted to membership in the Little Community. Robert, Matthew's son, Joseph, gave in their adhesion later.

And now it began to dawn upon Geo. Baker that he felt more than a religious interest in the least once of the Mather family. The discovery stirred him into much perplexity of mind, as to how he could reconcile the indulgence of the attachment with the faithful performance of the long religious duty which lay before him. It was a surprise to him that Isaac Backhouse, another of his friends, had already measured the situation. No doubt Isaac's sympathy and strong common sense were a great help to him in his perplexity. It soon became apparent that the attachment was not all on one side, it was finally
Settled that the two should be engaged, but that the engagement should be subject in all respects to the requirements of his religious service. G.M.W. has left a name and touching account of the affair in a long letter in which he laid bare his heart to his old and tried friend Margaret Breeze.

This matter was scarcely settled (Nov. 1834) when it became necessary for the friends in pursuance of their mission to leave Tasmania for New South Wales. There were solemn leave takings, we may be sure, and just before the end of the year 1834 Blackmore, his companion, sailed for Sydney in the ‘Henry Healeyz’ with their friends David and Charles Healeys. The parting was destined to be a long one, and my father used to say that like another Jacob he had served seven years for his Rachel.
All this can be read in Dr. Service’s little memorial, or if full detail is desired, in my father’s life, or let Backhouse’s ‘Narrative of Visit to the Asian Colonies’.

Yours truly (88) GMR.

It is not necessary to follow my father and Backhouse in detail through their wanderings. They journeyed on foot through most of the settled districts of New South Wales, everywhere carrying words of cheer and warning, obtaining information as to the condition of treatment of the Aborigines, but devoting their most careful attention to the condition of the convicts and to efforts for the amelioration of penal discipline, with the view of benefiting not merely the souls of these unfortunate creatures, but their material well being and their prospects for the future. They travelled with a party of convicts sent in a wretched little vessel to the new settlement of Moreton Bay. They made strong representations to the Governor on the inhumanity of the mode of transport. They also visited Norfolk Island and were even more profoundly touched saddened by the moral
They had

As fellow passengers in the Francis Beeling, Mr James Spreat and his newly married wife.

The trigonometrical survey of Tasmania was made by Mr Spreat - Spreat made who was a highly accomplished scientific man. He was afterwards appointed Surveyor General. His son Charles P. Spreat at a later period held the same office, dying in 1887. Mrs Spreat's widow is still living at the age of 80. (1899)

degradation which they saw there than they had been at Macquarie Harbour. Their reports of vigorous demonstrations to the Governor of N.S.Wales, Earl Bowral, were received with respect and attention, and they had the happiness of knowing that they were not without effect in bringing about improvements.

Early in 1837, their labours in N.S.W being completed they took ship once more for Hobart Town. As fellow passengers in the Francis Beeling they had Mr James Spreat - this newly married wife, they to which place they had in the course 12 or 15 months before, they had paid a short visit to attend the Yearly Meeting.

With the exception of a short absence of two months during which they visited Hobart Town for the purpose of attending the Yearly
a barque of 190 tons

Meeting, they were spent more than two years in continuous work in N. Wales, and it was not until March 1837 that they felt that their mission in that colony was completed. They took their passage for Hobart town in the "Frances Keeley," after a stormy and dangerous voyage of more than a fortnight, anchol was dropped in the Derwent. Since their last visit Colonel Arthur's second term of as Governor had expired, and Sir John Franklin had succeeded him. Good old Sir John and his wife showed them the most cordiality, and showered upon them kindness and genrness. Sir John, his private Secretary, the well known Capt. Macrae, entered...
Daniel and Charles Wheeler were their companions for some months of their last stay in T\land.


to their assistance they found earnest sympathizers in their plans for the welfare of the convict population, and the Friends' large experience of the practical working of the penal system was of very useful to Capt. Macounchie in the preparation of his Report on Convict Discipline in T\land. This report was printed in the Papers of the House of Commons in 1838, and contains a grateful recognition of the assistance he had received. After a sojourn of 9 more in T\land during which they made a last tour through the island, and occupied themselves in various service, especially in the way of building up and encouraging the increasing number of persons who had joined themselves to the Society of Friends and who had with
He was assisted in his new start by the generous contributions of many of his friends, amongst others by his old fellow passenger in the "Hope", the late John Halfpenny. These contributions were all repaid by Rob Mathie when his business prospered.

3 Nov. 1837

The assistance of Mr. & Mrs. formed themelves into a regularly organised meeting of the Friends, all the family but two had now cast in their lot with the "Friends", and Sarah and Joseph had even been as seen and formally acknowledged as "Ministers". The farm at Lowthorpe had been given up and sold. Robert Mathie had been unfortunate enough to lose all his property, principally through his want of success in farming, and had begun life again in his old trade at the shop in Liverpool, which he had served for more than 60 years.

After waiting some 3 months for the arrival of a vessel to take them to Port Phillip, a passage not often made in those days. The Friends embarked in the "Eudora", with the object of visiting the Southern
Colonies of Australia, before entering on what promised to be along and arduous service in South Africa. In Nov. 1837 they set foot in Melbourne, then an infant city of little more than 12 years old, and G.W. describes it as "pleasantly situated on a gently rising ground that slopes down to the margin of the river... Of little more than 120 acres containing it already consists of nearly 100 weatherboard buildings, cottages, and a few rude turf huts erected for the temporary accommodation of the first settlers." At G.W.'s death, little more than 20 years later, this little hamlet of huts had grown into a great city, with over 100,000 inhabitants. They held a meeting for worship in Melbourne at which 30 to 40 persons attended. A week later the journey began with a stop at the Barra and pursued her voyage to
the New South Australian settlers
of Adelaide, which was then con-
siderably smaller than Melbourne. It was the
resort of troops of blacks. After
a short stay here the voyage was
resumed for Swan River. Their
impressions of the Swan River Settlement
were anything but favourable. After
the fertile tracts of Port Phillip in South
Aust. they were struck by the poverty
of the Soil & wondered how the
settlers contrived to support them-
selves. Mr. G.M. summs up the
Capabilities of this Sandy Heaven
Colony in the words of one of the
first emigrants, who had left it to
settle in T.O. Land : "Bless you, Sir",
said he, "it’s a heart-breaking country."
During this visit to the Southern
Colonies one of the principal objects
of interest & attraction was the
Condition & treatment of the Aborigines.

In July 1835 the Friends said farewell to Australia, sailing from Swan River in the Abercrombie for Mauritius. Here they met Dr. C. T. G. Harvey, the botanist. They were there to deliver a detailed and minute report to Sir Thouftex Durnih on the state of the population with special reference to the abuses attendant on the apprenticeship system.

They also visited the South Sea Missionary, John Williams, the latter being on his way to the islands with a large party of young missionaries.
They now began their preparations for a long journey into the interior which they expected would occupy them for many months, their object being to visit the various missionary stations, the efforts being made for the welfare of the native tribes having strongly excited their interest. In those days a South African journey was a formidable undertaking, involving months of trekking on foot or wagon, and the preparations involved several weeks' busy employment. First a wagon had to be built, and two spans of 14 oxen each had to be purchased at £4 each. Horses also had to be bought, and the wagon provisioned to meet all possible demands as a ship in a long voyage. In Sept 1838 they at last set under way with a wagon household consisting of two whites as drivers, cook, and two black boys as guides and messmen. For 19 months they travelled from
Station to station in this slow and tedious conveyance varied by occasional horseback rides to more remote points. Their first journey was through the Southern districts, thence along the East Coast into the Transkei, and Kaffraria to near the Southern border of the present Natal. A horseback trip took them through Basutoland into what is now the Orange Free State behind the Drakenburg on the west border of Natal. Here they paid a visit to the powerful Chief Mosesh at Shakaland, the stronghold from which he and his Basutos had beaten back Moshiekatzke and the great Dingaan himself at the head of their dreaded Zulu Impis. 

Next turning westward they pushed north in their wagons across the Tugel as far as the Drakensberg, the Station of Old Natal Kop, lying...
Fret of the Transvaal near to the present Pretoria in British Rechland. Making a detour to the S.W. they held a northerly course along the western coast. Crossing the Orange River near its mouth entered Great Namaqualand. Visiting Afrikaners' kraals. This was their last journey in S. Africa. In total 19 years of travel they had visited every Mission Station of every religion. Accommodation ranged from 80 and also other homes. Total journey in number had gone to the furthest limits not only of settlement but of missionary enterprise. Having traversed in wagon and horseback more than 60,000 miles. After a stay of 3 1/2 years in Cape Town during which they found plentiful employment the two friends finally parted.
22 Sept 1840

The firm of J Backhouse & Son was renowned throughout England. Though ill suffered at times from dropsy, during his travels in Australia, he lived 35 years longer, surviving his old companion 10 years.

6 Nov 1840

In Sept 1840, just after receipt of news of the death of his old friend Margaret Bays, SMW took his passage in the barque 'Hamilton Ross' bound for Hobart Town. Jas Backhouse after a short delay at the Cape returned to England. He died again at his old home at York, where he resumed his old business of nurseryman, living for many years dying there 20 Jan 1869 at the good old age of 75.

A six weeks passage brought the 'Hamilton Ross' to the Derwent, and a little more than a month later SMW of Sarah Beeson married her after the simple Quaker fashion in the little Friends Meeting House in Murray Street. The little meeting house was crowded with persons curious to see the first Quaker wedding in Tasmania, among the
The first interested witnesses were a party from East House, of which Sir John and Lady Franklin still occupied.

After a wedding trip to the East Coast, Captain Dixon, at the seas, and his relations, the newly married pair resided temporarily at

Robert Martens until GMW had fixed upon a suitable place to open business. He had an attack of old trouble of weakness of the heart but rapidly recovered his health. After he had many anxieties at starting in business with a very limited capital, which necessitated his incurring obligations which were a burden to them. He arranged with Richard Clearright to take a house in Liverpool Street which had been occupied by the owner as a Ship Chandlery.

The house which was of two storeys, a brick of stone was in a very neglected state.

65 Liverpool Street
Now No. 107 R Coldstream
‘Old Swinns Back Drapery Yard’
state. de lost Fack. Dame assistance, peninsular table of the street. Give all the orders for men in front, in accordance with the regulations.
Meetings were held in the old Infant School in Murray Street, and my father has often told me of the rowdies who used to come to disturb the meetings with noise and even violence. But he was not turned from what he thought to be his duty, and he found sufficient reward and encouragement in the reclamation effected in a number of cases of those who had fallen victims to the vice, though ministers of religion (without exception) and people of position stood coldly aloof. In these efforts for the formation of a Society for the Suppression of Vice, mainly designed for the protection of young female captives, he found more than enough to employ the little leisure that his business allowed him. In his business too
Robert Hunter married Sarah
Before 18 Aug. 1872.

The effects of habitual
in that dispensation of
justly gradually to be recognised as
principles and gradually to be
recognized as morality.
bringing about an improved condition of things. And whatever we may think of the intolerance of the extreme teetotalers, the fact that drunkenness has become an object of universal reprobation and is now a vice comparatively rare, it was due in no small degree to the persistent efforts of these Societies like those which GMW established in Hobart in face of the violence of the disreputable & the cool apathy or disapproval of the respectable.

Closely connected with his labours in the cause of sobriety was the establishment of the saving Bank. He was strongly impressed with the necessity of encouraging provident habits amongst the working classes, who were notorious for their recklessness & prodigality, and with this object
The first depositor was Mary Barrett, a servant of ours. She after married a drayman named Keenan, who unhappily turned out to be worthless and drunken.

The Savings Bank (Hobart) had (in 1847) 12782 accounts open; deposits amounting to £337,971; and a Reserve Fund of £44,373.

In view of assisting with this view, he interested some influential people in his scheme, and by offering his shop as a place of deposit and his own gratuitous services as Manager, induced 20 or 30 persons of position to accept the office of Trustees. And on 1st March 1845 the first deposits were received at 65 Liverpool Street. Two years later the Savings Bank had 1500 depositors who even in those very depressed times had brought more than £20,000 to the Bank. The part of Manager which he had agreed to accept temporarily he found impossible to relinquish, and he found it to be difficult with the institution that while it lived it was quite as well known as 'Walker's Bank' as by its proper designation.
For was the Savings Bank the only institution which found a home at 65 Liverpool Street. The City Society had its poorest support and for a number of years he acted as its Depository, and its Depot had a place besides the Savings Bank the two occupying between them half the space of the Shop, while the pledge book of the Total Abstinence Society was always kept in readiness for any opportunity which might offer of inducing some unfortunate to enter upon a struggle for reformation, and a supply of Religious and Temperance Tracts was always on hand, from which an appropriate one might be selected and offered with a few kindly courteous words when the occasion served.
generally

My father used often to carry a supply of tracts in his capacious coat-tail pockets, & I used frequently to suffer agonies of shame at being required by him to go and offer one of these leaflets to some stranger whom we met in our walks. Yet my earliest attempt in the bibliophile line was to make a collection of tracts. I collected tracts as boys nowadays collect stamps - but I can honestly say that I never read them. A poor tract - especially an old one - was a treasure to be carefully stowed away - instead.

Fam. Newby (107) &c. &c.

His instinctive good feelings enabled him to do this in a way which usually ensured a ready acceptance, and deprived the act of the tawdry of insincerence, which too commonly attaches to these well meant but ill judged efforts for the spiritual benefit of others. Tract distributing, even the indiscriminate circulation of cheap Bibles, are not in these days looked upon as very effective means of social reform, and my father's zeal may probably raise a superior smile on some faces. But though our ideas have widened, our methods may have improved, there is still something that we have not bettered - the enthusiasm of humanity which	stirred in the breasts of the old Quakers & not a few of the Centennial evangelicals. Much as my father
Cared for men's souls, he was by no means indifferent to the wants of their bodies, and his purse was always open for the relief of those in need. Any deserving case of distress—indeed, many an undeserving one also—was sure to secure his sympathy if, as far as possible, his ready help.

In business he was fairly successful, though he had but little of the faculty for money making, or indeed little of the desire to do more than make a fair living to free himself from debt. But the conditions of his business were different from those to which he had been accustomed in the shop in Newcastle. He found that in a drapery business in Hobart Town it was necessary for success that he should deal in the various articles of feminine...
Family Endowment, while in Newcastle, the Quaker linen drapers left these varieties to others and dealt in the more substantial articles, relying on their known recognised reputation for good honest staff to attract customers. Finding his old style of business impossible without adding to the addition of things which his Quaker conscience found objectionable, he resolved to give up the linen drapery and confine himself to the wooden business which was free from these troublesome complications. Accordingly sometime in 1848 he sold off his linen drapery stock, and this branch of the trade was taken up by his brother-in-law, Robert Andrews Mathers, hitherto his assistant, but who then established himself in the neighbouring premises.
Sam. Thewes (110) E.M.W. 1749

of Brock's Buildings. I founded the business still, after more than 50 years, carried on by his son Robert under the style of Andrew Mathew & Co.
An MS Book with the name "Sarah Benson Matter"
Contains copies of notices of various members of the Benson and Matter families - viz:
1. Rev. Jos. Benson
2. Mrs Sarah Benson (his wife)
3. Mrs Isabella Rhyfall (daughter)
4. Mrs Anna Matter (daughter)
5. Rev. Jos. Benson
6. Robert Matter (son in law)
10. Robert Andrew Matter (grandson)
11 &. Joseph Benson Matter (do)

Also,
7. Rev George Walker
8. Geo Washington Walker
9. Letters of Mrs Ethel Walker (Gillies Matter)