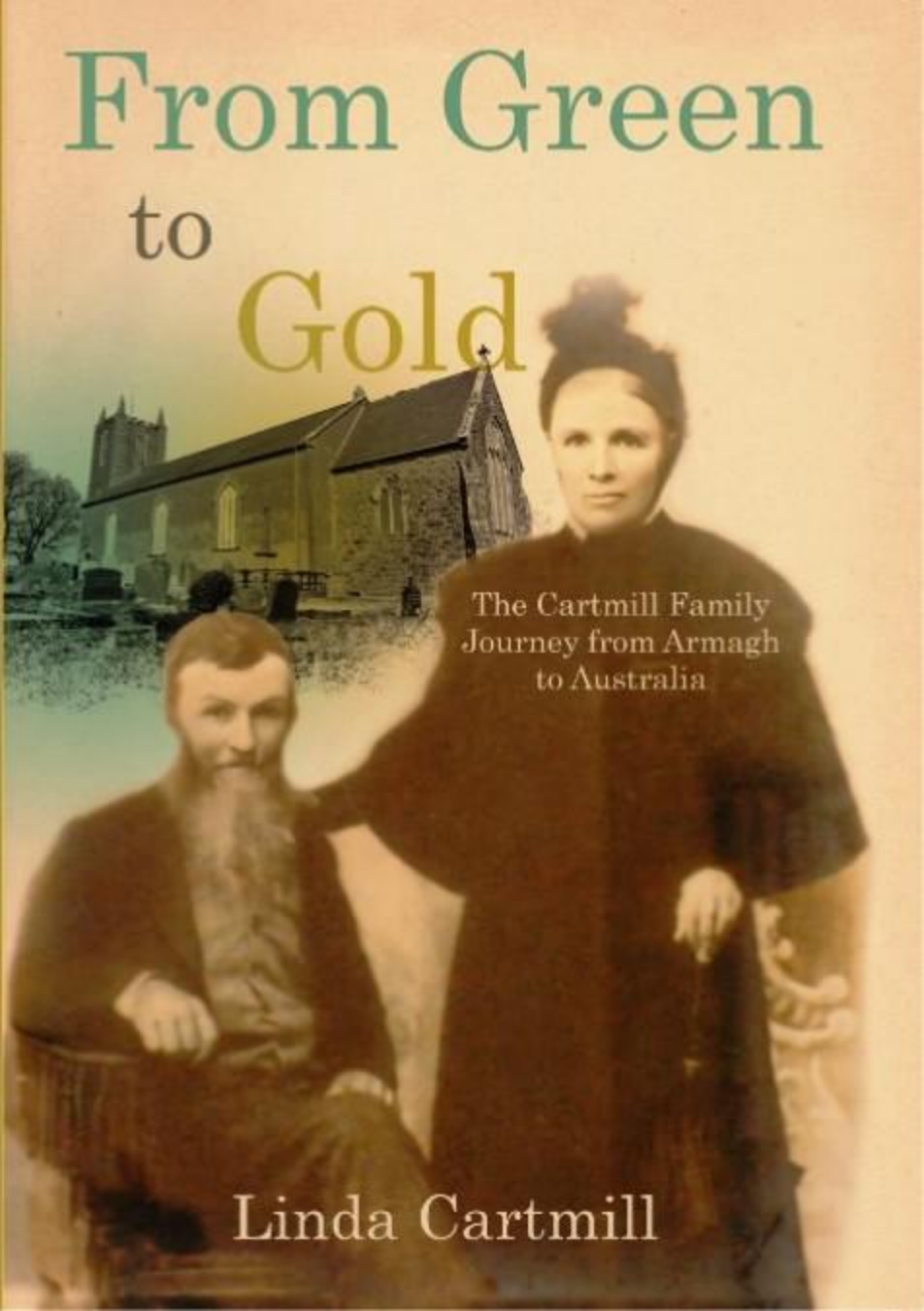


# From Green to Gold



The Cartmill Family  
Journey from Armagh  
to Australia

Linda Cartmill

# FROM GREEN TO GOLD

The Cartmill Family Journey  
from Armagh to Australia

Linda Cartmill

2022

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My further thanks go to Maree Cartmill Brown for additional information about the NSW Cartmills and also some additional DNA connections. Thanks to those members of the extended Cartmill family who have taken DNA tests – your help in unravelling links beyond the 'paper trail' are very much appreciated. Seminars run by the Queensland Family History Society on the nitty-gritty of writing a family history were a great help as were the research efforts of the Clarence River Historical Society.

Particular thanks go to all those family members who were able to supply me with family photos. I feel they bring a deeper dimension to each person's story.

Finally, my 2019 trip to Armagh was especially useful and I thank Emily Cartmill, of Richhill, for her hospitality during my visit and her ongoing interest in and support of this project.

Nonetheless, all mistakes and inaccuracies in this work are entirely my own.

## Preface

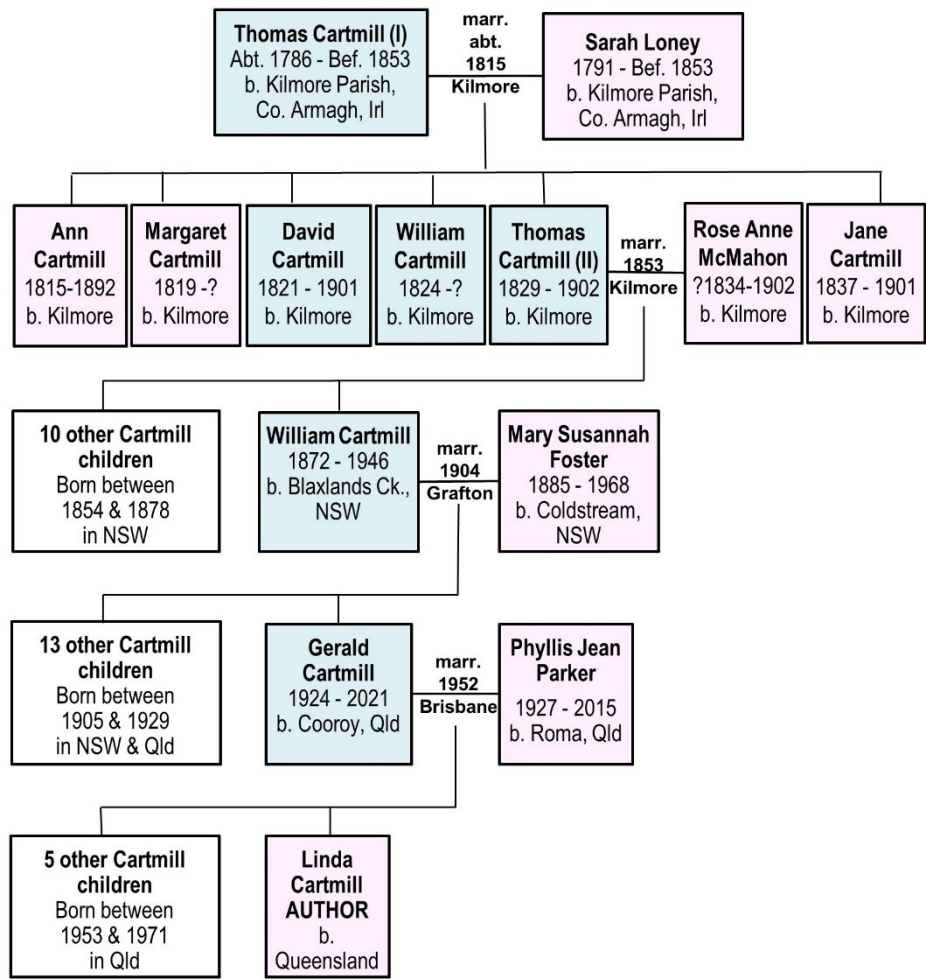
As I was growing up, the Cartmill family was always a big family spread all over Queensland, many of whom we didn't see very often. In fact, I knew more of Mum's Parker side of the family.

But, Dad's strong attachment to the lush Beechmont area of south-east Queensland, and his love of cattle, beautiful timbers and good farming country formed a certain hankering in my mind to know more. When Dad's father, William, moved his family to Queensland from New South Wales in 1924, the year Dad was born, there was a very clear separation from the family they left behind. They were literally hundreds of kilometres away and beyond several huge rivers. A visit with Dad to his Uncle George in Grafton when I was about nine years old, gave me a glimpse of that other family.

Finding out the stories of Dad's parents and brothers and sisters in Queensland became a bit of an obsession. From there, I was bound to be drawn to the 'first settler' stories of the New South Wales Cartmills. Even more surprisingly, there were stories that took me back to Ireland. I was amazed to find that I was only three generations from Ireland – my great-grandfather was born in Armagh! How exciting.



CHAPTER 1



**Family Tree 1.** Line of descent from Thomas Cartmill b. 1786 who married Sarah Loney abt. 1815 in County Armagh to the author, Linda Cartmill of Brisbane, Australia.

## Chapter 1

### The Cartmill Family in Ireland

#### Introduction

As a proud descendant of great-grandparents, Thomas Cartmill and Rose Anne McMahon, I have been fascinated by my Irish ancestry. Thomas and Rose Anne both lived in the vicinity of the Protestant St Aidan's parish church at Kilmore<sup>1</sup>, County Armagh, Northern Ireland. On Thursday January 13<sup>th</sup> 1853, they were married there.<sup>2</sup> Eight weeks later they boarded the sailing ship, the *Bloomer*, and immigrated to Australia. Their eighth child, William Cartmill, was my grandfather and he, with wife, Mary Susannah, moved their family from New South Wales to Queensland in 1924. This book will tell the story of Thomas and Rose Anne and their descendants, with particular emphasis on the Cartmill branch who moved to Queensland. It will also endeavour to follow the Cartmill line back in time.

#### Origin of the Cartmill/Cartmell name

The Cartmill story begins with the town of Cartmel located about ten kilometres (kms) south of the southern tip of England's Lake District. Prior to 1974, it was in one of the northernmost parishes of Lancashire. That area is now known as Cumbria. Around 1190 the Augustinian friars established a Priory in Cartmel which was dissolved by Thomas Cromwell in 1536 as part of his huge *Dissolution of the Monasteries* plan for England. The much altered Priory now serves as the local parish church.

In England around the 1300s, as the number of people grew, it became necessary to have a means of distinguishing people other than simply by their given names. Some people took on the name of their profession, e.g. John Taylor, some took on a name relating to their appearance, e.g. John Short, and some took on the name of the locality where they lived, e.g. John Cartmel. This meant that a number of people may have assumed the Cartmel surname without necessarily being related to each other. Over the years, many variants of the name have arisen – Cartmel, Cartmell, Cartmill and Cartmile. Throughout this book I will use the generic name of Cartmill unless there are specific records relating to particular Cartmells, Cartmiles etc. It is uncertain when our line of Cartmills emigrated from England to Northern Ireland. (Chapter 4 will discuss this further.) Cartmills or variants of that name have been recorded in Ireland from as early as the 1300s. MacLysaght<sup>3</sup> found several Cartmills in Ireland: John



Kertmel served as a juror in Drogheda, Co. Louth (Co. Louth) in 1306 and two deKertmels were mentioned in a legal case in Co. Kildare in the same year. The 1664 Hearth Money Rolls<sup>4</sup> record that John Cartmill of Annamoy townland<sup>5</sup> in the Parish of Eglish, Co. Armagh, paid two shillings for having a home with one hearth.



*Cartmel Priory in 2021. Photo: Thanks to Patricia Critchley, Cumbria.*

### **Where did our Cartmill ancestors live?**

Thomas Cromwell, in the reign of King Henry VIII (1509-1547), ordered that every parish throughout the realm must record every marriage, christening, and burial they performed; prior to that no records were kept. A few records survive from the 1500s and progressively more from the 1600s onwards, although coverage is often patchy. Surviving records from the north-west of England – Cumberland, Lancashire and Westmorland – record Cartmill baptism and marriages quite frequently and occasionally record their burials. In the adjacent north-eastern part of Northern Ireland – predominantly in Co. Armagh, records are very infrequent prior to the 1780s. Although the records are patchier, there are some records of Cartmill here.

#### *Cumberland*

Occupying the north-west portion of England's Lake District, Cumberland covered approximately 970,000 acres and extended northwards to Scotland's

border and the Solway Firth, while the southern portion was mountainous and included some of the Lake District's well-known mountains and the lakes centred on Keswick. Along its western coast and in a large area surrounding Carlisle, there was very fertile grazing country suited to cattle, while the central mountainous areas were suited only to sheep. Cartmills appear in the Cumberland records from the late 1500s.

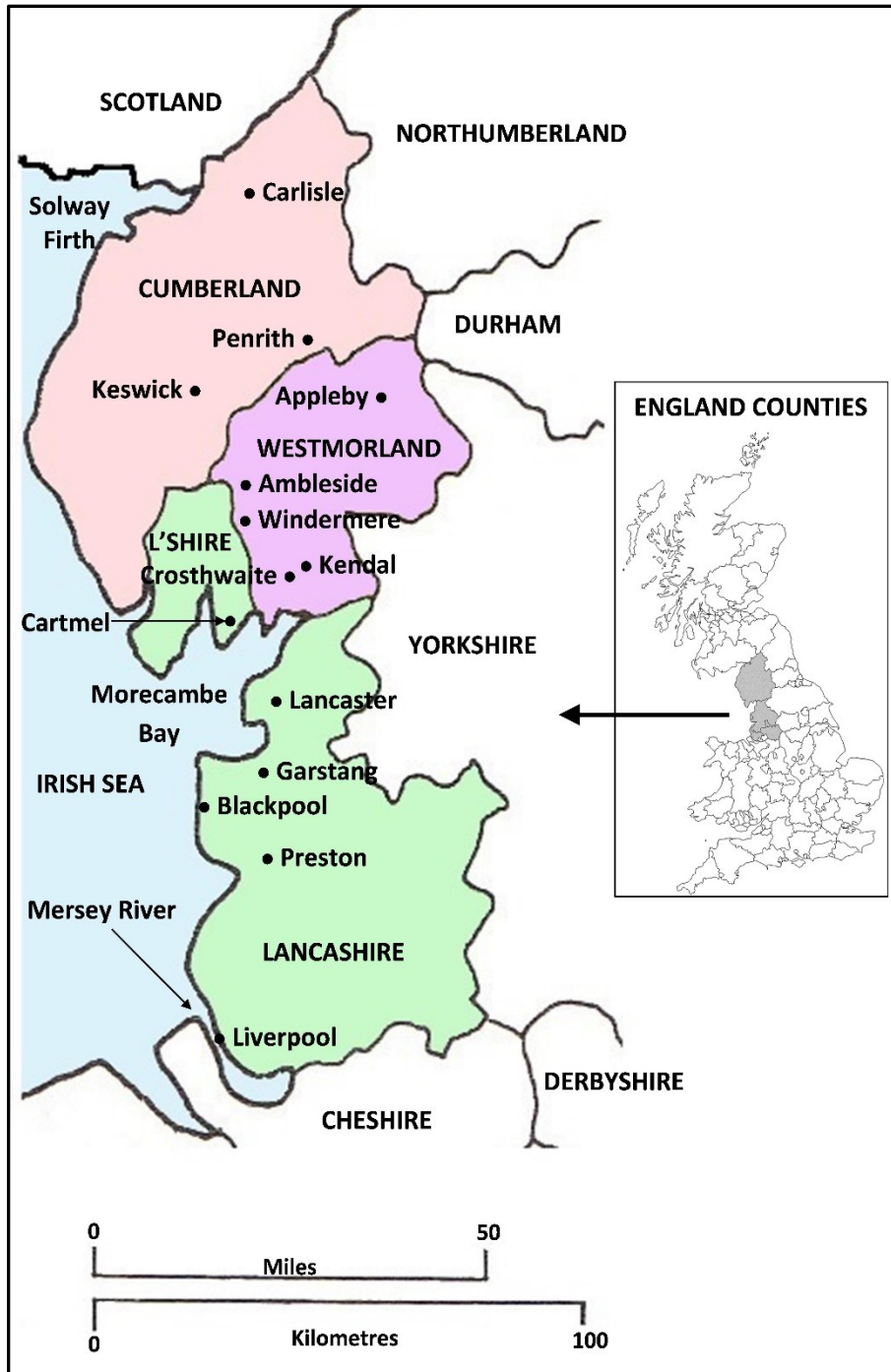
### *Lancashire*

It is most likely our Cartmills were originally sheep farmers in and around Cartmel in the southern Lake District i.e. Lancashire – as seen in parish records from the 1500s. This area is mainly rocky mountains comprised of slates, sandstones and granite. These mountains often fall away steeply down to lakes where there are limited areas of flat, grassed land. Even before England's 1066 Domesday survey, sheep were the dominant farmed animal here. The steep fells were suitable for little else. Over the following centuries, the Cartmills gradually moved to other parts of England, especially to southern Lancashire with its better soils, presumably with easier farming and a less harsh farming life. This area had been rich farming country since before Roman times.

The County of Lancashire hugged Morecombe Bay and lay along the coast as far south as the Mersey River and Liverpool. By the early 1800s, the Cartmills seemed to extend as far south as Preston. The Lancashire landscape was very green and farmers could raise cattle here. By the late 1700s and early 1800s, farmers were impacted by the Industrial Revolution and the nearby cities of Liverpool and Manchester became major industrial centres drawing labour from agriculture.

### *Westmorland*

Nestled against both Cumberland and Lancashire and at only half the size of Lancashire, 'Westmorland presents a continuous succession of mountain, moor, and fell, intersected by deep winding vales, traversed by numerous streams'.<sup>6</sup> The only non-mountainous areas are the River Eden valley surrounding Appleby in the north-east and the valley of the River Kent in the south surrounding Kendal and extending to Morecombe Bay. It was a county only suited to raising sheep with just a few small pockets suited to raising cattle or crops. Parish records of the late 1500s show many Cartmells living in the Crosthwaite area. Quaker Cartmills were imprisoned in the towns of Kendal and Appleby in the 1600s, along with many others, for what they believed was persecution for their beliefs and their unwillingness to pay local tithe payments.



**Map 1.** North-eastern England showing the counties and towns with early records of Cartmills.

*County Armagh, Northern Ireland*

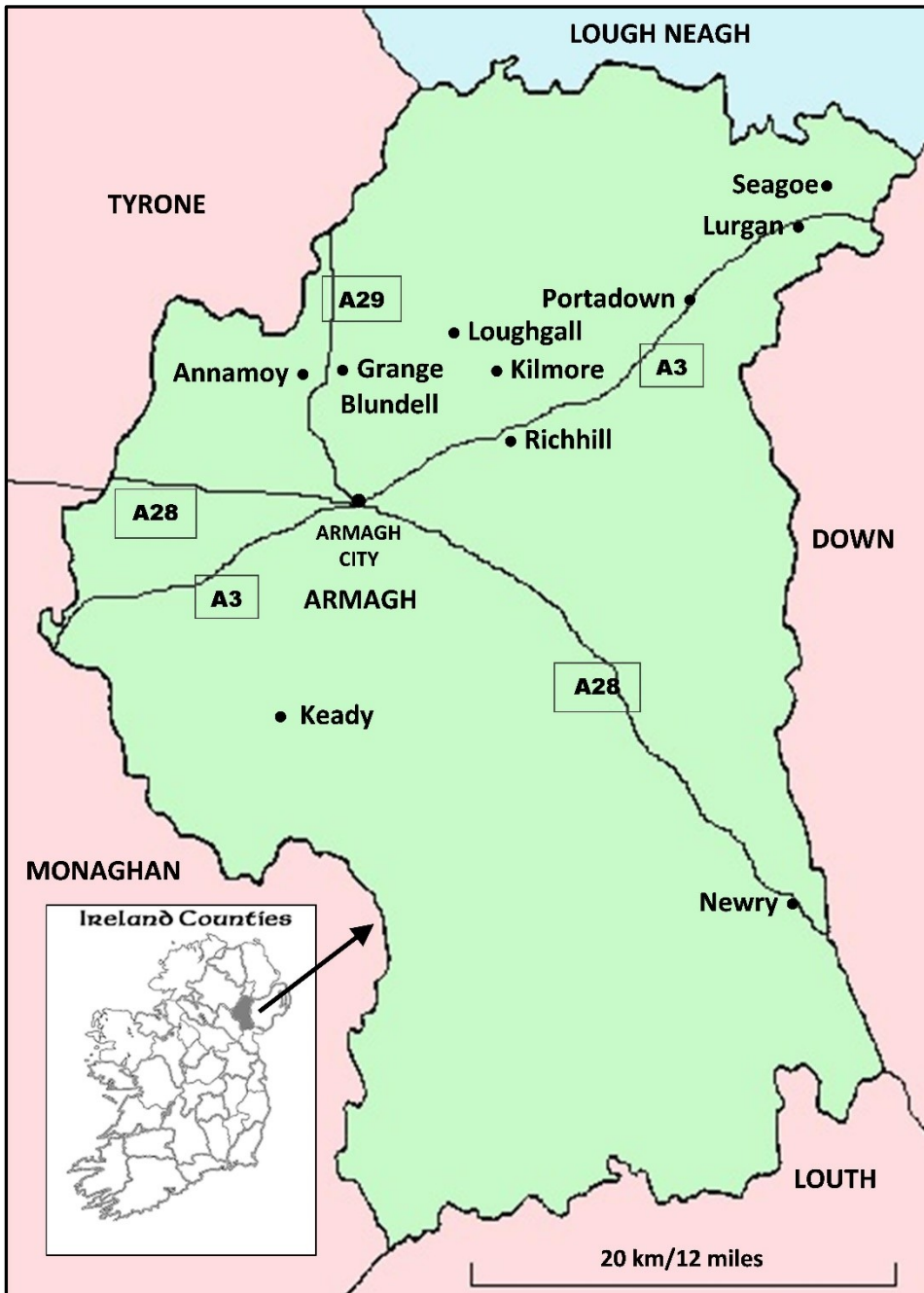
Just a short sail across the Irish Sea from the Lake District lies Ireland. Travel between the two countries for conquest, trade, religion and emigration has occurred for centuries. The greatest concentration of Irish Cartmills has always been in Co. Armagh which is situated in the province of Ulster and comprises the central eastern part of what is now known as Northern Ireland. The main centres of population for Armagh in the 1851 Census, in order of size, were the towns of Newry, Armagh, Lurgan and Portadown. Armagh City is famous for having two magnificent cathedrals, both called St Patrick's, facing one another on rival hilltops. One is Protestant, the other Roman Catholic.

Like the rest of the Britain, Kilmore and all of Ulster was divided into social layers or classes. The aristocracy, with titles and royal connections, were top-most, next came landed gentry (primarily Scottish Presbyterian in origin) who derived their income from renting their land to tenants. Lower still on the ladder were their tenants who farmed the land.<sup>7</sup> A further and lower layer were the 'self-employed' cottagers who made a living by weaving and spinning flax in their own homes. While England was undergoing its Industrial Revolution,<sup>8</sup> Ireland remained a simple agrarian feudal society. The existing records, e.g. Griffiths Land Valuations of 1864,<sup>9</sup> give an insight into the top-most layers of society but provide very little information about the cottagers.

From the Griffiths Valuations we can see a number of Cartmills/Cartmells listed who were living on rented property whose rateable value varied from £59/15 a year to a holding valued at £2/10 a year. (See Chapter 4 for details.) It does not record cottagers and there is no record of *our* Cartmill family. By this time, Thomas had immigrated to Australia, his father had died and his siblings had either died, immigrated or were un-recorded cottagers.

Within Co. Armagh there were four main concentrations of Cartmills in the 1800s – the majority resided in an arc ten kilometres to the north and east of Armagh City spanning the parishes of Grange and Kilmore. A few resided in Keady Parish while a larger group clustered around the town of Newry in several parishes. There were also several Catholic and Presbyterian Cartmill families. It is unknown how long these separate clusters of Cartmills had been in existence, as parish records for the Armagh inhabitants rarely begin before the late 1700s. Unfortunately, parish records are held separately by denomination and then within each denomination they are separated by parish and occasionally by

townland. This makes the task of checking them extremely time consuming. Some records were also destroyed in the 1822 Four Courts fire in Dublin.



**Map 2.** Map of County Armagh showing places mentioned in the text.

### **A brief Irish History**

Around 300BC, Iron Age warriors known as the Celts came to Ireland from mainland Europe. Following the arrival of Saint Patrick and other Christian missionaries in the early to mid-400s, Christianity took over the pagan religion by the year 600 AD. At the end of the 700s and during the 800s Vikings, from what is now known as Scandinavia, began to invade and then gradually to settle and mix with Irish society. The Vikings founded Dublin, Ireland's capital city, in 988. The 1100s saw the arrival of the Normans, after their conquest of England. The Normans built walled towns, castles and churches. They also increased agriculture and commerce in Ireland.

During the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), three attempts were made by the English to colonise Ulster – firstly in the south-east part of Armagh, and then in the adjacent counties of Down and Antrim. Elizabeth's successor, the protestant James I (1603-1625), set about conquering Ireland in the early 1600s. By confiscating Irish lands and installing English and Scottish Protestants, James aimed to establish Protestantism in the six counties of Ulster. In 1649, the brand new English Parliament sent Oliver Cromwell to Ireland to hasten the process after the 1641 Irish Uprising had sent many English and Scots back to Britain. Although Cromwell himself was in Ireland for just nine months, his brutal massacres (of troops still loyal to the King) and the military precision in clearing Irish Catholics from Armagh to the western county of Connaught, went on until the monarchy was reinstalled with King Charles II in 1660. This left many vacant townlands and estates which were then settled by soldiers who had accompanied Cromwell or by tenant farmers who either came independently or who were brought by landlords with property in both Britain and Ireland.<sup>10</sup> As will be discussed in Chapter Four, it is likely that our line of Cartmills came to Armagh at this time from Lancashire.

Due to Cromwell's clearances, from the mid-1600s Ireland was occupied by a large group of English and Scottish settlers who saw themselves as above the Irish and who saw the colonisation (known as the Ulster Plantation) as an opportunity to enrich themselves. Many became absentee landlords who were part of a scheme unconcerned about the welfare of its tenants and whose rents, over the next two hundred years, led to a tenantry which became progressively more poor and destitute.

### **What was the parish of Kilmore like at the time Thomas Cartmill and Rose Anne McMahon were growing to adulthood?**

In 1835, Lieutenant G.A. Bennett compiled a description of Kilmore parish, Co. Armagh.<sup>11</sup> At that time the parish was divided into fifty-two townlands, was drained by several rivers rich in fish and was very fertile. A number of roads ran through the parish, the largest of which was the road from Armagh to Belfast, which was kept in good repair. This road is now the A3. The only town in the parish, Richhill (formerly Legacorry) was 'the property of the family of the Richardsons, a member of which was in the Irish parliament in the early 1700s' (p. 62).<sup>10</sup> Ten well-attended churches/chapels graced Kilmore – Church of Ireland, Catholic, Quaker, Methodist, Presbyterian and Independents. Not only were Thomas and Rose Anne married in the Kilmore Church, but this was where Thomas and his siblings had all been baptised. The parish was served by twenty schools (including five Sunday Schools) with boys significantly outnumbering girls as was commonplace at the time. At their wedding, neither Thomas nor Rose Anne could sign their name, although on arrival in Sydney, Thomas told the immigration authorities he could read. It seems they did not get much benefit from the parish schools.

Bennett states that economically, the parish was served by a Saturday market at Richhill which had shrunk to a group of only forty traders after the Quakers of the town boycotted it due to an incident in which one of their number was killed. There were also three fairs each year: Shrove Tuesday (i.e. the Tuesday before Easter), July 26<sup>th</sup> and October 15<sup>th</sup>. Richhill had a tannery employing five men; the townland of Cordrain ran a steam engine to dress yarn ready for manufacture into cloth; there were four corn and five flax mills in the parish powered by local rivers/streams. A seneschal or manorial court was held on the first Monday of the month to deal with matters such as trespass, wages and debt which were worth less than two pounds. More serious matters were dealt with at Petty Sessions Courts at Armagh and Portadown. The Newry Canal which cut across the north-eastern corner of the county with a crossing point at Knock, made for easy communications between Kilmore and surrounding parishes.<sup>11</sup>

Lieutenant Bennett described the lands of the parish as 'well cultivated'. Weaving was a major pursuit in the parish with markets for cloth in Lurgan and Armagh. This income was augmented by the household women spinning the prepared flax into thread.



*An example of the kind of hand loom Thomas (I) used in the family home.*

*Photo:  
W.A. Green  
reproduced  
courtesy the  
Trustees of  
National  
Museums  
Nthn Ireland.*



Kilmore abounded in orchards, with most produce exported to England. Local proprietors, Mr Edmund Bacon and the Misses Richardson kept a steward for the sole purpose of instructing the tenantry in agriculture. The parish was famous for its limestone which was used as fertilizer in the parish. Limekilns existed on all large farms with the raw stone coming from Kilmore and nearby Annahugh townlands. Cattle in the parish were fed with turnip and rape in winter and clover and vetches (a wild pea) in summer.<sup>11</sup>

Within the parish there were three properties described by Bennett as 'Gentlemen's Seats' (large properties owned by the gentry): *Rich Hill* owned by the Richardson family; *The Glebe House* which was the residence of Rev. Edward Chichester, Rector of Kilmore Church of Ireland; and *Ballintaggart House* owned by Mr Todd Esq. who resided in England. Of the fifty-two townlands of Kilmore parish, eleven were owned by Mr Edmund Bacon (non-resident); ten were owned by Count de Salis (non-resident) and a further three were owned by other non-resident gentry. As well as the Gentlemen's Seats, Bennett noted fourteen 'Comfortable Farmhouses', one of which was *Fieldmount* in Drumard Jones townland which, in 1835, was the residence of Rev. Edward Taylor, Curate of Kilmore parish church. The Rev. Field had lived here in the 1770s – the likely reason for its name.

Despite the parish being well cultivated and fertile, the vast majority of the populace were very poor with 'the greater portion of them living (by) labour and a few by weaving' (p. 62).<sup>11</sup> In the 1800s the poor and destitute were supported by Workhouses in Armagh city and also in Lurgan. There were a number of small fever hospitals in the county ready for the recurring onset of cholera. At



Mullaghvilly there was a dispensary where poor people could get a ticket from one of its members for medicines. 'A number of poor are maintained by the Richardson family, but there is no legal provision for them' (p. 64).<sup>11</sup> In fact, Louisa Bacon (née Richardson) was renowned for running a soup kitchen for her tenants during the famine and in 1879 her tenants presented her with a commemorative scroll.<sup>12</sup> Churches also collected monies for the poor on Sundays. When the famine struck, it was these people who were affected while the gentry and their tenants were largely untouched.

### **The Great Famine**

In 1844, housing in Co. Armagh was described as: 'even the better sort of ... farm-house is a mere thatched cottage, of stone and mortar wall, disposed in kitchen, workshop and one or more bed-closets and accompanied under the same roof-tree by a cow-house, pig-sty, and perhaps a stable' (p. 72).<sup>13</sup> 'The poorer cottages are, for the most part, white-washed, well-thatched and accompanied by a trimly enclosed and thriftily dressed kitchen garden. The miserable hovel...is...in its worst features, quite unknown in Armagh' (p. 73).<sup>13</sup>



*An example of a cottage similar to one shared by Thomas (I) and his family in Armagh.*

*Photo: W.A. Green (1870-1958) reproduced courtesy the Trustees of National Museums Northern Ireland.*

Our Cartmill and McMahon families were not farmers but rather weavers, and so were cottagers, low on the social order. On coming to Australia, Thomas and Rose Anne named the farm where they finally settled, *Fieldmount*. The residence for the Curate of Kilmore church in the 1830s was about a kilometre from it and was known as *Fieldmount*; and the land adjacent is locally referred to as *Lower Fieldmount*.<sup>14</sup> It is considered likely our Thomas, his parents Thomas and Sarah, along with his five brothers and sisters lived in one such white-washed, thatched cottage between 1824 and 1837 on *Lower Fieldmount* in Drumard Jones townland<sup>15</sup> and, on finally settling in a home in Australia, Thomas named it after his home in Ireland. The McMahon family of Rose Anne, being similarly poor, most probably lived in a similar cottage in the townland of Mullahead, twenty kms east of Kilmore Church of Ireland. Baptismal Records of the local Mullaghvilly Church of Ireland record Richard and Rachel McMahon as parents of four children baptised in the period 1825-1835 while residing in Mullahead.<sup>16</sup> Unfortunately it appears no record was kept of Rose Anne's baptism in the likely time-frame of 1832-1834.

The high-producing potato had been introduced to Ireland from America in the late 1700s as it produced more food per acre than wheat and had the advantage that it could also be used to feed a household pig – important issues for the Irish poor. Then in 1845, about half the potato crop was affected by 'blight',<sup>17</sup> while in 1846 the whole crop rotted in the ground. Although 1847 was free from blight, there were no seed potatoes left to plant and so the great hunger continued. While this particularly affected the cottagers and labourers, the big landowners exported bumper crops of grain and meat. In a further blow, in 1847, the flax crop succumbed to disease and the oats crop harvest was reduced by 50%. 'These factors, together with the failures of the potato crop in successive years, ensured that north Armagh suffered grievously during the Famine' (p. 57).<sup>18</sup>

At the same time as the potato crop failed, 'County Armagh, then the most densely-populated rural area in the UK, suffered severely because its domestic linen industry could no longer compete with steam-powered mills'.<sup>19</sup> In the years prior to the Famine, the linen industry had become increasingly mechanised leading to the gradual demise of the domestic spinning and weaving industries. Thomas Cartmill (I)<sup>20</sup> the father of 'our' Thomas, was a weaver, and so would have been doubly affected. This might explain why he was described as a 'mason' on the 1853 wedding entry for his son. Rose Anne's father, Richard, was also a weaver and so the McMahon family, too, must have been severely hit by the famine and introduction of powered looms. At least a million people died in Ireland between 1841 and 1851. In 1846, Ireland's population stood at

8.3 million and by 1851 it was reduced to 6.5 million.<sup>21</sup> Many of those who had not starved immigrated looking for a better life.

There were some landlords who were mindful of the needs of their Irish tenants but by the time of the famine, much of the non-tenant population had no decent clothing or housing, let alone reserves of food or money.<sup>22</sup> After several hundred years as labourers on the lands of English landlords, by the mid-1800s the Irish cottagers lived on the edge of existence and usually rented scraps of land from farmers who in turn paid rent to landlords. Weavers' homes typically contained two or more looms and so were very cramped.

By 1853, Thomas (I) Cartmill and wife Sarah were both dead and no trace can be found of their daughter Margaret or their son, William. However, Thomas (II) immigrated to Australia while his older brother, David, and sister, Anne, immigrated to Canada and sister, Jane, immigrated to the United States. All went on to produce large successful families. Of Rose Anne's three known siblings, we know that Robert married in the Richhill Church of Ireland in 1849<sup>23</sup> and immigrated to South Africa. It is unknown what became of her sister, Ellen, or brother, Francis; Rose Anne's mother, Rachel died in 1870 and father, Richard, died in 1886 – both in Armagh.

By 1864, Griffiths Land Valuation<sup>24</sup> shows *Fieldmount*, owned by Louisa Bacon, was tenanted by Thomas Walker and consisted of thirty acres three roods and twenty perches.<sup>25</sup> It was noted to consist of 'caretaker's house, an office and land' (meaning farm-house with outbuildings and land) and had a rateable value of forty-four pounds – the second most highly rated property in the townland of Drumard Jones. The residences on adjacent properties are all described as 'house'. The description of the residence on this property as a 'caretaker's house', suggests it had deteriorated since 1835 when it was occupied by Rev. Taylor.

**Excerpt from an emigration letter printed in *Lurgan Times* (Armagh) on February 10th, 1850**

*In 1850 in the height of the emigration era, Kilmore's local newspaper, the 'Lurgan Times', printed the following letter from an anonymous past resident.<sup>26</sup> It is unknown whether Thomas and Rose Anne were aware of it, but it illustrates the 'advertising' of Australia at the time:*

"We extract the following from a letter written by an emigrant to Australia, to his father, who lives in the parish of Seagoe. The information it contains must prove interesting, particularly to the labouring classes.

You will be happy to hear that we like this place (Australia), we are in good health and making money, but this being the winter season, wages are lower than usual, at the same time work is plentiful, at from £18-£25 a year, with rations, and it is supposed that wages will rise in the spring. I have been constantly employed since I came here, at fair wages, and I am able to lay by more, besides keeping us, than I could earn altogether in Ireland.

The productions of this country are equal, if not better, than those of Ireland; wheat grows to great perfection on the same land for ten or twelve years in succession, without manure, or fallowing, or any other trouble than ploughing and sowing; they generally commence sowing in this month (July) and end in the next; oats and barley grow well, indeed oats are rather a weed here, as the ground seems to throw them up in any other crop, and some people sow them but once in a place, and they remain in the ground for many years together, without any other trouble; oats are also sown for hay, neither is artificial food required except for working horses (that is saddle horses), while ploughing and drawing is generally performed by bullocks.

There is little rain here except in the spring months, which are August, September, and October; the grass and everything else is green all the year round, but the principal growth is in the spring and beginning of summer; but the winter is very mild though there are occasional frosts.

If any of the neighbours be desirous of coming out, you may let them know that I would advise them strongly to it if they can get. Please give my kind respects to the Rev. Archdeacon Saurin;<sup>27</sup> I feel most grateful to him for his kindness in procuring me a passage here, where I can get a comfortable living, and lay something to the good. If emigration from Ireland became free, (as I hope it soon will,) I expect to see a good many of my old friends here. G.M.”

### **How does religion impact the Cartmill Story?**

#### *Roman Catholic Church*

The famous St. Patrick is credited with bringing Christianity to Ireland in the 400s. Through Patrick, Armagh came to be the pre-eminent seat of Christianity in Ireland. With the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169, the Irish church was brought under the control of the Pope and commenced paying taxes to Rome

and hence could be said to be Roman Catholic from that time.<sup>28</sup> Ireland's Catholics were ruthlessly 'displaced' by Protestantism commencing with the rule of James I in 1603.

Since Thomas and Rose Anne were baptised and married in the Church of Ireland, Catholic Cartmill records were not examined in detail for this book. However, it should be noted there are a significant number of Catholic Church records for Armagh in the 1800s and that the wealthiest Cartmill in the 1864 Griffiths Land Valuation for Grange Blundell, Armagh, was Francis Cartmill, a Roman Catholic. (See Chapter 4.)

#### *Church of Ireland/Church of England*

As noted earlier, Protestantism came to Ulster from the 1600s, primarily Presbyterian or Church of England (known in Ireland as Church of Ireland). Thomas and Rose Anne and their families were Church of Ireland. It is not known if they were active in the long-entrenched antipathy towards the local Catholics. However, William Cartmill (born abt.1800) of the Cartmill clan living in nearby Grange Blundell married Jane Winter, the grand-daughter of Dan Winter (born 1735). Dan had been one of the instigators of the *Battle of the Diamond* against local Catholics in 1795 and in the establishment of the fiercely Protestant *Orange Order*. It has since been established that the Grange Blundell Cartmills and our line of Cartmills are genetically linked.

#### *Presbyterian Church*

Presbyterianism originated in the 1500s Protestant Reformation with the teachings of John Calvin of Switzerland and John Knox of Scotland. Presbyterianism came to Ireland with Scottish settlers brought by James I in 1610. Many of the Cartmills in the Killevy parish were Presbyterian.

#### *The Quakers and a Link between the US Cartmells and our Irish Cartmill Family*

Our Cartmill line also has a Quaker connection. The 1600s were a turbulent time in England. In just over one hundred and fifty years (1509-1660) England had six monarchs and also a period without a ruling monarch. With this rapid change of monarchs came different religious affiliations (Catholic or Protestant). As well, during this period there was the *Thirty Year War* in Europe and the *English Civil War*. There was much dissatisfaction among the people and gradually several sects of Puritanism began to emerge. One such person seeking a new relationship with God was George Fox who preached in England's north. As Quakerism did not approve of the system of paying tithes to church and land-

owners, they were frequently imprisoned, or 'suffered' as they termed it. By 1654, Fox and a band of 'missionaries' travelled through northern England and Ireland promoting Quakerism, also known as the Society of Friends.

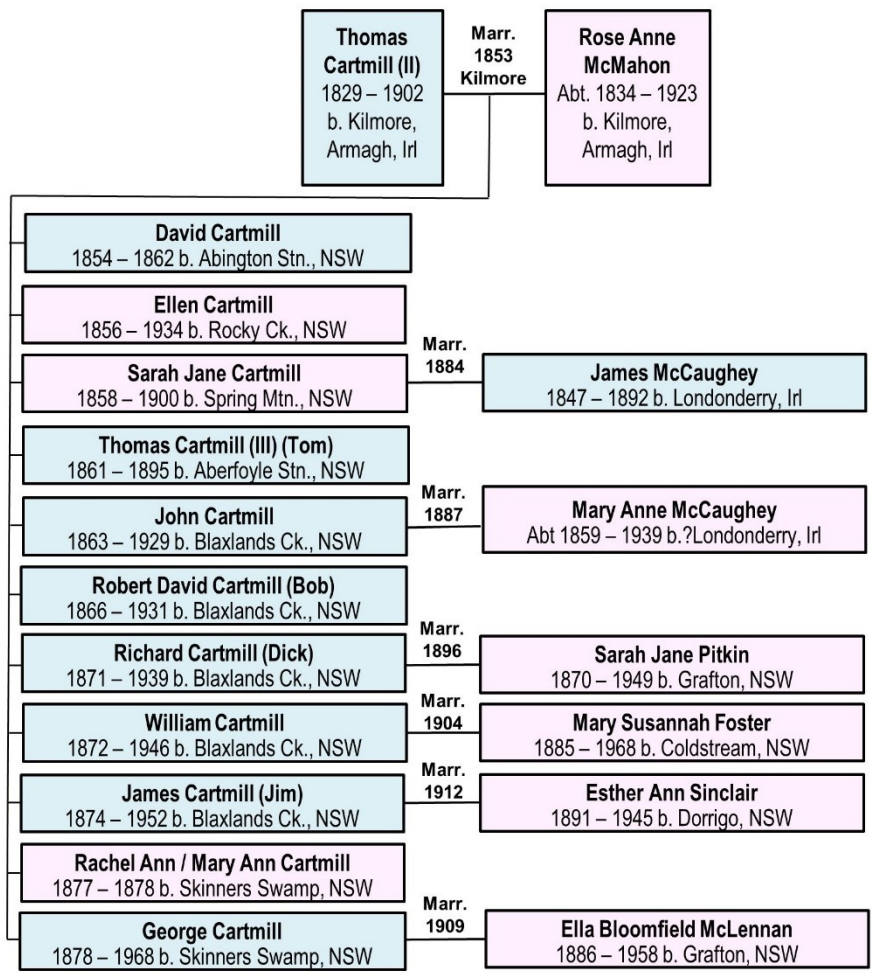
After Cromwell's men brutally crushed the Irish rebellion against the English invasion and so ended the Irish *Eleven Years War*, English and Scottish settlers, along with Cromwell's soldiers, were then granted Irish lands. Some of these settlers and soldiers brought Quakerism with them to Ulster. In 1654, the first Friends' Meeting House was established in Ballyhagan townland, just two kms north of Kilmore. Quaker records were kept from the mid-1600s; they contain greater detail than traditional Church of Ireland or Catholic records, and huge numbers remain intact to the present day – a real boon to family historians. DNA testing of the Queensland Cartmill line provides evidence of strong genetic links with the Cartmill/Cartmell line who immigrated to Pennsylvania as Quakers in 1685.<sup>29</sup> (See Chapter 4 for further discussion.)

### **Summary**

This chapter has explored the origin of the Cartmill name, considered where our Cartmills have lived, briefly looked at Irish history and then fleetingly addressed the issue of religion in relation to our Cartmills.

In Chapter 2, Thomas and Rose Anne, their parents and the first generation of our Cartmills in Australia will be discussed.

NEW SOUTH WALES – FIRST GENERATION



**Family Tree 2.** The family of Thomas and Rose Anne Cartmill and their eleven children born in New South Wales (1854-1878).

## Chapter 2

### From Armagh to New South Wales

#### **The Cartmills in Armagh, Northern Ireland – Thomas Cartmill (I)<sup>20</sup>**

By a stroke of good luck, there is a scrap of an 1821 Census available and so we know where Thomas Cartmill (I) and his family were at that time. Thomas (aged thirty-five years) and Sarah his wife (thirty years) were living in the townland of Drumnahuncheon, just a few kilometres from the Kilmore Church of Ireland, known as St Aidan's. Thomas' occupation was 'weaver' while Sarah's was 'flax spinner'. They had two daughters: Ann (five years) who 'winds linen yarn' and Margaret (two years). Also living with them in their tiny cottager's house was James Loney (sixteen years), 'linen weaver and apprentice'.<sup>30</sup> This scrap also listed quite a few local Loney families and we now know that Sarah's surname was Loney. Perhaps young James was a relative.

Although we have no baptism or burial records for Thomas or Sarah, we do have Kilmore Church records for the baptisms of their six children.<sup>31</sup> The first three were all baptised while living in Drumnahuncheon and were Ann (19/12/1815), Margaret (03/01/1819) and David (21/10/1821). The final three children were baptised while living in the adjacent townland of Drumard Jones and their birthdates are also listed: William (born 03/06/1824, bapt. 06/06/1824), Thomas (II) (born 27/07/1829, bapt. 13/09/1829) and Jane (born 18/02/1837, bapt. 16/05/1837).

At his marriage in 1853, Thomas (II) stated that his father worked as a mason. On arrival in Australia several months later, he told immigration officials that his parents, Thomas (I) and Sarah, were dead.<sup>32</sup> In his later life, Thomas (II) must have told his son, George, that he was born in the locality of Stonebridge. This appears on his death certificate with the informant being George.

#### **The story of Thomas (II) and Rose Anne<sup>33</sup>**

Coming from the sleepy, rural townland of Drumard Jones, Thomas (II) and his parents could have had no idea what a brave and adventurous life he was to lead. In his early life, he lived with his parents, taking on the family trade of linen weaving. It is likely that he took on his father's loom when Thomas (I) commenced work as a mason.<sup>2</sup>

When Thomas (II) finally settled on Blaxlands Flat in New South Wales, he named the property *Fieldmount*. Within one kilometre of Kilmore Church in Co. Armagh



lies a property long named *Fieldmount*. The earliest land records found for this plot are in the 1864 Griffiths Land Valuation.<sup>25</sup> At this time the landlord was Louisa Bacon and her tenant farmer was Thomas Walker. Although our Cartmill family would have lived here some ten or more years earlier, we can speculate that the land would have still been owned by Louisa Bacon although her tenant farmer may not have been Walker. Louisa and her family, the Richardsons, had owned land in the area for several generations. As our family were cottagers they would have sub-let from the tenant farmer a small cottage/building and a small plot for growing their potatoes and vegetables.

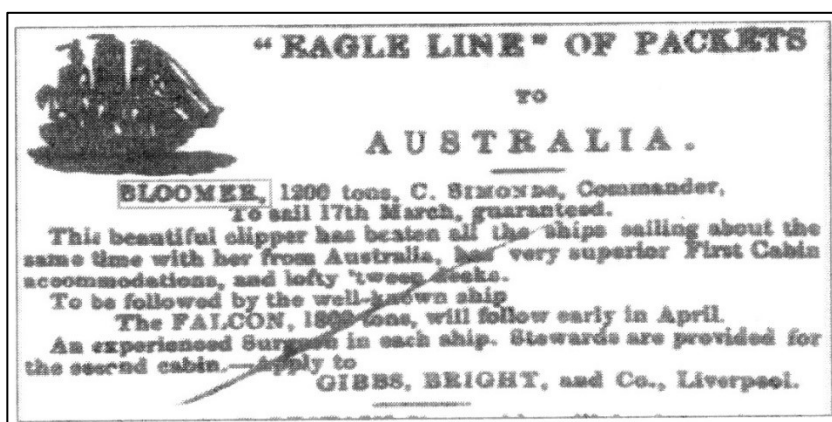


*Thomas and Rose Anne Cartmill in Grafton  
probably in the 1890s.*

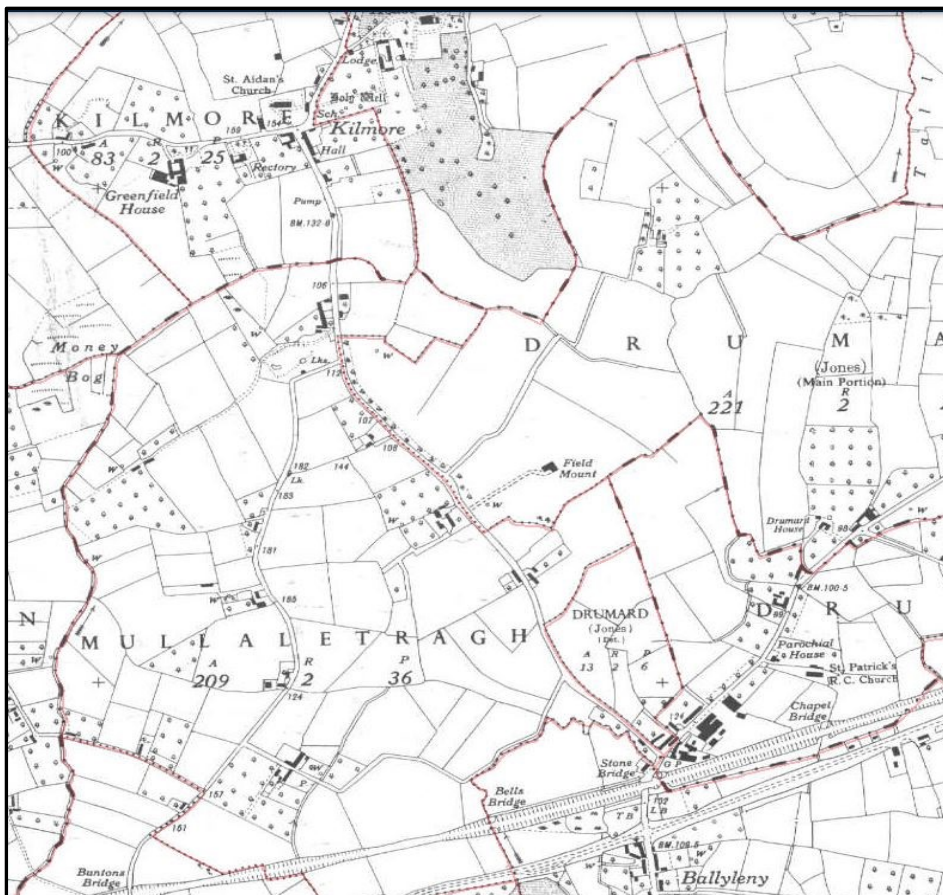
On January 13<sup>th</sup> 1853,<sup>2</sup> Thomas married Rose Anne McMahon by Licence;<sup>34</sup> she was the daughter of another local weaver, Richard McMahon and wife Rachel. The McMahons lived in the nearby townland of Ballyleny and, by this time, Thomas was living in the adjacent townland, Mullaletragh. Shortly after, the young couple crossed the Irish Sea to Liverpool where, on March 17<sup>th</sup>, they boarded the sailing-ship, the *Bloomer*, and set sail for Australia; they paid the Assisted Fare of £1 each.<sup>32</sup> One of the *Bloomer*'s twenty-three cabin passengers, Charles Payne, wrote during the trip to his brother in Scotland, that 'there is plenty of music on board, singing, dancing, and all sorts of games...there are two clergymen on board...there is also a doctor of medicine...Captain Allen is one of the finest men I ever met'.<sup>35</sup>

Family legend is that there were three other young married couples on the voyage with Thomas and Rose Anne. It is unknown who they were or whether they maintained contact in Australia.<sup>36</sup> Another family story was that Thomas had a brother who was also to come to Australia but who took the wrong ship and ended in America. The truth is that two of Thomas' older siblings had both immigrated to Canada before 1853. It seems that it was Thomas who made the mistake in not going to Canada where Anne and David had already settled.<sup>36</sup>

Several other local Armagh people immigrated to the same area of northern New South Wales – most notably the family of Thomas Cartmill<sup>37</sup> of Grange Blundell townland, Co. Armagh, who married Elizabeth Kines. Their descendant, Geoff Brown, later married Thomas and Rose Anne's great-granddaughter, Maree Cartmill.



Advertisement appearing in a Liverpool newspaper advising of the sailing of the *Bloomer* on March 17<sup>th</sup> 1853.<sup>38</sup>



**Map 3.** Kilmore locality in Co. Armagh showing places mentioned in text: Kilmore village, Field Mount, townlands of Drumard Jones (2 portions), Mullaletragh, Dru. (the western portion of Drumnahuncheon), Stone Bridge locality and Ballyleny village<sup>39</sup>. The distance between Kilmore and Ballyleny is approximately two kilometres.

### The Cartmills in New South Wales, Australia

After arriving in Sydney<sup>40</sup> on July 26<sup>th</sup>, the young couple caught a steamer/sail-boat up the coast to the mighty Clarence River, arriving perhaps in September 1853. From there, Thomas hired teamster Alexander McLennan to take them and their belongings up what would have been a very rough track to the New England Tableland.

The route they took was through Nymboida on much the same route as the present Armidale-Grafton Road. The coastal area of New South Wales was in heavy drought as illustrated by the fact the party crossed the river at Nymboida, in slippers, dry footed.<sup>36</sup>

Thomas's first jobs were as shepherd on the huge sheep properties of *Abington*, newly purchased by G. & W.H. Morse, and *Aberfoyle*, owned by the Coventry family. *Abington* station work was lonely and isolated but comparatively secure; 'most of the men who worked as shepherds must have had huts out round the Run so they could take their mobs of sheep out each day and pen them up each evening'(p.29).<sup>41</sup> As *Abington* station ran over 10,000 sheep and had few fences, shepherds were vital. At that time, shepherds were paid £30 a year along with rations of meat, flour, sugar and tea. The station community was large enough to support a store selling basic necessities and occasional church services were held there as well.

Over the next eight years, Thomas worked on the Tableland both as a shepherd and as a 'gold digger' and was able to make enough to sustain the family. From records of the time we get glimpses of what their lives were like. Eldest child David was born in June 1854 while the family lived on *Abington* station when Thomas worked as a 'labourer'.<sup>42</sup> In August 1856, Ellen was born on the *Rocky River* gold-field where Thomas was noted as a 'gold digger'.<sup>43</sup> When Sarah Jane was born in September 1858,<sup>44</sup> Thomas was again a 'gold digger', this time at Spring Mount which lies about forty kilometres west of Glen Innes. Earlier in that year, Thomas and life-long friend, Jack Tierney, were reported in a newspaper article as losing a 'priority of claim' dispute over a very productive part of the Cameron's Creek gold-field.<sup>45</sup> By March 1861, when Thomas (III) was born, the family was living on *Aberfoyle* station, near the Guyra-Ebor Road, and Thomas was again working as a shepherd.<sup>46</sup> Thomas' obituary says that he also worked as a shepherd for Roderick McLennan at *Rock Vale* on the Tableland.<sup>47</sup>

Between these documented moments in Thomas' and Rose Anne's life, we have family stories that give added perspectives. One day when Rose Anne was pregnant with her first child and they were living on *Aberfoyle*, she returned to their hut after visiting Thomas out on the Run, to find the hut burnt to the ground. The few possessions they had brought with them from Ireland were destroyed and for all her life, Rose Anne blamed that shock for the fact that baby David was born disabled.<sup>36</sup> David was to live only eight years. Lorna Lane recounted a family story of how Rose Anne gave birth to one of her children whilst hiding in the bush. She had heard 'blacks were coming' to the house to burn it down, so she bundled her other children into a cart and hid with them.<sup>48</sup>

Gainie Cartmill reports another dramatic event that occurred during that time: while living on a remote out-station, an old aboriginal woman warned Rose Anne that a fellow aboriginal named 'Three-fingered Paddy' was planning to come

down their chimney to tomahawk them. Station owner, Mr Coventry, was informed and on the certain night, Coventry and police from Armidale caught the intruder and took him to Armidale where, in due course, he was tried and given a jail sentence.<sup>49</sup>

During their years on the Tableland, the family moved between Uralla in the south and Tenterfield in the north, a distance of over two hundred kilometres as they travelled between shepherding jobs and life on several gold-fields. It was not uncommon at the time for people to walk huge distances, but perhaps Thomas was able to earn enough money through his gold-digging to pay for the occasional ride on a passing dray. Life on the Tableland was lawless at times. In the 1840s, Aboriginal people of the area had been displaced by the huge new sheep runs and there were many skirmishes and several massacres, e.g. the 1838 Myall Creek massacre<sup>50</sup> and the 1848 Kangaroo Creek mass poisonings allegedly carried out by Thomas Coutts, founder of Coutts Crossing.<sup>51</sup> At the same time the bushranger, Thunderbolt, was at large in the area. He was finally shot dead in 1870<sup>52</sup> near Uralla.

In 1861, the John Robertson Land Act<sup>53</sup> was passed and, in January the following year, Thomas was one of the first in the Clarence district to purchase a forty acre plot on Blaxlands Creek<sup>54</sup> for a deposit of five shillings per acre with the full price being £1 (\$2) per acre.<sup>55</sup> What a momentous time in the history of the Cartmill family – for the first time they owned property! Here, too, Thomas and Rose Anne had contact with the local Aboriginal people as Thomas recalled that

he had seen as many as a hundred Aborigines camped behind their property at Blaxlands Creek. They would come down from Nymboida about twice a year and build their humpies with sheets of stringybark which was left stacked against trees after previous hunts ... Their stay in the camp would depend on how long the food supply lasted, and then they would move on.<sup>56</sup>

Despite his best efforts, Thomas came to realise that the land was insufficient to support his growing family and he commenced a carrying business with his old mate, Jack Tierney. Jack then lived near the family until his death in 1885. Four more children were born while the family lived here: John (1863), Robert David (1866), Richard (1871) and William (1872). During this time, young David died (1862) and was buried on the family property.

Thomas' and Tierney's bullock team carried food and other stores to Armidale and returned with loads of wool to be shipped out on the Clarence River. When

one considers that the Tableland is approximately a thousand metres above Grafton and that the roads were mere tracks, it becomes clear what a huge task this was. By the 1850s, wool was brought down any one of three roads between New England and the Clarence River. Thomas and Jack used the dray route opened in 1846 by William Freeman and Alexander McLennan, which descended via Ebor and the steep and dangerous 'Billy's Hill' to South Grafton. An early newspaper article<sup>57</sup> described Billy's Hill as 'an almost inaccessible barrier...covered with a tangled mass of dense tropical brush'.



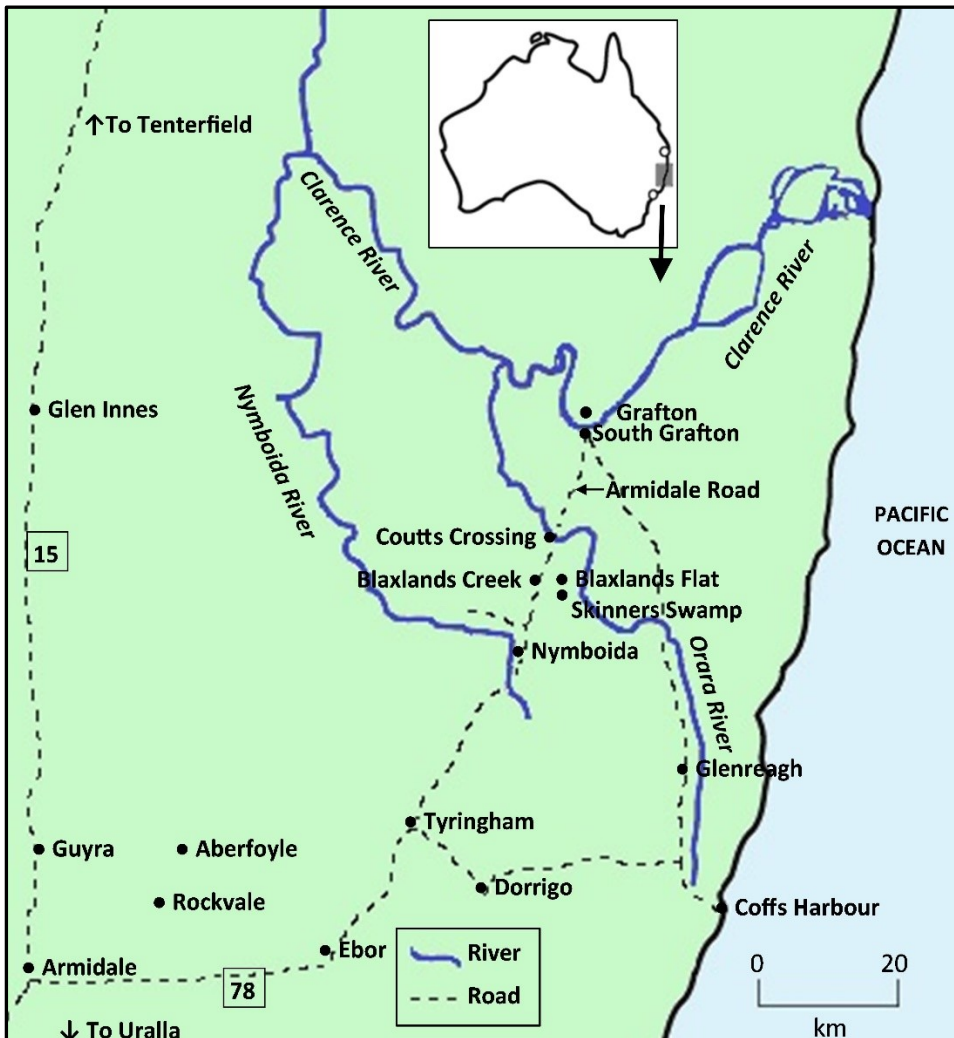
*An example of the kind of slab hut being built by NSW settlers in the 1870s.*

*Photo: Courtesy of Mitchell Library NSW # SLNSW\_FL1251302.*

By 1874, when James was born, Thomas had sold the Blaxlands Creek property and the family were living on a new larger selection by Skinners Swamp, a further eight kilometres further towards Armidale. At the time, this property was on the Grafton-Armidale road although the road has since been re-routed a few kilometres west. Thomas built their house near the big lagoon and planted an orchard of fruit trees. The family's private cemetery was nearby and over the years was used for fourteen burials – the last being John Cartmill's widow, Mary-Anne, in 1939. While living by Skinners Swamp, Rachel (also known as Mary Ann) was born in 1877<sup>58</sup> and died there just a year later. Two months after her



death, George was the last of Thomas' and Rose Anne's children to be born.<sup>59</sup> After six years living by Skinners Swamp, the family made their final move down the hill to Blaxlands Flat - now the site of the home of Maree (née Cartmill) and Geoff Brown and named *Fieldmount*. This property allowed at least five of this first generation of Australian-born Cartmills (Tom, Bob, John, William and George) to operate bullock teams to augment their farming income. By 1903, all bar Bob were listed as 'farmers'.<sup>60</sup>



**Map 4.** Clarence River District, Northern New South Wales showing major places mentioned in the text in Chapters 2 and 3.

Unfortunately, the price for living in this remote country was a lack of schooling for the Cartmill children. It was an impossibility until 1885 when the *Blaxlands Flat School*, known locally as *Back Gully School*, began operating with Mr James Jones as teacher. This was despite the fact that New South Wales had passed the 'Public Instruction Act' in 1880<sup>61</sup> mandating that children must attend school between the ages of six and fourteen years. For the Cartmills, only their last three children were able to receive any formal schooling. William turned thirteen in 1885 and so received one year at most; Jim and youngest child, George, (eleven and seven years old respectively) would have had a somewhat better grounding.<sup>62</sup>

From newspaper reports of local Police Court cases, it can be seen that the early days in the Grafton area were 'rough and ready', and Thomas' name appears in several cases: a newspaper notice placed by him and his son, Thomas (III), advised that cattle or horses found trespassing on their lands would be impounded with damages claimed;<sup>63</sup> two cases heard on the same day found Thomas (II) guilty of impounding cattle and then illegally charging hefty fees and saying he drove them to the Pound when he did not;<sup>64</sup> and a promissory note of payment for cattle sold to Mr M. Shea was not honoured - he won that case.<sup>65</sup> Gaine Cartmill's stories about the family also point to rough 'fun' and rough 'justice' meted out between the Cartmills and their neighbours, along with a love of an occasional rum or other 'wee drop' together.<sup>36</sup>

In 1895, Thomas' and Rose Anne's eldest son, Thomas (III), was fatally crushed by his horse against a tree and it seems that Thomas (II), whose health had been deteriorating, went downhill after this. He gave up an active life on the farm and instead just pottered in the garden.<sup>36</sup> Following a bout of influenza, he developed pneumonia and died at home on October 27<sup>th</sup> 1902. He was seventy-two years old. After a Church of England ceremony, he was buried up the hill in the Cartmill family cemetery by the Skinners Swamp lagoon.

Once the Robertson Bill had been enacted, the name of Thomas (II) regularly appeared in the newspaper reports from the Land Court as he took advantage of the Free Selection provisions to obtain land, primarily in Bardsley Parish, County Fitzroy. At his death, Thomas' assets were assessed as: 160 acres of Conditional Purchase properties (Portions 151, 136 and 162) valued at £160; fifty head of cattle; six head of horses and assorted household furniture etc., and farming implements. His entire estate was valued <sup>66</sup> at £298/14/-. Over the next four years, the names of his two executors, Bob and Dick Cartmill, regularly appeared in the Crown Lands columns of the local newspaper as they worked to



convert his 'conditional purchase' land to freehold. A huge change in the circumstances of a man whose family had been locked out of land ownership in Ireland.

Big changes ensued for the Cartmills in the years following the death of Thomas (II). Sarah, John and Richard had all married and set up homes for their families while their father was still alive.<sup>67</sup> With Sarah's early death in 1900, Rose Anne and Ellen had taken over the care of her youngest child, Billy, (William McCaughey) – only nine months old at the time. Four sons, Bob, William, Jim and George remained living in the family home at Blaxlands Flat. By this time a newer home had been built to replace the earlier slab hut by the lagoon.

About 1909, Rose Anne, Ellen and Billy moved to a new home in South Grafton on the Armidale Road opposite Lilypool Road. On some maps that area still bears the name *Kilmore*, presumably a legacy of Rose Anne's time there. Throughout their nearly fifty years together, Rose Anne had stood staunchly beside Thomas – from the gold-fields, to the remote shepherd huts, to the various houses they shared together. A few family stories help to 'bring her to life'. The morning after some social event, Rose Anne came looking for son, William, found him asleep in the barn and took to her teenage son with a broom handle. 'She was a feisty little woman'.<sup>68</sup> 'She was a tiny woman, very determined, strict and would stamp her feet when she was angry; if children misbehaved, she would give them a hiding before bed if she hadn't caught up with them before'.<sup>69</sup> Lorna Lane was surprised that Rose Anne's name was listed on several of her children's birth certificates as 'Rosetta' and even 'Rosanna', as her grandmother did not seem one for pet names. She described her grandmother in her later years as an old lady who was 'tiny, gentle, lovely, and never lost her temper'.<sup>48</sup> Perhaps she had mellowed in her old age.

On one occasion, in her seventies, and with some dementia, Rose Anne left home and got lost. She was found safe some time later, having walked twenty-four kilometres!<sup>70</sup> Rose Anne died on July 18<sup>th</sup> 1923 and is buried at Coutts Crossing Cemetery.<sup>71</sup> At the time she was in dispute with her son, John, and did not wish to be buried on his land in the family cemetery.<sup>36,72</sup>

## Stories of the first generation of Cartmills in Australia

### *David Cartmill 1854–1862*

David, the first Cartmill child to be born in Australia, was born mid-winter on June 9<sup>th</sup> 1854 on *Abington* sheep station, forty-five kilometres north-west of Armidale. Since Thomas was working as a shepherd at the time, he and Rose Anne spent most of their time watching over the sheep on distant runs on the huge property. It was not until a year later (July 1<sup>st</sup> 1855) that David was baptised at Armidale's St Peter's Church of England, and no record of birth can be found. Family

| <i>DEATH TRANSCRIPTION from<br/>NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages</i> |                                                                                                                |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Transcription requested by</i>                                                | LINDA CARTMILL                                                                                                 | 08-Jan-21 |
| <i>Registration Number</i>                                                       | 03765                                                                                                          |           |
| <i>Date of Death</i>                                                             | 20 NOV 1862                                                                                                    |           |
| <i>Place of Death</i>                                                            | DEAD MAN'S CREEK, ARMIDALE ROAD, 14 MILES FROM SOUTH GRAFTON                                                   |           |
| <i>Name</i>                                                                      | DAVID CARTMILL                                                                                                 |           |
| <i>Occupation</i>                                                                | MINOR                                                                                                          |           |
| <i>Sex</i>                                                                       | MALE                                                                                                           |           |
| <i>Age</i>                                                                       | 7 YEARS                                                                                                        |           |
| <i>Cause of Death</i>                                                            | CONVULSIONS, CRIPPLE                                                                                           |           |
| <i>Duration</i>                                                                  | SICK FROM BIRTH                                                                                                |           |
| <i>Medical Attendant</i>                                                         | DR LITTLE, ABOUT 20 OCT 1862                                                                                   |           |
| <i>Father</i>                                                                    | THOMAS CARTMILL                                                                                                |           |
| <i>Father's Occupation</i>                                                       | FARMER                                                                                                         |           |
| <i>Mother - Maiden Name</i>                                                      | ROSETTA McMAHON                                                                                                |           |
| <i>Informant</i>                                                                 | THOMAS (HIS 'X' MARK) CARTMILL, FATHER OF DECEASED, OF DEAD MAN'S CREEK; REGISTERED 10 DEC 1862, SOUTH GRAFTON |           |
| <i>When Buried</i>                                                               | 21 NOV 1862                                                                                                    |           |
| <i>Where</i>                                                                     | DEAD MAN'S CREEK                                                                                               |           |
| <i>Undertaker</i>                                                                | JOHN TIERNEY                                                                                                   |           |
| <i>Minister</i>                                                                  | NO MINISTER                                                                                                    |           |
| <i>Religion</i>                                                                  | -                                                                                                              |           |
| <i>Witnesses</i>                                                                 | JOHN TIERNEY, DON McLENNON                                                                                     |           |
| <i>Where born</i>                                                                | ABERFOIL, NEW ENGLAND                                                                                          |           |
| <i>Time in Colony/State</i>                                                      | -                                                                                                              |           |
| <i>Place Married</i>                                                             |                                                                                                                |           |
| <i>Age at Marriage</i>                                                           |                                                                                                                |           |
| <i>Spouse</i>                                                                    |                                                                                                                |           |
| <i>Children of Marriage</i>                                                      |                                                                                                                |           |
| <i>Other Comments</i>                                                            |                                                                                                                |           |

#### *Death Certificate for David Cartmill.*

*(Transcribed from original record by Joy Murrin).*

stories tell of David having a disability and that Rose Anne believed it was due to the enormous fear she suffered when their hut burned down while she was pregnant. On November 21<sup>st</sup> 1862, David died and was buried under a pear tree on the family's first property at Blaxlands Creek.<sup>36</sup> He was eight years old, a 'cripple', 'sick from birth' and 'died of convulsions'.<sup>73</sup> Surprisingly, the family bible maintained by his sister, Sarah Jane, incorrectly lists David's death as June 1<sup>st</sup> 1865.<sup>40</sup> However, this entry was written some time after the event.

**Ellen Cartmill 1856–1934**

*Ellen Cartmill abt. 1885, Grafton.*

Born on August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1856 on the Rocky River gold-field,<sup>43</sup> and living an itinerant life with her family on the New England Tableland for the first six years of her life, made Ellen self-reliant and hard-working. Never marrying, she lived in the family home until about 1909 when she and her widowed mother moved to South Grafton while her brothers continued farming on various properties. Despite having a reputation for being stern, she (and her mother) cared for Billy McCaughey from when he was nine months until he was a young man. She also had two of brother William's children

(Delia and Clarrie) to live with her for several years, and had William, his wife Mary and their children stayed with her on at least two occasions.<sup>74</sup> She was very strict with the children and stood for no nonsense. She had a baking day each week when she would bake pies and cakes, none of which were to be eaten on that day.

Ellen never learned to read or write but was proficient in making hoarhound beer, making cheese, rearing pigs, and growing vegetables.<sup>69</sup> She made oil-skin coats, the fore-runner of the *Drizabone* style of coat, and taught the process to daughter-in-law, Mary.<sup>75</sup> When her 'adopted son', Billy, married Catholic Cassie Ditton, Presbyterian Ellen knitted booties with orange tops to annoy them – reflecting the old religious quarrels from Ireland.<sup>76</sup>

When her nephew, Bob, William's son, cut his foot rather badly, Ellen bandaged it before taking him to the doctor. Bob then tearfully appealed to the doctor to not throw away the bandage as it 'belonged to Aunty Ellen'. About 1920, Ellen's brother, William, badly crushed his leg in a farming accident. Doctor Earle Page considered amputation but Ellen would not hear of it and, over a period of months, nursed him back to health.<sup>77</sup>

In the final year of her life, Ellen succumbed to a long illness and was hospitalised for some months where she developed a bed-sore. Her brother, George, and his wife, Ella, apparently discussed this with her and agreed they would care for her at home on the understanding that 'she would not expect them to look after her for nothing'.<sup>78</sup> Ellen died on July 12<sup>th</sup> 1934 after twenty weeks of George's and Ella's care and some final weeks in hospital. When her Will revealed that she had left all of her estate (over seventeen hundred pounds) to her 'adopted son',<sup>79</sup> George and Ella were understandably upset and took William McCaughey to court for the sum of sixty-one pounds. They won their case. After her death at the Clarence House Private Hospital, Ellen was buried at the Coutts Crossing alongside her mother and brother, Bob.

### ***Sarah Jane Cartmill*      1858–1900**

The Spring Mount gold-field on the New England Tableland must have been a rough and ready place when Sarah Jane was born<sup>44</sup> there on September 9<sup>th</sup> 1858. At the time, her parents already had four-year-old David and two-year-old Ellen. Just two years previously, at Ellen's birth, the family were living on the Rocky River gold diggings site near Uralla (about one hundred and ninety kms west of Spring Mount).

By the time Sarah left home at twenty-three years to marry<sup>80</sup> local farmer, James McCaughey, on April 16<sup>th</sup> 1885, the Cartmill family had become more established and were now living in the security of the land they owned at Blaxlands Flat. Confusingly, Sarah's marriage entry states they were married at her 'usual residence of Blaxlands Swamp'. Since she would have lived with her family until her marriage, this must refer to the Blaxlands Flat property. As Sarah

***BIRTH TRANSCRIPTION from  
NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages***

|                            |                                                     |           |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Transcription requested by | LINDA CARTMILL                                      | 18-May-20 |
| Registration Number        | 04339                                               |           |
| Date of Birth              | 16 SEP 1858                                         |           |
| Birth Place                | SPRING MOUNT, NEW ENGLAND                           |           |
| Name                       | SARAH JANE                                          |           |
| Sex                        | Female                                              |           |
| Father                     | THOMAS CARTMILL                                     |           |
| Occupation                 | GOLD DIGGER                                         |           |
| Father's Age               | 28                                                  |           |
| Father's Birthplace        | RICHILL, ARMAGH                                     |           |
| Date of Marriage           | 1854                                                |           |
| Place                      | ARMAGH                                              |           |
| Previous Issue             | DAVID 4, ELLEN 2                                    |           |
| Mother Maiden Name         | ROSETTA FORMERLY McMAHON                            |           |
| Mother's Age               | 24                                                  |           |
| Mother's Birthplace        | RICHILL                                             |           |
| Informant                  | THOMAS (HIS 'X' MARK) CARTMILL, FATHER, ROCKY RIVER |           |
| Accoucheur                 | NOT LISTED                                          |           |
| Nurse and/or Witness       | MRS DALY                                            |           |
| Registered                 | 11 NOV 1858, ARMIDALE                               |           |
| Comments                   |                                                     |           |

*Sarah's Birth Certificate issued 2 months after her birth -  
presumably because the family lived nearly 100 kms  
from the Registry Office in Armidale.*

*(Transcribed from original record by Joy Murrin.)*

had not learned to read or write, she signed the wedding register with a cross. After the Wesleyan ceremony she moved to live about fifteen kilometres further south along the Armidale Road, on the Glens Creek Road farm at Nymboida,<sup>81</sup> which James and his Irish family had selected years before. The land James McCaughey bought had been owned previously by Thomas Pitkin and lay at Parish Martin, Portion 3. This property came to be known as the 'Old Farm'.<sup>82,83</sup> James'

older brother, David, bought nearby land previously owned by James Maxwell.<sup>84</sup> The 1891 Census recorded that, while James and family lived on the Nymboida River, David and family lived at 'Kingbank, Nymboida River'.<sup>85</sup>

Over the next fifteen years, Sarah and James had eight children: Mary Jane (1885 - 1962), Margaret Anne (1886 - 1967), Ellen (1888 - 1969), Matilda Rose (1890 - 1971), Agnes Lucy (1893 - 1894), Thomas James (1895 - 1974), Robert John (1897 - 1913) and William George (1899-1983). Tragedy struck when Sarah Jane died in the middle of the night on September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1900,<sup>86</sup> when she was only forty-two years old and still breast-feeding their youngest child, William George. A Coroner's Inquest was held as she had not recently seen a doctor. His verdict<sup>87</sup> was death due to 'Congestion of Lungs'. Baby William was then brought up by grandmother, Rose Anne, and Aunt Ellen. Sarah's death left four unmarried daughters: Mary Jane, fifteen years; Margaret, fourteen years; Nell, twelve years; and Tilly, ten years; and two other young sons: Thomas James, five and a

half years; and Robert John, three and a half years, to live on the farm with their father. It is possible that various relatives helped with the care and up-bringing of these children. A postcard written by Nell in 1909 to a girl-friend, states she was living at the time at the Nymboida Hotel with Aunt Mary Anne (née McCaughey) and Uncle John Cartmill.<sup>88</sup>

Sarah was buried in the Cartmill family cemetery at Skinners Swamp where her husband James' parents were also buried and where he himself was buried in 1923. Sarah's headstone reads: "Our Dear Mother Sarah J McCaughey Who Died 30<sup>th</sup> September 1900 Aged 41 years". In reality, Sarah had turned forty-two in September. Despite Sarah having a large family and dying comparatively recently, it has not been possible to find a photo of her. James never remarried as he did not wish to 'put another woman over his children'. In his old age, James regretted<sup>89</sup> that he couldn't take his family back to Ireland to visit his 'homeland'.

NOTE: It was not until 1924, after both Sarah and James had died, that the well-known Weir was constructed on the Nymboida River adjacent to their Glens Creek Road property.<sup>84,90</sup>

***Thomas Cartmill (Tom, III)***

***1861–1895***

During a routine job of driving horses to town, Tom's efforts to catch a 'breakaway' led to his death as his own horse crushed him against a tree on the Blaxlands Flat property. He died<sup>91</sup> on March 25<sup>th</sup> 1895 and was buried in the Cartmill family cemetery at nearby Skinners Swamp. Tom's death cut short the life of a very energetic and hard-working young man. Tom had been Thomas and Rose Anne's fourth child and was born on March 7<sup>th</sup> 1861 at the *Aberfoyle* station on the New England Tableland<sup>46</sup> where his father was working as a shepherd.

*Tom Cartmill abt. 1895.  
Photo forms part of his  
headstone.*



The very next year the family moved to live on Blaxlands Creek on the first piece of property the Cartmills owned in Australia.

In addition to the farm work Tom was engaged in when he died, he had amassed a large property portfolio through numerous sales and leases.<sup>92,93</sup> Two years before his death, Tom had secured a licence to operate a slaughtering facility,<sup>94</sup> and he is also recorded as winning a contract to supply 'maintenance metal' for a road contract just weeks before his death.<sup>95</sup>

In Gaine Cartmill's history<sup>36</sup> there is a story of neighbours settling disagreements and long-simmering rows in a 'challenge' between families. One particular fracas seems to have involved at least six local men and gives a little more flesh to Tom's story:

Lambert Murray beat Ted Hayes and Tom Cartmill knocked Jack Hayes under the fence. Hayes lost his hat and that finished the day's fun.

According to the Coroner's report on Tom's death, his holdings amounted to four hundred acres<sup>96</sup> while the Government Gazette of 1894 stated he leased six hundred acres at £3/6/8 (less than \$7) an acre.<sup>97</sup> One of these properties lay alongside the Armidale Road not far from Blaxlands Flat, and was known as the *Road Paddock*. Gaine Cartmill's history notes that Tom was engaged to Sarah Jane Pitkin at the time of his death; Sarah Jane later married Tom's younger brother, Richard.<sup>36</sup>

### ***John Cartmill 1863–1929***

What an entrepreneur was John! Perhaps the venture for which he will most be remembered is as proprietor of the Nymboida Hotel from 1907 until about 1924.<sup>98</sup> In 1906, John and his brother, Richard, jointly bought the Hotel. Richard ran the business until 1907 when the partnership was dissolved and John then became the sole owner and licensee.

Born on April 29<sup>th</sup> 1863 at Blaxlands Creek<sup>99</sup> on the first property his parents ever owned, John and family moved to their Skinners Swamp property in 1874 before finally settling at Blaxlands Flat in what was to become known as *Fieldmount*. At a young age, he and older brother Tom owned and operated bullock teams carrying goods to and from Glen Innes, and timber to Fraser's sawmill in Grafton.<sup>100</sup> John continued as a teamster at several properties along Blaxlands Creek and, when he was later settled at the Nymboida Hotel, he and his sons operated as many as three teams.<sup>36</sup>

About four years after the marriage of his sister, Sarah Jane, to James McCaughey, John married Mary Anne McCaughey on January 5<sup>th</sup> 1887 in the Wesleyan Church in Grafton. He was twenty-three years old when he took his bride to his newly purchased selection adjacent to the Cartmill family's Skimmers Swamp property. The couple went on to have seven children: Iven Robert (1887 - 1887), Daisy Rose (1888 - 1973), Thomas James (Jim, 1890 - 1971),



*John Cartmill and Mary Anne McCaughey on their wedding day in 1887.*

William Richard (Reggie, 1892 - 1978), Owen George (Ownie, 1894 - 1967), Gladys Glanmire (Gladdie, 1898 - 1982) and Archie Everard (1901 - 1959).

Always dynamic and working to increase his assets and business holdings, John:

- Contracted to build roads in the district;
- Gained a slaughtering licence in 1887 and, when he owned the Hotel, he ran a butcher shop alongside;
- Established a general store next to the Hotel as well as the butcher shop;
- Catered for the dances at the nearby Nymboida Hall;
- Welcomed his wife's elderly parents (Mary and James McCaughey Snr.) into their home;
- Nominated as a representative to the Dorriggo Shire (B Riding) in 1908;
- In 1912, owned the first bullock wagon to take a load of huge metal pipes to Nymboida for the construction of the new water works;<sup>101</sup>
- Owned a number of properties in the Blaxland, Koukandowie and Bardsley parishes;



- Owned not only the three hundred and twenty acres on which the Hotel stood, but, on his death, his estate consisted of over one thousand, nine hundred acres in total;<sup>102</sup>
- Operated a thriving grazing business and harvested up to four thousand bushels<sup>103</sup> of maize a year from the Hotel's rich riverside paddocks.



*Mail car outside Cartmill Hotel, Nymboida, abt. 1918. Gladdie Cartmill in white dress.*

Being a good businessman demands considerable literacy. As the first recorded school in the area did not open until 1885, when John was an adult, it is unknown where he learned to write and manage accounts. Nonetheless, his books for the Hotel business were kept legibly and competently.<sup>104</sup> Throughout his life, John was known not only as a great businessman, but as a helpful neighbour and pillar of the Nymboida township, which included allowing the Hotel to be used for church and funeral services and even working as grave-digger along with his son, Owen.

John suffered a severe stroke about 1923 and had to teach himself to walk again. After a serious decline in his health, he died at home on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1929.<sup>105</sup> John was buried in the Cartmill family cemetery at Skinners Swamp where, twelve years later, his wife Mary Anne was laid to rest beside him. At his death, his estate was estimated to be worth more than four and a half thousand pounds. In his Will (made in 1915) he requested that his Hotel business be carried on 'as is' until his youngest child was twenty-one years old, then two thousand pounds were to be given to his wife, Mary Anne, with the residue to be divided equally between all his children. Long after John's death, the hotel continued trading as 'Estate of John Cartmill' even though his youngest child,

Archie, had turned twenty-one in 1922. No-one seemed prepared to take leadership.<sup>72</sup>

**Robert David Cartmill (Bob) 1866–1931**

Bob is the mystery man of the family of Thomas and Rose Anne. He did not marry and have children only one photo of him was thought to exist – the much-loved photo of him standing beside his team of fourteen bullocks pulling a fully laden wagon. However, recently Maree Brown unearthed this photo of him as a young man. Born on May 11<sup>th</sup> 1866 on the family's first property at Blaxlands Creek,<sup>106</sup> Bob went on to own and work bullock wagons transporting timber and general goods. A 1919 newspaper report notes he was found guilty of driving a bullock-wagon onto the foot-path of Ryan



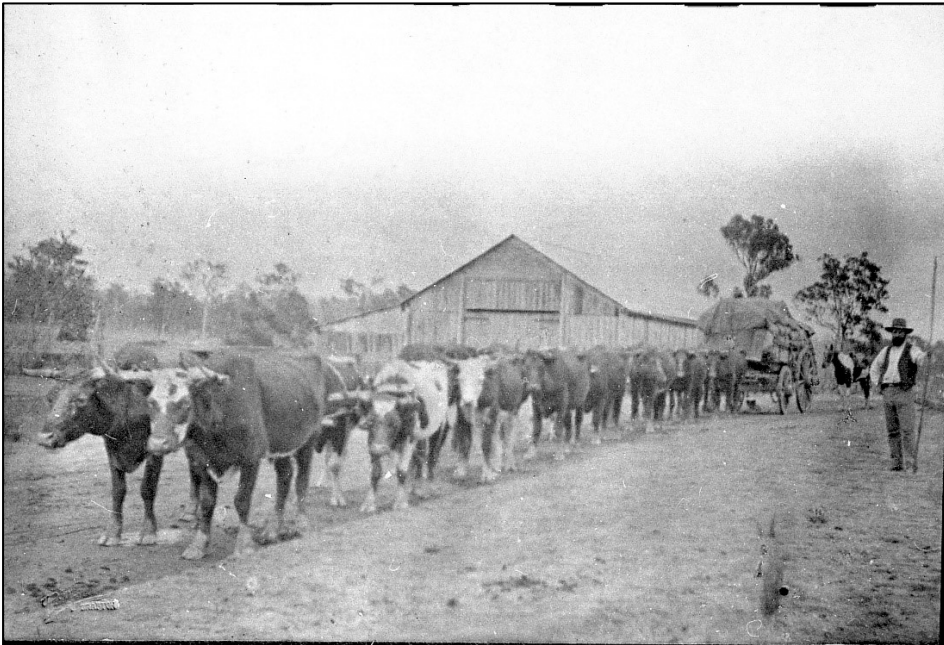
*Bob Cartmill perhaps about 1887. Photo found by Maree Cartmill Brown in an old tin in a farm shed.*

Street, South Grafton. At the time, South Grafton Municipal Council was attempting to manage the activities of the teamsters as they unloaded goods and turned their unwieldy teams on streets which were now increasingly used by motor-cars. Gaine Cartmill's history gives us an idea of the spirit of the man

when he fought neighbour, Doug Hayes, during a 'challenge' to deal with simmering disputes between the two families:

Bob Cartmill and Doug Hayes fought the main event and after a long and brutal battle in which fortunes fluctuated, the Cartmills claimed victory, but, as both men were hurt so badly neither could work for more than a week, it seems the victory may have come at a big cost.<sup>36</sup>

In the division of his father's properties upon his 1902 death, Bob acquired the property near Skinners Swamp previously owned by the Hayes family. In his later years, he acquired grazing property in both Toothill and Koukandowie Parishes.



*Bob Cartmill with his bullock-team in the early 1900s.*

Bob always had a beard. At one stage he had a melanoma on his arm; he cracked it with a whip and it went 'bad'. Bob cured it by applying a paste of egg-white and chick-weed. After a great deal of pain it came out in a great lump.<sup>76</sup> Bob slowly acquired properties and in 1910, he advertised for tenders for 'ringbarking and brushing' one hundred and twenty acres of land.<sup>107</sup> By 1932 he owned over twelve hundred acres of land,<sup>108</sup> and by the time he died his assets amounted to more than five thousand pounds.<sup>109</sup> At sixty-five years of age on October 22<sup>nd</sup> 1931, Bob died during a prostate operation at Grafton Hospital.<sup>110</sup>

The funeral was held at his younger brother George's property in Bent Street, Grafton, and he was buried at Coutts Crossing alongside his mother, Rose Anne. As he died intestate, his brother Richard was appointed his Administrator. Bob's assets were divided among the family, including a share to brother, William, living in Queensland. Although his birth registration notes his name as simply Robert, both his Obituary and the Letter re the Administration of his estate, refer to him as Robert David.

***Richard Cartmill (Dick)***

***1871 – 1939***

Thomas and Rose Anne's fifth son, Dick, was born<sup>111</sup> while the family were farming at Blaxlands Creek on March 5<sup>th</sup> 1871, less than a year after their first-born son, David, had died. Dick moved with his family to the Skinners Swamp property and then to the Blaxlands Flat property. It is hard to know where he learned to read and write since the *Back Gully School* did not commence until 1885<sup>113</sup> by which time he would have been fourteen years.

On September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1896, Dick married Sarah Jane Pitkin,<sup>112</sup> who had been affianced to Tom Cartmill, whose violent accidental death



*Richard Cartmill and Sarah Jane Pitkin on their wedding day in 1896.*

had occurred eighteen months before. The couple had two daughters: Alvera Elizabeth Lorna (Elvie, 1897 - 1988) and Beatrice Jane (Trissie, 1898 - 1956).



There are a great many items referring to Dick in the Grafton newspapers between 1890 and 1939. In the 1890s, he is recorded as having several selections in the Bardsley Parish (p. 45).<sup>113</sup> On the death of his father in 1902, Thomas' properties were divided amongst the family with Dick acquiring the property previously owned by old family friends, the Murray family. In 1907, Dick and his brother, John, jointly bought the Nymboida Hotel and its three hundred and twenty acres of land. As John had to complete residency on another piece of land he had selected, and so could not occupy the Hotel site as well, Dick began operating the Hotel alone. This arrangement continued until 1906 when Dick had a heated disagreement with John about how to manage local youths pilfering food from trays being taken from the Hotel to the dance at the adjacent hall. Dick broke off the partnership with John, and the pair did not speak for the next twenty years until Dick came to the Hotel and made peace with the seriously ill John and his family.<sup>36</sup>



*Coutts Crossing Hall built by Dick Cartmill and team including William Cartmill (abt. 1911).*

It seems the ending of this partnership marked a switch to property development for Dick's future business interests. In 1907, it was reported that Dick had paid for an annual lease of one hundred and twenty acres in Koukandowie Parish,<sup>114</sup> and also selected one hundred and fifty acres at Blaxlands Flat (Toothill Parish),<sup>115</sup> perhaps

with monies freed up from the dissolution of the Hotel partnership. In 1911, Dick won the contract to build Coutts Crossing Coronation Hall – a feat he achieved using a small team of workers.<sup>116</sup> His younger brother, William, later recalled that he had had a hand in that job. Over the next few years there are reports of his building a boarding house for Mr Thomas McIntosh at Coutts Crossing (1912); owning premises in McHugh Street, Grafton (1919); selling three hundred and twenty acres of land along Blaxlands Creek known as the *Clearview Estate* (1921); requesting the Council raise the footpath outside his

four cottages in Pound Street, Grafton (1927); seeking tenders for the erection of a cottage on his property at Prince Street, Grafton (1928); and in 1930 advertising the auction of 'Six of Grafton's Most Attractive and Modern Houses'. This advertisement also revealed that Dick was intending to leave Grafton.

Prior to moving to Grafton, Dick's Blaxlands Flat home had been on the small hill behind the old home of Jessie and Jack Cartmill,<sup>117</sup> near the intersection of Armidale Road and Blaxlands Flat Road. Younger brother, George, pulled down that house about 1928 and used the timber to build a house at 62 Bent Street, Grafton.<sup>69</sup> All the boards had been numbered so it could be exactly rebuilt.

In 1933, Grafton's *Daily Examiner* trumpeted the 'Notable Improvement in Prince Street', with the opening of Dick's newest project - a substantial two-story building emblazoned with the name *Cartmills Buildings*. The building can still be seen today.<sup>118</sup> The article went on to mention that Dick's and Sarah Jane's youngest daughter, Trissie, had established a *Fashion Salon* selling hats, costumes and children's wear, in one of the two available shop spaces. Then, 1937 saw Dick selling 'an exceptionally fine allotment' in Grafton's Bacon Street. With financial and business success, from 1937 Dick turned to letter-writing to the Editor of the *Daily Examiner* about the local Council's short-comings. His letters were long, eloquent and strongly felt.

On March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1939, Dick Cartmill died of a sudden heart attack, just two days before his sixty-eighth birthday.<sup>119</sup> He was buried in the old Grafton cemetery. At the time of his death, he (and probably wife Sarah) were living in the home of daughter Beatrice and her husband Alexander Mitchell at 107 Bacon St, Grafton, although his funeral notice said the cortège would leave from 'his late residence of 75 Bacon Street'. At his death, Dick's estate was valued at nearly six thousand pounds.<sup>120</sup>

**William Cartmill                      1872–1946**

See Chapter Four for the story of William's life, first in New South Wales and then in Queensland.

**James Cartmill (Jim)              1874–1952**

Jim was a 'Projects Man'.<sup>36</sup> From his property on the southern side of the bridge over the river at Nymboida, Jim took charge of fencing the cemetery and adjacent park on the northern side of the bridge. He planted trees and carried water across the bridge from his home to get them established; he built long-drop toilets and a shelter shed. Over the years the park was much loved and

used by the local community and now bears Jim's name: *James Cartmill Memorial Park*.

As his parents' seventh surviving son, Jim was a strong character with a very dry wit and a 'jack blunt' way of expressing himself: 'That's my bliddy price, take it or leave it'.<sup>36</sup> Born<sup>121</sup> February 27<sup>th</sup> 1874, and growing up first on the Blaxlands Creek farm and then later the Skinners Swamp property, it was not until he was about eleven years old, when the family moved to their Blaxlands Flat home, that he was able to attend *Back Gully School* for a couple of years. Jim remained living at Blaxlands Flat with his mother and with his unmarried brothers probably until 1907, well after his father's death.



*Jim Cartmill and Esther Sinclair on their wedding day in 1912.*

Following the death of his brother Tom<sup>122</sup> in 1895, Jim and another of his older brothers, William, had assumed control of Tom's *Road Paddock*.<sup>123</sup> As an example of his strong work ethic, Jim successfully tendered for a road maintenance contract in 1896.<sup>124</sup> Around 1907, Jim swapped his *Road Paddock* holding with brother, George, for George's *Sunnyside*<sup>125</sup> property on the banks of the Nymboida River.<sup>36,126</sup> The first owners of this land had been John Graham with wife, Lydia, and their

family. Jim lived the rest of his life on *Sunnyside*. In comparison with his father and some of his brothers, Jim's name appears far less frequently in the Land Court notices. It seems he enjoyed farming a single property rather than gaining a large number of properties, although, for a time early in his life at *Sunnyside*, Jim also operated a small store on his property.<sup>36</sup>

On December 7<sup>th</sup> 1912, Jim married Esther Ann Sinclair at *Roslyn*, her father's home in Tyringham in the foothills of the New England Tableland.<sup>127</sup> By 1913, Jim's property was listed in the Sands Directory as being three hundred and fifty acres and as carrying six horses, sixty cattle and no sheep.<sup>128</sup> Esther came from a family of twenty-two children and was of a warm and welcoming nature. Jim and Esther both intervened to ensure good care of a local Aboriginal child who later died of pneumonia.<sup>129</sup> On one occasion, Esther's brother, Karl, and his wife, Joan, were visiting along with little daughter, Jean. Tragedy struck when Joan went swimming in the nearby Nymboida River and drowned. Jim and Esther proceeded to raise Jean<sup>130</sup> along with their own two daughters, Dorothy (Dorrie, 1913 - 1967) and Esther Ann (Annie, 1915 - 1967). Dorrie had an intellectual impairment and Annie cared for her after their parents died.

Older brother, John Cartmill, and his family lived at the Nymboida Hotel - 'just down the road' from Jim. The two families socialised a lot and, on John's death, Archie Cartmill and his family maintained these close ties.<sup>36</sup> Over the years, local newspapers mention Jim as active in local affairs: nominating as a local representative for the Dorriggo Shire; and attending a meeting about the proposed establishment of a butter factory in the area. As he lived on the Nymboida River by the site of the original punt,<sup>131</sup> Jim had a great interest in its performance. Newspaper articles document a number of clashes he had with the Shire, including a 1917 report that the Nymboida Shire Council demanded he apologise to the Council and its Shire Clerk for his 'imputations'.<sup>132</sup> Despite this argumentative streak, or perhaps because of it, Jim was a vice-president of the Nymboida Progress Association in 1911 and stood as representative<sup>133</sup> of the Nymboida Shire's C Riding in 1925.

Family members describe the Cartmill men as fair in colouring and not particularly tall, although Jim was taller than his younger brother, George.<sup>76</sup> Over the course of his life, Jim built up a very well-equipped tool-shed from which he willingly lent tools to friends and neighbours.<sup>36</sup>



After a long illness, and aged only fifty-four years, Esther died in 1945. She was buried in the Nymboida Cemetery just across the river from *Sunnyside*. Jim continued to live on the farm with his two daughters and foster daughter, Jean.

Seven years later, on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1952, Jim died suddenly at home at *Sunnyside* aged seventy-eight years.<sup>36</sup> He was buried with Esther, and later, his daughters, in the north-west corner of the Nymboida General Cemetery. Also across the river from *Sunnyside* farm lay a large Aboriginal camp and *White Spirit Island*, a place special to the local aboriginals. Perhaps through honest dealing with them, Jim’s funeral was attended by a large number of local aboriginal people who stood and watched the ceremony from outside the cemetery (p. 172).<sup>113</sup> Several months later, probate was granted to Annie and Jim’s nephew, Jack Cartmill. No mention is made of the size of his assets.<sup>134</sup>

*Rachel Ann/Mary Ann Cartmill*

*1877–1878*

| Name                                         | Year of Death |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Rachel Ann Cartmill, aged 1 yr             | 1878          |
| 2 Infant Jack Cartmill, son Wm & Mary        | 1911          |
| 3 Infant Iven Cartmill, son John & Mary Anne | 1887          |
| 4 John and Mary Anne Cartmill                | 1929 & 1939   |
| 5 Thomas Cartmill Jnr (III)                  | 1895          |
| 6 Thomas Cartmill Snr (II)                   | 1902          |
| 7 John Tierney                               | 1885          |
| 8 James and Mary McCaughey                   | 1892 & 1891   |
| 9 James and Sarah Jane McCaughey             | 1922 & 1900   |
| 10 Jack McCaughey, aged 13 yrs               | 1934          |
| 11 Agnes Lucy McCaughey, aged 9 mths.        | 1894          |

Confusion surrounds the naming of Thomas’ and Rose Anne’s third daughter and tenth child. Written in the family bible kept by her older sister Sarah Jane is: ‘Mary Ann Cartmill Born Jan 16 1877 and died in year 1878 aged 1 year’.<sup>135</sup> The New South Wales Birth Registry has two births registered for January 16<sup>th</sup> 1877: ‘Unnamed’ and ‘Rachel Ann’.<sup>136</sup> The first is a regular registration in Grafton while the second is a transcription of a baptismal record of a travelling Presbyterian minister.

The little girl died a year later, on her first birthday, after seven hours of convulsions. Her Death Certificate was made out for Mary Ann

*Amended copy of ‘Graves in the Private Cemetery at Upper Skinner’s Swamp on Land owned by Cartmill Bros.’ (p. 47) <sup>138</sup> showing Rachel Ann’s cemetery plot.*

Cartmill.<sup>137</sup> She was the first of the family to be buried at Skinners Swamp, in what was to become the family cemetery.<sup>138</sup> No headstone remains visible today.

Finally naming her baby Rachel makes some sense as that was the name of Rose Anne's mother. The name Sarah was the name of Thomas' mother and had already been used for their second daughter, while the name Mary was the name of Rose Anne's eldest sister. This pattern of naming children after their closest maternal and paternal ancestors was a tradition common among Irish families in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Possibly both mother and child were ill when the baby was first born; perhaps there was even a rush to get her registered as it was feared she might die. We may never know.

***George Cartmill                      1878–1968***

Aged ninety years<sup>36</sup> when he died on April 11<sup>th</sup>, 1968, George was the youngest of Thomas' and Rose Anne's eleven children and the longest lived. He was born on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1878 on the family's second property at Skinners Swamp.<sup>59</sup> Shortly after his birth they moved down the hill to the Blaxlands Flat property. It is through his stories told to Gaine Cartmill that we know so much about the lives of the first of our Cartmills in Australia.<sup>36</sup> Since George lived until relatively recent times, it has been possible to speak to people who knew him.

Ivy, George's daughter, described her father as short, with brown eyes, light brown hair and a ginger moustache. All his life George wore flannel clothing, even when ploughing, and, in common with several other Cartmill descendants, he could never whistle as he had a 'thick tongue'. With his children he was strict but never struck them - except for his son, Thomas Bede. Although he was never seen to read the Bible, he reared his children with maxims from it and other sources such as: 'Never tell a lie unless you've got a good memory'. All George's and Ella's children were christened Presbyterian as Ella's father was a Scot and a Presbyterian. After each hard day's work, George 'always went to bed with the chooks'. While he was definitely head of the house, he adored his wife, Ella.<sup>76</sup>

Because she was a Catholic, George's daughter-in-law, Jessie, felt the effect of George's strict religious beliefs and they frequently clashed. Early in the marriage, Jessie and husband, Jack, lived with his parents, where it was Jessie's weekly job to wash George's clothes. This always led to a battle.



*George Cartmill and Ella McLennan on their wedding day in 1909.*

As a lad, George attended the nearby *Back Gully School* and had wonderful handwriting. By age thirteen, George had left school, commenced smoking a pipe and begun work as billy-boy for his older brothers on their bullock wagons going between the Clarence River and Armidale.<sup>69</sup>

In 1900, George was the first of the Cartmills to take up land in the Nymboida area, although his sister, Sarah Jane, had married Nymboida grazier, James

McCaughey in 1885. George had acquired a Special Lease of fifteen years on a property that later became the long-term home of the Reimer family. George and his brothers appear frequently in the Grafton newspapers and 'were all full of the law, the whole damn lot of them; they had a strong idea of what was right'.<sup>139</sup> In 1903, George bought *Sunnyside* at Nymboida but could not live there as Mr Mulley had the lease for the next four years. Around 1907, George swapped *Sunnyside* for his brother Jim's *Road Paddock*.<sup>36</sup>

When he was a youngster, George initially lived with his family in the original slab hut by the dam on the Blaxlands Flat property. He would have seen his father, Thomas, perhaps with the help of the older sons, build the more modern home nearby which had a huge fireplace - big enough to sit within. Thomas named it *Fieldmount* which presumably was a place in Co. Armagh dear to his

heart.<sup>140</sup> George was left the family property in his father's will. It is believed he gave a large share of it to his mother and Aunt Ellen so they could move into South Grafton and then later bought it back from them. It was on *Fieldmount* that his brother, Thomas (III), was crushed by his horse in 1895.

In the early 1900s, George was reported in the local newspapers as he unsuccessfully sued several local men for minor issues for the sum of ten pounds each, while in 1914, he was successfully prosecuted for assault by William Woods.<sup>141</sup> In 1927, George had a 'Clearing out Sale' where he disposed of all his stock and his household goods before moving to South Grafton for some years<sup>142</sup> to allow his children easier access to high school education. Some years afterwards, in his later life, he returned to live at Blaxlands Flat.

On April 21<sup>st</sup> 1909, George was married to Ella Bloomfield McLennan at her parents' home of *Valley View* at Nymboida, by Rev. L. Gabbot.<sup>143</sup> The couple had seven children: Alma Eileen (1910 - 1975), Ivy Bloomfield (1911 - 2003), Eva Rose (1913 - 1992), Olga Patience (1915 - 1916), Alexander George (Jack, 1918 - 1971), Thomas Beede (Tom, 1920 - 1973) and Stanley James (1922 - 1922).

George continued driving bullock teams until his son and co-driver, Jack, married in 1941, although in 1914 he did own a Model T Ford with hand controls, and, in 1933, lost a Dodge car to joy-riders.<sup>144</sup> By 1932, George owned two thousand and fifty acres all told, and ran one hundred and thirty-five cattle.<sup>108</sup>

After Richard Cartmill moved into Grafton, George pulled down his old house on Blaxlands Flat and used the materials to build a house in Bent Street, Grafton, for his eldest daughter, Alma. This was next door to the home of his second daughter, Ivy. George's son, Jack, later pulled down the original *Fieldmount* house to build the most recent home on the same property where Maree and Geoff Brown now live. In his old age, George always kept a garden and used draught horses to get around. He still seemed to retain a bit of an Irish accent.<sup>145</sup>

George's name continued to appear in the local newspapers quite frequently, with the items becoming increasingly moderate such that, by 1941, he placed an advertisement offering his services to the rate-payers of Nymboida Shire as a candidate for the coming election for Riding B.<sup>146</sup>

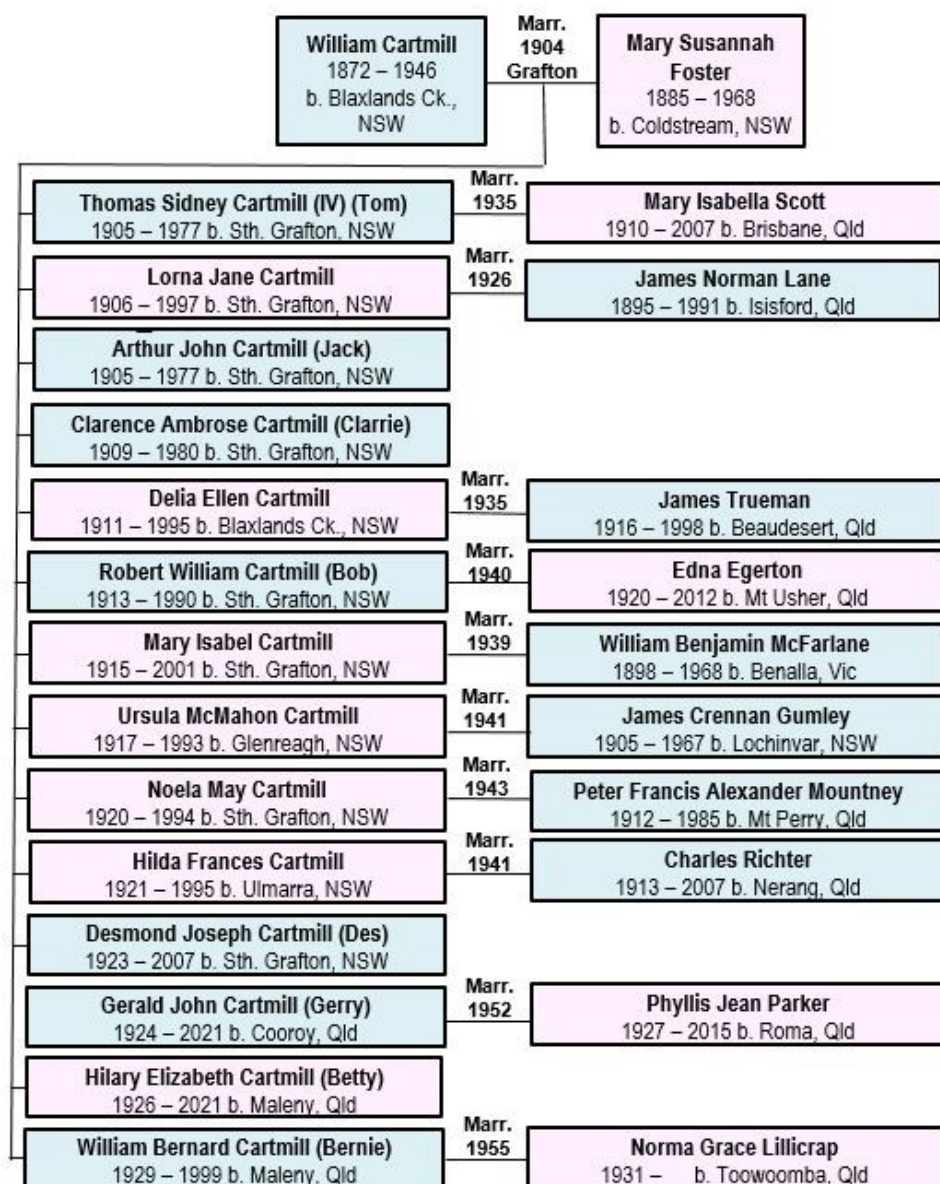
On his death, George was buried at Coutts Crossing with his wife, Ella, who had died ten years earlier.

**Summary**

This chapter has provided a glimpse into the lives of the earliest of the known ancestors of the Cartmill family who left Armagh in 1853 to settle in northern New South Wales: namely Thomas (I) Cartmill and his wife Sarah Loney and their son, Thomas (II) and his wife, Rose Anne McMahon. The stories of the eleven children of Thomas and Sarah in New South Wales comprise the rest of the chapter. One of these children, William Cartmill born 1872, moved with his family to Queensland in 1924. Their stories are told in Chapter Three.



### THE QUEENSLAND CARTMILLS



**Family Tree 3.** The family of William and Mary Susannah Cartmill and their fourteen children born in New South Wales and Queensland (1905-1929).

## Chapter 3

### From New South Wales to Queensland

#### Introduction

*One member of the tight-knit New South Wales Cartmills boldly moved with his wife and family to Queensland in 1924 looking for a new start and a positive future: William Cartmill and wife, Mary Susannah née Foster. This chapter charts their lives and the lives of their fourteen children as they worked on Queensland share-farming properties for the next twenty-five years. In the event, the hoped-for security and success of the move did not follow for that generation.*

*William and Mary's children carved out lives for themselves during a turbulent time for Australia, however it was their children who finally reaped the benefits of the move to Queensland. Among William's and Mary's fifty-seven grandchildren are doctors, nurses, solicitors, engineers, teachers, lawyers, police officers, a flight attendant, a veterinarian, an occupational therapist, a company CEO, managers, members of Australia's Defence Forces and many other valuable professions and careers. In short, Thomas and Rose Anne's Queensland Cartmill family have made, and the later generations are continuing to make, positive contributions to Australia. What a long journey from those impoverished Irish beginnings.*

#### Making the break

Slowly rumbling along the gravel road towards the mighty, brown Clarence River, the horse-drawn wagon eased down Wharf Street's last hill to the water's edge. They were in luck, the punt had already discharged its last passengers and was ready for them. The horses were cajoled into drawing their load into the punt's central lane. On either side of them, smart motor-cars were parked with their owners warily watching in case the unwieldy vehicle should scratch their glistening paint-work. Bob Cartmill delicately manoeuvred his wagon into place and turned around to check that his load was still securely tied down: there stood Mary's 'cedar chest', her rocking chair, William's wooden bullock-yoke, his specialist axes and his adze, the household pots and pans, and their pull-apart beds – yes all secured. Next down the hill came William driving his brother's sulky with Mary, baby Des, and four of the younger children. The four older children walked on board and took their places for their first ever ride on the punt over the Clarence. As the steam-powered punt chugged across the Clarence, it had to fight to avoid the pull of the outgoing tide. Finally, it arrived on the north bank beside the Crown Hotel on Prince Street. The wagon and sulky unloaded first - the cars had to wait while they slowly made their way up the Prince Street hill beside St Mary's Catholic school then down the road to the



Grafton Railway Station on Pound Street.<sup>147</sup> It was 1924, and the Cartmills were leaving Grafton and heading to Queensland to start their new life.<sup>148</sup>



*Grafton's Steam Punt about 1920s.  
Photo: Clarence River Historical Society Collection.*

### **William Cartmill 1872–1946 and Mary Susannah Foster 1885–1968**

#### *William's Early Life*

When William was born on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1872, his parents, Thomas (II)<sup>20</sup> and Rose Anne, were living on their forty acre Armidale Road property at Blaxlands Creek. By the time William was one year old, the family had progressed to live on a bigger property at Skinners Swamp. About 1879, after living there for six years, the family made their final move to the farm now known as *Fieldmount*. Their first home here was a bark humpy on the banks of a tributary of Blaxlands Creek.

William received little schooling and his parents would have been unable to step in as, although Thomas could read, Rose Anne could neither read nor write. It was only in 1885 that a provisional school was set up in the district by Mr James Jones at Blaxlands Flat – known locally as the *Back Gully School* (p.12).<sup>113</sup> William would have been thirteen then and, by law, was supposed to attend until he was fourteen years old.<sup>149</sup> He may have received a year of formal education.

Growing up with seven brothers, William was a part of a very hard-working, striving family pushing hard to get ahead in the pioneer times of the Grafton district. Having come from Ireland where land ownership was not possible unless you were a member of a very small gentry class, it must have seemed that they were surrounded by unmissable opportunities in Australia. William and his brothers built up a network of farms and businesses to the south of Grafton, along the Armidale Road into the Blaxlands Flat and Nymboida areas. Grafton newspapers of the time carry stories of sport, culture and travel up and down the New South Wales coast to Sydney and even Queensland, but the focus for the Cartmills was on feeding growing families and buying property.



*William Cartmill about 1909.*

As a young man, William was very quiet and not socially outgoing. His daughter, Betty, recounted a family story showing Rose Anne's way way of dealing with this:

The morning after some social event, his mother came looking for him only to find him asleep in the barn ... that little woman ... took to her teenage son with a broom handle ... Rose Anne was a feisty little woman.<sup>77</sup>

When he was twenty-two years old, William and brother, Jim, took over the forty acre *Road Block* belonging to their brother, Tom, after he was crushed to death when thrown against a tree from his horse. It appears that this was the only land William owned in 'Cartmill country' around Blaxlands Flat. Early 1903, aged thirty-one years, William offered for sale the team of matched bullocks that he had worked to acquire.<sup>150</sup> It seems he used the money to purchase a farm of approximately three-hundred acres at the fast developing town of Glenreagh on the Orara River - thirty kilometres east of his family as the crow flies. A 1905

newspaper article describes how William was a 'courteous, obliging and most efficient Master of Ceremonies' at a large party at the home of the Nicholson family at Glenreagh.<sup>151</sup> It was at Glenreagh that William met the beautiful eighteen-year-old Mary Susannah Foster. Since Mary was only eighteen years old, and considered a 'minor', her father had to give signed consent for his daughter to marry. Like his parents, William attended the Church of England as was the way for members of the Church of Ireland on coming to Australia. The couple were married on March 9<sup>th</sup> 1904 in *St Matthew's Anglican Catholic Church* in South Grafton by Ernest Stuart North.<sup>152</sup>



*William Cartmill and Mary Susannah Foster on their wedding day in 1904.*

### *Mary's Early Life*

Strong-willed and strongly Catholic, Mary Foster was the first of her family's ten children, when she was born on September 9<sup>th</sup> 1885 at Coldstream on the fertile plain of the Clarence River. From there her father, Arthur, farmed a succession of dairy farms on the productive islands of the lower Clarence – including Chatsworth and Harwood Islands.

Mary's mother, the sweet-natured Isabella Whitton, was Catholic as was her Irish mother, Mary Dwyer, before her. Isabella married quick-tempered and Protestant Arthur Foster who had promised to raise the children of their 'mixed marriage' as Catholics, but he reneged after Mary's christening. Consequently, Mary alone was brought up Catholic and her nine younger siblings were brought up Methodist. Arthur was a harsh father who did not believe his wife should go visiting. Daughter, Lorna Lane (née Cartmill) recounted that Isabella could only meet a woman friend in a corn field during the day while Arthur was off working.<sup>48</sup> Mary, nonetheless, was able to attend school, as Betty recounts:



*Mary Susannah Foster about 1901, perhaps while living at Woolgoolga.*

[School was] part-time because the teacher lived between two schools and would teach Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the first school, then Thursday and Friday at the second school and the reverse the following week. Mary recalled fears she, along with other pupils, had of coming face to face with a bushranger on their long walk to and from school. Despite this and the long walk to get there my mother excelled at spelling and as kids, we knew it. If we did not know how to spell a word, she was the first we would ask.<sup>77</sup>

At the age of fourteen, Mary left home to work as a domestic in Glenreagh's boarding house, owned by her mother's sister Liz (née Whitton) and her husband, Tom Shannon. In a newspaper testimonial for a health product, written after she married, Mary stated that when she was sixteen years old, she had been unwell and had lived for a while at Woolgoolga (about sixty-two kilometres south of Grafton) - perhaps with her mother's sister, Mary, and husband, Jack Taylor.<sup>153</sup>

At the time, the very large Taylor family owned a property there. The Taylors subsequently moved to Queensland and it was close ties with this family that later led William and Mary to move to Queensland. By the time of her marriage, Mary was back working at the Shannon's Glenreagh establishment. This popular boarding house was busy and was used as a rest stop by coach passengers travelling up and down the coast. It is likely that this is where William and Mary met.

#### *William and Mary's Life Together*

By 1905, when Mary was heavily pregnant with their first child Tom (Thomas IV), William had put his Glenreagh property on the market<sup>154</sup> – perhaps at Mary's urging due to worry about being so far from family support with her baby on the way. Despite the property having a house, being fenced and having seventy acres of cultivation, it could not be sold for a number of years. Even so, it seems William moved the family back to Bent Street, South Grafton, where baby Tom was born in April 1905.



*The Royal Mail leaving Glenreagh Homestead in 1908. Copied with permission from 'A History of Glenreagh, Tullawadjah and Sherwood Districts' by Elizabeth Webb, 1998.*

For the next twelve years, William took on a succession of businesses in order that Mary and the children were close to family support in South Grafton. In



1905 he bought Orr's Butcher shop, a South Grafton business at the corner of Wharf and Spring Streets. After a year, he sold that and took on the Royal Mail coach service which transported mail and passengers between Grafton and Bellingen three times a week – a distance of one hundred and twenty kilometres. In 1908, he was granted a further licence for a five-passenger service to coastal Coffs Harbour. This was very demanding work as, in addition to driving the coach, William had to feed and care for his team of horses and maintain the coach in good repair. The relentless schedule, regardless of the weather, and the regular flooding on poorly-made roads were added difficulties. It also meant Mary was regularly left at home alone caring for their growing family.



*William and Mary Cartmill with Tom, Lorna and baby Jack about 1909.*

By 1915, William and Mary had six surviving children (Tom born 1905, Lorna born 1906, Clarrie born 1909, Delia born 1911, Bob born 1913 and Mary born 1915) and had gone through the sadness of losing little Arthur John to polio in 1911 when he was not yet three years old. Daughter Lorna recalled that the family lived twice with Aunt Ellen and Gran'ma Cartmill once these two older women moved closer to town following the death in 1902 of Thomas (II) Cartmill. Their house was on the Armidale Road near the intersection at South Grafton with Lilypool Road. This stuck in Lorna's mind, as each move meant she had to leave Catholic *St Joseph's Catholic*, to attend the nearer *South Grafton Public School*. Catholic schooling is likely to have been a bone of contention between staunch 'Orange' Protestant Aunt Ellen and determined Catholic Mary.

On one occasion, when William and Mary were living in the South Grafton area, William was away working and a neighbour had left her children with the pregnant Mary while she went into town for her shopping.

This was the day Mary's baby decided to make an entry into the world. First she had to get together some clothes for her own children, who she would be leaving with Gran'ma Cartmill and Aunty Ellen, and then organise her own needs for the hospital. Next she had to bring the pony in from the paddock, harness him to the sulky which would take them into Grafton. Along the way, she had to leave her neighbour's children with another neighbour.<sup>77</sup>

William tried his hand at many occupations. He was licensee for South Grafton's *Post Office Hotel* at 75 Springer Street<sup>155</sup> for a short period in 1907; pulled logs with his brother John's bullock team; tried his hand as a butcher again (1909); assisted in building the Coutts Crossing Hall with brother, Dick (1911); worked as a railway labourer (1915); and then worked as a teamster when the family returned to Glenreagh (1917). Family stories point to William being too soft to be a businessman. For example, he once accepted a beautiful riding crop in lieu of cash when operating his coach service and he was unable to ask for outstanding debts when he was proprietor of his butcher's business. When running the hotel, it is told that he lost patrons as he was a non-drinker, and that he lost money because he routinely left an open bottle of whiskey on the bar for patrons and accepted whatever cash they cared to leave.

The family kept growing with the births of daughters Ursula (born 1917) and Noela (born 1920). Both were born in South Grafton during the family's time living in Glenreagh. In early 1920, William sustained a terrible injury to his leg, which was so badly crushed that the doctor wanted to amputate it immediately. As daughter, Betty, describes in her story:

My mother was distraught, so my Aunty Ellen made the decision that no way was he to lose his leg. At her insistence, the doctor who I believe to be Dr Earl Page, did operate successfully. Aunt Ellen...took over William's care after hospital and it was many months before he could return to work.<sup>77</sup>

A newspaper advertisement, placed by William in 1920 thanking 'all kind friends who helped me financially during my accident as I was for two months unable to work', gives an indication of how close to poverty William and Mary were.<sup>156</sup> William had to slave to keep his family fed and housed. Their troubles did not end there as, about June 1920, Mary was rushed to Grafton Hospital with appendicitis, leaving five month old daughter, Noela, to be cared for by twelve year old Lorna.<sup>157</sup> Some months after tenth child, Hilda, arrived in 1921, William commenced dairying on Stewart McLachlan's farm at Ulmarra – fourteen kilometres downstream from Grafton on the Clarence and in the general area where Mary's family had dairied during her growing up. Eldest children Tom, Lorna and Clarrie were now old enough to help with the twice-daily routine of milking.

A not uncommon practice amongst big families in those days, was to allow extended family or friends to care for one or more of the children. So, Clarrie was cared for by Mary's parents on the Clarence alongside youngest daughter, Hilda, as he was 'such a sickly child', and Delia was cared for by Aunt Ellen for a number of years. When Delia suffered dementia in her later years, one of the things she repeated was how she wanted to return to live with Aunt Ellen. Pretty little daughter, Mary, had to be fetched home by William, eldest daughter, Lorna, and the Police, after the couple who were caring for her left the district, taking her with them. When the family farmed at Ulmarra, little Mary's younger sister, the toddler Ursula, would allow only an older Aboriginal woman to dress her. In fact, their mother, Mary, got on very well with a number of local Aboriginals including Billy Boney and his sister, Sarah, as well as Donald Lardner and his wife. Mary once made a batch of ginger-beer which had 'gone off'. Some of the local Aboriginals consumed enough to become raging drunk. For the first time, Mary became fearful. At the time, William was away working so she locked herself and the children in the house overnight for safety.<sup>77</sup>

After the war (1914-1918) came the Spanish Influenza epidemic (1920-1922) and times were difficult. Lorna Lane recalled making a rare train trip from Glenreagh to Grafton and being required to wear a face-mask.<sup>158</sup> Even when the family tried dairying at Ulmarra their financial troubles did not seem to ease. Perhaps William and Mary had moved there to be closer to Mary's Catholic mother after experiencing some of the prejudice of the time on account of their 'mixed marriage' (Mary Catholic and William Church of England). Mary, who had



a deep friendship with her mother's younger sister, Aunt Mary Taylor (née Whitton), was encouraged to believe that life dairying in Queensland was much better than their hard life in New South Wales. Aunt Mary and husband Jack Taylor had moved to Queensland in 1915 with their children, looking for work near the extended Taylor family living in the Cooroy area. About 1917, after a number of deaths in their family, Mary's youngest sister, Hilda, had a 'nervous breakdown' and so she and their mother, Isabella, travelled to Nanango in Queensland to visit with 'Aunty Mary - a lovely person'.<sup>159</sup> It seems likely they returned to New South Wales speaking highly of Queensland and the Taylors.

### **The lives of the Cartmills in Queensland, Australia**

With the promise of a good share-farming property near the Taylors at Middle Creek Road, Pomona, William and Mary uprooted their family in early 1924 and headed north to Queensland.<sup>160</sup> Mother's helper and eldest daughter, Lorna, stayed behind supporting her friend and cousin, Linda McLennan (née Shannon) who was due to have a baby. After crossing the Clarence, the family caught the train to Murwillumbah. Once again, the family and their belongings had to be ferried across a river, this time the wide Tweed. From there they travelled by road to Tweed Heads to catch the train to the South Brisbane Railway Station. The journey from Grafton was a trip of over three hundred kilometres which took much planning and, even nowadays, can take almost four hours by car.

On arriving in Brisbane, tired and grubby from soot, the family spent a night in a South Brisbane boarding house. Continuing the next day, they took their children and belongings, probably by cart, over the Victoria Bridge and through Brisbane City to Central Station. From here the clan caught a train one hundred and thirty-five kilometres north to the thriving dairying hamlet of Pomona. By this time, Pomona had its own butter factory and was well-known for the use of new techniques of clearing trees to make way for dairy cattle and for having its



*Mary's 'Cedar Box' was used for every family move. Restored by Betty Cartmill.*

own railway line to get milk from local farms to the butter factory.<sup>161</sup> Over the next five years the final three children were born: Gerald in Cooroy (1924), Betty (1926) and youngest child, Bernie (1929), both in Maleny.

After a brief stay with the Taylors, the family took on their first Queensland farm – near the Taylors at the end of Middle

Creek Road, Pomona, in the shadow of Black Mountain. Many years later, son, Bob Cartmill, confirmed to a member of the Taylor family that he could remember staying with the Taylors as an eleven-year-old boy. Next door and about three kilometres by road, was the farm owned by James Lane and family. It was at occasional dances held on the verandah of the Lane house that young Lorna met the recently widowed Norman Lane who was to become her husband in 1926.

For some reason, William and Mary did not stay long on that first property and soon moved down the road to the dairy farm owned by the Bunter family. Over the next twenty years, they took on at least fifteen dairy farms all over south-east Queensland, always share-farming: Pomona; Kilkivan, Chatswood and Crawford (on a farm owned by Stuart Redman) in the Gympie area; Pattimore's farm near Maleny and then Beacom's farm at Bald Knob outside Maleny; Linville in the Brisbane Valley; Ivory Creek, Toogoolawah; the O'Brien's dairy farm at Moggill to the west of Brisbane; Cainbale farm owned by Romeo Lahey (near the farm owned by the now famous O'Reilly family in the middle of Lamington National Park); and, lastly, the Rankins' *Lilianvale* on Beechmont, inland from Queensland's Gold Coast.

Each move required the borrowing of a neighbour's wagon to transport the family and their belongings as Betty described:

What furniture we had was minimal. A table, a stool or two, some chairs, beds that could be pulled apart and re-assembled with little effort and a mattress for each bed...(I had a) clothes cupboard which again had been two or three butter-boxes stacked one on top of the other with a cretonne curtain hanging from a string across the front.<sup>77</sup>

About 1928, the family took on Beacom's dairy farm at Bald Knob. This property lay just off the road which ran up the mountain from the timber town of Landsborough to the dairying town of Maleny. At that time Bald Knob was a small hamlet. Although all traces are now gone, in the years when the Cartmill family farmed Beacom's property, there was a Bald Knob school with teacher, Mr Wally Jones, and a Bald Knob hall. It was outside this farmhouse that we have the first Queensland photos of the growing family. During their time at Bald Knob, Mary's mother, Isabella, travelled from New South Wales to visit and so, too, did Mary's brother, Roy.<sup>162</sup> It was here that the children were able to attend the one school for the longest period during their Queensland school days. Andrew Beacom also stood out in Betty's memory because he owned an 'A' Model Ford car. Although he owned a second, more substantial, house on the property which Mary kept neat and clean, he rarely visited. On leaving there

in 1934,<sup>163</sup> the family did not again stay on one farm for more than a year or two until they took on Beechmont's *Lilianvale* in 1941.



*Cartmill family at Bald Knob (abt. 1932).*

**Back:** Noela, Tom, Bob, Clarrie Lorna    **Middle:** William, Mary, Hilda, Delia, Mary  
**Front:** Gerald, Bernie, Betty, Des at Bald Knob    **Absent:** Ursula (then at Nudgee).

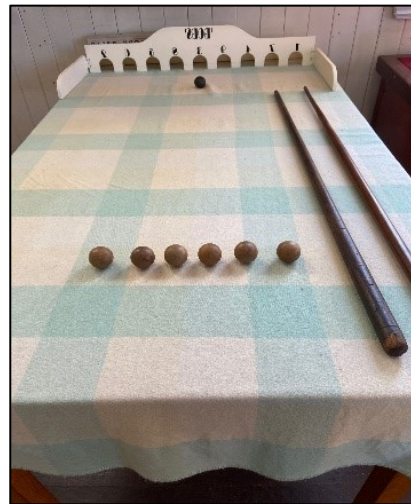
The farm bringing the most disappointing memories for the family was the property bought using (as down payment) the sum of £800 (\$1600) from the estate of William's unmarried brother, Bob Cartmill (d. 1931). As Bob died intestate, it is likely Bob's remaining brothers arranged this bequest. William and Mary decided to buy a farm at Fisherman's Pocket on the Mary River at Gympie. Unfortunately, as Betty revealed, an 'unethical salesman had not revealed that there was already a mortgage on the property. Perhaps a man with more financial experience would have known to make a check'.<sup>77</sup> The family could not make enough money on the farm to keep up the re-payments. William blamed solicitor, Mr Fox. When that farm failed, Tom (IV) and ten-year-old brother, Gerald, moved the family cattle to a nearby farm on poor country at Pie Creek. They lived in a 'hut' for a few months and there was no school for Gerald. Tom regularly took the cream into town, while Gerald, who was 'just a kid' at the time, remembers how he used to visit a neighbour who had a lot of dogs.

Delia's memories, as written by son, Bernie, shed further light on the next few years of moving between properties.

They moved to the Crawford area where the children attended the Crawford State School briefly briefly before changing to Kingaroy Convent. The family then moved to Toogoolawah and later to Moggill where they ran the dairy farm for the O'Brien family. The Cartmills also moved to *Ardroy* in the Linville district. In the late 1930s, the family left farming for a while and moved to Leslie Street in Nundah, a suburb of Brisbane.<sup>164</sup>

In the early days, when the Cartmill family were so 'cash poor', Betty remembers that their sheets and clothes were 'patches on patches' - they had been mended so often. She would often sit at the machine to make something for herself and would have to fight with her mother who would want her to do mending first. Despite their poverty, Mary had very high standards and after clothes had been patched, they were boiled clean in a copper, then starched and ironed to 'within an inch of their lives'. The story of Delia's life gives more details. (See Delia's story later in this chapter.)

William and Mary both showed themselves to be generous in their thanks for any help they received. By all reports, William was a very gentle, generous man who never raised his voice to his children and who spent his life ensuring the family always lived as near as possible to a Catholic church for 'Mother'. Over the years, he placed several advertisements in newspapers thanking people who had helped him when he was sick (1902 and 1920), and in 1929 he constructed bed screens which he donated to the Maleny Hospital in gratitude for their recent care of him.<sup>77</sup> For much-loved Bald Knob school teacher, Wally Jones, who had taught nine of the Cartmill children, Mary made an oil-coat – just like the commercial *Drizabone* coat.



*Example of 'Bob' game.  
Stanthorpe Heritage Museum  
(June 2020).*

Still, it wasn't all work. Betty remembers that when they lived at Bald Knob they had a table game called "Bob" which consisted of a frame that sat on a table on an old blanket with a cue to shoot balls through small holes.

In their youth, music was a big part of my parents' life. It was really the only entertainment available in those days. Dances were held, but not often, mostly after a wedding. According to my mother, my father had played a violin in his youth and I can remember as a young child my mother and my brother, Tom, playing a mouth organ and an accordion while sitting on the front verandah when the daily chores were done... Sadly this joy was to be lost in the coming years, with the breakup of the family unit.<sup>77</sup>

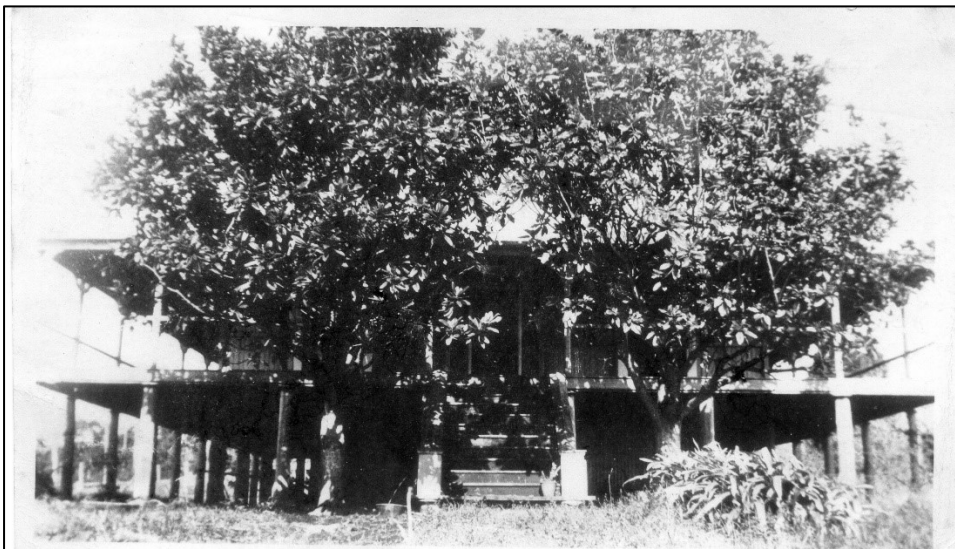
In April 1934, with the Depression biting and the family growing, the family were split into two working units in order to manage two dairy farms. William, with son, Bob, and daughters, Mary and Noela as workers, completed their lease at Bald Knob. The second team consisting of mother, Mary, and the older offspring (Tom, Clarrie and Delia), took on O'Brien's milk farm at Moggill. A milk farm was a new experience compared with their previous farms where they produced cream. Here the milking was done in the pre-dawn in a great rush to get it to the factory for delivery that day. With no milking machines, a very large herd, and a second round of milking in the early afternoon, this was hard work. Des, Gerald and Bernie continued to attend Bald Knob School and sisters, Betty and Hilda, boarded with the nuns at Indooroopilly's *Holy Family School* (in Brisbane) in preparation for their 'First Communion'.<sup>165</sup>

Betty described periods of ill-health (or perhaps exhaustion) for both William and Mary which may have prompted the move from farming. On two occasions in the mid-1930s, Mary was an in-patient at the *Brisbane General Hospital*. On the first occasion, she received a course of radium treatment.<sup>77</sup> William also had had 'a spell in hospital at Maleny with two carbuncles growing on his neck, apparently a dangerous area'.<sup>77</sup> By June 1937, William had reached pension age and the now small family consisted of William, Mary and their three youngest children, Gerald, Betty and Bernie. For a short time they lived in the township of Monkton before moving to a series of rental houses in Brisbane over the next few years.

It was Christmas 1941 when Hilda saw an advertisement seeking a family to run a dairy farm owned by road engineer, Romeo Lahey, on Cainbale in a remote part of the range behind Canungra. William, Mary, Hilda and Betty worked there for eight months, but had to leave as the farm was not profitable enough. It was during this time that Hilda met Charlie Richter who she was later to marry.

In late 1941, Mary went back to combing the papers for a suitable property for her family to run and she came upon the advertisement for *Lilianvale*<sup>166</sup> - a property owned by the Rankin family. By the time the Cartmills took it over, it had become run down, with the cattle in poor shape. The house itself, though

grand, had neither running water nor electricity. After the family and their belongings were 'dumped there' late one afternoon, the first night was a miserable affair. In the preceding years, all the older children had married or moved on with their own lives.<sup>167</sup> Nonetheless, this left William, Mary, Gerald, Betty, Des, Clarrie and, when not at school, Bernie – a reasonable-sized team.



*Lilianvale, Beechmont, showing the wrap-around verandah and the two huge magnolia trees on either side of the front stairs (abt. 1945).*

*Lilianvale* had been built in the early 1900s by the far-sighted and progressive Englishman, Bill Cowling. The house had a number of innovations such as a hatch in the pantry floor so that household supplies could be easily brought in from a truck parked below. It also had a number of pieces of machinery which no longer functioned, including a thirty-two volt power supply for the house that even ran a vacuum cleaner, and a steam-powered engine for the dairy.

Inside, the house was furnished with grand furniture built from timber felled on the property, such as cedar dressing tables in each bedroom, a large dining table, twelve dining chairs, matching side-board and even a special cabinet built to hold records for an old style gramophone-player. On either side of the front stairs grew two huge magnolia trees. For the first time, the Cartmill family got to see how the 'other half lived'. (See Appendix 2 for the house-plan.)





*Cedar cabinet from Lilianvale made with timber felled on the property.*

During the family's years living at Beechmont, Betty was often sent to help one sister or another with their families, e.g. sister Mary McFarlane, living in Beaudesert, or sister Noela, living nearby on Beechmont. At some stage, Betty returned to living with Lorna and Norman in Brisbane and worked for a number of city businesses. The younger Cartmills joined in the Beechmont social and community life including dances in halls from Beechmont to Gilston, down in the valley below, and formed friendships with the Rankin and Greaves families especially. During World War II, Des and Gerald joined the Citizen Military Forces (CMF). While Gerald continued in the protected

occupation of farming with part-time participation in the CMF, Des formally enlisted with the Army 1944-1945.

### *William's Death*

The *Lilianvale* property proved to be a profitable place for the Cartmills and, in the mid-1940s, William was able to buy a block of land in Burleigh (on the Gold Coast) in his own name for £80-100. After securing a loan through the Darling Downs Building Society, he was able to engage a builder. As always, William was aware of Mary's need to be close to a Catholic church and so chose a block in Ewart Street, Burleigh Heads, which backed onto the Catholic *Infant Saviour* church. While the Burleigh house was being built, William and family continued to work the *Lilianvale* property.

Wednesday November 13<sup>th</sup> 1946 dawned fine and hot on Beechmont. William, as ever, had his day planned – ploughing the back paddock ready to plant corn. He spent the day walking over the rough ground turned up by his horses as they pulled the harrows. That night he went to bed as usual. In the morning, Mary woke to discover William had not made the fire as he always did; then she found him dead in his bed. He had suffered a fatal heart attack, aged only seventy-

four years.<sup>168</sup> Betty, Des and Clarrie came running as her screams rang through the house. Son Gerald, who might ordinarily have done the ploughing that day, was still a patient in Brisbane's Diamantina Hospital (now the Princess Alexandra) with a leg injury sustained during football practice.

William was buried at Brisbane's *Lutwyche Cemetery* in a Church of England ceremony. Daughter-in-law, Edna Egerton, remembered that he received a blessing from the Catholic priest on his death, as he had been so good in bringing up all his children in the Catholic religion (due to Mary's strong Catholic beliefs). Six years after William's death, Southport solicitor, Eric L. Hutcheon, had still not finalised the settlement of William's meagre estate.

Gerald and his brothers carried on with the *Lilianvale* farm with Gerald increasingly taking the lead. However, since his leg never healed properly, this was a struggle. In early 1951, 'Goog' Rankin got married and the Cartmill family's lease was terminated in order for 'Goog' to take over the property. By this time, Mary was living in Burleigh and so the three brothers had to move on with their lives.

With William's death, the partly-built house in Burleigh was boarded up for some years with Gerald travelling down every weekend from Beechmont, and later Brisbane, to finish off the building and to paint it. Mary moved into the house in about 1949. In 1952, Mary and daughter, Betty, visited the Cartmill and Foster families in the Grafton and Nymboida areas. Sadly, during this visit, William's younger brother, Jim, collapsed and died.

#### *Mary's Later Years*

About 1956, Mary decided to sell the Burleigh house in order to be closer to family living in the Brisbane area. With assistance from solicitor, Dave Hill, she was able to get a good price of £34,000 (\$68,000). From there, Mary bought a house at 9 Meecham Street, The Grange, in Brisbane. When it came to buying that house, the bank would not consider lending to a woman and a pensioner. Consequently, son, Des, successfully applied for the loan from the Commonwealth Bank. On later selling The Grange house they took out a new loan for a house on Swan Terrace, Windsor. Betty, Des, Clarrie and Bernie (for a while even after he married) lived with Mary, and the family home continued to be a meeting point for family from far and near whenever they were in Brisbane.

Mary's life in Brisbane revolved around her beloved Catholic Church and her family. She had assorted grandchildren to stay and also visited various children, frequently bringing gifts. On one occasion granddaughter, Helen Davies (née Mountney), remembers Mary bringing a large length of red check gingham from Brisbane's Red Comb store on a visit to the family in Bundaberg. While Noela's



children remember their Brisbane days happily, Mary McFarlane's children from Beaudesert found it tough going, as their grandmother was determined to instil in them all the Catholic habits she felt they missed at home. Mary found it very hard to accept that a number of her children had made 'mixed marriages' and then did not ensure the children were educated in the Catholic faith.

In her old age, Mary continued to be particular; she wore a new starched apron every day and always ensured that her clothes were freshly ironed and starched. She was a very good cook, and Helen Davies remembers how Mary made a big batch of rissoles and gravy every Saturday afternoon so they could be easily reheated for the family after they returned from Mass on the Sunday morning.

In September 1963, there was a big family gathering at Esk for Mary with a number of her children and grandchildren: the Gumleys came down from Murgon, along with Bob and Edna Cartmill and their two daughters from Kingaroy; the Richters came from Nerang; Jim and Delia Trueman came from Brisbane bringing Norm and Lorna Lane with daughter, Carmel; and also from Brisbane came the families of Tom, Gerald and Bernie Cartmill. In September 1965, Mary turned eighty and again there was a family gathering. On January 24<sup>th</sup> 1968, aged eighty-two years, Mary died after suffering a heart attack. She is buried in Brisbane's *Lutwyche Cemetery* alongside husband William.

### *Looking Back*

By the 1930s, many of the little dairy farms were too small to support such a large family so, on at least one occasion, the family were divided into two groups running two separate farms. Youngest daughter, Betty Cartmill commented:

After reading the preceding account of the Cartmill family, one could be forgiven for thinking they were vagabonds or gypsies. How they managed to keep us in food, not to mention clothes, I don't know. Those farm houses were seldom more than three bedroom, no bathroom, and only one tank for water. Most times a verandah handled the overflow. Although the Great War had been over since the end of 1918, the country was not recovering, in fact it was even then sliding down into the Depression years. There were hobos and 'swaggies' moving over the countryside looking for work or even the next meal. I do know that our departure from some of these properties was not voluntary. Their owners wanted to put a member of their family, or perhaps a friend, on in our place. At times it seems a case of the property being sold. On one occasion we were given notice because Bob had taken work outside the farm. It was always a struggle for William and Mary to pay their bills.<sup>77</sup>

Of all their moves, two farms stand out for strong family memories: Beacom's farm at Bald Knob (about ninety-five kilometres north of Brisbane) where the Cartmills dairied 1928-1934 and which was a period of stability when the children could attend a nearby school; and *Lilianvale* at Beechmont, where they dairied from late 1941 to early 1951, as it was on good country with a large comfortable house. Even though William died during this period, it is recalled fondly by many family members. Perhaps the fact that these two properties were where the family were 'settled' for a period of years made all the difference.

Always, Mary was the driving force in the family. She has been described as generous, favouring her male children,<sup>169</sup> bad-tempered, and fastidious about having the family clothes properly starched and ironed. Family members have described her at times as a 'bully' and a 'stand-over merchant'.<sup>170</sup> She was especially harsh on her daughter, Delia, and Delia rebelled which made things worse. Still, as the one who had to ensure that clothes were clean, mended and ironed, and that food was prepared four or five times a day in a variety of wood-burning stoves for large numbers of hungry people, Mary worked extremely hard. It was she who was always on the look-out for ways to enable the family to survive and for farms which would provide a reasonable livelihood. With no extended family in Queensland, Mary frequently had to call upon her married daughter, Lorna Lane, to sew clothing for herself and Lorna's brothers and sisters. From time to time the Lanes had several of Lorna's siblings living with them, which must have felt an imposition at times. In later years, when they lived in Brisbane, this continued, and nearly every branch of the family described how Lorna and Norman had had them to stay or otherwise helped them.

Like so many women of her time, Mary gave birth to a great many children. Fourteen pregnancies, breast-feeding each for more than six months and coping with the demands of little babies must have taken up much of her time and energy. Mary gave birth to her first child, Tom, in Bent Street, South Grafton, perhaps in the home of her doctor, Dr T.J. Henry. By 1910, he had established *Runnymede Private Hospital*, in Fitzroy Street, Grafton. It is likely most of Mary's children were born in one of the many private 'birthing homes' that existed in South Grafton at the time.<sup>171</sup> These were usually set up in the home of a nurse, often widowed and working to support herself and her children. Mary was usually also attended by a doctor.

Even in Queensland with limited family support, Mary was able to find people who could help her manage their large family. Brisbane's Scott family befriended Mary on one of her trips to Brisbane's *Royal Brisbane Hospital*. The Scotts then had Gerald stay with them for some months while he was in and out of hospital. In the same way, studious and talented Ursula lived with and was

educated by the Sisters of Mercy at the Nudgee Orphanage after a casual encounter between Mary and two nuns on a Brisbane train. It was here that Ursula was able to get piano tuition to a very high level and to train to become a teacher. The Catholic Church helped in other ways too – Betty, Hilda and Noela all boarded for short periods at Indooroopilly's *Holy Family School*. Bernie boarded too, this time at Toowoomba's *St Mary's College*, a Christian Brothers' school.



***Mary Cartmill and her sons***

***Back:*** Clarrie, Bernie, Gerry, Des ***Front:*** Tom, Mary, and Bob  
outside Nundah Catholic Church (abt. 1952.)<sup>169</sup>

Still, Mary must have felt the absence of the extended Cartmill and Foster families left back in New South Wales. Although she and William had come to Queensland on account of Aunt Mary and Uncle Jack Taylor, they did not continue living in the same area. Despite this, daughter, Delia, was Ruby Taylor's bridesmaid in 1927. On the other hand, and perhaps since they lived nearby, Lorna and Norman Lane continued contact with the Taylor daughters and granddaughters over the years. Lorna's daughter, Maureen Murphy (née Lane) along with Betty Cartmill remember playing as children with Ruby's daughter, Florence, at nearby Monkton. Interestingly, when William and Mary lived in Monkton briefly in the late 1930s, their house was just around the corner from Mary's cousin, Lorna Buchanan (née Taylor).



**The Cartmill women**

**Back:** Mary McFarlane, Lorna Lane, Delia Trueman, Betty Cartmill, Phyl Cartmill, Noela Mountney **Front:** Norma Cartmill, Edna Cartmill, Ursula Gumley at Swan Tce., Windsor, after funeral for Tom Cartmill (IV) (Aug 1977).

It was a huge thing for the family to move to Queensland and it was difficult to maintain contact with their large family in Grafton and Nymboida. William visited at least once and, Mary, separately, made only a few trips including a 1952 trip with daughter, Betty. Lorna, Betty and brother, Gerald, appear to be the only ones of their generation to travel to visit the New South Wales Cartmills and Fosters.

It is not known whether any of William's family came to visit, although Gerald relates how he saw several New South Wales uncles while in hospital with his broken leg after William's death. In about 1948, William's youngest brother, George, was a patient in the *Brisbane General Hospital* and briefly met up with Gerald. On another occasion, Gerald met his cousin and George's son, Jack Cartmill, when he came to Brisbane on a quick visit to his father. Gerald remembers how Jack told him about his two sisters, Ivy and Alma, who lived side-by-side in little houses in Grafton on the approach to the bridge over the Clarence. On another occasion, Gerald was able to meet up with Roy Foster (his uncle and mother's brother) who was also in the *Diamantina Hospital* visiting his sick father-in-law, Jim Little. Again, Gerald was able to talk to him only briefly before he returned to New South Wales.

Betty Cartmill believed that William and Mary moved their big family at the urging of her mother's Aunt Mary and husband, Jack Taylor, and that they had been 'conned' into believing it would be a better option for them than remaining in New South Wales.<sup>77</sup> It seems there were a number of other possible factors pushing the young couple to leave New South Wales: mixed marriages were strongly disapproved of in those days; Mary was always restless and William always acquiesced to her wishes; their great dependence on William's sister, Ellen, had perhaps upset one or other party; William's mother's death in July 1923 may have had some bearing as well; and William's gentle retiring nature and his lack of a business mind may have contributed to the loss of his farming property at Glenreagh.

It was bad luck that the family arrived in Queensland just prior to the Great Depression (1929 – mid-1930s) and World War II. Whether due to bad luck or poor judgement, William's loss of the farm at Gympie's Fisherman's Pocket, created a precarious situation for a large family whose income was dependant on the insecure share-farming life. The impact of the resulting disrupted schooling for William's and Mary's children only became apparent when they became adults and had to find work and establish their own families.



**Map 5.** Northern New South Wales and Southeast Queensland showing major places mentioned in the stories of William and Mary Cartmill and their children. Significant towns south of Grafton are to be found in Map 4, in Chapter 2.



## Stories of the children of William and Mary Cartmill

*Because each of these stories is written by different authors or groups of authors, they are 'stand-alone' stories. Consequently, there is some repetition, but this duplication reflects the importance of those events to the families concerned.*

### **Thomas Sidney Cartmill (Tom, IV)<sup>20</sup> 1905–1977**

*By Linda Cartmill in consultation with Rosanne Achterberg (née Cartmill) and other family members.*

*Reminiscences of Gerald and Betty Cartmill are also included.*



*Tom Cartmill (IV) probably taken in Brisbane in the late 1920s.*

Tom was the first-born child of William's and Mary's fourteen children. At the time, William owned a three hundred acre property at the go-ahead town of Glenreagh, although he had recently put it up for sale. Perhaps because Glenreagh was so far from the support of either William's or Mary's families, the couple moved to Grafton. On April 1<sup>st</sup> 1905 at Bent Street, Grafton, Tom was born at Nurse Park's residence, *Araluen Cottage*. The birth was attended by Dr T.J. Henry and Mrs Park.

By the time Tom was five years old, William had given up farming his Glenreagh property and had tried his hand at several different jobs – coach-driver, butcher, and hotel proprietor. The family had moved several times too. Tom completed

his schooling mostly in the South Grafton area – in the Catholic school as often as possible due to his mother's strong Catholic ties. By September 1917, with the world at war, the family returned to Glenreagh where William worked as a teamster. Tom received a further two years schooling there before leaving in mid-1919 when he turned fourteen. His school records state he left to 'live in Sydney'! Unfortunately, we do not know what that could have entailed or even if it eventuated.<sup>172</sup> As William was working as a teamster at this time, (1917-1920), it is likely that Tom began his working life alongside his father – perhaps as 'billy boy'.

When the family took on the dairy farm at Ulmarra about 1921, Tom and the other older children were expected to work there: milking the herd morning and night, planting corn and labouring on a host of other farm jobs. The routine morning and night milking of the dairy-farming lifestyle must have been a huge change for all the family.

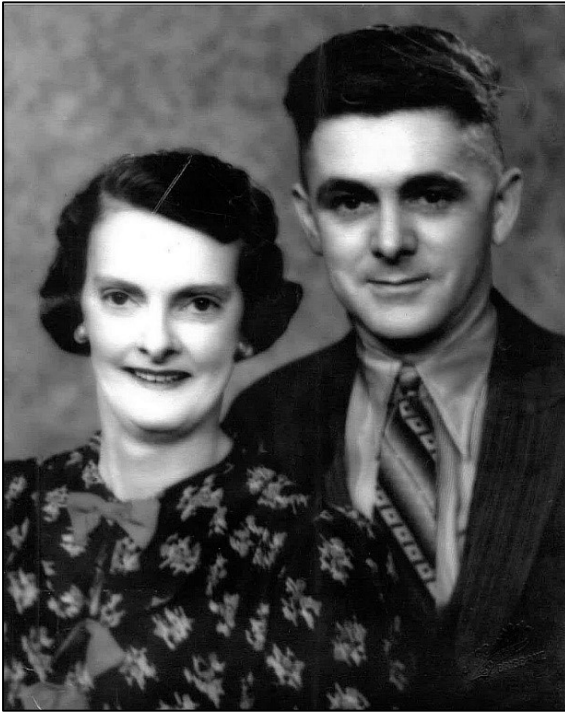
The year 1924 marked the beginning of a new life for the Cartmill clan, as William and Mary settled into share-farming in the rich dairy country of Pomona, 140 km north of Brisbane. At one stage Tom grew some tomatoes to provide himself with some pocket money. Mary demanded he hand the proceeds over but he refused, saying he did all the work and so it was his money - much to his mother's displeasure. Youngest sister, Betty, described how Tom and his mother, occasionally used to play the mouth organ and accordion together in the late afternoon when their work was done.<sup>77</sup>

Betty Cartmill's earliest memories of older brother, Tom, date from the late 1920s, and are of him reading the paper looking for jobs. This was a bad time to be looking for work as Australia was entering the Great Depression. By the time youngest child, Bernie, was born in 1929, the little three-bedroom farm-house must have been bulging at the seams with twelve children in the family. When Lorna married and left home in 1926, it meant one less mouth to feed, but Lorna had been her mother's mainstay in keeping the family fed and clothed and the house cleaned. Of necessity, Tom decided to earn whatever he could in paid work away from the family. He worked on bean farms in the Pomona area, worked on a few Cairns cane farms, and also chipped bananas in the Uki area of New South Wales.

Tom was in his late twenties when he met Mary Scott while the Cartmill family were living at Bald Knob. Mary Cartmill had met Mrs Eliza Scott when she came down to Brisbane from Bald Knob in the early 1930s. The two women became friends and over the years the Scotts had various members of the Cartmill family to stay with them at Herston when they needed hospital treatment at the nearby *Brisbane General Hospital*. Bob Scott drove a Chevrolet car. Gerald



Cartmill recalled that Bob drove him and the whole Scott family up to Bald Knob for Christmas or a long weekend at one time and that was how Mary Scott met his brother, Tom. Although this was a bad time to be looking for a partner to settle down with, Tom and Mary hit it off.



*Mary Scott and Tom Cartmill  
about 1935.*

On April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1935, Tom and Mary were married but they were unable to have children for many years. Eldest son, Brian, was adopted in 1941. Second son, Dennis, was adopted in 1944 from 'inside' the family and was in fact a 'war-baby' of Mary's unmarried youngest sister, Joyce. Tom had a strong belief that neither boy should feel that one was more important than the other (for example by being from 'within' the family) and was adamant that they never be told they were adopted. In later years, Brian's family was shocked to find out about his adoption. Dennis apparently died never knowing as his children only learned of his

adoption when Dennis was very ill and they then felt they could not tell him as 'it would kill him'.<sup>173</sup>

In 1949, Tom and Mary's prayers were answered and Mary gave birth to twin boys, Noel and Neil. Tragically, both boys died soon after birth. Finally, in 1951, Mary gave birth to a daughter, Rosanne Mary, and their family was complete. As a father, Tom was loving and caring, but busy and in the background.

When they married, Mary's family helped Tom get a job with Brisbane's Tramways, working mostly at the Light Street Depot. He started as a cleaner and went on to be a greaser and did a lot of night work. Brother-in-law, Ces Phythian, also got him a Saturday job at the Doomben Racecourse so Tom regularly worked six days a week. He had the occasional 'flutter' on the horses but never made a fuss and kept his winnings and losses to himself.

In July 1942, at the age of thirty-six, Tom enlisted with the Australian Army<sup>174</sup> in Water Street, Brisbane, leaving behind his sixteen-month-old son, Brian, and wife Mary. His enlistment records note that he was approximately five foot eight inches tall (1.73metres), Roman Catholic, worked as a greaser and lived at Seabrook Street, Kedron. After months of training in Brisbane, Glen Innes and Warwick, in May 1943, Tom was transferred to the YorkForce based in Townsville. This detachment was responsible for the defence of a swathe of North Queensland from the Torres Strait west to the Northern Territory border and south to Hughenden. After a six month deployment there, Tom was transferred to general duties and, in February 1944, he was discharged. Like many, Tom never spoke of his military service in the years after the war.

Younger brother, Gerald, described Tom as 'crushed by his mother and never strong'. At one stage he bought a self-teach engineering course but was unable to complete it. Tom was always a quiet and easy-going man. For an example of Tom's 'laid-back' approach to life, see Lorna Cartmill's life story and her account of his meeting with her at South Brisbane Station in 1924. Within his marriage, Mary Scott was the dominant partner. Tom loved to watch football on the TV and especially loved to garden in his spare time. He was very fond of his roses; however Mary never wanted any of his cut flowers in the house. Mary's widowed sister, easy-going Vi Ledlie, lived with the family from the early 1950s after her husband's death. Coming from a family of nine children, Mary was very close to her family, loved to socialise with them, and would have a break from home duties by having a shandy with family members at the local hotel. Tom was happy to mind the children and, on occasion, he too would slip out to have a beer with brother-in-law, Ces. Tom and Mary never owned a car and were content to socialise in their local neighbourhood. When the children were young and while Tom was at work, Mary regularly caught a tram to bring them to Windsor to visit their grandmother, Mary Cartmill, or their Aunt Betty.

Perhaps due to a lifetime of having little, Tom never immediately opened any gift he received. He instead put it in a cupboard. Smoking extra-thin 'roll-your-own cigarettes' only halfway down was one of a number of ways Tom tried to save money. It was not until after his death that Mary could afford to buy the house they had rented at Kedron all their married life. It may have been his superannuation that provided the money?

Although Mary converted to Catholicism to marry Tom, she was not an active church-goer. In his later years, Tom did not attend Mass either. In fact, at one stage he chased a priest with a pitch-fork after the priest came visiting the family home asking for an increase in Tom's weekly contributions. Tom got annoyed and just happened to have his gardening fork close at hand.

As a grandfather, Tom was somewhat remote from Brian and Frances' seven children, who were all born while he was still a working man. When daughter, Rosanne, gave birth to Steven, Tom had just retired and so, when she needed to return to work, Mary and Tom regularly baby-sat Steven. It was a terrible shock to all, but especially Tom, when little Steven died from croup aged just two years. On August 21<sup>st</sup> 1977, at the age of seventy-two, Tom died in hospital after being treated for a heart attack – just two years after the death of Steven. In his last years, Tom was practically blind due to macular degeneration.

Ian Cartmill recalls Brian Cartmill helping Tom's youngest brother, Gerald, with some major landscaping and paving work around Gerald's Mt Gravatt home in Brisbane, and the family albums confirm that this work was done during 1979 and 1980, a couple of years after Tom's death.

Mary took a long time to recover from Tom's death, but it helped that she and Vi continued to live in their high-set home together until the late 1990s when they each bought into the Miller Street Village at Kippa-Ring. Later, when Mary needed more care, they moved into the *Peninsula Private Nursing Home* - Low Care at first and then High Care. After a time, another of Mary's sisters, Elsie, also lived there. Sister Vi died from complications of a hernia while, at the grand old age of ninety-seven years, Mary died of heart problems on July 1<sup>st</sup> 2007. Both she and Tom were cremated and their ashes are at *Albany Creek Crematorium*.

### ***Lorna Jane Cartmill      1906–1997***

*By Linda Cartmill in consultation with members of the Lane family including daughter, Maureen Murphy née Lane.*

Lorna was the second of fourteen children in the family, and the eldest girl. Her birth certificate indicates she was born in Spring Street, South Grafton on June 28<sup>th</sup> 1906, while the family lived nearby and father, William, operated the Royal Mail Coaches running services between South Grafton and Bellingen. The family lived mostly in Grafton for Lorna's early school years and she attended South Grafton's *St Patricks Catholic School* run by the , Sisters of Mercy. Twice the family lived with Aunt Ellen in outer South Grafton (near the junction with Lilypool Road) and Lorna then had to attend the nearer *South Grafton Public School*.<sup>74</sup> From when she was eleven years old until she turned fourteen in 1920, Lorna went to school at Glenreagh with her three younger brothers while William worked there as a teamster.<sup>172</sup>

When Lorna made her first communion, she enjoyed her communion breakfast of a boiled egg, provided by the nuns on the lawns below Grafton's *St Mary's Church*, right on the banks of the Clarence River.<sup>74</sup> It stuck in her memory as she

was the only child there. Later, during World War I, when Lorna was about eleven years old and the family were living in Glenreagh, she remembered attending school there and how the children were given the day off school when the troop train came through looking for recruits. Lorna also recalled travelling the twenty-eight mile (45km) train journey to Grafton when everyone wore face masks due to the Spanish flu epidemic. At one stage, she and younger brother Clarrie had to cross a river to get to school.<sup>74</sup> Perhaps they had to cross the Orara River to reach the *Glenreagh Public School in NSW*.

Being the eldest girl meant that, from a very young age, Lorna was her mother's chief helper in caring for her younger siblings and working in the house – she found this very hard. Lorna's older brother, Tom, was barely a year older and was always a retiring person. As a male he was not expected to work within the home. Five and a half years younger sister, Delia, was the next girl in the family and so that left Lorna without others to help her. By the time the Cartmills left New South Wales for Queensland in 1924,



*Lorna Cartmill, Grafton about 1924.*

Lorna had eight younger brothers and sisters although siblings Clarrie, Delia and Mary had each spent some years living 'away' with relatives or family friends.

As well as contact with Gran'ma and Aunt Ellen, Lorna remembered often going with her mother to Mallanganee to stay at the home of her mother's parents, Arthur and Isabella Foster. Perhaps some of those visits occurred while her grandparents cared for her younger brother, Clarrie.

When the Cartmill family moved to Queensland in 1924, Lorna did not make the trip with them. She stayed behind to help a cousin on her mother's side, Linda McLennan née Shannon, who gave birth to son, Kenneth, on July 27<sup>th</sup> 1924. Sometime later, she made the long trip alone and arrived at South Brisbane Railway Station expecting to be met. No one was there! It was some time before she found her brother, Tom, standing around outside having a smoke.<sup>175</sup> He then escorted her to Cooroy (presumably by train) where a horse and buggy was waiting for them. In her story, Betty described how they finally arrived at the family's new home around midnight - totally exhausted.<sup>77</sup>

Once in Queensland, the family moved from one share-farm to another as they tried to make a living in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. While the Cartmills lived



*Lorna Cartmill and Norman Lane on their engagement, 1926, Gympie.*

at Bunter's farm near Black Mountain (during their first year in Queensland), neighbours, the Lane family, held dances on their big wrap-around verandah at Middle Creek near Pomona. Lorna and her brother, Clarrie would walk down the track to attend. That is how Lorna met Norman Lane – after a very long walk at night on rough, rocky paths.

Over the two years following the family's arrival from NSW, they farmed around the

Gympie area but it seems Norm and Lorna kept in touch for, on March 26<sup>th</sup> 1926, they were married at Maleny's Catholic Church. Norm's father, Jim, a very 'difficult' man, refused to allow any of the Lane family to attend the wedding as Norm had converted to Catholicism in order to wed. Originally, Norm and Lorna lived in a little house he had built in Pine Street, Pomona. But, as his father became unable to manage the family farm at Middle Creek, he asked that Norm swap the Pomona house for the farm. Unfortunately, Jim Lane could not keep up the repayments on the Pomona house, and they lost that home. Norm, Lorna and family farmed at Middle Creek from 1932 to 1939, mostly dairying and growing bananas. By now the Depression was biting and when Norm could no longer make the farm pay, he finally had to sell. They then moved to Nundah, Brisbane, where he joined the Army to help with the War effort.<sup>74</sup> Throughout World War II, Norm worked in the Army Canteen on Bribie Island. This turned out to be fortunate as he was able to bring home occasional treats for the children, like Nestle chocolates.

Norm had been wounded in World War I – shot several times and gassed. In 1926, just after he married, Norm spent some time in *Kyoomba Sanatorium* at Stanthorpe for his breathing difficulties; it is not believed he had tuberculosis such as the other patients did. Lorna visited him there and stayed in lodgings nearby. For many years afterwards, she rubbed Norman's back regularly for 'pleurisy'.

After Lorna had married and moved away from the Cartmill family, her mother gave her a sewing machine in order that she could continue to do large amounts of sewing for her, her siblings and some of Mary's neighbours as well. On one occasion, Lorna had pneumonia and Norm let Mary know how very ill she was. Mary still arrived with a suitcase full of material for Lorna to make up! Lorna pulled through and made up the clothes. She was quite a seamstress and made all the clothes for her children which were always beautiful, complete with embroidery or crotchet trim.

Norm and Lorna had four daughters: Maureen (born Maleny, 1927), Shirley and Mary (both born Pomona, 1930 and 1933) and Carmel (born Nundah, 1942). As well, Norm's son, Ivor, who had lost his mother at birth, lived with them for many years. Times were hard when they lived on the farm and Lorna used newspaper as a tablecloth and would give the children dripping with salt and pepper in sandwiches for lunch. Daughter, Maureen, remembers how Lorna wore a silver bangle on her arm and that she and her sisters had played with it, losing it in the pigsty. A couple of days afterwards, the bangle was found. One of the pigs was wearing it around his snout<sup>157</sup> and on retrieval it was dented by a number of pig teeth marks!

Like so many early Queensland farmers, Norm displayed great ingenuity:

...there was quite a big gully between the cow stalls and the pig sty and (so) milk was sent by 'flying fox' across the gully to feed the pigs.<sup>157</sup>

Over the years, Norm and Lorna created a warm and generous home and Lorna continued to be a vital touch-point for the extended Cartmill family. Sister, Betty, spent 'half her school life' with Norman and Lorna on the farm at Middle Creek attending the *Federal State School* with Maureen and her sisters. Ursula, Mary and Hilda, are also recorded attending *Pomona State School*, presumably while living with Norm and Lorna.<sup>176</sup>

The Lanes' generosity continued with their move to Brisbane. Despite treating Lorna coldly all her married life, when father-in-law, Jim Lane, later in his life needed treatment at the Royal Brisbane Hospital, he frequently stayed with the family and while there he regularly threw Lorna's framed pictures of saints out the window. Often Lorna had to take him by train to the Brisbane General Hospital for appointments and he insisted on going in his pyjamas and dressing gown on the train. She was very embarrassed.

Sister, Delia, and husband, Jim, often visited when they were farming at Toogoolawah, and then more regularly once they moved to Brisbane. Gerald, Lorna's brother, lived with the Lanes for several years while studying accountancy in Brisbane. Their young grandsons, John Crittenden from Mackay and Michael Murphy, from Toowoomba, both stayed while studying. Granddaughter, Margaret Murphy, who lived north of Brisbane but who worked as a nurse in Brisbane on weekends, also regularly stayed with the Lanes. Happy memories of holidays spent with the Lanes are treasured by Mary McFarlane's daughters, Helen and Pat. After their older daughters married, Lorna and Norm continued to share their home with daughter, Carmel, and usually one or two Australian Silky Terrier dogs. Visitors were always welcomed with cups of tea and Sao biscuits with cheese and tomato.

Norm died of stomach cancer on April 9<sup>th</sup> 1991. Lorna lived a further six years and carried on an independent life with Carmel in their high-set Nundah home. She sustained a broken hip after falling from the chair she had balanced on top of the kitchen table in order to change the light bulb in her high-ceilinged kitchen. It was during her recovery that she was discovered to have multiple myeloma. Younger brother, Bernie later died of the same condition as did his son, Bradley. Lorna died at home on Sunday December 28<sup>th</sup> 1997 and is buried at *Nudgee Cemetery* alongside husband, Norm.



**Arthur John (Jack) Cartmill      1908–1911**

*By Linda Cartmill*

Jack, William and Mary's third child, was born in the middle of winter in South Grafton on June 21<sup>st</sup> 1908. His birth certificate states he was attended by Dr Page (who was later to save William's crushed leg), and Nurse Gearie. At that time the family were living at South Grafton and William was working as a coach-driver.

The next year, William ceased driving coaches and resumed working as a butcher. In December of 1909, baby brother Clarrie was born. Just a little over a year later, on February 9<sup>th</sup> 1911, Jack was dead; he was only two and a half years old. His death certificate states that he died in the Grafton Hospital attended by Dr Alex McArthur. He had suffered paralysis for the previous eight days. A terrible end after such a brief illness must have been devastating to the young parents.



*Mary Cartmill with son, Jack, in the only known photo of him. (Abt. 1909).*

Since the late 1800s, New South Wales had had a number of small outbreaks of poliomyelitis, several of which were centred on the Clarence River area. In 1909, the Richmond and Tweed areas recorded twenty cases. In 1911, in the summer months, Sydney had sixteen hospital admissions due to polio and it is likely that this was the cause of death for toddler Jack. The disease caused paralysis, most commonly affected 'children under two and a half years' of age, and was usually fatal.<sup>177</sup>

Jack's death certificate states that he was buried in the Church of England Cemetery at Blaxlands Flat by his uncle, John Cartmill. This is not quite true. In



fact, Jack was buried in what is known as the *Cartmill Private Cemetery* on the site of their original property at Skinners Swamp, some three kilometres from Blaxlands Flat. He is one of the eleven members of the Cartmill extended family buried there.<sup>138</sup> No headstone remains for Jack.

***Clarence Ambrose Cartmill (Clarrie) 1909–1980***

*By Linda Cartmill in conjunction with memories from Lorna Lane, Maureen Murphy, Hilda Bentley and Gerald Cartmill.*



*Clarrie Cartmill, Grafton, about 1911.*

When she was just twenty-five years old, Mary Cartmill gave birth to her fifth child, Clarrie, on December 10<sup>th</sup> 1909 in Ryan St, South Grafton. The family were living in South Grafton and William was trying his hand at owning a butcher shop business. Not long after Clarrie was born, his older brother, two-year-old Jack, died of 'infantile paralysis' (polio). Perhaps because of this, because Clarrie was a 'sickly child', or because of their own losses, Clarrie was brought up for some years by his mother's parents, Isabella and Arthur Foster, who lived just south of Casino.<sup>178</sup>

Mary's youngest sister, Hilda, remembered that it felt as if she had another little brother when he came to live with them, since he was about four years younger than her. Even when he returned to live with his own family, older sister Betty remembered that 'my mother said she had to keep an eye on Clarrie when he

was little as he was a wanderer. To such an extent that she would dress him in red shirts to make it easier to see him when he roamed'.<sup>77</sup>

In 1916, when Clarrie reached the compulsory school attendance age of six years,<sup>149</sup> the family were probably living in South Grafton but, by mid-1917, Clarrie, Lorna, Tom and Bob commenced school at Glenreagh.<sup>172</sup> The family continued to live there while William worked as a teamster until mid-1919. Lorna Lane recounted how one day, when she, Tom and Clarrie came home from school for lunch, Mary was busy and so asked them to get food for themselves. Clarrie managed to knock the meat safe from its hook and everything spilled. Mary was so angry with him she chased him around the bedroom with her broom. 'She nearly killed him'.<sup>179</sup> Clarrie finished his schooling at Ulmarra whilst the family worked Stewart McLachlan's dairy farm.

By the time the Cartmill family travelled to Queensland, Clarrie was one of the 'adults' the family felt they could count on when they took on farms requiring, for instance, 'four milkers'. Although little is known of Clarrie's life, it seems he had some sporting skill as, while the family were living in the Maleny area, the local newspaper listed C. Cartmill as a member of the Maleny Rugby League team who defeated another local team, Beerwah.<sup>180</sup>

After Lorna left to get married and when the Cartmills were living at Bald Knob, the family consisted of William and Mary and twelve children – a lot of mouths to feed. To get rations, Clarrie and father, William, worked one day per week on road-work at that time.<sup>77</sup> Queensland Electoral Rolls show Clarrie was working with parents and brother, Bob, dairying at Crawford, outside Gympie in 1936.<sup>181</sup> By 1937, he was living at Monkland and working as a labourer.<sup>182</sup> He continued working as an unskilled labourer until the family took on *Lilianvale* in early 1942. He, Des, Gerald and William, prior to his 1946 death, worked that farm until the family had to leave in early 1951. During the War years, when thirty-one years of age, Clarrie joined the Citizens Military Force (CMF) along with brothers, Gerald and Des; his number was Q99775.<sup>183</sup>

After leaving *Lilianvale*, Clarrie went to stay with his sister, Noela, and her husband, Peter Mountney, in the Bundaberg area. He then went on to labour for assorted builders. Clarrie got his middle name of Ambrose from his maternal grandfather, Ambrose James Whitton. Perhaps he got sick of having to spell this uncommon name, for, in the 1954 Electoral Roll where he is listed alongside his mother in the Southport Electorate, his name is now written as Clarence John Cartmill.<sup>184</sup> He had given his occupation as farmer on Beechmont and so was perhaps labouring again on the mountain even after the rest of the family had moved away. On returning to Brisbane, Clarrie lived with his mother, brother Des, and sister, Betty, in the house on Swan Terrace, Windsor. For many years,

he worked at a card-board box making factory on Newmarket Road – not far from the Swan Terrace house.

Being naturally very shy and with an incapacitating stammer, Clarrie never married and was a constant but largely silent figure at the Swan Terrace home. He smoked roll-your-own cigarettes and sat quietly for hours on the back verandah looking out. He loved to read the Hercule Poirot murder mysteries and books from the monthly Sexton Blake detective series. The fascinating thing for his nieces and nephews was that Clarrie had only four toes on each foot. Apparently he had had his little toes removed by a doctor in 1937 while the family were living in Monkland. He had disappeared for several days while the procedure was carried out in Kingaroy Hospital. This solved the problem of his feet being too broad to comfortably fit into his work-boots.

Clarrie died of the effects of hypertension on August 8th 1980. He is buried at *Pinaroo Lawn Cemetery*, Brisbane - the same cemetery as brother Des who was buried there in 2007.

***Delia Ellen Cartmill      1911–1995***

*From Bernie Trueman's story of his mother. Supplied by his daughter,  
Trish de Clara, 18/3/2019.*

Delia Ellen was born while the family were living at Blaxlands Creek on November 24<sup>th</sup> 1911; she was the fifth child of William and Mary. At about four or five years of age, Delia was sent to live with William's mother and his sister, Ellen, on their property at South Grafton. Ellen was suffering from pleurisy at that time and needed some help with jobs around the house. Another of William's sisters, Sarah Jane, had married James McCaughey. When Sarah died from pneumonia in 1900, their youngest child, Bill, was taken into the care of Ellen. It seems Delia and Bill may have spent four years growing up together in Ellen's household until Bill married Cassie Ditton in 1920.<sup>185</sup>

Family members relate that Ellen was a very hard woman of whom all the children were afraid, and yet Delia referred to her time with Gran'ma and Aunt Ellen as 'the happiest days of her life and resented being taken from them, to flunky for her mother and the family'. She would have attended the nearby *South Grafton Public School* during her Aunt Ellen years. When William and Mary moved to Queensland, Delia was about twelve years old. From Queensland School Attendance records, we know she attended at least three schools in Queensland in the eighteen months between arriving in mid-1924 and turning fourteen at the end of 1925: *Black Mountain State School*, *Ridgewood Provisional and State School*, and *Kilkivan State School* - all with younger siblings Ursula, Mary and Bob.<sup>176</sup> In later years, Delia described her life with Mary and

William as a living hell and on numerous occasions she said that she wished Mary had left her with Gran'ma and Aunty Ellen. In the last two years of her life, as her mind was failing, she often asked to be taken back to that family in Grafton. Delia's life with the Cartmill family, as they wandered around Queensland, could only be described as inhumane. Mary treated her male children as special, and encouraged her female children to pander to them. She was especially demanding of Delia, getting her to wait on the table for the family and to give her meal to the boys (especially Bob and Bernie) if they were still hungry. Mary was a very particular and house-proud woman -



*Delia Cartmill getting ready for Debutantes Ball at Maleny in 1932.*

everything had to be starched just right. Delia was frequently still ironing the family's clothes late at night. It is understood that on many occasions Delia would be up until one o'clock in the morning ironing. On one occasion, William woke to see the light still on outside and on investigation he discovered that Delia was leaning on the table sound asleep. She had sat down to soak her aching feet in a basin of warm water and exhaustion had overtaken her. Another of Delia's tasks was to walk the floor at night with baby Bernie. He was said to have been a very 'fussy baby', and the story is that he was such a hungry baby that Mary put scored raw steak in his bottle to satisfy him.

Mary had a violent temper. No doubt the stress of coping with such a large family contributed to her lack of patience and sense of justice; on many occasions she would throw whatever she could lay her hands on at the children. On one occasion, she threw a knife at Delia in temper, causing a cut on Delia's hand.

Delia suffered Mary's domination until late 1934 while the family was share-farming at *Ardroy* near Linville. She left the family residence under unpleasant circumstances and went to stay with Fred and Hannah Trueman in town. She was given a job with Mrs George Brown as assistant housekeeper and also helped George Brown in the dairy. Although Delia was twenty-two years old, it is rumoured that Mary sent the boys to bring her back. She refused to return home and Mary became extremely angry. However, Delia remained steadfast in her resolve to escape from her life of drudgery and make a new start.



*Delia Cartmill and Jim Trueman on their wedding day in 1935.*

Dances at the hall in Linville brought Delia and Jim (Tot) Trueman together and their friendship flourished. Jim and Delia were married in the Church of England in Linville on November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1935. Sonny Clohessy was the best-man, Daphne Trueman was the bridesmaid and Vadia Lee was the flower girl. Jim and Delia lived in a little cottage on the flat next door to Fred and Hannah Trueman. With his brother Mick, Jim went share-farming on a dairy farm just outside the town in about 1936. The family stayed on the farm for three years. The life on the farm was not easy and Jim and Delia had to work long hours.

Jim remembered Mary bailing him up in Linville and giving him a big blast and he responded appropriately, which did not please Mary. Recalling a visit to the Cartmill household on one occasion, he said, 'I went in one door and straight out the other knowing very well that I was not welcome in that house'. He claimed that Mary was very vindictive and would single out a person and give that person hell. He saw Mary Cartmill as the most violent and vile woman he had ever encountered.

Delia and Jim had four children. The eldest, Bernard, was born on July 5<sup>th</sup> 1936, then came Darcy born on November 17<sup>th</sup> 1939, Errol born on January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1943, and the only girl, Glennys, was born on August 8<sup>th</sup> 1946. Darcy was born with a mental handicap after a difficult birth. About mid-1939 the family moved back into town and rented a small house over the road from the saw-mill. Jim started truck driving for Ike Bailey, carting logs from Mt. Stanley, Avoca and from other blocks at the head of the Brisbane River.

As money was very scarce in those years, Delia had to make ends meet in whatever way she could. Jim would spend many hours each day truck-driving and Delia would be left to bring up the kids. The living conditions were very hard on everybody. Most houses didn't have indoor bathrooms and all the toilets were situated down the back yard. Firewood had to be collected from around the district and brought home to be chopped with the axe into lengths suitable for the stove. Delia was a small woman and must have found chopping the wood for the stove and the copper a struggle.

Her washing day required the copper to be filled with cold water into which soap and the whites were placed. The fire was lit and after the whites were boiled they were taken from the copper with an old broom handle then carried over to the big round tin tubs on the outside bench. The coloured clothes would go in next. The clothes were all washed by hand and then wrung out by the same hands. The wash house itself was a rough corrugated iron extension from the back of the house which only offered minimal protection from the elements. It must have been bitterly cold washing in the open in a Linville winter.

The task of milking the cow most mornings became Delia's responsibility, as Jim left very early in the truck. The family owned a small milk separator and any surplus milk would go through the separator and the cream was then hand-churned into butter for the family. This method of making butter was very time consuming and even the kids had a hand in this duty.

All the clothes for the children were handmade and of course Delia did most of that work. She was very meticulous about the children's clothes and was constantly making or repairing clothing. She had an old treadle Singer on which she must have stitched many kilometres of seams. When socks wore through, they were darned and redarned until they were totally worn out. Her hands were kept busy knitting jumpers, 'slinkers' (sleeveless pullovers) and cardigans. In later years, she knitted for her grandchildren.

There were many happy times for the families of Linville. Each year a town committee would arrange a bazaar in the hall where they would sell preserved fruits, cakes, clothing, hand-crafts and other produce. Everybody seemed to be at the bazaar looking for a bargain, or just having a good time. Most weekends, the Trueman family played tennis with other families at the courts over the creek. It was a great social outing for families and the kids would play in the trees and on the cricket field. A local dance was organised occasionally and most people would go to the dance and enjoy themselves. The community was self-sufficient in providing its own entertainment.

Darcy developed epilepsy about 1944 and this added another burden to Delia's already heavy workload. There was no medical treatment available as the nearest doctor was at Toogoolawah, and in those days people were reluctant to go to doctors anyway. Treatment was not sought for Darcy until the family moved to Brisbane late in 1949.

Jim and Delia made the move as they felt that there were no employment opportunities in Linville for their children and it was decided that they would look for work in the Brisbane area. Jim got a job with Grant's Sawmill at Chermside, driving a timber truck, hauling logs from nearby forests.

The family shifted to Nundah and moved into a new house in Wally Street – just over the railway line from Norman and Lorna. Delia went out and looked for work to help pay off the mortgage. She picked up some casual work at the Northgate Cannery and later she got a job working for Mr Bills in a fruit shop in the Nundah shopping centre on Sandgate Road, working five and a half days a week. She worked for Mr Bills for a number of years and, after leaving that job, she worked for Von Nida's second-hand clothing business in the old woolsheds on Hendra Road. The Wally Street house fulfilled the family requirements for a

few years as it was close to the school, transport, her work and the shops. Delia would carry all the groceries home with her each afternoon from Nundah.

However, the faults of the small-roomed house and the local area began to outweigh the advantages and Delia became very disillusioned with the location as, in wet weather, it was prone to flooding from nearby Kedron Brook. The establishment of a council dump on a part of the swampy area nearby caused the flood waters to back up even more, and to flood under the houses in Wally Street and other houses in the low area. This flooding caused damage to possessions stored under the houses, leaving a mess to be cleaned up with all the usual smells that follow flooding.

Delia worked hard for about thirteen years to clear the mortgage and bring up the family, mainly without Jim's involvement to any great degree. Jim's new job required him to work long hours driving a timber truck hauling timber from as far away as Northern N.S.W. Delia, again, was left to look after the children by herself. Work commitments required oldest son, Bernard, to leave Brisbane and move to central Queensland in 1954, and Darcy had to be admitted to a 'home' where he died in 1961, aged twenty-two years.

Moving from Wally Street became one of Delia's priorities; she was determined to move. They eventually bought a block of land in Witt Street, Banyo, and Delia walked the streets of Brisbane trying to get finance to build the new house. She eventually found a building society that would lend them the money. At this time, Errol was working with a builder and they arranged for house plans and the building of the house. In the confusion, the house was registered in Jim's name only and it was left in his name, much to Delia's disapproval, as she had done all the work in making that house a reality. The family moved into the new Witt Street house in February 1965.

Errol and his wife, Barbara, lived with Jim and Delia before eventually moving into their own home a short distance away. Delia played a major role in the care of their children, Paul and Shelly, in their early life and their school years. Glennys joined Ansett as an air hostess in September 1967 and was stationed in Sydney.

After Delia retired, she spent a lot of time with a church group which met in the church hall very close to her Witt Street home. This group meant a lot to Delia. They became her social support group with their weekly meetings and monthly bus trips. Friends she made there were very kind to her and included her in activities even though her mind continued to fail as Alzheimer's disease took its insidious course. She was very close to her sister, Lorna, who still lived in Nundah with her husband Norm, with her new home just a short train trip away. Delia visited Lorna almost every Tuesday and confided in her.



The travel bug overtook Delia in 1970 when Glennys took her to Fiji for a two week holiday. She really enjoyed that holiday. She then spent two weeks on Norfolk Island in 1975 and another two weeks on Norfolk in 1977. She met some very caring friends on these trips and she continued to correspond with a woman friend in New Zealand and another friend in South Australia.

Jim retired in September 1979 and spent a year or two doing occasional house painting jobs around the neighbourhood. He withdrew from most outdoor activities and concentrated on television watching. Very soon his leg began to trouble him and he then spent most of his time in the house as Parkinson's disease was developing.

Delia had to walk to the shop at the Banyo shopping centre for the groceries and carry them home. Jim was not a shopper and he left all the purchases to Delia, who became very depressed and angry at his attitude. She suffered greatly from back pain in the later part of her life and on some nights the pain would be so bad she would cry all night. The hard life she had endured was now taking its toll.

The progression of Alzheimer's disease forced Delia's admission to the *Eventide Nursing Home Sandgate* at Brighton. She passed away on July 25<sup>th</sup> 1995, aged eighty-three years, as a result of bronchopneumonia, subdural haematoma and Alzheimer's disease, and is buried in the *Nudgee Cemetery* with her son Darcy. Jim died three years after Delia on September 14<sup>th</sup> 1998 and is also buried with them at Nudgee.

In retrospect, many of Delia's actions could be understood given the situations and her history; it is possible to guess how she would have felt and how her mind had worked. Her son Bernard left home on transfer to Central Queensland when things were very tough and maybe that made Delia despondent. Then Glennys left to go to Melbourne. As her offspring were leaving home, she may have felt that some of her family support was also disappearing. Neighbours say that she was deeply saddened by Glennys' need to move to Melbourne for training and then to Sydney for work. Many things she held dear were taken away.

Throughout all, Delia dedicated her life to her children and did everything possible to ensure they got a good start in life.

### ***Robert William Cartmill (Bob) 1913–1990***

*By Linda Cartmill in consultation with Bob's children: Lynn Lyons, Mike Cartmill and Judy Whicker.*

When Bob was born on February 11<sup>th</sup> 1913 in South Grafton, he was delivered by Dr McArthur and Nurse Kernah. Since the names of both his father and Aunt

Ellen are on Bob's birth registration form, it is likely that the family were living with Aunt Ellen and Gran'ma Cartmill in their home on Armidale Road. At that time, William was working as a coach-driver but over the next few years he was listed as a labourer and then as a 'teamster'. During the latter part of World War I, the family moved to Glenreagh, where Bob attended school from October 1918 until July the next year.<sup>172</sup> It is likely Bob resumed school in South Grafton briefly before moving to the *Ulmarra Public School* on the banks of the Clarence River while his parents dairied there for a number of years prior to their move to Queensland.

Stories about young Bob are now hard to obtain but a few have surfaced:

When I was young my Gran'ma, Mary Cartmill, told me a story of how Bob had been very badly beaten as a young lad by his male teacher – perhaps in Grafton. The teacher had apparently pulled him over the desk and used his cane. Bob came home 'black and blue'. Mary was still angry about this many, many years later.<sup>186</sup>

In her reminiscences, Betty Cartmill recalls a story about her brother, Bob, and stern Aunt Ellen:

One day Bob cut his foot rather badly, and Aunt Ellen bandaged it. The doctor threw the soiled bandage in the waste, only to be met with a very teary demand to have the bandage back as it belonged to Aunt Ellen.<sup>77</sup>

When the Cartmill family journeyed north to Queensland in mid-1924, Bob, aged eleven years, was one of those charged with helping William manage the luggage including Mary's so-called cedar chest, the pots and pans, and a collection of William's most vital tools, such as his axes.

According to the Queensland School Attendance Records, Bob attended a number of Queensland schools along with sisters, Mary, Delia and Ursula: *Black Mountain State School* from June 1924; *Kilkivan State School* from February 1925 and *Ridgewood Provisional and State School* from June 1925.<sup>176</sup> His younger sister, Betty, recounted how he also attended *Maleny State School* in 1926.<sup>77</sup> Since Bob turned fourteen at the beginning of 1927, it is likely that his schooling ended at Maleny. Bob's chequered school career gives an indication of how often the family packed up and moved – always in search of a better chance of making a decent living in share-farming.

Gerry Cartmill remembers how his brother Bob, who was about twelve years older, had a push-bike and how Gerry and brother Des always envied it and wanted to learn to ride, but Bob always refused because they frequently left the seat lowered. Bob's first job after leaving school was with the Maleny Post Office

– possibly using that very bicycle.<sup>77</sup> Perhaps on account of being an unsympathetic big brother, and a later incident when the Cartmills were at *Lilianvale*, the relationship between Gerald and Bob, like a number of other relationships among the children of William and Mary, was sour for many years. Working off-farm was necessary for family finances but Betty noted that ‘on one occasion we were given notice because Bob (who was one of the designated milkers) had taken work outside the farm.’<sup>77</sup>



*Bob Cartmill and Edna Egerton on their wedding day in 1940.*

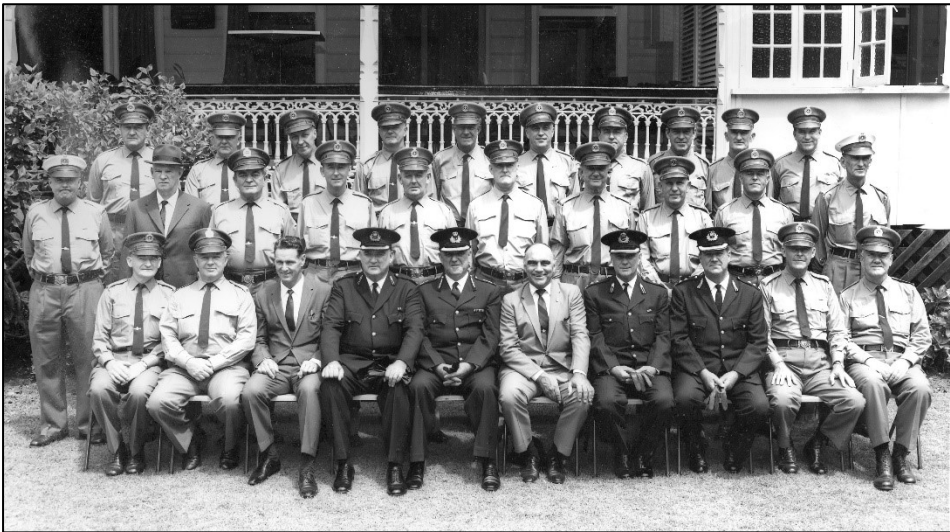
Newspaper items of the time show that Bob lived in the Maleny-Bald Knob area for a few years and that he was active in the community: a participant in a Maleny Boy Scout fundraising event (1927); attending a Catholic Ball in Landsborough (1931); playing tennis for Bald Knob (1933); playing B Grade Rugby League for Landsborough against Bli Bli (1934); and part of Toogoolawah's winning rugby league team who defeated the Moore team (1935). By 1936, he appears with his parents and brother, Clarrie, on the Queensland Electoral Roll<sup>181</sup> as farmers at Crawford, and in the local paper he is noted to be playing rugby league for Toogoolawah. Brother, Gerry, recalled that by the time the family were living on Stuart Redman's Kingaroy property, Bob, now aged twenty-three, was unwilling to get up early to fix the diesel motor in the bails of a morning, which caused much trouble since the family could not then do the milking. Perhaps, by now, Bob had decided farming was not for him. In 1937, his sister, Betty, records he was cutting cane in north Queensland.<sup>77</sup>

Early in 1938, Bob took one of the few options open to energetic young men with only basic education - he joined the Queensland Police Force, with Registered Number 3646. Over the next thirty-three years, he served in a variety of posts around Queensland: Brisbane 1938-1940, Biloela 1940-1942, Pomona 1942-1944, Townsville 1944-1952, Bowen 1952-1954, Brisbane 1954-1956, Burketown 1956-1958, Brisbane 1958-1961, Kingaroy 1961-1966, Gladstone 1966-1968, Rockhampton 1968-1971, and lastly as Police Inspector in Gladstone where he ended his working life on February 11<sup>th</sup> 1973.<sup>187</sup>

Early in his career, Bob married Edna Egerton in Brisbane on August 24<sup>th</sup> 1940. Bob was twenty-seven years old. During their time stationed in Pomona, their first child, Terence, was born a 'blue baby'. He died just ten days after his birth (1942) and was buried in the Pomona Cemetery. The couple went on to have three further children: Lynette also born in Pomona (1944), and Michael (1946), and youngest, Judith (1952), both born in Townsville. Judy's birth by caesarean occurred just as the family were preparing to move to Bowen. Edna with baby, Judy, had to join Bob and the other two children a week later but, due to her surgery, was forbidden from the heavy lifting associated with moving house. A tough way to start a new life in a new town with three young children.

The many locality changes and 'country service' may have been necessary for Bob's professional advancement, but were hard on wife Edna, who had to work to set up each new home. It was also difficult for the children who then had to settle into 'another school'. Daughter, Judy Whicker, remembers the family moving to nine different towns/cities while she was a child. The police houses were big and spacious homes but very rough, and always needing some basic work done, e.g. new lino. In remote Burketown, the station employed a 'black-tracker' who lived on-site with his wife. While there, Edna had to make their

own bread. On the plus side, she taught sewing in the local school and got work in the local Post Office. At the time, Lynn and Mike were the only white children in the local school – the other seven or eight children were Aboriginal. During his policing years, Bob's name appeared frequently in local papers: e.g. helping put out the huge 1943 fire in the Pomona sawmill; arresting people; and giving evidence in Court. Son Mike, himself a retired policeman, remembers how Bob said promotion in the police was often determined by whether Queensland's top policeman was a Mason or a Catholic. In those days, there was a serious division between these two groups. Despite that, it seems Bob managed to have a police career with 'no dramas' and to come out of a demanding profession with his head high.



*Queensland Police Service Senior Sergeant Course of 1970.*

*Bob Cartmill – middle row, third from left.*

*Photo: Courtesy of the Qld Police Museum.*

As a father, Bob was quiet but strict; he 'didn't stand any nonsense, but was not harsh. If he said *No* he meant it.'<sup>188</sup> Police work entails shift-work and so he was frequently gone from home when the children got up, or not home until after they were asleep at night. Because of Bob's many country postings, the family were only in Brisbane rarely and so there were few opportunities to visit grandmother, Mary Cartmill or other Cartmills in the Brisbane area. However, during their years in Kingaroy, he was able to maintain close contact with sister, Ursula, and the Gumley family in nearby Murgon. Throughout their married life, Edna maintained warm-hearted friendships with many of her husband's family despite the family's frequent moves. Until about 1957, the family did not own their own car but, thankfully, were able to make occasional use of police cars.

On retirement, Bob and Edna initially returned to live in Kingaroy. They now had time to enjoy golf and bowls together and to entertain friends at home. Daughter, Judy Whicker (née Cartmill), relates:

When my first marriage failed and I was left with a three-month-old boy and an eighteen-month-old girl, my parents immediately sold their beautiful home in Kingaroy to come and live in Gladstone to help me with my two kids so that I could work. They were absolutely amazing and both my kids remember fondly those years when they were with Nana and Poppy every afternoon and some nights when I had to work.<sup>188</sup>

Always a heavy smoker, Bob gave up at the age of sixty-five when he was diagnosed with emphysema. Later, aged about seventy, Bob was rushed to Brisbane for emergency treatment of a life-threatening aneurysm of the aorta. While in hospital the surgical wound became infected with 'golden staph'. This meant 'barrier nursing' in Brisbane and also when he returned to Gladstone still requiring further treatment. It was after these health scares that he became more interested in reminiscing about his past over a pot (or two) of home-brew with son, Mike. Unfortunately, the years of smoking damage caught up with him and, on December 22<sup>nd</sup> 1990, he died of lung cancer in Gladstone. Bob was buried after a Catholic ceremony at *Port Curtis Garden Cemetery* in Gladstone. After a time, Edna went to live with daughter Judy in a self-contained granny flat. When she was no longer able to manage there, even with Judy's assistance, she moved into an aged care home in Gladstone. A fall led to bleeding on the brain and Edna died on December 12<sup>th</sup> 2012. She was buried in Gladstone's *Port Curtis Garden Cemetery*, alongside Bob.

### ***Mary Isabel Cartmill 1915–2001***

*Contributed by daughters, Helen Chambers and Patricia Castles, with some input from Linda Cartmill.*

Mary Isabel Cartmill was born on June 20<sup>th</sup> 1915 while the family lived at South Grafton and her father William worked as a labourer on the railways. She was named after both Mary, her mother, and her maternal grandmother, Isabella Foster (née Whitton). The earliest photo we have of her is as a beautiful four-year-old, taken by the neighbouring family with whom she had been living from the age of about eighteen months. She lived with these neighbours until about the age of five, when they moved from Glenreagh, where the Cartmills were then living, to Grafton. Daughter, Pat Castles (née McFarlane), recounted how shocked the Cartmill family were when the neighbours took Mary with them. William, Lorna and the police had to travel to Grafton to bring her back home.



*Mary Cartmill, Grafton, about 1920.  
Photo probably taken by family with whom Mary  
was staying.*

Mary commenced schooling in New South Wales, most likely at the *Ulmarra Public School*. She was nine years old when the family moved to Queensland. According to the Queensland School Attendance records,<sup>176</sup> Mary attended: *Black Mountain State School* from June 1924, *Kilkivan State School* commencing February 1925, and *Ridgewood ... State School* commencing June 1925 – all with siblings Ursula, Delia and Robert. Next came *Bald Knob Provisional and State School* with Ursula, Noela, Hilda and Des in 1928 and, later in that same year, *Pomona State School* with Ursula, presumably while they stayed with sister, Lorna.

In 1932, Mary and her sister Delia made their debut at the Maleny School of Arts in a ball organised by the Maleny Catholic congregation. When the Cartmill family split into two to work two leases for the second half of 1934, Mary worked with William, Noela and Bob on the Bald Knob property. We know nothing of her life over the next few years except that she worked as a cook on a Muttaborra sheep station for some time and then at the Grand Hotel in Beaudesert where she was to meet William (Bill) Benjamin McFarlane. Bill had travelled to Queensland from Victoria looking for carpentry work. He eked out an existence during the Depression with two ferrets that he used to catch rabbits which he skinned and then sold for meat and skins. He found work at Beaudesert's Nindooibah House, and also did some local farm work building sheds and barns.

Mary Isabel Cartmill, aged twenty-four years, married Bill in 1939. They initially rented a house in Tina Street, Beaudesert before Bill, who was a carpenter by



trade, built a house at 58 Tina Street into which they moved in 1946. This house remained in the family until 2018.

Over the years, they had eleven children: Patricia (11/1/1940); Keith (18/2/1941 dec'd - 15/7/2018); John (5/1/1943 dec'd - 14/8/2019); Anne (13/4/1944); Richard (15/9/46); Christine (30/11/1947); Helen (4/2/1950); Stephen (15/5/1951); Jennifer (20/2/1954 dec'd - 22/2/1954); Robert (2/7/1955); and Peter (14/8/1959). Mary had German measles (Rubella) whilst pregnant with Jennifer who was born prematurely. The doctors believed she was deaf and probably blind as well, so they used no heroic measures to save her, and she passed away two days later.

Bill secured work as a carpenter at Tancred's Meatworks and Bromelton Abattoirs, building several on-site houses for the managers. His son Richard was the one who assisted most with this work. Bill usually arrived home in a bad mood and offered no assistance with the house or the children.

As the children grew, there was little money available, however there were always plenty of children both within the family and around the neighbourhood to mix with. Play in the many ingenious cubby houses under the tank stand, in the Moreton Bay fig next door, or in a half-corrugated iron tank in the backyard filled many happy hours. Presents for birthdays and Christmas were basic childhood needs such as hankies, socks and books.



*Delia and Mary Cartmill, about 1930.  
Photo probably taken while family were living at  
Bald Knob.*



Life was tough for Mary as the house did not have any hot water and she had to rely on an old copper which was filled with water and under which a fire was set each night ready to heat the next morning. The clothes were boiled in the copper, then lifted out using an old broom stick into the cement washing tubs, wrung out by hand and finally hung on the clothes lines held up with props. The copper was also boiled to heat water for the bath in which everyone bathed one after the other using the same water.

Mary made all the children's clothes and knitted woollens. There were few clothes but they were always clean and tidy. For years the family had no camera so there were few photos taken of the children when they were young. Once she commenced work, daughter, Pat, bought a box Brownie camera and was able to record her siblings' childhoods. She also bought dolls for Christine and Helen who were seven and five and had never had a doll prior to that time. She became more of a mother to the younger children than Mary was.

When Mary went into hospital to have a baby, Gran'ma Cartmill and sometimes Aunty Betty arrived to take care of the family. The children hated Gran'ma coming to stay as they were scared of her and felt she was mean. They would often run up to the hospital to tell Mary that Gran'ma had hit or got angry at them. She monopolised the *Truth* newspaper and hid it under the cushion on the lounge, and also did not share the fruit and lollies left for her in thanks for her baby-sitting. Later, as Pat grew older, she was called upon to run the household and look after the smaller children when Mary was in hospital, rather than Gran'ma.

Childhood holidays for Mary and Bill's children consisted of going to the *Lilianvale* farm on Beechmont to spend time with Aunty Mary and Uncle Tom (IV) and their boys, and Uncle Charlie and Aunty Hilda and their family. Aunty Noela and Uncle Peter were sometimes there too. The children had good times at the farm running through the kikuku grass and eating mangoes. As the only family vehicle was a ute., those who could not fit in the cabin travelled up the mountain from Beaudesert in the open air of the back. These journeys took most of the day. Bill had to put chains on the tyres to cross gullies and creeks on the way.

As the children got older, they were often sent to Gran'ma's for school holidays. They would travel on the Greyhound bus from Beaudesert which terminated at South Brisbane, then make their own way to Windsor by taxi. Helen reported being terrified of being abducted by a random taxi driver. The holidays were never too memorable. As a staunch Catholic, Gran'ma insisted that they attend confession every Saturday and then mass on Sunday mornings. The children

complained that Gran'ma's house smelled of gas and that she spent hours sitting in a chair and having them either brush her hair or wash her feet.

Even though Mary was Catholic, husband, Bill, resisted sending the children to the convent school and instead sent them to the nearby *Beaudesert State School*. Mary tried hard to get her children Catholic instruction by sending them to endure mass in Latin every Sunday morning and then attending catechism instruction with the nuns for an hour afterwards. The children dreaded Sundays and having to sit in the row in front of the nuns in church, who tapped them on the shoulder if they moved or made a sound.

Although she did not show a lot of affection, Mary was a good mother. She was dominated by Bill who was not easy to live with. He had a foul temper and the children were terrified of him and thought he might kill them in one of his rages. Seeing what happened to the chickens at Christmas left them worried that they might be next to have their heads chopped off. While Bill wasn't physically abusive to Mary, he would rant and rave at her for what seemed like hours.

In a life centred on home and family, Mary hardly left the house. The grocer came and took the order and the goods were delivered the next day. The milk- and ice-man came daily, as did the baker. Meat and extras were purchased daily by the older children. Fabrics and linens were purchased from the Walton's rep. who called once a fortnight and any goods purchased were paid off over a period of time. Mary grew various vegetables and fruits which were watered using the bath water.

Patricia was one of the first to leave home, when she got married in 1960. She had been like a mother to the younger children and went straight on to becoming a mother to her own children.

Bill died in 1968 and Mary lived a further thirty-two years. Initially, Keith left home and moved to Ipswich but later returned to live with Mary in Beaudesert. The rest of the children either married and moved away or stayed around Beaudesert, except for Robert who stayed with Mary after finishing school. Once Keith moved back home, Robert then moved to Ipswich. Keith suffered from ill-health and remained in the family home, buying out his siblings when Mary passed away. He continued to live in the house for seventeen years before he too passed away and the house was sold.

Mary was not one to have a lot of friends - it seems her family took up most of her time. However, she was friendly with some neighbours. She was a private person and seemed quite content to run the house and keep to herself. As she aged, she suffered from osteoporosis and had a couple of falls which necessitated a stay in respite in *Wongaburra Garden Settlement*, the local

nursing home. Mary was never happy there and lived for the time she could go back home. Eventually, Mary had to move permanently to *Wongaburra* where she lived for about one year before passing away on July 8<sup>th</sup> 2001. She lies buried in the *Beaudesert Cemetery*.

***Ursula McMahon Cartmill*      *1917–1993***

*By Linda Cartmill in consultation with Joan Gumley and family (July 2020).*

It was the middle of World War I when Ursula was born on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1917 and given the middle name of McMahon from the maiden name of her grandmother, Rose Anne McMahon. Not long before her birth, the family moved to Glenreagh where William had work as a teamster. Mary was at home looking after six other children and was very far from any extended family support since the Cartmill family all lived over the range in the Blaxlands Flat area. Possibly because of this, Mary gave birth to Ursula at South Grafton, where the family briefly lived at the home of Gran'ma Cartmill and Aunt Ellen. Mary's family, the Fosters, lived north of Grafton near Casino and were probably not in a position to house her as her father, Arthur Foster, had died just two weeks before Ursula's birth. Not long after Ursula turned two years old, William was injured and could not work for several months - the family were in dire straits financially.

Around 1921, the family commenced dairy farming at Ulmarra. This was in the general area where Mary's family had dairied while she was growing up. It must have been hard for William and the family to adapt to the different life of a dairy farmer. Mary was friendly with a number of Aboriginals in the Ulmarra area, including Sarah Boney. When Ursula was a toddler, the only person she would allow to dress her was Sarah.<sup>77</sup>

As Ursula was not quite seven years old when the family moved to Queensland, she would probably have commenced her schooling in the Ulmarra area. The first three Queensland schools she attended were with siblings, Mary, Delia and Robert. They initially attended the *Black Mountain State School* (1924), then *Kilkivan State School* (Feb. 1925), and *Ridgewood Provisional and State School* outside Gympie (Jun. 1925).<sup>176</sup> By 1928, the family were settled more permanently at Bald Knob outside Maleny and she commenced school there as of 1928 with Noela, Mary, Hilda and Des. For a while in 1928, she and Mary also attended *Pomona State School*, most likely while staying with married sister, Lorna, and family.<sup>176</sup>

Early in 1932, Mary was again able to find some help with caring for her large family when she learned Ursula could get a good education with the Sisters of Mercy. Betty Cartmill later recalled that from April 1932, Ursula boarded with

the Mercy Sisters at Nudgee Orphanage (formally known as *St Vincent's Home for Children*).<sup>77</sup> Here she completed her education and obtained a high level of training in piano. For some time she then taught music<sup>189</sup> there. She stayed at Nudgee for nine years.<sup>77</sup> Having naturally bright red cheeks in winter was not a good thing, as one of the nuns always thought she was wearing rouge and made her go and scrub her face. On the whole, the nuns were kind, but many had come from poor Irish families and were quite tough.<sup>190</sup>

Ursula became a qualified primary school teacher at Nudgee through the 'pupil-teacher' scheme where children as young as fourteen worked as apprentices/class teachers during the day and received their teacher training before and after school.<sup>191</sup> She later taught at *Our Lady of the Assumption* Catholic School at Enoggera. In 1940, Ursula was able to arrange for her youngest sister, Betty, to travel from the family home in New Farm to Enoggera to be taught by a particular nun in preparation for the Scholarship exam. (See Betty's story.)

During the early years of World War II, Nudgee Orphanage held dances for Army officers from the nearby Enoggera Army Base. James Crennan Gumley was training at Enoggera at that time and it is likely that is how the two met. Jim was later discharged as medically unfit due to pneumonia. Like Ursula, Jim was a committed Catholic.

On January 4<sup>th</sup> 1941, Ursula married Jim Gumley in a Catholic ceremony at Nundah, Brisbane. Early in the marriage, Jim ran a butcher shop in Canungra, not far from where the Cartmill family were living on Beechmont.<sup>189</sup> Shortly after, the couple moved to Home Hill where Cathy



*Ursula Cartmill and Jim Gumley  
on their wedding day in 1941.*

was born (1941) and Jim was driving. They next moved to Townsville where Jim's butcher shop supplied the US Army which stationed there during World War II. Second child, James Thomas, was born there (1944). After the War, Jim took on a run-down dairy farm on the remote Daintree River for a number of years and three more children were born while living here: Pat (1948), and twins Ann and Joan (1950). In 1952, Bill was born while Jim worked at Julia Creek, initially as a railway fettler and later opening a butcher shop. It seems Jim had a wanderlust which drove him to move his family often and to distant places.

About this time, Jim broke his leg very badly. He had to come to Brisbane for treatment and so, for a while, Ursula and children lived with her mother Mary in her brand new home at Burleigh Heads. Geoff was born in nearby Southport Hospital (1953). From here they moved to Western Australia for six years where Jim worked for his brother, Lyell, on his property, *Koojedda*, near Northam about a hundred kilometres north-east of Perth. They travelled there by train and there were soldiers who looked after children on the trip. The younger children attended the local primary school at Baker's Hill while Cathy, and later Jim, became boarders for their high schooling in nearby Tooyay. Young Jim also worked in the *Koojedda* sawmill and helped with the milking. During their time in WA, Jim (senior) contracted tuberculosis and spent twelve months in the *Wooroloo Sanatorium*. Ursula had to manage the seven children alone and money was tight.



*Ursula and Jim Gumley in Western Australia abt. 1940.*

Life was harsh for Ursula on *Koojedda* as they lived in a cold little two bedroom house with the three girls sleeping in a unit at the back while the three boys shared the second bedroom. Ursula worked hard to make the home cosy: she cooked the meals on the wood stove; she sewed all the children's

clothes; she washed the clothes using a boiler and a hand operated wringer; and, as usual for the Cartmill women, she was very particular about the ironing and 'starched everything'. Meanwhile the 'kids had a ball', being able to run free.

After their time in WA, the family decided to return to Queensland by driving across the Nullabor Plain. Their nephew, Ted Gumley, accompanied them, driving the van which carried all their furniture. The family spent a few weeks with Jim's sister, Florence and husband Martin Egan, at Bourke in north-west New South Wales to allow Ursula to recover from severe morning sickness. On arrival back in Brisbane they stayed for some time with Edna and Bob Cartmill in their Moorooka backyard.<sup>192</sup>

From there, Jim worked as butcher for Bill Angel in his butchery business in Murgon, and also did the slaughtering from time to time. Youngest son, Gerard, was born in Murgon (1959) and it was here that the family put down roots - especially when son Jim bought them a house in the town. This was the first time the family had owned their own home. Country life in a friendly town suited the children. Involvement with the Catholic Church was extremely important to Ursula. There was Mass every Sunday, confession on Saturday afternoon, attending Mass of a morning mid-week, *Stations of the Cross*, cooking some meals for the priest, etc. As well, Ursula and the girls regularly cleaned the church.<sup>190</sup>

Through all the changes, Ursula and Jim loved each and every one of their eight children and gave them the best of what they had. As Ann Gumley recounts:

The testament to this is that we have all succeeded in our lives and made something of ourselves. This would not have been possible if our parents had not instilled good values and respect in our earlier lives.<sup>193</sup>

Joan Gumley remembers:

Mum had a lot of time with Aunty Edna. Aunty looked after we three girls in her Townsville home for about three weeks while Bill was born in 1952. Mum loved getting letters from Aunty Edna as she always told a joke or two. Uncle Des and Uncle Clarrie stayed at Mum's place in Murgon several times. Mum loved their company too. Uncle Des was a lovely man. Uncle Clarrie was very quiet and gentle. For a few years in the early 1960s Bob and Edna lived at nearby Kingaroy which made visiting easier.<sup>190</sup>

On April 28<sup>th</sup> 1967, Jim died in Brisbane's *Greenslopes Repatriation Hospital* after a series of strokes. By this time the older children were dispersed from Western Australia to various parts of Queensland. Luckily, Joan was able to secure leave

from her nursing job in Bundaberg to come to Brisbane to support Ursula during Jim's six-week-long illness. He was buried at the *Nudgee Cemetery*.

At this critical time, Ursula received help and support from the local priest and also the nuns at Murgon's *St Joseph's School*. Within a few months of Jim's death, the nuns were able to secure a primary school teaching job for Ursula in Murgon. She taught there for about ten years until her retirement in the late 1970s; she was a firm but much loved teacher. In turn, at the priest's request, Ursula helped care for a family of five children when their mother died – not long after Jim's death and with one child of her own still at home and a further two at boarding school. Ursula also became involved in the religious instruction programme at the nearby impoverished *Cherbourg Aboriginal Settlement* community. Over the years she befriended many of the children, brought dozens home for dinner and helped quite a few to make the jump to work. Perhaps the early tender care she received from Sarah Boney played a part in this. In 1975, in recognition of her community service, Ursula was awarded a *Community Service Award* through the Apex Club.<sup>190</sup>

After her retirement, Ursula sold the Murgon house and went to live with Cathy and George Aboud in Rockhampton before later moving to live with Jim and Sandy in their new home in Western Australia. After injuring her knee, she lived with Pat at Port Hedland for a while before returning to the East Coast to live again with Cathy and George. At first, they were living in and running the *Lakes Creek Hotel* before they moved to their own home. By this time Ursula's health was failing and she suffered increasing problems with her bronchiectasis and her rheumatoid arthritis. Consequently, about 1989, she moved into *Gracemere Nursing Home* just outside Rockhampton.

At five foot two inches tall (1.57 metres), Ursula was a tiny woman but she lived a life of service to her husband, children, students and the community. She died on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1993 in *Rockhampton Mater Hospital* and is buried in the nearby *Gracemere Lawn Cemetery*.

### **Noela May Cartmill      1920–1994**

*By Helen Davies (née Mountney) with some input from Linda Cartmill. (Mum = Noela; Dad = Peter).*

Noela May was the eighth child of a family of fourteen, born to parents Mary and William, in South Grafton, on January 4<sup>th</sup> 1920. With seven boys and seven girls it was an evenly-balanced family.

When she was just five months old, Noela was cared for by her twelve year old sister, Lorna, as their mother, Mary, had been rushed to

hospital with appendicitis.<sup>194</sup> This was a very frightening and tough time for all, as up until then, little Noela had been a breast-fed baby. Trying to feed a starving baby from a cup or to get her to take solids when she was not used to it caused a lot of heart-ache.<sup>157</sup>

Noela always spoke happily of her childhood, spent in the country with her brothers and sisters, doing the usual lobbying (or yabby-ing), and climbing trees as country children do. She often spoke about her early years living around Grafton and Nymboida. They moved to Queensland in 1924 and Queensland school records show<sup>176</sup> she commenced school whilst staying with her elder sister Lorna at *Pomona State School* in 1927.

Over the next few years, Noela alternated her schooling between Pomona and *Bald Knob State School* just down the road from her family's farm. At times she attended with different siblings: Ursula, Mary, Hilda, Des and Gerald. Betty remembered Noela was a 'fighter' and that she stood up to other kids to stop them picking on her brothers and sisters at school, e.g. younger brother, Des. When sister, Betty, started school, their mother asked Noela to take charge of her. At the end of 1933, Noela was finished with school and became one of the family's 'milkers'. She often talked about her later school years when she attended 'the convent school' to complete her education. This was most likely Indooroopilly's *Holy Family School* which her younger sisters also attended for short periods.



*Noela Cartmill in Anzac Square, Brisbane, abt. 1940.*



The year 1934 was when the Cartmill family were forced to split into several working units. From April, Mary, with the older children, took over O'Brien's milk farm at Moggill, while William continued on at Bald Knob with Bob, Mary, and Noela – making four milkers. Des, Gerald and Bernie were still attending *Bald Knob School* and younger sisters, Betty and Hilda, were boarded with the nuns at the *Holy Family School* in preparation for their 'First Communion'.<sup>165</sup> It seems the younger children may have stayed at the Moggill property with their mother in school holidays as Gerald records living there for a while.



*Artist's impression of Noela and Peter Mountney both aged 21 years.*

Over the next few years, Noela was part of the family's team of milkers on various farms. Then, in 1937, Betty Cartmill records that Noela commenced nursing at Gympie Hospital.<sup>77</sup> Nursing was one of the very few occupations available to young women and it had the advantages of

not only paying a wage (albeit small), but also providing on-site accommodation. When the Cartmill family moved south from the Gympie area to Brisbane, Noela switched to nursing in Brisbane, before marrying Peter Frances Alexander Mountney on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1943 at Canungra. For several years, they lived at Beechmont, next door to *Lilianvale* where the Cartmill clan had settled. During that time their three eldest daughters were all born at Southport, the nearest maternity hospital (Margaret, 1945; Helen, 1946; and Shirley, 1948).

After building up some capital working on Beechmont properties, Noela and Peter purchased a dairy farm at Invicta, near Bundaberg, in 1950. Peter had grown up in the nearby mining town of Mt Perry and he had relatives living in the Bundaberg region. Here they farmed until retirement in 1968, at first sticking with dairying and in later years growing sugar cane. Two more children were born whilst at Invicta (Christine, 1952; and Terrence, 1954).

Noela's father, William, passed away in 1946, but she always remained very close to her mother, Mary, until she, too, passed away in 1968. As children, Mum always took us to visit Gran'ma, holidaying with her at Burleigh Heads and The Grange in Brisbane, and finally at Windsor. Gran'ma often came to

Bundaberg to visit us and was able to keep Mum well informed on all her siblings. She had regular contact over the years with a number of her siblings, as I remember her taking us to visit various uncles and aunts. She appeared to have remained closest to Lorna, Gerald, Betty, Des, Clarrie and Bernie. Distance would have impeded opportunities to visit many of her siblings in those days. Des and Clarrie both stayed with us at Invicta for periods of time, gaining local employment at *Wallaville Sugar Mill*. About 1957, nephew Brian Cartmill (the son of Tom (IV) and Mary Cartmill in Brisbane) was sent to stay with his Aunt Noela and Uncle Peter in an attempt to help him 'settle down'. He lived in the family home with the family for about two years in the late 1950s – he was a good worker. Unfortunately, it seems he developed a drinking problem after he left Bundaberg.

In the early years of dairying, the Mountney farm provided cream to the *Bundaberg Butter Factory* and the separated milk was used to feed the young calves who had been taken from their mothers, or the pigs. I remember Mum always had a great knack of getting the calves to take to drinking out of a bucket. Of course, all the cows and calves were given names. Typical names were Daisy, Molly, Chloe, Maggie, just remembering a few. When electricity arrived at the farm, Mum and Dad were able to put in better refrigeration and supply fresh milk to the *Bundaberg Butter Factory*. Mum always worked hard on the farm, and in her spare time she enjoyed sewing, often making clothes for us. I always fondly remember a nice white blouse and black-and-white check skirt she made for me – it was a favourite. She loved gardening and often grew vegetables or flowers when time and weather permitted. There was always a collection of chooks, ducks and guinea fowls which provided food. Sunday lunch was usually a delicious roast lunch with poultry from the farm. The drakes in particular, as well as the roosters, often formed that lovely Sunday lunch, but the guinea fowls were only good for eggs or to give a warning if danger was around. Mum especially liked the duck eggs to make the beautiful sponge cakes which she had perfected.

Farm life was often tough, with many drought years and floods. In times of flood, the milk was taken down to the local flooded river and carried across by boat where it was met by a truck on the other side. This truck also brought fresh food out to all of us stranded on the other side.

Out of the blue, Mum was struck by the serious illness of tuberculosis. She spent nine months in hospital in Brisbane in 1959. Medication did not turn out to be enough, and she required major surgery which necessitated a long recuperation in hospital. Finally, she was able to return to the farm and maintained good health until her passing. Niece, Helen McFarlane, remembers visiting the Cartmill family home in Swan Terrace, Windsor in Brisbane, where she met

Margaret Mountney. Margaret was down in Brisbane to visit her mother who was then a long-term patient in the *Chermside Chest Hospital*. This was an especially hard time for Noela knowing her five children were at home, still attending school and having to manage without her.

Mum and Dad sold the farm in 1968 and purchased a house in Bundaberg, which was their final home. After they moved to Bundaberg, Dad worked for a number of years on the local council and Mum worked at the local Fish Board, shelling scallops. Whilst this was mundane work, I think she did enjoy it as it was a place for her to meet and socialise with other women, after so many years relatively isolated on the farm. Peter passed away in 1985, aged seventy-three and Noela passed away in 1994, aged seventy-four. She is buried in the *Bundaberg Lawn Cemetery*.

Noela and Peter are survived by their five children who they reared on the farm, and who went to local schools. Noela thought the world of her twelve grandchildren.

### ***Hilda Frances Cartmill 1921–1995***

*By Linda Cartmill in consultation with Betty Viney (née Richter) and Bill Richter, and with some input from Ian Cartmill.*

It was summertime and the Cartmill family were living at Ulmarra on the Clarence River when Hilda was born on November 14<sup>th</sup> 1921. By this time, there were eight other children in the family with the oldest being Tom, aged sixteen years. Father, William, had recently taken on the dairy farm. The year before, he had had a serious accident and had been unable to work for two months. The family were only just coping. In May 1924, when the family took the long train trip north to Queensland for their big move, Hilda was not yet three years old. Once in Queensland, the family began a series of share-farming jobs – initially in the rich dairying country around Pomona and Gympie, north of Brisbane.

Queensland school records<sup>176</sup> show Hilda commenced school while the family were living at Bald Knob outside Maleny. Sisters Noela, Mary and Ursula and brother Des were all attending the *Bald Knob State School* with her at the time, and soon youngster Gerald (Jock) joined them. She next attended *Pomona State School* with Betty – while staying with older married sister, Lorna. Next came a few months at *Chatswood State School* outside Gympie with brother Des for the second half of 1932. In 1934 she attended *Pullenvale State School* in outer Brisbane with Gerald, while the family dairied at Moggill. Always endeavouring to give her children a Catholic education, Mary sent Hilda and Betty, for a few months in 1934, to board with the nuns at Indooroopilly's *Holy Family School* in preparation for their 'First Communion'.<sup>77</sup>

Hilda never said much to her family about her younger years or what they did for fun and entertainment; it seems she mostly worked outside on the farm or baby-sat for Mary who was so often pregnant. A few anecdotes give an insight into what she liked to do. On one occasion, while staying with Norm and Lorna at Pomona, Hilda rode Norm's retired race-horse (even though she was forbidden to do so) and came off as it jumped a fence. Daughter Betty recalled how all her life she bore the scars on her knees. Lorna's daughter, Maureen, recalled:

My Auntie Hilda who was staying with us at the time, one night attended a dance held in Pomona, five miles (eight kilometres) away. She rode a horse unaccompanied over the hill and through the thick bushland on her way to Pomona. I remember Hilda yodelling quite loudly in the early hours of the morning as she rode in the dark over the hill on her return to the farm, again unaccompanied. I thought at that time how fearless she was.<sup>157</sup>

Son Bill remembers how Hilda was 'proud of the fact that she was the one to ride from the Bald Knob farm down to the Landsborough Railway Station to pick up goods from the train'. At the time, she would have been no more than twelve years old and this was a ride of more than seven kilometres along a rough, steep track. One of the farms the Cartmills worked was at Linville in the Brisbane Valley and Hilda loved the fact she could ride to school there. This was probably Hilda's last school before turning fourteen, when her schooling finished.

The Cartmills left Linville about 1935, and the family then lived in Brisbane for a short period. After farm work all her life, Hilda switched to working at Brisbane's *Fullers Laundry*.



*Hilda Cartmill and Charlie Richter on their wedding day in 1941.*

Her job was to iron up to a hundred shirts in an eight hour day, fold them and then put them all into cellophane bags. It was hot and exhausting work. Late 1941, while the family were living in Brisbane, Hilda found another share-farming job for the family on a property at Cainbale, owned by Romeo Lahey. William, Mary, Betty and Hilda ran this farm for eight months but in the end it was not a viable dairy farm.<sup>77</sup> It is likely Hilda met the handsome Charlie Richter at this time as he was working in the area clearing scrub.

Hilda and Charlie did not lose touch, and on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1941 they were married in Maleny. After the marriage, they lived in a small shack near the army camp at Canungra. It was war-time and jobs were hard to come by, so they milked a few cows and Charlie took the milk by horse into the army camp where he sold it in exchange for tea leaves, sugar, flour and tobacco. While he was away, Hilda would catch a fish in the Coomera River for their breakfast. Times were frequently tough during their marriage and money often tight, but they were always happy in each other's company. Kathleen (1942) and Janice (1945) were born while the couple were living near Canungra.

As the children arrived, the family had to move around quite a lot to survive. Betty (1946) and Bill (1948) were both born in Beaudesert. About 1949, the Richter family moved to George Rankin's farm on South Road at Beechmont and it was there that Lorraine was born (1950). When she was still a baby, the family moved to Mollendinar on the Nerang River where they stayed from 1951 to 1959. Youngest son, Charlie, was born in nearby Nerang (1955). Each year at Christmas time, the McFarlane family from Beaudesert and the Mountney family from Bundaberg came down to spend a week or two with the Richters. They all slept in the property's big barn. The big 'gang' of cousins had a ball together. Both Pat Castles (née McFarlane) and Helen Davies (née Mountney) tell of the fun they had when they visited the Richters, or when the Richters came to stay at the Mountneys' Bundaberg farm.

By the time daughter, Betty, left school (about 1960), the family were on a dairy farm at Conondale. Things at the farm were 'not very financial', so Betty was taken to Brisbane to work as a baby-sitter-come-domestic. Betty did this work on and off for five years. Eventually she returned home to Conondale where she and brother, Bill, worked alongside Hilda and Charlie to run the property. Hilda and Charlie were a great team and always worked very hard and very well together. In the early days, their entertainment was to go dancing at Beechmont taking the children with them; but once the children were old enough, they could be left at home while their parents got out for the occasional dance.

Gradually the children married and moved away. Kath married in 1963, and the others followed over the next twelve years: Betty (1965), Jan (1969), Bill (1968),

Lorraine (1973) and Charlie (junior) (1975). Never afraid of hard work, Hilda and Charlie travelled regularly to pick fruit in the Mildura and Shepparton areas. Often some of the family accompanied them. They particularly loved several camping spots: one spot on the banks of the Goulburn River and also one on the banks of the Murray River. Son Bill recalled about the family:

We played tennis together the five of us, Charlie (senior), Hilda, me and my wife, Margie, and youngest son, Charlie, while working up at O'Reilly's in 1972. Hilda had the classic 'self-taught' back-hand.<sup>195</sup>

From around 1980, Hilda and Charlie lived in a caravan on Gerald and Phyl Cartmill's farm at Teviotville, just outside of Boonah. After a number of years there, Gerry helped build a permanent shed around their caravan and that was then Hilda's and Charlie's simple but comfortable home together until the mid-1990s. Over the years there, they kept their own chooks, ducks and pigs, and Charlie maintained a very productive vegetable garden. Border collie 'Tip' accompanied Charlie everywhere. Every afternoon, they lit a fire and boiled water in their old copper for an evening bath (or 'swim' as Charlie often called it), until eventually they built a shower-room near their shed. Gerry's youngest son, Ian, spent many weekends with his parents at the Teviotville property, and enjoyed seeing a lot of his Aunt Hilda and Uncle Charlie over those years. He recalls Christmas gifts from them: a hammer one year, and a coil of rope another year. These became much-loved possessions that also served the purpose of stopping Ian from borrowing Charlie's tools and ropes from the old farm shed! Ian also recalls that Hilda's and Charlie's children and their families were regular and welcome visitors to Teviotville.

Charlie Richter was always a real character and had lots of tales of being bitten by snakes, going fruit-picking, fishing in inland rivers, camping in the bush, etc. Hilda was a happy-go-lucky soul who was content as long as she was with Charlie. Often in the late afternoon at Teviotville, there were drinks on the verandah, with Phyl and Gerry enjoying scotch and soda while Charlie and Hilda preferred rum and coke. Anyone staying at the farm joined in the yarning until nightfall.

In early 1995, Hilda was admitted to Prince Charles Hospital for heart surgery. It was while she was undergoing tests prior to surgery that her heart was found to have been severely damaged by a childhood bout of rheumatic fever. Despite this, Hilda had a family reputation throughout her life of having a strong constitution and as being a 'work-lover'. Whilst in Prince Charles, she contracted a 'golden staph.' infection and died there on May 11<sup>th</sup> 1995. She was buried in the *Woodford Cemetery*. For a number of years after Hilda died, Charlie continued to live in his caravan-shed on Gerry's Boonah farm. Eventually, he

went to live with his youngest son, Charlie, and wife, Leila, in Bendigo, Victoria.

By 2007, Charlie needed a walker to get around. One night in Bendigo, he fell down the stairs as he was heading for the toilet. Negotiating the two steps with the walker in the dark was very difficult. The handle of the walker dug into his stomach to form a huge haematoma. Daughters, Lorraine and Betty, made the long trip down from Queensland to see him when they heard how sick he was, and they were lucky to see him before he died. Charlie died from complications of this seemingly simple injury, as son, Charlie, and wife had not taken him to the local hospital.<sup>196</sup> After being cremated in Bendigo, Charlie's ashes were finally brought to Queensland where they were placed alongside Hilda in the *Woodford Cemetery*.

After growing up on farms and in rural towns, Hilda's and Charlie's six children have all lived their adult lives in rural areas too.

### ***Desmond Joseph Cartmill (Des) 1923–2007***

*By Linda Cartmill.*

In 1923, Mary gave birth to Des on May 1<sup>st</sup> at the *South Grafton Municipal Hospital*. At the time, the family were living on the Armidale Road at South Grafton, just up the road from Aunt Ellen's home, while father William was continuing dairying at Ulmarra, more than fifteen kilometres away. Lorna Lane remembered that, not long after his birth, Des developed pneumonia and that the Matron at the hospital took off all his clothes and put him on the verandah 'and miraculously he survived'. Sometime later, he developed an abscess the 'size of a banana'; he was operated on, they removed several ribs and once again he survived.<sup>74</sup> After his recovery, William and Mary inserted an advertisement in the local newspaper:

We wish to convey our sincere thanks to Dr. Beale, Matron Walsh and the nursing staff of *Ulmarra Private Hospital* for their skill and unremitting attention to our infant son while an inmate of that institution.<sup>197</sup>

Des was about one year old when William, Mary and eight of their nine children travelled up to Brisbane from Grafton on the train. As eldest daughter, Lorna, did not accompany them, sisters, Delia and Mary aged about thirteen and nine years, helped their mother with the 'littlies', that is, Des, three-year-old Hilda and four-year-old Noela. Over the next few years, the family moved at least four times so it was lucky Des was a robust child.

In 1928, Des started school at Bald Knob, in the little one-teacher school outside Maleny and just down the road from the family's farm.<sup>77</sup> Mr Wally Jones was

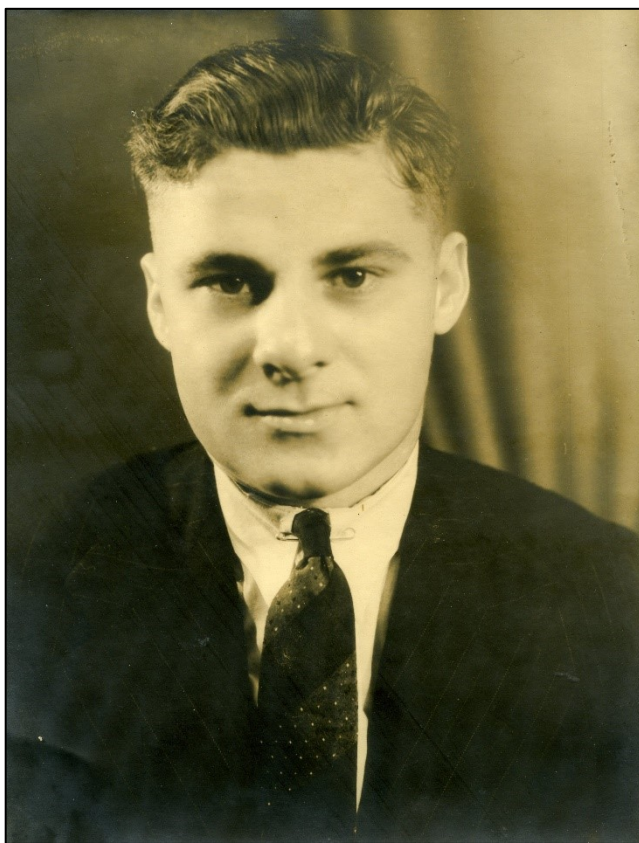


the sole teacher for many years. When the family farmed in the Gympie area, Des attended *Chatswood State School* with Hilda, and in 1934 he had a period of *Correspondence School* along with Betty.<sup>77</sup> He was not a great scholar and, as soon as he could, he stopped attending school and instead worked on the family's various farms.

Always an easy-going man, Des was happy to be younger brother Gerry's 'off-sider' when the family took on the Rankin's property, *Lilianvale*, on Beechmont in the 1940s – they worked well as a team. About this time, World War II broke out and Des enlisted with the Army, first serving in the Citizens Military Force (CMF) based in Canungra and then Gympie until 1944 when he then enlisted in the AIF (1944-1945): Service Number QX57601. He did not serve overseas.<sup>183</sup> It seems he was not cut out for the discipline of Army life as his record for the first few years shows a number of occasions of being 'Absent Without Leave' (AWL). On discharge, he re-joined the family at *Lilianvale* and soon had extra responsibility after Gerald broke his leg.

While Gerald was in hospital with his leg in plaster, Des worked the farm with his seventy-six year old father, William. November 13<sup>th</sup> 1946 was a very hot day but William got on with the day's work of ploughing the back paddock. Shockingly, that night he died of a heart attack. These were tough times for the family as Gerald's leg was not healing well and all the older children had married and left home.

Early in 1951, 'Goog' Rankin (junior) was about to get married. He needed *Lilianvale* for his new home and so the Cartmills' share-



*Des Cartmill aged abt. 21 years.*



farming arrangement expired and their time on Beechmont came to an end. Gerald and Des left the dairy-farming life behind. Initially Des tried his hand working the cane-fields near Bundaberg while living with sister, Noela, and her husband, Peter Mountney. Des later went to live with mother Mary, and siblings Betty and Clarrie, at first at The Grange and then later moved with them to Swan Terrace, Windsor.

Des' first off-farm job had been when he left school and before the family took on the *Lilianvale* job – he had worked at Saxtons in Brisbane. Saxtons manufactured wood-burning stoves and hot water cylinders. Labouring there was a very dirty job which meant he always came home totally black. After *Lilianvale* and his stint in the cane-fields, Des got a job at Brisbane's Olympic Tyres where he stayed until he retired. Again, it was hard, dirty work and involved a lot of shift work. After a lifetime of hard physical work, Des needed two knee replacements.

Des enjoyed a quiet life and never married. In his retirement, he had at least one trip overseas to Hawaii where he found Honolulu to be 'very good'. Throughout his life, Des had a great love of horse-racing and one of his main pastimes was to bet on the horses. This began when he got his first pay-packets as a fourteen-year-old at Saxtons. One of the company foremen was a man called Spiro who also worked as a 'bookie'. He came to the work-place every payday and took bets from the staff – before they even got home! At one stage, older brother Bob was worried about this and tried to warn Spiro off – but this made no difference.

'Uncle Des' was an easy-going uncle who gave me a teddy when I was about four years old. I remember going to visit Gran'ma, Betty, Clarrie and Des and seeing Des with huge black bags under his eyes – presumably from a long period of working nights.<sup>198</sup> In 1995, when at the wedding of his nephew, Bradley Cartmill, Des went out of his way to befriend Terri, the new wife of nephew Greg Cartmill. To a relatively new member of the family, 'charming and kind' Des was 'just like Bernie' and happily chatted with her for ages.<sup>199</sup>

Perhaps an even clearer picture of Des' character was given by his sister Betty's illegitimate daughter, Cheryl Weekes, who often overnighted at the Swan Terrace home of Betty and Des. On those occasions, Des was welcoming, and supportive of this part of Betty's life of which only a few members of the Cartmill family knew. Cheryl describes him:

Uncle Des was a total gentleman. One day I bought a bottle of champagne to have with dinner at their place. He made sure to chill it in the fridge and then a further half hour in the freezer. He also chilled the glasses. He made the popping of the cork and the pouring into a

lovely ceremony. I asked where he had learned this wonderful skill and he said he was a batman in the army and had learned to serve champagne to the highest ranks. A man of many talents! I recall that his favourite song was *My Way* sung by Frank Sinatra.<sup>200</sup>

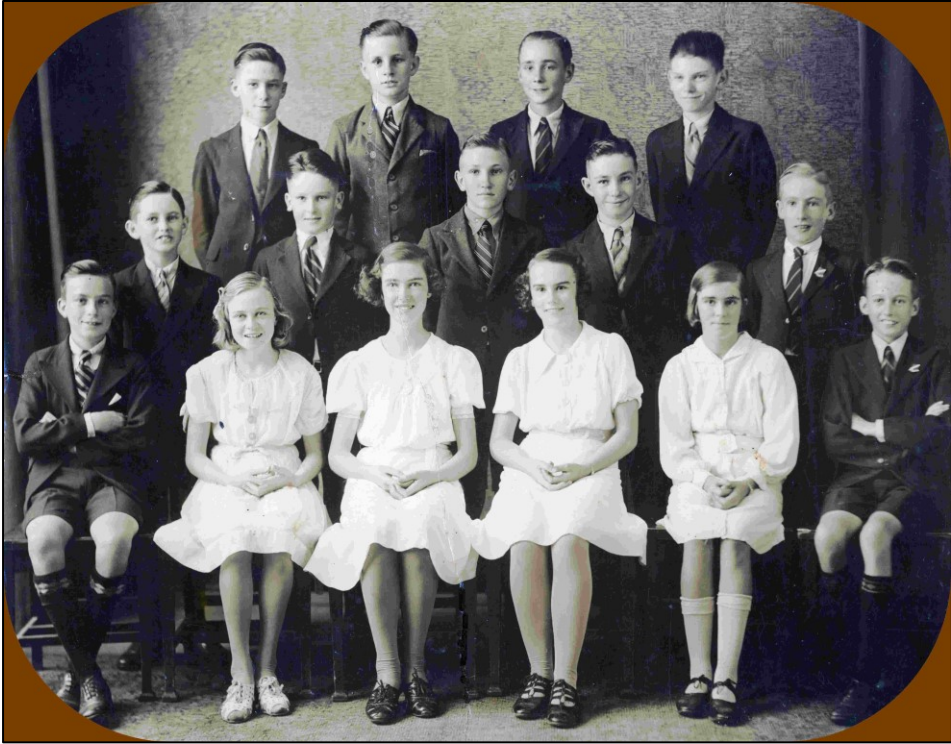
In the last few years of his life, Des, a long-term smoker, developed lung cancer. When he became too sick for his sister, Betty, to care for him at home, he moved to the *Treetops Nursing Home* at Brisbane's New Farm. Des died there on June 29<sup>th</sup> 2007, aged eighty-four years. He is buried at Brisbane's *Pinaroo Lawn Cemetery* - the same cemetery as brother Clarrie was buried twenty-seven years earlier.

***Gerald John Cartmill (Gerry) 1924–2021***

*(Extracted from his own history with further family information added by his children. Mum = Mary; Dad = William.)*

On November 5<sup>th</sup> 1924, I was born at the Cooroy Hospital while the family were farming on Middle Creek, Pomona. I was the twelfth child of William and Mary Cartmill and their first to be born in Queensland; the big family had migrated from Grafton in NSW earlier in the year. My earliest recollection of childhood was the shifting of our family from Maleny to Bald Knob. The driver of the truck was 'Jock' Barr and for some unknown reason I got the nickname 'Jock' which stuck to me for many years. My first school was Bald Knob and I started there on September 30<sup>th</sup> 1930. My school reports were issued to me in the name of Jock Cartmill. In all, I attended eleven schools as the family moved fairly often and I, for medical reasons, spent quite some time in Brisbane attending school while there.

From Bald Knob, I attended the doctor/hospital at Maleny and had at least ten small operations on my nose for sinus problems. Mostly, I went to Maleny with the mail/service car and, if I were not detained at the hospital, I stayed at *Maddens Boarding House*. The original doctor was Dr Law and after he left Maleny he practised as an Ear Nose and Throat specialist in Lismore for many years. Eventually, Dad took me to Brisbane for treatment at the Children's Hospital, where I had a more serious operation. Afterwards, I stayed with the Scott family in Herston in order to receive further treatment. They were great. I recall that the Scott family and I drove up to Bald Knob for Christmas or a long weekend at one time and Mary Scott met my brother, Tom. They were eventually married in 1935 and I lived with them in Hetherington Street, Herston for some months.



*Nundah St Joseph's 1938 Scholarship class.  
Back row second from left: Gerald Cartmill.*

After leaving Bald Knob, the family moved to various farms - I recall Kingaroy, Linville, Moggill, Gympie, Toogoolawah, Canungra (Cainbale), and Beechmont. There were also several times when we lived in various places in Brisbane. By the time I finished Scholarship in 1938, we were living at Nundah, Brisbane, and Mum and Dad were receiving a pension - Dad was not too well. After finishing scholarship with quite good marks, I received two terms at *St Joseph's Nudgee College* in Sub-Junior (Year Nine) but due to family finances I had to leave and start work. In later life, I often struck the names of some of my classmates as medical specialists and 'legal eagles' etc., and regretted that I had missed out somewhere along the line. Times were not too good then and good jobs were scarce, and also, Mum and Dad had little appreciation of education. I did sundry mundane jobs until we moved to *Lilianvale* on Beechmont in early 1942, when I was seventeen.

Actually, Dad had little or no say about education or any other matter; he had been so bullied over the years that he had no opinion on anything, and Mum made all the decisions. I believe that Dad was a very unhappy man in the period

that I knew him. He seldom had any conversation or opinion and was happiest when he was attending the pigs - he handled them very well. All decisions were left to 'Mother' and she had wanderlust; Dad spent a lot of time packing up and unpacking.

*Lilianvale* was our last family farm; we stayed until January 1951 and I then moved to Brisbane. There was only Des and I on the farm during the last couple of years as Dad had died in 1946 and Mum had been established at Burleigh. From the start, I effectively managed the farm even though Clarrie and Des were there - Dad let me have free rein. I made all the decisions and did not consult Mum or Dad. This may have caused some of the friction between Mum and me. Dad seemed happy to leave all management decisions like ploughing, other cultivation, planting and picking corn, and the cattle work to me; Dad concentrated on rearing his 'baconers'.

On March 26<sup>th</sup> 1946, I broke my thigh practising football after we had finished work, and I spent four months in a Thomas Splint<sup>201</sup> in the *Diamantina Hospital* (now *Princess Alexandra*) in Brisbane. It was then a series of big army huts which I think had been an army hospital during the war and was now a long-stay outpost for the *Brisbane General Hospital*. Due to union bastardry and strikes, I did not get the necessary X-rays to monitor the progress of the break as was necessary with a Thomas Splint and I eventually ended up with a bad result; the two ends of the break did not mesh very well and, one day, gave way leaving me standing on one leg in the middle of the street in Chelmer. I went back to the General for another four months for bone grafts from about late October. The leg was opened up from hip to ankle to remove bone from the calf to insert in the thigh. Rehabilitation meant that I was off manual work for almost two years. I was fitted with a toe spring to counter footdrop and advised to give up farming and take up sedentary work. However, with lots of hot and cold packs, massage with horse liniment, and also a mixture of dugong oil and eucalyptus, I was able to shock the doctors with the amount of bend that I could get. Finally, I was able to dispense with the toe spring, although I still have a slight limp and foot drop catches me out occasionally. The big weights on my leg to pull the break apart also caused problems with the knee and later I had to have a total knee replacement. While in hospital, I met a couple of my uncles from NSW – on both the Foster and Cartmill sides. All of the above was probably the catalyst that turned me into an accountant and changed my life.

Dad had purchased a block of land in Burleigh and started to build their retirement home before he died in his sleep on November 13<sup>th</sup> 1946, whilst I

was recuperating in the Diamantina. I believe that he died a broken man. I could never understand why Dad found it necessary to follow the horses and harrows all day on a warm November day when there were two men at home. Walking on ploughed land can be very tiring. I had a few bad days after I got the message and hoped that they could hang on until I got home again. Eventually, I was able to get mobile and arrange finance to finish the Burleigh house and get Mum and Betty settled there. I think that was about 1949.

After being advised to get sedentary work, I sent to *Stotts Business College* for an accountancy course and bought an old desk. Study was not easy as we did not have electric light and, with long hours, I found it hard going. I was also spending some time at Burleigh with painting, fencing, gardens, paths, lawns etc. and eventually decided to give up the farm and get a job in Brisbane where I could have better studying facilities. I ended up staying with Norm and Lorna and they were a great help.

When I got to Brisbane in 1951, I bought a beautiful block of land at 14 Apperley Street, Banyo, for £150 (\$300)<sup>202</sup> and got a job with AGE (*Australian General Electric*) whilst settling in. After a couple of months, I answered an ad. for a job as accountant's assistant at *Jeffress Brothers Ltd*. When Phil Cameron described the job, I said that it was far above my present abilities. However he said that he was sure that I could handle it, and gave me the job on the spot. He was a great bloke. I then began an accountancy course at the *State Commercial College* at night time. Again I was lucky; I had some wonderful teachers and consequently qualified as an accountant on March 25<sup>th</sup> 1954.

As Mum was on her own, I visited her at Burleigh at weekends. On one occasion, I met Phyllis Parker, who became my wife<sup>203</sup> on December 19<sup>th</sup> 1952. A Methodist, Phyl agreed to be baptised Catholic. For our honeymoon, we visited the Grafton/Nymboida area for the first time. Unfortunately, Uncle Jim had passed away just a few months earlier but Uncle George was still alive. As well, Uncle John Cartmill's two daughters Gladdie and Daisy ran the Nymboida Pub. Their brothers, Ownie (Owen), Reggie and Jim lived on-site but did not take a hand in its running.

Phyl was always a tower of strength while I was studying and doing exams at night. The Lane family were also wonderful in this regard and I never forgot their wonderful assistance and encouragement. Phyl and I decided to build a double garage on our Banyo block in anticipation of building our home there. We lived in the garage that was fitted out quite well for those times, for several years.

Linda was born there in 1953. Phyl's father had been a Public Accountant in Roma for many years before retiring to Burleigh, and when I qualified in 1954, he encouraged me to go into public accounting. Getting a job in an accountant's office in these times was quite difficult but as I topped Queensland in my Taxation exam., I registered with the Institute and promptly got a call from Bob Lister. As well as Brisbane, they had offices in Gayndah, Mundubbera and Monto. I got the job at £4/5/- per week. This was a rise of five shillings per week on



*Gerry Cartmill with Phyl Parker at Burleigh Heads, early 1952.*

my previous salary. I learned a lot from Bob and in just a few years I was running the Brisbane office and eventually taken into partnership in 1959 upon completing the required five years' service to sit for the Chartered Institute exams. Although we eventually fell out in 1967, I really appreciated the great break that he gave me.

To keep my mind alert for the qualifying Chartered Accountancy exams, I took several other courses in accountancy, taxation, auditing and real estate. After leaving *Lister, Rees, MacDonald and Cartmill*, I started practice on my own in May 1967 and we purchased our first new Fairlane on November 22<sup>nd</sup> 1967. Cost \$3603.87; I still hold the invoice. For the first two years, my firm *G.J. Cartmill and Co.* operated out of the fifth floor of Primary's Building in Creek Street, Brisbane city. We then purchased 414 Upper Roma Street right on the edge of the business centre. We engaged a client builder to turn it into a suitable office. The firm grew and established a good name with both the Taxation Department

and with my clients who were nearly all small business owners – including a sizeable number of Greek clients. We expanded to include a branch in Nundah and over time took on several partners. Maintaining a good standard of practice took a fair bit of supervision. About 1983, I took out a big loan, demolished the old Queenslander on 414 Upper Roma Street and redeveloped the property into a modern office block with underground parking - this was completed in October 1984. Shortly after, I sold my share of the practice to John Kienze.

By now I was having lots of trouble with my knee which needed replacement, and in addition, Phyl and I owned enough rented property to suit us as we intended to do some overseas travel and be independent. I had my knee done and then I did contract work for some months to help the firm over the transition period. Thus, in 1984, at age fifty-nine and a half, I ended my career as a public accountant.

Phyl and I were then landlords and remained so until we sold our final commercial property in 2006.

*Gerry's story is now completed by daughter, Linda Cartmill.*

Meanwhile, the family grew. After Linda came Kelvin (1955), Geoffrey (1957), Jennifer (1962), Sue-Anne (1964) and Ian (1971). Each married and produced fifteen grandchildren in all. While his children were young, Gerry's attention was focused on getting ahead in his business or doing practical things like studying, building furniture or planting a vege. patch. Luckily for Gerry, Phyl was a loving and supportive wife who worked hard to keep their growing family loved and cared for. In the office, Gerry's persona was one of a genial professional supplying considered and sensible advice to his clients - often laced with 'colourful' language. However, with his children, especially the older ones, he was often harsh. In his retirement years, Gerry mellowed and took pleasure in closer relationships with his children and their spouses, and with his grandchildren.

True to his big vision, Gerry took his young family on a number of epic camping trips in the 1960s: Carnarvon Gorge, Alice Springs and far north Queensland. As the 'kids' grew and married, opportunities for travel further afield arose. When Sue-Anne went to Tokyo, then Jen, and later Ian, went to Oxford, Gerry and Phyl made sure to visit them. Sue-Anne moved to Kent in England with her English husband and Jen lived in a series of Australian embassies in Poland, Vietnam, the Middle East and finally Malta as both she and husband worked for Australia's *Department of Foreign Affairs*. Having these off-spring overseas was a great spur



to travel for Phyl, Gerry and the rest of the family. In total, the couple visited over forty countries. After his retirement, the couple even signed up for a six-week Indonesian language course in a regional Indonesian city as Gerry was keen to understand a nearby 'go-ahead' country.

From the double garage in Banyo they moved to a house at 9 Grovely Terrace, Mitchelton in 1955 and in 1963 bought the big, new, brick house at 21 Thelma Street, Mt Gravatt. This was to be the family home for the next thirty-four years. Alongside the home in Brisbane, Gerry's entrepreneurial instinct led him to set up a group which built a block of seven units named *Jinghi*, at 21 William Street, Mermaid Beach, in 1966. Unit 6 in *Jinghi* became the site of many happy family holidays. A love of country life led him also to buy a series of 'hobby' farms where he enjoyed watching his herd of beef cattle grow fat: Pine Creek, Canungra; Mt French, Boonah; and finally *Koolang* at Teviotville, Boonah. Most weekends were spent at one or other of these farms, or at Mermaid Beach, with any children still living at home in tow.

In 1996, they sold the Mt Gravatt home and moved permanently to *Koolang* at Boonah, where they enjoyed rural life and welcomed family to stay with them in the spacious old Queenslander. In 2008, as Phyl developed balance problems



*Phyl and Gerry Cartmill, Boonah, 1991.*



they moved to *Fassifern Retirement Village* in Boonah. Phyl died in the high care section in 2015 and, in 2020, Gerry moved into supported care himself.

It seems, in his adult life, that Gerry made the jump from unskilled, poorly educated farmer to accountant, not only due to his own drive, but also because he was able to seek out and make use of the advice of a few key men. The orthopaedic surgeon, overseeing the repair of his badly broken leg, advised him to leave farming for a desk job; the Nerang Police sergeant, Bill Pickering, gave him a reference to get a storeman's job in Brisbane; W.G. Parker, Phyl's father, gave advice on switching to public accountancy; and an old school friend lent him a crucial book which allowed him to clearly understand what the Taxation Department required of an accountant submitting tax returns.

At six foot one inch, Gerry took after the Foster side of the family rather than the smaller-framed Cartmill men. In temperament, he was more like his mother, Mary, than his mild-mannered father, William. Perhaps because of their similar natures, the young Gerry and his mother clashed. He found her a 'terrible nag'. Despite this, he felt duty-bound as a young man to complete her half-built house at Burleigh Heads, labouring over it in his spare time after William's death so that it was liveable by 1949 and finally completed about 1952. Unfortunately, like several others of the Cartmill clan, Gerry would occasionally take offence at something another had said or done and would give them long periods of 'silent treatment'. In contrast, he showed life-long gratitude to those siblings who took him into their families early in his life – Tom and Mary and later, Lorna and Norm.

Gerry lived his life with drive and determination and achieved the success that he was disappointed his father was unable to find. Until his death on August 2<sup>nd</sup> 2021, aged ninety-six, he remained intensely interested in the exploits of his family and the world in general - he especially enjoyed stories about people who 'have a go'. He was buried in the *Boonah Cemetery* with his wife Phyl, after a funeral service limited to only twenty people due to COVID restrictions.

### **Hilary Elizabeth (Betty) Cartmill 1926–2021**

*By Betty Cartmill with contributions by Linda Cartmill, Sep 2021.*

Betty was born Hilary Elizabeth Cartmill on October 24<sup>th</sup> 1926 at Maleny, Queensland - the thirteenth child and the youngest daughter of William and Mary. Being at the tail-end of such a big family, it is perhaps unsurprising that Betty's oldest sister, Lorna, had married and left home six months before her birth. Lorna had been a major contributor to the running of the household, and

so she was sorely missed with a new baby and all the extra work that entailed. The family lived in the Maleny area for a few years before they took on the Beacom farm at Bald Knob on its southern outskirts in 1928.

Over the next twenty years, the Cartmill family moved at least ten times. They were always seeking a better, more profitable farm on which to raise their family. With her family moving so much, Betty attended a number of schools: she commenced school at Bald Knob in 1932 where she was taught by Wally Jones for several years along with brothers, Des and Gerald.<sup>176</sup> Then followed Maleny, Nundah, Federal and a number of others, including being sent to *Holy Family Catholic School* in Brisbane's Indooroopilly so she could be prepared for her First Communion. When the family took on the farm at Fisherman's Pocket, Gympie, Betty remembers that she and brother, Des, did their schooling via *Primary Correspondence School* (1934);<sup>77</sup> that same year she also attended *Pullenvale State School* with Gerald and Hilda. When she was about eight years old, Betty lived with her oldest sister, Lorna, and her family at Pomona for about six months and then, in 1935, Betty returned to live with her family now farming at Crawford outside Kingaroy. When she arrived in town, she was picked up by Stewart Redman, the farm owner's son, who had driven in to collect urgent medication for the cattle who had 'bloat'. 'That was just the scariest ride for a kid who had rarely if ever been in a motor car'.<sup>77</sup>

With each move, the family brought their own beds which could easily be taken apart, bedding, pots and pans, plus a table and a few chairs. If any pieces of furniture were required beyond the basics, William would create them out of butter boxes. Candle power, tank water and an outside toilet were the order of the day.

I also remember setting fire to my clothes cupboard which had been two or three butter boxes stacked one on top of the other with a cretonne curtain ... I was looking for something by the light of the candle which had accidentally touched the material.<sup>77</sup>

By the time Betty was thirteen, the family were living in New Farm, Brisbane and she was attending the *Holy Spirit Catholic School* at New Farm. Her sister, Ursula, was by now a teacher at Enoggera and she encouraged Betty to travel daily by several tram trips to attend *Our Lady of the Assumption* secondary school at Enoggera for preparation for the big Scholarship exam by a particular nun. Betty passed this exam but did not get a scholarship and so her fourteenth birthday was her last day of school; she was bitterly disappointed about this. It was

Christmas 1941 when Betty's sister, Hilda, saw an advertisement for a share-farming contract for a farm at Cainbale owned by Romeo Lahey. The farm was so remote that their only near neighbours were the O'Reilly family. Mary, William and the two girls left the city and managed the farm for about eight months. In the end, they had to leave as they were not making enough money and the fledgling dairy was closed down. Next came the Rankin's rundown dairy, *Lilianvale*, on Beechmont.

During the family's early years living at Beechmont, Betty was often sent 'down the mountain' to help one sister or another – often after the birth of a new baby, e.g. sister, Mary McFarlane, at Beaudesert or sister, Noela, at a nearby Beechmont farm. However, by the mid-1940s, Betty had moved to Brisbane where she worked in a number of unskilled jobs including several years working for Jimmy Matasser and family at their *Inns of Court Café* in inner-city Brisbane. About 1951, aged twenty-four years, she sat a rare 'Blue Moon' exam for a position with the Post Master General (PMG) (now Telecom). She passed and went on to work there as a telephonist. Four years later she was made



Betty Cartmill, Brisbane, abt. 1952.

permanent. In all, Betty worked shift-work for seventeen years. When her mother died in 1968, Betty sat the Supervisor's Exam and became a supervisor. She continued working at Telecom until her retirement in 1986. Betty always thought of herself as having three jobs: telephonist, housekeeper and caring for her very demanding mother.

Betty lived for several years with the Lanes in the early 1950s. In 1952, Betty accompanied her mother, then a widow aged sixty-seven years, to

visit the Cartmill family in the Nymboida area. During their stay, her father's brother, Jim, collapsed and died. About 1956, Mary sold her house at Burleigh Heads and bought the property at 9 Meacham St., The Grange, in Brisbane. Mary, Betty, and sons Des and Clarrie lived there for some years before they sold and moved to 52 Swan Terrace, Windsor. After the murder of Betty Shanks on an unlit Brisbane Street late at night, Mary had become very concerned for the safety of her daughter coming home late from shift-work and the Grange house was a long walk from public transport.

Betty was a stylish and very attractive woman who never married. In 1950, she gave birth to a baby girl while staying at the Salvation Army's *Hopeleigh Maternity Home* in Marrickville, Sydney. The baby was adopted by a family in NSW. For Betty, a woman in the 1950s from a strongly Catholic background, an event such as this was not talked about. While several of her sisters were supportive, her brother, Gerald, was very angry with her when he found out and there was a long period of estrangement afterwards.

In the early 1980s, Betty's daughter, Cheryl Weekes, reached out to members of the Cartmill family in order to meet her mother. Through Betty's sisters, arrangements were made for them to meet in the Sydney home of niece, Joan Cramp née Gumley. By this time, Cheryl was a clever young Sydney solicitor with a baby daughter herself. This was the first time they met. There were sporadic contacts after, and when a job brought Cheryl regularly to Brisbane she made many enjoyable visits to the Swan Terrace home. Des, who shared the house with Betty after their mother died, was warm and supportive of the relationship and acted as genial host. Nonetheless, Betty could not acknowledge having a daughter to this author – nor to other family members.

In the 1960s, Betty had a 'holiday shack' built at Paradise Point, then a sleepy fishing locality at the northern end of the Gold Coast. She enjoyed many happy weekends there until she sold it in the 1970s. After Mary's death in 1968, Betty continued the family tradition of offering warm hospitality to many members of her Brisbane family, while those living outside Brisbane knew that they would always have a bed when they needed to come to the city. She was also godmother to innumerable nieces and nephews. In her retirement, Betty made sure she saw a bit of the world. She went on a number of tours and trips including: a two-month tour of Europe which included Russia and Poland; a trip to Alaska; a trip to Greece; and a tour of Turkey which included visiting Gallipoli on Anzac Day.

Twelve years after Mary died, Clarrie died in 1980 and then Des died in 2007. By 2014, Betty decided she needed to think about some support for herself as she grew older, and she was invited by niece, Judy Whicker, to live near her and her family in Gladstone. After first living in a retirement village for several years, Betty moved into Gladstone's *New Auckland Place*, the facility which had cared for Judy's mother, Edna, when she too had needed extra support. On August 16<sup>th</sup> 2021, Betty, aged ninety-four, died with niece Judy by her side; she was buried in Gladstone's *Port Curtis Lawn Cemetery*.

***William Bernard Cartmill (Bernie)      1929–1999***

*By Linda Cartmill in consultation with Greg, Lee-Ann and Norma Cartmill and  
Sheralyn McGettigan (née Cartmill) along with memories from Gerald and  
Betty Cartmill.*

Bernie was the baby of the family and was born in Maleny on June 8<sup>th</sup> 1929 - more than five years after the family arrived in Queensland. By the time he came along, eldest sister, Lorna, was married and had a child of her own. Bernie was a big baby who was always so hungry that Mary placed scored raw meat in his bottle to help fill him up; she always picked the best cow, usually a Jersey, to supply good creamy milk for the infant Bernie. Having perfected the art of rustling up bush furniture, William made a high-chair for him out of a pine butter-box.<sup>77</sup>

In his early life, the family moved to a number of different farms trying to make a living. By the time Bernie was eight years old, William was old enough to draw the pension, and the family tried living on that in Brisbane for a while - money was especially tight. Bernie attended many schools and in 1941 he was even enrolled in *Primary Correspondence School* for a time.<sup>176</sup> Aged twelve years when the family took on the *Lilianvale* property at Beechmont in 1942, Bernie went to the *Beechmont State School*, riding the farm pony the five miles down the road to school. For his last two years of high school, Bernie boarded at Toowoomba's *St Mary's College* run by the Christian Brothers. He was not especially fond of school and in 1943 when he turned fourteen, he left to work - first for the Beechmont butcher, and later, down the mountain for the Canungra butcher.

When the McFarlane family visited the Cartmills at *Lilianvale* about 1945, Pat Castles remembers how she and her siblings ran after Uncle Bernie as he harrowed a field. They had great fun chasing the mice and other creatures that were turned up. To alert the kids that it was lunch-time, Mary simply hung a tea-towel out on the verandah rail. Always energetic, the young Bernie bought a motor-bike and rode it all over the rough roads of Beechmont and even up the

track to Mt Tamborine. At one point brother-in-law, Jim Gumley, was visiting and convinced him how wonderful it was to work in the outback, sleep under the stars, drove cattle etc. Jim arranged a job for Bernie with the Egans, his sister and brother-in-law, on their grazing property at Bourke in the far north-west of New South Wales.

In the mid-1950s, when Mary moved to live at The Grange, Brisbane, Bernie joined her and shared the house with sister, Betty, and brothers, Des and Clarrie. He commenced working with his brother, Des, at Olympic Tyres – initially as a security guard and later as a tyre fitter. On September 17<sup>th</sup> 1955, Bernie married Norma Lillicrap after meeting her at a dance for PMG (now Telecom) employees. His sister, Betty, worked there as a telephonist with Norma and had got a party together.

Norma was a member of the Church of England and mother, Mary, insisted she could not marry Bernie until she converted to Catholicism. Luckily for him, Norma was prepared to go to the classes and get baptised. After their marriage, Norma and Bernie lived with Mary for a while in the self-contained flatette she had built in her home for them. Soon they bought a house at The Grange – not far from where Mary was living. Throughout his marriage, Bernie worked hard for the family, taking on second jobs from time to time. A practical man, he helped build the bedrooms under his mother's Windsor house and also assisted in building the brick retaining walls at the front of her home.



*Bernie Cartmill and Norma Lillicrap on their wedding day in 1955.*

Norma and Bernie had three children: Gregory (born 1957), Sheralyn (born 1959) and Bradley (born 1962). In 1967 they adopted Lee-Ann, their fourth

child. About 1969, the family moved to Southport on the Gold Coast, in time for son Greg to commence high school. There, Bernie commenced work with another tyre company, Beaurepairs.

After the children had grown and moved away, about 1983, Bernie and Norma moved to Norma's hometown of Toowoomba. By now, Greg had joined the Navy and was posted in various States; Sheralyn had married; Bradley had married and joined the Gold Coast City Council; and Lee-Ann lived and worked at first on the Gold Coast and then Brisbane.

Again Bernie got a job with a tyre company, this time as Manager for Toowoomba's Bandag/Boral tyre group.<sup>204</sup> On turning sixty, Bernie was disappointed when he was forced to retire. Never one to sit still, he quickly got a job as cook at Toowoomba's new Assembly of God retirement home and he and Norma then lived in a house on-site. As this community grew and needed a professional chef, Bernie then took on the role of bus-driver for them instead. In his late sixties, he retired and he and Norma continued living in the retirement village, for a sadly short-lived retirement together.

Throughout his life, Bernie was a warm-hearted, generous, loving man with a great sense of humour. He was slow to anger but did not tolerate fools well. Bernie's 'shadow' was how everyone described Lee-Ann when she was growing up.<sup>205</sup> As an outdoors person, being taught to fish by Dad was special. Bernie was solidly built and his grandsons remember 'Poppy' as very tough because, on one occasion, when he was bare-footed, he was prepared to simply stomp on a huge hornet sitting by the edge of the family pool.

Bernie was always a hard worker and had the dairy farmer's habit of waking at 5.30am and 'getting going' for the day. On one occasion when he and Norma came to visit Greg and family in Western Australia, Bernie stayed home while the others went out to lunch. On their return they discovered that Bernie had removed all the internal doors from their house, painted them, and got started working on their garden. Greg had only mentioned in passing that he was going to repaint the doors.<sup>206</sup>

On June 1<sup>st</sup> 1999, just a week shy of his seventieth birthday, Bernie died in Toowoomba of multiple myeloma. Two years earlier, his oldest sister, Lorna, had died of the same condition and in 2017 Norma's and Bernie's youngest son, Bradley, died of it also.<sup>207</sup> Bernie was cremated in Toowoomba and his ashes were spread at Toowoomba's Picnic Point. After he passed away, Norma moved first into one of the units in the Assembly of God retirement village and then, when she needed more care, into the nursing home. A few years later, she moved from Toowoomba to the Runaway Bay area on the northern end of the

Gold Coast to be nearer to Bradley and her two daughters. At the time of writing, Norma is a resident of the *Bupa Retirement Home* at Runaway Bay.

### **Summary**

Chapter Three has followed the lives of William and Mary – particularly after their momentous decision to move to Queensland. What unfolded for their fourteen children is told in their individual stories.

Chapter Four will explore the wider Cartmill family by noting what records there are of the many Cartmill families in Armagh from the 1600s. It will explore what DNA evidence there is to follow the Cartmills further back in time and will propose a theory about the origins of Cartmills in Armagh.





## Chapter 4

### From Lancashire to Armagh and Beyond - Our Cartmills' Journey

#### Introduction

This chapter explores where our Cartmill family fits into the bigger group of Cartmills and follows Cartmills in Armagh for the past several hundred years. The available Irish records are examined in an endeavour to determine when the Cartmill line moved from the Cartmel area in Lancashire to Armagh. Finally, DNA findings are discussed.

An oft-repeated mantra in family history circles is to 'follow the paper trail'. This means that one should start with one's own birth certificate, progress to one's parents' marriage certificate, then follow backwards to their birth certificates, back again to their parents' marriage certificates etc. Once civil certificates can no longer be found, one must move onto church records of births, deaths and marriages. In Ireland, this gets the researcher back to the late 1700s if lucky, the mid-1800s if not so lucky. Only a few Irish church records are available before the late 1700s. It must be recognised that, using available records alone, it is not possible to progress beyond guesses about relationships between members of earlier generations of Cartmills.

However, DNA connections provide a separate path to assist in finding these family links. Members of the bigger Cartmill group have begun having their DNA analysed and many connections are being discovered. The web-sites, *FamilyTreeDNA.com* and *Ancestry.com*, have been particularly useful resources along with Facebook groups which are specifically dedicated to Irish ancestry, genealogical techniques and members of the extended Cartmill family group.

#### Records in Armagh for Cartmills for the period 1600 – mid-1800s

##### *The 1600s*

Prior to the 1800s, the paper trail consists of a few scattered records for Cartmills living in Co. Armagh. To date, an in-depth search of Cartmill records in Lancashire and the United States (US) has not been attempted.

- 1660 is the estimated date of birth of Nathaniel Cartmill who married Dorothy Poole and immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1685. No baptism or marriage records for him have been found, however records from the

1685 Quaker Monthly Meetings in Newark, Pennsylvania, US record that he 'came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1685' (p. 325).<sup>208</sup> As will be detailed in the Y-DNA section of this chapter, Nathaniel has been found through Y-DNA analysis to share a common ancestor with Gerald John Cartmill (born 1924, Qld.).

- In the 1665 Hearth Money Rolls for Co. Armagh, John Cartmill, is noted as having paid two shillings since he owned a house with a fireplace/hearth in Ireland in a townland now known as Annamoy (Eglish parish, Co. Armagh) (p. 154).<sup>4,209</sup> It is estimated he may have been born about 1630.
- This same Roll also listed William Poole living in the Ballymartrim townland (Eglish parish) which lies adjacent to John Cartmill's townland (p. 148).<sup>4</sup>
- In 1698 in the US, William Poole (Dorothy Poole's brother) died in Delaware and named Nathaniel Cartmill as his Executor.<sup>210</sup>
- A similar close co-location is noted in Lancashire when John Cartmell (1661-1739) lived in Liscoe near Rawcliffe and his 1729 Will was witnessed by Robert Poole.<sup>211</sup>
- To date, no other records of Cartmill have been found in Ireland in the 1600s.

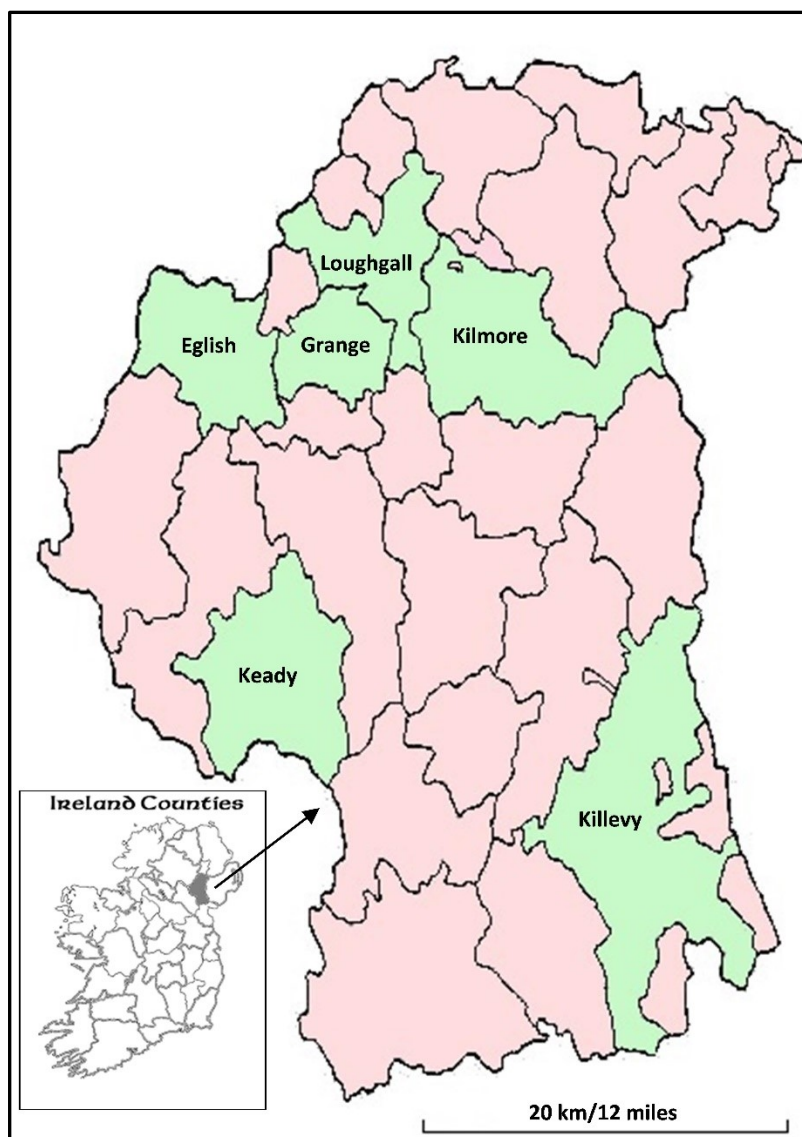
Thus we know there were Cartmills and their in-laws, the Pooles, in Ireland in the mid-1600s. At the same time, Cartmills and Pooles were also in both Lancashire and Pennsylvania. DNA connections have been found between the Australian Cartmills and descendants of several different lines of Armagh Cartmills. Similarly, DNA connections have been found between Australian Cartmills and US descendants of Nathaniel Cartmill. These connections will be discussed in more detail later in this chapter.

### *The 1700s*

To date, twenty-five Cartmills have been identified from a range of Armagh records as being born in the County between the mid- to late 1700s. For a detailed listing see Appendix 3. Eighteen of them came from the adjacent parishes of Loughgall (two), Grange (eleven) and Kilmore (five). By then, there were no Cartmills in the original Eglish parish where John had resided in 1665. South of these parishes and on the western border of Armagh lies Keady Parish while Killeavy Parish lies a little further south again, adjacent to the town of Newry and on Armagh's eastern border. In Keady, only Robert Cartmill is documented, while in Killeavy, there were six Cartmills. See Map 5.

This patchy selection of records provides some evidence to support the theory that Cartmills have been present in Co. Armagh since the 1660s. This was when many English settlers immigrated to Armagh in the wake of Oliver Cromwell's Catholic clearances. The co-location of Cartmills and Pooles in Lancashire, Armagh and Pennsylvania is suggestive of links between the families but this does not, of itself, constitute strong evidence of Nathaniel immigrating to Pennsylvania from Ireland. Nonetheless, the strong DNA link between Nathaniel Cartmill's descendants and Australians, Gerald Cartmill and John Lewis Cartmill, suggests either Nathaniel himself or his direct male line have been in Armagh, at least since the late 1700s and perhaps since the mid-1600s.

When soldiers and settlers came to Ireland in the mid-1600s as part of the Plantation of Ulster<sup>212</sup> they usually came with extended family which included a number of able-bodied men who could defend them if need be from the native Irish. Thus, it is likely when John Cartmill of Annamoy came, he would have brought with him several brothers, sons or nephews - a sizeable gene pool. Despite the break in the paper-trail between 1665 and the late 1700s, we can use the notion that a reasonable length of a generation is thirty years,<sup>213</sup> to postulate what might have happened in that one hundred and twenty year period: namely that approximately four generations of Cartmills could have grown up in Armagh. This could easily explain the large number of Cartmills listed in Appendix 3. Other possible theories include: a number of Cartmills were already living in Armagh prior to John's arrival; other Cartmills (related or unrelated) arrived from Lancashire after 1665; or a combination of both. From paper records we have no means of giving greater weight to any one of these theories.



**Map 5.** County Armagh showing the civil parishes discussed in this chapter – Eglish, Grange, Loughgall, Keady, Killevy and Kilmore.

### *1800s to 1860s*

Tracing the Cartmill family backwards from the twenty-first century to Thomas Cartmill (I) and wife Sarah Loney is a two hundred and forty year journey (1786-2022). Chapters 2 and 3 tell that story. In order to more clearly follow the lives of the Cartmills, the records of the 1800s for four Armagh parishes have been

searched. These parishes were chosen as they were the only locations where Cartmills were recorded in 1864 at the time of the Griffiths Valuation.<sup>9,214</sup>

From these records a rough estimate can be made of the number of Cartmills living in Co. Armagh in the 1860s by summing the numbers of parents and children in each of these parishes. Of the sixteen families documented, five lived in Grange parish combining to produce forty-four folk (nearly all of whom lived in the Grange Blundell townland), there was one family of four people living in Keady parish, six families totalling forty people living in Killeevy parish, and four families totalling twenty-eight living in Kilmore parish.<sup>215</sup> This gives a 'ball-park figure' of more than one hundred and sixteen Cartmills. These figures are most certainly a rough estimate of the number of Cartmill descendants as it ignores the possibility of death amongst this group. However, it also does not include offspring from marriages of Cartmill women - due to the nature of the records available. There may well have been additional Cartmill families whose presence has not been documented. See Appendix 4 for further details.

In combination, the documents summarised in Appendices 3 and 4, show that at least in a numerical sense, the Cartmills flourished through the 1700s and into the early 1800s.

#### *1864 Griffiths Valuation of Ireland*

While early Irish census records were destroyed in the 1922 Irish Civil War, English census records commence from as early as 1841. The Griffiths Valuation represents the only remaining systematic record of the Irish population in the 1800s. Taken in Armagh in the third quarter of the 1800s, it is invaluable but unfortunately did not record poor tenants. *Our* Cartmill family do not appear in the Griffiths as, by this time, Thomas (I) and Sarah, whose family baptisms were recorded 1815-1837, were both deceased and Thomas (II) and Rose Anne had departed for Australia in 1853.<sup>32</sup> After the ravages of the Famine and the agricultural and industrial changes of the first half of the 1800s, only thirteen Cartmills/Cartmells were recorded in 1864 in just four Armagh parishes: Kilmore, Keady, Killeevy and Grange. See Appendix 5 for details.

It is possible to get an idea of the wealth and security of these families by examining the nature of their holdings and the value of their property. It should be noted that all properties are only 'occupied' as they were all owned by landlords. (It was not until 1870 that the UK government began introducing Land Acts to improve land ownership which, until that time, stood at only 3% of land

occupiers.) The total rateable value of all the lands occupied in 1864 by each of these thirteen Cartmills can be calculated:

- Francis Cartmill (Grange) whose family baptism records show him to be Roman Catholic, was the wealthiest (£59/15/-). He occupied over forty-seven acres of farm-land and leased three houses to others.

The rateable value of the holdings of next four in order of wealth are:

- Thomas Cartmill (Killevy) (£34/15/-). His land holdings were over thirty acres and he leased five houses with a sixth lying unoccupied.
- David Cartmill (Killevy) (£27/-/-). He occupied over thirty acres with a valuable house where he presumably lived.
- Thomas Cartmill (Keady) (£21/5/-). Thomas occupied over twenty acres with a valuable house and also leased three houses with a fourth unoccupied.
- Thomas Cartmill (Kilmore) (£21/5/-) occupied over thirteen acres and leased two houses.

Eight other Cartmill landowners of smaller properties are also listed: Nathaniel (house and one acre), Robert (house, over nine acres and leased another house), William Junior (house and one acre) and William Senior (house and seven acres), all in Grange parish; and James (house, over eight acres and leased another house), John (four acres with a modest house) and William (over seven acres with a nice house) all of Killevy. It is known there were other Cartmills beyond those named by Griffiths – those men who were cottagers or who were living with one of the fourteen named Cartmills. The only mention of any Cartmill woman is Jane Cartmill (occupied a house, four acres and leased another house – unoccupied) in Grange, whose combined annual rateable value was £6/15/-. The house she occupied lies close to properties occupied by Francis and Robert Cartmill, suggesting she might be related to one or other.

It seems the families recorded in Griffiths varied in wealth but all had land tenancy. Although the picture that emerges is limited, it does provide a very rough estimate of numbers of Cartmills. From these numbers it seems that there is a significant decrease in the number of Cartmills from pre-Famine to 1864. The experience of the descendants of Thomas (I) and Sarah Cartmill suggests that many who survived the Famine, emigrated. Of the six children of Thomas (I) and Sarah, at least three others emigrated besides Thomas (II). They were:

- Eldest child, Ann (born 1815), was registered in the 1821 Census fragment as a six-year-old child who was working alongside her parents on weaving and was said to 'wind linen yarn'. She married Edward Hewitt, immigrated to Haldibrand, Ontario, Canada and went on to have nine children (births – 1846-1864). Using DNA Matches, descendants have been found who still reside in Canada.
- Eldest son, David Cartmill (born 1821) immigrated to Canada about 1851, married Rachel Durphy and also had nine children (births – 1855-1873). There are now a large number of Cartmill descendants in the Ontario region from David's line.
- Youngest daughter, Jane Cartmill married William Cranston in Kilmore and similarly had nine children (births – 1862-1877). After she was widowed, Jane immigrated with two of her adult children and their spouses, first to Ontario and then to New Jersey in the US. There are now many Cranston descendants there.

## **Records for Cartmills in Lancashire**

### ***Some records for Cartmills 1600s – 1800s***

There are a great many Cartmells and Cartmills in Lancashire Church and Quaker records commencing in the early 1600s. To date no extensive search has been conducted to find suitable baptism or marriage records for John Cartmill born abt. 1630 or Nathaniel born abt. 1660. However, one small scrap has emerged. Two Wills for Cartmells from southern Lancashire (that is, seventy-five kms south of Cartmel) have been found. Firstly, there is the Will of John Cartmell of Liscoe, Lancashire dated 1729. John was a wealthy man and distributed his estate to his five children including to his son, Thomas, to whom he left 'all the land within the Kingdom of England and also Pensilvania'. The second Will is of this son, Thomas, and is dated 1746. It seems Thomas had no descendants and he instructed that his estate including 'a large tract or parcel of land lying and being in Pensilvania within that part of the World called America' was to be sold and monies distributed to his two brothers and a brother-in-law.<sup>211,216,217</sup> These two records are the only documentary evidence, so far, of a link between Lancashire and the Cartmills in the US. To date, no similar records have been found for the emigration of Cartmills from Lancashire to Armagh.

As can be seen, evidence from surviving early records for Cartmills in both Armagh and Lancashire is incomplete. At this stage, it is not possible to determine the relationships between the different Cartmill families. Having



encountered many road-blocks in the paper trails of the Cartmills in Counties Armagh and Lancashire, we will now turn to DNA evidence. Two different types of DNA tests have been used by the extended Cartmill: Autosomal DNA tests and YDNA tests.

### **Autosomal DNA**

As well as allowing members to build their family tree online, *Ancestry.com* provides a DNA testing and analysis service. Saliva from an individual is sent to Ancestry's laboratories in Massachusetts.<sup>218</sup> From this analysis, users are given basic information about their DNA.

Every cell in the human body contains DNA packed into chromosomes. At birth each person inherits half their DNA from their mother and half from their father. The length of a piece of DNA is measured in centimorgans (cMs). The total length of all of a person's chromosomes combined is around 7400 cMs. Since everyone inherits half of their DNA from each parent, they share about 3700 cMs with each parent. With each generation the amount of DNA inherited from an ancestor is reduced, so approximately 1700 cMs<sup>219</sup> (half 3700) come from each grandparent and half as much again from great grandparents (i.e. about 900 cMs).<sup>220</sup>

With the return of their results, the tester is given a list of other people who have also tested and who share similar segments of DNA. These are known as 'shared matches'. The larger the number of shared cMs between these shared matches, the closer is the relationship; first cousins might be expected to share about 900 cMs while second cousins, about 400 cMs. Ancestry describes matches for fourth to sixth cousins<sup>221</sup> with as little as 22 cMs of shared DNA, as distant. Matches of 6-20 cMs roughly equate with fifth to eighth cousins. By contacting shared matches, reviewing their family tree and by discussing places where the two lines lived at similar times, it is possible to tentatively extend the family tree back further. This is further enhanced when multiple matches occur for the same proposed family relationships from different members of the extended family. As the amount of DNA from any one ancestor passed on to later generations is extremely variable, these figures can only be used as a very rough guide. Consequently, autosomal DNA is considered most useful for a limited number of generations.

Using the DNA from three living descendants of Thomas (I),<sup>222</sup> matches have been found with other branches of the extended Cartmill family in the general range of 6-90 cMs. As is to be expected, matches have been found with

descendants of other children of Thomas (I), namely Ann born 1815, David born 1821 and Jane born 1837 – all three had immigrated, either to the US or to Canada and so that is where these matches lie.

It had been hoped that shared matches between descendants from the four main Cartmill clusters (Grange, Keady, Killeavy and Kilmore parishes) would provide clarity about the relationships between these disparate groups. Unfortunately, there is sufficient evidence for only a few conclusions at this stage. Of note are the following matches between these parishes.

- 9 cMs match between descendants of early Grange Cartmills (William Cartmill born abt. 1800 m. Jane Winter 1830) and early Keady Cartmills (Robert Cartmill born abt. 1788 m. Anne Unknown);
- 20 cMs match between descendants of early Grange Cartmills (William Cartmill born abt. 1800 m. Jane Winter 1830) and early Kilmore Cartmills (John Cartmill born abt. 1780 m. Mary Troughton);
- 15 cMs match between descendants of early Killeavy Cartmills (William Cartmill born 1817 m. Jane Cartmill born 1828) and early Kilmore Cartmills (Thomas (I) born 1786 m. Sarah Loney). This suggests relatedness despite the Kilmore family being Church of Ireland while the Killeavy/Mullaghglass Cartmills were Presbyterian;
- To date, no matches have been found linking either Grange or Keady with Killeavy.

The size of these matches tell us that the relationships between these parishes are distant and relate to generations prior to that of Thomas (I). This would equate to the period of the 1700s for which we have no birth, death or marriage records. Unless other distant descendants come forward whose ancestors maintained records, for example in a family Bible, we are unable to substantiate these relationships with a 'paper trail' – especially as there were very low levels of literacy at that time.

The following matches are suggestive of relationships in preceding generations within the same parish.

- Matches of 10-25 cMs between the descendants of three men whose children were baptised in Kilmore Church of Ireland in the early 1800s suggest that John born abt. 1795 (m. Elizabeth Atkinson), John born abt. 1780 (m. Mary Troughton) and Thomas (I) born abt. 1786 (m. Sarah Loney) are related an unknown number of generations earlier.

- A 15 cMs match between descendants of two Cartmill men in Grange parish suggest that their fathers may have been brothers or cousins (George Cartmill born abt. 1800 m. Jane McKitrick and William Cartmill born abt. 1800 m. Jane Winter).

It is possible, as more people have their DNA tested, that relationships between these groups of Cartmills will become more apparent. Only when matches from several individuals all support the same relationship, will it be possible to draw firmer conclusions about the origins and relationships of the Cartmills in each parish using the results of autosomal DNA.

What is surprising is that these autosomal DNA tests have also revealed genetic links between the descendants of Armagh Cartmills and the descendants of Nathaniel Cartmill, who immigrated to the US in 1685, and his grandsons (or nephews) Henry born abt. 1716 and John born abt. 1712. Since the distance to their Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) is generally more than five to eight generations, and since autosomal DNA is not usually useful at such a distance, it does illustrate the capriciousness of DNA. (See Table 1 for an illustration of the calculation of MRCA.)

## Y-DNA

Y-DNA is passed from a father to his sons only; women do not have a Y chromosome. This is in contrast to autosomal DNA which is a mix of DNA from both parents. Testing the Y chromosome follows a man's paternal family line and should mean that any particular man's father, grandfather, great-grandfather and so on should all have the same surname – in our case Cartmill. Where there are men with the same Y-DNA and different surnames, it suggests that at some stage the father was not formally married to the child's mother and so his name was not passed on. As Y-DNA changes very little over many generations, it is possible to chart the Cartmill family tree back further than is possible with autosomal DNA. Y-DNA enables the researcher to accurately follow the male line back ten to twenty generations.

In 2017, Gerald Cartmill (1924-2021) consented to have a Y-DNA test conducted through *FamilyTreeDNA*. Once again, our search for the origins of our Cartmill family tree was blessed with good luck. Gerald's Y-DNA was found to be an exact match for Private Cartmill<sup>223</sup> in the US whose family tree can be traced to Henry Cartmill born abt. 1716, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Fortuitously, a large number of Cartmill/Cartmell men had also tested with *FamilyTreeDNA* around 2005 in the US.

Gerald's DNA was a match with a large number of these US Cartmills and, excitingly, many also shared the name Cartmill.<sup>224</sup> From these results and from contact with the Administrator of the Cartmill group, Don Sticher, it was determined that Gerald shared Y-DNA with many Cartmill men in the US who descended from Henry Cartmill (born 1716). Furthermore, Henry was probably the nephew or grandson of Nathaniel Cartmill and his wife, Dorothy Poole, who immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1685 to escape persecution for their Quaker beliefs. Pennsylvania Quaker records list Dorothy and Nathaniel Cartmill as members in 1685 and also that they came from Ireland.<sup>208</sup> There is some uncertainty as to whether they had actually been living in Ireland or whether their ship had just collected some additional passengers from Ireland as it travelled from a port in England to the US.<sup>225</sup> The large extended Cartmill clan in Lancashire had several established links with the same area in the US as described earlier.

Gerald was found to be an exact match with Private Cartmill (US) on a Y-67 test, that is, at all the sixty-seven sites where an SNP<sup>226</sup> was taken, the DNA from both Gerald and Private Cartmill (US) was an exact match and showed no 'mutations'. Private Cartmill (US) has a proven paper trail of ancestors that goes back as far as Henry Cartmill, born 1716 – a distance of seven generations, while Gerald is three generations from his last known ancestor, Thomas born abt. 1786 (a case of the youngest sons of youngest sons in several cases). By using the concept of thirty years per generation on the male line,<sup>213</sup> it is possible to estimate how many generations back we must go to find their MRCA. Table 1 illustrates this process and it can be seen that Gerald and Private Cartmill (US) could be tenth cousins twice removed. Very distant but nonetheless, interesting.

| Born        | Line of Descent from Proposed Lancashire Cartmill Ancestor                   | Born        | Line of Descent from Proposed Lancashire Cartmill Ancestor |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1570        | COMMON CARTMILL ANCESTOR in Lancashire                                       | 1570        | COMMON CARTMILL ANCESTOR in Lancashire                     |
| 1600        | Father of John Cartmill                                                      | 1600        | Grandfather of Nathaniel Cartmill                          |
| <b>1630</b> | <b>John Cartmill of Annamoy, Armagh (may have emigrated from Lancashire)</b> | 1630        | Father of Nathaniel Cartmill                               |
| 1660        | GG grandfather of Thomas Cartmill                                            | <b>1660</b> | <b>Nathaniel Cartmill (immigrated to US 1685)</b>          |
| 1690        | G grandfather of Thomas Cartmill                                             | 1686        | Father of Henry Cartmill                                   |
| 1720        | Grandfather of Thomas Cartmill                                               | 1716        | Henry Cartmill (1716-1786)                                 |
| 1750        | Father of Thomas Cartmill                                                    | 1740        | James Cartmill (m. Margaret unknown)                       |
| 1786        | Thomas Cartmill (m. Sarah Loney)                                             | 1767        | Thomas Cartmill (m. Nancy Cumpton)                         |
| 1829        | Thomas Cartmill (m. Rose Anne McMahon & immigrated to Australia )            | 1823        | George Cartmill (m. Mariah Hoobler)                        |
| 1872        | William Cartmill (m. Mary Susannah Foster)                                   | 1866        | G grandfather of Private Cartmill *                        |
| 1924        | <b>Gerald Cartmill (born Qld)</b>                                            | 1906        | Grandfather of Private Cartmill*                           |
|             |                                                                              | 1938        | Father of Private Cartmill *                               |
|             |                                                                              | 1900s       | <b>Private Cartmill (US)*</b>                              |

\*Unnamed as information is from a private tree.

**Table 1.** Conjectured lines of descent of Gerald Cartmill (Australia) and Private Cartmill (the US) from their Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) in Lancashire. An exact match on a Y-67DNA test through FamilyTreeDNA confirms they share a common ancestor.

The FamilyTreeDNA Cartmill Project has one hundred and sixty-five members as at July 2022. Of these, forty-one match at the Y-67 level i.e. where sixty-seven SNPs are compared. Within that group are five men who state that their earliest known paternal ancestor was from Ireland. These five are: Gerald Cartmill (Australia), John Lewis Cartmill (Australia), John Cartmill (Scotland), Private Cartmill #1 (Ireland)<sup>223</sup> and Private Cartmill #2 (Ireland).<sup>223</sup> Private Cartmill #1

(Ireland) and Private Cartmill #2 (Ireland) are first cousins living in the Kilmore area. All five show a very strong match with Private Cartmill (US) a proven descendant of Nathaniel born 1660 and his relative, Henry born 1716.

While the first four are an exact match with Private Cartmill (US) at sixty-seven segments, Private Cartmill #2 (Ireland) matches on sixty-six segments but, on the sixty-seventh, shows a single mutation at the marker known as CDY, (which is known to be unstable). A single mutation like this is termed a genetic distance of one step. When this mutation occurred and its meaning are yet to be determined however, it is considered a minor difference. As Private Cartmill #2 (Ireland) has this mutation but his cousin does not, it suggests that this is a very recent mutation. It does not diminish the fact that these five men share a common ancestor. In combination with the information available from autosomal DNA tests, it seems their MRCA lies an unknown number of generations ago. See Table 2 for more details of these men. This gives further credence to the theory that Cartmills in Armagh are closely related. It is presumed this genetic line originated in the north-west of England somewhere in Cumberland/Westmorland/Lancashire area, perhaps in the vicinity of the town of Cartmel.

| Name                                                 | Earliest Known Ancestors in Ireland                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| John Lewis Cartmill born 1940s, Brisbane, Australia. | Descendant of Wm Cartmill m. Jane Winter 1830, <i>Grange</i> parish, Armagh.                         |
| John Cartmill born 1920, Glasgow, Scotland.          | Descendant of John Cartmill m. Mary J Hill 1847, Newry Presbyterian, <i>Killeevy</i> parish, Armagh. |
| Gerald John Cartmill born 1924, Cooroy, Australia.   | Descendant of Thomas Cartmill m. Rose Anne McMahon 1853, <i>Kilmore</i> parish, Armagh.              |
| Private Cartmill #1 born 1950s, Kilmore, Ireland.    | Descendant of John Cartmill m. Mary Troughton ~1804 Kilmore parish, Armagh.                          |
| Private Cartmill #2 born 1940s, Kilmore, Ireland.    | Descendant of John Cartmill m. Mary Troughton ~1804 <i>Kilmore</i> parish, Armagh.                   |

**Table 2.** Five Cartmill men with Armagh heritage who are close matches on the Y-67 DNA test. To date, no YDNA has been tested from a Keady Cartmill. LATE NOTICE Contact has recently been made with John Cartmell from the Cartmells of Garstang, Lancashire. He has an entirely different Y-DNA profile to these four men. Work for the future!

### Possible story of the Cartmills in Armagh from the 1660s

In the early 1660s, or post-Cromwell period, many soldiers and tenant farmers travelled to Armagh from England and Scotland. Many were already working for

a landlord and crossed the Irish Sea to work on his new Irish property. This is the most likely time John Cartmill travelled from Lancashire in England, and settled in the Annamoy townland of Co. Armagh. By the 1665 Hearth Money Roll we know he had enough wealth to be taxed for residing in a house with a hearth. (Recent contact with John Cartmell from the Garstang area of Lancashire, suggests that he may not have come from the group of Cartmells who have farmed for many generations at the southern end of Lancashire.) Three years earlier in 1659, Pender's Census noted that there were nine people in the Annamoy townland all of whom were English or Scots, indicating that by this time all Irish had been removed.<sup>227</sup> During this period, land was considerably cheaper to rent in Ireland than in England.

It is not known if John Cartmill of Annamoy was a Quaker as no trace of any Cartmill has been found in Co. Armagh Quaker records. However, we do know that when Nathaniel Cartmill immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1685, he was welcomed as a member of the Quaker Monthly Meeting in Newark, Pennsylvania.<sup>208</sup> Although the monthly meeting minutes state the Cartmills came from Ireland, this is the only reference found to date. It is possible that John Cartmill may have been Nathaniel's grandfather or even father. Alternatively, they may have descended from a common ancestor several generations previous.

Over the next two hundred and fifty years, other Cartmills from England may have joined John Cartmill and his family in Armagh. To date there are no records to either prove or disprove that theory. What is known for certain, is that since the late 1700s there have been a very large number of Cartmills in Armagh in four main parishes of Grange, Keady, Killeavy and Kilmore and, by the 1864 Griffiths Valuation, thirteen occupied land and were wealthy enough to be taxed. From 1847, after the Famine, and like so many other Irish families, many Cartmills left to live in the US, England, Scotland, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The Australian branch is large and has adapted well to their new country. Their descendants have prospered and have made valuable contributions to their adopted country.

## **Summary**

This chapter has endeavoured to place the extended Cartmill family of Grafton and Queensland in a broader picture of Cartmills. Earlier chapters explored the geographical, religious, social and political forces of the last four hundred years. The life and times of our oldest known Cartmill, Thomas (I), of Kilmore who was

born about 1786 have been described in as much detail as the records allow. The story of his son Thomas (II) (born 1829 and married to Rose Anne McMahon) who immigrated to New South Wales in 1853 has been more easily told thanks to the history written by Gaine Cartmill and the easy availability of newspaper records of the time. These records provided considerable detail of the lives not only of Thomas and Rose Anne but of their eleven children. Chapter 3 told the story of William (born in 1872) and his wife Mary Susannah Foster who brought their family to Queensland in 1924. Stories of their fourteen children were made possible through the history written by Betty Cartmill, school attendance records, newspaper reports and the stories generously supplied by their children.

However, this book is not the end of the story. As more resources are digitised and as more people take DNA tests, the Cartmill story will have many more characters and perhaps more historical evidence about the nature of their lives.

On a personal level, I have gained a greater understanding and appreciation of my Irish heritage in the research for this book. I have also come to appreciate the nature of the sturdy folk from whom I am descended and of whom I am extremely proud.



### Author's Note

I expect to continue to be interested in the Cartmills and all new details will be added to my trees 'Parker and Cartmill Ancestors' and 'Armagh Cartmills Tree' on *Ancestry.com*.

One of my biggest disappointments in writing this book has been the absence of many original photos of our ancestors. Often where professional photos had been taken, it seems that now only low-resolution copies remain. Where photos were taken with box Brownies or similar, again the results are low-resolution. Should any reader find they have original or high-resolution copies of photos of our Cartmill ancestors I would gratefully receive them and make copies.

I may be contacted on [linda.cartmill@gmail.com](mailto:linda.cartmill@gmail.com). I welcome interest and contributions from other members of the extended Cartmill family.

Linda Cartmill, June 2022

## Appendix 1

### Share Farming – A Queensland Perspective

*By Linda Cartmill written as a result of a number of interviews with Gerald Cartmill and a document written by his sister, Betty.<sup>77</sup>*

Dairy cows arrived in Australia in 1788, when the First Fleet landed in New South Wales: two bulls and seven cows made the long trip from England. By 1800, Australia's dairy herd had grown to three hundred and twenty-two bulls and seven hundred and twelve cows – through a mix of breeding and importing. The gold rush of the 1850s led to a huge increase in Australia's population and the dairying industry grew to feed them. When the rush ended, many gold miners turned their hand to dairying. By 1891 there were almost one million dairy cows in Australia.<sup>228</sup>

In Queensland, high rainfall areas of the south-east produced the lush pasture suited to dairying. The 1930s and 1940s saw many local butter factories processing the cream from these farms. Gympie, Cooroy, Kenilworth, Maleny, Killarney, Boonah, Rathdowney, and Kingston are just a few of the many operating at that time.

The Cartmills who moved to Queensland in the mid-1920s either share-farmed or laboured for wages on a number of dairy properties in south-east Queensland. In Gerald's words, the family farmed a variety of properties for the next twenty years and carried out 'subsistence' farming. In the years after World War I, the following Depression years and then the war years of the early 1940s, money was tight but families could be fed on these properties.

If a farm owner became old or owned several farms, he might decide to get in a share-farmer to work his land and animals for him. This entailed a risk for the farmer so he usually devised an arrangement where that risk was shared and payment for the milk/cream was split between himself and his share-farmer. The going ratio for this split varied from district to district; it could be 50:50 or 60:40. The rate reflected supply and demand and the land's potential profitability.

The system was that the owner of the property kept part of each monthly cream/milk cheque. More often than not, the larger cheques earned in the summer months were used to pay accounts from the previous winter months when much less was earned. Fortunately the

tenant could have a supply of milk, and cream was available to make our own butter. At times my father would raise a vealer (a half grown calf to be killed for meat). If the owner of the property lived locally, he would get half the meat. If not, perhaps a neighbour would share on a reciprocal arrangement. With no refrigeration the next best thing was to dry salt the meat that could not be eaten fresh, or prepare a cask of brine to put the meat into until it was required.<sup>77</sup>

Each morning at three am, the alarm would go and the day would begin with a cup of tea and toast. Then out to the bails (milking shed) to assemble the separator, rinse the cream cans and let in the first of the cattle. A well-managed herd would always be waiting patiently outside the yard anxious to be let in. These farms were much smaller operations than dairy farms of the twenty-first century. A typical farm would have about eighty to one hundred cows of whom sixty to eighty would be milked at any one time. Some would be 'dry', sick or calving and so grazing on the property, but not milked. A typical farm of about two hundred acres could support a herd of approximately one hundred dairy cattle and a family with four or five workers could manage this. A typical cow bails would have four double stalls with places for four cows to be milked and a further four waiting alongside. Farmers felt a real bond with their herd, who were faithful, patient and so important. By keeping hens ('chooks') and pigs, growing their own vegetables and with the income from the monthly 'cream cheque' share-farmers could get by. A myriad of small schools were scattered through these farming communities to cater to their children's educational needs.

Selling the cream was the best-paid option and so, after the milking, the milk had to be passed through a separator. The cream was then placed in cream cans on the side of the road in little wooden 'houses' which protected them from the sun while they awaited the Cream Truck. Cream collection days were usually Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Driving through dairying country nowadays, it is still possible to see the occasional cream collection shed by the side of the road. On the days when the cream was not collected, farms kept it onsite in somewhat larger, well-ventilated and meshed weatherboard cream-sheds. There are still a number of these also to be found on old dairying properties.

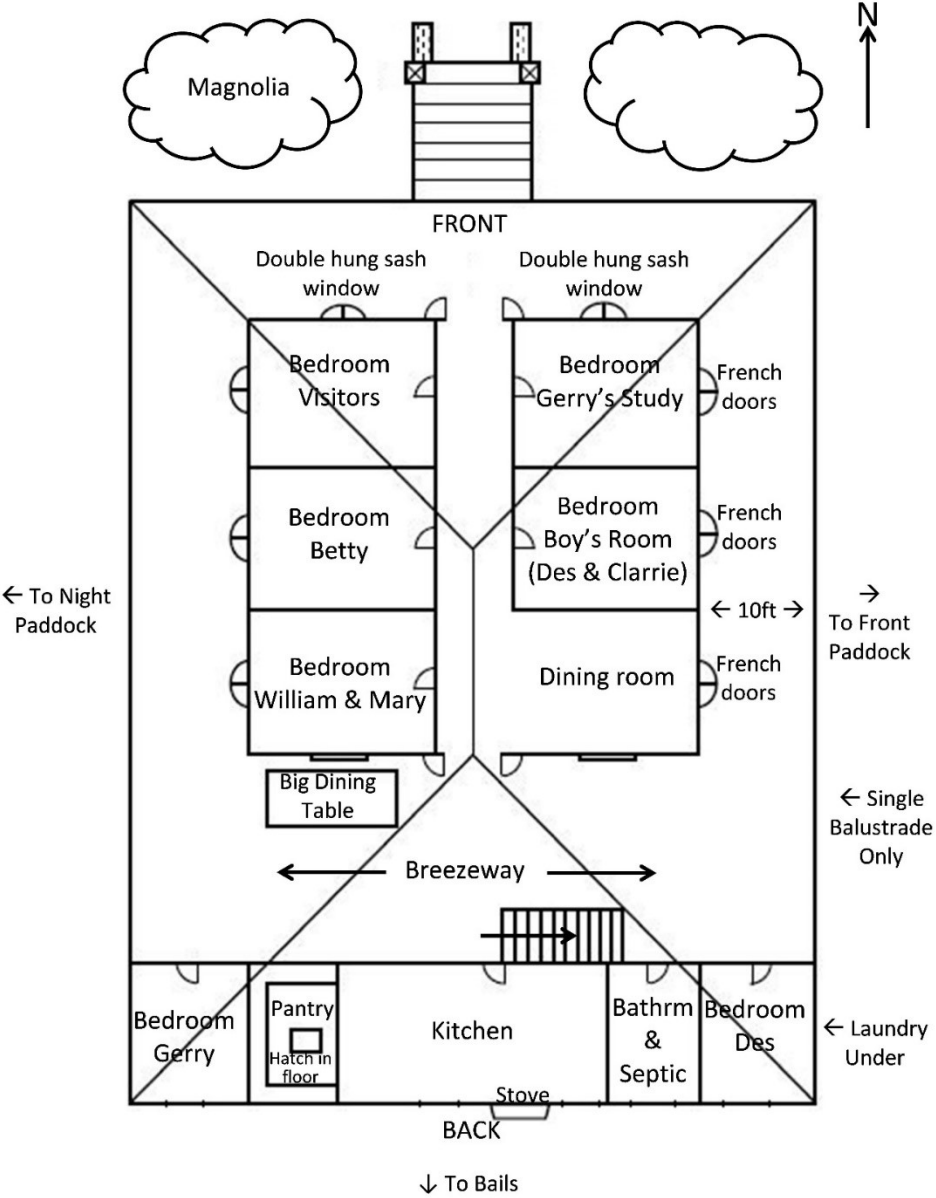
With the cream removed, the remaining 'skim' milk was used to feed the family's small herd of pigs, which could be sold to produce a side income or, on occasion, kept for meat for the family. As well as the pigs, 'poddy' (or weaned) calves had to be fed, chooks fed and let out of their fox-proof pen and the vegetable patch

hoed. By 8.30am, the morning's work was usually finished, children had had their breakfast and set off to school which often meant a trek of one to two miles. If the school was further away and if the family could afford it, the children might ride a horse. The adults of the family then had harrowing or ploughing to do out in the paddocks or bread-making, food preparation or clothes mending/making indoors.

At four pm the whole process began again. In the 1930s and 1940s, it was quite common for an afternoon shower to fall during each afternoon's milking – keeping the grass lush and green. In the early days, families had no mechanisation to help and all the cattle had to be hand-milked. This was a huge task and very hard work. It was beneficial to have a large family to help spread the work-load! In later years, Harold Garrett of Canungra supplied a milking machine to the *Lilianvale* farm run by Gerald and his brother, Des, on Beechmont. With this they could manage a herd of eighty milkers in an hour or so of milking – a welcome improvement.

Appendix 2

House Plan for *Lilianvale*



LILIANVALE BEECHMONT  
≈ 1941-1951

## Appendix 3

### Cartmills in County Armagh in the 1700s

| <b>Parish</b>  | <b>Name</b> | <b>Date of Birth</b> | <b>Details</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Grange</b>  | Elizabeth   | 1759                 | Died in 1821 aged 62 years, unmarried. Bur. in Grange Par Cofl. <sup>229</sup>                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                | Francis     | Abt. 1798            | Listed as Freeholder in 1820 & 1825. Married Mary Mallon. <sup>230,231</sup> See Appendix 4.                                                                                                                                                              |
|                | George      | Bef.1732             | In 1753, George was named in the Grange Blundell Freeholders List (Grange parish) as a Freeholder. <sup>230,231</sup>                                                                                                                                     |
|                | James       | Bef.1732             | In 1753, James was named in the Grange Blundell Freeholders List (Grange parish) as a Freeholder. <sup>230,231</sup>                                                                                                                                      |
|                | James       | Bef.1750             | In 1771, was listed in an Irish Chancery Court case, along with twenty-six other men (presumably tenants), brought by James Earl of Charlemont, who owned land in the Grange parish area. <sup>232</sup>                                                  |
|                | James       | Bef.1760             | In 1791, James, who resided in Tigarve tnld., died and left a Will. <sup>233</sup>                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                | James       | Abt. 1795            | Listed as Freeholder in 1825 & 1832. <sup>231</sup> Married Martha Conn.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                | Robert      | Abt.1785             | On 4/7/1806, his daughter, Mary, was baptised in Grange Cofl. Family living at Willis Grange tnld. <sup>234</sup>                                                                                                                                         |
|                | Thomas      | Bef.1750             | In 1771 listed in the Irish Chancery Court case with James Cartmill as described above. <sup>232</sup>                                                                                                                                                    |
|                | Thomas      | Abt. 1795            | Married Elizabeth Kines. <sup>251</sup> See Appendix 4.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                | William     | Abt.1786             | On 8/1/1868, died in Grange Parish, aged 82 yrs. <sup>235</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Keady</b>   | Robert      | Abt.1788             | Headstone states d. 1862 aged 74 yrs i.e. b. ~ 1788. <sup>236</sup> It is hypothesised he was born in Grange Blundell and moved his family to Keady mid-1830s as his name does not appear in the 1833 Tithe Applotment Book for Keady. <sup>237,238</sup> |
| <b>Killevy</b> | David       | Abt. 1795            | Married Margaret Phillips. See Appendix 4.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                | Henry       | Abt. 1790.           | Listed in 1833 Tithe Applotment book for Mullaghglass, Killevy. <sup>239</sup>                                                                                                                                                                            |

| <b>Parish</b>    | <b>Name</b> | <b>Date of Birth</b> | <b>Details</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | Hugh        | Abt.1790             | His daughter, Nancy was aged 35 and so b ~ 1816 when she married in Grange Cofl in 1851. <sup>240</sup>                                                                                                         |
|                  | John        | Abt.1770             | In 1796, appears in Killeavy Flax Growers List. <sup>241</sup> Listed in the 1815 Mullaghglass Freeholders list. <sup>242</sup> Listed in 1833 Tithe Applotment book for Mullaghglass, Killeavy. <sup>239</sup> |
|                  | Thomas      | Abt.1800             | Listed in 1833 Tithe Applotment book for Mullaghglass and Maytown. <sup>239</sup> His daughter, Jane, was aged 17 (and so b.1828) when she married in Drumbanagher Presbyterian in 1845. <sup>243</sup>         |
|                  | William     | Abt.1780             | In 1797, named on a Roll of Mounted Yeomen in Mullaghglass. <sup>244</sup> Listed in the 1815 Mullaghglass, Killeavy, Freeholders list. <sup>242</sup>                                                          |
| <b>Kilmore</b>   | David       | Abt.1775             | His daughter, Elizabeth of Ballyloughan tnld., was baptised at Kilmore Cofl 13/4/1794. <sup>15</sup>                                                                                                            |
|                  | John        | Abt. 1780            | Married Mary Troughton. See Appendix 4.                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                  | John        | Abt. 1795            | Married Elizabeth Atkinson. See Appendix 4.                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                  | Thomas      | Abt. 1786            | Married Sarah Loney. See Appendix 4.                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                  | William     | Abt.1780             | Unknown wife. His daughter, Mary Jane of Ballybreagh tnld., was baptised at Kilmore Cofl 18/4/1804. <sup>31</sup>                                                                                               |
| <b>Loughgall</b> | Nathaniel   | Abt.1780             | On 8/5/1805 married Catherine McManus, in Loughgall Cofl. <sup>245</sup>                                                                                                                                        |
|                  | William     | Abt.1748             | In 1778, a weaver, made out his Will while living in Mullaghmore tnld. <sup>246</sup>                                                                                                                           |

## Appendix 4

### Cartmill Families in County Armagh 1800 – 1860s

| Parish         | Parents                                                         | Birth Range               | Details including townlands where they lived.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Grange</b>  | Francis Cartmill<br>b.~1798 m.<br>Mary Mallon                   | 1834-1847 <sup>247</sup>  | 7 children. In 1820 & 1825, listed as Freeholder in Gr. Blundell tnld. <sup>231</sup> 1832 Tithe Book for Grange Par. <sup>248</sup> lists Francis Cartmill as occupying land in Grange Blundell as well as over four acres at Knockaconey tnld. Unlike the other Cartmills in Grange Blundell who appear to be Church of Ireland, Francis Cartmill and his family were Catholics. |
|                | George Cartmill<br>b.~1800 m.<br>Jane McKittrick <sup>249</sup> | 1832-1854 <sup>250</sup>  | 8 children. Lived in Grange Blundell tnld. In 1825 & 1832, listed as Freeholder in Grange Blundell. <sup>231</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                | James Cartmill b.<br>1797 m. 1817<br>Martha Conn <sup>233</sup> | 1818-1839 <sup>250</sup>  | 7 children. Lived in Grange Blundell tnld. In 1825 & 1832, listed as Freeholder in Grange Blundell. <sup>231</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                | Thomas Cartmill<br>b.1795 m.<br>Elizabeth Kines <sup>251</sup>  | 1826-1845 <sup>250</sup>  | 8 children. Lived in Grange Blundell tnld. In 1832 not named as a Freeholder, perhaps did not own sufficiently valuable land. <sup>231,252</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                | William Cartmill<br>b.~1800 &<br>Jane Winter                    | 1835-1851 <sup>250</sup>  | 6 children. Lived in Grange Blundell tnld. In 1825 was listed as Freeholder but by 1832 his name was missing; perhaps did not own sufficiently valuable land. <sup>231</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Keady</b>   | Robert Cartmill<br>b.~1788 m.<br>Anne (unknown surname)         | 1823-~1830 <sup>253</sup> | 2 sons. Lived in Darkley tnld. It now seems possible that Robert moved to Keady from Grange Blundell tnld. in the mid-1830s. For further discussion see later section in Chapter 4 on Autosomal DNA.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Killevy</b> | David Cartmill<br>b.~1795 m.<br>Margaret Phillips               | 1832-1849                 | 7 children. Lived in Divernagh tnld. In 1833, Tithe Book for Killevy <sup>239</sup> listed David Cartmill as occupying 7 acres in Divernagh. He and his family were Presbyterian; he was a well-to-do farmer recorded in the Griffiths Valuation. The marriages of a number of his                                                                                                 |



| Parish         | Parents                                                 | Birth Range              | Details including townlands where they lived.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                |                                                         |                          | children are recorded in the Kingsmill Presbyterian Church in Newry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                | John Cartmill<br>b.~1820 m.<br>Mary Jane Hill           | 1847-1868 <sup>254</sup> | Married in the Newry Presbyterian Church. Had 4 children. In 1815, was listed as Forty Shilling Freeholder in Mullaghglass tnld. Killeavy. <sup>242</sup> In 1833 Tithe Book was listed again in Mullaghglass. <sup>239</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                | Henry Cartmill<br>b.~1790<br>unknown if married         |                          | In 1833 Tithe Book was listed for land in Mullaghglass tnld. – jointly with John and Thomas. <sup>239</sup> Could possibly be brother/father of John and Thomas Cartmill also of Mullaghglass.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                | Thomas Cartmill<br>b.~1800 m.<br>wife unknown           | 1828-?1840               | 6 children. In 1833 Tithe Book was listed for land in both Mullaghglass and Maytown tnlds. <sup>239</sup> Several of his children married in the Presbyterian church.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                | William Cartmill<br>b.~1780 m.<br>wife unknown          | 1817-?                   | Known to have 1 son, William (b. 1817). In 1815, was listed as Forty Shilling Freeholder in Mullaghglass tnld. <sup>242</sup> Conjectured to be the same William documented as serving 4 nights on guard for the Mullaghglass tnld.'s Mounted Yeoman in 1797. <sup>244</sup>                                                                                                                                                           |
|                | William b. 1817 m. Jane Cartmill<br>1845 <sup>243</sup> | 1845-1868                | 11 children. Married in Presbyterian Church. 8 of their children immigrated to Hampen, Massachusetts. Son of William above.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Kilmore</b> | David Cartmill<br>b.~1775 m.<br>wife unknown            | 1794-1806 <sup>15</sup>  | 4 children. Lived in Ballyloughan, Richhill, Drumnahuncheon and Dromard Jones tnlds. There is a possibility David and Thomas (I) are related as they both lived in Drumnahuncheon tnld. for a time. In 1833 Tithe Book only one Cartmill – David - is listed & occupies 22 acres in Mallaletragh tnld. <sup>255</sup> By 1864, David's name does not appear in Griffiths - perhaps he had died. Thomas (I) had also died by this time. |
|                | John Cartmill<br>b.~1780 m.<br>Mary Troughton           | 1805-1812 <sup>15</sup>  | 4 children. Some of their descendants live in the Kilmore area today. By 1864 their son, Thomas Cartmill (1810-1886) is listed in the Griffiths Valuations as occupying over 14 acres of land in Mallaletragh tnld. –                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| Parish | Parents                                             | Birth Range                 | Details including townlands where they lived.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|        |                                                     |                             | believed bequeathed to him by his father-in-law, John Rountree.                                                                                                                                                                        |
|        | John b.<br>~1795 m.<br>Elizabeth<br>Atkinson        | 1820-<br>1844 <sup>15</sup> | 6 children. Lived in Ballintaggert tnld. Family moved to Glasgow abt. 1849. Thomas Boyd m. into family as did John Rae.                                                                                                                |
|        | Thomas<br>Cartmill (I) b.<br>1786 m.<br>Sarah Loney | 1815-<br>1837 <sup>15</sup> | 6 children. In 1821, listed in a fragment of 1821 Census. <sup>30</sup> Lived in Drumnahuncheon and Dromard Jones tnlds. The fifth child of this couple, Thomas (II), immigrated to Australia with his wife Rose Anne McMahon in 1853. |

## Appendix 5

### 1864 Griffiths Valuation for Cartmills in County Armagh

| Parish<br>..Townland                  | Occupier                                                                            | Immediate<br>Lessor <sup>256</sup>                                                       | Holdings<br>H=house<br>O=offices†<br>L=land<br>G=garden | Annual<br>Rateable<br>Value <sup>257</sup> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Grange</b><br><i>Ballygassoon</i>  | Francis Cartmill                                                                    | James Sloan                                                                              | L                                                       | £13/-/-                                    |
| <b>Grange</b><br><i>Gr. Blundell</i>  | Mary McGrune;<br>Mary Campson;<br>James McKenna                                     | Francis Cartmill<br>Francis Cartmill<br>Francis Cartmill                                 | H<br>H & G<br>H                                         | £2/10/-                                    |
| <b>Grange</b><br><i>Gr. Blundell</i>  | Francis Cartmill                                                                    | Earl of Charlemont                                                                       | H, O & L                                                | £43/10/-                                   |
| <b>Grange</b><br><i>Gr. Blundell</i>  | Jane Cartmill                                                                       | Earl of Charlemont                                                                       | H, O & L                                                | £6/5/- *                                   |
|                                       | Unoccupied                                                                          | Jane Cartmill                                                                            | H                                                       | £-/10/-                                    |
|                                       | Nathaniel<br>Cartmill                                                               | Earl of Charlemont                                                                       | H, O & L                                                | £2/10/- *                                  |
|                                       | Robert Cartmill                                                                     | Earl of Charlemont                                                                       | H, O & L                                                | £15/-/-                                    |
|                                       | Unoccupied                                                                          | Robert Cartmill                                                                          | H                                                       | £1/10/-                                    |
|                                       | William Cartmill<br>Jun                                                             | Earl of Charlemont                                                                       | H, O & L                                                | £3/10/- *                                  |
|                                       | William Cartmill<br>Sen.                                                            | Earl of Charlemont                                                                       | H, O & L                                                | £12/-/-                                    |
| <b>Keady</b><br><i>Darkley</i>        | Thomas Cartmill<br>Francis Hughes<br>Wm. McCormack<br>Unoccupied<br>Robert Steenson | William Kirk<br>Thomas Cartmill<br>Thomas Cartmill<br>Thomas Cartmill<br>Thomas Cartmill | H, O & L<br>H & G<br>H<br>H<br>H                        | Total<br>£21/5/-                           |
| <b>Killevy</b><br><i>Mullaghglass</i> | Thomas Cartmill                                                                     | Roger Hall                                                                               | H, O & L                                                | Total<br>£34/15/-                          |
|                                       | John McKnight                                                                       | Thomas Cartmill                                                                          | H, O & L                                                |                                            |
|                                       | Unoccupied                                                                          | Thomas Cartmill                                                                          | H & sm G                                                |                                            |
|                                       | Marin Cologan                                                                       | Thomas Cartmill                                                                          | H & sm G                                                |                                            |
|                                       | Owen Callaghan                                                                      | Thomas Cartmill                                                                          | H & sm G                                                |                                            |
|                                       | Colon Steenson                                                                      | Thomas Cartmill                                                                          | H & sm G                                                |                                            |
|                                       | Anne Brennan                                                                        | Thomas Cartmill                                                                          | H                                                       |                                            |
|                                       | William Cartmill                                                                    | Roger Hall                                                                               | H, O & L                                                | £12/-/-                                    |
|                                       | John Cartmill                                                                       | Roger Hall                                                                               | H & L                                                   | £5/5/- *                                   |
| <b>Killevy</b><br><i>Divernagh</i>    | David Cartmill<br>David Cartmill<br>David Cartmill<br>David Cartmill                | Joseph Wilson<br>Joseph Wilson<br>Joseph Wilson<br>Joseph Wilson                         | H O & L<br>L<br>L<br>Herd's H & L                       | £27/-/-                                    |

| <b>Parish<br/>..Townland</b>    | <b>Occupier</b>                                       | <b>Immediate<br/>Lessor<sup>256</sup></b>              | <b>Holdings</b><br>H=house<br>O=offices†<br>L=land<br>G=garden | <b>Annual<br/>Rateable<br/>Value<sup>257</sup></b> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Killevy<br/>Carnagat</b>     | James Cartmill<br>John Porter                         | Duke of<br>Manchester<br>James Cartmill                | H, O & L<br>H & sm G.                                          | Total<br>£12/5/- *                                 |
| <b>Kilmore<br/>Mallaletragh</b> | Thomas Cartmill<br>Mary J<br>Troughton<br>John Nelson | Louisa Bacon<br>Thomas Cartmill<br><br>Thomas Cartmill | H, O & L<br>H<br><br>H                                         | Total<br>£21/5/-                                   |

*A listing of all Cartmills appearing in the 1864 Griffiths Valuation for the County of Armagh. Since these townlands are all some distance apart, it is believed the repeated names of John, Thomas and William represent separate men.*

*\* Those men with an asterisk against their rateable value would not have been eligible to vote in parliamentary elections since their rateable value was less than £10.*

*† 'Offices' refers to farm buildings.*

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## Endnotes

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- <sup>1</sup> A Catholic church stood here from the 400s until 1534 when Henry VIII separated Britain from the Roman Catholic Church. All Catholic churches then became Protestant and the churches in Ireland were termed Church of Ireland.
  - <sup>2</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Kilmore, Church of Ireland. *Marriages Register (unrecorded date range)*. Held by local church. Marriage 1853/47: Cartmill-McMahon. Viewed in situ, Jul 1986.
  - <sup>3</sup> MacLysaght, E. 1982. *More Irish Families*. Dublin: Academic Press.
  - <sup>4</sup> Murray, L. P. (1941). *The County Armagh Hearth Money Rolls, A.D. 1664*. Archivium Hibernicum, 8, 121–202. <https://doi.org/10.2307/25485528>.
  - <sup>5</sup> A townland is the smallest administrative division of land in Ireland and is based on the Gaelic system of land division. This is the modern spelling of the original Ennaghmoyn, Ba. Tirrany.
  - <sup>6</sup> Bartholomew, J. (Ed.) 1887. *Gazetteer of the British Isles*, Great Britain: A. & C. Black.
  - <sup>7</sup> Cannadine, D. 2000. *Class in Britain*. United Kingdom: Penguin.
  - <sup>8</sup> 1780s-1840s.
  - <sup>9</sup> Griffiths, R. 1864. *Griffiths Valuation of Ireland 1847-1864*.  
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  - <sup>10</sup> Macafee, W.A. 1992 "The Movement of British Settlers into Ulster during the Seventeenth Century". *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review*. 8, 94-111.
  - <sup>11</sup> Bennett, G.A. 1835. "Memoir of County Armagh, Parish of Kilmore", In *Ordnance Survey; Memoirs of Ireland*, edited by A. Day & P. McWilliams, pp. 60-74. Belfast: Inst. of Irish Studies Uni. of Belfast.
  - <sup>12</sup> Galway, J. E. 2003. *Derryhale – Some Historical Notes*. J. of Craigavon Historical Society V8 (2). Accessed 23/11/2020.  
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  - <sup>13</sup> Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland, (1844), Dublin: A Fullarton and Co. Accessed 30/4/2020 from <https://archive.org/details/parliamentaryga00unkngoog/page/n252/mode/2up>.
  - <sup>14</sup> McNeill, P. (2016) Correspondence from local Kilmore resident, Peter, to fellow Cartmill researcher, Maree Brown of Grafton.
  - <sup>15</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Kilmore, Church of Ireland. *Baptismal Records (1789-1879)*. Viewed at PRONI, Belfast, N. Ireland, Jul 2019.
  - <sup>16</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Mullaghvilly, Church of Ireland. *Baptismal Records (1825-1835)*. Viewed and transcribed by Emily Cartmill at PRONI, Nov 2016.
  - <sup>17</sup> 'Blight' is now known to have been the fungus *Phytophthora infestans*.
  - <sup>18</sup> Kinealy, C. & Parkhill, T. (Eds.) 1997. *The Famine in Ulster*. Belfast: The Ulster Historical Foundation.
  - <sup>19</sup> Lurgan Ancestry <http://www.lurganancestry.com/famine.htm>.
  - <sup>20</sup> As there are four Thomas Cartmills in this story, they are numbered for clarity: Thomas (I) born 1786 in Co. Armagh; Thomas (II), his son born 1829 in Co. Armagh; Thomas (III) born 1861 in NSW; Thomas (IV) born 1905 in NSW and whose life story in Queensland is elaborated in Chapter 3.
  - <sup>21</sup> McComb, W. 1855. *McComb's Presbyterian Almanac for 1855*, Belfast: McComb. Retrieved 28/4/2020 from <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/%7Eeconnolly/oextracts/oemccombs1855.html#>.
  - <sup>22</sup> Nicholson, A. (1851) *Annals of the Famine in 1847, 1848 and 1849*, New York: E. French.
  - <sup>23</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Richhill. *Civil Registration Marriages Index, 1845-1958*. Accessed 20/11/2017, Ancestry.com.

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- <sup>24</sup> Through this survey of all Ireland, the British Government could determine where to raise taxes since it listed every landlord and tenant and the size of their land holdings.
- <sup>25</sup> *Griffiths Valuation of Ireland 1847-1864*. "Valuation record: County-Armagh, Barony-O'Neilland West, Parish-Kilmore, Townland-Dromard Jones, Map Reference-5". Accessed 26/12/2020 at <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation>.
- <sup>26</sup> *Lurgan Times*. 1850. "Emigration Letter". Lurgan, Co. Armagh, N. Irl. Accessed 12/8/2020. <http://www.lurganancestry.com/>.
- <sup>27</sup> In 1850, Archdeacon Saurin was rector at Seagoe parish, which lies about twenty kms north-east of Kilmore.
- <sup>28</sup> Wikipedia. Accessed 26/8/2021, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic\\_Church\\_in\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church_in_Ireland).
- <sup>29</sup> Y-DNA 67 analysis of DNA from Gerald Cartmill (b. 1924) performed by the US company, FamilyTreeDNA, in 2017.
- <sup>30</sup> United Kingdom. *1821 Census - Fragment relating to Armagh*; conducted 28/5/1821. Armagh Robinson Library. Copy of an original manuscript. This was England's first ever Census of Ireland; virtually no information survives for Armagh *except* for a fragment relating to the Kilmore area. <https://visitarmagh.com/places-to-explore/armagh-county-museum/research-geneology/family-history/>.
- <sup>31</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Kilmore, Church of Ireland. *Baptisms Registers (1794-1872)*. Held by local church. Transcribed by Emily Cartmill. Oct 2016.
- <sup>32</sup> New South Wales Immigration. *Index to Assisted Immigrants 1844-1859*. Accessed 21/12/2020 at [http://indexes.records.nsw.gov.au/ebook/list.aspx?series=NRS5316&item=4\\_4791&ship=Bloomer](http://indexes.records.nsw.gov.au/ebook/list.aspx?series=NRS5316&item=4_4791&ship=Bloomer).
- <sup>33</sup> The spelling of Rose Anne's name varies from source to source. This book will use that of her 1853 Marriage Certificate: Rose Anne.
- <sup>34</sup> In order to guard against bigamy etc., couples were married by Banns where their intentions were announced at the church for three consecutive Sundays prior to the marriage date, or, alternatively, they could be married by Licence where, for the payment of a small fee, they could be married more quickly. Perhaps, Thomas and Rose Anne had to hurry to be ready for their departure on the *Bloomer*, just eight weeks after their marriage.
- <sup>35</sup> Payne, C. 1853. *The Ship Bloomer from Liverpool for Australia*. Letter to Brother. Accessed 15/3/2021. [newspapers.library.wales/view/4347905/4347907/19/Liverpool](http://newspapers.library.wales/view/4347905/4347907/19/Liverpool).
- <sup>36</sup> Cartmill, U. G. 2018 (updated version of earlier work). *A Short History of the Cartmill Family in Australia*. Unpublished document, copy in possession of Linda Cartmill.
- <sup>37</sup> There is evidence that this Thomas Cartmill is distantly related to our Cartmill family. See Chapter 4.
- <sup>38</sup> *Gore's Liverpool General Advertiser*. "Eagle Line of Packets to Australia". 3 Mar 1853. Accessed 28/12/2020 at <https://search.findmypast.com.au/bna/viewarticle?id=bl%2f0001299%2f18530303%2f014&stringtohighlight=bloomer%20sydney>.
- <sup>39</sup> Northern Ireland. *Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland (OSNI). 1952-1967. Six Inch to One Mile Irish Grid*. UK Government. Accessed 19/1/2021 <https://apps.spatialni.gov.uk/PRONIApplication/>.
- <sup>40</sup> Cartmill family bible. Held by Julie McCaughey, Grafton. Viewed 2018.
- <sup>41</sup> Harris, A. 1982. *Abington - A History of a Station and its People*. Armidale, NSW: University of New England, Australia.
- <sup>42</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Early Church Record Baptisms* No. 1912 V42A. Abington, Armidale, New England. David Cartmill.
- <sup>43</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Birth Registration*. No. 02827. Rocky River, Reg. Armidale. Ellen Cartmill.

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- <sup>44</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Birth Registration*. No. 04339. Spring Mountain, New England. Reg. Armidale. Sarah Jane Cartmill.
- <sup>45</sup> *Armidale Express and New England Advertiser*. "Gold Reward Committee." Sat 29 May 1858. Accessed 28/12/2020 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/188980978>.
- <sup>46</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Birth Registration*. No. 04328. Aberfoil, Armidale. Reg. Armidale. Thomas Cartmill.
- <sup>47</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Death of Thomas Cartmill". Sat 1 Nov 1902. Accessed 12/9/2020, <http://nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61383154>.
- <sup>48</sup> Lorna Lane née Cartmill, Apr 1995; personal communication.
- <sup>49</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Days of Treacherous Blacks Recalled". Sat 12 Oct 1929. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195236328>.
- <sup>50</sup> *The Myall Creek Massacre*.  
[http://www.myallcreekmassacre.com/Myall\\_Creek\\_Massacre/Home.html](http://www.myallcreekmassacre.com/Myall_Creek_Massacre/Home.html).
- <sup>51</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Coutts Crossing named after mass murderer Property Owner". 30 May 2018. Accessed 30/12/2020. <https://www.dailyexaminer.com.au/news/coutts-crossing-named-after-mass-murderer-property/3427846/>
- <sup>52</sup> New South Wales State Library. "Bushrangers of NSW." Accessed 30/12/2020 <https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/bushrangers-new-south-wales/captain-thunderbolt>.
- <sup>53</sup> The John Robertson Land Act was a reform that allowed ordinary people to select land which had previously been locked up by 'squatters'. For a reasonable price 'selectors' could purchase blocks of land providing they lived there for three years, fenced it and built a house.
- <sup>54</sup> Thomas Cartmill lived on three properties in the area – all in the County of Fitzroy. Firstly, Blaxlands Creek, Portion 1, Parish of Bardsley, backing onto Blaxlands Creek with a frontage on the Armidale Road, where the family stayed for about ten years until about 1872. Secondly, the Skinners Swamp property, approximately eight kilometres further south along the then Armidale Road, where they stayed about six years probably until 1878. Thirdly, the Blaxlands Flat property, where Maree and Geoff Brown now live, although the original house was closer to the creek.
- <sup>55</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*. "Free Selection". Mon 22 Jan 1862, P.4. Accessed 28/12/2020 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13223845>.
- <sup>56</sup> Clarence Valley Council. *History of Shannon Creek*. Clarence Valley Council. Accessed 16/2/2021 [https://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cp\\_themes/metro/page.asp?p=DOC-FJI-18-33-43](https://www.clarence.nsw.gov.au/cp_themes/metro/page.asp?p=DOC-FJI-18-33-43).
- <sup>57</sup> *The Don Dorrigo Gazette and Guy Fawkes Advocate*. "The Roadless Days". Sat 27 Mar 1920, P.3. Accessed 18/12/2020. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/>.
- <sup>58</sup> For detailed discussion about this confusing name change, see Rachel's story later in this chapter.
- <sup>59</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Birth Registration*. No. 13266. Blaxlands Swamp. Reg. Grafton. George Cartmill.
- <sup>60</sup> Australian Government. 1903. *Electoral Rolls, South Grafton, The Clarence, New South Wales, 1903-1980*. Accessed 16/2/2021 via Ancestry.com.
- <sup>61</sup> Education New South Wales. *History of New South Wales Government Schools*. Accessed 19/7/2020, <https://education.nsw.gov.au/about-us/our-people-and-structure/history-of-government-schools/facts-and-figures/attendance>.
- <sup>62</sup> Local oral history suggests there was an early school at Blaxlands Creek on the Armidale Road, however it is unrecorded in the local records.
- <sup>63</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Caution". Tu 8 Feb 1881, P.3. Advert. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/62119400>.



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- <sup>64</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner and New England Advertiser*. "Grafton Police Court". Sat 29 Sep 1883, P.3. Accessed 4/11/2020 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/62140549>.
- <sup>65</sup> *Richmond Examiner*. "Grafton District Court". Tu 8 Mar 1892, P.5. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61243154>.
- <sup>66</sup> New South Wales Supreme Court. *Deceased Estate Indexes 1880-1939 - CARTMILL, Thomas*. Item # 19/10215, Reel # 3028.
- <sup>67</sup> Marriages: Sarah 1884, John 1884 and Richard 1896.
- <sup>68</sup> Betty Cartmill, Dec 2007; personal communication.
- <sup>69</sup> Jessie Cartmill née Bolton, Mar 1996; personal communication.
- <sup>70</sup> *The Grafton Argus and Clarence River General Advertiser*. "Mrs Cartmill Safe". Fri 4 Feb 1910, P.5. Accessed 4/11/2020 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/235131779>.
- <sup>71</sup> Rose Anne's headstone states she was 91 years old. There is some mystery as to her date of birth. The family Bible, written in beautiful copperplate script many years later, states she was born in the townland of Mullahead on 10 Dec. 1832. However, as no one in Thomas' and Rose Anne's family received any formal education until after 1885, it is unclear who wrote up the family bible or if it is correct. On both her 1853 Marriage Certificate and her Immigration paperwork she stated she was nineteen years old. This means she may have been born as late as 1834.
- <sup>72</sup> Poppy Hayden née Cartmill, Jul 2018; personal communication.
- <sup>73</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Death Registration*. No. 03765. 20 Nov 1862, Dead Man's Creek, Armidale Rd., 14 miles from Sth. Grafton. Reg. South Grafton. David Cartmill.
- <sup>74</sup> Murphy, M.A. 1997. *Nana's Memories*. Unpublished document, copy in possession of Linda Cartmill.
- <sup>75</sup> Betty Cartmill, Mar 2021; personal communication.
- <sup>76</sup> Ivy Wratten née Cartmill, Mar 1996; personal communication.
- <sup>77</sup> Cartmill, H.E. 2007. *William and Mary - the Queensland Cartmills*. Unpublished document, copy in possession of Linda Cartmill.
- <sup>78</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Care of Invalid". Wed 27 Nov 1935, P.7. Accessed 11/12/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/194639944>.
- <sup>79</sup> New South Wales Records Authority. *Indexes to deceased estate files. Archive Series: NRS 13341; Series: "Pre A" Series (1923-1939); Reel Number: 3214, for Ellen Cartmill*. Accessed 9/1/2020, Ancestry.com.
- <sup>80</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and marriages. *Marriage Registration*. No. 5015/1885. Grafton. J. McCaughey-S.J. Cartmill.
- <sup>81</sup> Julie McCaughey, Dec 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>82</sup> Centenary Committee. 1979. *The Centenary of Nymboida 1879-1979*. P.7. Warrnambool, Vic.: PAP Book Company P/L.
- <sup>83</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "PERSONAL". Tue 16 Jan 1923, P.4. Accessed 20/3/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195781793>.
- <sup>84</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "PERSONAL". Sat 28 Oct 1922, P.4. Accessed 20/3/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/194685838>.
- <sup>85</sup> New South Wales Government. *Census 1891*. State Archives NSW; Series: NRS 683; Book: 1; Item: [2/8402]; Roll: 2511. Accessed 8/4/2021 on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>86</sup> Cartmill Family Cemetery, Skinners Swamp, nr Grafton. Headstone for Sarah Jane reads: "Our Dear Mother Sarah J McCaughey Who Died 30<sup>th</sup> September 1900 Aged 41 years". In reality, Sarah had turned 42 in September.
- <sup>87</sup> New South Wales Registers of Coroners' Inquests, 1796-1942. *Sarah McCaughey*. State Archives NSW; Series: 2225; Item: 7937; Roll: 343. Accessed 10/12/2020 on Ancestry.com.

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- <sup>88</sup> Copy of post card in possession of L. Cartmill.
- <sup>89</sup> Yvonne Choker née Reimer, Mar 2021; personal communication.
- <sup>90</sup> The weir was built as water storage for Nymboida's hydro-electric power station.
- <sup>91</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Death Registration*. No. 13833. 27 Oct 1902. Blaxlands Flat. Reg. Grafton. Thomas Cartmill.
- <sup>92</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Free Selection". Thu 21 Oct 1886. Accessed 18/2/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/62100507>.
- <sup>93</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Non-Renewal of Annual Leases". Sat 10 Feb 1894, P.8. Accessed 18/2/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61258477>.
- <sup>94</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Grafton Police Court". Sat 7 Jan 1893. Accessed 18/2/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61248389>.
- <sup>95</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Road Contracts". Sat 9 Mar 1895. Accessed 18/2/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61268460>.
- <sup>96</sup> New South Wales Register of Coroners' Inquests 1821-1937 for *Thomas Cartmill*. Accessed 10/12/2020 on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>97</sup> New South Wales Government Gazettes, 1853-1899. *1894 Land District Grafton*. Accessed 10/1/2021 on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>98</sup> When aged only sixty years, John suffered a severe stroke. The Hotel business was first continued by John's wife, Mary Anne, and then their children and daughter-in-law, Ping, until finally the business was closed in 1969.
- <sup>99</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Birth Registration*. No. 08066. Blaxlands Creek, Orara River. Reg. South Grafton. John Cartmill.
- <sup>100</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Days of Treacherous Blacks Recalled". Sat 12 Oct 1929. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195236328>.
- <sup>101</sup> *Grafton Argus*. "Grafton Water Works". Fri Jan 26, 1912, P.4. Accessed 30/5/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/235471931>.
- <sup>102</sup> *Sands Directory: Sydney and New South Wales, 1858-1933*. 1929. Grafton. Sydney: John Sands Ltd. Accessed via Ancestry.com on 9/1/2021.
- <sup>103</sup> A bushel was equivalent in volume to eight gallons and so different crops weighed differing amounts. A bushel of corn/maize weighed fifty-six pounds or about twenty kilograms.
- <sup>104</sup> Gaine Cartmill, Dec 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>105</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Death". Thu 28 Oct 1929, P.4. Family Notices. Accessed 8/5/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195238827>.
- <sup>106</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Birth Registration*. No. 08899. Blaxlands Creek, near Grafton. Reg. Grafton. Robert Cartmill.
- <sup>107</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Personal". Sat 22 Mar 1910. P.2. Advertising. Accessed 14/11/2020. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61516001>.
- <sup>108</sup> *Sands Directory: Sydney and New South Wales 1858-1933*. 1932-33. Grafton. Sydney: John Sands Ltd. Accessed 18/2/2021 on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>109</sup> New South Wales Records Authority. *Indexes to deceased estate files. Archive Series: NRS 13341; Series: "Pre A" Series (1923-1939); Reel Number: 3214, for Robert Cartmill*. Accessed 9/1/2020, Ancestry.com.
- <sup>110</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Obituary". Mon 26 Oct 1931, P.2. Accessed 8/5/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193782381>.
- <sup>111</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Birth Registration*. No. 10609. Blaxlands Creek, Clarence River. Reg. Grafton. Richard Cartmill.
- <sup>112</sup> Australian Government. Australia Marriage Index, 1788-1950. Marriage Grafton Reg. No. 5255. R.Cartmill-S.J.Pitkin. Accessed 8/5/2021 on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>113</sup> Coutts Crossing and Nymboida Districts Historical Society. 1985. *A History of Coutts Crossing and Nymboida Districts*. Vol. 1. Maclean: Clarence Press.

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- <sup>114</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Free Selection". Sat 12 Jan. 1907. P.3. Accessed 01/03/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61430787>.
- <sup>115</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Free Selection". Sat 26 Jul 1890. P.8. Accessed 18/2/2021. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61233147>.
- <sup>116</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Notice". Thu 9 Nov 1911. P.6. Article. Accessed 14/11/2020. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61619679>.
- <sup>117</sup> Now known as the *Hut Paddock* on the property of Geoff and Maree Brown.
- <sup>118</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "March of Progress". Sat 1 Apr 1933 P.6. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195024113>.
- <sup>119</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Death Registration*. No. 1939/006569. 3 Mar 1939, 107 Bacon Street, Grafton. Reg. Grafton. Richard Cartmill.
- <sup>120</sup> New South Wales Records Authority. *Index to Deceased Estate Files, 1859-1958 for Richard Cartmill, A Series*. Accessed 18/2/2021, Ancestry.com
- <sup>121</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Birth Registration*. No. 11365. Blaxlands Swamp, Clarence River. Reg. Grafton. James Cartmill.
- <sup>122</sup> Thomas (III).
- <sup>123</sup> A 40 acre block on the western side of Blaxlands Creek next to the Armidale-Grafton Road about 10 km north of Blaxlands Flat.
- <sup>124</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Road Contracts". Sat 28 Mar 1896, P.8. Accessed 18/2/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61310337>.
- <sup>125</sup> Parish Shannon, Portion 43 of according to: Centenary Committee. 1979. *The Centenary of Nymboida 1879-1979*. Warrnambool, Vic.: PAP Book Company P/L.
- <sup>126</sup> There is some confusion about the date Jim took over the property as a photo of *Sunnyside* exists, which shows the extended Graham family on the verandah of the house. This photo can be dated 1912-1915 by the presence of children, Muriel and Vivien Whitton. (Copy in possession of L. Cartmill).
- <sup>127</sup> Australian Government. *Australia Marriage Index, 1788-1950*. Marriage Reg. Grafton, No. 13306. J.Cartmill-E.A.Sinclair. Accessed 8/5/2021 on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>128</sup> *Sands Directory: Sydney and New -South Wales 1858-1933*. 1913. Grafton. Accessed 18/2/2021 via Ancestry.com.
- <sup>129</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Death of an Aboriginal child". Mon 21 Aug 1916, P.3. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/194818382>.
- <sup>130</sup> Poppy Hayden née Cartmill, Jan 2021; personal communication.
- <sup>131</sup> The Bridge was not built until 1931 after years of resident requests.
- <sup>132</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Nymboida Punt". Fri. 10 Aug 1917. P.1. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195136408>.
- <sup>133</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "To the Ratepayers of C Riding". Thu 26 Nov 1925, P.1. Advert. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195449902>.
- <sup>134</sup> New South Wales Government. *Index to Deceased Estate Files, 1859-1958 for James Cartmill, Series B*. Accessed 18/2/2021 on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>135</sup> The early entries for the Cartmill side were written in beautiful copperplate by at least two different hands. Perhaps Sarah's young sister-in-law, Mary-Anne McCaughey (later married to John Cartmill) was responsible for some as she could both read and write, and lived nearby. Some of the entries appear to have been written from memory at a later date and so may not be accurate.
- <sup>136</sup> The 'Unnamed' registration in the New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Birth Reg. No. 12266) was made by Thomas visiting the Grafton Registry office two days after her birth, while the 'Mary Ann' (Reg. No. 761/1877 160) entry is likely a transcribed Baptism entry after being baptised by a travelling Presbyterian minister some time after birth.

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- <sup>137</sup> New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. *Death Registration*. No. 06047. 16 Jan 1878. Nov 1862, Blaxlands Swamp. Reg. Grafton. Mary Ann Cartmill.
- <sup>138</sup> Coutts Crossing and Nymboida Districts Historical Society. 1988. *A History of Coutts Crossing and Nymboida Districts*. Vol. 2. Maclean: Clarence Press.
- <sup>139</sup> Gaine Cartmill, May 2018; personal communication.
- <sup>140</sup> In 2016, Sandra Prior and Maree Brown located a field named *Fieldmount* near to the Kilmore Parish Church in Co. Armagh, Northern Ireland, which has greatly helped in growing the Cartmill family history.
- <sup>141</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Grafton Police Court". Thu 12 Feb 1914, P.4. Accessed 14/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61624478>.
- <sup>142</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Genuine Clearing-out Sale". Sat 12 May 1927, P.1. Advertising. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195187785>.
- <sup>143</sup> *Australian Government. Australia Marriage Index, 1788-1950*. Marriage Reg. Grafton, No. 4731. G.Cartmill-E.B.McLennan. Accessed 8/5/2021 on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>144</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Joy Riders". Sat 6 May 1933, P.6. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195028851>.
- <sup>145</sup> Sandra Prior née Cartmill; May 2018; personal communication.
- <sup>146</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "To Ratepayers Nymboida Shire". Sat 22 Nov 1941, P.1. Advert. Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/192151333>.
- <sup>147</sup> This 1905 wooden building burnt down in 1976 but some outbuildings remain on what is now a goods yard.
- <sup>148</sup> This account of the crossing of the Clarence has been re-constructed using the few known facts.
- <sup>149</sup> New South Wales Dept. of Education. *History of New South Wales Government Schools*. Ed. Education NSW. <https://education.nsw.gov.au/about-us/our-people-and-structure/history-of-government-schools/facts-and-figures/attendance>. Accessed 19/7/2020.
- <sup>150</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Team of 16 Bullocks". Tu 24 Feb 1903, P.1, Advert. Accessed 11/9/2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article61392381>.
- <sup>151</sup> *Grafton Argus*. "Glenreagh Social". Mon Sep 14, 1903. Accessed 30/5/2020. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article234798219>.
- <sup>152</sup> At a time when there were a limited numbers of churches, different denominations shared the same building. St Matthew's is now the Anglican parish church for South Grafton.
- <sup>153</sup> *The Maitland Weekly Mercury*. Sat 20 July 1907. Advert Accessed 11/9/2020 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article126783221>.
- <sup>154</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "For Private Sale". Sat 25 Mar 1905. Advert. Accessed 24/10/2020. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61417039>.
- <sup>155</sup> *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*. "Personal". Sat 22 Feb 1908. P.4. Accessed 14/11/2020. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61546135>.
- <sup>156</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Family Notices". Fri. 28 May 1920, P.2. Accessed 4/11/2020. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195533657>.
- <sup>157</sup> Maureen Murphy née Lane, Sep 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>158</sup> Most likely to have been in 1920.
- <sup>159</sup> Hilda Bentley née Foster, Mar 1990; personal communication.
- <sup>160</sup> For a description of how the share-farming system was implemented, see the Appendix 1.
- <sup>161</sup> *Mary River Catchment*. Accessed 1/10/2020, <https://www.noosa.qld.gov.au/downloads/file/1159/mary-river-catchment>.
- <sup>162</sup> Roy may have visited twice – once about 1930 and also about 1945 when Mary was hospitalised after a 'nervous collapse'. (Lorna Lane née Cartmill, June 1988; personal communication.)

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- <sup>163</sup> *Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser*. "Bald Knob Residents Leaving". Fri 31 Aug, P.14. Accessed 28/5/2021, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/77401248>.
- <sup>164</sup> Trueman, B.J. Obtained 2019. *Delia Ellen Cartmill*. Unpublished document, copy in possession of Linda Cartmill.
- <sup>165</sup> Betty Cartmill, 14/9/2020; letter.
- <sup>166</sup> Believed to be 504 Binna Burra Road, Beechmont.
- <sup>167</sup> Marriage dates: Lorna 1926, Tom 1934, Delia 1935, Mary 1939, Bob 1940, Ursula 1941, Hilda 1941, Noela 1943, and after the *Lilianvale* years: Gerry 1952 and Bernie 1956.
- <sup>168</sup> William's death was certified the next day by Dr John Tonge who went on to found the State Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology in 1947.
- <sup>169</sup> Although there are several photos of Mary with her sons, none have been found of her with her daughters.
- <sup>170</sup> Norman Lane, May 1988; personal communication.
- <sup>171</sup> Higham, R. 2018. *Early Midwives in Grafton and South Grafton*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Grafton: no Press recorded.
- <sup>172</sup> Glenreagh Historical Museum. Viewed 12/2020. *Glenreagh School Admission Records 1912-1989*. Glenreagh, NSW: Compilation from original records.
- <sup>173</sup> Trish Cartmill née Wright, Aug 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>174</sup> Australian Government. 1944. *Service and Casualty Form - Cartmill T.S.* edited by Defence Dept. Canberra.  
<https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=4845508&isAv=N>.
- <sup>175</sup> Betty Cartmill, Aug 1998; personal communication.
- <sup>176</sup> Queensland Family History Society. 2016. *Queensland School Pupils Indexes. Pts 1 – 6*.  
<https://www.qfhs.org.au/online>. Accessed 14/2/2020.
- <sup>177</sup> *Public Health Reports*. 1917 "Poliomyelitis in Australia". V32 (40):1663-665. Accessed 6/8/2020. [www.jstor.org/stable/4574638](http://www.jstor.org/stable/4574638).
- <sup>178</sup> Isabella and Arthur had also lost young children (Mary's siblings) - Ethel Isabella (1905), Annie May (1907) and then baby Harold just six months after Clarrie's birth.
- <sup>179</sup> Lorna Lane née Cartmill, May 1988; personal communication.
- <sup>180</sup> *Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser*. "Tennis". 16 Sep 1927, P.7. Accessed 9/8/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/76860294>.
- <sup>181</sup> *Queensland Electoral Rolls*, 1936. Nanango, Maranoa – Accessed 9/8/2020 via Ancestry.com.
- <sup>182</sup> *Queensland Electoral Rolls*, 1937. Gympie, Wide Bay – Accessed 9/8/2020 via Ancestry.com.
- <sup>183</sup> National Archives of Australia. Canberra, Australia. *Citizen Military Forces Personnel Dossiers, 1939-1947*; Series: B884 – Accessed 1/8/2020, Ancestry.com.
- <sup>184</sup> *Queensland Electoral Rolls*, 1954. McPherson, Southport – Accessed 9/8/2020 via Ancestry.com.
- <sup>185</sup> It is likely Delia had no 'Catholic instruction' while living with strongly Protestant Aunt Ellen. This may have been a sore point with strongly Catholic Mary when Delia returned to the family. This is further borne out by Delia marrying Jim in a Church of England ceremony.
- <sup>186</sup> Linda Cartmill, personal recollection.
- <sup>187</sup> Queensland Police Service History. *Cartmill, Robert William, AF 9857*. Accessed 20/6/2020, <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/museum>.
- <sup>188</sup> Judy Whicker née Cartmill, Aug 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>189</sup> Gerald Cartmill, Mar 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>190</sup> Joan Gumley, Jul 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>191</sup> 'History of State Education in Queensland', Wikipedia.org accessed Sep 2020.
- <sup>192</sup> Judy Wicker née Cartmill, Mar 2018; personal communication.
- <sup>193</sup> Ann Gumley, Apr 2019; personal communication.

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- <sup>194</sup> The attack may actually have been due to gall-stones as Mary kept a bottle of quite large stones when the family moved to Queensland.
- <sup>195</sup> Bill Richter, Sep 2020; email.
- <sup>196</sup> Betty Viney (née Richter), Jul. 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>197</sup> *Daily Examiner*. "Return Thanks". Wed 11 Jul 1923. P.4. "Family notices". Accessed 4/11/2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195566222>.
- <sup>198</sup> Linda Cartmill, personal recollection.
- <sup>199</sup> Terri Cartmill née Gammon, Aug. 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>200</sup> Cheryl Weekes, Sep 2021; email.
- <sup>201</sup> The *Thomas Splint* consists of a padded half-circle of steel which is strapped to the hip, hinged to a U-shaped rod that extends along both sides of the leg. An ankle strap may be fashioned from cloth, and tied or twisted to apply traction force. It is used for the immobilization of hip and thigh injuries. Ex Wikipedia 13/10/2020.
- <sup>202</sup> Gerald was able to use monies raised in two fund-raising events held for him by the Beechmont community to assist with his rehabilitation.
- <sup>203</sup> Due to ongoing friction with Mary, the wedding was held at Bardon Catholic Church with only Norm and Lorna Lane present. Even Phyl's parents did not attend.
- <sup>204</sup> Sheralyn McGettigan née Cartmill, Jun 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>205</sup> Lee-Ann Cartmill, Jun 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>206</sup> Greg Cartmill, Aug 2020; email.
- <sup>207</sup> Norma Cartmill née Lillicrap, Jun 2020; personal communication.
- <sup>208</sup> Myers, A.C. 1901. *Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania 1682-1750*. Swarthmore, PA: Albert Cook Myers. Accessed 10/5/2020, <https://archive.org/stream/immigrationofiri00myer?ref=ol>.
- <sup>209</sup> As is the case with many Irish place names, the spelling of this townland varies considerably between records: Anagmoine in Pender's 1659 Census, Ennaghmoyn in the 1665 Hearth Money Rolls, and Annamoy in Griffiths 1864 Valuation and modern maps.
- <sup>210</sup> United States, Delaware. 1698. *Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle County*. Pooll, William D 1698. Accessed 28/6/2021 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/6282/images/CHAP-000011640?pId=11>.
- <sup>211</sup> Fishwick, Henry. 1886. *A List of the Lancashire Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Richmond*. Will for Cartmell, John 1729 Liscoe, Lancs. Accessed 28/6/2021 <https://archive.org/details/recordsociety13recouoft>.
- <sup>212</sup> The name given to the settlement of the country of Ireland by English and Scottish Protestants in the 1600s.
- <sup>213</sup> Devine, D. (Undated). *How Long is a Generation?* Ancestry Learning Centre. Accessed 8/8/2021 on [https://www.ancestry.com.au/learn/learningcenters/default.aspx?section=lib\\_Generation](https://www.ancestry.com.au/learn/learningcenters/default.aspx?section=lib_Generation).
- <sup>214</sup> The Griffiths Valuation assessed the rateable value of the land and buildings of a property. The tax was to be paid by the individual in economic occupation of the land. Tenants holding land with an annual rateable value of less than £5 were exempt and so were not recorded.
- <sup>215</sup> The Earl of Charlemont was the lessor of nearly all of the Cartmill properties. Francis William Caulfeild, Earl of Charlemont, was a major land owner in Grange parish from his father's death in 1799 until his own death in 1863. In 1806, he took up a seat in the British government's House of Lords.
- <sup>216</sup> Two Wills are detailed in materials supplied by Don Sticher, Administrator of the Cartmill Y-DNA group on FamilyTreeDNA. Attempts to obtain copies have proved fruitless. Both were in the Amounderness Deanery, Lancs; they have been indexed by Henry Fishwick.

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- <sup>217</sup> Fishwick, Henry. 1886. *A List of the Lancashire Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Richmond*. Will for Cartmell, Thomas 1746 Liscoe, Lancs. Accessed 28/6/2021 <https://archive.org/details/recordsociety13recouoft>.
- <sup>218</sup> Not all of a person's DNA is checked – only certain sections. *My Heritage.com* is another company providing autosomal DNA tests and they also test only some parts of the DNA chain – unfortunately not exactly the same as Ancestry.
- <sup>219</sup> Rounded for ease of understanding.
- <sup>220</sup> From chart supplied by the FamilySearch organisation - <http://fh.familysearch.org/system/files/team/ait/images/blog/centimorgan-chart.png>.
- <sup>221</sup> Fourth cousins share a GG-grandparent while sixth cousins share GGGG-grandparent.
- <sup>222</sup> Linda Cartmill, Kelvin Cartmill, Poppy Hayden.
- <sup>223</sup> Full name not disclosed as individual chooses to maintain privacy.
- <sup>224</sup> Additionally Gerald's Haplogroup was found to be I-M253 which is most common in places invaded by the Vikings. The Vikings invaded both the Lancashire coast and Ireland.
- <sup>225</sup> Searches of Quaker records for Ireland have failed to find any mention of Cartmill or Poole. While there are Cartmill Quaker records for Lancashire, no records for Nathaniel or Dorothy have been found to date.
- <sup>226</sup> SNP refers to *single nucleotide polymorphism*. These nucleotides have been referred to as DNA building blocks.
- <sup>227</sup> Pender, S. 1939. *A Census of Ireland circa 1659 with Supplementary material from Poll Money Ordnances*. Dublin: The Stationery Office. Accessed 12/6/2021 <https://www.irishmanuscripts.ie/digital/censusofireland1659/Census%20of%20Ireland%201659.pdf>.
- <sup>228</sup> Dairy Australia. 2019. *Dairy Matters*. Accessed 12/4/2019. [www.legendairy.com.au/dairy-farming/our-industry/our-history](http://www.legendairy.com.au/dairy-farming/our-industry/our-history).
- <sup>229</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Grange, Church of Ireland. *Burials Register*. Accessed on 20/5/2020 at [www.rootsireland.ie](http://www.rootsireland.ie).
- <sup>230</sup> Freeholders were men who either owned their land outright or who held it in a lease for the duration of their life, or the lives of other people named in the lease. If he had sufficient wealth, he was entitled to vote in Parliamentary elections. See: <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/about-freeholders-records>.
- <sup>231</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Grange. *County Armagh Freeholders, Grange Blundell*. 1753, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1832. Accessed on 14/6/2021, <https://apps.proni.gov.uk/freeholders/default.aspx>.
- <sup>232</sup> Ireland Court of Chancery. *Bill Books 1627-1884*. Accessed on FindMyPast on 8/8/2021 [https://www.findmypast.com.au/search/results?datasetname=ireland%2C%20court%20of%20chancery%20bill%20books%201627-1884&sid=103&lastname=cartmill&eventyear=1771&eventyear\\_offset=2](https://www.findmypast.com.au/search/results?datasetname=ireland%2C%20court%20of%20chancery%20bill%20books%201627-1884&sid=103&lastname=cartmill&eventyear=1771&eventyear_offset=2)
- <sup>233</sup> Ireland. *Diocesan and Prerogative Wills & Administrations Indexes 1595-1858*. Accessed 20/7/2020 at <https://www.findmypast.com.au>.
- <sup>234</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Grange, Church of Ireland. *Baptisms Register*. Accessed on 20/5/2020 at [www.rootsireland.ie](http://www.rootsireland.ie).
- <sup>235</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Blackwatertown *Civil Burial Record*. Accessed 29/9/2021, <https://www.rootsireland.ie>.
- <sup>236</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Keady. *Headstone Inscription*. Accessed Ulster Historical Society 20/4/2020 <https://www.ancestryireland.com/about-us/50-years-of-the-ulster-historical-foundation/history-from-headstones/>.
- <sup>237</sup> Ireland, Armagh. *Tithe Applotment Book-Keady*. 1825. PRONI Catalogue Ref FIN/5/A/161. Accessed 10/1/2022, [https://apps.proni.gov.uk/eCatNI\\_IE/ResultDetails.aspx](https://apps.proni.gov.uk/eCatNI_IE/ResultDetails.aspx).
- <sup>238</sup> Titheing was a tax on properties to fund the clergy of the Church of Ireland. The Tithe Applotment Books of Northern Ireland (1823-1837) record the taxes levied on

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landholders by name and by townland and so form a unique Census substitute for a period when there are few other records. The amount levied was a tithe or tenth of income of the property.

- <sup>239</sup> Ireland, Armagh. *Tithe Applotment Book-Killevy*. 1833. PRONI Catalogue Ref FIN/5/A/178A. Accessed 10/1/2022, [https://apps.proni.gov.uk/eCatNI\\_IE/ResultDetails.aspx](https://apps.proni.gov.uk/eCatNI_IE/ResultDetails.aspx).
- <sup>240</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Bessbrook/Camlough, Church of Ireland. *Marriages Register (unrecorded date range)*. Accessed 29/9/2021 on Roots Ireland <https://www.rootsireland.ie>. Marriage 11/11/1851: Cartmill-Best.
- <sup>241</sup> Ireland, Armagh. *Killevy 1796 Flax Growers*. Accessed 21/2/2021 at <https://www.failteromhat.com/flax/armagh.htm>.
- <sup>242</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Killevy. *County Armagh Freeholders, Mullaghglass*. 1815. Accessed 14/6/2021 <https://apps.proni.gov.uk/freeholders/default.aspx>.
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- <sup>244</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Crossle Genealogical Abstracts. *Roll of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Mullaghglass Mounted Yeomen, 1797*. Cartmill-William. Accessed 27/9/2018 on FindMyPast <https://www.findmypast.com/>.
- <sup>245</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Loughgall, Church of Ireland. *Marriages Register*. Accessed on 21/5/2020 [www.rootsireland.ie](http://www.rootsireland.ie).
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- <sup>247</sup> Ireland, Armagh Diocese. *Select Catholic Birth and Baptism Registers, 1763-1917*. Bapts for 7 Cartmell children. Accessed 3/11/2021 on Ancestry.com
- <sup>248</sup> Ireland, Armagh. *Tithe Applotment Book-Grange*. 1832. PRONI Catalogue Ref FIN/5/A/150. Accessed 10/1/2022, [https://apps.proni.gov.uk/eCatNI\\_IE/ResultDetails.aspx](https://apps.proni.gov.uk/eCatNI_IE/ResultDetails.aspx).
- <sup>249</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Public Record Office. 1825. *Armagh Diocese Marriage Licence Bonds 1727 – 1845*. Marriage Cartmill-McKitrick. Accessed 18/6/2021, <https://www.rootsireland.ie>.
- <sup>250</sup> Ireland, Armagh. *Baptism/birth records 1794-1884*. Accessed 22/9/2020 at [www.rootsireland.ie](http://www.rootsireland.ie).
- <sup>251</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Public Record Office. 1825. *Armagh Diocese Marriage Licence Bonds 1727 – 1845*. Marriage Cartmill-Kines. Accessed 18/6/2021, <https://www.rootsireland.ie>.
- <sup>252</sup> The names of Freeholders were registered as this determined who could vote in local elections. Those allowed to vote: 1727-1793 - only Protestants with a freehold of at least 40 shillings a year could vote; 1793-1829 - Protestants and Catholics with 40 shilling freeholds were allowed to vote; 1829 onwards - the rate was increased to £10 for everyone, stripping 40 shilling freeholders of their right to vote and increasing the influence of landlords by effectively confining membership to the propertied or monied classes. <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/about-freeholders-records>.
- <sup>253</sup> Ireland, Armagh. Keady, Church of Ireland. *Church Bapt/Civil Birth Register*. Accessed on 21/5/2020 [www.rootsireland.ie](http://www.rootsireland.ie).
- <sup>254</sup> Ireland, Armagh. *Select Births and Baptisms, 1620-1911*. Accessed 3/11/2021 on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>255</sup> Ireland, Armagh. *Tithe Applotment Book-Kilmore*. 1833. PRONI Catalogue Ref FIN/5/A/186. Accessed 10/1/2022, [https://apps.proni.gov.uk/eCatNI\\_IE/ResultDetails.aspx](https://apps.proni.gov.uk/eCatNI_IE/ResultDetails.aspx).
- <sup>256</sup> Although a number of Cartmill names appear in the 'Immediate Lessor' column they would have been 'middle men' who held the property by lease from the actual owner.
- <sup>257</sup> This figure gives an indication of the total annual rateable value of the land and buildings even if it is only occupied and someone else is the Lessor.





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Despite living in the green lushness of County Armagh, the Cartmill family were poor cottagers. This story follows their lives from the late 1700s. It was after the 1845 Famine, that Thomas and Rose Anne Cartmill left their homes and sailed to an unknown life in Australia. From weaver to gold-miner to shepherd to bullock teamster, Thomas finally found financial security through land ownership and farming. His descendants followed in his foot-steps in New South Wales and Queensland. Can DNA Analysis help answer questions about the origins of the Cartmills?



Always fascinated by her Irish ancestry, Linda Cartmill decided during COVID lockdowns that now was the time to put it down on paper. Discovering she was only three generations from her Irish great-grandparents was a wonderful surprise. But how did a big Irish family named Cartmill end up across the Irish Sea from the town of Cartmel?

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