
NOTABLES

Exhibition Notes ¹

¹ Exhibition.

Notables & New Discoveries, Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park 1821-2021,
(The 'Old' Cemetery 1821-1958)



C O N T E N T S

Introducing the Old Cemetery and Notables

Notables Index

Notables 1-19

Historical Timeline

INTRODUCING THE OLD CEMETERY AND NOTABLES

Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park is the resting place of more than 13,000 people.

Here lie buried the early pioneers of Liverpool, a community of colonial officials and military personnel, free settlers and convicts and members of their families including many infants and young children, who sadly died early.

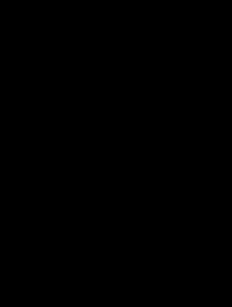
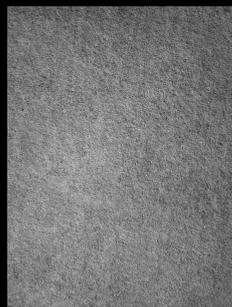
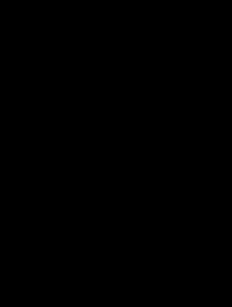
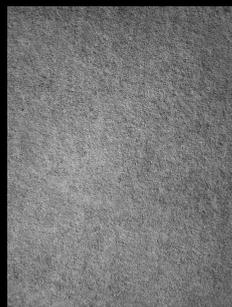
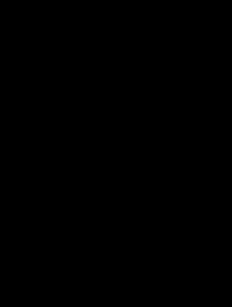
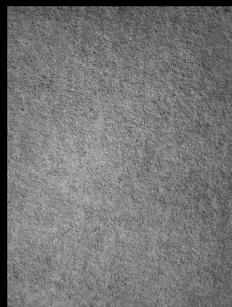
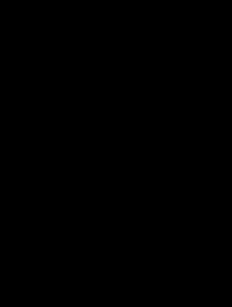
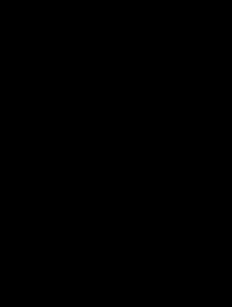
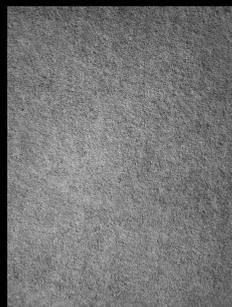
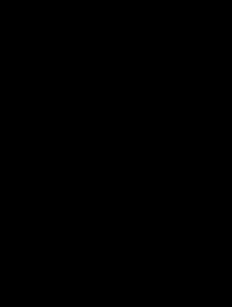
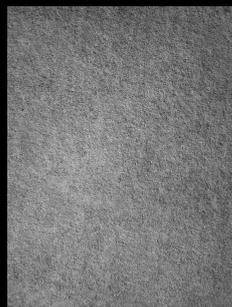
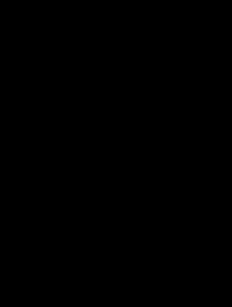
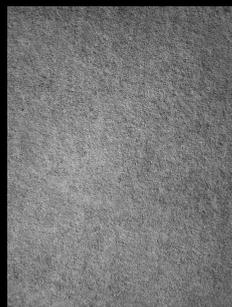
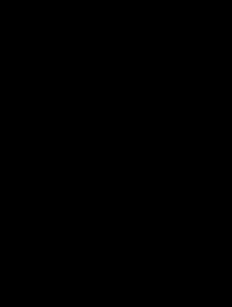
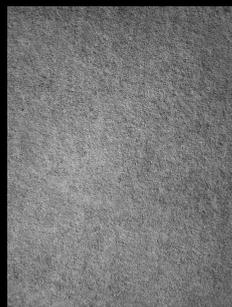
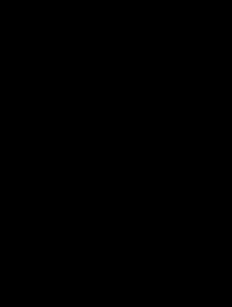
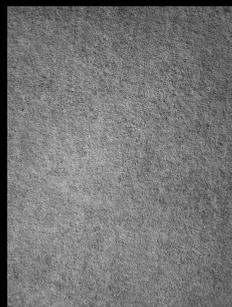
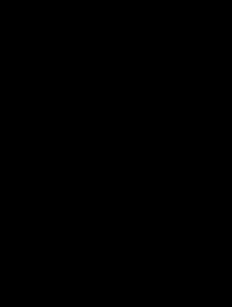
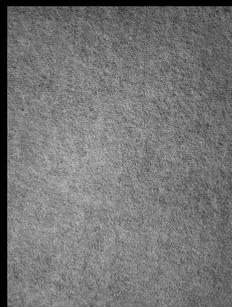
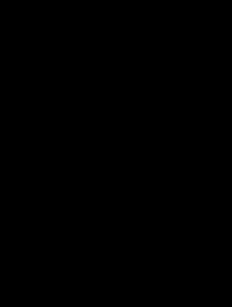
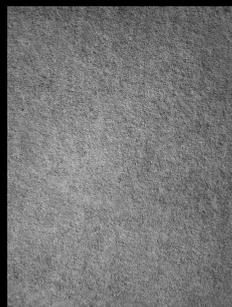
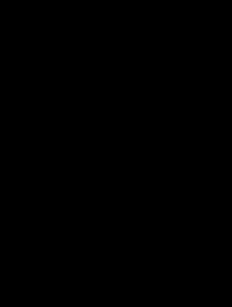
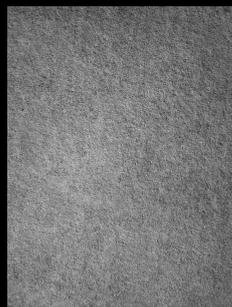
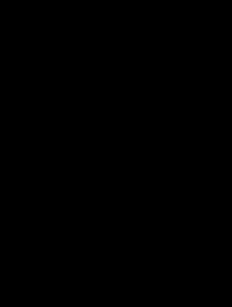
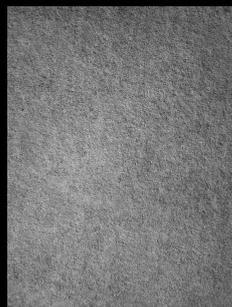
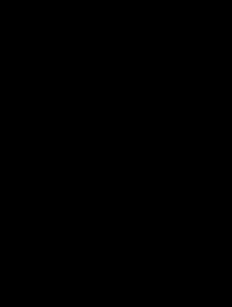
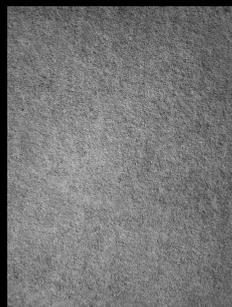
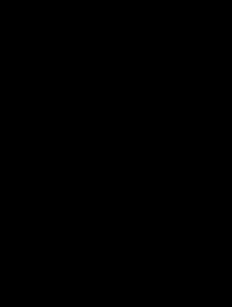
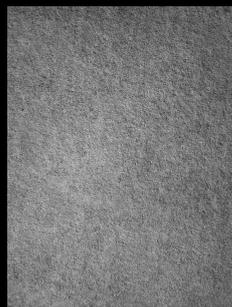
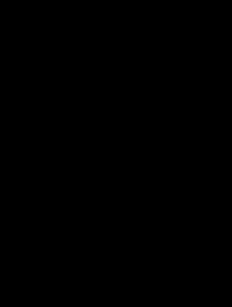
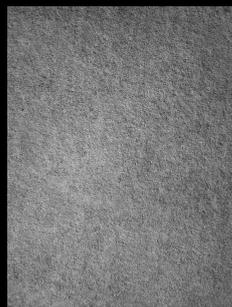
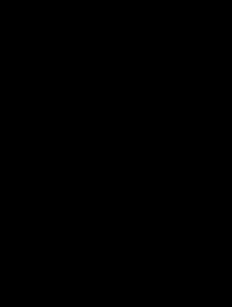
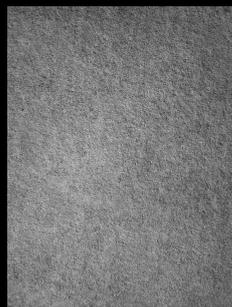
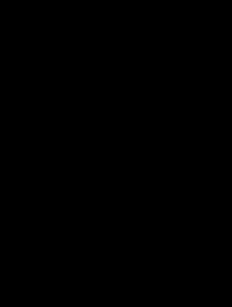
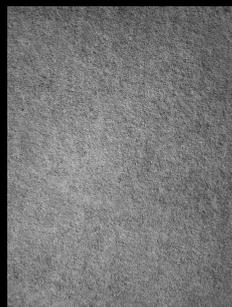
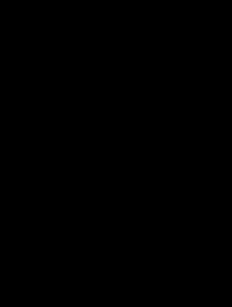
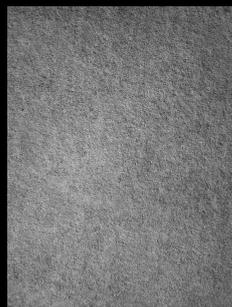
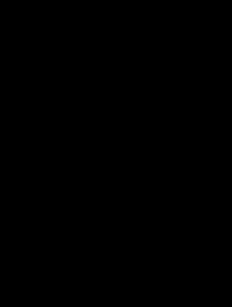
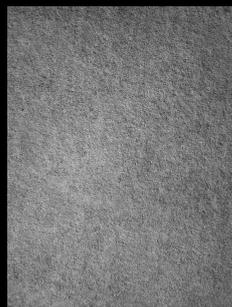
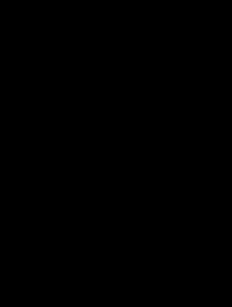
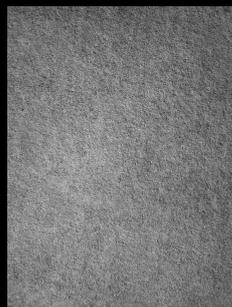
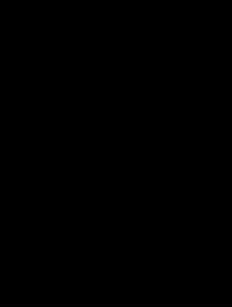
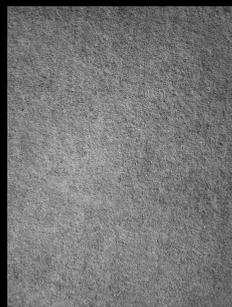
Also buried there are members of local institutions such as the Male Orphan School (until 1950), Thomas Moore College (until 1889) and Liverpool Asylum. Service personnel from World War One were also buried here, as well as German and Austro-Hungarian internees who died at the Holsworthy internment camp during the same period.

The cemetery, the second in Liverpool, was opened in 1821. Due to its proximity to St Luke's Church, it was often referred to as St Luke's cemetery, but it was not created on Church land.

From 1827, the cemetery was divided into denominational sectors, the closest to Campbell Street allocated to Anglicans, a one acre lot north for Roman Catholics in 1846, with an addition in 1868. A small sector along Macquarie Street, near Lachlan lane was set aside for Wesleyans in 1863. In 1884, a small area in the north-east corner of the site, adjacent to the Hume Highway was dedicated for Presbyterians with an extension west (adjacent to Northumberland Street) for Catholic pauper burials. Non-denominational pauper and asylum inmate burials occurred between those areas and Lachlan lane, all in unmarked graves.

The cemetery was closed for burials in 1958. In October 1970 the Old Liverpool Cemetery Act authorised Liverpool Council to convert the cemetery into a rest park. Many headstones were removed and put into storage or placed on a serpentine memorial wall that stood from 1970 to 2009. Since 2009, these headstones have now been returned to their original resting place.

The park was reopened on the 3rd of September 2010 by Mayor Wendy Waller.



NOTABLES

Numbers 1 - 19

Chronological by year of death from 1821-1932

(d.1821) RICHARD GUISE
Sergeant, Settler, Farmer

(d.1821) WILLIAM BROUGHTON
First Fleeter, Store keeper, Assistant Commissary General

(d.1821) JAMES BULL
Meat Supplier, Publican, Farmer

(d.1827) JAMES BADGERY
Free settler, Cattle farmer

(d.1828) DOCTOR CHARLES THROSBY
Surgeon, Farmer, Magistrate, Explorer

(d.1834) CAPTAIN JOHN HORSLEY
Large land owner, Coroner, Magistrate

(d.1836) FREDERICK MEREDITH
First Fleeter, Chief Constable, Postmaster of Liverpool

(d.1836) CAPTAIN EBER BUNKER
Whaler, Trader, Farmer

(d.1840) ELLEN FRASER
First Fleeter, Ex-Convict, Farmer

(d.1840) THOMAS MOORE
Boat-builder, NSW Magistrate , Founder of Moore College

(d.1842) FATHER RICHARD MARUM
First Minister of All Saints Roman Catholic Church

(d.1845) JOHN KINCHELA
Attorney General, Judge Supreme Court NSW

(d.1848, 1860) TIMOTHY & ELIZABETH BEARD
Publicans, Graziers

(d.1856) REV. ROBERT CARTWRIGHT
First Minister of St Luke's Church Liverpool

(d.1873) WILLIAM FRANCIS KING
The 'Flying Pieman'

(d.1888) WILLIAM CHILDS
Ex-Convict Farmer

(d.1889) RICHARD SADLEIR
Naval Commander, School Master, First Mayor of Liverpool

(d.1913) MARY BURNSIDE
Head Matron, Liverpool Asylum for Infirm & Destitute Men

(d.1932) MARTIN CHRISTIANSEN
Brickmaker, Entrepreneur, Mayor

Richard Guise

Sergeant, Farmer

Born

1757

Place of origin

England & France

Richard Guise was born in c.1757, of French origin – one source said he left France in a hurry after the imprisonment of Louis XVI in 1789. It is reputed that Richard is an illegitimate son of French royalty and fled France around the time of the French Revolution.

Richard married Elizabeth Timblett on 1st of September 1783 in St James, Bristol, Gloucester. Elizabeth was born 1762. They had four children, of whom 3 survived.

Richard joined the British Army and came to Australia as a Corporal in the NSW Corps. 102nd Regiment of Foot. On arrival in Sydney, he was quickly promoted to the rank of Sergeant and served alongside John Macarthur and Charles Throsby.

He was granted a liquor licence in September 1798 for the White Hart at Sydney. In 1809 Richard received a wine and

spirit licence in Sydney for his Kent St premises called the 'Jolly Sailor'.

In 1809 and again in 1811 Guise was granted acres and had purchased land and at Minto, Airs and Bankstown. He built his homestead, which he called 'Casula' at Minto. Charles Throsby lived on the adjoining property and John Macarthur further south at Camden.

Richard grazed cattle on his property and died of a liver complaint on the 16th of April 1821. His grave is the oldest in the old Liverpool Cemetery.

The Guise Public School at Macquarie Fields was named in honour of him.

Died

1821

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A15

William Broughton

First Fleeter, Storekeeper, Assistant Commissary General

Born

c.1769

Place of origin

Chatham, Kent, England

Public Servant, William accompanied Surgeon General White as an assistant, onboard the 'Charlotte'. In 1789, he was employed as a storekeeper in Parramatta. While in Parramatta, he received a grant of 30 acres at Concord. In 1795, with three privates in the NSW Corps, he was granted 100 acres at North Brush, in the Field of Mars, naming it Chatham Farm, after his birthplace.

William formed a relationship with ex-convict Elizabeth Heathorn (alias Ann Glossop) sometime after 1792. The union producing five children. He was appointed as storekeeper and acting Deputy Commissary of Norfolk Island in 1800. William and his family returned to Sydney in 1808, where he was appointed as Deputy Commissioner of Stores. In 1809, Broughton was appointed a Magistrate

Elizabeth was massacred in New Zealand enroute to England in 1809 (but her daughter Betsy was spared and was reunited later with her father). In December 1810, he married Elizabeth

Charlotte, the widow of Captain Roger Simpson, by whom he also had five children.

In late 1810, Governor Macquarie made him acting Commissary and subsequently praised him for his diligence and honesty during his three years control of the Commissariat. In 1811, he gave valuable evidence to John Bigge on the employment of convict labour. He was granted 1000 acres of land near the village of Appin. William was promoted to acting Commissary General in 1814.

Broughton was a large shareholder and was briefly a director of the Bank of New South Wales and was a supporter of the Benevolent Society. Macquarie wrote of his performing 'faithful, honest, useful and arduous service' for 30 years.

Died

22 July 1821 - aged 52

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A23

James Bull

Meat supplier, Publican, Farmer

Born

1779

Place of origin

Staffordshire, England

In March 1796, James (age 16) enlisted in the 6th Regiment of Foot known as the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He married Ann Wilson on 28th of October 1798. James, Ann and their two eldest daughters (one born on the voyage) arrived in the colony aboard the ship 'Minerva' in 1800. James held the rank of Private in the NSW Corps until he was discharged in June 1807.

James became a successful farmer. He obtained a land grant of 90 acres of land at what is now Punchbowl in 1809. Soon after he received a land grant near Liverpool and named this estate Bull's Hill. Here he built a home for his family and had several convicts assigned to him. His land was rich and fertile with streams and creeks running through his property. In addition to cattle and sheep he also grew grapes, several types of grain, fruit, and vegetables.

From 1810 to 1820, he supplied the Government with quantities of meat, and is considered as the town's first butcher. By 1821

he was recorded, as holding 450 acres at Liverpool. Both James and Ann held licences to sell liquor from time to time.

James was very generous and gave sums of money to certain funds including a gift to assist in the erection of the Supreme Court in Sydney.

James was shot by a bushranger on 9th of September 1821 and died six weeks later. By the time of his death James had acquired 340 acres and two houses. In 1824, Ann married William Shepherd and lived with him and her three sons until her death in 1833.

Died

1821 aged 43

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

B36

James Badgery

Free Settler, Cattle Farmer

Born

c.1768

Place of origin

Heavitree, Devon, England

James married Elizabeth Lundie (25) in October 1793 at Exeter, England. They had three children who had died before immigrating, however, they had a daughter and four sons after arrival in NSW.

James was employed on the trip out by Lieutenant Colonel William Paterson (an amateur botanist) to tend his precious seeds and plants arriving in Sydney in November 1799. He leased 11 acres along the Hawkesbury and land for a mill in Sydney, from which he developed a very successful bakery. In 1803, James was granted 100 acres near the Hawkesbury/Nepean River and after the 1806 floods, was granted 640 acres west of Liverpool, which became known as Badgery's Creek (a tributary of South Creek).

James called his Liverpool grant, Exeter Farm. There he produced grain, cattle, sheep and horses, winning prizes at shows. His horses were entered into races and won various cups. By 1820, he had purchased a further 1300 acres, mainly

from buying out smaller neighbouring properties and owned 450 cattle, 16 horses and more than 650 sheep. He was granted 500 acres at Sutton Forest which he called Spring Grove in 1822. His eldest son, Henry, spent most of this time there.

A successful farmer James was known to donate cattle to the Benevolent Society and was involved with the local community. His four children also became well known.

After James' death in 1827, Elizabeth remained at Badgerys Creek for many years before moving finally to her son, Andrew's property, near Braidwood where she remained until her death in 1849.

Died

1827

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A017

Dr Charles Throsby

Surgeon, Farmer, Magistrate, Explorer

Born

1777

Place of origin

Glenfield, England

Charles was born in England 1777. In 1797, he joined the Navy as a surgeon and served on armed transports. In 1802, the HMS 'Coromandel' left for the colony of New South Wales. Onboard was Dr Throsby as ship's surgeon and his wife Jane. Charles joined the medical staff of the Colony. He was sent to Newcastle penal settlement as assistant surgeon and magistrate. He returned to Sydney in December in 1808 resigning as surgeon in 1809 to concentrate on pastoral activities.

Charles, started to explore the land to the south. He was one of the first settlers in the Illawarra district, he was also one of the first to settle in the Moss Vale district. In August 1817, he explored the country west of Sutton Forest with Hamilton Hume.

In 1818, he accompanied Surveyor-General James Meehan on a journey from the Cowpastures through Moss Vale to Bundanoon Creek and to Jervis Bay. In 1819, he made a tour to Bathurst, and he discovered a pass between the Illawarra and

Robertson districts. For which Throsby was rewarded with 1000 acres.

In 1820 he explored the country around Goulburn and Lake Bathurst and as far as Breadalbane Plains. Governor Macquarie employed Throsby to manage the building of the road from the Cowpastures to the new country. In 1821 he set out again for the new country, going in search of the Murrumbidgee River. On this trip he crossed the Molonglo and Queanbeyan Rivers and the country where Canberra now stands.

In 1821, Macquarie made Throsby a magistrate of the County of Argyle and granted him 700 acres adjoining Throsby Park his 1000-acre grant. In 1825 Throsby was appointed to the Legislative Council.

Worn down by financial worry linked to an ill-advised £5000 surety, ill health, drought and falling prices for wool, he committed suicide in 1828.

Died

1828

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A18

Captain John Horsley

Large landowner, Coroner, Magistrate

Born

1777

Place of origin

Essex, England

Born in 1777 Essex, England. Cousin of the late Lord Melbourne. John was a Captain of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue until c.1804, when he withdrew from it, after being reprimanded for killing a man in an illegal duel. He then migrated, arriving in Sydney in 1814.

He was married to Maria, who refused to emigrate with him, forming a de facto relationship with Jane Cross, whom he had met on the voyage out from England. Her convict husband left her taking their two boys, while she retained her daughter. Together, John and Jane had eight children.

John quickly became a large landowner, acquiring portions of grants made to others, most notably the Castel Paul estate. Horsley re-named it Mark Lodge in 1816, after family properties in Essex, England. He built a seven-room house on the property.

Horsley proceeded to develop his estate with assigned convicts used as clearing gangs and labourers. He also was assigned a miller, a millwright, and a gardener. He grew corn, wheat and other products and ran a dairy of 50 cows. He also ran a flour mill with 11 employees, most of them convicts. This property became so large that Prospect Creek formed its eastern and southern boundaries, and in the north, it extended so that it encompassed the whole of Fairfield's present day business area.

Horsley was appointed Clerk of the Bench of Magistrates in 1823 and Coroner of Liverpool (1825-1834). He participated actively in the social life of the district. By 1820, John Horsley was listed as the major property owner in the district. In 1821, Governor Macquarie gave him a land grant of 1,200 acres in the Illawarra district, but he also bought land in Liverpool itself.

Died

1834

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A48

Frederick Meredith

First Fleeter, Chief Constable, Postmaster

Born

c.1764

Place of origin

Denham, England

Born in c.1764, Frederick Meredith was a steward to Captain John Marshall aboard the 'Scarborough' which landed in Sydney in January 1788 as part of the First Fleet.

On 2 May 1788 he joined 'Sirius' as an able seaman (baker), which then circumnavigated the world via Cape of Good Hope and the Horn, in seven months and six days. The 'Sirius' was later wrecked at Sydney Bay at Norfolk Island. Frederick probably returned from Norfolk Island by the 'Supply' as he was recorded as a baker on that ship. He returned to England by the 'Waaksamheid' in March 1791, to give evidence about the wreck of the 'Sirius' and was paid off from the Navy. He returned to Sydney as a settler by the 'Bellona' in January 1793 and received a 60-acre grant of land at Liberty Plains in the Homebush area which he called Charlotte Farm.

Frederick had a daughter Charlotte with Mary Allen in 1790 who died in infancy, in 1793 a daughter with Ann Case, Amelia also dying in infancy, another daughter Charlotte with Mary

Kirk in 1794, and two sons and four daughters with Sarah Mason 1801-1813; he and Sarah marrying in 1811.

In 1802, Meredith was one of 50 men sworn in as a private in the Voluntary Police known as the Sydney Loyal Association and became a member of Governor Macquarie's constabulary in 1810. Around this time, it is possible that Frederick was working as a baker also. In 1809 he was granted 120 acres at Punchbowl. Frederick became Chief Constable of Liverpool in 1822. In 1828, he also was appointed first Postmaster at Liverpool. However, he and his family lived mostly on his land grant in Bankstown. In 1831 he was granted a further 60 acres on the Liverpool Road at Bankstown. Following his wife's death in 1832, Meredith married widow Ann Day, in 1833. He died on 23 June 1836 and was buried at St Luke's, Liverpool alongside Sarah.

Died

1836

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

B46

Captain Eber Bunker

Whaler, Trader, Farmer

Born

1761

Place of origin

Plymouth, Massachusetts

Born in 1761 Massachusetts and from a whaling background, Bunker had emigrated to England at the time of the American Revolution, where he married Margrett Thompson in 1786.

In 1791, Bunker was in command of the 'William and Ann' of the Third Fleet. He undertook a short whaling trip in company with the 'Britannia,' where the first whales were taken in Australian waters, before sailing to the Eastern Pacific and England. He returned with stores to Sydney in 1799 in the new ship 'Albion', and spent the next two winters whaling, the Australian and the New Zealand coasts. During a whaling voyage from England, he named the Bunker Islands off the Queensland coast. In 1803, Bunker transported Lieutenant Bowen, new settlers and convicts, to Van Diemen's Land.

In 1806, Eber captained the 'Elizabeth' from England bringing Margrett and his five children to the colony. She bore him six children but died in 1808 while giving birth to the seventh.

In 1808, he took up a grant of 500 acres at Cabramatta Creek. He was given a town lease and a grant of 400 acres on the Georges River, which he named Collingwood after Margrett's family.

On 1st of January 1808, he signed the dutiful address to Governor William Bligh, but later joined those arresting him. Eber sat as a member of the Vice-Admiralty Court and he hosted Governor Macquarie and his wife at Collingwood during a trip to the area, acting as Macquarie's representative in London, October 1814.

Bunker married widow Margaret MacFarlane in 1810, moving to Collingwood in c.1811, where she died c.1821. In 1823, Bunker married widow Ann Minchin and the couple lived at her residence at Minchinbury. However, the marriage ended, and he returned to Collingwood, where he died in 1836.

Died

1836

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A19

Ellen Fraser

First Fleeter, Ex-convict, Female farmer

Born

c.1764

Place of origin

Aldborough, England

Eleanor Redchester was born in November 1764 in Aldborough, England. She was known as Ellen or Nell. Ellen married William Fraser in 1783. In 1784, Ellen and William's first child was born, dying in infancy.

Ellen and William were both tried and convicted for stealing cloth. They were sentenced to 7 years transportation arriving on aboard the 'Charlotte' 1788. William was employed as a blacksmith in the early days of the colony and on the 7th of June 1789 their second son, John was born. He was regarded as the second British child born in Australia. William passed away in June 1791 aged 31 as a result of heavy drinking. One month later, Ellen gave birth to their third son, Daniel.

On the 20th of February 1794, Ellen received her first land grant of twenty acres at Concord. She is believed to be the first woman to own freehold land in the Colony and in the July, she received a further twenty acres. Ellen had 15 acres under full

cultivation of wheat and maize and had 6 prisoners working for her.

Ellen began seeing William Morgan who had an adjoining grant. It is likely that William and Ellen never married but had 5 children together before finally separating permanently around 1806 when their last child, was born. After her relationship with William ended, she began a relationship with Thomas Humphries. Thomas was an ex-convict who was assigned to her in her early days as a land holder and remained with her until her death.

Ellen continued to live at Concord until her death. At the time she was a highly regarded settler. Eleanor died on the 18th of November 1840 at her residence in Concord aged 76 years. She was buried in St Luke's Church Cemetery in Liverpool under the name Eleanor Fraser along with her son John.

Died

18 November 1840

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

B29

Thomas Moore

Boat-builder, NSW Magistrate, Founder of Moore College

Born

1762

Place of origin

England

Thomas Moore was born in England of humble parents. He took to the sea and in October 1791 arrived in Sydney aboard the 'Britannia.' He continued to sail the Indian and Pacific Oceans for another five years. In 1796 he returned to Sydney, coming ashore as a free settler and married Rachel Turner accepting Andrew, Rachael's illegitimate son. Thomas first lived on a grant which he had been given beside the Tank Stream, in Sydney. This was a three-acre orchard and the centre of his business activities.

In 1796, he was made master boat builder in the dockyard at Port Jackson and in 1798 he was a member of the Vice-Admiralty Court. In 1803, he was commissioned to survey and procure timber from the George's River for ship building and naval purposes. He built his own cutter 'Integrity', and he also engaged in general building. He became a captain in the Loyal Sydney Volunteer Association in March 1808. In 1809, Moore gave up his post as master boat builder and withdrew from Sydney. He had received a large grant in the George's River

district known as Moorebank, near Liverpool, and chose a site for his home there. In 1810, he was gazetted a magistrate for the George's River area becoming magistrate for New South Wales in 1821. He joined Governor Macquarie on his tour of the district when the town site of Liverpool was proclaimed on 7 November.

He steadily added to his original grant by purchase and became one of the colony's largest landholders. He regularly supplied meat to the government stores in Sydney and his sources of income were wide and varied. He shared in the foundation of the Bank of New South Wales in 1817 and helped to open a savings bank at Liverpool in July 1819.

He contributed towards many buildings. Moore was primarily a devoted member of the Church of England, to which he left all his extensive property in his will.

Died

1840

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A147

Father Richard Marum

First Minister of All Saints Roman Catholic Church

Born

Born c.1814

Place of origin

Ossory, Ireland

In 1838, a number of young Irish priests arrived in New South Wales, including Father Richard Marum who was sent to Liverpool. He helped lay the foundation stone of All Saints Roman Catholic Church in 1840 and when it was opened, was its first priest.

He threw himself into his pastoral duties so whole heartedly he wore himself out and died in March 1842 aged 28 according to his brother priests, 'broken by his labours.' The following month, a solemn High Mass was offered up in St. Mary's Cathedral in Hyde Park, Sydney, for the repose of his soul. The cathedral mass in the city indicating the high regard in which he was held.

There has always been a large Catholic congregation in the Liverpool District, not the least known of whom were the Irish political exiles who had grants along Cabramatta Creek.

The Catholic congregation increased so much that a much larger church had to be built, which was completed in 1964. The 'sandstone top' of Father Marum's grave was set in the new All Saints Church, with Council permission.

Died

1842

Religion

Roman Catholic

Grave number

C110

John Kinchela

Attorney-General, Judge Supreme Court NSW

Born

1774

Place of origin

Kilkenny, Ireland

John Kinchela was born in 1774. After attending Dr Ellison's Kilkenny College, he matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin. Trained in law, he practised in Dublin. In 1796 Kinchela married Elizabeth Thornton with whom he had two children, and after her death he married Anne Bourne in 1807; they had five children. In 1814 he moved back to Kilkenny to become an Alderman, then Mayor of Kilkenny in 1819. In 1824-25 he was in the West Indies as a commissioner of inquiry into the state of captured negroes. On his return, he moved to London.

Although he inherited much property, he had mortgaged most of it by 1827. Afflicted by debt and increasing deafness he appealed to the Marquess of Ormonde, who recommended him to the Colonial Office as an experienced lawyer. In 1830 Kinchela was employed as Attorney-General in New South Wales. In June 1831 Kinchela arrived in Sydney with his family following two months later. They lived at Hereford House Glebe, and then on South Head Road at Juniper House, which he renamed Ormonde House.

Soon after settling into his job, he engaged a clerk to sort out the disorder in the paperwork of his office, where he discovered over 10 years' worth of arrears. This resulted in large sums being paid into the Treasury. However, he was afflicted by deafness and was retired early from the bench. It also 'rendered him inefficient' as a member of the Legislative Council. He was appointed Deputy Commissary in the Vice-Admiralty Court. In 1837 and a year later was given additional work as 'advising Crown Counsel'.

Debts to Irish creditors, necessitated his selling Ormonde House in 1838 to settle them. In 1840, he became master in equity but within 10 months he was attacked by paralysis and had to resign all his public offices. He then moved to Liverpool, where he died. He was notable for his service to the State.

Died

21 July 1845, aged 72

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A12

Timothy Beard & Elizabeth

Publicans, Graziers

Born

1762 Timothy, 1793 Elizabeth

Place of origin

Not stated

Elizabeth Hennigan was a recent widow when she arrived in Sydney in April 1821, with her two children, Joseph and Sarah Rolfe.

Elizabeth married Timothy Beard at St Luke's Church, Liverpool in December 1821. Timothy had been transported to the colony in 1806 and assigned to Mr John Jamieson, Superintendent of Government Stock, where he learned about cattle. He applied for emancipation in 1817 and was granted a conditional pardon in January 1818.

The family lived at the Bay Horse Inn, where he was its publican, at the bottom of Carnes Hill (near Leppington) in the district of Cabramatta. It was the subject of several attacks by bushrangers, but the Beards survived them. They purchased another inn, the Robin Hood Inn in 1841 near Bunbury Curran Creek, opposite Varroville.

Timothy and his stepson Joseph occupied land at Limestone Plains, known as Queanbeyan, along the Molonglo River. They also had huts on land where Lanyon Homestead now stands. After the latter was purchased, Timothy leased grazing land near Tidbinbilla in the Monaro.

Joseph managed these activities and his sister Sarah, (married to George Webb) moved to the Limestone Plains to help him. In their wills, Elizabeth and Timothy left the Bay Horse Inn and 100 acres at Carnes Hill, together with the Shamrock Inn and about 2000 acres of land at Sutton Forest, to Joseph. Their estate also included 15 acres at Narellan, the Robin Hood Inn, and 4.5 acres on Myrtle Creek (Picton) and about 50 acres at Bargo.

Died

Timothy 1848, Elizabeth 1860

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A113, 114

Reverend Robert Cartwright

First Minister of St Luke's Church, Liverpool

Born

1771

Place of origin

Shropshire, England

Robert Cartwright was born in December 1771, a son of Thomas Cartwright. He married Mary Boardman in 1796. By 1806 he was an ordained deacon and Curate at Bradford. In 1808, Samuel Marsden visited Bradford and requested for chaplains to go to New South Wales, Cartwright consented to go out. He was commissioned in January 1809, became a priest in March, before sailing with his wife and six children aboard the convict transport 'Anne', arriving in Sydney, February 1810.

Cartwright was appointed to the Hawkesbury. The new town of Windsor became the centre of Cartwright's chaplaincy. In 1819, he was transferred to Liverpool becoming the newly built St Luke's Church, first minister. He did not live at St Luke's Rectory but at his own farm, Mary Vale. That area is now named Cartwright after him.

In 1825, Cartwright was employed in the role of Superintendent of the Male Orphan School. In his four years of office, he

improved the school and won the commendation of Archdeacon Thomas Scott.

In 1836 Cartwright left Liverpool to become incumbent of St James's, Sydney. In March 1838, he left Sydney for the extended and sparsely populated southern districts. At first his chief centre was Yass, but later he lived near Burrowa, and then at Collector where he built a church on his own land.

His first wife, by whom he had eleven children, had died in 1835 and was buried at Liverpool. He died on 14th of December 1856 at Goulburn, and was buried near his former church at Liverpool, survived by his second wife, Isabella Waddell of Collector. Cartwright won the good opinion of his contemporaries throughout his long and active life.

Died

1856

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A1

William Francis King

The 'Flying Pieman'

Born

1807

Place of origin

London, England

William Francis King was born in London in 1807. His father was paymaster at the Treasury in Whitehall, and it was intended that William, should go into the church. However, William was a gifted runner, more interested in athletics than theology. He had various jobs before becoming a clerk in the Treasury.

William aged 22 arrived in Sydney in 1829, to become schoolmaster at Sutton Forest, a position arranged through a family friend, he then became a private tutor for the Kern family in Campbelltown. He drifted back to town and was employed as a barman at the Hope & Anchor in Sussex St. Around 1834, he went into business as a colourfully clad pieman, selling his wares around Hyde Park and Circular Quay.

He is best known for selling pies to passengers as they boarded the ferry in Sydney for Parramatta. He would then run the 18 miles to Parramatta with any unsold pies and arrive before the ferry so he could sell them to the same passengers as they disembarked. He undertook a great many running feats,

including running from Campbelltown to Sydney, carrying a dog in 7 hours 50 minutes and beating coaches plying between various towns. He became one of the colonies' famous street characters.

As immigrant men often found themselves in old age without the resources to care for themselves, King sought refuge in the government-provided asylum at Liverpool. He was described in the Evening News in 1871 'as odd as ever and has a scheme in his head for benefitting the institution, by giving a performance on the top of the walls of the Asylum. He reads the papers to a crowd of inmates daily, wears mourning on his sleeve for French and Prussian losses and has a high opinion of Sir James Martin.' He died of paralysis at the Liverpool Asylum and was buried in the Catholic part of the paupers' section, forgotten by those he had so often entertained.

Died

1873

Religion

Roman Catholic

Grave number

Unknown, Catholic Pauper's section

William Childs

Successful ex-convict Farmer

Born

1804

Place of origin

Hampshire, England

William Childs (the younger) a farm servant/ploughman, was convicted for poaching in 1828 at age 23. He was sentenced to 7 years and transported to Sydney in December 1828. On arrival in Sydney, he was assigned to Mr McCleay at Elizabeth Bay as a farm employee.

William was given a ticket of leave on the 15th of October 1833 and allowed to remain in the district of Camden. As a reward for his part in the apprehension and capture of a dangerous felon he was given a grant of land east of Liverpool, at Moorebank, NSW. His full Pardon and Certificate of Freedom came on the 18th of March 1835.

At age 35, he married Frances Little who was also a convict and transported to Sydney in 1836. They were married at the St. Andrews Presbyterian Cathedral in Sydney on the 15th of July 1839. After their marriage, Frances gave birth to 8 children, which included two sets of twins. First born was William in 1841, then John 1843, Archibald 1844, Henry 1847, Mary Ann

and Frances 1849, Sarah, and George 1852. Frances was granted a Conditional Pardon in 1845. They settled on his Moorebank property known as Green Hills and established a very large and prosperous farm.

Frances, known as Fanny, died on the 5th of May 1854 at the age of 42 and is buried at Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park, William died in 1888, aged 84 years. Their youngest daughter, Sarah, is also buried there.

William's grandson, Mr Albert Childs, born in 1884, became Mayor of Liverpool and served as an Alderman on the Council for 27 years. Both Childs Road and Childs Park at Chipping Norton are named in his honour.

Died

1888

Religion

Presbyterian

Grave number

A25

Richard Sadleir

Naval Commander, School Master, First Mayor of Liverpool

Born

1794

Place of origin

Cork, Ireland

Richard Sadleir was born at Cork, Ireland in 1794. In February 1808 he joined the navy and was promoted to Lieutenant on 21st of May 1819; his only other advancement was as Commander on the retired list in 1875.

In 1825, Sadleir came to New South Wales and on the recommendation of Archdeacon Thomas Scott undertook an official tour to investigate the condition of the Aborigines and their relations with settlers. He gave evidence on the subject before a Legislative Council committee in 1838 and, in 1883, published a short book the 'Aborigines of Australia'. In 1826, he was granted 2650 acres in the Hunter River valley.

In 1829 Sadleir was employed as Master of the Male Orphan School, succeeding the Rev. Cartwright, whose daughter Ann he married. He was its longest serving master until it closed in 1851. He was also a Catechist at St Luke's, 'having a lifelong devotion to the Protestant cause'

He was interested in a wide range of current issues such as education, local government, land laws and constitutional reform. He wrote many pamphlets and sent more letters to newspaper editors than anyone else of his time. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Lower Hunter from 1861-64.

He was also one of the senior public officials in the Liverpool district and had public roles such as secretary of the Roads Trust, approving money for road repairs, managing contracts and employment to benefit the community. He was first Mayor of Liverpool in 1872 at the age of 78, a JP, and a member of denominational school boards. Church administration took much of his time and so did charitable and philanthropic work. He was also on the committees of the Sydney Sailors' Home and Sydney Bethel Union

Died

1889

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A74

Mary Burnside

Head Matron, Liverpool Asylum for Infirm and Destitute men

Born

1835

Place of origin

Not known

Mary Roberts was born in 1835 in Wales, United Kingdom. At age 24 she married widower Thomas Burnside in Northamptonshire 1849. Born in 1820, in Saint Johns, Ireland. Thomas was an officer with Hés' Majesty's Army, joining in 1838. Thomas and Mary's eldest daughter Sarah was born in 1848, Ellen their second in 1851.

In 1854, Thomas' unit Hés' Majesty's 12th Regiment, East Suffolk was deployed to Van Diemen's land (Tasmania). Mary and the children remained in England. Their third daughter Jane born in 1855. In 1858, Mary and her three young children, travelled to the colonies to join Thomas the now retired Colour and Hospital Sergeant in Sydney. In 1859, their fourth daughter Mary Alice was born, and their youngest daughter Martha born in 1863.

In 1862 Thomas became the first appointed superintendent of the Liverpool Asylum on a salary of £150 per annum, Mary was

appointed into the position of Matron and together they became responsible for the running of the asylum and care of the inmates. Mary stayed on after her husband Thomas died in 1869. Working with successor, William Strong, Mary and William formed a remarkable and professional team at the Asylum.

By 1871, Liverpool Asylum had developed a reputation of being the most experienced medical, and professionally managed institution in the Colony of New South Wales. During her time, the number of inmates doubled to 750.

She was indefatigable in her attention to the wants of the inmates. She only took one month's holiday in her 34 years at the Asylum and was extremely popular with the patients and Liverpool residents.

Died

9 April 1913, aged 88

Religion

Church of England

Grave number

A172

Martin Christiansen

Brickmaker, Entrepreneur, Mayor

Born

1858

Place of origin

Faro, Denmark

Born in Faro, Denmark in 1858. Christiansen migrated originally to Brisbane, in 1878, months later moving to Sydney to learn the skills of brickmaking.

Christiansen established a brickmaker's yard near Brickmakers Creek at the end of Atkinson Street, Liverpool. By 1888, he held a large share of the brick trade and employed more than seven men. It was known as the Liverpool Steam Brickworks by the beginning of the 1900s, with the output of high-quality bricks almost doubling in its new mechanised plant.

Christiansen sold the yard and entered the timber and hardware business. In 1919, he opened another Brickworks on Orange Grove Road, but sold it the same year.

Martin married Henrietta Lackey, 21 November 1883. A family photograph shows six children.

Martin Christiansen was an Alderman of Liverpool Council for over 30 years, serving as Mayor of Liverpool February 1900 to February 1901. He was a Justice of the Peace, member of International Organization of Good Templars and the NSW Constitution of Freemasons.

Died

1932

Religion

Could be Roman Catholic

Grave number

C15

HISTORICAL TIMELINE

1811-2021

1811

Governor Lachlan Macquarie declared new burial grounds to be established at Liverpool, Windsor, Richmond, Pitt Town, Castlereagh and Wilberforce.

First burial ground in Liverpool established, now Apex Park.

First burial was four-year-old Thomas Tyrell on 19th May 1811, drowned in the Georges River.

Closed in 1821 after a decade of service.

1821

First burial in the Old Liverpool Cemetery was Liverpool Pioneer Richard Guise.

1827

Allocation of additional plots to Anglicans and first allocation to Roman Catholics.

1843

Anglican Section officially dedicated.

1846

Further plot allocation to Roman Catholics.

1863

First plot allocation to Wesleyans (Methodists).

1868

Further plot allocation to Roman Catholics.

1884

First plot allocation to Presbyterians.

1914-1919

Australian Infantry Force (AIF) soldiers from the Liverpool Field Training Camp buried.

German Internees from Holdsworthy (now Holsworthy) Internment Camp buried.

1956

Liverpool Apex Club commenced a tree planting program on the verges of the cemetery.

1958

Burials ceased at the Old Cemetery due to dilapidated state of facility.

1961

Remains of German internees exhumed and re-buried in a new German War German Cemetery at Tatura, Victoria. 31 had died from the Spanish Influenza pandemic.

1962

Minster of Lands transferred the Trustee of the cemetery to Liverpool City Council.

1965

Trust presented plans that all headstones pre-1850 be left intact and the remainder removed. Details were recorded on brass-plates installed on the park's memorial building.

1970

The Old Liverpool Cemetery Act approved to covert the cemetery into a rest park and garden under Council Trusteeship.

Landscaped gardens, 600 trees and 700 shrubs, and an underground watering system installed.

Headstones put in storage at Liverpool City Council Rose Street Depot or formed into a Serpentine Memorial Wall.

1974

Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park officially opened by the late Sir Roden Cutler, Governor-General of New South Wales.

1979

The Rotary Club add a memorial in the shape of an old tractor and plough located in the centre of a large round garden.

1984

The Lioness Club of Liverpool erect a pergola in the park.

1993

Vandalism directed at monuments and increased rubbish had Council commission a conservation management and maintenance plan.

1994

Fellowship of First Fleeters offered services of a stonemason to restore selected headstones. A stonemason was commissioned by Liverpool City Council for a major program of restoration.

2010

Park re-opened by Liverpool City Council Mayor Wendy Waller following the return of at least 440 restored headstones to their original locations.

2020

Liverpool City Council in partnership with the Office of Australian War Graves announce a project to locate unmarked World War One graves.

2021

Bicentenary of Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park

Archaeological investigations within the park underway to locate at least 44 unmarked World War One graves.

EXECI MONUMENTUM AERE PERENNIUS

A MONUMENT ERECTED FOREVER



LIVERPOOL REGIONAL MUSEUM

Preserving and promoting Liverpool's
cultural heritage, history and stories