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ST. GEORGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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4/2-6 Louisa Road,
BIRCHGROVE. 2041

April, 1987

Dear Friend and Member,

The April meeting will be held as follows:

Date: Friday, 10th April, 1987 at 8.00 p.m.

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

Business: General. HERITAGE WEEK MEETING.

Syllabus Item: Dr. Peter Orlivich, who has addressed the members on many occasions will be Guest Speaker, and will take us for an "ARM CHAIR TOUR of HISTORIC BOTANY BAY". Peter has been with us for very many years, and you are sure to enjoy being part of this tour.

Supper Roster: Mrs. Abigail Captain, with Mesdames Mendoza and Price.

Ladies please bring a plate.

Mr. A. Ellis
President & Research
Officer
Phone: 587.1159

Mrs. B. Perkins
Publicity Officer
Phone: 587.9164

Mrs. K. Hamey
Secretary & Social
Secretary
Phone: 818.4954

Mrs. E. Wright
Treasurer
Phone: 599.4884

Miss D. Row
Assistant Treasurer

Mrs. E. Eardley
Bulletin Editor
Phone: 59.8078

Treasures

In our Old Peoples Home there are treasures galore,
Beloved by their owners who keep them in store.
Old letters written by writers now dead,
Books cherished in childhood, though seldom now read.
Bits of cracked china more precious than gold,
Photos depicting the young grown old.
A useless collection of rubbish you say,
But we haven't the heart to throw them away.

Anon. Friendship Book, 1983.

PLEASE NOTE DATE OF
MEETING, 10TH APRIL, 1987

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 Robinsons Beach")	Book Nos.1-8
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 District" Volume 1)	Books Nos.9-10
	(Price \$4.00 plus postage))	\$4.00 each plus
No.10	"Early Settlers of the St. George District" Volume 2)	postage

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 818 4954

NEW MEMBERS AND VISITORS ARE WELCOME

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION AS FROM JULY, 1986 (Have you overlooked yours???)

\$7.00 per Member \$10.00 per family

Birkenhead Point - Maritime Museum - InspectionDate: Saturday, 2nd May, 1987Meeting Place: Rockdale Bus Stop, western side of railway stationTime: 11.00 a.m. Bus No. 494 (Departure time 11.15 a.m.)Cost: \$4.00 (excluding fares and Museum entrance fee)

Do support our Social Secretary, Kath Hamey, and attend these inspections which you will find interesting and enjoyable.

HERITAGE WEEK - 4TH-12TH APRIL

8th April, 1987 - A coach tour of part of the St. George District will take place on Wednesday, 8th April, 1987, leaving the western side of Rockdale Railway Station, where the bus stop is at 10.30 a.m. sharp. Mr. Arthur Ellis, President of the St. George Historical Society will conduct the tour, his knowledge of the District will leave you in wonderment, his commentary likewise. Cost will be \$2.50 per person. If you are interested you will be wise to book early. Phone 587 1159, 818.4954, 59.8078 or to be sure, send a cheque to Mr. A. Ellis, 1 Sunbeam Avenue, Kogarah. 2217 Mrs. K. Hamey, 4/26 Louisa Road, Birchgrove. 2041 Mrs. E. Eardley, 24 Duff Street, Arncliffe. 2205 and made payable to the St. George Historical Society.

10th April, 1987 - General Monthly Meeting of the St. George Historical Society, held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Princes Highway, Rockdale. Speaker will be Dr. Peter Orlovich, his subject: "Armchair Tour of Historic Botany Bay". Illustrated with slides. This will be an interesting and enjoyable evening.

NOTE THE DATE. Friends and Visitors are very welcome.

11th & 12th April, 1987 - Historic "Lydham Hall" will be open for inspection on these days from 12.00 noon to 4.30 p.m. Light refreshments will be available, also Society Books.

Do come along and enjoy visiting this lovely "Historic Old Home".

A HAPPY AND ENJOYABLE HERITAGE WEEK TO ALL.

2NBC-FM 90.1 - ST. GEORGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1987 - Tuesday evenings - 6.30p.m. - 6.45p.m.

- Tape 191 - 3rd February - Railway Station - C.Wilding
Names
- Tape 192 - 10th February - A Little Piece of - C.Wilding
History - Homes
- Tape 193 - 17th February - Voices of - H.Loring
Australian Women
Part 1
- Tape 194 - 24th February - Voices of - H.Loring
Australian Women
Part 2
- Tape 195 - 3rd March - War dead are - J.Scholer
remembered and
Kogarah's Centenary
& When Beef was 1/-
- Tape 196 - 10th March - Alfred Charles - C. Abigail
Thomas
- Tape 197 - 17th March - Insignia of St.George - L.Abigail
born in antiquity
- Tape 198 - 24th March - To Sydney & a Fortune - J.Scholer
Thomas Holt
- Tape 199 - 31st March - Question Time No.1 - J Scholer
(by request)
- Tape 200 - 7th April - Origin & Growth of - L.Abigail
the Australian
Police Forces
- Tape 201 - 14th April - St.George's Church - C.Abigail
of England H'ville
- Tape 202 - 21st April - Question Time No.2. - J.Preddy
(by request)
- Tape 203 - 28th April - Question Time No.3 - J.Preddy
(by request)

Further details in May Bulletin.

SESQUICENTENARY OF WILLIAM GRANT BROUGHTON

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FIRST BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA ...- Southern Cross
February 1986

Reproduced with permission of
Southern Cross - Anglican Information Office.

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THEY MUST HAVE A CHURCH - filled with the glory of God...

- Janet West

Janet West is interested in ecclesiastical biography and has done reasearch on Bishop Broughton and is shortly to publish one on Bishop Hilliard.

The small man with the large nose leaned back into the depths of his carriage. It had been a long, hot morning at St James, he reflected. His sermon had hopefully struck home, despite the nodding heads. Governor Bourke was at Parramatta for the weekend but the other colonial officials were there, as were a goodly number of private citizens of Sydney. They seemed to appreciate his sermons - at least he prepared them carefully, not like poor old Marsden or Cowper who rambled on for hours without a note.

The carriage swung around the corner into Darlinghurst Road, its doors emblazoned with the arms of the See of Australia.

As it began to jolt downhill on the homeward run, the Bishop turned to smile at his wife. Dearest Sally, she had always been his greatest support in this strange land, so far from home. Yet what a beautiful land it was, he thought, as he gazed at the sparkling waters of the harbour. If we were Greeks or Romans we would have built temples and shrines on those headlands running into Port Jackson. As we are Englishmen, we have built rows of snug little villas in marvellously bad taste of architecture!

The carriage slowed to a walk and then lurched sharply left by a sign which read "Tusculum". A vision of fluted columns and creamy sandstone rose before the tired eye. He dismounted slowly; the old injury was painful this morning. Then he limped up the steps. The Bishop of Australia was home.

William Grant Broughton, the first and only Bishop of Australia, was born in 1788 - the year that Australia was founded.

His parents, Grant and Phoebe Broughton were of Hertfordshire stock but resident in London when William was born. The future head of the Australian Church was baptised at St. Margaret's, Westminster in the shadow of Westminster Abbey.

Broughton's mother was the great abiding influence in his life. She was a remarkable woman, not only for her longevity - she was still alive when the ageing bishop made his last visit to England in 1852 - but also for her piety and spiritual leadership of the family. Broughton spoke of her as "her to whom I owe all things", and it was she who encouraged Broughton to accept the Archdeaconry of N.S.W. He was always grateful to her for her undertaking to pray for him and his work three times a day.

At the age of 6, Broughton moved with his family back to his mother's town of Barnet and there attended the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School. This school which now boasts Bishop Broughton as one of its famous Old Boys (naming a house and a divinity prize after him), had fallen on hard times. Educational standards had declined sadly and the headmaster of the day was a bully of no academic reputation who was up before the courts on several charges.

The Broughtons, along with a number of other townspeople, decided to change their son's school. At the beginning of the following year - 1797 - they moved him to The King's School Canterbury.

It was a momentous decision, for it was through his years at this eminent old school in the shadow of Canterbury Cathedral that he found his vocation to holy orders. He also met his future wife there and such lifelong friends as Sir George Gipps, later Governor of N.S.W. and his tutor, the Rev. Henry Hutchesson, who later endowed the church in N.S.W.

Broughton boarded with the Rev. John Francis, the under master at the school and father of Sarah Ann, the little girl who was one day to be his wife. The warmth of the Francis family circle meant a great deal to him over the next 20 years when he was finally in a position to marry. The more so as William was very reserved by nature and unable to make friends easily.

While at Canterbury, Broughton received a traditional classical education; reams of Cicero, Virgil and Homer were consumed but the masters were enthusiastic and scholarly. The boy studied hard and to the delight of his parents, struggling to provide for younger brothers and sisters, he won a scholarship at the end of his first year.

Broughton's fondness for his old school helped to inspire him in founding schools of like name and ideals in the colony of N.S.W. Although the King's School Sydney, rapidly expired for lack of clientele and a good headmaster, The King's School Parrmatta, also founded in 1831, was able to survive and later to flourish.

With his sights set on ordination, the youthful Broughton pursued his studies towards an inevitable exhibition at Cambridge. Then in 1804, tragedy struck, his father had fallen seriously ill and as the oldest child he must now become the family breadwinner.

He left school and began work in a lowly office job in London until his father and uncles were able to obtain a more prestigious position for him. In those days employment and promotion were linked to a system of patronage and it was the Marquess of Salisbury who finally nominated Broughton as a clerk in the Treasury Department of East India House.

It was not a happy period for the young man. East India House was a heavy dingy building in Leadenhall Street. The work was dull and conditions uncomfortable. As Charles Lamb, who also worked there as a clerk wrote; the building consisted of "labyrinthine passages and light-excluding pent-up offices,

where candles for one half of the year supplied the place of the sun's light". Added to this, the Treasury Department of the East India Company was in a state of pressure and near-bankruptcy during the whole time of Broughton's employment there. However, the young clerk impressed his seniors and gained much financial and administrative experience which would fit him for his later work as colonial bishop and member of the Legislative Council. He always played safe in financial matters, investing in lands and inscribed stock rather than risking the church's assets in land speculation.

He reached the age of 24 when suddenly his life took a sunny upturn: an uncle had died and left him a legacy. He was now free to pursue his chosen career. He rushed back to Canterbury Close and began reading for university entrance. John Francis' College, Pembroke, accepted him as a student and he went up to Cambridge in 1814. Pembroke was one of the smaller colleges at Cambridge and it was noted at this time for the excellence and zeal of the clergy it had produced.

However, discipline and standards were not high in the Oxford and Cambridge of the Napoleonic era and Broughton was to suffer from the rowdyism which was prevalent in college life. Living with students at least 6 years his junior was not easy for such a reserved man. He became the butt of their practical jokes until one night he was pushed down a flight of stairs, receiving permanent injury to a leg.

By the time Broughton graduated, he had arrived at the basic principles of his theological outlook. He was a high churchman, not in the 19th century sense of Anglo-Catholic ritualism, but in the 18th century Tory tradition of upholding the Crown and the Established Church.

His sermons and tracts are consistently based on appeal to scripture but he was not connected with the evangelical movement which was then gaining a firm foothold in Cambridge under the leadership of Charles Simeon. However, he was tolerant towards and supportive of the evangelical clergy who worked under him in Australia.

"Our Archdeacon", wrote Samuel Marsden, "is a very high Churchman, but not inimical to the Gospel. He is a man who acts with great propriety in all his conduct and studies to promote the interests of religion very much."

Broughton's academic gifts and hard work were rewarded by his obtaining the rank of sixth wrangler in the University. Three below him was William Hutchins whom he later appointed first Archdeacon of Hobart. A Fellowship at College was Broughton's for the asking if he remained single - but he was anxious to be married after so many years of waiting.

He finally found a curacy in the tiny, but reasonably endowed parish of Hartley Wespall in Hampshire. He was accepted for ordination by the Bishop of Winchester in 1818 and shortly afterwards was married to Sarah Francis in Canterbury. They remained a devoted couple till her death 30 years later; he was heartbroken at her loss, publishing a little book of her prayers and private devotions to be circulated among her friends.

Hartley Wespall is still a remote country hamlet, surrounded by barns, haystacks and large trees. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is small and uninspiring with a slim memorial window to Broughton, put in by his daughter.

Despite its isolation, Broughton was happy there; his 3 children were born there, but the only son died in early childhood. He visited the villagers, conducted services, and took in students to supplement his income. His rector was Dr John Keate, the martinent headmaster of Eton, who came down to Hampshire only twice a year - at Easter and Christmas.

Broughton was not overawed by the fierce mien and reputation of his rector, although he was very careful not to make any emendation to his church services without prior reference to Keate. This obedience to his senior in orders, Broughton was in turn to expect from his Australian clergy. Even the smallest point of church order from clerical dress to number of godparents must not be altered without reference to the Bishop.

It was through Keate that Broughton was to meet Rev. Edward Coleridge, his great confidant and supporter in the expansion of the Church in the colonies. Coleridge, who had married one of Keate's daughters, remained an assistant master at Eton almost all his life. He was constantly searching out potential clergy for Broughton, arranging their financial support - often out of his own pocket - and acting as a sounding board for Broughton when problems beset him.

In his spare time, Broughton devoted himself to a programme of scholarship and controvesial writing. The latter course was often the best way of attracting the attention of bishops and other patrons.

He published 3 learned monographs on such topics as the origins of the Greek text of the New Testament and dedicated them to various bishops. He applied for an academic post in the new British Museum but failed to obtain it. He turned down the offer of a curacy in Brighton because of the expense and distractions of living in that sophisticated resort.

One of the attractions of his "beloved Hartley", was the fact that it lay on the boundary of the country estate of one of the greatest patrons in England. This was Stratfieldsaye, owned by the Duke of Wellington, who was at that time commander-in-chief of the army and shortly to become Prime Minister.

Although the Duke resided at Stratfieldsaye only twice a year, the Duchess was frequently there and as she enjoyed the company of clergymen she was soon introduced to Broughton. She in her turn made sure that Broughton met her husband on his next visit to Hampshire and the Duke, a man of immense perception and experience in choosing men, made up his own mind about the lame young curate:- "He is a superior man" was his comment.

Before long, he had offered Broughton the part-time chaplaincy of the Tower of London. This was an honour for one in no way previously associated with the army or military service and his periods of duty at the Tower were to give Broughton a taste of the official, semi-military way of life that he was to meet constantly in N.S.W.

In the meantime, Broughton's diocesan had also acted and moved him in 1826 from the rural back water of Hartley to the curacy of the busy church of St Andrew's Farnham, which was the parish church of the Bishop of Winchester.

Shortly after the Broughtons moved to Farnham a new young Bishop was appointed to the run-down See of Winchester. This was Charles Richard Sumner, an evangelical who had attracted the attention of George IV by his magnetic personality and his fearless attacks on the licence of the Court at Brighton.

Broughton, in company with others, fell under Sumner's spell. He observed the young bishop's enthusiasm for missionary work and his support for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society at a time when official interest in missions was only slight.

In reforming and enlivening his diocese, Bishop Sumner showed an energy and application for a bishop of the time. It was an example of dedicated work which Broughton was to carry with him to the Antipodes.

It was Sumner who encouraged Broughton to go overseas when the offer finally came from the Duke of Wellington. The Archdeaconry of N.S.W. was vacant and with it went the princely sum of £2000 a year. In the Duke's view - Broughton was the man for the job; he had the maturity, the education, the parish experience, the diplomacy and the toughness which the post required.

Broughton hesitated... the separation from family and friends would be formidable ... there was no pension offered to him on retirement, nor in the event of his untimely death. The life expectancy of colonial bishops was not long - witness the celebrated Reginald Heber, who died so young in India.

With his knowledge of missions, Bishop Sumner was able to reassure Broughton about the relative safety of work in Australia and also about the the autonomy that would be his, working so far from the Bishop of Calcutta.

A week later, Broughton rode through the November gloom to Stratfieldsaye to seek the Duke and to intimate his acceptance of the position. He was impressed by the interest shown by the Duke in the colonies. The latter had stored away in his mind the letters of Archdeacon Scott, Samuel Marsden and others, with their accounts of immorality and irreligion on southern shores, while realising the strategic and economic possibilities of the colonies.

"They must have a Church!" was the Duke's final injunction to Broughton and he could not have commissioned a more willing lieutenant.

There followed 3 months of farewells, preparation and packing; the illness of one of his little daughters of scarlet fever caused a 1st minute delay of 1 month. Finally, all his goods and entourage were packed aboard the convict transport "John" and the family set sail on May 9, 1829. His last letters were taken off by the pilot - one addressed to his mother, and the other to the Duke of Wellington.

"By the time this reaches Your Grace, we will be upon the seas;

but still under the care and protection of that Providence which has hitherto watched over us. Whatever the Duke of Wellington thinks me capable of undertaking and wishes me to undertake, I shall always think it my duty to engage in.."

It was characteristic of Broughton that once on board he should not waste a moment: he set about reading, praying and writing diligently in preparation for his new work. His shipboard diary contains an absorbing mixture of impressions of life on a convict transport and of meditations on spiritual, literary and ecclesiastical matters.

He was repelled by the degradation which the convicts suffered but made an effort to come to grips with a situation which would inevitably confront him in his new charge. In the case of one convict sentenced to handcuffing and 3 dozen lashes for striking an officer, he successfully interceded for remission of the flogging. The next day was Sunday and he was pleased to note that "a more attentive congregation I never had!"

Later he visited the school on board for convict boys which was run by the Rev. Peter Fern who was serving sentence for forgery. He was very pleased with the school but was distressed to find that Fern was confined to a space of 14 ft. square on the lower deck. On the whole he was impressed with the attitude of the convicts - "In their behaviour I find them universally respectful, though their characters are in general very unfavourable". His attitude of genuine but realistic concern for the convicts was to emerge in his charges to the clergy and in his advice to Governor Arthur of Van Dieman's Land.

His active mind kept itself sharp and well informed as he moved from the classics, to history, to teology and then to pastoralia. This discipline of reading and writing during the long sea voyages never left him. Even as a sick old man on his last voyage back to England, he was studying Hebrew and writing a commentary on the Book of Job.

As the voyage progressed, Broughton became more downcast at the prospect of the unknown facing him. His depression was deepened by a month of rough weather which battered both ship and passengers..."Both my wife and myself have experienced bad falls and are much bruised and shaken..."

When after 4 months at sea, the ship finally sighted the South Cape of Van Dieman's Land, the loneliness the task suddenly overwhelmed him - "the expected termination of our voyage occasions us some anxiety; but I know not how it is; separation from friends and country has so entirely exhausted our feelings that we have none left...in all this country there is but 1 person I have ever seen before."

A week later - September 1829 - as his ship stood off Sydney Heads, his mood had changed from despair to one of hope and exaltation. He commented on the height of the lighthouse at Wouth Head: "its situation is lofty and commanding and seems to imply that the people of the country to which this light is guiding us are capable of making great attempts and of succeeding in them."

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SESQUICENTENARY OF WILLIAM GRANT BROUGHTON

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If any man were determined to make "great attempts" it was Broughton himself.

He was totally single-minded, he succeeded in giving Australians a Church and the last words he ever uttered were: "That the earth may be filled with the glory of God as the waters cover the sea".

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BULLETIN

4/2-6 Louisa Road,
BIRKENHEAD, 2047

The St. George Historical Society is indebted to one of its members - Miss Connie Wilding - for providing a copy of the "Southern Cross" - February 1986 - with such rich information about early Australian history.

Date: Friday,

Place: Council Chamber, Town Hall, 111-113 Railway, Rockdale

The 3rd article in this series, is as indicated, an interview by Margaret Rodgers with Professor Ken Cable.

For readers' interest this will cover a total of 19 questions with detailed answers by Professor Cable. It makes most interesting reading and will probably cover two to three editions of future Bulletins.

150 years further on - Australians have much still to learn of the foundations laid in those early days.

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Treasures

In our Old Peoples Home there are treasures galore,
Beloved by their owners who keep them in store.
Old letters written by writers now dead,
Books cherished by children who have grown old,
Photos depicting the young grown old,
A useless collection of rubbish you say,
But we haven't the heart to throw them away.

Mon. Friendship Book, 1983

PLEASE NOTE DATE OF
MEETING, 10TH APRIL, 1984