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ST. GEORGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BULLETIN

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563A Princes Highway,
BLAKEHURST   2221

July, 1986

Dear Friend and Member,

The July meeting will be held as follows:

Date: Friday, 18th July, 1986 at 8.00 p.m.

Place: Council Chamber, Town Hall, Princes Highway, Rockdale

Business: ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS - 1986/1987

Syllabus Item: Alderman Ron Rathbone, Mayor of the Municipality of
                 Rockdale, and primarily responsible for the formation
                 of the St.George Historical Society, will be our Guest
                 Speaker. You can be sure of an interesting and
                 entertaining evening, interspersed with much humour
                 on this, our 25th Anniversary.

Supper Roster: Mrs Kell, Captain, with helpers Mrs Welch and Miss D. Row

LADIES PLEASE BRING A PLATE

Mr. A. Ellis, President & Research Officer	Mrs B. Perkins, Publicity Officer	Mrs K. Hamey, Secretary
Telephone: 587 1159	Telephone: 587 9164	Telephone: 546 3355
Mrs E. Wright, Treasurer	SOCIAL SECRETARY??? PLEASE!!!!	Mrs E. Eardley, Asst. Secretary & Bulletin Editor
Telephone: 599 4884		Telephone: 59 8078
Miss D. Row, Asst. Treasurer		

The true method of design is always growth   Anon.

To know aught is a merit, it is a fault not to desire to learn   Anon.

25TH ANNIVERSARY

ST. GEORGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Celebration luncheon to be held on "Bass and Flinders"
Riverboat (with commentary).

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1986
12.30 P.M. TO 4.00 P.M.

Cost - $20 (Luncheon included also nibbles etc. on arrival)

COME ALONG AND HAVE A LOVELY RIVER TRIP ON OUR BEAUTIFUL

GEORGES RIVER.   HELP TO MAKE OUR SILVER ANNIVERSARY SOMETHING

TO REMEMBER.

TO MAKE OUR BOOKING SECURE WILL YOU LEAVE A DEPOSIT WITH

OUR SECRETARY, MRS KATH HAMEY, AT OUR JULY MEETING.

FURTHER DETAILS   -   MRS K. HAMEY   546 3355

A cheerio to our friends who are not so well. Our best wishes
to all for a speedy recovery.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The St.George Historical Society is pleased to announce that the
following books, Nos.1-7 written and illustrated by the late
Gifford H. Eardley for the Society, have been reprinted and are
now available. Books Nos.8, 9 and 10 have been compiled by
Mrs Bronwyn Perkins.

No. 1   "The Wolli Creek Valley"   )
No. 2   "Kogarah to Sans Souci Tramway"   )
No. 3   "Saywells Tramway - Rockdale to Lady   )   Book Nos.1-8
            Robinsons Beach"   )
No. 4   "Arncliffe to Bexley Tramway"   ) $2.50 each
No. 5   "Our Heritage in Stone"   )   plus postage
No. 6   "All Stations to Como"   )
No. 7   "Tempe and the Black Creek Valley"   )
No. 8   "Early Churches of the St.George   )
            District"   )
No. 9   "Early Settlers of the St.George   )   Books Nos.9-10
            District"   Volume 1   )
         (Price $4.00 plus postage)   ) $4.00 each plus
No.10   "Early Settlers of the St.George   )   postage
            District"   Volume 2   )

ALL BOOKS ARE AVAILABLE AT OUR MEETING, ALSO MEMBERS BADGES

For your copy of the above books, please contact one of the
following:

Miss B. Otton   -   Telephone   59 4259 (after 8.00 p.m.)

Mrs E. Eardley   -   Telephone   59 8078

Mr. A. Ellis   -   Telephone   587 1159

Mrs K. Hamey   -   Telephone   546 3355

NEW MEMBERS AND VISITORS ARE WELCOME

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION AS FROM JULY, 1986

$7.00 per Member $10.00 per family

At the July Meeting will ladies who are interested to help on
our supper roster please give me their names. We need volunteers
will you help please? A book will be passed around.

                                                    E. Eardley

TAPE 160 -   20th May - Fanned Into Flame -
                        Sunday School
                        Movement Part 1   - B Perkins

TAPE 161 -   27th May - Fanned Into Flame
                        Sunday School
                        Movement Part 2   - B. Perkins

TAPE 162 -   3rd June - Sydney's House of
                        History & The Signal
                        Drops on 109 Years
                        of Trade   - C. Wilding

TAPE 163 -   10th June - In Perth - A Piece of
                        Olde England &
                        Historic   Prince of
                        Wales   - C. Wilding

TAPE 164 -   17th June - Making Amends to Truganini - T.Allison

TAPE 165 -   24th June - Highlights of the 2CH
                        Story & Extracts Diary of
                        Alexander Brodie Spark - S.Cran

TAPE 166 -   1st July - Illawarra - First with
                        Electricity   - T.Allison

TAPE 167 - 8th July   - Garden Island Dockyard
                        Church   - S.Cran

TAPE 168 - 15th July   - N.S.W.Fire Brigade &
                        Frog Hollow Rockdale   - S.Richter

TAPE 169 - 22nd July   - Store Founded on Cobb & Co
                        Route, & Inn Was Council
                        for City Father's   - S.Richter

TAPE 170 - 29th July   - Sydney First Horse Tram - S.Richter.

INSIGNIA OF ST. GEORGE WAS BORN IN ANTIQUITY ...

Naming of the St. George area followed the pattern of other Sydney parishes, whereby the names of English saints were used to honor well-known identities.

Accoring to records, the parish of St. George was named after King George III of England.

First recorded naming of the district was in an 1831 land grant.

A small wooden church situated in Forest Road, Hurstville, was established in 1856 and was the first church named after St. George.

Now-a-days, the St. George County Council, St. George Hospital and St. George Rugby League Club use the St. George and thedragon crest on their emblems.

The crest is derived from Pistrucci's famous coin represent- ation of St. George and the dragon.

History records St. George as having been a tribune in the Roman Army. He reproached Emperor Diocletion for persecution of Christians and was executed on 23rd April AD 290 or 304, after which he was declared a saint by the Christians.

An early Christian church was dedicated to St. George at Lydda, in Palestine, place of his martyrdom.

The first appearance of a design similar to the subsequent St. George emblem, was on a silver coin of Patraos, minted about 340-315 BC. The Paeonians were a semi-barbarous tribe living north of Macedonia in Greece. Raids were made frequently on the Macedonians to steal treasures.

The symbol on the coin represents a raid on the Macedonians. The attitude of the horseman was strikingly similar to the modern St. George design.

Macedonia became a Roman province in 168 BC, with the defeat of King Perseus. Barbarians from Macedonian tribes were drafted into the Roman army. Among them were Thracian cavalrymen, descendants of fierce mountain tribes from northern Greece.

More than 200 years later in AD 43, Emperor Claudius and the Roman army invaded England. Rufus Sita, a Thracian cavalryman of the sixth cohort, was killed. His tombstone found in Gloucester, England, shows a carving of a horseman attacking a Briton. The carving closely resembles the composition of the coin of Patraos struck 350 years before.

Tribes on the borders of the Roman Empire were always troublesome and regular campaigns were undertaken against them. The success of these campaigns was recorded by issuing

commemorative coins by the Roman Emperor.

Emperor Trojan AC 98-117, issued a coin to commemorate
the Roman victory over the Dacians, a tribe who occupied
land north of the Danube.

Emperor Lucius Verus (AD 161-169) issued a coin in AD 165
of similar type to the Trojan coin for his victory over the
Armenians.

Both these coins show a man on horseback spearing a member
of the opposing tribe.

Constantine the Great, in AD 322 was rewarded for victories
over barbarians with the title "the vanquisher of barbarian
nations". A representation of the Roman Emperor riding
down barbarians occurs frequently on the coinage of the period.

In ages to come a legendary dragon was substituted as
the enemy.

The next mention of the St. George crest was in 1097 at the
time of the Crusades.

In November, the Pope summoned a council in Clermont, France,
for all Christians of Europe to take action against the loss
of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Jerusalem was over-run
soon after AD 1000 by the Seljuk Turks driving the Greeks
out of Asia Minor.

The Turks embraced the Muslim faith, but unlike the Arabs,
they stopped the Christian pilgrims from entering Jerusalem,
the Holy Land the sacred Christian shrines.

During the first Crusade, St. George, the soldier saint,
became popular with the knights who could see in his
martyrdom, the counterpart of their won struggle for
Christianity.

The land from Constantinople to Palestine, is rich in
association with St. George.

The short stretch of water between Europe and Asia, was
called St. George's Sound.

In 937 the small kingdom of Abasgia was re-named
Georgia, in honor of St. George. Georgians often came to
the aid of Christian Crusaders by attacking the Turks in
the rear. These actions gave rise to legends of divine
intervention.

Help coming to the Crusaders when in need of assistance
seemed like a miracle leading them to believe St. George
had come to their rescue.

A similar legend was written around the battle of Antioch
in 1099.

An interesting representation of the battle occurs, in a
small church at Fordington, Dorchester, in England. Above
the south doorway of this church, which dates from the
11th Century, tympanum, a carving in stone, showing

St. George coming to the rescue of two Crusaders at
the battle of Antioch.

The first coin to show St. George was minted soon after
the battle of Antioch (1112-1119), and depicted St.George
attacking a dragon.

King Richard 1, on April 23 1192, (St.George's Day)
defeated the Moslem Sultan Saladin, and from this time
St. George became the patron saint of England. His banner,
a red cross on a white background, became the English flag.

The first English coin to figure St. George and the dragon
was the George-noble of Henry VIII, issued in 1530. The
name George-noble, suggest the design was taken from the
insignia of the Order of the Garter.

The order of the Garter, was founded by Edward III in 1348
to fulfil a vow to restore King Arthur's knights to the
round table.

Windsor Castle was rebuilt with a tower 200 feet in
diameter to represent the table, St George was made patron
saint and St. George's Chapel was built as the headquarters
of the order.

The jewel of the order instituted by Henry VII is known
as the George, and shows St. George in full armour on
horseback piercing the throat of a dragon lying prostrate
at the feet of the horse.

King George III (1760-1820) was very proud of his namesake
St. George, and the Order of the Garter.

At this time the St. George and dragon reverse became
popular as a coin design.

In Britain the design was suggested by an Italian gem
engraver, Benedetto Pistrucci, who made the original
drawing from a Leicester Square hotel waiter posing
on horseback.

The design was modified in 1820 for the coinage of George IV
and this modified design is the once generally accepted
to-day.

                                        - David Copland.

TO SYDNEY AND A FORTUNE ---

THOMAS HOLT -

- The Sydney Morning Herald
26th January 1963.
Pioneer Portraits No.2
By a Special Correspondent.

When Thomas Holt arrived in Sydney in 1842 it could
hardly have been a more auspicious time for a keen,
very canny, young Yorkshireman to set about making
his fortune in the colonies.

Business in the city was in the midst of a terrible
depression, but there were wonderful opportunities
in land in every corner of the rapidly expainding
colony. Out west, on the farflung plains of the
Riverina, north as far as the Darling Downs, up and
down the coast from Moreton Bay to Port Phillip, new
runs were being opened up every day and the price of
stock and stations was ridiculously low.

By 1842, squatters, who at the end of the 1830's
had been riding round in carriages and flaunting their
riches in Sydney, were only too glad after three years
of depression and disastrous drought to get rid of
sheep and cattle for a few shillings, even pence, a head.

Runs changed hands at a fantastic rate. Holt, who had
been a woolbuyer in partnership with his father in
Yorkshire, had a reasonable amount of capital and was
keenly aware of the possibilities of stockraising. His
rural investments were mainly in the new pastoral districts
of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs.

As the 1840's wore on the economy gradually recovered as
good seasons returned and wool prices rose in London,
and although many of the older pastoral families in the
well-settled districts were still struggling, a number of
new faces were appearing on the Sydney business scene.

In 1848, when the first private enterprise railways were
being mooted, the name of Thomas Holt, appeared on various
provisional committee lists in company with those of a
number of older and much better-known citizens, such as
Chrles Cowper, Thomas Icely, James Norton, and Thomas Mort.

Holt had participated (1844) in the formation of a small
insurance firm, the Sydney Fire Insurance Co., which had
been virtually burnt out of existence shortly afterwards,
but in 1848, he became associated with a much more lasting
institution which was to bring him great renown in Sydney
in the years to come.

With Thomas Mort and a certain Canon Walsh, he was one of
the promoters of the Australian Mutual Provident Society
(A.M.P). It was a time when both marine and fire insurances
were extremely dangerous enterprises and businessmen in
England were becoming very attracted to the idea of life
assurance.

The society opened for business in 1849, but the first
proposals came in very slowly. At the end of the first

year 45 policies yielded an annual income of only
£361.0.0. Thereafter the Society prospered and added
greatly to Thomas Holt's reputation and income.

In 1852, Holt took a leading part in another very
successful Sydney venture, the Australian Joint Stock
Bank, and the following year when directors were
being elected, he easily headed the ballot. The
bank was swept along on the tide of gold rush prosperity
until 1858, when it lost £25,000.0.0 to a Portuguese
confidence trickster, Miranda, and began to suffer from
the general depression.

The 1860's were a painful period which began with two
of its directors with interests in rival sugar companies
accusing one another of improperly obtaining bank
overdrafts, but finally business picked up and the bank,
with Holt still a director, headed confidently into
the 1870's.

In 1856, Thomas Holt was a financier of immense prestige
in Sydney and it was almost inevitable that when the
first N.S.W. Cabinet was being formed under Stuart
Donaldson, Holt, the member for the Brisbane constituency
of Stanley Boroughs, should be invited to become Colonial
Treasurer. He was hardly Treasurer long enough (two months)
to judge his capacity as an administrator, though he
continued to sit in the Legislative Council from 1868
till his retirement to England in 1883.

Though he made a vast sum by disposing of many of his
squating holdings during the first flush of speculative
excitement that followed the gold strikes, Holt had
really little deep attachment to the land, except as a
source of income. He was essentially a city man who
delighted to play the part of a country squire and he
thereby evolved a compromise.

He would have his country estate on the outskirts of the
city. Early in the 1860's, Holt began acquiring
considerable area of land in the regions of Botany Bay
and Port Hacking. He built a shooting-lodge, began
breeding the grey rabbit and employed a team of men to
eliminate the native cat with strychnine.

Hold continued to buy up land. From the Government he
purchased oputright two bays, Gwawley and Weeney, on the
George's River, for $90.0.0 and £100.0.0 each, which he
fenced off with 40 ft. piles driven into the water between
the headlands, so as to bring them within the perimeter of
the estate.

Holt decided to introduce sheep, brought down from his
northern holdings. A woodshed was built at Miranda.
Using Chinese labour, he cleared and ring-barked,planted
buffalo grass all over the property and established a
chain of water holes from oen side of the peninsular to
the other.

The sheep station was a fiasco, of course. Thirteen
thousand sheep had to be destroyed, but then there were

still plenty of stock owners in the 1860's who had not
realised that sheep do not thrive in the damp coastal
regions where pastures are usually too sour for them
and there is a grave danger of foot-rot.

After sheep, Holt tried cattle, trnsporting them from
Queensland by his own steamer, the "Delaware". The
cattle however, wandered away down the labyrinthine
gullies and Holt turned to exploiting the fine stands
of ironbark and blackbutt. Timber was loaded at Sylvania
and flotaed into Woolooware Bay by way of a canal at the
foot of what became Woolooware Road.

Meanwhile the shooting-box on is property closer to the city,
had become a baroque mansion, called "The Warren". It was
built of stone quarried on the property and by the standard
of Victorian Gothic it was undoubtedly one of the noble
sights of Sydney. Its shape was largely determined by
the fact that it was really the shooting lodge, extended.

A platform commanding a view of the distant mountains had
been erected over the original building, from which two
wings ran back making now three sides of a square. All
rooms in the new wings faced outwards, while galleries and
spacious corridors over-looked the courtyard. A large
veranda and balcony ran the length of both wings.

The piece de resistance, however, was the picture gallery.
It was 116 feet long, approached by a grand staircase
with a long sky-light and large plate glass windows at
each end. The Gothic effect was heightened by the fact
that neither the gallery nor any of the rooms on the
upper floor had ceilings -- the roof being left open and
the roof timbers elaborately wrought and decorated.

Around this incredible mansion lay a huge garden, wire-
netted to keep out the rabbits. Winding walks threaded
through thickets and shrubberies where kangaroos and
wallabies sometimes darted out to surprise the visitor.

Finally, in a secluded spot as the "Herald" (16th April
1866) noted demurely.."Mr Holt has laid out a cemetery
where he and his family together with some of his more
intimate friends, propose to rest after their cares and
anxieties of this life are over."

Man proposes, God disposes. The cares and anxieties
of the Warren helped to drive Holt, somewhat disillusioned
with the colonies home to a final resting place in England.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND - HURSTVILLE.

Excerpts from Souvenir History - Centenary of Worship - 1856 - 1956.

- P.W.Gledhill,FRAHS,FSAG.

In recording the history of this parish - 100 years of St. George's, Hurstville, formerly known as the Parish of George's River, and later as Lord's Forest - we trace our steps back to the time when Mr and Mrs Chas.Crew opened a day school in a tent on the site where St.George's Church stands to-day. Once a month the Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Cook's River, came out and conducted Divine Service in this tent.

Hurstville was formerly a part of the historic parish of Cook's River, whose Rector at the time was the well-known Rev. Thomas Steele D.D., who was a faithful and zealous minister. He was often to be seen riding along the many bush tracks leading to the homesteads of his scattered flock.

A Sunday School was also held in this tent, which was called by many "Crew's Tent".

A few years later, the church services and Sunday School were transferred to Mr Crew's new house, on what was described as being high up on the hill. The land on which St. George's Church is erected was given by Mr and Mrs Crew......

The following is an account of the ceremony performed by the Bishop of Sydney, the Right Rev. Frederic Barker, on 8th December 1856:, as appeared in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of Wednesday December 31, 1856:

The Church in the Bush - This improving locality (Hurstville) presented rather an intersting spectacle on Monday, the 8th instant, when many of the neighbouring gentry, and a considerable number of the residents in the parish of all ranks, assembled to witness the commencement of a weather boarded structure, intended for the double purpose of a temporary church and school-house.

Amongst those present on the occasion was noticed W.M. Clarke, H.Way and J.E.Robberds Esquires, accompanied by their respective families. There were other gentry present whose names are known here, but there were several others, from two to three hundred persons.....

His Lordship, the Bishop of Sydney, arrived at half past three in the afternoon, accompanied by the Rev. Dr.Steele, and very shortly after the service commenced.

The appropriate prayers were read in a very impressive manner by Dr. Steele, and then the Bishop proceeded to perform the ceremony of the day, by "driving" the first nail through one of the sleepers into a corner upright, thus securing both firmly together....

The following extract from "The Australian Churchman" in 1874 is of passing interest.

"Parish of St. George, Hurstville, includes the following:
Arncliffe, Lord's Forest, Rocky Point Road and Belmore."

The following information from the Diocesan Year Book of
1881 is also of interest:

"Parish of St. George, cum Belmore, cum Kogarah.
  Clergyman: Rev. R.H.D.Kelly.
  Churchwardens: A Milsop, J.Roberts and H.Willings.
  Synod Representatives: A Milsop and W.W.Bucknell, Jnr."

The Rev. Richard Hugh D Kelly, is also described in this
1881 Year Book, as being Incumbent of St. Paul's Kogarah.

Five years later, in 1886 - in the Year Book of that year -
the following information is also preserved -
"St. George's Hurstville and St.Paul's Kogarah, and St.
  David's Arncliffe.
  Incumbent: Rev.W.H.Saunders.
  Churchwardens: H Kinsela, A Fletcher and J.McKern.
  Synod Representatives: T.S.Schofield and H Walker, both
                                      of Kogarah.
  Sunday School: The three centres, namely Hurstville,
    Kogarah and Arncliffe, there were 400 scholars and
    28 teachers.
  Church Accommodation was 400 for the Parish.
  Stipend: £300."

Hurstville in the year 1881, was within the Rural Deanery
of Petersham, the Rural Dean being the Rev. Charles Baber,
who was at that time the Incumbent of All Saints' Church,
Petersham.

The Hurstville Parish has a somewhat confusing history, due
to the early records of the church at Hurstville having been
lost. The informatin contained in the first issue of the
Diocesan Year Book of 1881, is somewhat misleading in the
following terms: "Parish of St George, cum Belmore, cum
Kogarah." This is repeated in the second edition of 1886,
"St.George's Hurstville, with St. Paul's Kogarah, and
St. David's, Arncliffe."

There is a mural tablet in St.George's Hurstville, to the
memory of the Rev. John Done (Sen.), first Incumbent of the
Parish of St. George - died 1877. He is spoken of in
official Diocesan records as having been Incumbent of
St.Paul's, Kogarah from 1872 to 1877.

St. Paul's Church Kogarah - spoken officially as the Parish
Church of St.George - was established by the formation of
the parish in 1872. The foundation stone of the church was
laid on 28th January 1869, and the building was opened for
Divine Worship on 21st September 1869. Until the formation
of the Parish of St. George (Kogarah) it was part of the
Parish of St. Peter's, Cooks River. In the records of
Cook's River, Kogarah is spelt as "Koagerah."

Many civil parishes have been named after churches - such as
St. Phillip's Sydney; St. James' Sydney; St.Laurence,Sydney;
St.Matthew's Windsor; St. Luke's Liverpool; St. Peter's
Campbelltown and others.

It would seem however in the case of Hurstville and Kogarah,

they received the name St.George, from the civil parish
of that name.

The church in the year 1882, was in a tottering condition.
It had, under the united efforts of the weather and the
white ants, become exceedingly unsafe. The white ants were
doing their deadly work with no regard - no, not even the
pulpit........

On 15th October 1884, the railway was opened to Hurstville,
being the first section of the Illawarra railway line.

It was on 1st August, 1885, The Hurstville Estate, consisting
of 86 allotments, were sold by public auction. In 1887
the district was made into the Borough of Hurstville.

The old Church was demolished in 1888, and unfortunately,
no record has been kept of the last service held in the
building.

The New Church - The first portion of the present church
was built in 1889. The ceremony of laying the foundation
stone was performed on Saturday 6th April 1889, by the
Most. Rev. the Primate of Australia.......

The nave only was erected as the first part of thisnew
building.......

The Service Register records a Native Flower Service held
in the church. It was a beautiful sight to see the
wonderful varities of flowers, gathered from the bushlands
between Hurstville and George's River.

There is an entry in the Service Register, dated 1886,
which states that the parish embraced the following centres
outside Hurstville: Carlton, Penshurst, Mortdale and
Oatley.

In 1909 the parish extended from Carlton Station to Salt
Pan Creek, and from Tom Uglys Point along the George's
River to Salt Pan, then across to the borders of Kingsgrove.

The District of Hurstville was constituted a full parish in
1905, when the Rev. David Henry Dillon, who had been Curate
in Charge of the Conventional District form 1902, was
elevated to the office of Rector.

The Parish Hall. On Saturday 7th December 1901, the laying
of the foundation stone of the new Parish hall was performed.

The Pipe Organ. The new toned pipe organ was built by Mr
JohnB Holroyd of the firm of Norman & Beard Ltd., (organ
builders to the King) of Sydney, London and Norwich and
contains two manuels and a pedal organ. The organ was
dedicated to the Glory of God on 19th October 1912 by the
Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney. This organ is the 1,196th
organ built by this firm, and the 235th erected by Mr Holroyd
himself, in all parts of the world.....

The organ bears an inscription plate to the effect that a
portion of oak, 600 years old, came from Westminster Abbey
and was inserted in the fabric of the organ on 23rd
April 1939 to the memory of Joseph Haywood, late choirmaster.

The Sunday School - At the commencement of the year 1900 there was a staff of 16 teachers, with 282 scholars, which increased to 350 in 1901.

Church Additions - The Most Rev. J.C.Wright, Archbishop of Sydney laid the foundationstone of the chancel on 2nd Sept., 1916, and Sir Philip Game, Governor of N.S.W.laid the foundation stone on the trancepts on 9th July 1932........

God's Acre. The story of St. George's Church is not complete without some reference to the cemetery. In this quiet God's Acre, alongside the church, are recorded on time-worn stones and vaults the names which are intimately associated with the early days of the part of the George's River district, are recorded on many stones -space would fail to tell of the long line of devoted lives of those laid to rest in this hallowed spot.

Notable among the tombs is the vault of the Kinsela family, the first buried in this vault was a child, Mary Elizabeth, died 14th December 1871. Henry Kinsela died 2nd March 1915, and his wife Mary, died 10th June 1918. George W Halliday, died 24th June 1885, is also buried in this vault.

There is also the last resting place of Mr and Mrs Charles Crew, who did so much for the early life of the parish.

Amongst the oldest stones is one to the memory of Richard Churchman Fulljames, died Ju--(inscription worn off) 1857, aged 46 years.

Clergy of the Parish -The list of clergy from 1856 to 1951, is an interesting one -

Parish of Cook's River
- Steele Thomas D.D. (Rector 1837-57)... 1856 - 1857
- Nixon E.J............................. 1857 - 1860
- Bull A.H............................. 1860 - 1863
- King George .... 1863 - 1872

Parish of St.George,Kogarah
- Done John (Sen.)..................... 1872 - 1877
- Kelly R.H.D.......................... 1877 - 1884
- Saunders W.H......................... 1884 - 1889
- Clarke James......................... 1889 - 1895
- Kilworth Arthur...................... 1895 - 1898

Conventional District of Hurstville
- Robison S.C.......................... 1898 - 1902
- Dillon D.H........................... 1902 - 1905

Parish of Hurstville
- Dillon D.H........................... 1905 - 1909
- Hudson............................... 1909 - 1933
- Richmond G.S......................... 1933 - 1951

The Rev. Roy Francis Gray., B.A., Th.L., was inducted to the parish on 15th February 1952 and has continued ever since to discharge his duties in an enthusiastic and competent manner (1956 when this report was presented).

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