

William Howlett

Born: 7.1.1819
Married: 14.4.1841
Died: 20.1.1884 (64 years)

Mary Hogben

Born: 1821(Kent)
Died: 29.8.1919 (98 years)

The being of the "Howlett" families in South Australia surely begins with the birth of **William** in 1819 at Ampton in Suffolk, England.

Every generation has within its circle the traditional stories that have come down during the generations, and although adorned here and thereby the story tellers' ability, they have their foundations in fact. They reveal traits of character that can only make us respond with admiration, as we look again at the hardy pioneering spirit of our ancestors.

The early life of William is in factual detail due to the research and untiring efforts of the Reverend Canon Richard Norburn, the Rural Dean of Thingoe and Rector of the Ampton Church of England today (1994).

To Reverend Norburn I express my sincere appreciations.

AMPTON, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND

A very small hamlet, pleasantly situated 5 miles North of Bury St Edmunds, which in 1830 had recorded in its parish 147 souls, on an area of 870 acres. It was a "*closed*" town, all the property of the Manor of Lord Calthorpe, who resided at Ampton Hall, a large handsome mansion in an extensive and beautiful park.

The park contains a noble serpentine river, with a large bridge over it. In one section, the river winds through a thick planted wood, with a very bold shore. In some places the river is wide and in others narrow, where overhanging trees can join their branches, and even darken the scene. The estate was covered with bushes and shrubs, then fine green lawns, in gentle swells extending to the Manor.

The Church was a grand structure and under the patronage in 1830 of Lord Calthorpe with the Reverend Joseph Cottersile M. A. its rector, with a good residence nearby.

In 1692 Mrs. Dorothy Calthorpe left monies to build an Alms House on Ampton Green to accommodate six poor women of the age of 60 years. However the Alms House contains only four apartments and in 1830 "*charges*" the ladies a yearly rent of 4 pounds per year, but from the church each inmate received 6 pounds per year to help them with fuel and clothing.

Near the orchard area of Ampton Manor, is a school for the use of the Manor Staff children. In 1825 the school had six boys as students. The Schoolmaster was Augustine Page. The Manor directed that the children be chosen of equal circumstances, of more than seven years of age and not partake beyond the age of fourteen years and that they wear blue caps and blue coats with the letters J.C. affixed.

Around the perimeter of the Manor grounds, it contained the homes of the Staff, and in 1827, thus is recorded:

Charles Howlett and Temperance	Carpenter
Joseph Harvey and Elizabeth	Shepherd
Thomas Chanel and Temperance	Labourer
James Palfrey and Elizabeth	Labourer
John Smith and Sophia	Painter
Robert Coe and Harriet	Labourer
Joseph Cottersile and Mary	Rector
Robert Strange and Margaret	Servants
Joseph Sturgeon and Ann	Shepherd
Samual Last and Susan	Carpenter
Augustine Page	Schoolmaster
William Miston and Emily	Servants
Thomas Vines and Susan	Servants

In latter years, on 3rd January 1885 a major disaster took place at Ampton, the town which was entirely dependant on the Hall and the estates. A fire totally

guttered the home, but nobody was killed. This was because one maid, who was unwell, was awake and discovered the fire at 3.00am. In appreciation that no one was hurt, the owner at that time, John Paley, had erected a new East window in the Church, as a memorial to the fire. This has large pictures of St. Peter and St. Paul (to whom the church is dedicated) with St. Edmund, the local saint. At the bottom is the picture of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in the fiery furnace. The inscription in grateful memory:

"The story of Daniel, Chapter 3"

The age-old wrought iron gates are said to have come from Livermere over 300 years ago.

THE HOWLETT'S OF AMPTON

On the 25th day of November 1816 Charles Howlett married Temperance Channel at the Ampton Church. The marriage was solemnised by Reverend Joseph Cottersile, on church licence number 6. Samual Hubbard and Thomas Goldspink were witnesses.

The couple then lived immediately in a cottage in "*Ampton Grounds*". Recorded on Census of that year as "*The Gothic Cottage*" Charles Howlett is listed as a carpenter. He was the son of John Howlett of Ixworth Suffolk.

Charles and Temperance were to have nine children. The first of their children was Susan born 16th February 1817, but tragedy struck early and she died on 28th December 1818, just 2 weeks before the birth of William on 7th January 1819. William was christened by Reverend Cottersile on licence number 37 of Ampton Church. The years ahead saw the arrival of more brothers and sisters.

Charles	born	16/2/1823	
George	born	20/8/1825	
John	born	25/11/1827	
Frederick	born	23/5/1830	died 6/2/1831
Frederick	born	22/2/1832	
Henry	born	29/12/1835	
Sussanah	born	8/1/1839	

Temperance Howlett died on 23rd March 1840 and was buried in Ampton Church yard, the Reverend James H. Stuart officiated. Temperance was aged 45 years and died in childbirth.

To maintain the family, Charles called to his home his widowed sister, Mrs. Martha Rampley, from Ixworth. She was aged 44 years.

The Census of 1845 lists her as a Servant Housekeeper at "*B*" Gate Cottage. Charles was then listed as a Journeyman Carpenter.

Martha cared for the family until Charles married again to Elizabeth Palfrey on the 19th August 1854. Charles was then aged 62 years, Elizabeth aged 60 years. James H. Stuart was the Rector on licence number 18.

Charles Howlett died 25th July 1867, aged 70 years and was buried at Ampton.

WILLIAM HOWLETT

The working people of "Ampton" worked hard and the women shared the work. Most of the cottages were of two rooms built on level ground in clusters on the perimeter of the "Ampton" estates with walls of stone and roofed in thatch. They were furnished with only the barest necessities.

Despite the difficult conditions under which they lived they managed to get a great deal of pleasure from life. They provided their own amusement and recreations, most prominent amongst these being their Church involvement.

Six chosen boys were educated at the estate school, the teacher being Augustine Page. In 1826 William attended school along with his cousin and neighbour David Harvey.

Their schooling was sound enough to stand them both in good stead for the remainder of their lives, for to be educated in that era was considered a great privilege. It was no easy task for his mother Temperance to raise a family, as only in the month before William's birth her first child Susan passed away, aged only 2 years.

In 1831, with William aged 12 years, his family - parents and 6 children - lived in two rooms. Records show William in 1831 was permitted to join the firm of *Bunce & Thomson* at Temple Bar in London.

This was made possible, because of the employment of his father's brother, John Howlett, who since his marriage to Ann Bunce resided at Hanover Square and was employed by *Bunce & Thompson* at Temple Bar.

This firm of importers had purchased the 160 ton brig name "*Hero*" in 1829 and for nearly a decade this vessel was mastered by Captain Walter Hughes. This brig, 77 feet long by 21 feet wide and with a draught of 13 feet, was built in Tyne and had 2 masts. Between 1829 and 1839 it is known that the "*Hero*" made 4 trips to Singapore, 1 to Lombok, 6 to the Mauritius Islands and 1 to Calcutta and was a member of the East India Company.

In 1832 William was employed, then aged 13 years, as a member of the "*Hero*"'s crew. Thus he advanced over the years to a sailor until in 1835, when the ship "*Hero*" was in port in Devon, the ship was requisitioned by the English Government for convict transportation to Sydney. The crew were dismissed to be replaced by a mariner group who acted as guards.

These naval marines, on arrival in Sydney, were to stay in the Colony with the convicts. The "*Hero*"'s Captain W. W. Hughes requested his sailors to obtain passage to Australia by whatever means available in order to join him for the return passage.

As free citizens such passage was almost impossible, so William and at least 5 other sailors applied to the newly formed South Australia Company in London. William requested permission to emigrate and was accepted.

On the 15th October 1836, William Howlett aged 17 years, arrived on the "*Emma*" at Kingscote South Australia (please refer to "*Before the Buffalo*" page 18). William on emigration number 295 arrived in Adelaide as a labourer for the South Australia Company and he travelled in steerage accommodation.

Early records show that he resided in Trinity Place Adelaide for nearly a year and lived with the family of Edward Hogben, who had on emigrating to South Australia had brought his family with him. They were - George Hogben, his brother, and Mary and Sophia who were his sisters. Mary Hogben was born in 1821 in Dover in Kent England, and the parents of this family were William and Sarah Elizabeth (nee Divers) Hogben.

Edward Hogben was never to return to his ways of his sailor past, but commenced a brewery in Sturt Street Adelaide. For many months William Howlett and George Hogben worked as hotel employees at the "*South Australian Arms Hotel*" in Hindley Street, whilst William awaited the arrival of his Captain and fellow sailors from the brig "*Hero*".

Depressed, and near penniless, William again rejoined his ship and returned to sea in 1837. The "*Hero*" which was undermanned after its departure from Sydney was further delayed in "*Hobart Town*", but the crew had been increased by two, one of which was George Hughes who was a brother of Walter Watson Hughes. George Hughes having no inclination to be a sailor departed the "*Hero*" near Adelaide and resided in the Tiers area in 1837.

After only 2 more brief voyages to India and China the "*Hero*" left the China Seas *abruptly* before the onset of the opium wars and sailed to Port Adelaide, where the ship was sold.

The Captain and the crew were to return to England, and be discharged, but on arrival in London, all the crew decided to unite and return to South Australia, with their families by personal means.

Late in 1838, William's uncle John Howlett is recorded as residing at Friars Place, East Aston in Middlesex.

Records in the South Australian Archives indicated that the fellow sailors arrived in South Australia thus:

William Howlett	" <i>Anna Robertson</i> "	arriving 20/9/1839
Capt. Walter Watson Hughes	" <i>Delphi</i> "	arriving 20/12/1839
Charles Maidment	" <i>Charles Kerr</i> "	arriving 28/12/1839
George Hogben	" <i>Resource</i> "	arriving 1839
William Jolly	" <i>Recovery</i> "	arriving 1839
Samual Jackson	" <i>Cygnets</i> "	arriving 1841
Isaac White	unknown	

On his *second* arrival William again resided in Trinity Place Adelaide, with Edward Hogben and his family, which included Edward's sister Mary. William also returned to work at the "*South Australian Arms Hotel*" in Hindley Street.

Romance flourished between himself and Mary Hogben, and on the 17th December 1840 the couple became engaged to be married.

By 1840, the sailors and their families had arrived and tried to settle in Adelaide. They had become united to a person, and found it difficult, because of the ways of their previous lifestyle, to be accepted by the gentry of the new city. So as a group, they all shifted to Mount Lofty, or the "*Tiers*" as it was known in that era.

On the 17th December 1840, the betrothed couple William Howlett and Mary Hogben managed the "*Tiers Tea Rooms*". This project was financed by Henry Richman and his wife Francis.

Henry Richman was a lawyer and barrister of Adelaide. They had a daughter Sophia who was betrothed to Captain Walter Hughes. The Richman family was also in the process of building a stone house at Mount Lofty, the builder being an ex-Cornish sailor named Edward Sleep.

This decision to reside at the Tiers had also been brought to a climax by problems with Walter Hughes' brother George, who in March 1840 had found himself a serious problem in the Lofty Ranges.

During the day Mary Hogben tendered her house duties and managed the tea rooms, whilst William joined his sailor and forester friends and hewed trees for timber to sell in Adelaide.

On the 14th April 1841 William Howlett and Mary Hogben on licence number 452 were married at the Holy Trinity Church Adelaide by Colonel Chaplain B. Howard. William Roberts and Ann Colls were witnesses.

Later that year on the 21st September 1841, Walter Watson Hughes and Sophia Richman were married at the Holy Trinity Church Adelaide.

After their marriage, William and Mary, who were pioneers of Adelaide, commenced their life with a spirit of survival and the will to battle with the extreme odds of nature in the Tiers.

Using his Tea Rooms as a base, and the surrounds as a store area, he advanced to also purchase cattle, horses, sheep and farm produce, which once a week he would haul to Adelaide on a German style wagon to sell to *Bunce & Thomson*, who were now city merchants in Adelaide.

In return he would purchase all types of imported foodstuffs, articles of clothing, axes, and implements for farming and forestry trades. These goods, were for sale at reasonable prices or exchanged on a barter system.

In order to glean a scale of price economy of that era, a price reference of one of his purchases has been included. It must be assumed that this purchase from *David Brown & Company* would be compatible with the sales and barter conducted by William and his fellow "*Tiersmen*".

The locale of the Tea Rooms is listed as cottage 133 Tiers, Mount Lofty and was burnt down in latter years. It's ruined walls remained until the foundations were made use of to erect several cottages. These adjoin the ground where the Grand Church of the Epiphany stands today.

In Adelaide town, the manager of the *Bunce & Thomson* Hotel, the "*Australian Arms*", was Samuel Payne, who on 31st March 1841 was convicted of committing breach of the Licensing Act. He is on record as being the first person disqualified a licence in South Australia. Consequently James Bunce recalled David Crafer, from the "*Sawyers' Arms Hotel*" at the Tiers to assume management of the "*Australian Arms Hotel*" in Adelaide.

At Crafers, the Hotel was then managed by William Hancox, however this was short term only and on the 11th of December the same year, 1841, William Howlett and his new bride Mary were offered and accepted the "*Crafers Norfolk Arms Hotel*" on a full Publican's licence, number 33. William was then 22 years of age.

"CRAFERS"

David Crafer, who was born in 1796 at East Dereham in Norfolk, arrived in Adelaide on 15th April 1838 on the ship, "*Lord Goderick*" with his wife Mary Ann. He immediately set up business with Porter Helmore and William Edwards as timber merchants, but by the end of 1838 the partnership was dissolved.

On 15th March 1839, Crafer purchased a shanty on Section 19 and continued business in timber. A Victualler's licence was obtained and the "Pub" celebrated as the "*Sawyers Arms Hotel*" began.

David Crafer, was the son of a butcher in England and in the Tiers he also continued that trade.

In February 1839, Section 19 on which the Inn stood became the first land sold in the Tiers.

"*Crafers Inn*", as it was to be known, was at first a success. The Tiersmen would come with their money and proceed to get drunk. Crafer continued as a general merchant negotiating contracts on the spot which might include exchanges of rum for timber.

It was common in 1839 for sawyers and bullock drivers to be contracted to timber merchants in Adelaide, but this was soon changed for a more local approach. However David Crafer had by now rapidly become an unpopular businessman, both with the Tiersmen and with the Adelaide gentry. His aim had been to make money in a hurry.

In early 1840 he commenced building a larger stone hotel which he called the "*Norfolk Arms Hotel*". It was a "grand" building which could seat 150 guests at banquet. The hotel was erected by Edward Sleep, and its decor by the artist Edward Opie. The estate included a 40 acre paddock, sheep pens, stable enclosure, slaughter yard, butcher shop and piggery.

Unfortunately his good progress was not to continue. David Crafer was in late 1840 a very unwell man, who suffered great pain. He was forced to reside in Hindley Street Adelaide and on 14th April 1841 placed the Hotel to the management of William Hancox.

David Crafer died on 15th August 1842 and was buried in the West Terrace Cemetery.

It had been a brilliant business to set up the Hotel where he did. It captured the trade of the Tiersman and travellers and resulted in a landmark to be known as "*Crafers*" forever. A feat accomplished in less than 2 years.

BUNCE & THOMSON

The firm consisted of James Bunce, a merchant and his brother Richard, who was a doctor, and a lawyer Alexander Thomson.

Together they were shipping agents with offices in Temple Bar London.

In 1835 the firm was watching with keen interest the trade prospects of the new South Australia colony. James Bunce was an astute man, and in 1839 emigrated to Adelaide for his firm on the ship "*Caroline*".

As Adelaide merchants they imported basic commodities such as tea, sugar, wine, flour, coffee and tobacco, which they sold by public auction or sold on commission to agents. Other goods imported by them included diverse items such as gun powder, horses, paper and clocks. From Singapore came exquisitely embroidered silk shawls and scarves and sets of carved ivory chessman. Tea was one of their main imports.

In 1840 the association between Captain Walter Hughes and *Bunce & Thomson* was still very much alive and with the trade value of exports of wood and meat from the Tiers area, eyes were cast in this direction.

On 22nd September 1841 Walter Hughes married Sophia Richman, daughter of James Henry Richman, an Adelaide solicitor.

James Richman had a home already constructed at Mount Lofty and knowing David Crafer to be in poor health, united finances with James Bunce to secure trade advantages in the Tiers.

The "*Norfolk Arms Hotel*" was purchased by auction on 2nd December 1841. Also at this time Walter Hughes was elected to serve on the Adelaide Municipal Corporation.

On the 2nd December 1841 William Howlett and his wife Mary became publicans of the "*Norfolk Arms Hotel*".

THE HOTEL AT CRAFERS 1841

When David Crafer sold this hotel it encompassed a great deal of goodwill, coupled with a name that would remain to posterity perpetuating itself in the name of a township - Crafers.

The hotel of 1839 owned by David Crafer, a stone and thatched shanty, known as the "*Forrester's Arms*" bears no resemblance to the solid homely structure in timber and brick of later years.

The Tiers was in 1841 the hideout of all manner of unsavoury characters. They had, if the journals of the day may be relied on, a reputation as unhallowed as the "evil one himself".

Escaped convicts from Tasmania with nothing to lose after bestial treatment by guards, who regarded them as "scum" were not likely to treat with geniality any intrusion on the haunts of their newly found freedom.

Runaway sailors desiring anonymity from the long arm of their ship's masters, who showed no mercy to deserters, also found sanctuary there, and could hardly be expected to be "friendly" to the law abiding citizens of the time.

It is quoted in the book "*Pump on the Roadway*" by Tom Dyster that the Howlett's were quite capable of putting saucy "*Tiersman*" in their place, serving in the bar, looking after the cuisine, and supervising the stores. The locals respected them as hard working pioneers.

Visitors from the city could testify to the friendliness and efficiency of the service at the Inn, to say nothing of the spotless condition in which it was kept, albeit the floor was of mud and the roof thatched with straw.

There must have been many unpleasant incidents in a period such as this at the Tiers but the Howlett's continued to prosper, as good servants of the public.

Glen Osmond was a deep ravine opening out and terminating somewhat abruptly about five miles into the Adelaide Hills. Up this ravine trudged horses, carts and bullock wagons gradually wearing a clearly defined track which wound through gullies and along sharp ridges, becoming the origin of the major highway through the foothills today.

A map of the original route in 1841 can be seen at the end of this chapter.

On 11th of June 1841 a Bill to enable the construction of a solid road from Glen Osmond to Crafers was passed by the Legislative Council.

The metal for this road had to be carried, ground and levelled, and the surface rolled. No wonder those labouring gangs got thirsty, and small wonder "*Howlett's Forrester's Arms Hotel*" flourished.

The South Australian Almanac of 1844 lists the population of the Tiers as 225, of which 103 were children, but it was because of the Tiersman and their needs that William and Mary's "*Forrester's Arms Hotel*" came into being.

Men bow-legged from too many hours in the saddle graced the bar. They were young men with old faces. Sailors seeking refuge told of yarns of the sea and recounted rumours about young ladies from the best families down in Adelaide.

So the noise went on - and the drinkers resolved to enjoy themselves. It can only be assumed that the ale was purchased from Hogben's Brewery in Sturt Street Adelaide.

There is little doubt that this auspicious Inn had more interests than just being a house of hospitality and a Tiersman's Trading Post, for according to the Hotel ledger books, as well as documents of the South Australian Archives marriages, births and funerals were conducted there. In order to regain the confidences of the Tiersmen, which appears to have declined in 1840, William and Mary offered more services to the Tiersman.

A Postal Delivery of mail at the Inn was arranged with Adelaide authorities, which could be picked up daily at the hotel.

A general community room was allocated at the hotel for public requirements, and with the appointment of Mary Howlett's brother, George Hogben, as chaplain more dignity existed in local affairs, such as funerals, marriages and christenings.

Chaplain George Hogben and his wife Jane Ann was recorded in *Allen's Almanac of 1843* as "Minister, Farmer and Post Man".

The delivery of Tiersman's wares to the purchase area of the hotel was always a problem for the timber men, so pick up, "on site", loads were arranged, and twice daily Edwin Charles Maidment gathered and hauled to the Inn. The timber was then hauled weekly to Adelaide to *Bunce & Thomson* for auction. A Credit would be passed on from the Hotel a few days later when the goods were sold.

A second trading post was set up towards Mount Barker directed by Friend Cleggett. He was a long-term pal of William Howlett's schooldays in Ampton England. Later his son was to marry William's cousin Julia Harvey, also from Ampton.

In 1842 Walter Hughes in a letter to a friend in London mentioned that:

"The Ship *Sultana* has left me all her sugars, so you see, we are becoming a great merchant, and the fact is Bunce & Thomson, turn over more money than all the other merchants of Adelaide put together."

Edward Sleep in 1842 was commissioned to build additions to the second storey of the Hotel. The three bedrooms and publicans room made the serviceability of the establishment more viable. The Lodgers Book of 1842 recorded 211 bookings.

Maps indicating the locations of local "*residents*" homes were kept at the Inn, and acceptable traveller's enquiries could be answered. However most tracks were narrow and treacherous in wet weather.

On 13th June 1842, Mary Howlett gave birth to their first son, Charles William at the hotel.

One entry of the day quoted:

"..three hundred persons rejoiced yesterday, at the Inn, and though it was said that a bag of flour had been baked and a bag of potatoes boiled, there was nothing left for supper, last night or for breakfast this morning. In the course of this day, Mr. Friend Cleggett arrived with 3 tons of flour. The slaughtering of sheep will commence tomorrow".

The new road to Adelaide was considered too busy for droving herds of sheep and cattle, so a second route was used. One report made stated:

"I have been dreadfully perplexed and bothered with some of the trails, especially in Brown-Hill Creek, which divides into 3 branches, also there are a number of unknown squatters living amongst these horrific ranges".

During wet periods William and Samuel Ellison acted as good guides.

This route, through Brown-Hill Creek, ended abruptly at Torrens Park, where stock were rested with William Moulden.

Many heavy loads being returned came by means of Thomas Tapley's Hotel, as 5 barrels of ale were considered a full load. Then on to "*Alamanda*" to rest the night with George Mackereth where behind his cottage was fine pasture and a spring produced good water all year round.

Although three creeks had to be crossed between Alamanda and Crafers the road was good, except at times when creeks were flooding.

In March 1843 William and Mary Howlett were joined by David and Mary Harvey, who were both cousins and childhood friends back in Ampton England.

Their arrival on the ship "*Arab*" was eagerly awaited for within weeks, on the 19th May 1843, Mary gave birth to their first son, George Sturgeon Harvey, at the Hotel.

A fellow sailor, Edwin Charles Maidment married Sarah Ann Hogben on the 23rd November 1843 at the "*Tiers Hotel*". Sarah Ann was the sister of Mary Howlett.

The friendship between the families of Howlett, Harvey and Maidment was very strong and was to remain for the rest of their lives.

The Happy Valley Council "*Contract*" of April 1986 reports the wedding ceremony of Jacob Mackereth and his bride Sara on 15th October 1842. During their stay at the Hotel, the newlyweds rented room 3 for one Guinea per week. Their total account on completion of their stay was three pounds fifteen shillings and ten pence, which included six evening meals and two shillings for drinks.

A few months later, according to the record book, Jacob and Sara opened a trading account. They sold pears, mulberries and vegetables at barter exchanging them for an axe, shovel and linen goods.

Later that year Sara Mackereth gave birth to their first child and needing medical care at the time spent two days at the hotel.

In 1844, Captain Walter Watson Hughes discovered the green rolling plains of the Angus River. The expatriate Scotsman purchased the property of "*Temple Bar*" near Macclesfield and settled there.

By invitation, it was to "*Temple Bar*" his ex-sailors united again and found mutual respect between their master and themselves.

The Howlett "*Forrester's Arms Inn*" continued to trade prosperously until June 1843 when this entrepreneurial hotelier, upon being informed by his wife Mary that their second child was soon to arrive, cast his eyes to the green plains of "*Temple Bar*". This investment they considered too lucrative to miss.

The exact location of the "*Crafers Hotel*" in 1844 was half a mile nearer Adelaide than it is in 1989, on the southern side of the new Freeway on the exact spot where a Telecom Tower is now erected.

RICHARD DIXON HAWKINS

Richard Dixon Hawkins was born at Temple Bar London in 1819, the son of an Inn Keeper George Hawkins of the "*Haunch of Venison Hotel*".

George Hawkins was a neighbour and personal friend of the firm of *Bunce and Thomson* over many years and by invitation in 1842 by James Bunce, Richard Hawkins emigrated to South Australia, aboard the ship "*Lady Fitzherbert*".

On arrival in SA with his wife Ann, Richard operated the "*Sturt Hotel*" in Grenfell Street.

One can only wonder what manner of man this restless Englishman must have been for during his relationship with Bunce, Thomson and Richman, he was to successfully control his huge chain of Hotels.

1841	<i>Goats Head Hotel</i>	Macclesfield	S. Jackson
1843	<i>Sturt Arcade Hotel</i>	Adelaide	R. D. Hawkins
1845	<i>Auction Mart Hotel</i>	Adelaide	S. Payne & D. Crafer
1849	<i>Nairne Hotel</i>	Nairne	R. D. Hawkins
1851	<i>Travellers Rest Hotel</i>	Langhorne Creek	F. Gardner
1854	<i>Pasquin(Alamanda) Hotel</i>	Cherry Gardens	E. Daw
1855	<i>Bridge Hotel</i>	Langhorne Creek	F. Cleggett
1856	<i>Morning Star</i>	Bugle Ranges	J. Drysdale
1856	<i>Everleigh Arms Hotel</i>	Woodchester	E. Maidment
1858	<i>Wellington Hotel</i>	Wellington	Friend Cleggett
1858	<i>Forresters Arms Hotel</i>	Crafers	W. Howlett
1859	<i>Barker Hotel</i>	Mt. Barker	R. D. Hawkins
1863	<i>Kanmantoo Hotel</i>	Kanmantoo	H. Applecamp
1864	<i>Crown Hotel</i>	Pt. Victor	R. D. Hawkins
1866	<i>Aldgate Pump Hotel</i>	Aldgate	J. Borrett
1866	<i>Bridge Hotel</i>	Echunga	R. D. Hawkins
1866	<i>Green Man Hotel</i>	Ashbourne	J. Thompson
1867	<i>Hagen Arms</i>	Echunga	R. D. Hawkins
1869	<i>Oakfield Hotel</i>	Mt. Barker	H. Applecamp

Richard Dixon Hawkins died on 18th April 1877 at the "*Hagen Arms Hotel*" at Echunga, aged 58 years.

It is interesting to note that with business so good James Bunce and his brother Dr. Richard Bunce purchased two ships, namely "*Lightning*" in 1845 and the "*Mazeppa*" in 1847. These were coastal vessels and traded mainly to local or interstate ports.

The ship "*Hero*" was sold to W. W. Murphy of Port Adelaide and was subsequently burnt whilst in dock in Melbourne in 1852.

On 23rd December Captain Hughes wrote from Adelaide to a friend in Singapore -

"...I have just returned from Pt. Lincoln where I have been looking after my precious sheep. The whole of the ewes, I have sold for 415 pounds...partly in cash and part in land...I have taken the land near Mt. Barker, on my account..."

In 1843 Walter Hughes settled on his land near Macclesfield and named the property "*Temple Bar*" presumably after Temple Bar in London.

At this time the numbers of sheep in Hughes' flocks increased, and is this believed due in part to some timely help from his former shipmates, for also living at Macclesfield were many of the ex-sailors and colleagues of *Bunce & Thompson*. Little had changed, the Captain was still at the helm only now his crew were shepherds, farmhands and gardeners.

Any stock which encroached on "*Temple Bar*" land were rounded up and impounded. The exorbitant cost of retrieval was often more than the value of new beasts, so many owners forfeited their stock. Some of these animals are said to have found their way into the flocks and herds on "*Temple Bar*" while others were sent to market in Adelaide or sold by auction by *Bunce and Thompson*.

"TEMPLE BAR" - MACCLESFIELD

It was at Macclesfield on the 15th March 1844 at the home of Charles Maidment was born Henry Howlett, second son of William and Mary Howlett.

Records in the General Registry Office of the South Australian Lands Department indicate that William Howlett and this cousin David Harvey were gardeners in 1845 on a lease of 10 acres for Samuel Davenport at the rental of six shillings a month, on condition they shared half the fruit, cuttings, suckers and layers produced. They were also expected to fence and plough any new land.

They resided with Mary Howlett's sister, Mrs. Charles Maidment, in a small stone cottage erected by Edward Sleep on section 61-62.

The list below, which is based on information published in *Allen's Almanac of 1845* indicated how some of our pioneers at Macclesfield were using their leases.

Howlett and Harvey

4 acres of wheat and 19 cattle

Hogben

4 acres of wheat 1/2 acre of garden

9 cattle and 1 goat

Maidment

9 acres of wheat 1/2 acre of potatoes

14 cattle and 2 pigs

The first clear indication of who was farming these lands can be obtained from what is referred to as the Declaration of Acreage in the South Australian Register of February 1846.

Howlett and Harvey on 100 acres

Maidment on 140 acres

Jackson on 80 acres (also Publican).

It is interesting to note that in 1844 an Inn was erected in Macclesfield named the "*Goats Head Inn*" and was managed by a former sailor of the Brig "*Hero*". It can also be assumed it purchased its ale from Hogben's Brewery in Sturt Street Adelaide.

On 24th May 1845 at Macclesfield William and Mary Howlett welcomed the birth of a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth. This was their third child.

The sudden death of George Davenport on 2nd December 1846 placed for more responsibility on the lessee's to manage his farms. Additionally the residence of Charles Maidment which was of only two rooms now contained three families and seven young children. By request William Howlett and his family shifted to "*Temple Bar*" in February 1847 and worked for Walter Hughes. David Harvey and his family accepted work from Edward Stirling and resided at "*Sunny-Side*" at Strathalbyn.

In 1846, Captain Walter Watson Hughes leased the "*Lake Albert and Peninsular Estate*", a property which later increased to 33,000 acres. This property covered an area from Strathalbyn to a lake area of the lower river Murray nearly to Meningie.

Lead was found near Woodchester. A mine was commissioned by Hughes and was named the "*Wheal Ellen*" and a Devon mine captain H. R. Hancock was jubilant of success.

This area was rough virgin land so that year he approached William Howlett, David Harvey and Charles Maidment and requested that they relocate in Woodchester.

A stone home was erected by Edward Sleep on section 1466 and William and his family resided there. This house was built using materials obtained from local sources. These consisted of gum slabs, straw thatching and mortar of Paris

Creek lime set between grey whacker solid walls. The floor was laid with slate which had to be cut from a nearby quarry. This house was of two rooms approximately 12 feet by 12 feet with one room being used as a bedroom and the other as a kitchen.

It was at this home at Woodchester on 7th July 1848 that William and Mary Howlett welcomed their fourth child, a daughter named Ellen.

Another dwelling was erected on section 1789 for Edwin Charles Maidment and at his own request was named the "*Everleigh Arms Hotel*". A road to the Inn being named Murray Road. This Inn was to be known locally by the miners as "*Tin Pot Inn*". This hotel received a licence on 16th March 1852. The name Everleigh was derived from the birthplace of the Maidment family back in England.

On 22nd July 1851 another daughter, Susannah, was born to Mary and William Howlett at Woodchester.

UPPER YORKE PENINSULA

During 1852 Walter Watson Hughes and his brother-in-law John Duncan watched with keen interest the pastoral lands on the west coast of Yorke Peninsula beyond Green's Plains. In order to gain a large cash flow backing he decided to export large numbers of bales of wool to the over-priced or inflated markets of England.

At Woodchester in 1853 a son was born to the Howlett family and named William.

With the arrival of the ship "*Geelong*" under the mastery of Captain Howlett, who was William Howlett's uncle, a "back" load of 120 bales of wool was consigned.

William Howlett was permitted to sail with his uncle on the voyage back to England to visit his family in Ampton with the purpose of some of his family emigrating to South Australia.

The "*Geelong*" sailed from Adelaide on Wednesday 23rd February 1853 and William returned the same year with his cousin James from Hanover Square London.

The auction of the wool in London had been a huge success and a price received almost double the equivalent of Adelaide markets.

This year, 1853, David Harvey and his family moved away from Edward Stirling at "*Sunny-Side*" Strathalbyn and purchased section 3407 at Hartley on the river Bremmer. This estate he named "*Ampton Farm*" after the place of his birth.

During William's absence in England, his wife Mary and his children were cared for by the Harvey family at "*Ampton Farm*".

Three years later William and Mary Howlett's seventh child, a son named Frederick blessed the family in 1856 at Woodchester.

In June 1857 Captain Walter Watson Hughes purchased from Robert Miller the Pastoral Lease number 147. This run was known as "*Wallaroo*" and covered an area of 104 square miles on the Upper Yorke Peninsula.

Hughes then set about organising the removal of several thousand head of stock from his property at "*Temple Bar*" near Macclesfield.

THE GREAT TREK

This event became known as "The Great Trek". Between twenty and thirty families, together with their belongings stacked on bullock wagons, made the laborious ten day trip from "*Temple Bar*" to "*Wallaroo*".

They included many of the old crew from the "*Hero*" some of whose children were by then also old enough to be employed by Hughes. Robert Haylock was in charge, ably assisted by George Watson.

Aged only thirteen years, Henry Howlett, the second son of William Howlett, was permitted to accompany his parent's landlord and personal friend Hughes to the Moonta area, where he was employed as a live-in shepherd and general household helper.

The "Great Trek" transported thousands of cattle, 3,000 ewes, 600 wethers, 12 horses and 80 pigs from "*Temple Bar*" to Kainton.

"WHEAL ELLEN " MINE

This venture can only be looked back on as the smaller of a brilliant career of Walter Watson Hughes.

The lead mine was situated 10 miles from Strathalbyn on his lease holdings under the direction of Captain H. R. Hancock of Devon.

The *Wheal Ellen* miners were a people of diverse backgrounds, who while inheriting the past, collectively make up our present.

In every place someone was contributing his share to its daily life. If not mining, then wheat or milk, then timber and lime. Some found *Wheal Ellen* a disagreeable place, with heat, dust, flies and mosquitoes. Yet despite the privations most stayed to battle it out.

These mines badly needed timber for the hungry boilers. The rapid scrub clearance, and later the tillage of soil was later to bring wheat production into quick development.

Clearing scrub and selling timber to *Wheal Ellen* had a two-fold advantage in that money for everyday living was provided and farms of the future were being prepared. Shelter has always been the most fundamental of a settler's needs and fortunately building materials lay ready at hand.

WOODCHESTER

With the increase of population and the smooth running of *Wheal Ellen* most essential, William Howlett was appointed his duties in this regard.

Food and clothing for the well-being of the miners and their families was a full time occupation as the population of the area was listed as 300 in the census of 1857. (*Old Woodchester (Tin Pot) and Onaunga District Council Area 1842-1992* by Eric Cross)

William would purchase cattle and sheep for meat and when these were in short supply travel the countryside for purchases of the "*round up of strays*".

A Council was formed, comprising of four councillors, and was named "*Onaunga*", which is an Aboriginal word meaning "*Big Water Hole*" which signified Lake Albert.

William Howlett was appointed as a special Constable with his head office at Mount Barker.

A Chapel was erected by local means at Hartley and with it's reserve served as a physical and cultural centre for its increasing influx of pioneers.

This Wesleyan chapel records the baptism of William and Mary's son Alfred on 9th December 1858.

So among the trees, these first homes were designated, crude houses erected and the first cellars dug.

While Woodchester town was being born Maidment's "*Tin Pot Hotel*" continued to flourish and it's trade increased due to the influx of miners and their families at the *Wheal Ellen* mine. A road was made from the mine which came almost to the hotel door. Food and supplies were in great demand and Maidment's influence became most significant.

Marriage records show that on 23rd November 1843 Edwin Charles Maidment had married Sarah Ann Hogben, Mary Howlett's sister, at "*Tiers Hotel*". This married couple were the first publicans of the "*Tin Pot Hotel*".

The Woodchester School was opened in July 1859. It was a stone building, the property of the Education Department and there were twenty nine pupils, with

James Berry as the first teacher. The Journal of Attendance this first year include Henry Harvey, Ellen Howlett, Susannah Howlett and William Howlett, who would then have been six years of age.

WELLINGTON

With the increase of pioneers in the area, and a desire for many to travel east, the logical way to go was via Wellington.

The river Murray was the obstacle as it was wide and deep and a hazard for cattle and sheep, and also wagons to cross.

A crude punt was erected and for a Toll Fee crossings could be arranged. This service was conducted initially from the "*Wellington Hotel*".

Richard Dixon Hawkins was publican of this hotel from 1850 to 1853. Notably in 1858 F. Cleggett was publican.

A weekly freight service was introduced between Wellington and Adelaide, and requirements from Adelaide could be purchased, as well as goods sent to Adelaide for auction.

Mr. Harris from Langhorne's Creek Store conducted this amenity. *Bunce & Thomson* were their Adelaide auctioneers.

Owing to the lack of suitable fences, a pound to hold straying stock was one of the first duties of the new Onaunga Council.

Timber from clearings was heaped in a line to contain stock, and post and rails were used extensively. Dry stone walls, many still standing today were common as they were the best fences after bush fires, but caused problems during rabbit plagues.

The Pound Keeper was William Howlett of Everleigh.

From the census records some of the first settlers of Woodchester were

David Harvey	lot 3407
William Howlett	lot 1466
Edwin Maidment	lot 1239
Thomas Williams	miner
Charles Ellis	miner, also of Meadows

It was decided that law must be upheld and two special constables were needed in Woodchester. The first two gentlemen to be appointed to this important position were William Howlett and Isaac Billingham.

This year 1861 was to see the township of Woodchester expand in every direction, the farms being established, the mines employing large numbers of workers and stability was being established. The supply of food, as well as heavy machinery for *Wheal Ellen* much needed, as was stock and clothing for its citizens.

The finding of gold at Ballarat in Victoria and colonists looking to travel to new lands now opening in the east saw many citizens and stock travelling through the area.

One hazard to these pioneers and travellers was to cross the river Murray at Wellington and hence a punt was erected. The actual link across the river was formed by a stout wire cable which passed over some pulleys on the boat and was worked by the manipulation of a grooved mallet plied by the ferryman. This crossing was owned by the hotel in Wellington and the fee for crossing was a toll of 1 pound per person and 10% of stock value in transit. The publican this year was R. D. Hawkins ably assisted by Friend Cleggett.

Paddle steamers who plied the river Murray used the town to sell their cargoes and transport much needed machinery.

The distribution of these valuable commodities were best kept for distribution at a more central location and Langhorne's Creek was considered more centralised.

At Langhorne's Creek was a fine hotel and store, and good green pasture and abundant water was always available. This amenity was managed also by R. D. Hawkins and Friend Cleggett.

Some of the early pioneers were

John Drysdale
Charles Martlew
Alfred Williams
William Harris
Frank Potts
James Howlett.

This year 1861 saw the discovery of copper on the leases of Walter Hughes at Moonta and its production so abundant that in 1864 Captain Hughes recalled his mine "Captains" and workmen for more lucrative operations at Moonta.

Wheal Ellen mine at Woodchester closed in 1862.

Disaster struck that year for James Bunce who having invested his huge wealth in investments in the Burra mining project, had struck disaster and was declared bankrupt. All his hotels and trading establishments had to be sold, which brought serious upheavals and confusion to the area.

Many families left the area, some going to Bordertown and Yorke Peninsula, and some as far as the goldfields at Kalgoorlie in West Australia.

The sudden death of Charles Maidment on 27th October 1865 was to soon mean the closing down of the "*Everleigh Arms Hotel* " at Woodchester.

William and Mary Howlett were to have two more children, namely John, born 8th May 1863 at Woodchester, and Mary Ann Temperance, born 25th July 1866 at Mt. Barker.

The citizens and pioneers were never to completely recover from the closure of the *Wheal Ellen* mine and all eyes were turned to the natural pursuits of farming.

During this period of time, William concentrated on his gardening, having fifteen acres of vegetables and his fruit which could be picked from his thirty trees in an adjacent orchard, continually being able to sell to the local residents freshly grown at all times.

Old record manuals of the Woodchester Primitive Methodist Church record that Ellen Howlett was a Sabbath Sunday schoolteacher from 1865 to 1869. In 1870 this teaching was continued by her sister Susannah.

Local Library records show that William, aged 15 years, and Alfred, aged 10 years, were regular subscribers.

In January 1867, the home of William and Mary Howlett was still only of 2 rooms and within its walls resided, as well as the parents, eight children. The eldest son Charles, now twenty five years of age, down to Mary Ann Temperance, aged only three years.

Charles William Howlett, at the age of 25 years, was described as a strong man of nearly six feet tall, a very capable Horse Man, a good gardener and very capable of being able to slaughter sheep and cattle as a butcher, and supply the local residents with fresh supplies of meat.

With his parents' blessing he left home to commence a life of his own in Victoria. He met and later married Emily Ann Perry on the 13th June 1867 at the Collins Street Baptist Church in Melbourne, she was aged twenty three years. The couple later resided in the Gippsland region of Victoria.

Likewise with the family growing to adulthood more marriages were soon to follow.

Second son, Henry married Mary Watson on 8th March 1868 and lived at Moonta.

However tragedy struck the family on 18th August 1869 when Sarah Ann Maidment, Mary Howlett's sister, passed away suddenly at her residence, which was formerly the *"Everleigh Arms Hotel"*, and was laid to rest at the Woodchester Cemetery.

Ellen married William Pearson at Woodchester on 3rd May 1871 and Susannah married Alfred Jesse Williams at Woodchester on 1st September 1871.

The following year Sarah Elizabeth married Charles Ellis at Ashbourne on 25th December 1872.

Several years later tragedy struck again with the very sad loss of their son, Alfred, on 24th July 1873, who died suddenly at Mt Barker. His death is recorded to asphyxiation from fumes of burning charcoal. Alfred was 15 years of age. He was laid to rest at the Woodchester cemetery in Row 4 on 26th July 1873.

Frederick was to marry Emily Martlew, the daughter of the local builder and stonemason Charles Martlew, at Woodchester on 25th December 1879. This was celebrated on Christmas Day and William was 60 years of age.

To Mary the house must have seemed quite empty because in the last few years her now grown-up family had moved on, and only two children still remained at home.

In this time at Woodchester many sporting activities had started to evolve, such as tennis, golf, rifle shooting, athletic sports, a horse racing club and even the Quadrille and Ballroom Dancing classes commenced. One record shows a report on the Woodchester card and draught club.

In the *Strathalbyn Times* in 1879 is a resume of a cricket match played at Woodchester between the local team and Langhorne's Creek which reads

"John Howlett of Woodchester who made 4 runs for his team, was later successful in bowling out the opposition, taking 8 wickets for 4 runs. When Howlett struck, he clean bowled seven of the Langhorne's Creek batsmen in seven consecutive balls."

William Howlett was known for miles around for his very fine horsemanship and could be identified miles away on his fine black stallion.

On the morning of 20th January 1884 then aged 64 years whilst working in his garden and caring for his valued plants, William Howlett suffered a stroke and died.

He was buried at the Woodchester Cemetery with very great reverence in Row 1 Grave 8 near his son Alfred and his sister-in-law Sarah Maidment.

There were a very large number of mourners present and David Harvey and Charles Martlew were Pall Bearers.

In March 1884 Susannah and her husband Alfred Williams moved in to live with her mother Mary at her home on section 1789 at Woodchester. This was for a short term only as on 16th December 1885 an action for stremtent over the ownership of section 1789 was made against Mary, by Mrs. Josephine Maidment, the widow of Charles Maidment Jnr, at the Strathalbyn Local Court. Mrs. Maidment won the court case and Mary Howlett was requested to pay the cost of five pounds. So all had been lost.

Mary and the Williams family then shifted to Morwell in Victoria. Her son Charles William Howlett and family had settled in the area as had her daughter Sarah and husband Charles Ellis and family. Mary's brother William Hogben and family had also settled there.

John Howlett married Lucy Amelia Wells(nee Perry) in Carlton Victoria on 12th November 1889 and resided at Thorpdale in the Morwell area where he was a storekeeper. Lucy was the sister of Emily Ann Perry, Charles William Howlett's wife.

Mary Howlett passed away at the home of her daughter Susannah Wilson on 29th August 1919 at Morwell Victoria, aged 98 years. She was buried at Hazelwood Cemetery.

William and Mary crossed the plains and though they lived beyond the age allotted to man, never forgot the ungratified thirst, the intense heat, and bitter cold, the craving hunger, and utter physical exhaustion of the trial and the rude crosses which marked the last resting places of loved companions. But there was another side - never would they forget the level plains covered with lush green grass due to their labours.

The glorious sunrise in the mornings and the camp fire at night. The last prayer at bed time and the pure sweet air of the land they toiled for.

True they suffered, but the satisfaction of deeds accomplished and difficulties overcome more than compensated and made their being a fact never to be forgotten, and a life long pleasure for their descendants in remembrance.

Our Loss is surely God's gain.

Special thanks for the research of the history of William and Mary Howlett must be expressed to many years of devoted research to

Father Patrick Howlett - England
Rev. Richard Norburn - England
Mortlock Library Adelaide
Mrs. Jean Ellis

Mrs. Robyn Fisher

Colin Harvey
Strathalbyn Historical Society
Mt. Barker Library
Bill Howlett