

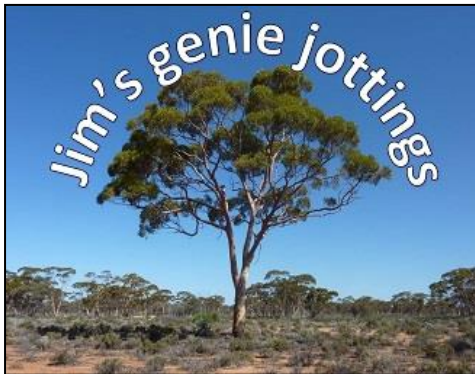
Family research

Mary Ann Reed 1852 - 1934

George Samson Gibb 1840 – 1875

Timothy Farrell 1853 - 1926

by James Michael Fleming
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Jim Fleming is a retired Customs Manager and lives on Sydney's lower north shore. He began researching his family history in 1983 and has been a member of the Society of Australian Genealogists since then. Aside from genealogy he was enjoying travelling and singing baritone in two choirs - before COVID19 interrupted those activities.

Researching: Bowen, Flowerdew, Gardner, Gordon, Grady, Hanrahan, Jolliffe, Kemp, Kessey, Murphy, Poulton, Press and so many more!

Website: <http://jimfleming.id.au/up/index.htm>

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Marriages Search Results

Registration Number	Groom's Family Name	Groom's Given Name(s)	Bride's Family Name(s)	Bride's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/> 1767/1872	GIBB	GEORGE S	REED	MARY A	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1767/1872	GIBB	GEORGE S	REED	MARY A	BOURKE

« « PAGE 1 | » »

Family Reed 1852 Mary Ann Gibb Farrell

Births Search Results

	Name	Registration Number	Father's Given Name(s)	Mother's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	? GIBB JANNET FRANCES	7906/1873	GEORGE SAMSON	MARY ANN	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? GIBB ALEXANDER JAMES B	8316/1875	GEORGE S	MARY ANN	BOURKE

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HOB v13 p57

GIBB, G.S. (cont)

Children: Alexander (q.v.) born 1875; Janet Frances (born 1873 at Bourke, married William POWER 1893); Hazel May (born 1879 had two marriages: 1. to Daniel Power 18/8/97 at Bourke; 2. to Henry SHALL VY 17/11/1903 at Nyngan. She died 24/06/09, Henry died 24/05/1940. Her POWER children were Hazel and Henry.

- [Hazle May Gibb birth at Bourke 10346/1879 – mother: Mary Ann. Father blank.](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	? GIBB HAZLE MAY	10346/1879		MARY ANN	BOURKE
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Deaths Search Results

	Name	Registration Number	Father's Given Name(s)	Mother's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	? GIBB LILA R	12541/1909	ALEXANDER	MERCY	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? GIBB JAMES R G	4807/1878	WILLIAM	DIED BOURKE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? GIBB GEORGE S	5200/1875	ALEXANDER B	JANET	BOURKE

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1870 The Discovery of Copper - <https://visitcobarshire.com.au/our-history>

In 1870 three tank sinkers, Charles Campbell, Thomas Hartman and **George Gibb**, accompanied by two Aboriginal guides, Boney and Frank were travelling from Bourke to Condobolin. Camped at 'Kubbur' water-hole, near Cobar, they noticed the unusual colour of the water. The men took ore samples from the area and showed them to the publicans at the Gilgunnia Pub, a Mr and Mrs Kruge.

Mrs Sidwell Kruge had worked as a 'Balgal', employed in sorting ore in copper mines in Cornwall (UK). When Hartman, Campbell and Gibb showed her the samples taken from 'Kubbur' water-hole, she identified them as copper ore.

The discovery led to the formation of the Great Cobar Copper Mine which became the largest copper mine in Australia. At the time of its peak in 1912, the Great Cobar boasted 14 smelters, a 64 metre chimney stack and it employed over 2000 workers.

At the turn of the 19th century the population of Cobar was approximately 10,000. Mining had become the most important industry in the region and many small towns grew on the wealth generated by the Great Cobar Mine. These included Wrightville, Mount Drysdale, Canbelego, Shuttleton and Nymagee which all supported significant populations during the period 1870 - 1920.

The Cornish, Scottish & Australian Mine (CSA), is a copper mine that has seen a series of openings and closures of its site. Operational from the early 1870's, the CSA closed in 1920 when a fire broke out underground. The fire burned for 16 years and effectively ended operations. The CSA mine re-opened in 1965 and continued until 1998 when, due to market forces, it again closed. Fortunately, the CSA Mine re-opened and is fully operational once again.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cobar>

In September 1870 three contract well-sinkers, Charles Campbell, Thomas Hartman and George Gibb, were traveling south from Bourke to the Lachlan River. They had engaged two Aboriginal men, Frank and Boney, to guide them via the permanent watering places in the dry country between the rivers. Along the way they camped beside the Kubbur waterhole. The men noted the green and blue staining at the waterhole and collected some rock samples. On their journey further south the well-sinkers stopped at a shanty operated by Henry Kruge (at the future township of [Gilgunnia](#)). Kruge's wife, Sidwell, was from Cornwall and her family had emigrated to South Australia in the late-1840s and mined copper ore at Burra. She was able to identify the rock as containing copper. Sidwell Kruge's assessment was confirmed when her husband smelted some of the ore samples in his blacksmith's forge. The three men then returned to Bourke, intending to secure the ground around the Kubbur waterhole.^{[9][3]}

In partnership with Bourke businessman Joseph Becker, Campbell, Hartman and Gibb took up a mineral conditional purchase of 40 acres at the locality. Shortly afterwards the Cobar Copper Mining Company was formed, and the lease of the mine was transferred to the company.^{[4][10]} In May 1871 it was reported that there had been "a call for tenders for drawing in copper ore from Cobar".^[11] In July 1871 a meeting was held in Bourke "of gentlemen interested in the Cobar copper mine" and shares were "eagerly bought at £15 per share".^[12] By the following November it was reported that "the affairs of the Cobar Copper Mine Company are in a flourishing condition, shares having rushed up from £15 to £70 and £80 per share".^[13]

In December 1871 a correspondent visited "the new Cobar copper mine" in company with Captain Lean, the newly-appointed mining manager. The mine had been in operation for the previous four months. It was situated "on a Pine ridge, and throughout the whole length of the ridge (about half-a-mile) indications of ore are apparent". The ore was varied, "consisting of blue and red carbonate, red and black oxide, and is of very high quality". The writer was of the opinion the Cobar mine "promises to be one of the richest copper mines Australia has yet produced".^[14]

The South Cobar Mining Company built a furnace at Cobar and in May 1875 commenced smelting operations. Soon afterwards two additional furnaces and a refinery were built. In December 1875 the Cobar Copper Mining Company amalgamated with the South Cobar Mining Company to form the Great Cobar Copper Mining Company Ltd.^[15] It and subsequent companies operated a number of light railways^[16] carrying ore and similar material, as well as timber for mine supports. Cobar and many mining outskirts accommodated the miners who travelled to the area in the late 1880s. The overwhelming majority of these were of [Cornish Australian](#) stock at the time.^[17]

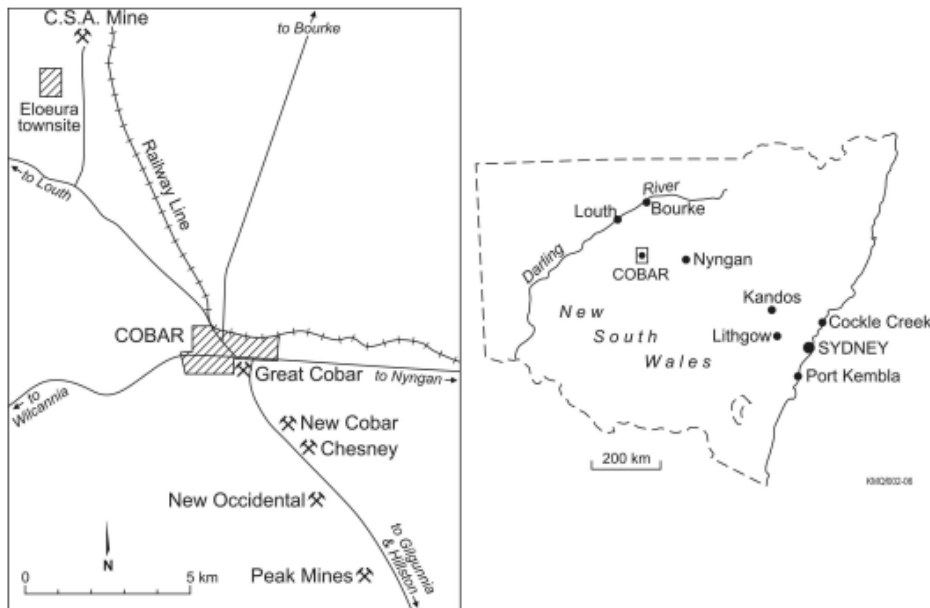
Journal of Australasian Mining History, Vol. 4, September 2006

**Hidden Copper: The Early History of the Cornish,
Scottish and Australian (C.S.A.) Mine, Cobar, NSW**

By KEN McQUEEN
University of Canberra

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270511870_Hidden_Copper_The_Early_History_of_the_Cornish_Scottish_and_Australian_CSA_Mine_Cobar_NSW

Figure 1: Location of the C.S.A. mine in relation to Cobar and some other historic mines. State map shows the locations of some other sites referred to in this article.



Discovery

In the spring of 1870 copper was discovered at 'Kubbur', an aboriginal water hole on the dusty plains between the Darling and Lachlan Rivers.⁴ Three contract tank sinkers, Charles Campbell (true name Ferdinand Emilius Kempf), Thomas Alfred Hartman (true name Jens Arnholdt Gottfred Albrecht Hartmann) and George Samson Gibb, had been led to the water at this site by their aboriginal guides Frank and Boney, while travelling from Louth on the Darling River to Priory and Gilgunia. The party camped overnight at the water hole and noticed bright green and blue staining in the kaolin and 'raddle' on the walls of the rock hole. In the early 1860s the three contractors had tried their luck on the Victorian goldfields and were sufficiently curious to collect samples of the brightly coloured mineralisation.⁵ The next day as they continued south they met Henry and Sidwell Kruge and showed them the specimens. Mrs Kruge (nee Woolcock) had worked as a 'bal girl' in the Cornish copper mines and was probably also familiar with the copper ores of Burra in South Australia.⁶ She immediately identified the samples as copper ore. Campbell, Hartman and Gibb returned to Bourke, and on the 6th of October 1870 in partnership with local postmaster and businessman Joseph Becker, they took up a mineral conditional purchase of 40 acres.⁷ They then returned to the Kubbur water hole to evaluate their find. A three ton sample was sent to Louth by bullock dray and then to Adelaide by river boat for testing. Joseph Becker also despatched samples to Sydney for analysis. The assays from the sample sent to Adelaide were received in February 1871 and showed 33 percent fine copper. The Cobar Mining Company was formed in late 1871 with 200 shares issued at a price of £10 per share.⁸ The original owners were the three tank sinkers and four leading men of Bourke, Joseph Becker, William Bradley, Russell Barton and James Smith. Becker's accountant, Alexander

Ogilve was appointed company secretary. Captain Thomas Lean, an experienced mine manager, was appointed to supervise mining and arrived at Cobar with six Cornish miners on the 4th November 1871. Captain Lean had worked at the Steiglitz gold mines in Victoria and in various copper mines and operations in South Australia including at Moonta-Wallaroo.⁹ On the 1st July of the following year the Cobar Copper Mining Company Ltd was registered with 74 shareholders and nominal capital of £20,000 in 20,000 £1 shares.¹⁰ Hartman and Campbell sold their shares to Joseph Becker, but Gibb, Smith and Barton retained shares, while Bradley and Becker became major shareholders.¹¹ This company was to become the Great Cobar Copper Mining Company (Limited) following merger with the adjacent South Cobar mine in 1876.¹²

The discovery of rich copper ore at Cobar led to the search for similar deposits in the district. Joseph Becker with others took out claims around the initial discovery in 1871.¹³ In late 1871 or early 1872 Thomas O'Brien discovered a large boat-shaped gossan of brick-red iron oxides on a low rise (later called Elouera Hill) 11km north of Cobar (Figure 1). After some searching he picked up a small piece of copper carbonate.¹⁴ O'Brien appears to have approached or been a member of a prospecting party set up and funded by George Gibb in late 1871 to explore for additional copper in the region.¹⁵ George Gibb and his partner John Connelly (sometimes spelt Connolly) examined the find and decided it was worth claiming. It was said that they departed for Bourke very quietly in the hope of securing the ground without opposition, even muffling the hoofs of their horses with bags so that their movements might not be heard in the clear night air.¹⁶ The party did not have sufficient cash to pay the required £20 deposit for a 40 acre lease, but two Bourke businessmen, Henry William Nancarrow and his younger brother Richard, were able to help them out in return for an interest. The claim was lodged on the 1st of February 1872.¹⁷ On the 27th of February a well-equipped party including Henry Nancarrow and John Connelly revisited the discovery to further evaluate the find. They returned to Bourke around the 21st of April with fine specimens of grey and ruby oxide of copper.¹⁸ The four lease holders decided to put the venture into 1,000 shares and call the mine the Cornish, Scottish and Australian copper mine after their respective nationalities, Nancarrow (Cornish), Gibb (Scottish) and Connelly (Australian). They issued scrip and many started buying, although enthusiasm was dampened when Captain Lean from Cobar, visited the site but declined to pass judgement on the discovery.¹⁹ The prospecting party had suffered great hardship,

including shortage of water and food, and decided to wait for rain before commencing operations.²⁰

An early description of the C.S.A. mine was not particularly encouraging. In June 1872 Augustus Becker (brother of Joseph Becker) inspected the site on his return to Bourke from a visit to Cobar. He reported:

On returning, the road being heavy and wet, I visited the Cornish, Scottish and Australian copper mine, which is situated about seven miles north-west of the Cobar. There was no person on the ground. The mine is a recent discovery. A small quantity of ore, some of it of good percentage, lies on the ground. Only one blast has been put in the lode. I traced the 'back' of it for some distance. The country has some resemblance to Cobar. Those who have knowledge of copper mining speak favourably of it, but I don't profess to speak authoritatively myself on such matters and regretted that no one was on the ground to guide me as to its probable extent. Two practical men have been sent out to open the mine. All desirous of correct information concerning either this mine or the Cobar will obtain it from the recognised agent, Mr W. Webb, Bourke.²¹

Early Optimism, Speculation and Disappointment

In 1872 the copper price (see Appx. Fig. 1) was at a dramatic high and the discoveries around Cobar sparked a local land-pegging boom from June to August.²² On the 6th of July the Bourke correspondent for the Town and Country Journal noted: 'The copper mania is fast upon us but nothing positively can be said of any of the mines save Cobar'.²³ The following week he may have succumbed to the mania himself, reporting: 'The specimens brought in from the C.S.A. mine, or where the mine is to be, are rich and great are the expectations there'.²⁴

In late July the Cornish, Scottish and Australian Copper Mining Company Limited was formed with a nominal capital of £40,000 in £1 shares, with power to increase to £60,000. Two hundred and sixty acres of land were taken up and two men were engaged in developing the prospect.²⁵ In early August the number of miners was increased to six and a few shares in the new company sold at auction in Bourke for £18.5s.²⁶ Also in July a group holding the northern half of the hill at C.S.A. formed the North Cornish, Scottish and Australian Copper Mining Company.²⁷ On the 7th of August the Bourke correspondent for the Town and Country Journal reported on the copper mining activities in the Cobar area as follows:

There are some fine specimens of copper ore on view from the C.S.A. Company and there is no doubt if the directors do their duty to the shareholders in an intelligent, energetic manner, there will be nothing to complain of. It is regarded

by the majority of scrip holders that a mistake was made in the issue of 40,000 shares instead of 20,000. 640 acres taken up last Thursday, and tomorrow there will be another rush. The cartage of copper ore will commence directly from Cobar, many teams being put on at the C.S.A. There are six miners at work, while four times that number is needed. The lack of miners is a great drawback to the various enterprises. The work goes on too slow.²⁸

A report from the C.S.A. mine in early September 1872 indicated that a shaft had been sunk 27 feet and black 'sulphate' of copper intersected.²⁹ The lode at both ends of the shaft was reported to be about 2.5 feet wide. C.S.A. shares were quoted at £13.10s.³⁰ Later in the month the leading miner reported that the shaft was down 38 feet in rich lode material and a specimen sent to a Mr Twemlow of Sydney assayed 11 percent copper. However, the water supply was beginning to fail.³¹ By this time a number of parties had pegged ground around the C.S.A. mine and a proposal was put to amalgamate these properties with the existing company. This appears to have been misrepresented to shareholders in Sydney as a forced amalgamation, necessitating a public meeting of Bourke shareholders on the 18th of September to resolve the issue.³² A number of shareholders were unhappy with the management and development of the property, with local complaints that there was not enough 'brain and muscle on the ground'. In October the company was handed over to the Sydney shareholders, with Messrs G.S. Gibb, H. Collis and W.W. Davis chosen to represent the Bourke interests. In early 1873 a new mine captain was appointed to properly develop the mine,³³ though, a subsequent report in the press on the 24th May gives a hint of the speculative approach of management.

The Captain of the C.S.A. has arrived at the mine but has not had sufficient time for more than a cursory inspection. From this however he has formed a most favourable opinion of the Company's property. The manager and some of the local directors propose visiting the mines after the races in order to confer with the Captain as to carrying on the work. The shaft is at present down 73 feet.³⁴

In June it was reported that Captain Tonkin with a few miners was sinking at the C.S.A. and doing other necessary work, such as making a ground tank for water and constructing a few huts.³⁵ Progress appears to have been slow and no significant lode was discovered. In March 1874 the shaft was down to 150 feet and the Captain was 'positive that the mine will be profitable'.³⁶ After this time little was reported from the mine and it appears to have been abandoned by 1876 when the lease lapsed.³⁷ During this initial period of exploration many shallow diggings were put into the gossan, but

Hidden Copper: The Early History of the Cornish, Scottish and Australian Mine, Cobar, NSW

unlike the Cobar mine, no significant body of rich copper ore was found in the near surface oxide zone. Many of the shareholders and Bourke entrepreneurs were also clearly more interested in making money from speculation than from mining.

In 1882 a new group under I.J.K. Cohn started prospecting at the C.S.A. and attempted to develop it as the Scottish and Australian mine.³⁸ Lack of water in 1883 forced the company to suspend operations for that year and continuing dry conditions and low copper prices during 1884 and 1885 meant that copper mining in the whole Cobar district was in a very depressed state.³⁹ Eventually in 1886 the C.S.A. lease was forfeited. The Great Cobar Copper Mining Company then took up the property and under the management of Captain R.N. Williams began further shaft sinking and prospecting.⁴⁰ Encouraging prospects were obtained from the gossan in 1887. By 1888, two new shafts had been sunk on narrow veins of copper ore to depths of 100 and 120 feet respectively, and drives had been put in from the old shaft but with limited results. Work was again hampered by a lack of water, there being only 6 inches of rain in 1888. On the 3rd of August 1889 the Great Cobar mine was closed following a drop in the copper price due to the failure of the Société de Metaux to corner the copper market. Prospecting operations at the C.S.A were also suspended.⁴¹

From 1895 to 1899 the C.S.A. lease was held by Henry Cornish and party. Henry was a well known Cobar identity who had held shares in the original company as well as a number of other Cobar mining ventures. He had lost his investment in the C.S.A. but obviously not his faith. By this stage the main shaft into the large gossan had been sunk to 250 feet. The gossanous lode at this level was very wide and carried a little gold all through, with occasional veins of lead carbonate. Henry's group received Government aid to deepen the main shaft a further 100 feet and to cross-cut 50 feet at that level. After carrying the shaft down to 332 feet and completing some driving, operations were abandoned, no payable ore being discovered in the still persistent porous gossan.⁴²

<https://researchprofiles.canberra.edu.au/en/publications/henry-william-nancarrow-member-of-the-cornish-diaspora-and-his-ro>

Henry William Nancarrow, a cousin of all trades, helped finance and develop copper mining at Cobar in western NSW. Henry arrived in Sydney in 1848 aged fourteen and settled at Maitland. He started work as a farm hand was subsequently apprenticed to a baker, worked as a sawyer, blacksmith and then for the government as a contractor on roads and bridges. By 1865 he had saved sufficient capital to set up a hawking business. For five years he travelled between the coast and the inland. In 1870 he settled at the frontier town of Bourke and with his brother Richard opened a store and purchased the Old Fort hotel. After discovery of copper at Cobar, Henry helped finance a new discovery in 1872 that became the Cornish, Scottish and Australian (C.S.A.) mine. This was eventually revealed as the largest copper deposit in the Cobar region. He also invested

heavily in the original Cobar Copper Mining Company. Henry wisely sold his mining interests in 1873 before the copper price and speculative copper mania collapsed. He invested the money in property and other businesses. Henry Nancarrow is not atypical of many ordinary Cornish immigrants to Australia in the 19th century. Despite his humble background and rudimentary education, his entrepreneurial spirit, hard work and persistence in a new land of opportunity allowed him to acquire property and wealth that he could only have dreamed of if he had stayed in Cornwall. Along with similar Cornish settlers he contributed significantly to the economic and social development of Australia.

Cobar – HOB v4 p146

6 October 1870 Charles Campbell, Joseph Becker, Thomas Hartman, and George Gibbs, 40 ac. "About 100 miles about South from Bourke and 40 miles East from T. Mathews' Selection at Wittagoone made at Bourke 31/10/1867". This was transferred 17/2/1873 to George Henry Cox and Richard Jones as trustees of the Cobar Copper Mining Co. Ltd., Bourke.

Points to note: the name "Cobar" does not feature in these records until November 1871; Campbell, Hartman and Gibbs feature on a monument at Cobar, but Joseph Becker has been hitherto neglected; all these people gave their address as "of Bourke".

J. Becker (the "King of Bourke" - see previous Volumes) took up adjacent Selections in May and June 1871, followed by another prominent Bourke businessman, Henry Nancarrow, Jnr. in August. (Nancarrow's was taken up in July 1875 by J. Becker as agent for Cox and Jones).

30/11/1871 Becker, with Daniel Alex. Byrne & Joseph Beazley took up two adjacent blocks as trustees for the Company.

1/2/1872 Alexander Ogilvie, Patrick Murray, Frederick William Mackay and Thomas Dean (?) take up a nearby selection, followed 3 weeks later by George Sampson Gibb (of the 1st. C.S.A. Selection).

23/5/1872 Ogilvie, Murray, Mackay take up two more.

30/5/1872 J. Becker takes up two more.

- 2 1 Feb. 1872 Henry William Nancarrow, Richard Nancarrow, George Sampson Gibb and John Connelly take up 40 ac. "about seven miles from the Cobar Copper Mine bearing about N.W. a small Hill and tree marked C.S.A. the tree to be the centre of the block."
These presumably, ("all of Bourke") are the Cornishman, Scotsman and Australian who gave to their name the mine, which has been continued on to this day.
- 3 18/4/1872 The original four, joined by James Nancarrow take up another 40 acres.
- 4 13/6/1872 H.W. Nancarrow, G.S. Gibb, William Vernon Wallace, H. Colless, J. Connolly "as the Committee and on behalf of the Cornish, Scottish and Australian Copper Mining Company. 40 ac.
- 5 20 June 1872 J. Connolly, E.S. Gibb, John Rough, Frances Snell, Henry Dean, Edward Tonkin, Joseph Daddow, all of Bourke. 40 ac. "about 2¼ miles a little to the East of South of Cobar, marked N." Transferred to J. Becker and Siegfried Franck 17/6/1873.
- 6 27 June 1872 Henry John Cornish, Hugh Ferry, Thomas Hartman, G.S. Gibb, J. Connelly, Bourke, "on behalf of the United Copper Mining Company" 40 ac. "about 3¼ miles about S. from Cobar", marked U, "known to the applicants as Block No. 1." Also another 40 ac. Adjoining.

- 7 27 June 1872 G.S. Gibb, Wm. Webb, H. J. Cornish, J. Connelly, H. Ferry, Bourke. 80 ac. "square block distant about 45 miles from a point of the Darling River between Gundabooka and Tooralie, direction about South. A tree marked U to be the centre of the block". Forfeited later.
- 8 11 July 1872 E.S. Gibb, W.V. Wallace, H. Colless, J. Connelly, H.W. Nancarrow, of Bourke. 40 ac. "about 1½ miles about N. E. from Mossene. A peg marked 1 alongside a claypan about the centre of a small plain to be the centre of the block applied for. Mossene is about 7 miles about N. from Cobar".

T. & C.J. p. 303. From "Bourke Tele" of 28/3/1872. "Yesterday, a well-equipped prospecting party, under the direction of Mr. G. Gibb, started for the purpose of opening the new country discovered by Messrs. Gibb & Connelly, and which we reported as taken up some time ago by Messrs R. & H. Naucarrow, G. Gibb and John Connelly. The country, which it is proposed to test, is situated about seven miles to the N.W. of the Cobar Copper Mine. The present proprietors propose, as soon as they have sufficiently tested the lode, throwing the affair open to the public, so that its real worth may not be withheld, from want of sufficient capital to give it a fair trial. The party have taken simple provisions, tools, etc. to last them over three months, so that when next we hear from them we hope to be able to report something good

HOB v5 p23 – Harvey Barnett Reminiscences

Harvey Barnett was married to a daughter of James Maxwell (Joseph's brother) and Emma Lunn (daughter of Joseph Lunn) – see Maxwell file

Another grand old man who figured very prominently in the history of Bourke was W. W. Davis of Kerribree Station on the Hungerford Road about 52 miles from Bourke. He also owned a cattle station named Dundoo in Queensland.

William Walter Davis universally known as Baldy Davis was a man of many parts and like many more of the old time settlers had his ups and downs. According to one of his sons he had a tone stage in his career to shear 50,000 sheep before he paid his interest, so great was his overdraft.

It would appear that he and a man named Gibb took up Kerribree as the original brand for horses and cattle was D. G. "Do dot Gee". Gibb died early in life and Davis went it alone. He married Kate Maxwell daughter of Joseph Maxwell general manager for the Bogan River Co. who lived at Karney near Toorale and there was a family of nine, six boys and three girls. The eldest boy was called Ernest Maxwell (E. M. Davis – H. G) to presume, the maternal side of the house, after him came Walter, Harry, Ebenezer, William and Lionel. Of the girls Laura was eldest then came Dolly and Kate.

Kate Hazel Maxwell was born at Bourke 1875. It must have been ANOTHER Kate Maxwell who married WW Davis at Bourke in 1870. Their first child had been born in Sydney in 1860 and another in Bourke in 1867. Many more followed. This Kate (Catherine) was almost certainly Joseph Maxwell's SISTER (born 1844) - JMF

Registration Number	Groom's Family Name	Groom's Given Name(s)	Bride's Family Name(s)	Bride's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/> 3855/1841 V18413855 162B	DAVIS	WILLIAM	PURCEL	CATHERINE	LG
<input type="checkbox"/> 887/1864	DAVIS	WILLIAM	O'BRIEN	CATHERINE	SYDNEY
<input type="checkbox"/> 887/1864	DAVIS	WILLIAM	OBRIEN	CATHERINE	SYDNEY
<input type="checkbox"/> 1890/1870	DAVIS	WILLIAM WALTER	MAXCOSLE	CATHERINE	BOURKE

« « PAGE 1 | » »

Name	Registration Number	Father's Given Name(s)	Mother's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/> ? DAVIS KATE MARION	10938/1880	WILLIAM WALTER	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/> ? DAVIS HERBERT LIONEL	12444/1882	WILLIAM WALTER	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/> ? DAVIS EDITH E	33224/1899	WILLIAM J	CATHERINE	NOWRA
<input type="checkbox"/> ? DAVIS FREDERICK D	14928/1884	WILLIAM W	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/> ? DAVIS ELIZABETH M	7912/1890	WILLIAM J	CATHERINE	BRAIDWOOD

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Family Reed 1852 Mary Ann Gibb Farrell











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<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS KATE	701/1860	WILLIAM	CATHERINE	SYDNEY
<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS ERNEST M	5680/1867	WILLIAM W	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS LAURA I	6195/1869	WILLIAM W	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS WALTER J A	7835/1871	WILLIAM W	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS HENRY B	7591/1872	WILLIAM W	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS EBENEZER BOURKE	8158/1874	WILLIAM WALTER	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS AGNES JANE	8705/1876	WILLIAM WALTER	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS JESSIE CAMPBELL MCD	2197/1876	WILLIAM	CATHERINE	SYDNEY
<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS WILLIAM W	8934/1877	WILLIAM W	CATHERINE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS HERBERT J	15379/1895	WILLIAM J	CATHERINE	NOWRA

« PAGE 1 | 2 | »

Davis was very proud of his wife Kate, who as well as being a very beautiful looking woman was a great helpmate and had she lived a longer life would probably have made a great difference in his future life. However, with a young family on his hands he found it necessary to have someone to look after them, especially as the youngest, Lionel was only a few weeks old, and he married the eldest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Whittaker, Florence, with the result another family soon came into existence enlarging the Davis family to rather more than the ordinary even in those days of large families.

<input type="checkbox"/>	? DAVIS CATHERINE	7071/1884	MAXWELL R	ANN	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	4402/1885	DAVIS	WILLIAM WALTER	WHITTAKER	FLORENCE JANE CARCOAR

Family Reed 1852 Mary Ann Gibb Farrell

	Name	Registration Number	Father's Given Name(s)	Mother's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS WILLIAM F	180884/2005	WILLIAM	FLORENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS William Francis	180884/2005	William	Florence	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS AMIE I	12961/1892	WILLIAM	FLORENCE G	EDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS MARY L	7638/1893	WILLIAM W	FLORENCE J	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS ALICE	1819/1895	WILLIAM W	FLORENCE J	BLAYNEY
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS ARTHUR M	1676/1898	WILLIAM W	FLORENCE J	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS IVY P	22929/1899	WILLIAM	FLORENCE	MOSSGIEL
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS FANNY S	6760/1885	WILLIAM W	FLORENCE J	PETERSHAM
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS MYRA E	18909/1885	WILLIAM	FLORENCE G	BEGA
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS WILLIAM C	29186/1887	WILLIAM	FLORENCE	HILLSTON

« ‹ PAGE 1 | 2 | 3 | › »

<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS JOHN W	17104/1888	WILLIAM W	FLORENCE I	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS GLADYS M	14304/1889	WILLIAM	FLORENCE G	GOULBURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS LEONARD J	7355/1911	WILLIAM J	FLORENCE	NYMAGEE
<input type="checkbox"/>	 DAVIS THOMAS K	7566/1890	WILLIAM W	FLORENCE J	BOURKE

The eldest girl, Laura was an exceptionally beautiful girl who married Thomas Crosby, a member of a Melbourne family and who was at that time in partnership with Davis as Produce Merchants and Forwarding Agents in premises close to the Oxford Hotel, as Bourke began to show a downward trend this business was wound up and Crosby transferred his attentions to Melbourne while Davis turned his attention to Politics.

During the period of the 1890 flood Davis was a member of Parliament along with Tom Wadell and W. N. Willis. I don't know exactly when Davis first became an M.L.A. but I have been told that when he first entered Parliament there was no salary attached to it. His periods of membership however fluctuated somewhat after the A.L.P. came into existence, but he was dislodged even earlier than that point when M. E. D. Millon won the seat, and evidently after the three membership for one electorate was dispensed with, Millen however only held the seat for one session and Davis regained the seat at the next election. It was a surprise victory for Davis. Millon spent most of his campaigning time in Sydney campaigning for Mr. George Reid later Sir George, who was intermittently

Premier of N.S.W. sharing the position with Sir Henry Parkes, and neglected his own electorate thinking he was a certainty for victory.

During the period Davis was out of Parliament he lived in Bourke, having lost all interest in Kerribree, which had been taken over by John Sanderson & Sons. The mortgagees, and was then under the management of Mr. E. M. Davis. The old gentleman started a produce business with his youngest son Lionel in premises earlier occupied by Whitehorn in Mitchell Street.

On regaining the seat he moved to Sydney with his family which were still quite young and lived in Shaftsbury Avenue, Strathfield (ended his working life as gardener at Government House – H. G.) that was at the end of the century and into the 1900's. At that time all of his second family were at home and were at school age.

Davis would have been an ideal man for membership of the Western Lands Board but for political reasons he was never selected for that position. Later in his career, however, the Government appointed him to the position of Appraiser of Homestead Leases with residence at Walgett and there he remained until retirement, when the then Labour Government referred to as the "Storey" Government granted him an honorarium for life and he spent the last days of a very eventful career on the north side of Sydney Harbour. His wife survived him a few years. I would like to add here something about Florrie. Without any doubt this little woman filled the role of second wife and mother to a large family with commendable distinction and honourable loyalty. It was my privilege to visit the Davis home on many occasions and when some of the first family were still at home and I could not but experience that feeling of complete harmony that always existed there.

There is still much to say about this great old man who figured amongst the early pioneers of Bourke and district. One of the most surprising things that occurred to me was that W. W. Davis' name never found a place in Volume 1 of the History of Bourke. (but see Vol. 11 – W.J.C.)

In spite of much we read of the early history of artesian boring in N.S.W. in which for some unknown reason Davis' name does not appear, the fact remains that in other circles he was given the credit of being the first man in the continent to sink an artesian bore (Officers of Kallara, Wee Whatta 1878 – H. G.)

An article which appeared in a Sydney Newspaper, most probably the Sydney Morning Herald, a paper clipping of which Lionel Davis, his son, always carried in his wallet, describes Davis as having gone to U.S.A. to study artesian boring and on his return put down the first bore to be bored in N.S.W. and which was located on Kerribree Station. This was the bore referred to by the "Bard" who wrote that

poem about the "90 Flood" in which he said:

"and Davis sped from Kerribree
From the bore he loved so well."

Davis was not a brilliant orator but he was an excellent story teller and he loved to relate some of his experiences of the early days whenever he encountered a good listener.

I recall one of his stories which might interest your readers, which was something like this.

"It appears Davis was going to a neighbouring property called Tallyalye on the Paroo. It was a two day journey and he spent the first night at Wangamana Station which joined Kerribree in those days. As he rode through the Wangamana horse paddock he noticed a very fat roan heifer amongst the small herd and she had the Kerribree brand on her rump.

On his return trip he stayed again at Wangamana Station and for breakfast next morning he was served with some very nice rump steak. On riding through the horse paddock on his way home he passed the same heard of cattle but the roan heifer with the Kerribree brand was missing so he reckoned it was some of her rump he had had for breakfast.

In the heard was a fat bullock with a bell on, evidently a worker who had had a good spell, so he cut him out of the mob and drove him back to Kerribree. Sometime later Davis had a visit from the Manager of Wangamana who found Davis in his stock yard.

After some time together the Manager said, "by the way, Davis when you were at Wangamana some time ago, did you notice a bullock with a bell on, in the horse paddock?" "We have never seen him since you were out there". "No," said Davis "but I tell you what I did see when I rode through your horse paddock on my way to Tallyalye." "Yes, what was that?" asked his friend.

"I saw a very fat roan heifer with my brand on, but she was not there when I was on my way back, but I had a very nice juicy steak for my breakfast," and, waling about all the time as he had a habit of doing, he led the manager over close to the rails and as he gave a bell lying on the ground a kick, he said – "There's your bell anyhow."

It appears the manager of that station acquired a well bred greyhound who could run rings round the aborigine's dogs in the chase after a kangaroo. On a very hot day a bullock team was standing near the homestead and the greyhound who was also feeling the heat laid under the wagon. The heat and the flies caused the bullocks to be very restless and as they moved about they ran the wheel of the wagon over the tail of the greyhound and severed it a few inches from the butt.

Family Reed 1852 Mary Ann Gibb Farrell

The manager was so disgusted when he saw his prize dog without a tail that he gave it to the blacks. Now the abos could never understand why the greyhound could outdistance the other dogs so easily, so after a bit of a confab, they came to the conclusion that it must be on account of the short tail of the greyhound and they decided they would cut the tails of the other dogs.

Looking out for a suitable stump the old man of the tribe collected all of his dogs and arming himself with a tomahawk he grabbed the nearest dog by the tail and dragged him up to the stump, he chopped its tail off.

The dog was so scared he went for his life across the plain never stopping till he was out of sight. It was Bango's turn now to be scared and shading his eyes with his hands and looking after the dog who was still going, he said to the others in a rather awed tone "By Cripes, I think it I bin cut him too plurry short, he can't stop." There was another routine in the life of this enterprising old Bourkeite that I should have mentioned earlier. When he was still a Member of Parliament and living at Strathfield he won a prize in Tattersalls sweep and with the money he purchased a rather nice home with an orchard attached to it and he ventured on a Jam Making scheme with his wife's sister as the Jam Maker, but it was not a success.

W. W. Davis left a family that will always be represented in Bourke and I hope will do honour to a grand old Boukeite.

HOB v11 p117

GIBB, Alexander.

Of "Collerina". Born Bourke 1874, died Brewarrina 18/10/46 (?47). In 1902 married Mercy ARCHER, who came to Bourke aged 10, and died 21/06/1934 aged 82. His step-brother (JMF – should be half-brother) was Ted FARRELL (q.v.).

Children:

Mrs W. COLEMAN, Janet (Mrs W.F. HULL), Mrs J. TURNER, Mrs H. HUTCHINSON, Mrs E. METCALFE.

GIBB, G.S. (cont)

Father of Alexander. His widow Mary Anne (REED), married 1872, married Timothy FARRELL c1880. 1874 partner with W. W. DAVIS in Davis, Dale & Co. Dico of "intemperance" aged 34. Born Auchinleck, Scotland 1841.

Undated, Volume 11, p119

GIBB, G.S. (cont)

Father of Alexander. His widow Mary Anne (REED), married 1872, married Timothy FARRELL c1880.1874 partner with W .W. DAVIS in Davis, Dale & Co. Dico of "intemperance" aged 34. Born Auchinleck, Scotland 1841.

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MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bourke Telegraph says :--Some short time since Mr. George Gibb, who, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, was one of the fortunate discoverers of the Cobar Copper Mine, and whose faith in the mineral riches of the country between Bourke and the Lachlan is unbounded, with a spirit of enterprise that speaks well for the carrying out of anything he may take in hand, equipped a prospecting party for the purpose of testing new country. Under the directorship of Mr. Gibb they proceeded to the country lying between the Darling and Lachlan, where they have been prosecuting their researches with some success. We were shown a letter from one of the party, who states that they continue to discover new lodes of greater or less richness. There has been plenty of rain, which greatly facilitates the operations of the party. We have no doubt that Mr. Gibb's perseverance, combined with his practical knowledge as a miner, will result in the discovery of other fields for labour and enterprise. We heartily wish him every success.

BOURKE.

April 24.

H. W. Nancarrow and J. Connelly returned to Bourke a few days since, from their prospecting trip, which has been attended with complete success; they have brought in some

very fine specimens of grey and ruby oxide of copper of a rich quality; the lode on the surface is about thirty feet wide, and a quarter of a mile in length, and is situated seven miles north-west of Cobar, and is surrounded by good country for retaining water, well timbered, with good box, baha, and pine. This mine is called the Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mine, and the proprietors are waiting the advent of rain before commencing operations. At present there are four prospectors, viz.: H. W. Nancarrow, R. Nancarrow, G. S. Gibb, and J. Connelly. For the present they are putting it into 1000 shares. The finders of this mine have been subjected to great hardships, having to contend against the want of water and often food, notwithstanding they have persevered most assiduously, and are at length rewarded. The copper ore is of a soft malleable nature, the same as Cobar and a continuation of the same lode. We think the finders of this rich deposit deserve great praise for opening up the mineral wealth of this district, and which will tend to give employment to great numbers of people.

Want of water is retarding the work at Cobar, but tanks are being sunk, and that difficulty will soon be sealed.

On Friday night a severe thunderstorm from the south

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MINING AT BOURKE.
(From the *Central Australian*, July 31.)

MINING PROGRESS.—The following facts are worthy of perusal, especially now, when all are so deeply interested in copper mining. On the 6th Oct. 1860, the great Cobar was first selected by Messrs. C. Campbell, J. Becker, T. Hartman, and G. S. Gibb. The selection comprised 40 acres; the deposit £20; the balance to be paid £60; improvements to be made within three years £80. Of course these conditions have been complied with. On the 25th May, 1871, Mr. J. Becker took up a 40 acre block adjoining the northern boundary of the Cobar; and on the 17th June following a block of 40 acres on the southern boundary of Cobar. On the 30th November a block of 120 acres, and one of 40 acres were taken up by the Cobar Company; and also on the same date, a block of 40 acres, about 33 miles south of Wuttagoona. The total deposit money was £140; the balance to be paid in £420; and improvements to the extent of £560 have to be made within three years from date of purchase. In this manner we shall progress, and steadily improve the district.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Bourke, July 14, 1872.

I. THE undersigned, JOSEPH BECKER, hereby make application to register the **COBAR COPPER MINING COMPANY**, under the provisions of the "Mining Partnerships Limited Liability Act, 1861," and I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the following statement is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true in every particular, namely:—

- 1st. The name and style of the Company is "The Cobar Copper Mining Company."
- 2nd. The place of operation is at Cobar near Bourke.
- 3rd. The nominal capital of the Company is twenty thousand pounds, in twenty thousand shares of one pound each.
- 4th. The amount already paid-up is twenty thousand pounds.
- 5th. The name of the manager is Joseph Becker.
- 6th. The office of the Company is at Mitchell-street Bourke.
- 7th. The names and several residences of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follows:—

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	NO. OF SHARES.
Edward H. Acres	Buckambee	100
Joseph Becker	Bourke	2550
Mrs. Jane Becker	Ditto	500
August Becker	Ditto	400
William Brown Bradley	Ditto	3150
Russell Barton	Ditto	400
Joseph G. Beazley	Ditto	525
Wicksteed C. Barton	Ditto	300
Thomas Byrne	Ditto	50
Samuel Bolitho	Polia, Wentworth	100
Henry Bell	Sydney	75
Henry Bell	Ditto	50
Thomas Biskey	Beemery, Bourke	10
John Le Gay Brereton, M.D.	Sydney	100
Henry Colless	Bourke	300
Miss Ann Street Denman	Sydney	150
Vincent Dowling	Bourke	100
William Walter Davis	Ditto	175
William Dunn	Sydney	100
John Francis	Ditto	400
Wm. Thomas Farrell	Ditto	100
Arthur F. Fitzsimons	Ditto	100
William Forlonge	Dubbo	50
Robert Maurice Hughes	Bourke	200
John Henry Hoare	Sydney	200
John Hunt	Ditto	100
John Hawthorne	Gongolgan	5
George S. Gibb	Bourke	200

BOURKE.

October 30.

The weather yesterday was dreadfully hot—99 in the shade. The river is at a stand about fourteen feet above summer level, but we expect more water. The steamers are on the alert for a start up, and we expect them in about three weeks.

The Council of Education has decided upon renting the Old Royal for a temporary Public school, the people paying a third of expenses occurring thereto. This is, I trust, the first positive step towards what we have so long needed.

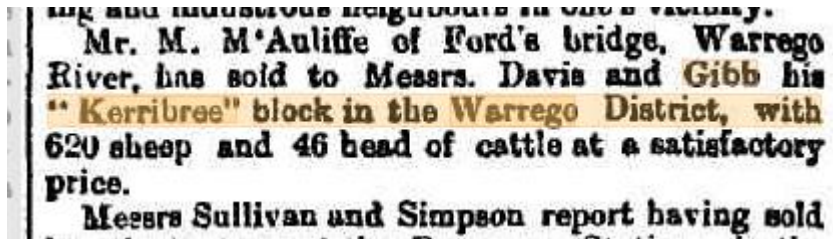
A meeting of the shareholders of the C. S. A. Copper-mine was held on Wednesday, when it was arranged to hand over the mine to the Sydney shareholders. The Bourke shareholders chosen were Messrs. G. S. Gibb, H. Collis, and W. W. Davis. Other business was done satisfactory to the shareholders here, and it is to be devoutly desired that the gentlemen to whom this mine is entrusted will leave nothing undone whereby it may be developed.

At the Police court on Friday, before Messrs. Hughes,

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Davis, William Walter (1840–1923)

by **G. P. Walsh**

This article was published:

- in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 8*, 1981
- online in 2006

William Walter Davis (1840-1923), pastoralist and politician, was born on 5 July 1840 at Bathurst, New South Wales, son of Ebenezer Davis, plasterer, and his wife Louisa, née Brairley. At 13 he ran away from home to help to drive a mob of cattle to Burrabogie station, near Hay, where at 16 he was head stockman and developing into a fine horseman. About 1858 he went to the Bourke district as a cattle-dealer and undertook a number of successful pastoral and commercial ventures. At the Sydney Hotel, Rutherglen, Victoria, on 30 August 1861 with the rites of the Independent Church, he married a Catholic dressmaker Annie Hear. On 14 November 1870, describing himself as an auctioneer and widower, he married Catharine Maxwell in the Church of England, Bourke.

In 1874 with Alexander Ross & Co. he acquired the 600-sq. mile (1554 km²) Kerribree station fifty miles (80 km) north-west of Bourke. Davis was manager and overlanded large mobs of cattle to Melbourne and Adelaide. The firm became Davis, Dale & Co. and in 1886 purchased from [Mary Hannay Foott](#) and her father Dundoo station, near Eulo, in south-west Queensland. The same year at a cost of £5000 Davis put down the first genuine artesian bore in New South Wales, striking on Kerribree a 15,000 gallon (68,191 litres) flow at a depth of 1200 ft (366 m). He converted the station to sheep; it sheared up to 130,000 annually, all the wool being scoured on the property. He had disposed of his pastoral interests by 1900.

In February 1889 as a 'fairtrader' Davis was returned to the Legislative Assembly for Bourke. Defeated in 1891, and as a protectionist in July 1894 and 1895, he regained Bourke for the National Federal Party, defeating [E. D. Millen](#) by nine votes in 1898. He then joined another auctioneer Charles Richard Green, a connexion, in partnership, on 1 August; on 27 August 1900 their firm was sequestrated with debts of £1203. Davis was discharged in April 1903 after an eighteen months suspension for alleged misdemeanours. He resigned from parliament in August 1900 but in September won the by-election and held the seat until July 1904. He was defeated for the Darling in 1907. In August 1900–October 1901 he sat on the royal commission into the condition of Crown tenants [in the] Western Division of New South Wales. By 1905 bad seasons and financial losses had forced him to retire to an orchard at Beecroft near Sydney. In August that year he claimed before the royal commission on the administration of the Lands Department, not without some reason, that he and every other settler in the Western Division had been 'rack rented and plundered' by the land agency boards.

Davis was known as 'Baldy' as one side of his head had been scalded in childhood; he always wore a wig. [Henry Lawson](#) in his story 'Baldy Thompson' described him thus: 'Rough squarish face, curly auburn wig, bushy grey eyebrows and moustache, and grizzly stubble—eyes that reminded one of [Dampier](#) the actor ... a squatter of the old order'. He loved an argument, especially about unionism or politics, and was generally voted a hard case. Big-hearted and generous (never refusing a swagman 'tucker') he had a keen sense of humour, a fund of anecdote and was a good story-teller: he himself was the subject of many a camp-fire yarn.

Davis died on 14 September 1923 at his residence, Dutruc Street, Randwick, and was buried with Anglican rites in

From the mines, says the *Central Australian* (Bourke), there is nothing important further than that ore of a usual quality continues to be raised at the Cobar and South Cobar mines. The Cobar Company have shipped 48 tons of ore at Louth, per Princess Royal, and at both mines there is more ore awaiting carriage. The state of the roads after the recent heavy rains will no doubt cause some delay in the teams making the river. A meeting of the directors of the Cobar Company was held on Saturday last, when the following resolution was passed—"That as the ore now at grass is sufficient to keep two furnaces supplied for twelve months, and in order to save an outlay for expenses which cannot be at present remunerative, the working expenses of the mine be reduced to £150 per month, until smelting works are erected, and that Captain Lean be instructed to reduce the staff at once, and with the labour available continue the sinking of the well, and raise as much marketable ore as possible, no other work to be continued." We regret that the directors have deemed it advisable to take this step. It cannot but have an injurious effect upon the mind. Persons at a distance, who are perhaps not aware of all the reasons which have led to this decision, will suppose that the position of the company is scarcely as good as we who are on the spot know it to be. Besides this, the two furnaces to be erected are supposed to smelt all the ore now at grass in twelve months, and if so, why should there not be more furnaces erected, and the present staff of miners, who have become accustomed to the work, be continued raising ore, when the superintendence of the mine will cost equally the same for twelve miners at work as it has done for about forty? It is to be hoped that the directors have fully considered the pros and cons before deciding upon this course. The South Cobar report has not reached us in time for publication, but Captain Goldsworthy informs us that the work is proceeding satisfactorily at the mine, and the prospects are as favourable as he could wish. Captain Tonkin reports from the C.S.A. mine that the men will start this week to drive at the boundary shaft, as I think that shaft is deep enough to try the lode. The ground is settled, and looks "kindly" for ore. Gibb's shaft is down 71 feet: I will go deeper before driving. United Gold and Copper Company: Captain Lean reports:—"The crosscut is extended about 36 feet from the shaft. The ground driven through is principally composed of alternate layers of clayslate and quartz branches, the latter varying from 6 inches wide to 2 ft., mixed with yellow gossan, and impregnated with vitreous iron indicative of gold. A few fine specks of gold were found in the stone. The present end of the drive is now principally composed of very hard primitive fine grained quartz indicative of gold, and though none can be perceived at present, probably it may be found at the next change adjoining the slate."

Randwick cemetery. He was survived by his third wife Florence Jane, née Whittaker, whom he had married on 12 March 1885 at the Church of England, Blayney, and by 16 of his 19 children: 5 sons and 3 daughters of his second and 3 sons and 5 daughters of his third marriage. A number of his sons settled on the land and two saw active service with the first Australian Imperial Force.

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RUNS OF CROWN LANDS.—The fair annual value for pastoral purposes of the undermentioned runs having been appraised, pursuant to the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, at the respective amounts hereunder set forth, it is notified for the information of all parties interested, that new leases of such runs under the said Act will be granted, on payment into the Colonial Treasury, on or before the 1st day of February next, of the adjusted rentals for the year 1874. Monaro District: Maurice Harnett, Anembo, £50; Thomas Mahoney, Boggy Plain, £10; Samuel Lucas Countegany, £42; The representatives of late Jeremiah Flynn, Countegany, £28; Maurice Harnett, Cowra, £40; Alexr. Montague, Dooloondoo, £30; M. Gallagher and J. Ranken, Fairfield, £10; Simon Codie, Gingary, £25; William Kiss, Glenbog, £30; Ryrie Brothers, Micilsigo, £42; James Brown, Norongo, £27; A. O'Meara, Nimmo, £24; John Cullen, Numeralla, £20; A. Montague, Numeralla, £35; Ryrie Brothers, Tindreys, £45; Daniel Lucy, Umeralla, £10; H. Agnew, Warren's Corner, £13. Warrego District: A. D. Macleay, W. Beaumont and J. Little, Diemunga, £15; W. W. Davis and G. S. Gibb, Kerribree, £15; David Ramsay, Maroona, £15; G. W. Lord, Mundabah, £18; Henry Rourke, Umumbah West, £25; J. M'Mullen, West Warrego Nos. 6 and 7, £26 and £27; late B. Towns and Alexander Stuart, West Warrego, Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16, £26, £26, £27 and £26.

RUNS OF CROWN LANDS. (1873, December 24). *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, p. 3625. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223108770>

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[2790] Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 19th December, 1873.

RUNS OF CROWN LANDS.

THE fair Annual Value for pastoral purposes of the undermentioned Runs having been appraised, pursuant to the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, at the respective amounts hereunder set forth,—it is hereby notified for the information of all parties interested, that new leases of such runs under the said Act will be granted, on payment into the Colonial Treasury, on or before the 19th day of February next, of the adjusted rentals for the year 1874.

2. Any of these leases of which the rent may not have been paid by the date above specified, will be held to have lapsed, and the runs will in due course be offered to competition as vacated.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

Name of Run.	Name of Lessee.	Appraised Rental.
WARREGO DISTRICT.		
Diemunga.....	A. D. Macleay, W. Beaumont, & J. Little...	16 0 0
Kerribree	W. W. Davis and G. S. Gibb	15 0 0
Maroona	David Ramsay	15 0 0

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In the matter of the Insolvency of the **CORNISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN COPPER-MINING COMPANY (Limited)**, and in the matter of the Acts of Victoria, number 19, and 38 Victoria, number 1

PUBSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, made in the matter of the abovenamed Company and of the abovenamed Acts, the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates hath caused a subjoined list to be made of the names of the several persons whom he hath found to be Members or Shareholders of or in the said Company, and of the number of Shares held by or ascribed or attributed to them respectively, a true copy of which said list is filed in the office of the Registrar in Insolvency, Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney, for inspection, if necessary, by the said Members or Shareholders; and the Members or Shareholders in the said list are, if they think fit, on or before **THURSDAY**, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of February next, to come in before the said Chief Commissioner at the Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, and dispute their liability in respect of their shares respectively; and in default of their coming in to dispute their liability as aforesaid by the time so limited, each of such Members or Shareholders will be held liable in respect of such shares respectively.

Dated this seventeenth (17th) day of December A.D. 1874.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee and Receiver in the Estate of the said Company.

The Schedule, or List, above referred to of the names of the contributors of the Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mining Company (Limited), and the number of shares held by or ascribed or attributed to them respectively.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. OF SHARES.
Aldridge, Frederick] ...	Geolwa, South Australia ...	40
Gordon, James G. ...	Bourke ...	20
Gibb, George Sampson ...	Bourke ...	240
Griffin, Thomas H. F. ...	Bourke ...	240
Peter, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	Bourke ...	20
Reed, George O. ...	Bourke ...	20
Rush, J. Waltham ...	Point Piper-road, Syd-	20

Advertising (1875, January 5). *Empire* (Sydney, NSW : 1850 - 1875), p. 1. Retrieved February 9, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article61021073>

BOURKE.

December 12.

On Friday, about 5 p.m. Mrs. Eliza Trudgely, an old resident, whilst walking beneath the verandah of her house, fell, and in five minutes had passed into the unknown world. On Tuesday, before the shock of this death had passed away, news came that Mr. George Samson Gibb, one of the discoverers of Cobar Copper Mine had passed away; he had been ailing, but being a young, strong giant, no one thought that death would have struck him thus soon. He was at one time proprietor of the Central Australian, and from his modest unassuming nature, was respected by all classes. He was buried on Monday, attended by a large train of true friends, and in speaking of this burial, I may state, hoping it may be for the last time, that on the arrival of the previous mourning gathering, it was found that the grave was not ready for its sleeper, and a considerable time the friends and relations were kept waiting ere the solemn duty could be performed—one would think common humanity would stir the arm of the listless in such a moment, for it is simply disgraceful that such scenes occur in a place owning churches and other places of moral persuasion.

BOURKE. December 12. (1876, January 3). *Evening News (Sydney, NSW : 1869 - 1931)*, p. 3. Retrieved February 9, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article107188907>

Also BOURKE (1876, January 1). *Australian Town and Country Journal (Sydney, NSW : 1870 - 1919)*, p. 11. Retrieved February 9, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article70592617>

ITEM

NRS-13660-3-[17/1812]-Series 3_1031 | George Samson Gibb
Date of death 12 December 1875, Granted on 13 February 1877

Number NRS-13660-3-[17/1812]-Series 3_1031
 Title George Samson Gibb Date of death 12 December 1875, Granted on 13 February 1877

LAPSED CONDITIONAL PURCHASES. (1876, October 31). *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, p. 4411. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223096989>

Department of Lands,
 Sydney, 31st October, 1876.

LAPSED CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Conditional and Additional Conditional Purchases of land under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, have become lapsed through non-receipt of the necessary declarations or non-payment of interest as prescribed by the Act; and that the lands will be offered for sale, as early as practicable, by competition at public auction, if not in the meantime re-conditionally purchased, which they are liable to be, unless improved within the meaning of the said Act.

THOMAS GARRETT.

No of C. P.	Name of Selector.	Date of Selection.	Area.	Section.	District.	County.	Parish.	Papers.	Charting Numbers.
72-1816	H. W. R. & J. Nanearrow, G. S. Gibb, and J. Connolly.	18 April, 1872	40 0 0	19	Bourke			73-16403	U 33-2010
3052	C. Warren	30 May, 1872	40 0 0	"	do	Cobar		74-1372, 75-18016, 75-13522	U 42-2010
3053	J. Becker	30 " 1872	40 0 0	"	do	do		72-16404	U 35-2010
3054	J. Addison	30 " 1872	120 0 0	"	do	do		16413	R 3-2127
3055	W. H. Palling	30 " 1872	64 0 0	"	do	do		72-12280, 72-16147	U 45-2010
3235	W. Furlonge	6 June, 1872	40 0 0	"	do	Murchison		72-16405	U 34-2010
3408	H. W. Nanearrow, G. S. Gibb, W. V. Wallace, H. Colless, and J. Connolly.	18 " 1872	40 0 0	"	do			16409	U 36-2010
3407	J. Becker	18 " 1872	40 0 0	"	do			16404	U 35-2010
4620	E. L. Jones and A. Oglivie	25 " 1872	100 0 0	"	do				
4621	J. Becker, G. S. Gibb, and A. Oglivie	25 " 1872	80 0 0	"	do			72-16778	Y 8-1088
4622	Do do	25 " 1872	60 0 0	"	do			"	"
4623	Do do	25 " 1872	80 0 0	"	do			"	"
4624	A. Becker, M. O'Shannessy, and W. W.	25 " 1872	60 0 0	"	do			16.77	U 19-2010

THURSDAY, MARCH 30
 (1876, April 1). *Australian
 Town and Country Journal*
 (Sydney, NSW : 1870 - 1919),
 p. 8. Retrieved February 10,
 2022, from
[http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-
 article70590220](http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article70590220)

LAPSED CONDITIONAL PURCHASES. Notice is given that the undermentioned conditional and additional conditional purchases of land under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, have become lapsed through non-receipt of the necessary declarations or non-payment of interest as prescribed by the Act; and that the lands will be offered for sale, as early as practicable, by competition at public auction, if not in the meantime re-conditionally purchased, which they are liable to be, unless improved within the meaning of the said Act:—Albury—Scott Herriot, Herbert H. Post, Walter H. Post, Elliot Herriot, jun., Francis Morgan, Arundale—Thomas Moffit, George Jones, Wm. Thorley, David Starr. Bathurst—John Wm. Jones. Bega—Richard Johnston. Berrima—Thomas Richards Bourke—H. W. Nancarrow, R. Nancarrow, G. S. Gibb and J. Connolly Charles Warren, P. J. Brady and J.

[https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-
 content/view/1116096:60143?ssrc=pt&tid=7067899&pid=-913666741](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/1116096:60143?ssrc=pt&tid=7067899&pid=-913666741)

<u>Detail</u>	Source
Name:	George Samson Gibb
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	8 Apr 1840
Birth Place:	, Auchinleck, Ayr, Scotland
Baptism Place:	, Auchinleck, Ayr, Scotland
Residence Date:	1840
Residence Place:	Auchinleck, Ayrshire, Scotland
Father:	Alexander Boswell Gibb
Mother:	Janet Samson

1851 census: [https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-
 image/nrs_census/3654217?image=11&return_row=0](https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_census/3654217?image=11&return_row=0)

HOB v11 p107 – but see v12 too (below)

FARRELL, Edmond.

Came to Australia in 1853 on "Meteor". Drowned 08/06?05/1863 while pulling a dray over the Culgoa River. Overseer at "Cocklerina" for Ramsay, Lord and McNevin. Family to Bourke 1865. Children:

1. Timothy. Born at sea 1852. Married Mrs Mary Ann GIBB widow of G.S. He died 07/01/1926. Drover, shearer, stockman, fisherman. She died 21/06/1934 aged 82.
2. Edmond, killed by lightning when droving.
3. Mary Ann (10/10/1858-20/12/1925). Two marriages. Born Ashfield.
4. Thomas. Had "Gumbalie Hotel". Married Mary Ann REED. Died in W.A. Daughter married SHALLVEY. Edmond's (Sen) wife Eleanor remarried. First Thomas MULLINS, who died 1877, then possibly again (?LAWLER or FERGENSON).

FARRELL, Timothy above (See ANDREWS Family History) Children (not in order):

1. Thomas. Killed in action 22/05/1918
2. George. Born 1896. Killed in Action France 09/03/17
3. Mrs George ANDERSON. Sons Tim (of Bourke) and Jack
4. Una Elsie Marie. Married H.G. HONEYMAN. Died 09/08/49 aged 50
5. Mrs L. WESTBROOK
6. Edward FARRELL
7. Alexander James Boswell (GffiB). Married Mary ARCHER. Died October 1947
8. Janet Frances (married W. POWER)
9. Hazel May, born 1879. Two marriages: first to D. POWER (dovorced; second to Henry SHALLVEY)

Corrections – HOB v13 p55

FARRELL, Timothy (corrections to Vol XI p.47) Children, in order:

1. Thomas James born 1882, died Bourke 06/04/1884.
 2. Lila Rose, born 1884, married Charles WESTBROOK, who died at Bourke 26/02/1934. She died at Orange.
 3. Victoria K. born 1887 married Walter ANDERSON.
 4. Timothy Oxley born 1890, d.o.w. France 22/05/1918.
 5. Edwin Albert born 1892. Died at Gilgandra.
 6. George Charles born 1896. k.i.a. France 09/03/1917.
- Transfer 7,8 and 9 who are GiBB, from Mary Ann's second marriage. FARRELL, Edmond (corrections to Vol. XI p. 47)
4. Thomas Delete "Married Mary Ann REED" and "Daughter married SHALLVEY".

HOB V12 p69

FARRELL, Vol XI p47. Some corrections and additions.

Edmund (Sen) was born 1828, Tipperary. Married Rossmore, Ireland 1850. First marriage: to Eleanor RYAN. He died 08/05/1863.

Children: 1. Timothy, Born at sea 10/05/1853. Married Mary Ann GIBB (nee REED),

Family Reed 1852 Mary Ann Gibb Farrell

Bourke 07/01/1888.

2. Edmund (Jun) d. 16/03/1869 at "Uteara". Born 11/10/1855

3. Thomas, born 1856, went to W.A.

4. Mary Ann. Two marriages, first 20/01/1875 to Gregory BAKER; second 1896 to Charles CAMPBELL.

5. Patrick, born 17/03/1863 at Cockelrina, died 1863.

Eleanor FARRELL remarried Thomas MULLINS, baker of Bourke (1832-1977). She married a third time.

Marriages Search Results

Registration Number	Groom's Family Name	Groom's Given Name(s)	Bride's Family Name(s)	Bride's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/> 3729/1882	FARRELL	TIMOTHY	GIBB	MARY ANN	BOURKE

Births Search Results

Name	Registration Number	Father's Given Name(s)	Mother's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/> ? FARRELL EDWIN A	7978/1892	TIMOTHY	MARY A	BREWARRINA
<input type="checkbox"/> ? FARRELL GEORGE C R	2090/1896	TIMOTHY	MARY A	BREWARRINA
<input type="checkbox"/> ? FARRELL LILA R	14988/1884	TIMOTHY	MARY ANNE	BOURKE
<input type="checkbox"/> ? FARRELL UNA E M	11208/1899	TIMOTHY	MARY A	COBAR
<input type="checkbox"/> ? FARRELL VICTORIA K	16694/1887	TIMOTHY	MARY A	BREWARRINA
<input type="checkbox"/> ? FARRELL TIMOTHY O	16320/1889	TIMOTHY	MARY A	BREWARRINA

Deaths Search Results

Name	Registration Number	Father's Given Name(s)	Mother's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/> ? FARRELL THOMAS J E	7059/1884	TIMOTHY	MARY A	BOURKE

« PAGE 1 | »

IN INSOLVENCY. (1884, March 28). *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, p. 2125. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223769364>

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. (18,577)

IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvent Estate of **Timothy Farrell**, of Gungahlin, publican.

FIRST AND ONLY MEETING.

WHEREAS the estate of the abovenamed insolvent was, on the 5th day of March, 1884, placed under sequestration by order under my hand: I hereby appoint a First Meeting of the creditors of the said insolvent, to be holden before the District Commissioner in Insolvency, at the Court-house, Bourke, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1884, to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon afterwards as the course of business will permit, for the proof of debts against the said estate, and for the collection, administration, and distribution of the same; that the insolvent may account for his insolvency; for directing the Official Assignee

whether the insolvent will be allowed to retain for his own use his household furniture, wearing apparel, beds, bedding and tools of trade, or any part thereof respectively: And as it now appears that the goods and effects of the insolvent available for the payment of his debts, are less in value than £100, notice is hereby given, that unless it be shown at the First Meeting that these goods and effects exceed the value £100, the said Commissioner will summarily proceed to raise the debts which shall then be proved, and will direct the proceeds of the estate to be forthwith distributed by the Official Assignee accordingly.—Dated at Sydney, the 24th day of March, A.D. 1884.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFRELL,
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

ARTHUR HENRY,
Registrar in Insolvency.

Official Assignee—FRANCIS MACNAB.
2344

8s. 6d

Apprehensions, &c. (1882, May 10). *New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime* (Sydney : 1860 - 1930), p. 185. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article252052769>

Timothy Farrell, publican, summoned by Sergeant Webb, Bourke Police, for permitting liquor to be drank in his licensed premises during prohibited hours, has been fined £5, and 6s. 6d. costs. Paid.

Michael H... of the "Railway Hotel"

<https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/195639943:1207?tid=&pid=&queryId=5dc96=NJn1499&phstart=successSource>

Timothy Farrell
in the Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980

Detail Source

Name: Timothy Farrell
Electoral Date: 1903-1904
Electoral Place: Byerock, Cobar, New South Wales, Australia
Residence Address: Bourke-street, Byerock

45 **Farrell** Timothy
46 Featherstone Thomas

Bourke-street, Byerock
Cobar Peak
carter
labourer

SEND-OFF TO SOLDIERS. (1916, April 15). *Western Herald* (Bourke, NSW : 1887 - 1970), p. 4. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article142548633>

SEND-OFF TO SOLDIERS.

There are many families in and around Bourke and district where there is one vacant chair, its representative having enlisted. There are some who have sent two representatives, and there are also a few who have no less than three sons either in camp, or on their way to the front. One of the latter is the Farrell family, and on Monday night last there was a great gathering of relatives, connections and friends at the residence of Mrs. Charles Campbell, who had invited them to join in giving a hearty send-off to her nephews, Privates Tim, George and Eddy Farrell, only sons of Mr. and Mrs. T. Farrell, who have lived in this district for almost half-a-century.

By 8 o'clock about 30 of the lads' relations were present, exclusive of several townspeople, and each had been most graciously and hospitably received by the hostess and her daughter, Miss Winnie Campbell. Fun and enjoyment quickly rose to the maximum in the social thermometer, and music, songs, &c, kept the company in an exceedingly happy frame of mind, the soldiers themselves taking a liberal hand. They can sing some, those boys, and they sang with their hearts in their work. Sang, not only because they knew they would not have many more opportunities to meet their own before they embarked for the front to take part in the grim game of war, but sang with the endeavour of easing the intensity of the knowledge of parting which they knew was encompassing the minds and the hearts of their father and mother and other relatives. Were they downhearted? No! Their very enthusiasm infected the company, and it ever a happy evening was spent in Bourke, that evening was Monday last.

the care of the Almighty, and if it was His will, they would return safely and soundly. He felt very keenly the kindness that had been shown his sons and his wife and himself, and could assure them all he would never forget it while he lived. (Cheers).

Mr. Waddell proposed "Our Hostess," and expressed the opinion that her husband, Mr. Charles Campbell, who, unfortunately, was away and could not be present, would greatly appreciate the kindly action which prompted his wife to extend hospitality to her nephews and other relations as she had done. He knew Charlie well, and knew he would be proud of it. (Applause). He then referred to Mrs. Campbell's many good qualities as a townswoman, and her untiring work in the cause of charity, which was thoroughly appreciated by her fellow citizens.

The Chairman supported the toast, which was heartily drunk, with musical honors.

Mrs. Campbell briefly and feelingly replied, thanking everybody for their attendance to assist her to do honor to "Our Boys" who were going to the war, and also for the kindly expressions to herself.

The toast of "The Chairman" was then given by Mr. Waddell, and this very happy part of the evening ended.

The "Fighting Farrells" left by mail-train on Wednesday morning, receiving a hearty send-off at the station.

DO YOU ENJOY WHAT YOU EAT?

If you don't, your food does not do you much good. There is no way to maintain the health and strength of the mind and body except by nourishment. There is no way to nourish the body except through the stomach. The stomach must be kept healthy.

About 10 o'clock, at the invitation of the hostess, the company sat down to light refreshments, which were quickly served and highly appreciated. There was also some talking. Mr. Phil Chapman was invited to preside, while Mr. James Waddell occupied the vice-chair. The three soldier boys were seated on the chairman's right, while Mr. and Mrs. Farrell sat on his left.

The Chairman quickly initiated proceedings. There was no reason for him to explain the why and the wherefore of the gathering. All knew that three brave lads were about to leave home to fight for their King and country, and he would ask them to drink first the health of "The King," whom they intended to follow.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk in hot, steaming coffee, after singing the National Anthem.

The good things were discussed, and then the Chairman gave "Privates Tim, George and Edward Farrell." During his brief speech he referred to the glorious deeds of the Anzac's, and felt sure those who were still to go to the front, including their guests that night, would, if given the chance, emulate the best work that had been done on the battle-field. He gave the lads some advice, which he knew they would not refuse to accept, and referred with sympathetic feeling to the brave father and mother who were giving their three only sons for the defence of our great Empire.

The toast was drunk most enthusiastically, and with musical honors.

Mr. J. Waddell supported the toast in a speech that was characteristic of him. He expressed his admiration of the sacrifice they were making, and the example they, with thousands of other lads, were setting to those who had not yet "faced the music." He also referred to the grim struggle that was going on in Europe, and felt proud of the Australians, and of the Bourke boys who joined them. (Applause.) He also gave the boys some advice, which no doubt was appreciated. He wished them success, and a quick and absolutely safe return. (Cheers.)

Speeches, with reference to the lads, were also made by Messrs. J Maxwell, Alex. Gibbs, and Watty Baker, all of whom expressed the hope that the three of them would return "safe and sound."

Private **Tim Farrell** replied on behalf of his brothers and himself. He thanked everybody for attending to bid them farewell, and more especially his aunt, Mrs. Campbell, for her great kindness to them. He also thanked those who had spoken so nicely of them, and accepted gratefully the advice that had been given. He could assure them all that his brothers and himself would do their duty and their very best. (Cheers.)

Privates George and Eddy Farrell endorsed what their brother had said.

Mr. J. Maxwell gave "Mr. and Mrs. Farrell," parents of the soldiers. He said that over 40 years ago he and Mr. Farrell, both of whom were then lads, had lived and worked together. In those days, times were very rough, and there were many rough characters in the district. Often times they had to work with those rough men, yet he was glad to say he and his young friend at that time had withstood the temptations and jeers that had been thrown at them, and always worked on a straight line. (Applause.) It was therefore a great deal of pleasure to him, it warmed his heart, to see his old friend's sons exhibiting the sterling qualities of their father, and were ready and willing to fight for their parents and their country. He wished the old couple many years yet of happy life. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Inglis supported the toast, which was heartily given.

Mr. **Tim Farrell**, senr., replied on behalf of his wife and himself. He said he felt proud of his sons, although their absence would leave a great gap which could never be filled, until they returned. He consigned them over to

FROM THE WAR ZONE. (1917, August 31). *Western Herald* (Bourke, NSW : 1887 - 1970), p. 2. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article142386981>

"I rode a donk. over to an infantry battalion last week and saw young **Tim Farrell**, from Bourke, and he gave me a little news concerning some of the lads from the Far West. I regretted to hear that he had lost a brother, and also a cousin, one of the Maxwells, was missing. . . . I suppose you hear of the casualties far sooner than than we do here. . . They are very slow getting us our furlough, and I expect it will be some time before I again grace Blighty with

HOB V9 p133

Pte Geo Farrell k.i.a. France 06/03/17 aged 21

Pte Henry J Maxwell k.i.a. 03/05/17 18 Bn. Bullecourt.

Pte Tim Farrell died of wounds France 22/05/18

Army Form B. 103. 55TH BATTALION A.I.F. Regimental Number 1926
Casualty Form - Active Service.
 Regiment or Corps -3rd-Rfota-54th-Bn--
 Rank Private Surname FARRELL Christian Name Timothy Oxley
 Religion Age on Enlistment years months
 Enlisted (a) 22. 1. 16 Terms of Service (a) Service reckons from (a)
 Date of promotion to present rank Date of appointment to lance rank
 Extended { } Re-engaged { } Qualification (b)
 or Corps Trade and rate
 Occupation

Report		Record of operations, injuries, losses, casualties, etc. during active service, as reported on Army Form B.213, Army Form A, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B.213, Army Form A 35, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
	O.C. Troops	S.S. "Barambah" Embarked	Sydney	23/6/16	
		Disembarked	Plymouth	25/8/16	
12/11/16	O.C. 14th Tng Bn	Embarked O/Seas to France per S.S. "Onward" via Folkestone		12/11/16	E.R. 6602
18/11/16	5th A.D.B.D.	Marched in from England	Etaples	13/11/16	A.Q. 10747 B213
2/12/16	do.	Marched out to join 55th Bn	do.	29/11/16	A.Q. 11701 do.
8/12/16	B.213 55th Bn	Rfot Taken on strength	Field	1/12/16	A.Q. 12302 D.O. 37/6180
11/1/18	do.	To Leave U.Kingdom	do.	8/1/18	E.15/54
25/1/18	do.	Rejoined ex leave	do.	23/1/18	E.15/56
24/5/18	do.	Wounded in action	do.	18/5/18	E.15/73
19/5/18	14th A.F.Amb	Admitted GSW, B. Chest		19/5/18	
		Transferred to C.C. Stn	do.	20/5/18	A.K. 2646/138

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted in, the Royal Air Force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or the Royal Australian Air Force, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.
 (b) Signaller, SholingSmith, & Co. 2099 of 26054 31223 2099a 5/17 (P.11), C.P. & S., Ltd., Form B.103 B/1907. P.F.O.

Report		Record of operations, injuries, losses, casualties, etc. during active service, as reported on Army Form B.213, Army Form A, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B.213, Army Form A 35, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
23/5/18	47th C.C. Stn	Admitted SW.Back (penet)	Field	20/5/18	A.K. 2646/168
do.	do.	DIED OF WOUNDS <i>RECEIVED IN ACTION</i>	DO. France	23/5/18	A.T. 22370-V.L. 723 D.O. 22/1849

AUSTRALIAN SECTION, 3rd Echelon G.H.Q.,
 British Expeditionary Force.
J. J. Latham Lieut.,
 For O. 1/5 Records.

Army Form B. 103. Regimental Number 1921

Casualty Form—Active Service.

Regiment or Corps 55th Infantry Battalion A.I.F. (late 3/54th Bn).

Rank Private Surname FARRELL Christian Name George Charles

Religion _____ Age on Enlistment _____ years _____ months.

Enlisted (a) 22-1-16 Terms of Service (a) War and 4 Months Service reckons from (a) 22-1-16

Date of promotion to present rank _____ Date of appointment to lance rank _____

Extended { _____ } Re-engaged { _____ } Qualification (b) Fisherman
or Corps Trade and Rate _____

Signature of Officer. _____

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c. during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 26, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 26, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
		Embarked ...			
		Disembarked...			
	<u>O.C. Troops</u>	<u>Embarked S.S. Barambah</u>	<u>Sydney</u>	<u>23-6-16</u>	
		<u>Disembarked S.S. Barambah</u>	<u>Plymouth</u>	<u>28-8-16</u>	
<u>12-11-16</u>	<u>O.C. 14th Tng Battalion</u>	<u>Proceeded overseas France per S.S. "Onward" from</u>	<u>Folkestone</u>	<u>12-11-16</u>	<u>R.R. 6602</u>
<u>18-11-16</u>	<u>5th D.B. Depot</u>	<u>Marched in from England</u>	<u>Staples</u>	<u>13-11-16</u>	<u>A.Q. 10747</u>
<u>2-12-16</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Marched out to join 55th Battalion</u>	<u>Staples</u>	<u>29-11-16</u>	<u>A.Q. 11701</u>
<u>8-12-16</u>	<u>O.C. 55th Bn</u>	<u>Reinforcement taken on strength</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>1-12-16</u>	<u>A.Q. 12302</u> <u>D.O. 37/6178</u>

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or enlisted into Section D, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.
(b) Signaller, Shewing-Smith, & Co.

(M1101) W6128/M768 1000m #716 133 G&S Form B.103/4. E.354 [P.T.O.]

Report		Record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties, &c. during active service, as reported on Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 26, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form B. 213, Army Form A. 26, or other official documents.
Date	From whom received				
<u>15-3-17</u>	<u>C.O. 55th Bn</u>	<u>Killed in Action</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>9-3-17</u>	<u>H15/11</u> <u>D.O. 13/1894</u> <u>V.L. 206 15-3-17.</u>
		<u>D.Y.R. 4 Cemetery at Needly Dump</u> <u>9032-4 Between Les Boeuufs</u> <u>4 1/2 Miles N. of Les Boeuufs</u>			
		<u>AMZAC SECTION 3RD ECHELON G.H.Q. 2 1/2 Miles N. of Comblès (G.D.)</u>			<u>H.L. FERNS Lieutenant.</u> <u>O. 1/0 Records.</u>
		<u>British Expeditionary Force,</u>			
		<u>19th April 1917.</u>			

<u>FARRELL</u>	<u>George Charles (Pte)</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>3/54th Btn.</u>
Surname	Other Names	Regimental No.	Unit
PURPORT.			AUTHORITY.
<u>Embarked at Sydney per A37 "Barambah", on 23/6/16.</u>			
<u>1/12/16</u>	<u>T.O S. of 55th BN ex 3rd. Rfts. 54th. BN. from 5th Div. Base Depot Etaples.</u>	<u>(NN)</u>	<u>BREO 37/3-16</u>
<u>12/11/16</u>	<u>Proceeding O/Seas to France</u>		<u>Dts LON 29/4-16</u>
<u>9/3/17</u>	<u>Killed in Action</u>		<u>BREO 13/2-17</u>
<u>Buried at Cemetery at Needly Dump between Les Boeuufs & Flers 1/2 Mile N. of Les Boeuufs 2 1/2 mls. N. of Comblès</u>			<u>Ldn. 43/1-17</u>

Ext. from folder of phot of grave
 1921 Pte G.C. Farrell 55/Bn
 Reburied Guards Cem Les Boeufs plot 7 row L grave 10

FIELD SERVICE. Army Form B. 2090A.

REPORT of Death of a Soldier to be forwarded to the War Office with the least possible delay after receipt of notification of death on Army Form B. 213 or Army Form A. 36, or from other official documentary sources.

REGIMENT OR CORPS } 55th Battalion A.I.F. Squadron, Troop, } -----
 Battery or Company }
 Regimental No. 1921 Rank Private
 Surname FARRELL Christian Names George Charles
 Died { Date 9th March 1917 Place In the Field, France.
 Cause of Death* Killed in Action.
 Nature and Date of Report Army Form B213 12th March 1917.
 By whom made O.C. 55th Battalion A.I.F.
 * Specially state if killed in action, or died from wounds received in action, or from illness due to field operations or to fatigue, privation or exposure while on military duty, or from injury while on military duty.

Burial { Place Particulars not yet received. Date ----
 By whom reported -----

State whether he leaves (a) in Pay Book (Army Book 64) --- (b) in Small Book (if at Base) ---
 a Will or not (c) as a separate document Will not received

All private documents and effects received from the front or hospital, as well as the Pay Book, should be examined, and if any will is found it should be at once forwarded to the War Office.
 Any information received as to verbal expressions by a deceased soldier of his wishes as to the disposal of his estate should be reported to the War Office as soon as possible.
 A duplicate of this Report is to be sent to the Fixed Centre Paymaster at Home, or to the D.F.C.G., Indian Expeditionary Force, or Field Disbursing Officer, as the case may require, together with the Deceased's Pay Book (after withdrawal of any will from the latter). If the deceased's Small Book is at the Base, it should be forwarded to the War Office with this Report.

Station and Date } ANZAC SECTION 3RD ECHERON G.H.Q. British Expeditionary Force 19th April 1917. Lieut.
 } O. i/c Records.

(1332) WL 5710/M745 400,000 2/16 JFW (ES) 15154 of 26054

MG 24th March, 1921.

Mr Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 16th March forwarding remittance for six photographs of the grave of the late No. 1921 Private G. C. Farrell, 55th Battalion, and six of the grave of the late No. 1920 Private T. O. Farrell, 55th Battalion, and to state same has been referred to London, for compliance.

Official receipt for remittance is attached hereto.

Yours faithfully,
 Major,
 Officer i/c Base Records.

Mr. T. Farrell,
 Tudor Street,
 Bourke, N.S.W.

Deaths Search Results

Name	Registration Number	Father's Given Name(s)	Mother's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/> ? FARRELL TIMOTHY	4041/1926	EDWIN	ELLEN	BOURKE

« < PAGE 1 | > »

Death of an old Resident.
MR. TIMOTHY FARRELL.

Another old and respected resident of the West passed to "The Great Beyond" on January 7th, in the person of Mr. Timothy Farrell, at the ripe age of 73 years. The sad news was received with regret in town and district as the deceased was well and favorably known to all the residents of the western part of New South Wales, although his death was not unexpected. Still when the sad end arrives there is always feelings of regret for anyone who has earned the esteem of those whom he came in contact with—and this was the case with the late Mr. Farrell.

We learn that the deceased arrived in Bourke district about the 60's and that he was one of the early pioneers. Just a few years prior to his arrival here Mr. Willoughby Thorne came to Bourke and shortly after Mr. Joseph Maxwell and Mr. James Maxwell and we mention the names of these old townsmen as they were great associates of the deceased (Mr. Farrell) right from the time he came to Bourke.

The deceased was in Bourke in 1863 and had the sad experience of losing his father by drowning in 1864 in the big flood in the Culgoa. He was proprietor of the "Old Bourke Hotel" (which stood on the site now occupied by the Royal Hotel) and which was destroyed by fire. This was the original "Old Bourke Hotel" although at a later date the Commercial Hotel was first known by a similar name, and we say this so as not to confound the places. Some years later, the deceased kept "The Lane House Hotel" at Gongahlon. After

Death of an old Resident. (1926, January 13). *Western Herald (Bourke, NSW: 1887 - 1970)*, p. 2. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article141989429>

some years he was Overseer on the Winnalabrina (owned by the Dunlop Toorale Co) and followed in the occupations of drover, stock rider, shearing and fishing. He had for many years past been fishing at the river near Warraweena, and very few fisherman have not heard of the particular spot where deceased camped when fishing and which was known as "Tim Farrell's Bend."

In our earlier remarks we omitted to mention that deceased was born at sea, on the voyage of his parents out from Ireland. He married a Mrs. Gibbs, and besides his wife leaves a grown-up family to mourn his loss, viz, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. H. Honeyman, Mrs. Westbrook and one son Edward. Two of deceased's sons paid the supreme sacrifice at "The Great War" which sad event caused the old couple many a sad hour.

The funeral took place on the afternoon on the 7th, the remains being interred in the Roman Catholic portion of the local cemetery, Father Gallagher conducting the last sad rites at the graveside.

To the relatives of deceased we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Deaths Search Results

Name	Registration Number	Father's Given Name(s)	Mother's Given Name(s)	District
<input type="checkbox"/> ? FARRELL MARY A	9951/1934	JAMES	FRANCES	BOURKE

« « PAGE 1 | » »



Death of Mrs. M. A. Farrell. (1934, July 6). *Western Herald (Bourke, NSW : 1887 - 1970)*, p. 4. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article141971352>