

The Founders

by

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May 1996

Revised Feb 1998

Revised 14 April 2003

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The Founders

Introduction

You will immediately think me mental for tracing all the progeny of Catherine Long but I soon realised that in 1846 Catherine Carlow and her five daughters were amongst the first white women to settle in the Coonabarabran district which is some 300 miles inland North-West of Sydney. These areas were termed “beyond the limits”. The recognised settled areas at that time comprised a semi-circle of land with a radius of about 140 miles centred on Sydney. Those who ventured further did so at their own risk but often the rewards were great.

Eric Rolls, a poet and author, has written a classic of its type on the region around Coonabarabran in a book called “Million Wild Acres”. The area is known as the Pilliga Scrub and Eric Rolls has covered it's history from prior to white settlement through to the present. It is a warts and all living history and pulls no punches which is how it should be of course.

The founding story commences with the first of the trio who became the founders of our family in Australia and will include the seven offspring who are known to have had families. The trio are Catherine Long and her two husbands James Grimes and William Carlow.

The seven families of the next generation are:

- George Gardner - Mary Grimes;
- George Matthews - Jane Grimes
- Thomas Boyle - Martha Carlow;
- David Matthews - Mary Ann Carlow;
- William Carlow - Margaret Williams;
- John Carlow - Marry Ann Broome; and
- Michael Slattery - Ellen Carlow.

England 1790-1825

Conditions in England during this period are relevant to all three of the founders as there is no evidence to suggestion that any of them came from wealthy families.

Britain was at war with France from 1793 until 1815 which meant that France under Napoleon blockaded during 1806. Farm prices were high as a result of lack of competition and flour and therefore bread prices soared. Traditional cottage industries which in the past supplied a supplementary income could not compete with industry and hence no relief was to be had from this quarter.

A glimpse at the wages plight of hand loom weavers at Bolton Lancashire over this period is informative: 1997 30 shillings per week; 1800 25 s/wk; 1805 25 s/wk; 1810 19s/wk; 1816 12 s/wk; 1820 9 s/wk; 1824 8/6 per wk and 1830 5s & 6d/week. These facts give a glimpse of conditions affecting both William Carlow and James Grimes.

James Grimes (1798?-1877)

James Grimes came to New South Wales on board the 'Malabar' on 30 October 1819 as a convict serving 14 years for 'uttering forged notes'. James came from Bolton Lancaster and was a calico printer after his arrival in Australia he was employed as a carpenter.

In 1820 and 1822 James is shown on Convict musters as residing at Parramatta and during the period to 1823 James received mentions in the Proceedings of the Parramatta Bench of Magistrates. In 1823 he was successively assigned to James Slater, Castlereagh Street, Sydney then James Hargraves, then James Gough, O'Connell Street and finally to the Prisoners Barracks. In 1824 James Grimes was assigned to J. Richard Brooks of Denham Court. 1825 saw James as a convict in the service of Mr. Brooks at Minto. In March 1825 James Grimes carpenter was noted that he had not returned to the employ of Mr. Brooks after having been sent to the treadmill for a fortnight.

James Grimes received his Certificate of Freedom 27th March 1833 - noted on the butt 'cleared out for H Town 8 May 1842'. Nothing is known at this stage of James Grimes from 1832 except this note until his death at the Cascades Pauper Establishment in Hobart 17th June 1877. This data on James Grimes' death came to me from Cecily Thomas.

Catherine Long (1807-1871)

Catherine Long came to New South Wales in 1823 from Cork City Ireland, serving 7 years for larceny from a shop. She stated that her native place was Woolwich England and indeed we have located a Catherine Long born at Kingston on Thames to John Long and Ann Durham.

Catherine arrived in Australia on the 'Woodman' in 1823. The 1825 muster shows Catherine Long assigned to Mr. Lloyd of Liverpool. It appears that during 1826 James Grimes and Catherine Long met and decided to marry. They made three applications to marry the first two being unsuccessful as they were both convicts. On 10th August 1827 they were married at the Scots Church Sydney by Rev John Dunmore Lang. The 1828 census saw them living at the residence of Benjamin Young a policeman at Liverpool.

In the 1828 census Catherine like her husband is shown as a Protestant yet in the actual record of the census collectors record, she stated she was Roman Catholic. This information helps explain an otherwise puzzling return in the direction of Catholicism at various points in her life. James and Catherine had four children:

- James 1826-???? baptized by Fr. J. J. Therry a Catholic priest;
- John 1828-1828 baptized by Rev J. Dunmore Lang a Presbyterian minister;
- Mary 1829-1911 baptized Church of England at St. Johns Parramatta; and
- Jane 1832-1896 also baptized at St. Johns Parramatta.

James Grimes apparently deserted Catherine Long on 22nd August 1832 as ascertained from a Supreme Court document taken by Catherine in 1862.

Certainly, the writ taken out in 1862 which was to prevent James Grimes from gaining access to Catherine's property and goods may well have been needless as James may not have known her whereabouts unless he had communicated with his three surviving children.



Illustration 1: Catherine Carlow nee Long, circa 1870

William Carlow (1800?-1858)

William Carlow arrived in New South Wales on the “Mary” in 1822 having been given a life sentence for burglary. He was a farm labourer or ploughman in the parish of Hargrave Suffolk.

He and John Orams were found guilty of the offence while James Hurrell was acquitted. Initially sentenced to hang they were reprieved and spent some time in Bury St Edmunds Gaol then on the Prison Hulk ‘Leviathan’ thence to the ‘Mary’ for the voyage to Sydney.

William Carlow (actually he was tried under his correct name CARLO) parents were William Carlo and Martha Vince of Kettlebaston, Suffolk. The Carlo family can be traced back to the late 1600's and appears to have been associated with land and property in the area of Suffolk south of a line from Bury St Edmunds to Woodbridge.

On arrival in New South Wales, William Carlow was assigned to Rev. Samuel Marsden. Marsden was a Church of England Minister, a Magistrate, a Pastoralist, and Importer and a Missionary. His life has been well researched and at one time was known as ‘The Flogging Parson’ due to his sentences handed down from the bench. However, Professor A. T. Yarwood in his major work on Marsden and in personal comments to me found that many of Marsden’s convicts stayed with Marsden long after they were given Tickets of Leave and indeed after they were given their Pardons. This seems to be the case with William Carlow as he remained on Marsden stations in both the Bathurst and nearby Capertee Valley until 1845. During 1844 and 1845 William Carlow attempted to gain land grants near Marsden held properties.

It would appear that William Carlow and Catherine Grimes (nee Long) may have met at Parramatta when William Carlow had taken cattle from Marsden properties at Bathurst and Capertee to Parramatta. They met sometime between 1832 and early 1838 this excludes that they may have known one another prior to 1832 simply because there is no evidence to suggest otherwise.

At this stage we do know that both of them were familiar with the Parramatta district. Carlow first went there to Marsden on assignment though in 1825 and 1828 he was at Bathurst with Marsden. Catherine spent some time at the Female Factory at Parramatta and both Mary and James Grimes were born there in 1829 and 1832 respectively.

It would appear that Catherine and William were on Marsden’s station in Capertee Valley and that is where the first three Carlow children were born. Both Martha Carlow 1838 and Mary Ann Carlow 1840 were baptized in C of E at Bathurst the abode was stated as Capeta = Capertee and William was shown to be a Stock Keeper, which might indicate that he held stock in his own right and would explain his applications for land grants.

In Carlow’s case he obtained his Ticket of Leave which was valid for the District of Bathurst and he remained with Marsden. In 1838 Carlow received his Conditional Pardon which technically meant he was again a free person but could not of course return to England.

The 1838 General Muster records Carlow on the Marsden property at Capita (now Capertee). In 1844 Carlow was endeavouring to get a licence to occupy 640 acres near Marsden’s Capertee Valley property. Family notes indicate that the Carlows moved north to the Coonabarabran District in 1846. It is likely that William Carlow drove Marsden cattle from the Capertee Valley to the Bobart’s Station Yearanin with Henry Cavan (also a convict with Marsden at Bathurst).

The Rev H. H. Bobart married Elizabeth Marsden prior to her father's death as noted by Eric Rolls in "A Million Wild Acres". Henry Cavan held the licence for Whittenbri at this time. Cavan had been a convict on Marsden's Bathurst properties with William Carlow. Later Whittenbri was held by James and Elizabeth Cooper who also came from Capertee about the same time as the Carlows, certainly both families were associated in the Capertee Valley.

In 1850 Carlow was the Superintendent of Dandry Station out from Coonabarabran. The licensed occupant was James Evans who held the Licence for another grazing lease further out called Bunglegully. Evans was also an ex-convict.

Certainly by 1855 Carlow held Dandry in his own name and had as his Superintendent George Gardiner(sic) who married Mary Grimes (Carlow's stepdaughter). These properties were subject to an annual Licence fee calculated on the number of stock. 1856 Stock Return 50 horses 12/6; 630 cattle £7.17.6; 2300 sheep £4.15.10 Total=£13.5.10. An interesting item concerns the estimated areas of these properties or runs as they were termed. The estimated areas for Dandry varied from 16000 to 40000 acres and in some instances 25 sq. miles. The underlying reason for these "guesstimates" was that they had not been surveyed and the description for Dandry was as follows: Bounded on the west by the station of the Rev. H. H. Bobart on the north by H. Cavan's station: on the east by the western boundary of Mr. Fitzsimmon's station and the south by unoccupied land.

The stations or runs were not fenced and the basis containing the animals was the scarce nature of permanent water. In the case of Dandry the water was found in the form of a spring fed waterhole on Dandry Creek.

Catherine Carlow continued at Dandry after William Carlow's death in 1858.

In 1860 the law changed land tenure and any man woman or child could enter the area of these runs and peg out areas from 40 to 320 acres. The land could be purchased at £1 per acre, on a deposit of 5/- and the remainder to be paid over three years. Additional conditions were the owner had to live on the land and add improvements to the value of £1 per acre and in addition pay an annual rent. This law was designed to break up the larger holdings. In the case of the area near the Pilliga Scrub the previous licence holders immediately bought a minimum area around the permanent water and then proceeded to let their animals graze the unpurchased areas adjacent to the water. In the case of the five Carlow children and the two Grimes girls these changes meant moving away from Dandry to other water holes to find grazing areas.

Today what was Dandry Station, more than half is under the control of the Forestry Commission and the remainder is private grazing land. We have found the remains of slab and bark hut in which William and Catherine Carlow lived, some corner posts remain from the original stockyards and on a heavily timbered hill overlooking the flat where the hut and stockyards stood are the graves and headstones of William and Catherine along with their son John killed by a fall from a horse. It is humbling and a little eerie to stand at their graves today and wonder just what went through their minds so long ago.

Let us see how the next generation met, married and what happened to their families.

The Children of James Grimes and Catherine Long

The Family of James Grimes and Catherine Long:

- James Grimes (1826-????);
- John Grimes (1826-1826);
- Mary Grimes (1829-1911) married George Gardner (1813-1890); and
- Jane Grimes (1832-1896) married George Matthews (1814-1894)

James Grimes (1826-????)

The first of the Grimes children James born in 1826 is an enigma. Of James we have but two records apart from his birth data.

The first is an inscription in a book held by Jack Cameron (a Boyle descendant) inscribed "James Grime New South Wales 1865". This indicates that James must have still been in contact with his family at this period for the book to be still in the hands of one of his sister Jane Grimes's descendants.

The second record a note in Mick Warnock's diary writing about the family of his grandmother Mary Ann Matthews nee Carlow: "She had one half-brother James Grime, who died at Gnomery on the Bree near Goodooga." I have not a record either for this death nor any indication of a marriage concerning James Grimes. The above diary was commenced 1 June 1918 so the death would be earlier. Could there be a whole branch of Grimes family members out there somewhere?

George Gardner (1813-1890) - Mary Grimes (1829-1911)

George Gardner arrived in Australia 25 February 1836 aboard the ship "Recovery". He was the son of James and Ann Gardner; his father was a gardener by trade living at Croydon Surrey. George was born 4 September 1813. He was stated as a stableman and coachman when he was convicted of picking pockets at the Surrey Assizes on 6 August 1835.

In 1838 the Convict Muster show George as being in the employ of Hughes and Hosking, Sydney. His Ticket of Leave issued at Bathurst 13 January 1844 allowed him to remain in the Bathurst District. It would appear likely that he may have been there some time and that a previous Ticket of Leave may have been issued earlier to enable him to move from Sydney to Bathurst. 29 November 1844 saw a Ticket of Leave issued to allow George Gardiner(sic) to proceed to the Namoi River in the District of Liverpool Plains in the service of George Bather Esq.

It seems likely that George Gardner knew the Carlow family along with the three Grimes children in the Capertee Valley for in 1846 George Gardner married Mary Grimes. Both George and Mary plus the two witnesses gave their place of abode as Capertee. Rev. Colin Stewart the Presbyterian Minister of the Hermitage Vale of Clwyd performed the ceremony.

William Carlow had been on Rev Samuel Marsden's Capertee land at least from 1838 to 1846. Both Martha and Mary Ann Carlow were baptized in Bathurst and the abode was shown to be Capita(sic) = Capertee. Later George Gardner was shown as a person superintending Dandry Station for William Carlow in 1855 and 1856 that it was the same George Gardner there seems little doubt as both Alfred Gardner 1852 and Martha Gardner 1854 children of George and Mary Gardner were baptized by the Presbyterian Minister William Ridley at Dandry on 29th October 1854. George was shown to be a stockman.

We know that George Gardner spent a major part of his life as a drover and we can place him in time by the birth places of his children Mary Jane 1851 at Theranbone on the Castlereagh River, Alfred possibly and Martha 1854 definitely born at Dandry Station Coonabarabran, James 1856 possibly and Lewis 1859 definitely on the Castlereagh Emily Eliza Roses 1866 at Baradine.

George Gardner spent the remainder of his life as a drover. His range of droving territory was roughly 250 miles by 250 miles to the west of Dandry. Additionally, we have George and Mary in Baradine when both George Gardiner (sic) and George Matthews with others were applying for a provisional school in 1875. There were 4 Gardner children, 3 of George and Jane Matthews' children and Martha Carlow daughter of William Carlow and Margaret Williams all amongst the children willing to attend the school.

The Family of George Gardner and Mary Grimes:

- George James Gardner (1846-) married Elizabeth Colwell (-)
- Mary Jane Gardner (1851 - 1882) married Thomas George Purdy (1838 -1910) Coonamble
- Alfred Gardner (1852 -)
- Martha Gardner married Charles Dugan () Coonamble
- James Gardner (1856 -)
- Lewis William Gardner (1858 - 1947) married (Elizabeth McDonald (1862 - 1922) Coonamble and Muswellbrook
- Henry John Gardner (1861 -)
- Attwood Charles Gardner (1862 - 1937) married Frances Elizabeth Kemp (1862 - 1937) Coonamble and Quambone
- Ester Gardner
- Emily Eliza Roses Gardner (1864 -) married John Felan(-) Barraba
- Albert Arthur Gardner (1871 -)
- Unknown Child

George Matthews (1814-1894) - Jane Grimes (1832-1896)

Jane Grimes was born at Parramatta 19 September 1832 it seems that both her and her sister Mary and brother James stayed with their mother and were reared with the Carlow children at Capertee Valley. This possibly how she met her future husband George Matthews.

George Matthews arrived in Australia on the ship 'Neva' 21 Nov 1833. George was a native of Kent and was sentenced to 14 years at the Kent Assizes for stealing linen. He was stable boy and was 17 years old. In 1837 George was assigned to H. Brooks of Liverpool later in 1841 George had a Ticket of Leave for the Mudgee District and no doubt that is where he came into contact with his future wife Jane Grimes.

In 1846 he had his Ticket of Leave cancelled as a result of an assault charge and being committed for Trial at the Cassilis Assizes on 26th October 1846. The results of this action are yet to be ascertained.

Jane Grimes and George Matthews were married on 29th July 1849. In 1854 when George and Jane Matthews' son James was baptized George was a goldminer at Tambaroora. Later George moved to Goorianawa Station near Baradine where he became overseer. In the late 1860-1870 he held two leases on the Warrego but as yet the exact location of these has not been found. The existence of these leases was determined by a letter George sent to Catherine Carlow seeking a loan of £40 to pay the lease fee in June of 1869. It does appear that George and Jane remained in the Baradine district for the remainder of their lives.

George died at "Parmedman" Gulargambone the property of Matthew Thomas and Margaret Maria Kennedy (Margaret Maria being a daughter) on 26 August 1894, while Jane Matthews died at Coonabarabran on 27 July 1896.

The Family of George Matthews and Jane Grimes:

- George Matthews (1851-1900) married Ellen Jane Cavanagh (1858 - 1939) Baradine and Coonabarabran
- James Michael Matthews (1854-1910) married Helen Mary Cockburn (1859 - 1936) Baradine and Coonabarabran
- Margaret Maria Matthews (1856-1922) married Matthew Thomas Kennedy (1848 - 1926) Coonabarabran and Gulargambone
- Mary Anne Matthews (1858 - 1926) married James Busbridge Collier
- Seath Matthews (1860 - 1936) married Helen Jane Richardson (1861 - 1933) Gulargambone
- Emily Jane Matthews (1862 -1899) married John Henry Hall of Urawilkie, Coonamble, Baradine
- Georgina Ellen Matthews (1867 - 1941) married John Charles Boyle (1863 - 1945) Wee Waa
- Charles Matthews (1869 -)

The Children of William Carlow and Catherine Long

The Family of William Carlow and Catherine Long:

- Martha Carlow (1838-1919) married Thomas Boyle (1831-1900);
- Mary Ann Carlow (1840-1923) married David Matthews (1836-1911);
- William Carlow (1842-1903) married Margaret Miller Williams (1847-1935);
- John Carlow (1846-1872) married Mary Ann Broome (1883); and
- Ellen Carlow (1849-1906) married Michael Slattery (1842-1891).

Missing Births

For years despite a great deal of effort no trace could be found of the births of William, John and Ellen Carlow. The Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages NSW have no record of these three children. From other data it was thought that they were born in Capertee Valley. On discussing this problem with the late Arnold Kearns, Arnold suggested that I might have a look in the Hartley Registers as these had never been handed in to the authorities. Sure enough there were the three missing Carlow children all baptized 21 November 1850 by Fr. Callaghan McCarthy. One wonders how many other genealogists are searching for family members in this and other similar registers that have not been submitted to the Register of BDM in 1856.

Thomas Boyle (1831-1900) - Martha Carlow (1838-1919)

Martha Carlow was born at Capertee Valley on 28 December 1838 and possibly met Thomas Boyle at Dandry Station.

Thomas Boyle had come from Ireland with his parents George and Catherine and had settled at Singleton where George and Catherine are buried. Three of the Boyle children ended up at Coonabarabran the actual dates and reason for their shift from Singleton has not been found as yet.

1858 saw Thomas Boyle married to Martha Carlow in a double ceremony with David Matthews and Mary Ann Carlow in Mudgee on 22 April the same day that William Carlow the father of both brides died at Dandry Station. The double marriage took place at St. John the Baptist's Church of England, Mudgee. Thomas and Martha then lined up three days later to be married by the Catholic priest Callaghan McCarthy. Nothing like being married twice in the one weekend.

Martha Carlow and Thomas Boyle took up land north of Sandbank at Arrowraimie and later moved further north to Wee Waa on the northern edge of the Pilliga Scrub where they spent their remaining days.

Thomas Boyle died at Wee Waa on 18 October 1900 and Martha Boyle died on 24 October 1919 also at Wee Waa. Both are buried in the Wee Waa Cemetery. Many of their descendants are still in this district at present.

The family of Thomas Boyle and Martha Carlow:

- George William Boyle (1859-1900) Wee Waa;
- Thomas Richard Boyle (1860-????);
- John Charles Boyle (1863-1945) married Georgina Ellen Matthews (1867-1941) Wee Waa;
- James Michael Boyle (1865-????) married Alice Catherine Robertson Narrabri;
- Mary Catherine Boyle (1868-????) married Bertram Sydney Martyn Wee Waa;
- Edward Boyle (1870-????);
- Martha Boyle (1871-????) married Edgar C Collins Waterloo Sydney;
- Ellen Boyle (1874-1875); and
- Sarah Anna Boyle (1877-????) married James Charles Clayton Narrabri.

David Matthews (1836-1911) - Mary Ann Carlow (1840-1923)

In 1855 David Matthews arrived in Sydney on board the Hilton as an agricultural labourer as an assisted migrant along with his next door neighbour from Burnham Thorpe Norfolk. David apparently went straight to Coonabarabran and at this stage there seems no reason for this move.

In actual fact David Matthews arrived in Australia as Matthew Davy but at his wedding to Mary Ann Carlow his name is recorded as Davy Matthews and later, he was always known as David Matthews.

He at some stage became a stonemason and he made and erected the headstones for the graves of William, Catherine and John Carlow at Dandry. There are examples of his craft in Coonabarabran, Coonamble and Baradine cemeteries to this day.

Following his marriage, he was for a time overseer on Nombi Station but during the 1860's he was a teamster taking wool down the Wool Road from Coonabarabran to Maitland and Morpeth and then goods back loaded. In 1871 David and Mary Ann took up Sandbank on the Yaminba Creek where today some remains of the slab hut are to be found and nearby two headstones. One marks the grave of three of their grandchildren. These were infants of John Williams and Ellen Matthews. The second grave is that of Honora Boyle who was possible an aunt of Thomas Boyle (husband of Martha Carlow).

David and Mary Ann retired to nearby Coonabarabran where David died in 1911 and Mary Ann in 1923.

Family of David Matthews and Mary Ann Carlow:

- Ellen Jane Matthews (1859-????) married John Williams Coonabarabran
- Mary Ann Matthews (1861-1873) married Alfred Gardner Gunnedah
- Elizabeth Ann Matthews (1862-1939) married Hugh Alexander Warnock (1860-1921) Bugaldi and Coonamble
- Catherine Matthews (1865-1908) married Edward Constable (1854-1919) Cassilis
- Martha Hannah Matthews (1867-1952) married Archibald D Gardiner (????-1932) Baradine
- Sarah Amelia Rebecca Matthews (1869-????) married William Whitfield () Coonabarabran and Blackall
- John William Matthews (1872-1968) married Harriett Robinson (1874-1937) Narrabri
- David Michael Matthews (1874-) married Bridget Ellen Lennox (1879-1966) Cassilis and Gunnedah
- Albert James Matthews (1876-1945) married Mary Caroline Priestley (1882-1962) Coonamble
- Ada Louisa Matthews (1879-1956) married James Richard Carr (1873-1931) Coonabarabran
- Florence Victoria Matthews (1882-1967) married Wilfred John Watkins (1897-1935) Coonabarabran
- Archibald A T Matthews (1886-1963) never married.

William Carlow (1842-1903) - Margaret Williams (1847-1935)

William Carlow was born Capertee Valley 3 June 1842 and baptised 21 November 1850 by Father Callaghan McCarthy at Hartley NSW.

William Carlow Jnr. married Margaret Williams in 1866 and they also occupied another 40-acre block moved to the north west of Dandry. They had three children Catherine, Martha and John. William and Margaret separated, and Margaret married a second time to Daniel Jones.

William died at Sandbank in 1903.

The three Carlow children remained around Kenebri and their descendants really only started to move away from the district in the early part of this century. Catherine married Thomas Heferen, Martha married Bryan Casey and John married Martha Worrell. Two daughters of Catherine and Thomas Heferen, Daisy and Merle were of great help to me in my research. Daisy lived to 101 passing away in 1994, while Merle died when 92. I would not have met either if it had not been for family history and I certainly am much richer for having known both of them.

Family of William Carlow and Margaret Williams:

- Martha Ann Carlow (1867-1950) married Bryan Casey (1863-) Coonabarabran and Lambton
- Catherine (Kathleen) Carlow (1867-1957) married Thomas Heferen (1867-1949) Baradine and Kenebri
- John Miller Carlow (1871-1963) married Martha Worrell (1874 -1963) Baradine and Kenebri.

John Carlow (1846-1872) - Mary Ann Broome (1847-1883)

John Carlow may have been born at Capertee Valley, certainly he was baptized along with his brother William and Ellen at Hartley on 21 November 1850.

John Carlow married Mary Ann Broome in 1867 and they took up a 40 acre block north west of Dandry. Mary Ann Broome was a daughter of a settler from the Namoi River.

John and Mary Ann had two children. Mary Ann died as an infant and William Hatward who married Sarah Head and they raised a family of 12 children in the Baradine and Kenebri districts.

John was killed by a fall from a horse in 1872 and is buried alongside his parents. Mary Ann later married James Carr and died at Yaminabah in 1883.

Many Carlow papers thus moved with Mary Ann on her marriage to James Carr and were preserved by the Carr family. Joy Smith kindly gave me many of these papers which included amongst other valuable data the actual marriage document for the marriage of William Carlow to Catherine Long.

Family of John Carlow and Mary Anne Broome

- Mary Ann Carlow (1867-1867)
- William Hatward Carlow (1869-1955)
 - married Sarah Salisbury (1868-1897) no issue; then
 - married Sarah Head (1877-1928) Baradine.

Michael Slattery (1842-1891) - Ellen Carlow (1849-1906)

The youngest Carlow Ellen was born 14 June 1849 possibly at Dandry NSW and married Michael Slattery on 14th June 1866 at Dandry and they also took up land just north of Dandry.

Michael Slattery was born at Singleton and baptized at Maitland, he was the son of John and Honorah Slattery. Michael Slattery became a drover and was drowned at Coonabarabran in 1891. The Slattery descendants are also centred on the Coonabarabran, Coonamble and Gunnedah districts.

The Family of Michael Slattery and Ellen Carlow:

- Mary Ann Slattery (1867-????) married William Holden (-) Coonabarabran
- Martha Catherine Slattery (1869-1869) Coonabarabran
- Theodore Albert Slattery (1871-????) married Mary Jane Johnson (-) Narrabri and Gunnedah
- Michael David Slattery (1874-1874) Coonabarabran
- John Thomas Slattery (1875-1961) married Rachel Mary Howard (-) Coonabarabran
- Elizabeth Slattery (1877-) married Frank Nelson (-) Coonabarabran
- William John Slattery (1880-????) Coonabarabran
- Ada Georgina Slattery (1884-) married Edward Colwell(-) Coonabarabran
- Patrick Alfred George Ernest Slattery (1887-) Coonabarabran
- Bernard Arthur Robert Slattery (1891-) Coonabarabran.

Many descendants of these families remain today in the same region some still own grazing land and still others are timber getters in the Pilliga.

Conclusion

We cover a cross section of typical Australians and I expect if a muster was done today, we would be found to be average Australians some good some bad (I hope not too bad). Very few if any of great wealth.

One was a superintendent of a major gaol where William Carlow spent his first days on Australian soil. A few publicans and some heavy drinkers. some nuns. no priests. Some Masons..No politicians..shearers a lot who worked hard to buy land with the money earned. Timber getters and sleeper cutters by the dozen.

Whether the descendants have been successful compared to William Carlow or whether William Carlow and Catherine Long were successful would depend I suppose on who does the measuring. I hope the present-day family take the time to dwell a little and consider their origins. I find it fascinating and humbling to stand at the Carlow graves and consider the problems of survival that must have confronted them or thousands of other similar groups of English and Irish convicts 150 years ago.

I should also add that the land to the east of the Pilliga is some of the best in NSW and that to the west also choice. The Carlows arrived too late and would not have had the clout to obtain much of the choicer land.

Acknowledgements:

What is written above is a first draft of what I hope will set down the main structure of the founding families.

Much of what I have included is the result of cooperative research and this has made it so much more interesting. The major contributors have been Cecily Thomas, Peg Gardam, Zena Gough, Lila Stenhouse, Elizabeth Matthews, Joy Smith, Joy Pickette, Eric Rolls, Dave and Lyle Watkins, Nancy Matthews, Peg Wharton and Tony Barry. Others have contributed not only by research but by interest and these contribute greatly and make it all worthwhile. The mistakes are all mine so please speak up if you detect any flaws it is essential that we get it as right as possible.