

# ISAAC PRATTEN



JOCELYN BAKWELL

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank all the people who helped me to compile this book. Special thanks to Albert Speer MBE who gave me the courage to write Isaac's story. To Ronnie, my husband who has unstintingly given me time and money to do something which is very dear to me. To Dudley Pratten who has given much help with my research into the Pratten family and Dot Stafford for editing the book.

J.B.

## FOREWORD

Today it is difficult for us to visualise the terrible conditions and disease which existed in England during the early 1800s, affecting in particular the poor lower classes of that era. For that reason I feel the story should be told of our ancestor, Isaac Pratten who survived. His survival, like so many others of his class was due to the convict system of New South Wales.

Isaac struggled to grow up in deplorable conditions. While still a child, he became a thief and was transported to Australia. The young Colony of New South Wales must have suited Isaac for, after he received his Conditional Pardon, he became a devoted father, a land holder, built an Inn and became a pioneer of Goulburn in the south west of New South Wales.

Although a rascal as a lad, Isaac grew to be a very strong and compassionate man who endeavoured to overcome the many pitfalls which came his way. Pitfalls to which many other men and women of his time yielded and to which Isaac himself eventually succumbed. He became a bankrupt, a drunkard and finally destitute.

Although Isaac's death occurred almost 150 years ago, much of his life has been an open book, thus enabling me to write his story. Fortunately for me whatever he was involved with was well-documented in the records of those days. This ranged from his conviction as a thief through to bankruptcy and even the committing of his first wife to a mental asylum. All of this has helped me bring my ancestor, Isaac Pratten to life in this book.

Sadly there are no headstones to mark the graves of Isaac and Margaret and no photographs of either of them. I have tried to piece together part of their lives, with its highs and lows, as a memoriam to my pioneer ancestors, with the hope that perhaps someday someone will be able to fill in the missing years.

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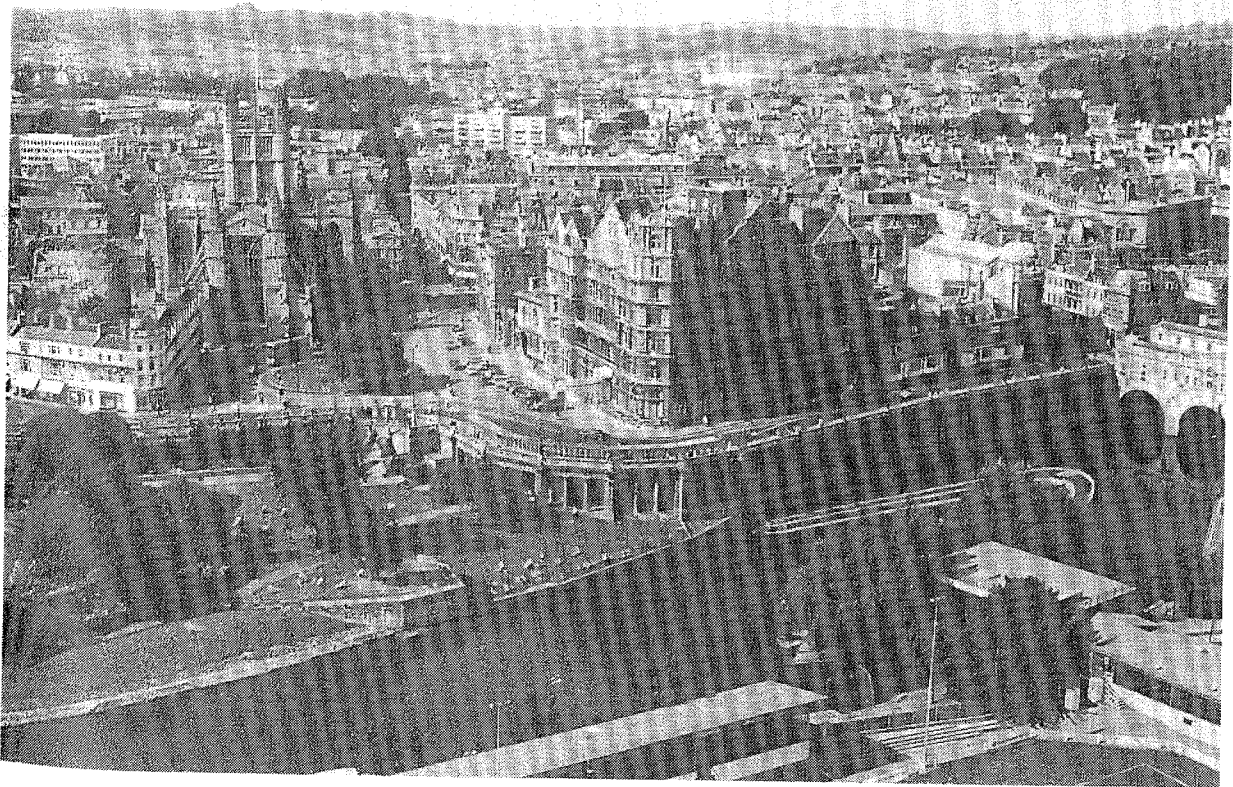
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## CHAPTER ONE

# ISAAC PRATTEN - 1815-1845

Isaac was born c1815 in Stall Street, a residential area of Bath in the County of Somerset, on the western coast of England. His father's name is believed to have been Richard but his mother's name is unknown. He became an apprentice shoemaker and lived and worked in St. John's Place. This was a commercial street where there were other businesses such as broker, bird-fancier, gardener, green-grocer, policeman, coach-maker, carpenter, dress-maker, carver and gilder, coal merchants, a painter and a tailor. The Box entrance to the Theatre Royal was also in this street. (1)

No records appear to exist of his family life, if he had one. Many children of that era were street urchins and had a battle to stay alive. They lived off their wits, sleeping and eating wherever they could.



**BATH - SOMERSET - 160 YEARS LATER.  
STALL STREET IS NOW A MALL AND  
SHOPPING CENTRE SITUATED  
BEHIND THE ABBEY.  
CLOSE BY IS ST. JOHN'S PLACE**



County of Somerset.

A

# CALENDAR OF THE PRISONERS FOR THE Autumn Sessions, TO BE

## HOLDEN AT THE TOWN OF BRIDGWATER, ON MONDAY, the 14th. of JULY, 1828.

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PRISONERS FOR FELONIES.

### CALENDAR OF PRISONERS FROM SOMERSET

### PRISONERS FOR FELONIES.

No.	Name.	Age.	Trade, &c.	By whom committed.	Date of Verdict.	Offence charged with.
1	Charles Yennell From Shepton.	10	Shoemaker	J. Middleton, Esq.	April 10th. 1828.	Stealing a coat, the property of John Brooks.
2	John Johnson From Willon.	27	Labourer	M. Dicks, M. D.	19th.	Stealing a great coat, the property of John Finchard.
3	Thomas Chinnock From Shepton.	20	Ditto	C. Crook, Esq.	23rd.	Stealing a donkey, the property of Joseph Higgs.
4	John Ford	18	Ditto	J. Whitte, Esq.	..	Stealing three ducks, the property of Thomas Coward.
5	Thomas Bray From Shepton.	14	Ditto		..	Stealing three silk purses, the property of Thomas Flaherty.
6	David Dav	15	Ditto	G. H. Tugwell, Esq.	24th.	Stealing three silk purses, the property of Thomas Flaherty.
7	Thomas Spackman From Shepton.	10	Ditto		..	Stealing three silk purses, the property of Thomas Flaherty.
8	Isaac Pratten	12	Ditto		..	Stealing three silk purses, the property of Thomas Flaherty.
9	Thomas Krow From Shepton.	17	Tailor	Ditto	25th.	Stealing a silver watch, &c. the property of Joseph Willon.
10	Samuel Dunt From Shepton.	10	Leather-paver	J. Phelps, Esq.	20th.	Stealing four geese, the property of William Longman.
11	John White From Shepton.	20	Plasterer	G. H. Tugwell, Esq.	28th.	Stealing a silk handkerchief, the property of John Childs.
12	John Parsh	10	Labourer	R. Phippen, Esq.	..	Stealing two shillings and eightpence, in copper money, the property of Solomon Baker.
13	William Whitaker From Shepton.	21	Shoemaker		..	Stealing a fly canary bird, two stone pitebers, &c. the property of William Birdle.
14	Joseph Madden From Shepton.	26	Plasterer	E. Anderson and C. Cook, Esqs.	..	Stealing a piece of cheese, the property of James Phippen.
15	Suzanna Kadder From Willon.	65	Married	T. D. Utermar, Esq.	30th.	Stealing a steel punch, and other articles, of William and Sarah Harrey.
16	James Carpenter From Shepton.	30	Smith	Sr. T. Champney, Esq.	May 1st.	Stealing a steel punch, and other articles, of William and Sarah Harrey.

When Isaac was only nine years of age, he was twice caught stealing and whipped. This did not seem to deter him, as in January 1828, he was charged with larceny, gaoled for three months and twice whipped. (2)

After being freed from gaol and still with no means of support, he was soon in trouble again. On 24 April 1828 at the age of only eleven years, Isaac stole three silk purses, the property of Mr. Thomas Flaherty. However, in this theft he was not alone but in the company of two older lads - Thomas Spackman aged 16 and Daniel Best, 15. It is reasonable to assume that all three were living the same lifestyle on the streets of early 19th century Bath. (3)

In the Midsummer Sessions in the town of Bridgwater, County of Somerset on Monday 14 July 1828, Isaac was sentenced to transportation for life to New South Wales. This was probably a great shock to such a young lad to leave familiar surroundings, no matter how bad they were, for life in an unknown country. But perhaps he looked on it as an exciting adventure with hope of a better future. A life sentence meant that even after he received his pardon, he would never be allowed to return to England.

With the English prisons full to overflowing, an Act of Parliament, the Hulks Act was passed. This permitted old rotting ships, some of which could barely stay afloat to become floating prisons. The Thames and ports on the south coast of England became dotted with these vessels and some were also placed outside Irish harbours. (4)

It was on one of these Hulks on the River Thames that Isaac spent two years imprisonment before being transported to New South Wales. As the Thames is on the eastern coast of England we wonder how he was sent there. Perhaps he travelled by ship or what is more likely by foot or dray.

On Friday 19 March 1830 at Deptford, fifty-one men of the 17th Regiment were taken on board the *Marquis of Huntley* which was on its third voyage to Australia transporting convicts. This Regiment was assigned to look after the convicts on board ship and then replace soldiers already stationed at Port Jackson. (5)

Port Jackson is the beautiful harbour on which the City of Sydney is situated. Today it is one of Australia's finest tourist attractions, catering to the needs of yachtsmen, fishermen, sunbathers and other pleasure seekers. In addition there is the usual waterway traffic such as ferries, oil tankers, commercial boats, water-taxis and the occasional luxury liner. Quite a different spectacle to when Isaac arrived and one which the early arrivals could never have imagined.

Around 28 March 1830, Isaac was finally taken aboard the *Marquis of Huntley* with 227 other convicts. After taking provisions on board, the ship sailed on 27 April 1830 from Sheerness, England on a voyage which took 116 days to reach Port Jackson. (6)

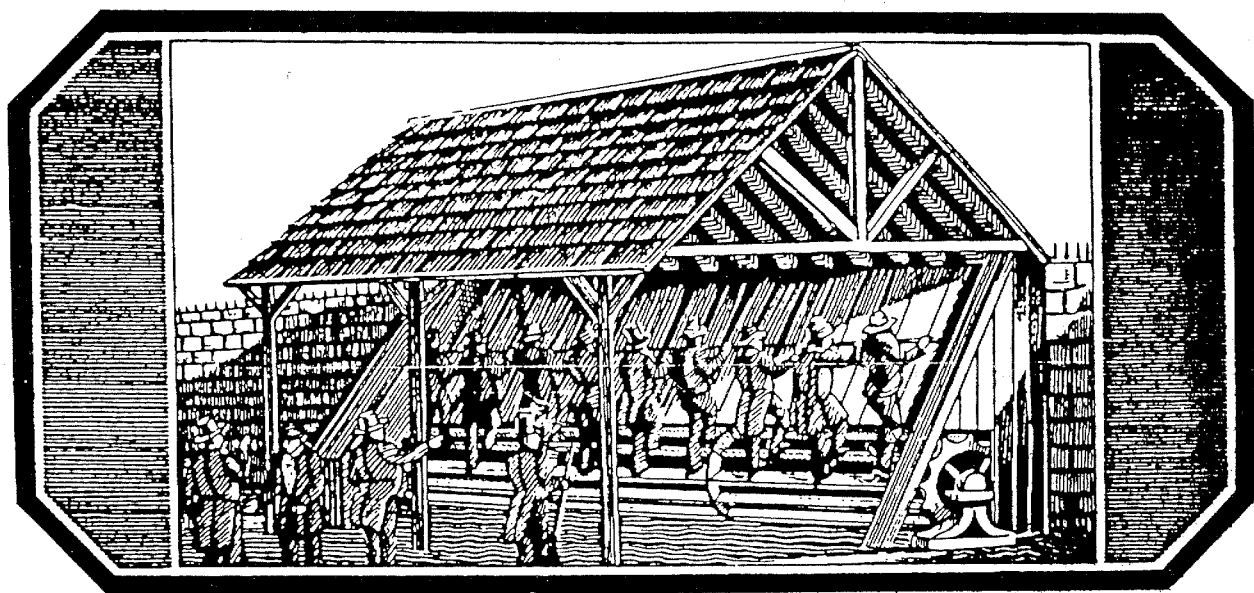
The *Marquis of Huntley* had a relatively smooth trip to Australia, arriving on 21 August 1830. The Surgeon, Mr. William Bell Carlyle reported that during the earlier part of the voyage, most of the convicts fell ill with diarrhoea due to their change of diet. They were eating more and better food on the ship than in gaol. There the food consisted of only bread and milk whereas on board they received beef, vegetables and oatmeal. There was only one

death on the voyage - that of Edward Cooper, who was very old and sick when taken aboard the vessel. (7)

Much depended on the nature of the Surgeon as to whether the convicts were looked after during the voyage. He was responsible for the care and cleanliness of all convicts, kept daily records and when the ship docked, held a muster. The purpose of the muster was to assemble, on arrival at their final destination, all the convicts on board the ship. Four days after the arrival of the Marquis of Huntley at Port Jackson a Muster was held by the Honourable Colonial Secretary, all convicts being assembled on board for inspection as to their condition and behaviour. (8)

On the Muster Records, Isaac's description was given as being a Protestant; age 11 years; height four foot, six inches (he had grown two inches since his description in 1828); complexion ruddy and pockpitted; hair light brown; eyes grey; tattoos on his arms, including an anchor and the initials E.P. on his right arm, seven stars and I.P. on his left arm. Later, we find that Isaac and his first wife have a baby, christened Emma. Could this have been his mother's name? Isaac could read but was unable to write.(9)

After arriving in Sydney Town, Isaac, because of his youth, was committed to Carter's Barracks and Stables, situated in Pitt Street on the road to Parramatta.



**TREADMILL - FROM STATE ARCHIVES OF NSW  
"CONVICT GUIDE - CARTERS BARRACKS - HOUSE OF CORRECTION" .**

Carter's Barracks did not have a reputation for being an "easy" gaol. The convicts were half-starved, had dysentery and worked from sunrise to sunset. The Barracks, built during Governor Macquarie's term, were used to house male convicts. The main building held 200 men and attached was another building to accommodate 100 Protestant convict boys. The boys were to be



taught the principles of religion, reading, writing, arithmetic and one of the following trades:- carpenter, wheelwright, cooper, ropemaker, tailor, gardener, miller. The Barracks was a two storey stone building with both a small and large treadmill. (10)

A Treadmill was an apparatus for producing rotary motion by the weight of men or animals treading on a succession of moving steps which form a continuous path as around the outer edge of a horizontal cylinder. It was a very monotonous and wearisome job.

The Carter's Barracks treadmills were operated by the feet of convicts, as oxen were too dear to import.

The convicts were allowed one hour for lunch and because of the intense heat in summer, small breaks to cool themselves down. Between eight and twelve convicts were yoked like animals to a wooden cart to carry food and bricks from Parramatta and Brickfield Hill back to the Barracks. After dinner at night the young lads then had to have school lessons to learn to read and write. This was where Isaac learned to write as well as the craft of ropemaking. (11)

When first sent to the Barracks, Isaac did not take lightly to the confined spaces and rigid rules, so was often in trouble. This is not surprising as he was one of the youngest convicts to be housed there. On 13 November 1832 Isaac, with two other boys, was caught throwing stones at the Watchman in the Barracks yard. For this he was sentenced to two days in his cell. After being at the Barracks for three years, he eventually settled down. (12)

In 1846 Carter's Barracks saw the last of its convict residents and became a Debtors' Prison. Later it was used as Belmore Mounted Police Barracks. Today Carter's Barracks and its treadmills with their legacy of blood, toil, sweat and tears has vanished without trace under the platforms of Central Railway Station. (13)

In 1835, at the age of eighteen, Isaac was sent by the Government to work on the historic building of the road over the Blue Mountains. One day he decided to "take off" but was apprehended by John Herbert who was paid a reward of One Pound. Isaac was brought before the Magistrate at Bathurst Court of Petty Sessions. It is noted that John Herbert was responsible for apprehending many escaped convicts in the Bathurst area. (14)

Two years later, Isaac again absconded, this time apprehended by James Sandy who was also paid a reward of One Pound while Isaac was again brought before the Magistrate. (15)

After working on the Blue Mountains road, Isaac was sent to Goulburn, 90 miles south of Sydney - probably to work on the Great South Road. This was built by convicts, working in iron-gangs and guarded by soldiers. The prisoners slept in barracks or stockades, such as the notorious Towrang Stockade north east of Goulburn. The atmosphere at the time was brutal; gallows were erected in Goulburn as early as 1832 and floggings were commonplace. There was a lock-up from 1830 and Goulburn's original courthouse, built in 1849, is still standing today. (16)

Goulburn was discovered in 1818 by Surveyor James Meehan who accompanied Hamilton Hume on his exploration of the southern area of New South Wales. However, there was no settlement or town there until the 1820s and by 1848 when Isaac's second son, also named Isaac, was born the population was around 1200 people. (17)

By 1843 Isaac was still living in Goulburn and it was there, at the age of twenty-six, that he finally received his Ticket of Leave on the condition that he remain in the district.(18) It was also around this time that he met thirty one year old Margaret Cramp, a widow with three children. As Isaac had not yet received his Conditional Pardon, he had to apply to the Governor for permission to marry Margaret.

### References:

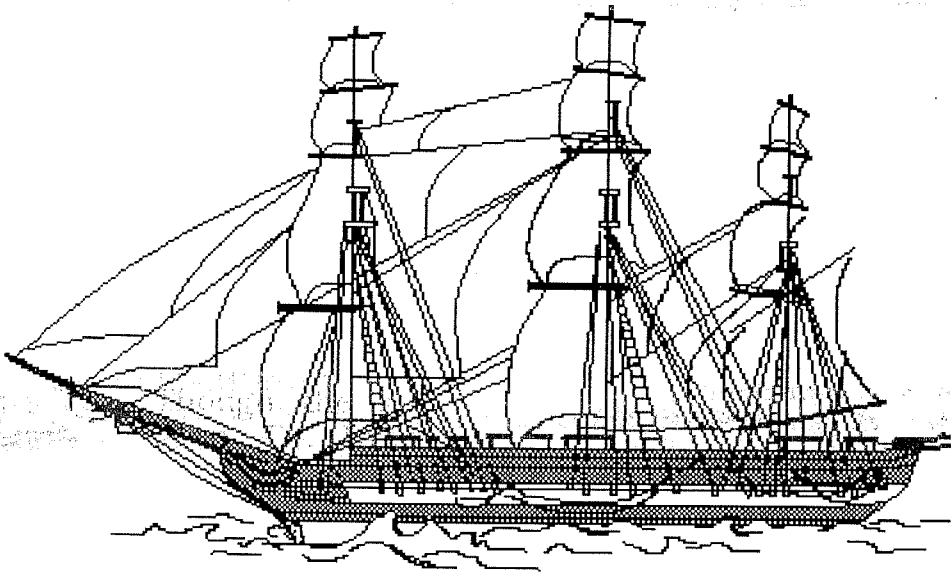
- (1) 1858 Directory of Bath, Somerset, England
- (2) County Record Office, Somerset - Criminal Register - AONSW PRO Reel 2
- (3) County Record Office, Somerset - Calendar of the Prisoners
- (4) Hulks Act
- (5) Surgeon's Report of "Marquis of Huntley" - PRO Reel No.3203 Mitchell Wing, State Library of NSW
- (6) Convict Ships 1787-1868 by Charles Bateson
- (7) Surgeon's Report of "Marquis of Huntley" - PRO Reel No. 3203 Mitchell Wing, State Library of NSW
- (8) Muster of "Marquis of Huntley" - AONSW Reel No. 398
- (9) Muster of "Marquis of Huntley" - AONSW Reel No. 398
- (10) Carters' Barracks - House of Correction - Convict Guide - AONSW
- (11) Return of Boys at Carter's Barracks - AONSW Reel 600
- (12) Miscellaneous Carter's Barracks - 1829 - 1841 AONSW Reel 2652
- (13) The Carter's Barracks and the Treadmill
- (14) Miscellaneous Carter's Barracks - Record of Court Cases Bathurst - AONSW Reel 2652
- (15) Miscellaneous Carter's Barracks - AONSW Reel 2652
- (16) Goulburn & Environs by Timoshenko Aslanides & Jenny Stewart
- (17) *ibid.*
- (18) Ticket of Leave No. 432387 - AONSW Reel No. 950

## CHAPTER TWO

# MARGARET CRAMP (NEE MURPHY) 1814-1844

Margaret Cramp was born Margaret Murphy c1814 in Wexford, Co. Wexford on the eastern coast of Ireland.

On 9 July 1831 when she was nineteen years of age, Margaret and her twenty-one year old sister, Johanna Murphy, were tried at Wexford and convicted for stealing a bonnet. They were sentenced to seven years' transportation. Margaret was described as being a Roman Catholic, five foot three and a half inches tall. She could not read or write. Her complexion was ruddy and pockpitted; she had brown hair and grey eyes. She also had a mole on her left arm near the elbow. Margaret's occupation was described as housemaid. (1)



The *Surrey II* departed Cork, Ireland on 15 November 1832 on its sixth voyage to Australia. On board with Margaret and her sister, were 139 Irish female convicts and eleven of their children. Though the surgeon, Dr. Bromley, reported no sickness for Margaret and Johanna, he stated:

*that the great difficulty experienced among the Irish Prisoners was a rooted dislike to every kind of cleanliness and which it was difficult to eradicate. Beyond this their general conduct was as good as could be expected from such a Class of People. (2)*

Also on board the *Surrey II* were nineteen free women and their thirty-nine children with another baby being born at sea. These women and children were mainly the families of convicts already in Australia and were being sent out to join their husbands and fathers.

On arrival at Port Jackson on 9 March 1833, Margaret was sent to work in the township of Yass in southern New South Wales. She was assigned to Samuel Cramp an ex convict born at Hastings in the county of Kent, England in 1794. He had been convicted of theft and sentenced to transportation to New South Wales for 14 years.

Samuel arrived at Port Jackson on the *Batavia* on 5 April 1818. By the time Margaret had arrived in the Colony and was assigned to him, Samuel was a free man. Within two months he had applied for and received permission to marry her. (3)

They were married on 2 August 1833 by Thomas Reddall, Chaplain of the Church of England at Campbelltown near Sydney. Samuel was twenty years older than Margaret and it was around 1835 when they had a son who was named James. It would appear that Margaret did not give birth to another living child until 1843 when a second son, named Samuel was born.

Somewhere about this time Samuel Cramp senior died - as on 7 October 1844 Margaret gave birth to a daughter at Crookwell, north-west of Goulburn and there was no mention of a father on the baptism entry, in which she stated she was a single woman. However, almost a year later, on 13 September 1845, the day she married Isaac Pratten, the baby was christened Emma Pratten Cramp.(4)

No. 149 Isaac Pratten of the Parish Crookwell, Port  
 Margaret Cramp of the Parish Crookwell, Port  
 married in this Church by License with consent of the Governor  
 this 14th day of September in the year 1845

By me William Sewery

This Marriage was

solemnized between us

In the Presence of

Isaac Pratten his husband  
 Margaret Cramp his wife

John Jones of  
 Crookwell, Goulburn

No. 150 William Freeman of the Parish Bigga, Macleay  
 Rebecca Heath born of the Parish Bigga, Macleay  
 married in this Church by License with consent of  
 this 14th day of September in the year 1845

By me William Sewery

**MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE - ISAAC PRATTEN AND MARGARET CRAMP**

**References:**

- (1) Indent of Female Convicts per Surrey II - AONSW Reel No. 906
- (2) Surgeon's Report Surrey II - AONSW Reel No. 3211
- (3) Permission to Marry - AONSW Reel No. 713
- (4) Pre 1856 Baptism Records - AONSW Reel No. 5008

## CHAPTER THREE

### ISAAC & MARGARET PRATTEN (1845-1849)

Reverend William Sowerby was Chaplain at St.Saviour's Church of England, Goulburn from 1838 to 1875. He travelled through a vast district ministering to convicts at Towrang Stockade. Among his parishioners were free settlers and their servants as far afield as Bannaby, Richlands, Lockyersleigh, Arthursleigh, Bungonia and Tirranna. He also officiated at executions in the Goulburn Gaol. (1)

Margaret and Isaac were married in St. Saviour's Church by Rev. Sowerby on 13 September 1845. By this act Isaac took on the responsibility of raising Margaret's three children. In due course they began to raise a family of their own. Richard was born at Crookwell River on 18 August 1846 and baptised by Rev. Sowerby on 7 April 1847. It is possible that Richard was named after Isaac's father in England. Two years later when Isaac was working for Mr. T.J. Hughes of Cotton Valley, their second son, Isaac Junior was born on 9 September 1848. At this time the ages of Margaret's children by her first marriage would have been - James 13, Samuel, 5 and Emma 4.

Living conditions in Goulburn at this time were very primitive and all the hard physical labour was done by the farmers and their animals. They had to contend with droughts, fires and floods, something that has not changed in outback Australia despite today's modern farming methods. Goulburn also had a reputation as a hard-drinking town and was frequented by bush-rangers who terrified the townsfolk and farmers.

*Goulburn in the early forties was simply a little bark-roofed frontier town, a tablelands outpost. It was also a garrison town with very few women and a rough atmosphere. Goulburn grew to be, if not the loveliest, at all events one of the liveliest villages of the plain. (2)*

The conditions in which Margaret had to raise her family were primitive and harsh especially as there were very few women in the town with whom she could converse.

Isaac with his small farm and a growing family to support was no better off. The big landowners tried to squeeze him off his land, the bushrangers frequented his Inn, terrifying him and his patrons.

The strain of being transported to Australia, the bearing of children, the harshness of the land and the isolation must have all contributed to Margaret's mental breakdown. Just one month after young Isaac was born Margaret was committed to Goulburn gaol as a lunatic. Two of her small children, probably Richard and Emma, were so frightened by the police taking their mother away that they went searching for her. They lost their way and it was not until the next evening they were found asleep in the bush in each other's arms. (3)

Poor Margaret was released from gaol but just before Christmas on 19 December, 1848 she was again sentenced at Goulburn as a lunatic. This time they decided to commit her to the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek, now Gladesville Mental Hospital. She was taken away from her husband and children and admitted on 20 January, 1849. Her baby was only four months old. (4)

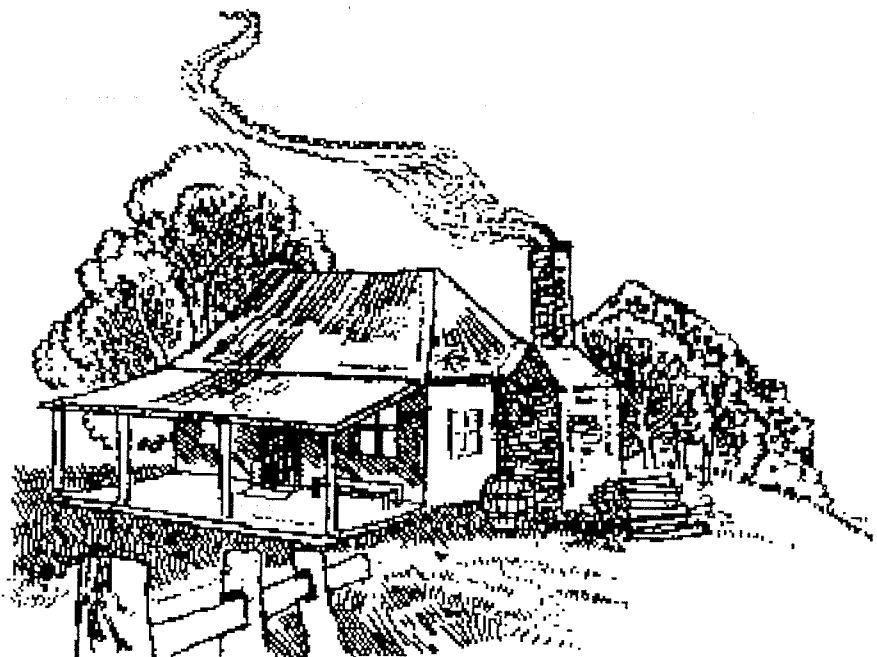
Isaac was now left with four young children and a baby to raise - no easy task for any man as he had also to work to feed and clothe them. Margaret had kept in touch with her sister Johanna so perhaps it was she who helped Isaac with his family.

After spending five years in Gladesville Asylum where she suffered terribly from extreme pains in her bones, scurvy and debilitation, Margaret was transferred to Parramatta Hospital for the Insane on 3 April 1852. What behaviour justified her incarceration there for the next thirty seven years we will never know. How did she survive for so long? I was always under the impression that in the early years, once a person was sent to an Insane Asylum they were neglected and badly treated. However, from the notes in Margaret's Case History it would seem that she was well cared for, allowed visitors and reported on most days.

Margaret died aged about 77 years on 4 January 1891 and was buried in the Church of England section of Rookwood Cemetery in a pauper's grave.(5)

#### References:

- (1) **Goulburn & Environs by Timoshenko Aslanides and Jenny Stewart**
- (2) **ibid.**
- (3) **Goulburn Herald - 28 October 1848**
- (4) **Admission Registers & Medical Case Book Tarban Creek - AONSW - 6/5324**
- (5) **NSW Registry of B.D. & M - Death Certificate of Margaret Pratten**



## CHAPTER FOUR

### ISAAC PRATTEN (1849-1887)

In October, 1848, Isaac was working for Mr. T.J. Hughes at Cotton Valley. In May the following year he rented land at Crookwell and was employed at Cotta Walla as a watchman for John Warn's sheep. On one occasion he is shown as appearing as a witness in a case concerning the killing of Mr. Warn's sheep. John Johnson, an overseer in the employ of Alexander Long at Crookwell and James Dawes, an emigrant youth, were charged with the offence. (1)

A month after this event, Isaac was renting land from Mr. Fox at Crookwell. From the time of his arrival in Goulburn he rented land and worked as a stock keeper. It was not until his second son, Isaac Junior was five months old, that he received his Conditional Pardon. However on 2 June 1849, we learn of some of the difficulties which Isaac encountered, when his friend was moved to write to the *Goulburn Herald*. (2)

*As you have shown yourself a true friend to the poor farmers, I trust you will give insertion to the following facts:-*

*A poor man named Pratten is renting some purchased land in this neighbourhood and striving hard to make a living for his five children. He has applied for the Government land adjoining, under pre-emptive right but he is not allowed by his rich neighbourhood to run a head of cattle on it, they being driven off to the pound immediately as they are encroaching on it. The party who drives them off is a landed proprietor in the neighbourhood but does not claim the land alluded to as his pre-emptive right.*

It seems that the odds were definitely against poor Isaac with five children to rear and not being allowed to make a decent living for his family.

In May 1852 when he was 17 years of age, James Cramp, Margaret's eldest son, visited her in the Asylum. Margaret either did not recognise him or pretended not to. Over the next five years, Isaac went to Sydney several times to see her. At first she refused to recognise him and their baby but later when he "promised" to take her away from there, she became very lucid. There was at least some benefit for Margaret in being in the Asylum. She learned to read and could spell short words. (3)

It must have been very difficult for Isaac with his young son to travel to Sydney to visit his wife. He would have had to travel by horse-drawn coach, the cost being One Pound each way and during the wet weather the journey from Goulburn to Sydney took up to sixteen days. (4)

In March 1853 Isaac decided to purchase his own land. At a public auction in Goulburn, he bought two adjoining farm lots at Woodhouselee (now spelt Woodhouseleigh); one comprising 34 acres, 3 rods, 8 perches and the other 39 acres, for which he paid One Pound and Three Shillings per acre.

The terms of the sale were 25% deposit on the fall of the hammer and the residue by approved promissory notes of six, nine and twelve months and bearing an interest of 8%. He also bought two other properties. These were 7 acres, 1 rod, 16 perches at Bangalore and a property in Goulburn with a frontage of 180 feet in Goldsmith Street. (5)

Around this time Isaac built an Inn known as *The Travellers' Rest* on his property at Woodhouseleigh. This Inn was last licensed in 1889 to Joseph SPEER and his wife, Elizabeth (nee Fisher) who converted it into a Homestead now called *Hillview*. It is still standing today although over the years has had a few structural changes. (6)

In January, 1861 Isaac successfully tendered for the Mail Contract from Goulburn to Laggan and through to Tuena. The mail had to be delivered one day a week for which he would be paid the sum of £160 per annum. (7)

In June of that year Isaac purchased Crown Land at Clear Hills of 28 acres 2 rods for Twenty Eight Pounds and Ten Shillings. (8)

Because Margaret had now been in the Asylum for over seven years, Isaac was classed as a widower and permitted to remarry. This he did on 26 September, 1862 to Sarah Morgan, a widow of Woodhouseleigh. Sarah, an Englishwoman, was aged 44 with two adult children, Edward 23 and Matilda 19. (9)

DATE & PLACE OF MARRIAGE	NAME	CONDITION	PLACE OF BIRTH
103 26 Sept 1862 St. Saviour's Church Goulburn	Isaac Pratten	Widower	Bath
	Sarah Morgan	Widow	Yorkshire

Married in the presence of St. Saviour Goulburn

According to the rites of the Church of England

QUALITY OR PROFESSION	AGE	USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE	PARENTS' NAMES	FATHER'S OCCUPATION
innkeeper	44	Woodhouseleigh	Richard Pratten	Shoemaker
—	44	Woodhouseleigh	Thomas Morgan Mary Haslegrave	Cabinet-maker

This Marriage was solemnized between us { Isaac Pratten } In the presence of us { Thomas Lansdown }  
{ Sarah Morgan } { Eliza Lansdown }

By (as before) me William Sawyer Officiating Minister or Registrar.

M

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF ISAAC PRATTEN AND SARAH MORGAN



The marriage took place in the same church, St. Saviour's and with the same officiating clergyman as Isaac's first marriage. It was on this Marriage Certificate that Isaac gives his father's name as Richard and his occupation as shoemaker.

Isaac's children were by now aged from 14 to 27 years of age so the new Mrs. Pratten did not have young children to look after.

The life of an Innkeeper in those times was fraught with danger. Bushrangers were common to the area and Isaac would surely have been killed if he had refused to serve them or cross them in any way. There were many incidents which occurred whilst Isaac owned the Inn, all of which would have made him very wary of those dangerous men who roamed the district.

From the *Goulburn Herald* comes the following report:

*On 5 March 1863, two men, armed and mounted, called at Mr. Isaac Pratten's Inn at Woodhouseleigh and robbed the inmates. They then proceeded to Mr. Cameron's Inn which is not far off and robbed the parties there. While at the latter place, two neighbours named Gray and Barrett who had become aware of what had taken place at Prattens, seeing that the robbers' horses were fastened outside while their riders were engaged within, came stealthily up, seized the animals, rode into town and gave information to the police. The robbery occurred about nine at night and Mr. Gray rode into Goulburn a distance of upwards of seventeen miles in less than an hour on the bushranger's mare which is described as a very fine animal and turns out to be the property of Mr. Lodge of the Breadalbane Plains, from whom she was stolen a week or two ago. Barrett was some two or three hours later reaching town. The police were at once despatched and reached Woodhouseleigh within an hour after the departure of the bushrangers. When the robbers found themselves robbed of their horses, they stole one belonging to Mr. Camden. We have not learned the particulars of the property stolen but a portion consisting of a pair of trousers, two vests, a shirt, a pair of gloves, a powder flask, quart pot, cabbage-tree hat and a black bag, apparently for concealing the face with two holes for the eyes. Strapped on one of the horses were a reversible great coat, cabbage-tree hat, a pair of gloves, trousers and three slugs.*

On Monday 16 March at Goulburn Police Court James Seerey was brought up and charged with the recent robberies at Woodhouseleigh. The evidence of Mr. Isaac Pratten, Mr. Camden and Mrs. Barrett was taken. This detailed the fact of the robbery but neither person could identify the prisoner. He was accordingly discharged.(10)

Mr. Gray, the neighbour referred to was probably Henry Gray who bought land from Isaac after he went bankrupt.

Again the *Goulburn Herald* reports:

*A few weeks later another patron, William Jamison, resident of Bland Plains in the Lachlan District, had a few drinks at the Inn and started off for his home about three in the afternoon. Next morning when Isaac Pratten and a young man named John McDonnell were out looking for horses, they came*

across Mr. Jamison lying on the side of the road very ill. Isaac sent the lad to town to fetch a dray whilst he nursed Mr. Jamison. When John returned they placed the sick man on the back of the dray and took him to the Inn where the doctor described Mr. Jamison as having had an apoplectic fit and was dying. The unfortunate man died about ten o'clock that night, leaving a wife with six children and one on the way.

Isaac had most certainly changed his ways over the years and become an honest man. For when Mr. Jamison was brought back to town it was found that his wallet was still intact and his money had not been touched. (11)

In August, 1863 a bushranger by the name of Thomas Frederick Lowry was shot at the Limerick Races and brought to Isaac's Inn for attention by the doctor but died the same day. (12)

At the age of 46, Isaac's world began to fall apart. Perhaps this was due to the hardships of his early childhood and his time spent in gaol. Even when those troubles were past, he still had children to raise, a wife in the asylum, fights with big landowners and harassment at the Inn from the bushrangers. He started drinking very heavily and became abusive apparently suffering from delirium and hallucinations. Thinking men were coming to murder him, he took a loaded pistol to defend himself but unfortunately shot off the forefinger of his left hand. Next he armed himself with a carving knife and still suffering delusions, rushed away into the bush. His friends however found him and persuaded him to return with them to Goulburn. This he started to do but again rushed away until they tied him up and took him into town, where Dr. Waugh had to amputate his finger. (13)

On 30 December, 1863 Isaac was sentenced to 21 days in Goulburn Gaol but later released on condition that he would be of good behaviour. However in May the following year, he was in trouble with the Publicans' Licensing Board who summoned him to appear to answer the question of whether he was a fit and proper person to hold a Publican's Licence. The Board thought him to be a habitual drunkard as he had been gaoled for violence and assault. Although Isaac lost his licence, it would appear that his second wife took over the running of the Inn. (14)

The next problem encountered by Isaac was that of Bankruptcy. To help establish himself as an innkeeper and farmer, Isaac borrowed from Mr. Philip Dignam, by way of Promissory Note £182.15s.6d, payable on demand. Thirteen days later, Mr. Dignam demanded his money, together with interest of eighteen shillings, totalling £183.13s 6d. On 15 August 1864 a Writ issued by Charles Hamilton Walsh of Goulburn, attorney for Mr. Dignam, was served on Isaac by Augustine Betts. The Writ stated that Isaac had to appear in the Supreme Court in Sydney and *that in default of your so doing, the said Philip Dignam may proceed therein to judgement and execution.* Also court costs of £7.17s.6d. would be payable if Isaac failed to appear. It must have been impossible for Isaac to reach Sydney in time to defend himself against the charge. (15)

On 29 August 1864 judgement was handed down by the Supreme Court in Sydney for Isaac Pratten to pay in total £192.19s.0d. (16)

The Sheriff's Office, Goulburn on 1 September 1864, on instruction from the Supreme Court of New South Wales, gave notice that *on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at noon, unless the Writ herein be previously satisfied, the*

In the Supreme Court  
of New South Wales

Between Philip Dignam Plaintiff  
and  
Isaac Pratten Defendant

To amount of Defendants promissory note  
dated 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1864 payable on demand  
to P. Dignam or order and endorsed  
by them to Plaintiff £ 182. 15. 6  
Interest thereon 18. 0  
£ 183. 13. 6

In the Supreme Court  
of New South Wales

Between Philip Dignam Plaintiff  
and  
Isaac Pratten Defendant

On this ~~twenty seventh~~ day of August one  
thousand eight hundred and sixty four Philip  
Dignam of Goulburn in the Colony of New South  
Wales being duly sworn on oath and  
sath as follows I am the Plaintiff in this  
action. The above defendant Isaac Pratten  
is justly and truly indebted to me in the sum  
of one hundred and eighty three pounds thirteen  
shillings and sixpence over and above all  
just credits and allowances as appears  
by the account above written

Sworn by the deponent  
on the day and year first  
above mentioned at  
Goulburn before me

Philip Dignam

W. H. T. Craun A Commissioner for Affidavits

PLAINTIFF'S AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING ACCOUNT

*Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, at the Salutation Inn, Auburn Street, Goulburn, by Mr. W.E. Dignam Isaac's five properties. Presumably Mr. P. Dignam and Mr. W.E. Dignam were related.*(17)

Mr. Philip Dignam, when he lent the money, must have been fully aware that Isaac would be unable to repay the debt, especially in such a short time and therefore it was one way by *landed neighbours* of removing a small farmer from their midst.

Isaac's properties of 34 acres, 3 rods, 8 perches at Pejar with improvements and 39 acres at Woodhouseleigh were purchased by Henry George Chard for Four Hundred and Ninety Pounds. The farm of 28 acres 2 rods at Stony Creek near the Clear Hills was purchased by Henry Gray, Farmer of Woodhouseleigh at Thirty Seven Shillings per acre; 7 acres, 1 rod, 16 perches at Bangalore Reserve went to Henry Thomas Sibley, Tailor of Goulburn at Forty Shillings per acre. While the land in Goldsmith Street, Goulburn of 180 foot frontage by 66 foot was sold to Alexander McDonnell, Innkeeper of Goulburn at Five Shillings and Sixpence per foot.(18)

After the auction Isaac was so depressed that he went out and got himself well and truly drunk and was again placed in gaol for one month for abusive language. (19)

By now aged 50, with no money and it would seem having been left by Sarah, his second wife, Isaac went on the road. Sarah stayed on at Woodhouseleigh and on 2 September 1881, at the age of 58 years, died of

asthma. She was buried at St. Stephens Church of England Cemetery, Pejar.(20)



Isaac had lost contact with his sons, Richard and Isaac Junior and as he searched for work as a labourer around New South Wales, he hoped also to find some news of them. It was in 1887 while working as a labourer on a property at Byerock, 47 miles east of Bourke that

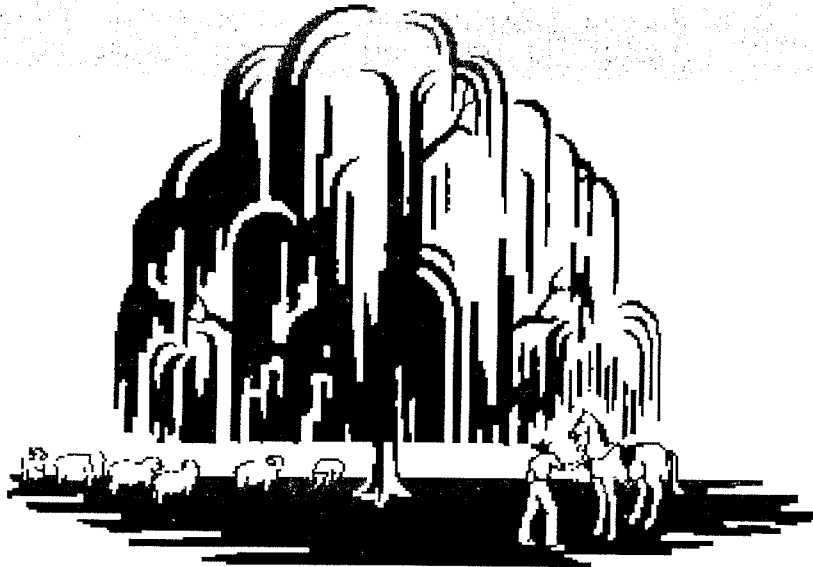
**OLD BYROCK CEMETERY IN 1986  
NOW ON PRIVATE PROPERTY  
ONLY 17 HEADSTONES REMAIN**

Isaac finally caught up with his son Richard now living near Bourke. Richard had married, had conditional purchase on 640 acres and established himself as a carrier.

It was in July, of that year in the heart of winter that Isaac contracted a severe cold and dysentery which, nine days later caused his death on 12 July, 1887. He was buried next day at Byerock Cemetery by his son Richard, David Gaffney and James Hatch. (21)

#### References:

- (1) Goulburn Herald - 26 May 1849
- (2) Goulburn Herald - 2 June 1849
- (3) AONSW - Admission File & Medical Case Book Tarban Creek
- (4) Goulburn Herald - 23 December 1848
- (5) Goulburn Herald - 26 March 1853
- (6) Oral History - Albert Speer, MBE
- (7) Goulburn Herald - 2 January 1861
- (8) Land Titles Office 1861 Grants
- (9) NSW Registry of B.D. & M. - Marriage Certificate Isaac Pratten & Sarah Morgan
- (10) Goulburn Herald - 7 March 1863
- (11) Goulburn Herald - 20 May 1863
- (12) Goulburn Herald - 2 September 1863
- (13) Goulburn Herald - 30 December 1863
- (14) Goulburn Herald - 4 May 1864
- (15) Copy of Writ issued by Supreme Court of NSW
- (16) Copy of Judgement issued by Supreme Court of NSW
- (17) Goulburn Herald - 7 September 1864
- (18) Goulburn Herald - 7 September 1864
- (19) Goulburn Herald - 10 September 1864
- (20) NSW Registry of B.D.& M. - death certificate of Sarah Pratten
- (21) NSW Registry of B.D.& M. - death certificate of Isaac Pratten

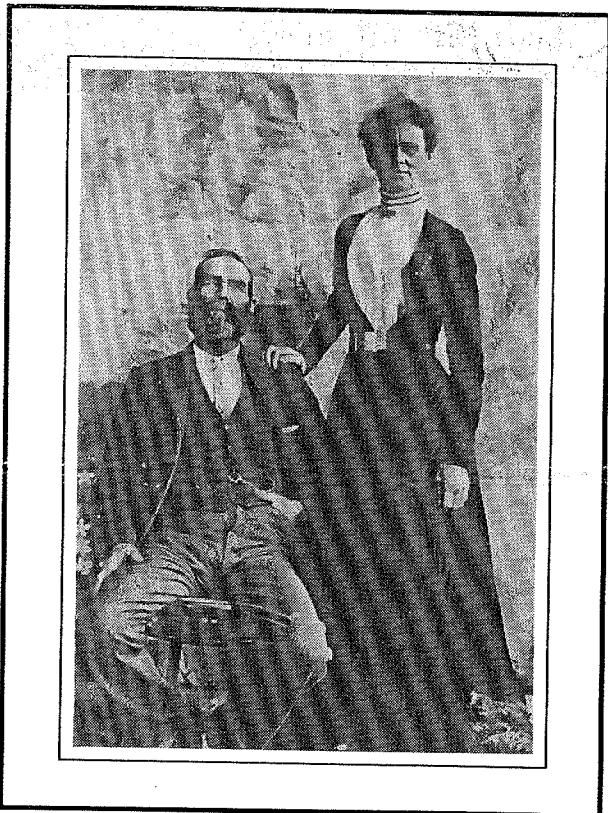


## CHAPTER FIVE

### RICHARD PRATTEN 1846 - 1925

When Richard was a young man he left his family and went in search of work, doing odd jobs on properties in and around the Goulburn district. He became a blade shearer in the days when sheep shearing was done with hand-held shears. (1)

He finally made his way north west to Cobar, where he purchased a bullock team and established himself as a carrier, carting fleece from the properties around Bourke, Cobar, Wilcannia, Wanaaring and Yantabulla to the port at Bourke on the Darling River. Here wool was taken on board a barge towed by a paddle steamer and when the height of the river permitted, transported downstream to Milton in South Australia for distribution overseas. On 3 September 1885, the railway line opened between Sydney and Bourke. This took away a lot of the river traffic and Richard then carried his goods to the Railway Station. (2)



**RICHARD & MARY ANN PRATTEN**  
C 1911

It was while Richard, aged 35, was working at Scrubby Valley, a property near Cobar, that he met and fell in love with the eldest daughter, Mary Ann Williams. Mary Ann was only fifteen at the time but, with the permission of her father, Edward Williams, they were married on 10 August, 1881 according to the rites of the Church of England by Rev. John O'Connor, in the home of Charles and Sarah Riley.(3)

In 1883 Richard was granted a selection of land 640 acres along the Cobar Road about 12 miles from the town of Bourke. Richard would have worked this land for several years as it had to be made rabbit proof with a timber fence and wire netting. There had to be a water supply and a home built before the land could be granted to him. This home, built of corrugated iron with a chimney built of stone dug from the nearby quarry, was always referred to as *The Selection*.(4)

On 18 February, 1885, Richard applied for an extract of his Baptism entry from the incumbent of St.Saviour's Church of England at Goulburn, Alfred T. Puddicombe. This would have been for proof of identity to enable him to be granted a lease from the Western Land Board. (5)

Over the next fourteen years, Richard and Mary Ann had eight children, the first being born at Cobar in 1884 with the other seven born on *The Selection* near Bourke. (6)

In 1899, after living for sixteen years at *The Selection*, because of the severe drought and the education of his children, Richard moved his family into Bourke. After they moved to town the small dwelling house burned down. The home was worth Two Hundred Pounds but was not insured. (7)

When the family lived at *The Selection*, the children travelled to school in Bourke every day by sulky, a light two-wheeled, one horse carriage. They were never known to miss a day or even be late. (8) Richard and Mary Ann spent most of their days out at *The Selection*, Mary Ann going out when Richard was away carrying.

By 1902 Richard realised that 640 acres was not large enough for him to make a living for his wife and six children, two children having died as babies. So, on 19 May he, along with at least three others, applied to the Minister for Western Lands in Sydney for a further 10,000 acres adjoining the Bourke Town Common, five miles from the town to ten miles along the Cobar Road. (9)

Mr. A.W. Mullen, the Surveyor and Inspector of the Western Lands Board, then had to make a report as to the suitability of the applicants. The report on Richard was most favourable and the Commissioners recommended that he be offered a lease of the land. (10)

On 23 April 1903 Richard was granted a lease of 6,000 acres at a rental of Thirty Five Pounds per year and permissive occupancy of an adjoining 3,000 acres; the annual rental of the 3,000 acres was twopence per acre. Richard also agreed to pay the adjoining owners for fencing at Eight Pounds per mile. (11)

As their children started to grow up and leave Bourke to obtain work - Dick, Lou and Flo to Sydney; Sarah to Wanaaring to work as a housemaid in the hotel; Chris marrying and Herb staying to help on the property - Richard built a new home on the six thousand acres. This was known as Prattenville. (12)

He continued his carrying business until 1908 when he decided to concentrate on grazing and breeding sheep, cattle and horses. Mary Ann always accompanied him, especially during his earlier carrying days, leaving the eldest daughter, Lou to look after the younger children. Lou's greatest treat for the children was golden syrup sandwiches as she did not like to cook. When the young lads of Bourke were courting and wanted to know where Lou Pratten lived, they were told to *keep riding along the Cobar Road until you see the reflections from the Golden Syrup tins.* (13)

Richard enjoyed and was very proud of his horse breeding. On 9 November 1912 the following advertisement appeared in the Western Herald:-

*To Stand the Season at Prattenville Bourke  
Purebred Active Clydesdale GLEN-CONNA  
Sire Young Renfrew (imported from NZ)*



*Dam Maggie by Lion King imp.  
Glen Conna holds a Life Certificate of health and soundness from NSW  
Government*

*Glen Conna has never been beaten in a Show Ring*

*Won: 1st Prize Sydney Royal Show 1909  
1st Prize Bathurst Show 1910  
1st Prize Bathurst Show 1911  
1st Prize Bathurst Show 1912*

*Has served in the Bathurst district for past four years and is a sure foal get-  
ter. His yearlings have been sold up to Thirty Pounds per head.*

*All care taken but no responsibility  
Splendid paddocks. Free agistment for 1 month  
Any mares remaining longer than this period will be charged  
for at the rate of Two Shillings per head per week.  
All payments to be made on removal of mare or mares  
Mares taken delivery of at Bourke if required  
TERMS: Three Pounds and Thirty Shillings per mare.*

*Apply to Richard Pratten, Bourke*

There was a stone quarry at Prattenville and from this Richard donated the stone used for Glen Street, between Hope and Mitchell Streets in Bourke. The stone was brought to town by a bullock team on a dray the sides of which had to be extended to hold the stone.(14)

In October 1920 Richard grew a type of grass called Sudan to test its ability to grow in the West. He let a small plot grow for two months without cutting it and the grass grew to a height of 6 feet 6 inches. The rest of the grass was cut two or three times during that period. (15)

Around this time Richard had for sale a 7 year old Red Shorthorn bull. The asking price was Twenty Pounds. (16)

A prize ram owned by Richard managed to escape from one paddock into an adjoining holding. Richard's son, Herb caught the ram but unable to put it back alone, tied a front and back leg together. Herb returned in about half an hour with assistance but to his horror found that the ram had been killed by crows. (17)

Richard and Mary Ann were a very devoted couple. Mary Ann was very strict and loved spending most of her life outdoors. When she wasn't accompanying Richard, she was digging in her garden and quite often organised the girls to prepare what she wanted for meals. Richard was a gentleman and a loving family man. They were very well respected in the district as shown by an extract from *The Western Herald* on Richard's death:

*...good seasons and bad, mostly bad, he (Richard) battled along as all hardy pioneers do and earned himself the highest respect and esteem of all the town and district residents. The late Mr. Dick Pratten was one of the whitest of white men.(18)*



LETTER FROM MARY ANN PRATTEN TO HER DAUGHTER LOUISA  
17 NOVEMBER 1924

Dear Daughter - Fiance

30th Nov

Apr 17/24

look out for letter with daa has written  
you get it same time as this

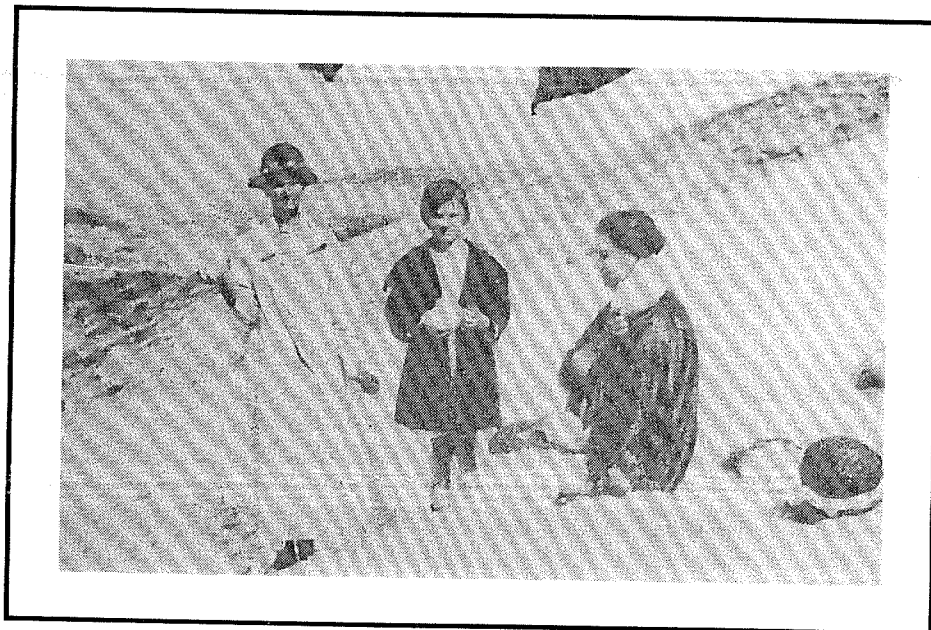
I received your letter some  
time ago & you are quite well we are all  
quite well except daa and he has not been  
well at this last fortnight - he is under doctor  
at present - trouble with is water again he never  
will get right - the doctor only gave him medicine  
the lumps did not get any bigger and is very soft.  
is right - but doctor is not in favor with is water  
he is not sure if he can go about home he will  
enjoy only he get bit - had been some times  
we had great - rain's feet up to coat in great - cold  
but by sleep when rain come we were lucky to get over  
the thing he got big rain and - in there been so many  
times - & when around - looks all - drains - doctor  
with - baby - water - I have good garden - today - very - big  
weight - has twenty - pounds - I have two - empty - smoking  
and two - good - as we are night for milk we make bit  
of butter - one day - in weather - very - cold - some - times - feed - and  
family - and - home - read - the - supplies - what - visit - is - in  
needed - and - he - is - getting - thin - very - good - look - well  
the - not - strong - enough - to - see - it - I - hope - thought - to - is  
fine - lady - and - lady - one - to - understand - much  
have - you - please - from - Mary - Ann - Pratten - in - sun  
Mary - Ann - Pratten

was there was I thought a letter was full on  
time leaving wife and I in my in month line  
I hope it not from your thing she has had health  
long while she tell me she got very thin I note to  
her how much ago my brother having had time with in  
big he must be much had doctor last letter I got he said  
was no chance gotten better you know study from day since  
at bridge he has in night - week - growing in on the road  
ship and named in road - he went to Duddy and had to go away  
to get taken of he was lucky he was not there is some  
as long we have two - doctor - have one - wanted - take - of - and - this  
there ... .. not - this - study - can - be - nearly - on - the - last - I  
do not know - what - writing - will - do - have - but - she - have - going - of  
Bill is still running car but thin ... .. time - rain - in - that - time - about  
who I heard the news ... .. I have baby by chairman it will be making  
of the health ... .. see in paper were there was give some more so exist  
she was had up over a for go change I like have great time get  
fancy having old saying but not - and - more - work - family - all - quite  
well he lady can walk he is even little try - each - painfully - thin  
I never - had - her - left - to - have - with - one - having - and - weather  
his - like - Kallian - has - another - lady - and - it - did - better - of - the - get - like  
tea - looking - in - can - you - get - me - rain - I - heard - glass - large - I  
about - 3/10 - rain - they - want - to - be - large - I - got - some - before - others - at  
I - found - me - they - can - get - anything - here  
my - like - get - tonight - left - long - ago  
I - don't - get - to - write - with - my - sisters - to  
from - Mary - Ann - Pratten  
Mary - Ann - Pratten  
Mary - Ann - Pratten



**L TO R**

**SARAH, HERB, LOUISA  
FLORRIE (ON CHAIR), CHRISTINE (ON FLOOR)  
C1901**



**L TO R**

**MARY ANN PRATTEN, BERYL COWAN (NEE PRATTEN)  
CHARLOTTE PRATTEN (NEE SANDERSON) - C1924**

Richard and Mary Ann Pratten retired from Prattenville and lived in their home in Oxley Street, Bourke. It was there that Richard died on 21 August 1925, three days after his 79th birthday.(19) Mary Ann died in the same home three years later on 29 September 1928, aged 64 years. They are buried together in the Church of England section of Bourke Cemetery.(20)

**RICHARD  
PRATTEN  
AND HIS FAMILY  
c1910**

**L TO R  
SARAH, DICK,  
CHRISIE  
RICHARD, HERB,  
MARY ANN  
FLORRIE**

**(Missing from  
photo - Louisa)**



**References:**

- (1) Western Herald - 26 August 1925
- (2) Town & Country Journal
- (3) NSW Registry of B.D. & M. - Marriage Certificate of Richard Pratten and Mary Ann Williams
- (4) Copy of Western Lands original Tracing
- (5) Copy of handwritten extract from St.Saviour's Church of England, Goulburn 18 February 1885
- (6) NSW Registry of B.D. & M. - Birth Certificates
- (7) Copy of original Application for Permission to hold one or more Homestead Leases from Western Lands Board - 26 May 1902
- (8) Oral Family History
- (9) ditto
- (10) Copy of original report dated 10 October 1902
- (11) Letter from Western Lands Board dated 23 April 1903
- (12) Oral Family History
- (13) ditto
- (14) Western Herald 26 August 1925
- (15) Western Herald 25 December 1920
- (16) Western Herald 16 October 1920
- (17) Western Herald 3 November 1920
- (18) Western Herald 26 August 1825
- (19) NSW Registry of B.D. & M. - Death Certificate of Richard Pratten
- (20) NSW Registry of B.D. & M. - Death Certificate of Mary Ann Pratten

## CHAPTER SIX

### ISAAC PRATTEN JUNIOR

No information has ever been found of Isaac Junior after 17 April, 1849 when at the age of seven months, he was baptised by the Reverend Sowerby at Goulburn. He has not shown up on any marriage or burial records in Australia. Neither does he appear to have fathered any children. Perhaps he returned to England to avoid the stigma of being the son of convicts or changed his name to that of his Aunt Johanna. He could even have sailed to America or New Zealand to try his luck in another country. Between 1876 and 1879 an Isaac Pratten voted at a homestead called Paradise in the Tenterfield, Armidale and Glen Innes area of northern New South Wales. I have not been able to establish whether this Isaac was his father, himself or some other Isaac Pratten. Hopefully, time will tell.

However, on his father's death certificate, Richard stated that he had a brother, Isaac, 35 years of age. This seems to indicate that Richard believed Isaac Junior to be still alive in 1887.



DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE  
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.

No.	Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant	Particulars of registration	When and where buried; name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
6647	17 April 1849	Isaac Pratten Junior	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I, TREVOR WILLIAM HAINES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 6<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1984.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR.

### DEATH CERTIFICATE OF ISAAC PRATTEN SENIOR

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### HOSPITAL RECORDS OF MARGARET PRATTEN TAKEN FROM TARBAN CREEK CASE BOOK (GLADESVILLE)

File Nos. 4/7652 1727-1841; 4/7653 1841-1846; 4/7654 1839-1848 missing.  
Book 4/8137 Register No. 3 - 20 August 1848 to 16 August 1849 Folio 168.

20 January 1849 Margaret Pratten aged 40 years admitted

#### 1849

- |    |           |  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 5  | August    | She is exceedingly constipated and continues almost to fast. She is very weak and wishes to be allowed to lie in bed.                          |
| 6  | August    | Expresses herself better and she is indeed more vivacious; she takes some gruel and eats bread but will drink no fluid.                        |
| 7  | August    | Remains much the same  |
| 8  | August    | Remains stationary. Expresses her willingness to take a little wine.   |
| 11 | August    | No improvement. Had a hot bath yesterday but she continues to suffer pain through all her body.  |
| 13 | August    | The pains continue without any abatement, she is not worse in other respects.  |
| 14 | August    | Much improved but still infested with pains.   |
| 15 | August    | The pains extreme but she is improving in condition.   |
| 19 | August    | Remains stationary.  |
| 21 | August    | She continues much the same  |
| 25 | August    | Still complains of the pains in her bones, will eat no fleshmeat. She is up and taking gentle exercise in the airing court.                    |
| 29 | August    | Begins to improve slowly, the pains continue but less intently   |
| 5  | September | She is very materially improved in physical health.  |
| 11 | September | Expresses herself in perfect bodily health excepting the pain in her bones.  |
| 15 | September | Remains stationary.  |
| 18 | September | She is much attenuated and feeble; complains of headache.  |
| 20 | September | Blister rose well. She is weak but her mind seems less oppressed.  |
| 21 | September | Reports that the pains have entirely left her bones and that only weakness remains; she cannot be induced to eat fleshmeat or nourishing food. |
| 27 | September | Remains stationary.  |
| 8  | October   | She is much improved in bodily health, mind remains stationary, body feeble.   |
| 12 | October   | Is extremely apathetic and melancholy.   |
| 14 | October   | Continues the same.  |
| 16 | October   | Is considerably roused by the blister which rose well. She cannot be assailed upon to eat fleshmeat.   |
| 29 | October   | She is troubled with a slight looseness of the bowels. She is exceedingly weak, her melancholy remains unabated.                               |
| 3  | November  | She continues unaccountably weak without the least apparent ailment and is extremely apathetic.  |
| 12 | December  | This patient is better, she has become more irritable; her extreme apathy is wearing off.  |

(continued Folio 225 4/8137)

Under "treatment" all comments written in Latin.

- 15 December Diet light. Extra allowances Oatmeal, Sago and Arrowroot.  
 17 December Her legs have become adeniatous and covered with purple vibices; her gums are also spongy, her breath smells and she presents all the symptoms of scurvy. She has long refused to eat sufficient nourishment or take wine.  
**Treatment:** Let her be fed on nourishing spoon meat by means of the stomach pump; also wine twice a day. Diet light. Extra allowances of wine.
- 18 December She took her food yesterday after seeing the apparatus for feeding her.  
 19 December Continues to take what food she can.
- 23 December Her health is much improved; scorbutic symptoms disappearing  
 25 December She continues to improve in general health.  
 29 December The vibices and scorbutic spots have disappeared, she is much better.  
 31 December She continues to improve, complains of severe pain in her right leg.

**1850**

- 4 January She appears to improve both in mental and bodily health.  
 7 January Her amendment proceeds steadily.  
 9 January The pain still links about her leg specially near the knee. Sometimes it goes away she states but it is mostly present.  
 She improves in flesh and mental health, the progress is but slow. She also takes her food with considerable appetite.  
 16 January Her knee is better and she is rapidly recovering strength; there is also slight improvement in her mind.  
 28 January Her appearances as to abatement of mental gloom are I fear deceptive. She is relapsing into her former state of melancholy.  
 31 January The case remains stationary.  
 1 February The Cotton Oil has had powerful effect on the scalp; she complains much of the pain but she is greatly roused by it.  
 7 February She is much improved in physical health.  
 1 April She remains stationary.  
 20 April She begins to exhibit change of some kind.  
 24 April She is desirous to get out, she does not wish to stay any longer here. These are the first spontaneous words she has spoken for months.  
 She has greatly improved in her habit of body.  
 30 April She continues in a sitting posture the whole day and the only expression she makes use of when spoken to, is: *I wish to God I could get out of this*, which certainly indicates a change in the dispositions of the malady, she was always quite passive and indifferent and even refused the offer of her sister to take her out on former occasions; her temper is completely altered, she is peevish and querulous in her mode of speaking but she can give no reason for wishing to get out except: *this is no place for me.*

Continued Reg. 4 Folio 78 - MISSING. Book 4/8138 14/151 to 14/1852

**1851**

- 18 May She continues much in the same way. Complains greatly of particular pain in the right shoulder blade.  
 20 May The pain has left the shoulder, she continues the same in general health.  
 25 May The pains are somewhat diminished.  
 26 May She continues much the same, bowels confined.  
 27 May The medicine has good effect. She continues to complain of pain.  
 3 June She is much better.  
 6 June She complains of the pain being now confined to the right scapula.  
 12 June She seems to improve.  
 14 June She has for the first time refused her food; she amuses herself talking all manner of childish nonsense as if delirious.  
 15 June Her complaints seem to be all gone and she wishes to get out. She has grown corpulent under her pretended ailments.  
 20 June Her complaint has taken quite a contrary turn; she sings all day, is merry and greatly disposed to ribaldry.  
 30 June She continues much the same.



13	July	For some days past she has been dull, silent and gloomy.
31	July	She has relapsed into her former state of gloomy silence and inactivity.
15	August	She continues much the same.
31	August	She remains in the same state of torpid inaction.
9	September	She continues much the same.
30	September	She is about the same as at last report with the exception that the malady has assumed the cheerful phase between whit and deep melancholy; it oscillates with considerable regularity.
15	October	She continues the same.
31	October	She remains stationary.
15	November	There is no material change in the case.
30	November	She continues in all respects the same.
16	December	There is no material alteration in this case.
31	December	She continues as before.

**1852**

16	January	This case makes no progress.
31	January	She is much the same.
15	February	She makes no progress.
29	February	There is no favourable change in this case.

(continued Folio 256)

15	March	She continues precisely the same as before.
31	March	The case remains stationary.
15	April	She is in the state of health as before.
31	April	Transferred to Parramatta.

AONSW, Kingswood. 4/8255 1/1/1850 - 29/11/1854 Folio 143.

Margaret Pratten aged 43 admitted 30 April 1852 from Tarban Creek - Chronic mania admitted at Tarban Creek - 20 January 1849.

**1852**

28	May	Heavy looking person, does not seem to recognise anyone - did not even know her own son when he called a day or two ago.
29	June	Sulky today no change.
7	July	Her husband and child came to see her today but she refused to acknowledge them. Does not sleep well - (morphine).
9	July	Repeat the dose
18	August	Quiet - tolerably
13	October	Before the Board.

**1853**

18	January	
23	January	Anorexia
31	January	
3	February	(not able to understand comment)
19	May	
3	June	Pain in shoulder.
12	August	Her husband visited her. She appeared to recognise him this time or his holding out a "promise" of taking her away.
18	August	Locked up for two hours for disobedience.
12	October	Somewhat improved, tries to learn to read and can spell small words.

**1854**

25	March	
22	May	It.....with Gregory.
23	May	Low - (words in Latin) - medicine.
27	July	
28	July	
1	August	
13	November	.....Oatmeal, gruel.
21	November	Pain in shoulder.

**1855**

2 February Tonic - cold.  
 11 September

**1856**

10 January  
 10 February Always polite and quiet, no mental change.  
 9 March Same report  
 27 March No change.  
 9 April Complains of weakness.  
 22 April Quiet  
 11 May Looks very well.  
 9 June Very well.  
 10 July No change  
 11 August Improving in mind, well in health.  
 3 September Improvement continues.

12 October In good health, improvement continuing.  
 5 November Same report.

9 December Health good, mind slowly improving.

**1858**

12 January In health contented.  
 13 February Same report of improvement.  
 9 March Going on comfortably.  
 9 April Same report.  
 7 May In health - useful.  
 11 June Same report.

**Margaret died at Parramatta Asylum on 4 January, 1891 aged 77**



## CHAPTER EIGHT

### CHILDREN OF MARGARET CRAMP (NEE MURPHY)

1. James CRAMP born 1835 m. Elizabeth IZZARD
  - 1.1 Samuel CRAMP b. 1859
  - 1.2 Sarah CRAMP b. 1863
2. Samuel CRAMP b. 1843 d. Yass, 6 Aug 1897 m. Bridget DOUGALL
  - 2.1 male child deceased
  - 2.2 female child deceased
3. Emma Pratten CRAMP b. 1844 m. 1864 James SULLIVAN
  - 3.1 James SULLIVAN b. 1865
  - 3.2 William SULLIVAN b. 1867

## CHAPTER NINE

### DESCENDANTS OF MARY ANN AND RICHARD PRATTEN

1. Richard PRATTEN b. Cobar 19 Jan 1884; d. Lilyfield, Sydney 3 Dec 1948 bur.  
Springwood; m. 3 Dec 1911 Charlotte Emily  
SANDERSON b. Bourke; d. Berala 20 Apr 1975 bur.  
Springwood.
  - 1.1 Beryl Lorraine PRATTEN b. 1917; d. 9 May 1944 Junee; m. Clarence  
COWAN - train-driver
    - 1.1.1 Eunice Lorraine COWAN b. 1938; d. 15 Jul 1962 Auburn Hospital;  
m. David PHILLIPS of Tasmania.
      - 1.1.1.1 Peter PHILLIPS
      - 1.1.1.2 Paul PHILLIPS
    - 1.1.2 Richard COWAN
  - 1.2 Robert *Bobby* PRATTEN m. Lois
    - 1.2.1 Graham PRATTEN
    - 1.2.2 Timothy PRATTEN
2. Louisa *Aunty Lou* PRATTEN b. 17 Jan 1886 Bourke d. 6 Aug 1974 Auburn
3. Sarah PRATTEN b. 8 Oct 1888 Bourke; d. 15 Jun 1952 Ermington, Sydney; bur.  
Northern Suburbs Crematorium; m. 22 Dec 1909  
Bourke - William Henry PHILLIPS b. Sydney 13 Jan  
1880; d. 15 Jun 1949 Ermington.
  - 3.1 William *Bill or Camel* Richard PHILLIPS b. 2 Oct 1910 Bourke;  
d. 18 Aug 1989 Port Macquarie; bur. Northern  
Suburbs Crematorium; m.  
(A) 2 Mar 1937 Bourke to Ellen *Nellie* Mary  
WICKINSON
    - 3.1.1. Warren William PHILLIPS b. 26 Nov 1944; m. twice with family  
(not listed)
  - (B) 3.1 William Richard PHILLIPS m. 5 Oct 1948 Dorothy *Dorrie* May  
RAYMOND b. 22 Jun 1917
  - 3.2 Edna Mary PHILLIPS b. 29 Oct 1912 Bourke; m. (A) William THOMAS  
b. 6 Dec 1905
    - 3.2.1 Brian Walter THOMAS b. 26 Jul 1934 m. 21 Apr 1967  
Margaret Mitchell HOWE b. 26 Sep 1940 Scotland.
      - 3.2.1.1 Scott Mitchell THOMAS b 13 Dec 1968
      - 3.2.1.2 Robb Mitchell THOMAS b 30 Oct 1971
      - 3.2.1.3 Judith Mitchell THOMAS b. 31 Dec 1972

- 3.2.2 Beverley Anne THOMAS b. 2 Dec 1935; d. Apr 1936
- 3.2.3 Judith Anne THOMAS (changed name by deed poll to STANHOPE-CARR) b. 19 Jul 1937 Adelaide
- (B)** 3.2 Edna PHILLIPS m. William James COGHLAN
- (B)** 3.2.4 Gary Russell COGHLAN b. 20 Jul 1948 (changed name by Deed Poll to NORTON) m. Carol RYAN b. 8 Apr. 1949 - div.
- (B)** 3.2.4.1 Nicole NORTON b 9 Apr 1974; m. in Victoria Craig ANDERSON
- (B)** 3.2.4.1.1 Keiran ANDERSON b. Sep 1992
- (B)** 3.2.4.2 Dale Russell NORTON b. 4 Mar 1979
- (B)** 3.2.4.3 Danielle NORTON b. 20 Sep 1981
- (C)** 3.2 Edna PHILLIPS m. Ernest Charles NORTON b. 3 Nov 1913.
- 3.3 Gladys Beryl PHILLIPS b. 2 Feb 1914 Bourke; m **(A)** 2 Jun 1934 All Saints Parramatta- Harold Charles REGAN b. 14 Feb 1909 Manilla NSW; d. 28 Jun 1969 Guildford; div.
- 3.3.1 Jocelyn Faye REGAN b. 4 May 1939 West Ryde; m. 29 Jan 1960 All Saints Parramatta Ronald John BAKEWELL b. 25 Sep 1937.
- 3.3.1.1 Craig Michael BAKEWELL b 18 Jul 1960 Sydney
- 3.3.1.2 Michelle Pamela BAKEWELL b 27 Nov 1963 Sydney; m. 21 Dec 1991 Mark Robert ELLISON b. 25 Jul 1963.
- 3.3.1.2.1 Manny Craig ELLISON b. 9 Jul 1993
- (B)** 3.3 Gladys PHILLIPS m. 19 Oct 1959 David Melville LONG b. 20 Oct 1910; d. 28 Sep 1987.
- 3.4 Gwendoline Phyllis *Phyl* PHILLIPS b. 22 Jan 1920 Ermington; d. 17 Nov 1966 Parramatta Hospital; m. 11 Nov 1944 All Saints Parramatta Alan COLE b. 11 May 1921; d. 18 Apr 1994 Townsville, Qld.
- 3.4.1 John Reginald COLE b. 13 Jul 1946; m. 7 Oct 1977 Perth, WA - Piera Anne CALLIGARO b. 11 Mar 1954
- 3.4.1.1 Jacqueline COLE b. 23 Sep 1980
- 3.4.1.2 Anita COLE b. 30 Jan 1983
- 3.4.1.3 Nicholas COLE b. 9 Apr 1988
- 3.5 Reginald Keith PHILLIPS b. 12 Oct 1923 Bourke; m. 3 Aug 1946 Nancy Dove DENZEL b. 17 Apr 1925.
- 3.5.1 Terence Kelman PHILLIPS b. 18 May 1947 m. 31 Oct 1970 Janelle Coraleen GREEDY b. 27 Jan 1950
- 3.5.1.1 Suzanne PHILLIPS b. 20 Mar 1974

- 3.5.1.2 Paul Roy PHILLIPS b. 7 Jan 1976
- 3.5.1.3 Nicole PHILLIPS b. 16 Feb 1980
- 3.5.2 Vicki Leone PHILLIPS b. 18 Jul 1950 m (A) 5 Nov 1971 Graeme BANKS; div.; no issue.
  - (B) 3.5.2 Vicki PHILLIPS m. 4 Feb 1978 Raymond SMITH b. 27 May 1951; div.
    - (B) 3.5.2.1 Mark Kelman SMITH b. 31 Aug 1979
  - (C) 3.5.2 Vicki PHILLIPS m. 3 Dec 1983 Barry Harold RUMBLE
    - (C) 3.5.2.2 Laine RUMBLE b. 1 Oct 1984
- 3.6 Cecil Raymond *Ray* PHILLIPS b. 17 Apr 1928; m (A) Isabelle SMITH - div.
  - 3.6.1 Trevor PHILLIPS b. Dec 1950
    - 3.6.1.1 Harley JAMES b. 19 Jan 1985
  - (B) 3.6 Cecil Raymond PHILLIPS m. 28 Sep 1962 Nola MARSHALL b. 30 Sep 1932
    - (B) 3.6.2 Lloyd PHILLIPS b. 26 Oct 1966; accidentally drowned 28 Oct 1968
    - (B) 3.6.3 Julia PHILLIPS b. 31 Dec 1970; m. 22 Feb 1992 Rob ALLEN
- 4. Christine *Chrissie* Matilda PRATTEN b. 21 Dec 1890; d. 24 Feb 1959; m. William BYRNE k.a. William HOWELL.
  - 4.1 Eileen Minerva BYRNE k.a. HOWELL b. 2 May 1908; m. Leslie Alfred DEGE b. 13 Mar 1902; d. 30 Apr 1969.
    - 4.1.1 Barrie Alfred DEGE b. 22 Jun 1932; d. 1977; m. Glenys HARRISON b. 1934
      - 4.1.1.1 Janelle Ann DEGE b. 8 Dec 1958; m. 24 Nov 1979 (A) Colin DI BITETTO b. 1958
        - 4.1.1.1.1 Nathan Lee DI BITETTO b. 24 Mar 1982
      - (B) 4.1.1.1 Janelle DEGE m Brent Alan COLLIS
        - (B) 4.1.1.1.2 Aliessa Jade COLLIS b. 11 Jan 1985
        - (B) 4.1.1.1.3 Kasey Andred COLLIS b. 12 Nov 1991
    - 4.1.1.2 Grahame Robert DEGE b. 22 Nov 1960; m. 10 Jun 1982 Carol ?
      - 4.1.1.2.1 Barry Thomas DEGE b. 28 Oct 1982
      - 4.1.1.2.2 Cassani Margaret DEGE b. 5 Feb 1985
      - 4.1.1.2.3 Stephan Anthonie DEGE b. 20 May 1986
      - 4.1.1.2.4 Sarah Anne DEGE b. 1 Dec 1988
  - 4.1.2 Margaret Louise DEGE b. 10 Feb 1938; m. Robert DAVIES b. 13 Aug 1934

- 4.1.2.1 Joanne DAVIES b. 22 Apr 1963 m. Paul SOTHERON
  - 4.1.2.1.1 Amy SOTHERON b. 6 Jul 1994
- 4.1.2.2 Martin DAVIES b. 28 Aug 1966
- 4.2 Wilfred Carl BYRNE b. 25 Aug 1912; d. 26 Sep 1981;
  - m. 1 Aug 1936 Heather Gertrude FINDLAY b. 31 Aug 1914; d. 1 Sep 1985.
- 4.2.1 Elaine Linda BYRNE b. 11 Feb 1937; m. 18 May 1957
  - Maurice Coleman SCHOER b. 30 Mar 1935
- 4.2.1.1 Wayne Bruce SCHOER b. 16 Dec 1959; m. 19 Jan 1985
  - Gabrielle GATEHOUSE b. 2 Jul 1960
- 4.2.1.1.1 Nicholas b. 29 Sep 1988
- 4.3 Fay BYRNE k.a. HOWELL b. 17 Feb 1916 m. (A) 3 Apr 1937
  - Reginald MOORE b. 14 Nov 1902
- 4.3.1 Rodney John MOORE b. 21 Nov 1939; m. Janet CATTERILL b. 1963
  - d. 1 Nov 1990 div.
- 4.3.1.1 Jacqueline MOORE b. 24 Jun 1969
- 4.3.1.2 Bernice MOORE b. 9 May 1972
- 4.3.1.3 Adrian MOORE b. 13 Jan 1976 (twin)
- 4.3.1.4 Monique MOORE b. 13 Jan 1976 (twin)
- (B) 4.3 Fay BYRNE m. 1951 John DEAN b. 1 Dec 1920
  - (B) 4.3.2 Jennifer Ann DEAN b. 12 Jul 1953; m. 9 Mar 1974
    - Colin PASSFIELD b. 28 Nov 1953
  - (B) 4.3.2.1 Renee PASSFIELD b. 13 Nov 1976
  - (B) 4.3.2.2 Aaron PASSFIELD b. 24 Apr 1979
  - (B) 4.3.2.3 Kelly PASSFIELD b. 20 Dec 1981
- 4.4 Noel Howell BYRNE b. 1918; m. Margaret
  - 4.4.1 Margaret Mary Howell BYRNE b. 11 Feb 1947; m. GANFIELD
    - 4.4.1.1 Paul Matthew GANFIELD b. 16 May 1974
    - 4.4.1.2 David Benjamin GANFIELD b. 21 Nov 1977
    - 4.4.1.3 Andrew James GANFIELD b. 19 Aug 1984 (twin)
    - 4.4.1.4 John Edward GANFIELD b. 19 Aug 1984 (twin)
  - 4.4.2 Caroline Ann Howell BYRNE b. 2 Sep 1948
  - 4.4.3 Noeline Lorraine Howell BYRNE b. 29 Nov 1953; m. HERFORD
    - 4.4.3.1 Amanda Kym HERFORD b. 29 Nov 1973
    - 4.4.3.2 Matthew Joel HERFORD b. 6 Apr 1977
    - 4.4.3.3 Sarah Louise HERFORD b. 2 Jun 1983

- 4.5 Gwendoline Mary BYRNE k.a. HOWELL b. 22 Oct 1924; m. Ernest Joe Claude SUTTON b.8 Sep 1919 d. Parramatta Hospital 10 Feb 1987
- 4.5.1 Caroline Christine SUTTON b. 26 Dec 1946; m. Gary Alan JONES
- 4.5.1.1 Brenden JONES b. 15 Feb 1972
- 4.5.1.2 Tamara JONES b. 16 Sep 1974
- 4.5.2 Gary Michael SUTTON b. 4 Sep 1951; m. Linda Jean WILSON
5. Herbert Edward PRATTEN b. 25 Apr 1893 d. 22 Nov 1958 Bourke; m. 18 Jan 1916 Ivy Ernestine BELL b. 7 May 1892; d. 6 Aug 1966
- 5.1 Heather Bell PRATTEN b. 5 Nov 1916; m. 15 Nov 1939 Bourke Edward Hilton *Hiltie* MUNRO b. 1 Sep 1907 d. 12 Aug. 1988
- 5.1.1 Brian Edward MUNRO b. 8 Mar 1945; m. 14 Aug 1969 Melbourne - Janette Margaret HOARE
- 5.1.1.1 Shelley Margaret MUNRO b. 20 Jun 1971
- 5.1.1.2 Lisa Jane MUNRO b. 26 Feb 1982 (ad.)
- 5.1.2 Kevin John MUNRO b. 18 Nov 1948; m. 26 Mar 1971 Sydney - Susan Helen BURGESS
- 5.1.2.1 Emma Jane MUNRO b. 9 Jul 1973
- 5.1.2.2 Kathryn Ann MUNRO b 24 Mar 1975
- 5.2 Mavis Gloria PRATTEN b. 15 Nov 1918; m. (A) 29 Jun 1942 Reginald CARMICHAEL b. 17 Apr 1918; d. WWII 4 Sep 1943
- (B) 5.2 Mavis PRATTEN m. 15 Oct 1960 Kenneth John MITCHELL b. 4 Jul 1923; d. 21 Jun 1994
- (B) 5.2.1 Gary Herbert MITCHELL b. 4 Nov 1963; m. Veronica
- (B) 5.2.1.1 Kate Frances MITCHELL b. 4 Dec 1992
- (B) 5.2.1.2 Tess Gloria MITCHELL b. 13 Sep 1994
- 5.3 Robert Richard PRATTEN b. 4 Jul 1921; m. 14 Nov 1947 Dorothy Joyce *Joyce* LUXTON b. 31 Aug 1924
- 5.3.1 Dianne Helen PRATTEN b. 5 Jun 1949; m. 27 Jul 1973 David Colville SPEARS b. 26 May 1952
- 5.3.1.1 Joanne Elizabeth SPEARS b. 28 Nov 1975
- 5.3.1.2 Julie Margaret SPEARS b. 9 May 1978
- 5.3.1.3 Timothy SPEARS b. 15 Oct 1985
- 5.3.2 Ian Richard PRATTEN b. 16 Jun 1951; m. 12 Oct 1974 Hazel Ewen PETRIE b. 21 Dec 1952
- 5.3.2.1 Kylie Margaret PRATTEN b. 7 Jan 1976
- 5.3.2.2 Belinda Jane PRATTEN b. 17 Sep 1978

- 5.3.2.3 Robert David PRATTEN b. 12 Aug 1983
- 5.3.3 Robyn Elizabeth PRATTEN b. 7 Apr 1955 bapt. 15 May 1955  
Wongalora, Cobar; m. 17 Dec 1977  
Ronald John GASCOIGNE b. 3 Oct 1954
  - 5.3.3.1 Christopher John GASCOIGNE b. 13 Jan 1981
  - 5.3.3.2 Stephen Robert GASCOIGNE b. 26 Apr 1983
  - 5.3.3.3 Renee GASCOIGNE b. 29 Sep 1985
- 5.3.4 Heather Joy PRATTEN b. 18 Jul 1960; bapt. 12 Sep 1960  
Wongalora, Cobar; m. Kevin Nigel McCARTHY  
b. 27 Oct 1957
  - 5.3.4.1 James McCARTHY b. 28 Mar 1986
  - 5.3.4.2 Thomas McCARTHY b. 3 Jul 1989
- 5.4 Dudley Edward PRATTEN b. 11 Aug 1924 Bourke; m. 8 Apr 1946 Bourke to  
Daphne BYE b. 19 Sep 1924 Bourke
  - 5.4.1 Barry Edward PRATTEN b. 21 Apr 1948 Bourke; m. 5 Apr 1969  
Kay HOWELL b. 27 Dec 1947
    - 5.4.1.1 Sheryl PRATTEN b. 16 Jan 1971 Bourke
    - 5.4.1.2 Lynette PRATTEN b. 15 Jan 1973 Bourke
  - 5.4.2 Terence Terry PRATTEN b. 4 Aug 1950 Bourke; m. 7 Oct 1972  
Diana SHIRVINGTON b. 28 Feb 1951
    - 5.4.2.1 Grant PRATTEN b. 7 Mar 1973 Bourke
    - 5.4.2.2 Anna Therese PRATTEN b. 1 Nov 1978 Bourke
  - 5.4.3 Peter John PRATTEN b. 3 Dec 1954 Bourke; m. 15 May 1976  
Maureen HATCH b. 27 Mar 1956
    - 5.4.3.1 Carl PRATTEN b. 24 Feb 1981 Bourke
    - 5.4.3.2 Ryan PRATTEN b. 27 Apr 1983 Bourke
- 5.5 Una Ivy PRATTEN b. 26 Apr 1931 Bourke; m. 1 Feb 1955 Manly to  
Robert Bob De Vessey HANNS b. 25 Feb 1928;  
d. 14 May 1992
  - 5.5.1 Karen HANNS b. 4 Aug 1958; m. 16 Dec 1958  
Phillip Mark McCLUSKEY b. 24 Dec 1953
    - 5.5.1.1 Renee McCLUSKEY b. 30 May 1982
    - 5.5.1.2 Nikki McCLUSKEY b. 3 Sep 1984
    - 5.5.1.3 Ryan Phillip McCLUSKEY b. 8 Jan 1989
  - 5.5.2 Vicki Lee HANNS b. 20 Jan 1963; m. (A) 24 Aug 1985  
Peter CAMPBELL div.

(B) 5.5.2 Vicki Lee HANNS m. Andrew HUMPHERSON

(B) 5.5.2.1 James Robert HUMPHERSON b. 2 Oct 1992

(B) 5.5.2.2 Keiran Luke HUMPHERSON b. 2 Nov 1994

6. Florence Priscilla PRATTEN b. 11 Jul 1895 Bourke; d. 14 Sep 1991; m. 29 Mar 1919  
Reginald Mark TOWLE b. 20 Aug 1892;  
d. 15 May 1962

6.1 Norman Stanley TOWLE b. 20 Dec 1924; m. 25 Feb 1950 Ruth  
SHANNON b. 25 Jan 1933

6.1.1 Graham John TOWLE b. 18 Jan 1952; m. 23 Aug 1975  
Catherine Marie SUMMERS

6.1.1.1 Caroline Marie TOWLE b. 17 Sep 1978

6.1.1.2 David Matthew TOWLE b. 2 Oct 1979

6.1.1.3 Andrew Neil TOWLE b. 21 May 1981

6.1.1.4 Brian John TOWLE b. 6 Apr 1984

6.1.2 Susan Barbara TOWLE b. 8 Sep 1952; m. 21 Jul 1971  
Gareth John BROWN

6.1.2.1 Lisa Diane BROWN b. 12 Jun 1974

6.1.2.2 Elton Mark BROWN b. 14 Feb 1976

6.1.2.3 Ashley Michael BROWN b. 17 May 1979

6.1.3 Ian Mark TOWLE b. 8 Jan 1956; m. 11 Sep 1976  
Kerrie Joy BARNES

6.1.3.1 Corrine TOWLE b. 18 Nov 1980

6.1.3.2 Romana TOWLE b. 11 Sep 1983

6.1.3.3 baby b.1985

7. Ruby Pearl PRATTEN b. 14 Jul 1897; d. 25 Aug 1897 Bourke

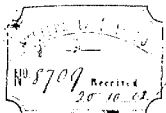
8. Edith PRATTEN b. 11 Sep 1898 Bourke; d. 14 Sep 1898 Bourke

#### **Addenda**

b.	birth date
bapt.	baptism date
d.	death date
bur.	buried
m.	marriage date
div.	divorced
k.a.	known as
ad.	adopted

names appearing in italics, denote nicknames or  
the forename name by which the person is usually known.





WESTERN LANDS ACT, NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT on application by Richard Pittler under Section 32 of the Western Lands Act, for (1000 acres) 12000 acres situated in Parish of Banga, County of Hunter, ...

1. Was the applicant in possession of the land upon which the application is based on 1st January, 1901?

Yes

2. Is the applicant in bona fide and exclusive occupation, for grazing purposes, of the land upon which the application is based?

Yes

3. What land is the applicant in occupation of in the Western Division?

None other than portion of 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

4. What land is the applicant the owner of elsewhere?

None

5. In your opinion, are the lands referred to in questions 3 and 4 sufficient for him to maintain his home comfortably, or make a reasonable livelihood thereby?

No

See also statement on page 10

11/11/1913

10. What are the improvements on the land in occupation by applicant (stating approximate value, condition, &c.)?

The improvements are as shown on sketch value £225-0-0. Mrs Pittler informed me that the dwelling house was burned down about 2 years ago, the house was worth £100 but not insured. Mr Pittler's family have been residing in Bourke for 2 1/2 years, moving to Bourke after the destruction of the children they have resided in Bourke for 16 years.

11. What improvements are required (with estimate of cost of same) to fully improve the land in occupation by applicant?

I consider that the land is fully improved with the exception of the dwelling house.

12. Is there any use to which the land in occupation by applicant can be applied, other than grazing?

50 acres has been cultivated in good seasons with good results but agriculture is not profitable owing to the irregular rainfall.

13. What is the character of the land applied for by applicant?

About 600 acres of high red clay soil, and the remainder of the 1200 acres level grey soil, liable to inundation. All rich grazing land in good season a timber open bush with undergrowth of Agave in summer.

6. Is the applicant married, and if so what family is dependent on him?

Married man, wife and 6 children depending on him, they are at present residing at Bourke, Mr Pittler is a partner and is busy at Bourke for the wool landing.

7. What is the general character of the land in occupation by applicant?

About 1000 acres grey soil liable to flood timbered with box, and about 800 acres red level soil timbered with Box, Belah and edible scrub in all such countries.

8. What is the water supply of the land in occupation by applicant?

No natural water. Two tanks each of 10000 cub yards have a well 40 feet deep containing at date of inspection 11 feet of very good water, sufficient to water 1000 sheep daily. Mrs Pittler informs me she was at the selection when she inspected it. There are now 150 sheep on the land of all kinds of wool.

9. What is the carrying capacity of the land in occupation by applicant (a) in natural state, (b) as at present improved, (c) as fully improved?

- a. without water nothing. b. The land is now carrying 1 sheep to about 4 1/2 acres, the land is fully improved I consider. c. The country could average 1 sheep to 3 acres.

14. What is the grazing capacity of the land applied for (a) in present state, (b) when fully improved?

- (a) There is no water on this area, Jordan sheep station area containing a Darling River with water the country would now carry 1 sheep to 5 acres or an average. (b) Fully improved by fencing, ring fencing and a constant water supply the carrying capacity of the area applied for would be about 4000 sheep.

15. What improvements, with their estimated cost, are required to fully develop (a) the land applied for, (b) the land proposed to be granted?

a. 10. One tank centrally placed, to contain 10000 cub yards at 8d per cub yd £833-6-8. Fencing about 4 1/2 miles at 200m £111-0-0. Ring fencing about 800 acres with 250-0-0. Total £944-6-8.

16. What is the cost of carriage, inward and outward, from or to nearest railway station or navigable stream, thence to the metropolis or shipping port?

about 10p per ton to & from Bourke Railway Station. To Sydney by rail, freewool £3-2-9 per ton. To Sydney by rail, freewool £3-2-9 per ton. To Sydney by rail, freewool £3-2-9 per ton. To Sydney by rail, freewool £3-2-9 per ton.

17. What are the noxious animals (with estimate of the annual cost of destruction) (a) on land applied for, (b) on land proposed to be granted?

a. b. A few rabbits, they are not likely to increase greatly on this grey soil country subject to inundation. I consider 10p per 1000 acres per annum would fully cover cost of destruction.

18. What are the noxious weeds (with estimate of the annual cost of destruction) (a) on land applied for, (b) on land proposed to be granted?

a. b. A few Bitterroot, Blue round leaf on Portia 30, annual average cost of destruction 1p per thousand acres.

19. What are the improvements and their respective values to applicant and to present owner (owner's name to be stated)—(a) on land applied for, (b) on land proposed to be granted?

On the north boundary of the 200-acre parcel... improvements include... value of improvements...

20. What reservations in public interests are necessary—(a) within land applied for, (b) on land proposed to be granted?

atb This application... improvements... value of improvements...

21. What timber should be reserved from ringbarking operations—(a) within land applied for, (b) on land proposed to be granted?

atb Steps of timber... timber to be reserved... value of timber...

26. Recommendation and remarks. I would recommend that this application be granted in the form applied for and as shown in blue edging on my sketch herewith.

Pratten is in long time occupation of the area... capital value of the area... Pratten was at the 1889/90 the day inspected it...

I am respectfully suggesting... Isaac Pratten... 21.10.08

22. What edible scrub should be preserved or fostered—(a) within land applied for, (b) on land proposed to be granted?

atb All edible scrubs should be preserved... they might be clipped...

23. Will the granting of the land prejudice the occupation or disposal of the adjacent Crown lands—(a) as applied for, (b) as proposed to be granted?

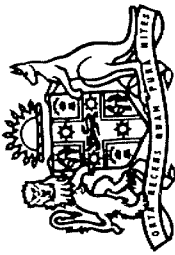
atb No

24. What boundaries should be fenced if the lease be granted, and character of fence suited to the requirements?

The eastern and western boundaries.

25. What boundaries is it necessary to survey and mark in order to define the limits of the land proposed to be granted?

The western boundaries.



DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE  
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.

No.	Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Name and occupation of informant	Particulars of registration	When and where buried: name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australian Colonias or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
6647	July 16 <sup>th</sup> 1984 Sydney	Macarathons Labourer	Male 66 years	(1) Spontaneous myocardial infarction (2) Heart attack (3) A.I. (4) A.I.	(1) Mr. Thomas Macarathons (2) Mrs. Macarathons (3) Mrs. Macarathons	Informant	(1) Myself (2) July 16 <sup>th</sup> 1984 (3) Myself	July 16 <sup>th</sup> 1984 James Walsh	Anglican James Walsh	England 36 years	(1) Sydney (2) Sydney (3) Sydney	3 children 25 years 2 children 37 years

I, TREVOR WILLIAM HAINES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.



*Trevor William Haines*  
PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR.

6<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1984.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY.

Refer page 24 Death Certificate



## ISAAC PRATTEN JUNIOR

update

Thanks to the Archives Office of New South Wales and the Department of Corrective Services, I discovered that Isaac Junior, on 15 February 1868 at the age of 20, received three years hard labour at Yass for larceny and was transferred to Darlinghurst Gaol Sydney after ten days. Two months later, on the 17 April 1868, Isaac junior was sent to Cockatoo Island, which was then a Penal Establishment.

A description of Isaac at this time was not very pretty, maybe a legacy from his mother hard life. He was of medium build 5'6" and 3/4", fresh complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, left eye smaller than right one, little finger of right hand bent over the other, thumb shorter on the same hand than the other "like a cut in underlip" but he could read and write.

After discharge from Cockatoo Island, Isaac made his way north to the Tenterfield Glen Innes area where in 1876 and 1879 he worked in the Mines.

As far as I can ascertain Isaac worked as a Miner at Tingha, just south east of Inverell, up until 9 May 1923 when he was admitted to the State Hospital at Lidcombe, he being described as an Old Age Pensioner, blind in left eye and right eye has been operated on and the pupil reacts sluggishly to light, linear scar right chest, two scars on forehead with slightly depressed fractures of skull. Although at this stage he is described as "a broken down old man whose present appearance indicates a former well developed muscular man".

On the 4 April the following year, Isaac was admitted to Rydalmere Asylum, certified Insane because he had become completely disorientated and accusing people of wanting to injure him. I suppose it is no wonder when by this time he is nearly totally blind.

When Isaac was admitted he gave his father's name as Isaac Pratten, farmer, his mother as Margaret, his birthplace Goulburn, his religion Church of England, he was a Miner at Tingha and that he had never married.

On the 20 October 1925 Isaac Pratten junior died, just two months after his brother Richard. Isaac is buried at Rookwood Cemetery, quite near where his mother is buried.

MARGARET PRATTEN

An update on Margaret Pratten.

After serving about sixteen years at Tarban Creek, Gladesville and Parramatta Asylum, Margaret was released and found her way back to Goulburn and to husband Isaac. Isaac in the meantime had remarried but left his wife Sarah and went to live with Margaret in "a gunyah (humpie) some miles from Collector, destitute of provisions and apparently starving". On 1 October 1866, the police charged them with vagrancy and they were sentenced to Goulburn Goal for one month, hard labour because they had no means of support and were begging for food from different farms in the area.

Margaret was sent back to the Asylum at Parramatta after she had served her sentence and remained there until her death.

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Margaret's sister, Johanna Murphy married Thomas Russell in 1841 and they had one son. Johanna died at Ultimo on the 21 June 1863, aged 57.

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