

THE CORKS THAT KEPT
MILTON AFLOAT

The families of Robert, William
and James Cork

LYN KIRKLAND
KEN AND GWEN KNOX

The title derives from a comment in Joanne Ewin’s *Meet the Pioneers* (p.43); after noting that in 1885 various members of the family owned over 1000 acres around Milton, “The joke of the day was that all those Corks kept Milton afloat.”



Lyn Kirkland has been collecting information on the three brothers for over 20 years, particularly records of births, marriages and deaths, and establishing contact with descendants. Her husband, Ray, is descended from James’ son, James, and his daughter, Gertrude; Gertrude married William Miller and their daughter, Edna, married Cyril Kirkland, Ray’s father.

Ray and Lyn have published a book on the Kirkland family. Lyn’s email address is lynkirkland@bigpond.com and her postal address is 6 Clare Street, Goonellabah, 2480.

Ken and Gwen Knox have been researching Robert’s family for some years as Gwen’s father, Stan Cork, was the son of Robert’s son, Frederick, and have prepared family histories, including *The Corks of “Bellevue” and “Hilltop” Farms*. Milton-Ulladulla contacts have proved very important and have been developed over several visits,



particularly since they became members of the Milton Ulladulla Genealogical Society (now Family History Society), contributing items for their Newsletter, *Pigeon House Tidings*, and also giving a talk to the Milton Ulladulla Historical Society on Robert Cork. They have also researched the families of Gwen’s mother (Turnbull) and Ken’s father and mother (Munro), and produced books for private family circulation. Their email address is kandgknox@bigpond.com and their postal address is 21 Dalrymple Cres. Pymble, 2073.

On the following pages are portraits of Robert and James Cork (unfortunately we do not have one of William), then the Table of Contents, photographs and information on Milton and Ulladulla,

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

followed by information on families and their properties, and finally comments on accessing information. “To summarise, Acknowledgements and Bibliography are followed by a section called Overview, which contains features common to the three brothers. Late additions (Overview 16) are two items prepared to mark Milton’s 150th anniversary in 2010; the Milton Ulladulla Historical Society website gives information on activities. Then come the individual chapters (I-III) for Robert, William and James, which include separate entries for each of their children who survived to adulthood, and in some cases for the grand-children born in Milton. Many entries are expanded versions of the information provided to the Milton Ulladulla Family History Society for their *Milton Ulladulla Pioneer Register Pre 1920*, which was published in April 2009. Several portraits/photographs, including those of Robert and James, were submitted but only those of Frederick and his son, Stan, were published; a few submitted items were also excluded.

As will be detailed, Robert and William were convicted of robbery in 1829 and transported – Robert to Sydney (Chapter I A) and William to Hobart, eventually coming to New South Wales, most likely in 1850 (Chapter II A). James migrated, probably arriving in 1840 (Chapter III A). (Their files contain a number of appendices; should you prefer to access these from an open file in the Task Bar they are also contained in a separate file.) The brothers became land-holders, and prospered to a much greater extent than would have been possible in England.

Unless otherwise indicated, photographs are part of family collections. Photographs from the nineteenth century such as that of James on the next page and those in Chapter VIII (see below) would have generally been prepared from negatives on glass plates. The following quotes from *The Mechanical Eye in Australia: Photography 1841-1900* provides relevant information on this and related topics:

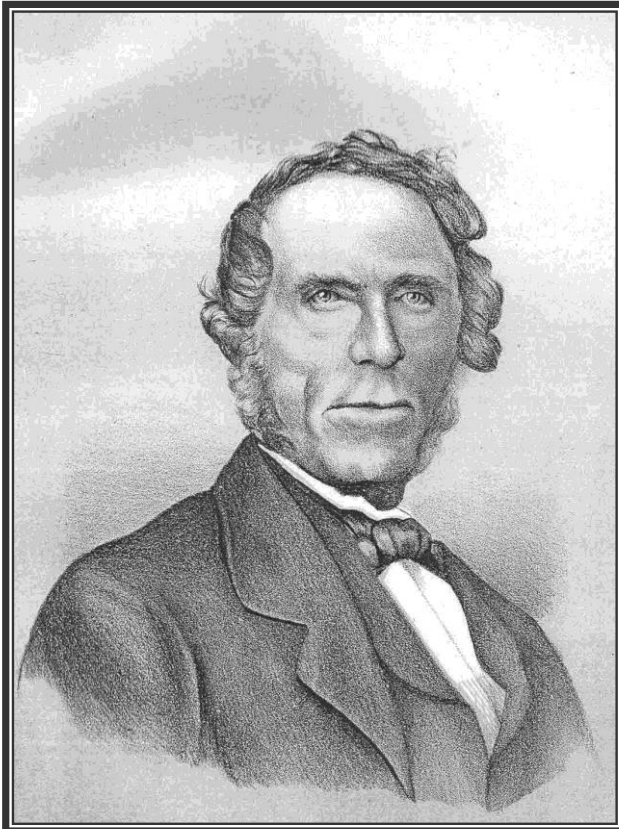
“It is clear that the valid interpretation of old photographs requires an understanding of the photographic medium and its history. For instance, one might be tempted to think that the endless parade of wooden portraits produced in the nineteenth century is proof of a Victorian lack of humour, but the truth is different and can be found in the technical difficulties of early photography. The photographic emulsions used were so insensitive to light, that people were clamped in place to endure rigid immobility during lengthy exposures. Under those conditions, the absence of a spontaneous ten second smile is scarcely surprising...The most common form of nineteenth century photograph was the carte-de-visite. They were originally introduced as a visiting card, but they became popular for exchange and communication amongst friends and relatives...“The gelatine dry-plate became the almost universal negative material in the early 1880s; it retained its light sensitivity when dry and could be manufactured, freeing the photographer from making his own plates.”

Some families moved to the Maleny district in south-east Queensland and Chapter IV records the memorials in the nearby Witta Cemetery. Chapters V-VII contain the extensive birth, marriage and death details for descendants of Robert, William and James, respectively, that Lyn has compiled and stored in Family Tree Maker. In Chapter VIII we are asking if anyone recognises the persons in the photographs, which also provide an interesting insight into 19th century modes of dress.

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

You are welcome to down-load, copy and print any of the information for personal use but note that information on those still living was not included in the *Pioneer Register* for privacy reasons, and thus is for restricted use. Any use of information should be accompanied by an acknowledgement. The material is in Microsoft Word (doc.) and the font is Times New Roman (Imprint MT Shadow on cover). Please let us know if you have any problems opening the documents. If you notice any errors and/or omissions, please let us know so that we can make corrections and let others know.

These documents were finalised in January 2010, a date that straddles the bicentenaries of the brothers' births – 2008 for William, 2010 for Robert and 2014 for James.

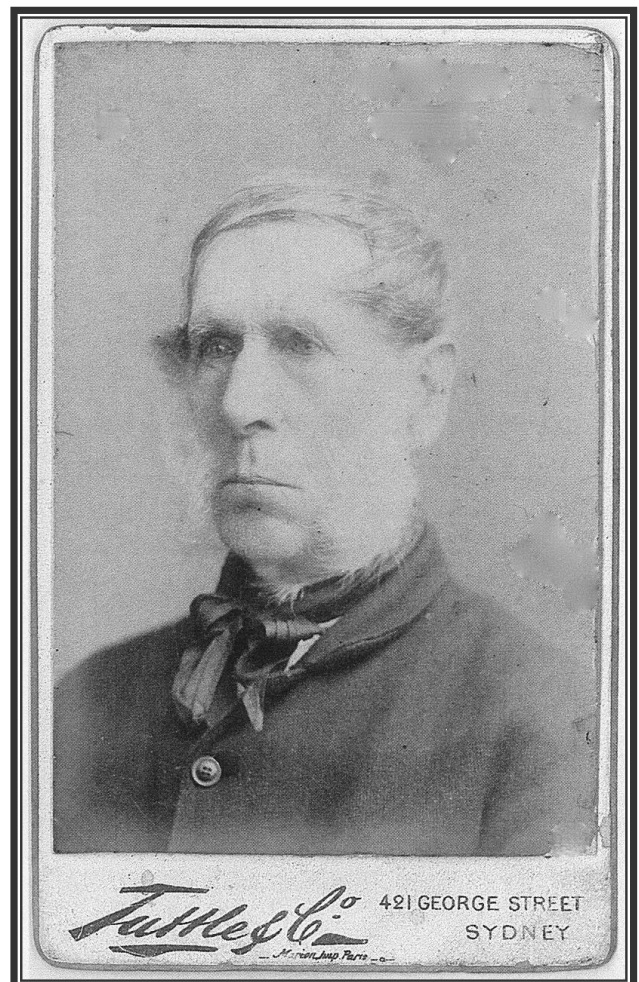


Robert's Portrait in *Australian Men of Mark*

Robert had died in 1887, three years before the volume was published (Chapter I A) and it would appear to be an earlier portrait. It also has the caption "R. A. Cork", the initials of his son, Robert Augustus.

James' Studio Portrait

His portrait accompanying his son, James' entry in *Australian Men of Mark* (Chapter III E) is reversed. Information on Tuttle



&Co. is provided in Chapter III A, where the two portraits are compared.

CONTENTS

Information (Following pages)

Milton and Ulladulla photographs (pp. vii-viii)

Time Line (p.ix)

The Early Years – Sydney, Ulladulla, Families and Properties (pp. x-xvi)

Accessing Information (p. xvi)

Acknowledgements, Bibliography (Folder 2; 9 pages)

Acknowledgements (pp. i, ii)

Bibliography (pp. iii-ix)

Overview (Folder 3; 98 pages)

1 The Cork Family, Norwich churches, brothers' occupations, convictions (pp. 1-9)

2 The Brothers in Australia (pp.10-12)

3 The Convicts (pp.13-18)

4 The Migrants (pp.19-23)

5 The McLeay Family (pp.24-27)

6 Maps (pp.28-30)

7 The Corks That Kept Milton Afloat, Appendix: Citizen Soldiers (pp.31-39)

8 Schools (pp.40-47)

9 Transport (pp.48-52)

10 Public Health and Cemeteries (pp. 53-58)

11 Census and Electoral Rolls (pp.59-63)

12 Families Moved North (pp.64-66)

13 Family Bibles – Simmons-Cork Family Bible (pp.67-71)

14 The Great War (pp.72-87)

15 Great War Memorials in Australia (pp.88-92)

16 Milton's 150th Anniversary (pp.93-95)

17 Relationships (pp.96-98)

Chapter I Robert Cork and his family (Folder 4; 87 pages)

A Robert Cork, with Appendices (pp. 1-31)

Robert and Caroline's children

B Emily Harriet Cork (pp.32, 33)

C Frederick William Cork, with Appendices (pp.34-43)

C1-C9 (pp.44-63)

C1 Ruby Ethel Cork

C2 Neva Gertrude Cork; her son, Noel William Palmer

C3 Frank Richmond Cork

C4 Lena May Cork

C5 Rupert Frederick Cork

C6 Stan (Albert Stanley) Cork

C7 Hazel Ellis Cork

C8 Reg (Allan Regie) Cork

C9 Doris Myee Cork

D Robert Augustus Cork (pp.64-67)

E Herbert Panton Cork (68, 69)

Robert and Elizabeth's children who survived

F Louisa Cork (pp.70-72)

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

- F1 John Robert Evans
- G William Henry Cork, (pp.73-78)
 - G1 Ellis Eric Cork
 - G2 William Frederick Cork
- H Charles Arthur Cork with Appendices (pp.79-85)
 - H1 Howard Hamon Cork
- I Alice Blanche Cork (p.86)
- J Ernest Crompton Cork (p.86)
- K Ada Blanche Cork (p.87)
- L Lila May Cork (p.87)

Chapter II William Cork and his family (Folder 5; 45 pages)

A William and Elizabeth Cork with Appendices (pp.1-15)

Their children who survived

- B Henry Joseph Cork with Additional Photographs (pp. 16-23)
 - B1 Aubrey Foster Cork
 - B2 Stanley Glover Cork
- C William Wells Cork (pp. 24, 25)
 - C1 Eva Mildred Cork
- D Robert John Cork with Appendix and Additional Photographs (pp.26-36)
- E Thomas James Cork (pp.37-39)
 - E1 Gladys Cork
- F Samuel Panton Cork (pp. 40-41)
- G Sarah Ann Cork (p.42-44)
- H Walter Daniel Cork (pp.45-47)
 - H1 Alton John Cork

Chapter III James Cork and his family (Folder 6; 88 pages)

A James and Christina Cork with Appendices (pp.1-22)

Their children

- B Ann Cork with Appendices and Additional Photographs (pp.23-34)
 - B1 Emily Garrad
 - B2 Alice Garrad
- C Jane Cork (pp.35-39)
 - C1 Sydney Ridler Millard
- D Alice Cork with Appendices (pp.40-45)
- E James Cork with Appendices and Additional Photographs (pp.46-66)
- F Frances Cork with Additional Photographs (pp.67-69)
- G Jessie Panton Cork with Additional Photographs (pp.70-73)
- H Charlotte Cameron Cork with Appendix (pp.74-78)
 - H1 Robert Thomas Kinneson Welch
- I Arthur Henry Cork (pp. 79-81)
- J Emily Cork with Appendix (pp.82-88)
 - J1 Edmund Osborne Milne
 - J2 Clarence Gordon Milne

Chapter IV Witta Cemetery (Folder 7; 21 pages)

Cork inscriptions at the cemetery near Maleny in south-east Queensland – families of Robert Augustus, James Jnr and Arthur Henry

Chapters V Robert's descendants (Folder 8; 15 pages) Births, deaths and marriage records

Chapter VI William's descendants (Folder 9; 19 pages) Births, deaths and marriage records

Chapter VII James' descendants (Folder 10; 37 pages) Births, deaths and marriage records

Chapter VIII Can you identify these photographs? (Folder 11; 18 pages)

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

During her research, Lyn has been given a number of photographs of unidentified Cork family members. These photographs are reproduced in this section together with ones from the Milne Collection at the State Library, in the hope someone will be able to identify the person(s). If you can do so or shed any light on any of the photographs, please let Lyn know.

INFORMATION

MILTON – EARLY LAST CENTURY AND NOW

Looking north from the corner of Church Street, with the Anglican Church of St. Peter and St. Paul on the left behind the trees. In the old photograph Blackburns is visible further down on the left with the Post Office on the right. An earlier view (1885), which shows the Anglican Church, is in Overview 7 (The Corks That Kept Milton Afloat). At that time the main street was called Muramarang Street.



ULLADULLA – EARLY LAST CENTURY (1918) AND NOW

Win Turnbull's recollections include: "Ulladulla had about two shops, guest house where the Marlin now stands [up the hill on the left], a police station and a tall policeman who always seemed to be standing on the corner."



INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

Note: Alexander McLeay described the location of the land that he selected in 1828 as follows: “The land lies west and southwest of a boat harbour called Nulla Dolla.” (Overview 5 The McLeay Family). The Milton-Ulladulla and District Historical Society have accordingly called two of their publications *Nulladolla* and *Nulladolla 1988*.

TIME LINE

1808	William born in Norwich, son of Joseph Cork (cooper) and Ann Panton
1810	Robert born in Norwich, son of Joseph Cork (cooper) and Ann Panton
1811	Arrival of transported Robert Garrad, William’s future father-in-law
1813?	Christina Brown born in Scotland (James’ future wife)
1814	James born in Norwich, son of Joseph Cork (cooper) and Ann Panton
1820	Caroline Sparrow born in London (Robert’s future, first, wife)
1824	Robert convicted – 1-month sentence and whipped for stealing
1827	Christina Brown arrives with her transported mother, Jane Cameron/Brown
1829	April: Robert convicted – life sentence, transported, for stealing
1829	April: William convicted – 7-year sentence, transported (same crime)
1829	June: Robert and William transferred to <i>York</i> hulk at Gosport, Portsmouth,
1829	December: Robert arrives in Sydney; assigned to Alexander McLeay, Colonial Secretary
1830	William arrives in Hobart; assigned to public works
1831	Elizabeth Garrad born in Ulladulla (William’s future wife)
1830s	To 1840s: Robert works on McLeay farms, “Brownlow Hill”, near Camden, and Ulladulla
1834	? William marries Susannah Smith in Hobart
1835	William receives his Ticket of Leave
1840	James arrives – migrates
1840s	James works on McLeay and Warden Properties, Ulladulla
1840?	Elizabeth Chlorinda Candy Pearce born on Isle of Sark (Robert’s future, second, wife)
1845	March: Robert granted Conditional Pardon
1845	May: Robert (and Richard Hart, also assigned to McLeay) lease 320 acre for seven years
1845	October: first child born to James and Christina (unable to marry until her husband dies)
1846?	Arrival of Caroline Sparrow, Robert’s future wife.
1848	Robert marries Caroline Sparrow; they have four children, 1849-1856
1850	February: Susannah Smith dies in Hobart
1850	William joins his brothers in Ulladulla (ship’s 1850 arrival date in Sydney not stated)
1852	January: Robert’s first land purchase in Ulladulla, 128 acres – “Bellevue” and “Hill Top”
1852	January: James’ first land purchase in Ulladulla, 32 acres
1853	William marries Elizabeth Garrad; they have nine children, 1854-1871
1854	William’s first land purchase in Ulladulla, 42 acres
1855	January: Pearce family arrive, including Elizabeth (Robert’s future wife)
1855	May: Robert, William and James contribute to Patriotic Funds (Crimean War)
1856	Caroline dies at “Bellevue” (“abscess”)
1858	July: James purchases 32 acres
1858	September: James purchases 100 acres from James Warden – “Willow Bank”
1858	October: James and Christina marry in Melbourne; they have nine children, 1845- 1862
1859	Robert marries Elizabeth Pearce at “Bellevue”; they have eight children, 1858-1873
1860	February: Milton township land bought by James and Robert, and later by William
1860	September: James purchases five acres at “Big Hole”
1863	James purchases another 198 acres – “Woodlands”
1865	Robert appointed “Keeper of the Public Pound at Ulladulla”
1866	Robert purchases two portions totalling 102 acres at Conjola
1872	Three brothers listed as farmers in Greville’s Post Office Directory
1875	January: William receives 178 acres from the estate of his father-in-law, Robert Garrad
1875	May: William and Robert sign petition for a school at Milton
1875	October: Robert’s wife, Elizabeth dies at Kiama (“consumption”)
1876	Milton township land bought by William
1877	James’ wife, Christina, dies at “Willow Bank” (“pneumonia”)
1879	William dies in Milton (“inflammation”)
1887	Robert dies at Terrara (near Nowra), where staying with school-teacher son (“Old Age”)

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

1890	Article and photograph of Robert in <i>Australian Men of Mark</i> Photograph of James accompanies article on his son, James
1903	James dies at “Willow Bank” (“aortic disease of heart, senile decay”)
1917	William’s wife, Elizabeth, dies in Milton (had re-married)

THE EARLY YEARS

Sydney in 1848

This book, accessed through the Gutenberg website, gives a valuable insight into localities that would have been known to the three brothers, with historical descriptions and sketches of buildings:

“The principal object of this Work is to remove the erroneous and discreditable notions current in England concerning this City, in common with every thing else connected with the Colony. We shall endeavour to represent Sydney as it really is – to exhibit its spacious Gas-lit Streets, crowded by an active and thriving Population – its Public Edifices, and its sumptuous Shops, which boldly claim a comparison with those of London itself: and to shew that the Colonists have not been inattentive to matters of higher import, we shall display to our Readers the beautiful and commodious Buildings raised by piety and industry for the use of Religion. It is true, all are not yet in a state of completion; but, be it remembered, that what was done gradually in England, in the course of many centuries, has been here effected in the comparatively short period of sixty years. Our object, in setting forth this Work, is one of no mean moment; and we trust that every Australian, whether this be his native or adopted country, will heartily bid us ‘God speed!’”

Ulladulla and Milton

East of Pigeon House

(Introduction to the book which has sketches of many of the old buildings and family details.)

“In 1827 the first surveyors appeared in the Milton Ulladulla area. Thomas Florance surveyed from Burrill to Narrawallee and in 1828 Robert Hoddle visited Pigeon House and Yadboro. Milton was difficult to approach by land. There was every possible obstacle to prevent settlers from reaching there – rivers, lakes, swamps, creeks and gorges. Transportation was by horse and cart, packhorse, bullock-teams for the heavy materials, and saddle horses. There was one good means of access to this rich country: by sea. The earliest marketable crop in this part of the world was already growing: cedar. Cedar-getters were exploiting the country before the first land grants were taken up and the search for this valuable timber was as vigorous as was later the search for gold. The Settlement, as Milton was known in those days, was fortunate to have a sheltered harbour at Ulladulla, easily accessible to the small sailing ships of the day. There were no breakwaters, no piers, no jetties or boat-ramps, only a mooring chain to which the ships were made fast. Wheat and maize were grown on the cleared ground, cows were milked and pigs bred for the table. Timber was the main crop, cedar and many kinds of hardwood finding a ready market. It was not possible to use circular saws until some form of power was made available. This involved the carriage by sea of boilers and other machinery necessary to provide steam power to set up a sawmill. By the 1850’s, a surplus of produce was being harvested: hay, various grains, butter, cheese, potatoes, onions, bacon and livestock for meat. The small ships of 12 to 24 tons could not handle it. In Sydney, wharves were being built. Turpentine logs were required for piles, blackbutt and spotted gum for decking. The local forests supplied much of this timber. Small sailing ships of about 100 feet in length were being built locally; as early as 1844 James Warden and Gee had a prosperous ship-building business on the beach inside Ulladulla Harbour. In 1859 a small wooden jetty was built for the more convenient handling of cargo. The road to Nowra was still a bush track. It was years before the first horse-drawn coach plied for hire between Milton and Nowra. Ulladulla was vitally important to Milton for many years, supplying, as it did, its only doorway to the world.”

Nulladolla 1988

“By 1848 mail delivery to Ulladulla by sea was augmented by overland mail carried on horseback once a week from Shoalhaven. The contractor, Timothy Donovan, also called at Huskisson and

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

went on to Broulee. By 1859 overland mail delivery was twice weekly and, by 1861, three times a week. It was still necessary, especially during floods, to send mails by ship.” (p.53)

NSW - Patriotic Fund Subscribers Crimean War (1855)

Issues of *The Sydney Morning Herald* from 1840 are gradually being made available at the Historic Australian Newspapers website. On page 6 of the paper dated 24 May 1855 is the 13th List of Subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund. Among those named for the Ulladulla district are “Mr Robert Cork” (£1), “Mrs Robert Cork” (£1), their children, “Miss Emily Cork” (10 shillings), “Master Fred. Cork” (10 shillings) and “Robert Cork” (5 shillings), “Mr James Cork” (£1/1/-), “Mr William Cork” (10 shillings) and his son “Master Henry J. Cork” (5 shillings). Also listed are members of the Evans, Garrad, Hart, Kendall, Millard, Miller, Simmons, Tuckerman and Warden Families.

A Google search led to information on the Fund and the subscribers compiled by Rod and Wendy Gow:

“In February 1855, the population of the colony (along with all British colonies throughout the world) were asked to contribute to the Patriotic Fund for the support of widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors, or marines killed while in active service in the war against Russia - the Crimean War. Australia eventually raised over £66,000. The *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Maitland Mercury* published the details of contributors in New South Wales in list form stating the names of contributors, and with a few exceptions, the location of the district where collected.”

“A Tour of The South”

The Australian Town and Country Journal 23 September 1871 “from our special correspondent”

Milton

Milton is a compact flourishing little township, about twelve years old. It possesses churches, schools, stores, hotels, public-houses, butchers, baker, cooper, and blacksmith's shops. There is also a volunteer corps. The population I should estimate at between 200 and 300. There are five streets in Milton, viz.: Church, Myrtle, Thomas, Wason, and Croobyar streets. The first-named is the principal street. The Church of England and Wesleyan Churches are plain buildings of brick, cemented. The former is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Hough (Shoalhaven), and the latter under the care of the Rev. A. Parsons. The Catholic Church I have already mentioned as being four miles from the township, under the pastorate of the Rev. P. O'Reilly, who I also met in Shoalhaven, where he is stationed. This reminds me of the great extent of the “parishes,” or rather districts of clergymen in the southern coast country. This one of the Church of England and Roman Catholic clergymen is over eighty miles in extent—from beyond Broughton Creek, on the north of the Shoalhaven, to the Woodburn, on the south of Ulladulla—embracing about a dozen stations where services are held.

The Public School is, by some bad arrangement, about a mile from the town, on the estate of David Warden, Esq., J.P., Croobyar. Mr. J. W. Vick is the teacher, and there are over 112 children on the roll, and over eighty in attendance. The teacher is most painstaking. The discipline was really good, and the children exhibited considerable proficiency in reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, and singing—the latter particularly. The accommodation was scarcely sufficient, but I am glad to find that this want is about to be remedied. The inspector (J. Huffer, Esq.) reported of this school last year that the discipline was healthy, and the instruction was carried on with industry and skill. The following gentlemen comprise the local board:—D. Warden, F. McMahon, W. Ewin, and W. R. Hindmarsh, Esqrs., J.P.s. An instance of the wealth of the district may be gathered from the fact that there is being rapidly erected a School of Arts—a very attractive building—at a cost of £800. There is also a Church of England parsonage being built at a cost of £350.

Volunteer Corps

The volunteer corps number about eighty-five, and there were about fifty-five present at a muster held on the day of my visit. The parade ground is before McArthur's Star Hotel, in the main street. The officers of the corps are Captain; Sheaffe, Lieutenant Millard, and Ensign Allen. There are two excellent stores in Milton, viz.: Mr. F. Hall's and Mr. A. McArthur's. These are really first-class buildings, and will compare favourably with any country stores after leaving Wollongong. The stock in Mr. Hall's is most extensive and Mr. McArthur's is a very long stone store, at the intersection of the main street with Croobyar-road, and is not quite completed. At present, the business is carried on in a smaller building on the opposite side of the road. Nearly opposite Mr. Hall's is a boot shop, carried on by Mr. Watt. The leading hotel is The Star, kept by Mr. McArthur. It was carried on for many years successfully by Mrs. Tydeman, a popular landlady, but it has, in the ordinary course of things (changed hands, through Mrs. Tydeman becoming Mrs McArthur.

Ulladulla

A pleasant road about four miles in length brings the traveller to Ulladulla, the Government township and the shipping port of the district. There are not many houses in Ulladulla beside the court-house and lock-up. The Public School is exceedingly well conducted by Miss Watts, who has an average attendance of nearly forty scholars. Though I should think there were not more than 100 persons in the township, there is being erected a School of Arts at a cost of £300. This is another fact which speaks well for the district. Mr. W. Sturrock, storekeeper and postmaster, is the Alpha and Omega of the district. Mr. A. Wheatley is the host of The Royal, and Mr. Millard carries on the

tannery, which does a good trade. A good export trade is always done, and Ulladulla boasts of a pier 200 feet long, and the approach of 500 yards is a rubble-stone embankment, erected at a cost of over £12,000, six years ago. The cove is a mile from east to west, and half-a-mile from north to south. A lighthouse is being erected on the pier, but its position is ridiculed by mariners as being utterly useless; in fact, likely to act the part of a decoy or wrecker, being as it were far within an embrasure in place of being on one of theutting points at the headland. In the harbour or bay

Agricultural & Horticultural Association

The history of the Show is described in *Nulladolla 1988* (p.70):

1858: first mentioned as being a “district need... for Ulladulla”.

1866: April – “Initial Public Meeting...at Star Hotel”.

June – “Duly and Properly established” Ulladulla Agricultural & Horticultural Association, with D. Warden, Patron, W.W. Ewin, President, and J Miller on the committee.

July – “First event organised; Ploughing Match, on T. Kendall’s land, “Whopindilly”.

1867: March – “First Exhibition of Livestock...Cattle, pigs, poultry, grain, fruit, vegetables, fruit, butter, potatoes, horses and flower bouquets. General holiday.”

1922: “Name changed to Milton Agricultural and Horticultural Association”.

The Milton Ulladulla History website has an item on the Milton Show, listing the Presidents and Secretaries from 1866 to 2009 with gaps (mainly 1868 to 1909) where there are “No Records”; Frederick Cork is there as President from 1910-19 and 1921-24, with no records for 1920.

The Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 28 February 1884, page 8

(Historic Australian Newspapers website.)

“ULLADULLA AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

[BY TELEGRAPH]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ULLADULLA, WEDNESDAY”

“To-day is the first day of the Ulladulla Agricultural and Horticultural Association’s fifteenth annual show, which was fairly attended. Competition in every class of exhibits is considerably reduced in consequence of the depressing effects of the protracted drought on production. The exhibits of dairy cattle are not numerous but are deemed by the judges to be very excellent. Those of draught horse stock are remarkably few compared with other South Coast shows, light coaching and useful hackneys preponderating. Vegetable and kitchen garden products are meagre in number but the exhibits show that the district soil is very suitable for such products. Dairy produce is good but the competition meagre.”

Included amongst the awards are “Draught mares...J. Cork [James Jnr], 2; Two-year-old Draught Filly J Cork; Coaching Stallions F. Cork [Frederick, Robert’s son], 1”.

The reference to the drought is relevant to the statement in *Meet the Pioneers* (p.200) that “The last years of the 19th and the first years of the 20th centuries were so hard on the South Coast between droughts and financial collapses that many families on the South Coast moved to the promised land of the North Coast and the Darling Downs, Qld.” A number of Cork families made this move (Overview 12 Families Moved North).

The Sydney Morning Herald, Friday 17 September 1886, page 8

(Historic Australian Newspapers website.)

“ULLADULLA PLOUGHING MATCH

[BY TELEGRAPH]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILTON, THURSDAY”

“The annual ploughing match in connection with the Ulladulla Agricultural Association took place to-day, on Boolgatta, the residence of Mr. James Warden. There was a good attendance of visitors, and considerable interest was shown in the contest. The ground was in fairly good condition, although a little rain would have been good. The athletic sports excited keen emulation and interest. Ten competitors contested in the men's section, and the average quality of the ploughing was hotter

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

than for some years past. The judges were Messrs. D. Boag, sen., of Woolloomoolan; A. Brice, of Errowal; and R. Baxter, of Milton.” There were also prizes “for the best team of bullocks...taken by W. Garrad”, “for the bullock-driver...with W. Garrad second” and a “handicap footrace”.

There is information on Show results for early last century in Overview 7 The Corks That Kept Milton Afloat and in Chapter I C.

MAJOR FAMILIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CORKS

See also Overview 3 (The Convicts) and 4 (The Migrants).

Person/family	Transported/migrated	Ship	Arrived	Chapter(s)
Bannister, Richard	Transported (Warwick)	<i>Baring</i>	26 Jun. 1819	III A
Bishop Family				I C
Brown/ Cameron, Jane Christi(a)na Brown	Transported (Glasgow) Accompanied her mother	<i>Louisa</i>	3 Dec.1827	III A
Cambage, John Fisher	Transported (York)	<i>Marquis of Huntley</i>	5 Jul. 1835	I B
Evans Family	Migrated (Cornwall)	<i>Bolton</i>	23/27 June 1853	I F, III D
Garrad, Robert	Transported (Suffolk)	<i>Admiral Gambier</i>	29 Sep.1811	I B, D. II A III B
Hamon/Pearce families	Migrated (Guernsey)	<i>Rajastham</i>	11 Jan. 1855	I A, H
Hart, Richard Murfitt	Transported (Kent)	<i>Mellish</i>	18 Apr. 1829	I A, C
Kendall, Thomas Rev. and family	Migrated (via New Zealand)	<i>Earl Spencer</i>	Oct. 1813	I A
Leaney (Stone), George	Soldier		After Crimean War (1856)	III B2
McLeay, Alexander* and family	Migrated (London) (Colonial Secretary)	<i>Marquis of Hastings</i>	3 Jan. 1826	I A
Millard family	Migrated (Gloucestershire)	<i>Layton</i>	1838	III A, C, E, I
John Miller family	Migrated (Scotland)	<i>Castle Eden</i>	9 Oct. 1848	III E
Robert Miller family	Migrated (Scotland)	<i>Othello</i>	15 Mar. 1834	I A
Sparrow family	Migrated (London)		About 1846	I A
Symonds/Simmons, George	Transported (Portsmouth)	<i>Mangles</i>	27 Apr.1840	I C
Tuckerman family	Migrated (Devon)	<i>Andromache</i>	31 Jan. 1839	I C, IIIB
Turnbull Family**	Migrated (Portsmouth)	<i>Coromandel</i>	13 Jun. 1802	I C6
Warden Brothers	Migrated (via Hobart)		1844	I C1

*Full details in Overview 5 (The McLeay Family)

** Full details in Overview 8 (Schools). There is another unrelated Turnbull family.

INTERMARRIAGES

Information from Overview 3 (The Convicts), Overview 4 (The Migrants), and stated Chapters. *Cambage family*. John’s son, Walter, married Ada Garrad, Robert’s grand-daughter and the daughter of Emily Cork and Samuel Garrad (Chapter I B).

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

Evans family. John Evans' son, Evan Robert, married Alice Cork, James' daughter (Chapter III D); his son, John, married Louisa Cork, Robert's daughter (Chapter I F), and his signature is on James' will (Chapter III A); John and Louisa's son, Ernest Milton, married his second cousin, Daphne Cork, Samuel Panton Cork's daughter and William Cork's grand-daughter (Chapter II F).

Garrad family. Robert Garrad's daughter, Elizabeth, married William Cork (Chapter II A); his son, William, married James' daughter, Ann (Chapter III B; after Ann died, William married Rhoda Simmon's oldest sister, Jane); another son, Samuel, married Robert Cork's daughter, Emily (Chapter I B; after Emily died, Samuel married Lucy Hart, Richard's daughter); Samuel and Emily's daughter, Lucy Ellen, married Robert's son, Robert Augustus (Chapter I D).

Hamon/Pearce families. Elizabeth Pearce married Robert Cork following the death of Caroline, née Sparrow (Chapter I A). John Hamon's daughter, Louisa, married Charles Arthur Cork (Chapter I H).

Richard Hart. Richard married Sarah Sparrow, the sister of Robert's wife, Caroline. Two of Richard's sons, Herbert and Henry, were the trustees of Robert's estate, and Robert's obituary in *Town and Country Journal* was probably based on information provided by Sarah (Chapter I A).

Leaney family. Francis Thomas Leaney, the son of Thomas and Mary Ann Leaney, married Alice Christina Garrad, James' grand-daughter, and the daughter of Ann and William Samuel Garrad (Chapter III B2). Their daughter, Olga Florence, married her third cousin Dudley Wilford Warden (Chapter I C1-3/C1).

Millard family. George Millard married Jane Cork, James' daughter (Chapter III C). Two of Henry Millard's children married James' children – Frances Millard, married James Cork (Chapter III E) and Mary Jane Elizabeth Millard married Arthur Henry Cork (Chapter III I).

John Miller's family. John's grand-son, William James Miller, married Gertrude Frances Cork, daughter of James Cork Jnr (Chapter III E).

Robert Miller's family. His son, John, married Lucy Garrad, the sister of Elizabeth, William and Samuel Garrad, who had married members of the Cork family (Garrad family; Chapter I A, Appendix X). The name of "John Miller, JP" is on Robert Cork's will as the witness (Chapter I A). His great-great-grand-son, Max Miller, married Robert's great-grand-daughter, Winsome Cork, Gwen's twin sister (Chapter I C4-6/C6).

Simmons family. George's daughter, Rhoda, married Robert's son, Frederick (Chapter I C). Rhoda's oldest sister, Jane, married William Samuel Garrad, following the death of his first wife, Ann, James' daughter (Chapter III B).

Turnbull family. Cyrus' daughter, Winifred, married Stan Cork, Robert's grand-son and Frederick's son (Chapter I C4-6/C6).

Warden family. Henry David Warden married Ruby Cork, Robert's grand-daughter and Frederick's daughter (Chapter I C1-3/C1).

PROPERTIES

For a farm, an asterisk beside the chapter indicates an appendix with the purchase document.

A photograph is indicated by "P"

Named property/ location, Ulladulla/Milton unless otherwise stated	Overview, Chapter Farms/Residences
"Angleburn"	I C Appendix I – Tuckerman Family
Armstrong's Forest	II D, F
"Bellevue/Belleview"	I A*** (P), B, D (P), E (P), I
"Big Hole"	III A, C, F, J
"Brownlow Hill", Cowpastures, near Camden	5 McLeay family (P); I A, III A
Buckenboura, near Moruya	6 Maps, A; I C
"Bushy Park"	I A,C
Conjola	I A*, II B
"Cotswold"	I C, I C1 (with description)
Croobyar, Alexander McLeay	5 The McLeay family; I A

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

Croobyar Farm, David Warden	4 The Migrants, 6. Maps D
“Englemere”	6 Maps D; II A Appendix VI
Garrad property	II A*
Haxted, Central Tilba	II D
“Hill Top”/ “Hilltop”	6 Maps, D; I A (P), C (P), C1-9, C1(P)
“Hinckley” estate	I A
“Kendall Dale”/“Kendalldale”	4 The Migrants; 6. Maps D; 9. Transport
“Kermington”/“Kirmington”	4 The Migrants; 6. Maps D; 9. Transport
Little Forest	6 Maps, A; I C Appendix I – Tuckerman
Maleny, Qld.	12 Families Moved North; I D, III E (P), III I; IV Witta Cemetery (P)
“Mimosa Park”	I C (P), I C8 (P)
“Mount Pleasant”	6 Maps D; 7. The Corks That Kept Milton Afloat; II A, G, H
“Murramarang”	I F, III D, Appendix II (P)
Murray’s grant	I A*
Narra Walla flats	III A
“Narrawilly”	4 The Migrants, 6. Maps D; I A, Appendix X (P)
Nurrawallee	II C
“Pine Park”	III B2
Red Head	I D
“Renfrew Park”, near Gerringong	I A Appendix X
“Somerset House”, Pyree	III F (P)
“Spring Hill”	III B2
“Sunnyvale”	4 The Migrants, 6. Maps C; I C1
“The Hutt”	6 Maps C; III B2
Ulladulla, Alice Cork	III D*
Ulladulla, James Cork Snr	III A**
Ulladulla, Robert Cork	I A*** (“Bellevue” and, later, also “Hill Top”)
Ulladulla, William Cork	II A*
“Washburton”	6 Maps B; I C
“Wickham Hill”	6 Maps D; I A Appendix X, I B, D, II A Appendix VI
“Willow Bank”	6 Maps D; III A* (P), III B (P), D, G, I
Also called “Willow Cottage Farm”	III B
“Woodlands”	I C, III A*, E,
Woolloomoulan Estate	6 Maps B; III A, F

Other Residences

“Carinya” (formerly “Noreuil”)	I C6 (P), on “Hill Top” property
“Coolooli House”	II E (P)
“Hobartville”	I H
“Noreuil”	I C3 on “Hill Top” property
“Rosebank”	I C, C2, C3
“Shrublands”, Sutton Forest.	II F
Terrara School	I A (P), I G (P)

Hotels

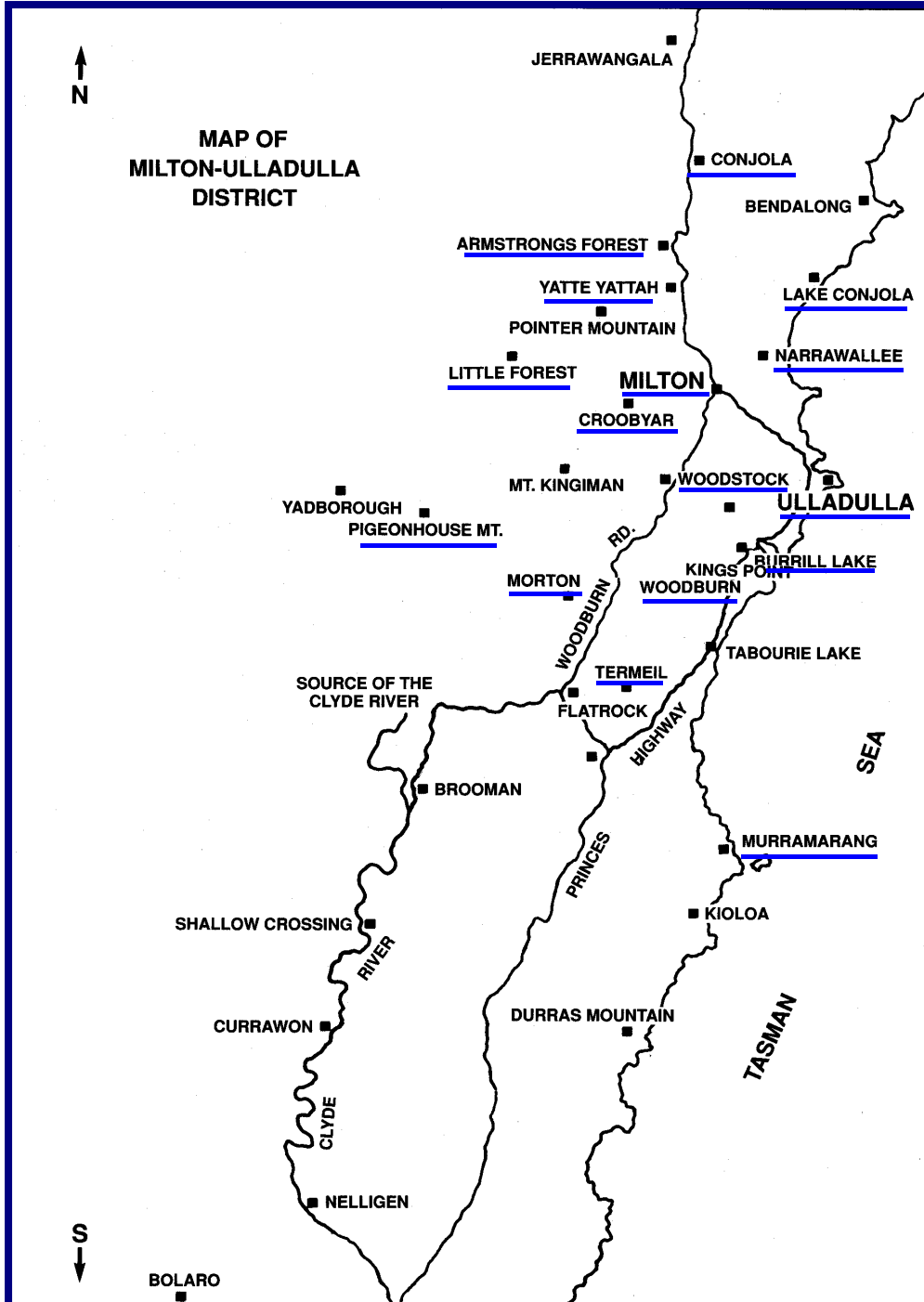
“Commercial Hotel”	II F
“George Inn”	II B
“Harbour View Hotel”	II B, III C1
“Royal Victoria Hotel”, Terrara	III D
“Royal Hotel”	II B

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

“Star Hotel” II E (P)
“The Illawarra House” III C1
“Termeil Hotel” II G
“The first hotel was the George Inn at Ulladulla in 1841; it was followed by the Royal in 1860 then the Harbour View in late 1880's.” (Milton Ulladulla History website).

Map of Milton-Ulladulla district – *Meet the Pioneers*

Places underlined are mentioned in the text; more details in Overview 6 (Maps).



ACCESSING INFORMATION

For those who may not be aware, there are a couple of useful procedures. To find a page, click on Ctrl G, and type in the desired page number and then “Go To”.

INTRODUCTION – CONTENTS, INFORMATION

To find a word (or number), click on Ctrl F, and type in the desired word – for example this could be a person or one of the above properties – click “Find Next”, though after the first time hitting the space bar achieves the same result.

Ctrl G will be useful in accessing Appendices and both will be particularly useful with the BDM details in Chapters V-VII.