

This report details the ancestors of Jeannie Alveen Harrower (who married John Thomas Burchmore) and their descendants. Details of Jeannie's descendants can be found in Terence Walsh's detailed Burchmore descendants report.

*Generation One*

1. BASE HARROWER. Notes:

*Children:*

2. i. James Harrouer.

*Generation Two*

2. JAMES HARROUER, b. (see note 1), d. April 1829, buried 28 April 1829 in the New Church Yard, Sauchie, Scotland (see note 2).

He married MARY HUNTER, d. 24 September 1797 in Eastern Tillicoultry, Scotland,<sup>1</sup> (see note 3), buried 26 September 1797 in Dollar churchyard, Clackmannanshire.<sup>1</sup>

*Children:*

3. i. Robert Harrouer b. 24 May 1767.  
 4. ii. Robert Harrouer b. 18 March 1770.  
 5. iii. Charles Harrouer b. 9 January 1774.  
 6. iv. Jane Harrouer b. 17 March 1776.

*Generation Three*

3. ROBERT HARROUER, b. 24 May 1767 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, d. 16 September 1768 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland.  
 4. ROBERT HARROUER, b. 18 March 1770 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, occupation miner, agricultural labourer (1841), d. 1841 - 1851 (see note 4). Notes:.

He married JEAN PATERSON, b. 28 January 1770 in Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland,<sup>2</sup> (daughter of Alexander Paterson and Mary Meiklejohn), baptized 3 February 1770 in Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland,<sup>2</sup> buried 3 December 1839 in new Church yard, Coalsnaughton, Scotland.<sup>3</sup>

*Children:*

7. i. James Harrower b. 18 August 1793.  
 8. ii. Mary Harrower b. 3 January 1796.  
 9. iii. Janet Harrower b. 13 May 1798.  
 10. iv. John Harrower b. 8 April 1801.  
 11. v. Robert Harrower b. 18 July 1805.  
 12. vi. Charles Harrower b. 29 May 1808.  
 13. vii. Jean Harrower b. 27 May 1810.

5. CHARLES HARROUER, b. 9 January 1774 in Tillicoultry, Scotland.  
 6. JANE HARROUER, b. 17 March 1776 in Tillicoultry, Scotland.

*Generation Four*

7. JAMES HARROWER, b. 18 August 1793 in Tillicoultry Parish, Scotland.
8. MARY HARROWER, b. 3 January 1796 in Tillicoultry Parish, Scotland.
9. JANET HARROWER, b. 13 May 1798 in Tillicoultry Parish, Scotland.
10. JOHN HARROWER, b. 8 April 1801 in Tillicoultry Parish, Scotland.
11. ROBERT HARROWER, b. 18 July 1805 in Coalsnaughton, Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland,<sup>4</sup> baptized 28 July 1805 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland,<sup>4</sup> occupation Collier/coal miner, d. 13 March 1867 in Langour, Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland,<sup>5,6</sup> cause of death asthma, bronchitis.<sup>6</sup>

He married CATHERINE HUNTER, 31 October 1829 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland,<sup>7</sup> b. 21 March 1810 in Coalsnaughton, Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland,<sup>5,8</sup> (daughter of James Hunter and Janet Ramsay), baptized 8 April 1810,<sup>8</sup> occupation<sup>5</sup> d. 21 February 1885 in Langour, Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland,<sup>9</sup> cause of death embolism of cerebral artery.<sup>9</sup>

*Children:*

14. i. Jean Harrower.
15. ii. Janet Harrower b. 22 March 1835.
16. iii. Elisabeth Harrower b. 31 July 1837.
17. iv. Robert Harrower b. 21 January 1838.
18. v. Catherine Harrower b. 25 August 1841.
19. vi. Joseph Harrower b. 9 June 1843.
20. vii. Margaret Harrower b. 2 October 1845.
21. viii. Charles Harrower b. 2 March 1850.
22. ix. Mary Harrower b. 25 June 1852.
23. x. James Harrower b. 12 September, 1854.

12. CHARLES HARROWER, b. 29 May 1808 in Tillicoultry Parish, Scotland.
13. JEAN HARROWER, b. 27 May 1810 in Tillicoultry Parish, Scotland.

*Generation Five*

14. JEAN HARROWER, baptized 20 December 1832 in Clackmannan, Scotland (see note 5).
15. JANET HARROWER, b. 22 March 1835 in Muckhart Parish, Scotland.
16. ELISABETH HARROWER, b. 31 July 1837 in Muckhart Parish, Scotland.
17. ROBERT HARROWER, b. 21 January 1838 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, baptized (see note 6), occupation Weaver (see note 7), d. 16 November 1866 in Devenside, in the Parish of Tillicoultry in the County of Clackmannan, Scotland,<sup>10</sup> cause of death Plethisis (or plethisis pulmonalis, now known as tuberculosis).<sup>10</sup>

He married MARY WRIGHT, 28 October 1859 in Parish of Alva in the County of Clackmannan, Scotland,<sup>11</sup> b. c1837 (daughter of David Wright [1802 - 1866] and Janet Russell [1799 - 1870]), occupation Cloth Picker, d. 13 February 1869 in Brackead, Tillicoultry, Scotland,<sup>12</sup> cause of death Plethisis pulmonalis (now known as tuberculosis).<sup>12</sup>

*Children:*

24. i. Robert Harrower b. 27 August 1859.

18. CATHERINE HARROWER, b. 25 August 1841 in Blairgone, Perth, Scotland,<sup>5</sup> occupation Woollen Weaver, power loom.<sup>5</sup> .

*Children:*

25. i. Robert Harrower b. 26 June 1869.

26. ii. Adam Harrower b. 12 July 1872.

19. JOSEPH HARROWER, b. 9 June 1843 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland,<sup>5</sup> occupation Woollen Weaver,<sup>5</sup> census 1881 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland.<sup>5</sup> .

20. MARGARET HARROWER, b. 2 October 1845 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland,<sup>5</sup> occupation Woollen Weaver, power loom,<sup>5</sup> census 1881 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland.<sup>5</sup> .

21. CHARLES HARROWER, b. 2 March 1850 in Tillicoultry Parish, Scotland. Notes: Charles informed the authorities of his father's death per father's death certificate.

22. MARY HARROWER, b. 25 June 1852 in Tillicoultry Parish, Scotland.

23. JAMES HARROWER, b. 12 september, 1854 in Tillicoultry Parish, Scotland.

*Generation Six*

24. ROBERT HARROWER, b. 27 August 1859 in Sauchie, Clackmannanshire, Scotland,<sup>13,5</sup> emigrated 30 October 1884 from Scotland to Australia (see note 8), immigrated 7 January 1885 in Brisbane, Queensland (see note 9), occupation Bricklayer, d. 23 April 1938 in St George District Hospital, Kogarah, NSW,<sup>14</sup> (see note 10), cause of death Broncho-pneumonia (7 days), cirrhosis of liver (30 years),<sup>14</sup> buried 25 April 1938 in Presbyterian Cemetery, Woronora,<sup>14</sup> (see note 11).

He married JANE CARNEBY HUTTON, 28 April 1884 in Alva , Stirlingshire, Scotland,<sup>15</sup> (see note 12), b. 1 August 1861 in Crofts in the Parish of Alva, Stirlingshire, Scotland,<sup>16</sup> (see note 13) (daughter of William Hutton [1841 - 1877] and Ann Fergusson [1839 - 1891]), occupation shawl twister (1881), Presshouse woman (1884), emigrated 10 October 1884 (see note 14), d. 13 July 1929 in 9 Highgate Street, Bexley,<sup>17</sup> (see note 15), cause of death myocarditis, pneumonia,<sup>17</sup> buried 15 July 1929 in Presbyterian Cemetery, Woronora,<sup>17</sup> (see note 16), census in 20 Green Square, Alva, Stirling, Scotland,<sup>5</sup> (see note 17), census (family) 1881 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland,<sup>5</sup> (see note 18).

*Children:*

i. Annie Ferguson Harrower, b. 9 June 1885 in North Sydney, NSW, d. 28 June 1919 in Cottage Hospital, Marrickville, NSW (see note 19), buried 30 June 1919 in Presbyterian Cemetery, Woronora (see note 20), cause of death pneumonia influenza, never married. (Refer Page A-1)

ii. Robert Harrower, b. 29 June 1887 in Mount Street, St Leonards, NSW,<sup>18</sup> occupation Bricklayer, carpenter (1933), labourer (1936) (see note 21), d. 24 August 1967 in The Oaks Convalescent Hospital, Ryde, NSW (see note 22), cause of death broncho-pneumonia (5 days), atherosclerosis ( 2 years), cremated 25 August 1967 at Northern Suburbs Crematorium, North Ryde. NSW (see note 23). (refer Pages B-1 ff)  
Partner Elsie Prudence Bushell, b. 29 September 1895 in Hewett's Yard, Chain Street, Reading, England,<sup>19</sup> (daughter of Thomas Alfred Bushell [1863 - 1898] and Prudence Smart [1866 - ]), occupation In framing in laundry (1911) (see note 24), no children from this person, emigrated 25 Sep 1919 from Devenport, England aboard "SS Mahana", immigrated 12 November 1919 in Sydney, NSW, d. 12 June 1948 in Manly District Hospital, Manly, NSW (see note 25), cause of death Chronic myocarditis. acute cystitis (3 months)

(see note 26), cremated 15 June 1948 at Northern Suburbs Crematorium, North Ryde. NSW (see note 27), not married (see note 28).

- iii. William Hutton Harrower, b. 8 November 1889 in 199 Punt Road, Richmond, Victoria, occupation Fitter (1933) and turner, engineer (1925), d. 8 September 1971 in 24 Abercorn Street, Bexley (see note 29), buried 11 September 1971 in Woronora Cemetery (see note 30). (Refer Pages C-1 ff)  
He married Eileen Mary Campbell, 26 July 1919 in North Sydney, b. 19 December 1891 in Old Junee, NSW, d. 31 July 1980 in Lady of Loreto Nursing Home, Strathfield, buried 5 August 1980 in Woronora Catholic Lawn Cemetery (see note 31).
- iv. Donald Ferguson Harrower, b. 6 June 1892 in 253 Punt Road, Richmond, Victoria, occupation Bricklayer (1936), d. 17 March 1956 in State Hospital and Home, Liverpool (see note 32), buried 20 March 1956 in Presbyterian Cemetery, Rookwood, cause of death cerebral thrombosis. (Refer Pages D-1ff)  
Partner Alice Lavinia Florence Dexter, b. c. 1894 in Granville, South Australia,<sup>20</sup> (daughter of Edward James Dexter and Alice Goodliffe).  
Partner Jessie Ellen ("Nellie") Watson, b. 31 January 1894 in Lawrence Street, Alexandria, NSW,<sup>21</sup> (daughter of James Sydney Watson [1863 - ] and Isabel McPherson [1876 - ]), not married (see note 33). Jessie: Notes:.
- v. David Ogilvie McDonald Harrower, b. 12 September 1894 in Highgate Street, Bexley,<sup>22</sup> military 1915 to 1918 (see note 34), occupation bricklayer (1937) (see note 35), d. 7 October 1945 in Family Hotel, Cootamundra, NSW (see note 36), buried 8 October 1945 in Presbyterian Cemetery, Woronora Cemetery (see note 37), cause of death myocardial degeneration and syphilis. (Refer Page E-1)
- vi. Sarah ("Sadie") Margaret Harrower, b. 8 November 1899 in Bexley, NSW,<sup>23</sup> d. 29 July 1988. She married William Thomas Raine, 1920 in Bexley, NSW (see note 38), b. 4 April 1897 in Helensburgh, NSW (see note 39) (son of William Raine [1871 - 1956] and Jane Downes [1878 - 1965]), d. 29 August 1988 in Bronte, NSW. William: Notes: (Refer Pages F-1 ff)
- vii. Jeannie Alveen Harrower, b. 26 January 1903 in Highgate Street, Bexley,<sup>24</sup> (see note 40), education Bexley Public School (see note 41), occupation Milliner (1924) (see note 42), d. 13 July 1974 in 22 Abercorn Street, Bexley,<sup>25</sup> cause of death myocardial infarction (15 minutes), coronary atherosclerosis (2 years),<sup>25</sup> buried 16 July 1974 in Presbyterian Section 2, Woronora Cemetery,<sup>25</sup> (see note 43).  
She married John Thomas Burchmore, 28 April 1924 in Presbyterian Church, Woodside, South Australia,<sup>25,26</sup> (see note 44), b. 23 November 1898 in Jesson Street, Alexandria, New South Wales,<sup>27</sup> (son of George Burchmore [1863 - 1920] and Alice Maud Mary Kemp [1867 - 1949]), occupation Soldier (1918), Engineer (see note 45), d. 20 September 1985 in 22 Abercorn Street, Bexley, New South Wales (see note 46), buried in Woronora Cemetery, Presbyterian Section 2 (see note 47). (Refer Terence Walsh's Burchmore Descendants Report for details of Jeannie's descendants)

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**Harrower descendants (cont.)**

25. ROBERT HARROWER, b. 26 June 1869 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland.<sup>28</sup> .

26. ADAM HARROWER, b. 12 July 1872 in Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland.

- <sup>1</sup> 1797 *Register of Burials in Dollar Churchyard, Clackmannanshire* (Page 42)
- <sup>2</sup> 1770 *Birth Register* (OPR Births 465/0040 0291 Alloa (Clackmannan))
- <sup>3</sup> 1839 *Burial records in Tillicoultry* (OPR Deaths 468/000377 Tillicoultry, page 188). Jean Patterson, wife of Robert Harrower, in Coalsnaughton, was interred in the new Church yard.
- <sup>4</sup> 1805 *Register of Births and Baptisms in the Parish of illicoultry in the County of Clackmannan*.
- <sup>5</sup> 1881 Scotland Census, The 1881 Census shows Catherine Harrower as the head of a household at Langour. At her house on Census Day were her children [Joseph, Margaret and Catherine (all unmarried)] and grandchildren [Adam Harrower and Robert Harrower (illegitimate sons to Catherine Harrower, father unknown), Robert Harrower (21 years unmarried and already a bricklayer) and Alexander Marshall (17 months)].
- <sup>6</sup> 1867 Deaths Register: Parish of Tillicoultry in the county of Clackmannan (1867, Page 7, No.20)
- <sup>7</sup> 1829 *Register of Banns and Marriages in the Parish of Tillicoultry in the County of Clackmannan* (Page 118)
- <sup>8</sup> 1810 *Register of Births and Baptisms in the Parish of Tillicoultry in the County of Clackmannan*.
- <sup>9</sup> 1885 *Register of Deaths in the Parish of Tillicoultry in the County of Clackmannan* (Page 9, No. 27)
- <sup>10</sup> 1866 Scotland Death Register, *Deaths in the Parish of Tillicoultry in the County of Clackmannan* (1866, Page 22 No. 64). Died at about 7.30am.
- <sup>11</sup> 1859 *Register of Marriages in the Parish of Illoa in the County of Clackmannan* (page 23, 46). The Register indicates that the residence of Robert Harrower was at Devenside.
- <sup>12</sup> 1869 *Register of Deaths in the Parish of Tillicoultry in the County of Clackmannan* (Page 6, No. 18)
- <sup>13</sup> 1859 *Register of Births in the Parish of Clackmannan in the County of Clackmannan, Page 48* (Page 48, No. 143). Baby was born about 8.30am. The Births Register indicates baby was illegitimate, but note that the parents married each other two months later. Mother signed the register with her mark "X". Robert Harrower also signed the Register and identified himself as the father.
- <sup>14</sup> 1938 NSW *Death Certificate* (No. 1938/010393)
- <sup>15</sup> 1884 *Register of Marriages in the Parish of Alva in the County of sterling* (Page 9, No. 18)
- <sup>16</sup> 1861 Scotland Birth Register, *Parish of Alva in the County of Stirling* (1861, page 31)
- <sup>17</sup> 1929 NSW *Death Register* (Reg No. 1929/013679)
- <sup>18</sup> NSW BDM, *Birth Certificate 12970/1887*.
- <sup>19</sup> 1895 *Register of Births in the District of St Mary in the County of Reading*, No. 411.
- <sup>20</sup> 1916 NSW *Marriage Register* (BDM Reg. No. 1916/005756 No. 401)
- <sup>21</sup> 1894 NSW *Birth Register* (1894/035899)
- <sup>22</sup> NSW BDM, *Birth Certificate 1894/016655*.
- <sup>23</sup> NSW BDM, *Birth Certificate 1900/003944*.
- <sup>24</sup> NSW BDM, *Birth Certificate 1903/003760*.
- <sup>25</sup> 1974 NSW *Death Register* (Reg No. 1974/010133)
- <sup>26</sup> *Register of Marriages in district of Port Adelaide, South Australia 1924*.
- <sup>27</sup> 1899 *Register of Births in the District of Botany at Waterloo, NSW* (Number 13 in Register)
- <sup>28</sup> 1869 *Register of Births in the Parish of Tillicoultry in the County of Clackmannan* (Page 29, No. 85). Born at 11.50pm at Langour. The Register indicates the child was "illegitimate" and does not identify the father.

Note 1 The surname Harrower is believed to have originated in Scotland and to be derived from the gaelic language spoken by christian celts.

Harrower is the Scottish (Fife) and English occupational name for someone who harrowed cultivated land, perhaps someone who did this as a feudal service on manorial land, from an agent derivative of Middle English harwen 'to rake' (of Scandinavian origin).

An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names With an Essay on their Derivation and Import (1857) indicates the etymology of the name, Harrower, comes from the subduer; from the French harrier, to harrass;--and this, perhaps, from the Anglo Saxon, hergian, to conquer or subdue;--one who harrows the ground.

Notable people with the surname Harrower include:

David Harrower (born 1966),	Scottish playwright
Elizabeth Harrower (actress) (1918-2003),	American actress and screenwriter
Elizabeth Harrower (writer) (born 1928),	Australian novelist and short story writer American
Henry Harrower (1883-1934),	endocrinologist
James Harrower (1935-2006),	Scottish footballer
John Douglas Harrower (born 1947),	Anglican Bishop of Tasmania
Kristi Harrower (born March 4, 1975),	Australian basketball player
Molly Harrower (1906-1999),	South African clinical psychologist
Pat Harrower (1860?),	Scottish rugby player

The Harrowers in this family tree hailed from Clackmannanshire in Scotland, which had 177 recorded Harrowers in the 1881 Census (i.e. over 1/4 of all Harrowers then in the UK, with Clackmannan, Tillicoultry and Alloa being the heaviest Harrower-populated towns).

Clackmannanshire is the smallest county in Scotland being only 10 miles long from East to West and no more than 8 miles in extreme width. It contains the four parishes of Alloa , Clackmannan, Dollar and Tillicoultry .

The parish of Tillicoultry formerly consisted of 3 villages, Westerton or Cairntown ; Earlston, Ellertown or Eastertown and Coalsnaughton.

Cairntown is an earlier name than Westertown and relates to the Shillinghill area of the town - the name is preserved in the street name, Cairnton Place

Eastertown was an area around the Tillicoultry Mains Farm and this name is preserved in the street name, Easterton

*A Short History of Tillicoultry (c1750 - Present) by George MacLeod*

The Tillicoultry estate was received on feudal tenure by Aleumus de Meser from King Alexander II. Aleumus de Meser the younger failed to render the feudal service due for his lands and they were consequently taken from him and granted to William Count of Mar in 1261 by King Alexander III in the 14th year of his reign. The estate was held by the the Earls of Mar till 1483 at which time it came into the possession of the ancestors of Lord Colvil of Culross who held the estate till 1634 when it was sold to William Alexander of Menstry (Menstrie), a noted poet who would later become the Earl of Stirling. The estate had a large number of owners over the next 200 years or so (see Table 1). The earliest map of Clackmannanshire which is still readily available is the manuscript produced by John Adair around 1681 (see Image 1, click on the image for a larger view). This map, whilst of interest shows very little detail and gives more of a general view of the county and depicts many of the grand houses of the time. On the other hand Roy's map of 1747-1755 (See Image 2) displays a much larger degree of detail. In this map the run-rig field systems can clearly be seen with the characteristic curves to the fields and the apparent random layout. The detailed section shown in image 2 also depicts three farm touns around Tillicoultry house, Easter Tillicoultry, Wester Tillicoultry and Bankhead.

Table 1: Owners of the Tillicoultry Estate

Estate Owner	Aquired
William Count of Mar	1261
ancestors of Lord Colvil of Culross	1483
William Alexander of Menstry	1634
Sir Alexander Rollo of Duncrub	1644
John Nicholson of Carnock	1659
Lord Tillicoultry	1701
Hon Charles Barclay Maitland of Lauderdale	1756
James Bruce Esq. Of Kinross	1780
Duncan Glassfors Esq.	1806
James Erskine	
Esq. Downie Esq.	1810/1813
R. Wardlaw Ramsay Esq. Succeeded to the estate	1837
Part of estate and the mansion house sold to Patrick Stirling Esq.	1837
R. Wardlaw Ramsay Esq. Bought back	1840

Wester toun would later develop into the village of Tillicoultry itself. There is also some detail of the grounds around Tillicoultry house showing a clearly planned layout with avenues, squared fields and hedgerows. A great deal of information regarding the parish in the latter stages of the 18th century can be gleaned from the first statistical account of Scotland which was conducted between 1791-1799. These records were usually written by the parish minister, in the case of Tillicoultry the Rev. Mr. William Osborne. Rev. Osborne writes that "the parish covers an area of approximately 6000 acres, 4000 of which lie in the Ochil hills and 2000 form the low arable ground at the foot of the hills." With regard to the soil and the surface of the land Rev. Osborne notes "the soil is generally rich in quality and quite fertile if properly take care of. The crofts appear to have an abundance of stones and great quantities have been gathered to make ploughing of the land easier. The land nearer the Dovan (Devon river <images/devon.txt>) however, seems of much better quality, with a deep loam mixed with sand. The land south of the river is regarded as much poorer to that of the north with a considerable part of it covered with heath", which Rev. Osborne notes "could not easily be improved". Rev. Osborne also comments with some degree of pride that the ploughs and ploughing methods used cannot be surpassed anywhere and in fact a ploughman from the parish was sent to Windsor to "give a proper specimen of plowing (sic) on his Majesty's farm". Rev. Osborne goes on to point out that the farmers of the area do not pretend to lead in the field of agricultural improvement but rather profit by the observations and practice of others. Two horse ploughs are become more widely use in



the parish which is regarded as a great improvement in husbandry. The major crops at this time appear to be oats and barley with wheat apparently only being grown by one farmer, Mr. Johnson, possibly on the Gutters farm and each acre producing 8 to 10 bolls. Turnips seem to be rarely grown and cabbages are never grown. It also appears at this time most of the farmers were unsure of the acreage of their farms thus making an estimate of crop yields difficult. However, Rev. Osborne estimates that an acre of the best land, well manured will produce from 7 to 10 bolls of oats, each weighing 14 - 15 stone and yielding about 1 boll of meal (see appendix i). The whole parish appears to be made up of small farms with only 5 having a rent above £50 per annum. A large part of the parish is enclosed and laid to grass which is let for summer grazing. Two farmers in particular are singled out for praise of their improvements, Mr. Barclay Maitland having created many enclosures and plantations and Mr. Tait of Harviestoun, which he has totally enclosed. Mr. Tait is noted to follow the practice of fallowing his fields, after which they are manured with dung, limed and then sown with barley and grass. By the time of the first statistical record much of the previous common hill land, some 300 acres were in the possession of Mr. Bruce. All of the feuers appear to have given up their rights to the common in exchange for more lower level land or a reduction in their feu duty.

According to the first statistical account coal is abundant in the parish south of the Ochil hills, although it had not been exploited to any great extent. There appears to have been 4 seams but only two having been worked. It is also noted that some of the coal is of high enough quality to export, especially to Holland, with some 3000 chalders having been shipped annually from Alloa. The report also notes that the coal had not been worked for the last 4 years but there was clearly a great deal of profit to be had from it in the future. Rev. Osborne also makes quite a point of the Devon company having been the tacksmen (the middlemen between the laird and tenant) for the coal for over a year and a half but actually having produced no coal. Also pointing out that while coal remains in the ground it is of no value to either the proprietor or the tacksmen. With regard to the transportation of the coal it is noted by Rev. Osborne that it is extraordinary that there is no public road from Tillicoultry to a public harbour, or to a market town in which there is a custom house (Alloa). In the year 1792 there were 853 people living in the parish (see Table 2), an increase of almost 150 since 1755, possibly attributable to the establishment of the Devon company in the area.

Table 2: Occupations of population in 1792

Occupation	number
farmer	34
weaver	21
wright	6
mason	7
smith	3
shoemaker	3
tailor	3
miner	4
labourer	51
gardener	1
millar	1
dancing master	1
male house servant	1
female house servant	12
male labouring servant	25
Female labouring servant	12

At this time, most of the inhabitants of the parish lived in the three villages of Westertown, Earlstown (sometimes referred to as Eastertown) and Coalsnaughton with only 36 families residing outside the villages with 3 in the Ochils. Rev. Osborne expressed concern that in future years the number of

inhabitants of the parish may decrease due to the division of the common in the hills, the sale of many of the feus, which maintained families, the neglect of the coal and the lack of encouragement and attention given to the weaving of the famous 'Tillicoultry serge'. Although he also stated the establishment of the Devon company may in some way offset these disadvantages.

In conclusion Rev. Osborne offers some suggestions for improvements in the parish. He suggests a more centrally located school, or one at Coalsnaughton, a bridge over the Dovan at Westertown, a wagon way to carry coals to Alloa harbour and a canal by means of the Dovan to join the Forth. In fact in 1776 the famous engineer James Watt surveyed the river and reported that it might be made navigable as far up as Dollar. With regard to industry he suggests there should be more coal mining, encouragement given to weaving and some public works such as a woollen or cotton mill or printing field at Westertown. In respect of agriculture he suggests farmers should lay more of their land fallow and pay more attention to the sowing of wheat.

By the time of the second statistical account in 1841, compiled by Rev. Henry Anderson, only some 50 years after the first there had been considerable changes in the parish, not least of which was the large increase in population to some 3213 persons in this year (treble that of 1792). This large increase is in part attributable to the increased manufacture of shawls, tartans and other woven fabrics in the area and the labour intensive nature of the trade.

With regard to agriculture it is noted that a considerable part of the parish has been adapted to agriculture and many of the improved methods of farming are being used. Field drains have been installed on both sides of the Devon river, these are mainly built of stone but in some cases of tile. The land is well fenced either with stone walls or hedges. The four shift method of field rotation is mainly used but in some cases a five shift mode is used namely, oats, green crop, barley with grass seed, and hay or oats, green crop, barley or wheat and hay. Landowners who contributed to the landscape improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries included General Abercromby of Tullibody, and the Erskines of Mar. These individuals were responsible for ditching and draining the land and for planting hedges. Landowners' prosperity was also related to the development of industry in the area, resulting from new technological advancements.

By this time there had certainly been a large amount of industrialisation in the area with the enlargement of existing factories and the building of new ones for the weaving of shawls and tartans, employing some 300 men, 120 women and 140 children, besides those employed at home or in many of the smaller factories which had anything from one to four looms. The second statistical account mentions the parish having 2 main villages, Tillicoultry (formerly Westertown having grown whilst Eastertown having all but vanished) and Coalsnaughton with another, Devonside (see image 7) having sprung up in the last few years where a brick and tile works had been erected. More evidence for the rapid industrialisation of the area can be seen in the increasing smiths, wrights and masons and in the extensive work for making machinery. The call by Rev. Osborne some fifty years earlier for better roads and a bridge seem to have come to pass and in fact the roads are reported in good order and well maintained. Rev. Anderson also notes that there is an abundance of coal to be had at no great distance from the villages, evidence perhaps that Rev. Osborne's call for more coal mining had been embarked upon. The availability of cheap coal certainly encouraged the establishment of energy-consuming industries in the area. Rev. Anderson notes that the parish school is not well attended but there were also 2 subscription schools in Tillicoultry, and an academy, all taught by clergymen. A Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay had also built a school in Coalsnaughton, also connected with the church. Due to the working hours of the children in the factories they attend evening school in both villages.

During the 18th and 19th centuries perceptions of the Scottish landscape began to change, as artists, writers and travellers began to take an interest in local scenery. One of the earliest artists to treat landscape naturalistically was David Allan of Alloa, who painted many views of Clackmannanshire and Stirlingshire during the latter part of the 18th century. Horatio McCulloch, the Victorian artist painted one

of his rare lowland scenes in the Ochils, and nearby Sheriffmuir was recalled in the verses of the author Robert Louis Stevenson, who was a frequent visitor to the area. The River Devon, this was celebrated by Robert Burns in his poem of 1787, 'The Banks of the Devon'. Burns was also impressed by the spectacular gorges and chasms along the river, which attracted many visitors.

Clearly the estates and mansion houses of the 18th and 19th centuries have had a profound and lasting effect on the landscape of the area, resulting in the planting of beech and hawthorn hedgerows and lines of avenue trees, exotic arboreta, parkland trees, swathes of mixed woodland, and the building of distinctive stone walls and lodge houses on the periphery of the estate grounds.

The first mills in Tillicoultry were erected in the late 18th century and William Gibson (p.171) suggests the first to have been erected by Thomas Harrower, although the exact location is unknown. At about this time three brothers named Christie built the first spinning mill in Tillicoultry which can be seen in image 6. to the rear of the larger Castle mill building, the name of which is derived from the old pictish fort or 'castle' reported to have existed in Tillicoultry glen at castle craig. In all eight mills were established by the Tillicoultry burn all powered by water supplied by a lade taken from a dam built further up the glen the water power being superseded by steam engines in the 1830's. The high peak of textile mills in Tillicoultry was around 1900 from when it went into decline but in image 8 taken in 1917 six mill stacks can still be seen, although there were probably more. The extension of the rail network into Clackmannanshire in about 1848 and a branch line from Alloa to Tillicoultry in 1851 to serve the growing woollen mills would have been of great benefit to both the coal mining industry in the area as well as the mills.

In the parish of Tillicoultry we see in the mid to late 18th century a largely rural economy with most of the inhabitants employed on the land. Most of the land being owned by wealthy families and feued to farmers. In the late 18th century the common land is incorporated into a large estate and the farmers begin to adopt the new improved farming methods of laying fields fallow, sowing grass and later wheat and the draining of the land with stone and tile drains. Other industries such as weaving become more important and the presence of coal in the parish leads to even more industrialisation. By the middle of the 19th century the growing importance of the woollen mills begin to dominate the economy of the area, leading to a rapid industrialisation of the parish and huge rise in population. By 1870 there were 12 mills employing over 2000 people on 230 power looms and 340 hand looms in Tillicoultry. In addition there were some 200 hand loom weavers making shawls and napkins in the town. Much of the layout of Tillicoultry itself is directly attributable to the mill trade. This rapid growth brought its associated problems of overcrowding, poor housing, high infant mortality, poor water supply and drainage. Tillicoultry Burgh was created in 1871. The Burgh commissioners, councillors and Provost worked to transform the general conditions and appearance of the Burgh. However, by the start of the 20th century the mills were in decline but production remained in some degree up till the 1960's when the last mills were closed. Despite this level of expansion and prosperity, Tillicoultry was not immune to the consequent unemployment associated with the depression in the 1920's and 1930's. To help alleviate the poverty and deprivation which accompanied unemployment in the 1920's, the Council decided in December 1925 "to purchase, rent, or otherwise acquire a right of access to Tillicoultry Glen ... to be used as a pleasure ground or place of public resort or recreation".

In 1973 the rail line through Tillicoultry itself was finally closed bringing to an end the industrial heyday of the area.

From the late 18th century to the 20th century, we have seen Tillicoultry develop from a mainly rural farming community, with agricultural improvements employed by the lairds and estates becoming much larger and the draining of more of the land. We see the development of woollen mill and coal industries coming to dominate the area in the 19th century, along with the general change in attitudes towards the landscape. By the 20th century the mills and coal are in decline and tourism and ecology begin to play a

more important role.

Note 2 This is the only James Harrower who died in Clackmannanshire between 1775 and 1830.

Note 3 This is the only Mary Harrower for whom there is a burial record recorded in Clackmannanshire during 1775-1830 (apart from Mary Drysdale, nee Harrower).

Note 4 Interestingly, the 1841 Census had a Robert Harrower (agricultural labourer), then aged 70 years, living in Tillicoultry. Could this be the same Robert Harrower? The burial record of Jean referred to her as "wife", not "widow", thereby suggesting Robert was alive in 1839. Hence, it would seem Robert was still alive in 1841, but dead by 1851 as no Robert Harrower aged 80+ was living in Scotland.

Note 5 Kerry Raymond advised that her "great-great-grandparents Thomas Shearer and Jessie Harrower married in Brisbane in 1861. According to their marriage certificate, Jessie was born in Scotland and her parents names were not listed. When Jessie died in Brisbane, her death certificate (the informant was her son-in-law) said she was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland but did not give her parents' names other than noting that her maiden name was Harrower. I have not found any documents here in Queensland that give her parents' names nor a more precise location of her birth. The documents I have are a bit inconsistent regarding ages, but suggest a birth date between 1834-1839.

When I found the headstone for Thomas & Jessie in the Bulimba cemetery, I was surprised to find that there was a third person buried there: Jane Harrower, whose death certificate also does not list her parents and says she was born in Scotland. From the burial register and the death certificate, she was born between 1830-1834. I presume that Jane is Jessie's older unmarried sister, but other relationships between them are possible.

I have never found any immigration documentation for Jessie or Jane Harrower. Perhaps they were keen swimmers :-)

Having exhausted all the possible documents I could locate here in Queensland about Jessie and Jane Harrower, I turned to Stirlingshire to see if I could locate the birth of this possible pair of sisters. We were in the UK for a holiday so went to Stirlingshire to see what could be tracked down.

Unfortunately the local people tell me that names like Jean, Jane, Janet, Jessie are all variants of the same name, so that didn't help matters.

Anyway, to cut a long story short, the only likely candidates for the births of my Jane and Jessie Harrower were for Jean and Janet Harrower, daughters of Robert Harrower and Catherine Hunter. Neither of these sisters Jean and Janet Harrower appeared to have married or died in that area, so therefore may have immigrated to Brisbane. But, while I did not find any inconsistencies in my theory, equally I did not find anything that conclusively linked Jean and Janet with my Jane and Jessie.

So, my research into Robert Harrower and his ancestry has been pretty basic as I really don't know if they are related to me or not. Because the places in question like Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire are quite small (we visited them while we were there), it seemed plausible that any Harrowers listed in the IGI for that area were probably all related. And the result of that exercise is what you see on our WWW site. I would not claim it to be authoritative, merely my best guess. I attach a couple of printouts (one a tree and the other a report with sources)."

Note 6 It seem that Robert and all of his brothers and sisters were baptised together in 1854 before the Independent Congregation in the Parish of Tillicoultry in the County of Clackmannan.

Note 7 Nestling at the foot of the Ochil Hills, Tillicoultry used to be famous for its knitwear and textile industry. However times change and all the woollen mills have closed - Patons, Hewitts, the Clock Mill to name but a few. Daiglen still manufacture tartan but they are the sole surviving textile firm.

Note 8 Amongst 117 Scottish emigrants (together with 76 English and 92 Irish emigrants), Robert and Jane Harrower (with Jane's daughter, Mary Jane Wright Hutton) left Glasgow on October 30 1884 on the Steamship "Cloncurry" ("Clyde" line) headed for Brisbane. Interestingly, Mary Jane was listed on the SS Cloncurry 1884 passenger list as Mary Jane Harrower.

The Glasgow shipowners Thomas Law & Co issued the ticket to Robert et al for the journey. This company controlled the Shire Line of passenger cargo ships, sailing principally to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. The company was operated by Thomas Law until 1892, thereafter by his brother William Law, who was sole partner until his death in 1932. The Shire Line at one point included 35 ships.

Captain Lawson ensured the Cloncurry arrived in Townsville on 29 December 1884 and in Brisbane on 7 January 1885.

Their passage was 42 pounds 10 shillings of which the Queensland Government assisted with 25 pounds. Robert Harrower's death certificate indicates he lived in Queensland for about 12 months, and in Victoria for about 12 months, but over 50 years in NSW. However, with William and Donald being born in Melbourne, it seems more likely that they were in Victoria for at least 3 years.

Details of the Cloncurry include:

- 2,579 gross tons, 1,639 net (but the passenger list for the Harrower voyage indicated 2,000 tons). Lbd: 300' x 40' x 24'4".
- Iron steamship built in 1884 by W Doxford & Sons, Pallion Sunderland for this concern and registered London.
- Compounded engine = 260hp. (3rd January 1890 sunk in collision with the steamship Maplebranch in Suez Bay. Refloated, repaired)
- May 1892 commenced a service to Noumea transporting live cattle from Gladstone, Queensland, making regular voyages until December that year.
- Registration transferred to Melbourne 1893.
- She had limited passenger capacity as steerage and worked the West Australian service from Melbourne, up to 1897 as known, in capacity of 'goldfield' passengers and supplying coal for the Government railways under contract.
- In 1898, collided with schooner Bruthen (qv) off Wilsons Promontory.
- July 1898 chartered to Adelaide Steamship Co. and chartered again from mid 1899.
- On 22 August 1903, stranded but later refloated, Corner Inlet, Gippsland coast.
- History unknown since until 1904 when sold to Itaya GK, Japan and renamed Yoneyama Maru.
- Wrecked at Kinkazan, Japan 12 January 1911

Note 9 The following article in the Morning Bulletin (Rockhampton) 2 January 1885 refers to the Cloncurry's arrival in Townsville:

"THE S.S. CLONCURRY.

THE S.S. Cloncurry, which sailed from Glasgow on the 30th October, under the command of Captain Lawson, with immigrants for the Queensland ports, arrived at Townsville on Sunday, and in Keppel Bay yesterday. Regarding her immigrants Captain Almond reports as follows:- "The s.s Cloncurry was despatched from Glasgow on the 3th of November, with the following full-paying, bounty, remittance, and free passengers-namely :-Full paying, 25 adults bounty; 163½, adults ; remittance and free, 76½ adults, making a total of 265. Socially the passengers were classed as follows : Single men, 128½ adults, equal to 129 souls ; single women, 84 adults, equal to 90 souls ; married couples and children, 52½ adults, equal to 66 souls. The single men were a strong and healthy-looking selection, generally well-clad and respectable in appearance. A fair proportion of the single men were farm and general labourers. Some of the Scotch farm labourers looked very eligible men. Those of the single men who were not farm or general labourers

appeared useful and hardworking men. From what I saw of the single women they appeared to be well selected and respectable. The surgeon-superintendent (Dr. Hare) and the matron (Mrs. M'Keddie) are of the same opinion. The married couples consist principally of young people with small families, and recently married couples without encumbrances. A few of the men in the married compartment were farmers or farm labourers, and the remainder were of useful occupations. Taken collectively. I am of opinion that the passengers by the Cloncurry will be a useful addition to the population of the colony. Many of the people in this vessel are going to join relatives or friends who are now in Queensland, and who have done well there. A good supply of luggage was brought forward, and the contributions to the Savings Bank amount to £434 ; besides this, many of the men had remitted money forward to the colony. I found it necessary to reject two men who had near relatives at Sydney. Dr. Hare carefully examined all the people before they embarked, and he pronounced them a very healthy lot. The stores sent for the Cloncurry were, I consider, inferior to those sent to ships at London, and I had to condemn a large proportion of them." The nationalities of the passengers, full-payers or assisted, are : -English, 65 ; Scotch, 85; Irish .53 ; total, 203. Free and remittance : English, 11 ; Scotch, 26 -, Irish, 36 ; total, 82 ; the total amount paid by the full-paying and assisted passengers was £1741 10s.; and by the free and remittance, £76. The occupations of the assisted passengers are: 16 female domestic servants, 37 farm labourers, 4 gardeners, 3 masons, 11 miners, 3 brick-layers, 14 engineers, 5 carpenters and joiners, 1 wheelwright, 1 painter, and 23 others. The occupations of the free and remittance are : 60 female domestic servants, 4 farm labourers, 5 general labourers, 1 cooper. The Rockhampton contingent will probably arrive here this morning by the s. Muriel."

Morning Bulletin (Rockhampton) 5 January 1885 provided further information:

The s.s. Cloncurry, under the command of Captain W. R.. Lawson, left Glasgow on the 29th October; had trial trip at the Tail of the Bank, everything passing satisfactorily, obtaining a mean speed of 10 1/2 knots under adverse circumstances. Embarked passengers at 1 p.m. on the 30th ; weather dirty and blowing hard from the S.W. Lay at anchor until 2 p.m. next day, the weather moderating got under weigh ; had strong head winds and heavy head sea down the channel; passed Luskar at 2 a.m. on 2nd November ; had light airs and smooth sea all the way to Malta, passing through the straits on the 6th and arriving at Malta at noon on the 10th ; coaled and left again at midnight, anchoring off Port Said at midnight on the 14th ; went in next morning ; coaled, and entered the canal at 3 p.m. same day, experiencing fine cool weather throughout; leaving Suez at noon on the 18th, had light, fair, and fresh head winds down Red Sea,, calling at Aden for coal on the 24th November; left same afternoon and arrived at Batavia at 7 p.m. on the 10th December ; discharged cargo, coaled, and sailed again at 5 p.m. on the 12th, arriving at Sourabaya on 15th ; discharging cargo and leaving next day ; had light westerly air through the Arafura Sea ; arriving at Thursday Island on Christmas morning ; got pilot and arrived at Townsville on 25th ; discharged cargo and left at 2.30 a.m. on the 30th; arrived at Mackay November 31st; discharged and left at 5 a.m., arriving at Port Alma January 1st at 5 a.m. Our passengers leaving were 285 souls, equal to 205 adults, under the charge of Dr. F. E. Hare, surgeon ; Mrs. McKidder, matron. The health of the ship has been very good through-out the passage, only a few hours wet weather and although the weather has been pretty hot, yet under the shade of an awning the passengers have suffered little from the heat. No deaths , no accidents, no serious sickness, and no births took place during the voyage. The immigrants were landed here on Friday night by the s.s. Polly. The Cloncurry brings a large cargo for this port, including a complete plant for the Yeppoon Sugar Company, and three locomotive engines for the Queensland Government. She was expected to leave Port Alma last night for Brisbane.

Note 10 Sydney Morning Herald Notices (25 April 1938): "HARROWER-The Relatives and Friends of the late Mr ROBERT HARROWER are informed that his funeral will leave his late residence 9 Highgate Street, Bexley THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock for the Presbyterian Cemetery, Woronora. HARROWER -The Officers and Members of -FERNDAL LODGE No 54 I OOF are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of the late ROBERT HARROWER to Presbyterian Cemetery Woronora THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON."

Note 11 Robert is buried in Presbyterian SECTION UU Grave: 0017, as is his wife, Jane

SMH 24 April 1938 Funeral notices:

"HARROWER-The Relatives and Friends of the late Mr ROBERT HARROWER are informed that his Funeral will leave his late residence 9 Highgate Street Bexley THIS (Monday) AFTER NOON at 2 o'clock for the Presbyterian Cemetery Woronora"

"HARROWER -The Officers and Members of FERNDALE LODGE No 54 I OOF are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of the late ROBERT HARROWER to Presbyterian Cemetery Woronora THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON . A J WALKINGTON NG; J H BEBB Sec"

Note 12 About 6 months after their marriage on 28 April 1884, Robert and his bride (Jane) together with Jane's daughter (Mary Jane Wright Hutton) left Glasgow on 10 October 1884 on the Steamship "Cloncurry" ("Clyde" line) headed for Brisbane. Their passage was 42 pounds 10 shillings of which the Queensland Government assisted with 25 pounds. Robert Harrower's death certificate indicates he lived in Queensland for about 12 months, but it was probably less than this.

By June 1885, Robert, and Jane (and Mary Jane) were in Sydney in time for the birth of their first child, Annie, on 9 June 1885. Robert jnr was born at Mount Street, North Sydney 2 years later on 29 June 1887. Shortly after Robert jnr's birth, the family moved to live in the Melbourne suburb of Richmond on Punt Road (199, then 253). Presumably, there was plenty of work available for Robert in Melbourne. Whilst living in Richmond, Robert took up an opportunity on 10 August 1891 to buy land at 9 Highgate Street, Bexley from the Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company Limited ("SPLB"), presumably with cash earned whilst in Melbourne (there was no mortgage on title). [Formed in 1882, SPLB was reported to be worth a net 40,000 pounds in 1888 during which year it had acquired a significant amount of land in Sydney and the then outlying area of what is now Bexley, but subsequent liquidity issues arising from over-borrowing saw the company placed into liquidation on 26 August 1895 during the financial crisis and depression of the 1890s]

Interestingly, the entire Rockdale Municipality only had 1,138 houses in 1891.

Donald was born the following year in Richmond on 6 June 1892. Presumably, by 1894, the house at Highgate Street had been built to welcome the birth of David on 12 September 1894, followed by "Sadie" on 8 November 1899 and Jeannie on Australia Day, 1903. With the Municipality of Bexley being officially named and incorporated only in 1900, the Harrowers were very much part of the formation of the Bexley community.

By 1901, the number of houses in the Rockdale Municipality had grown at an average rate of almost one a week since 1891 to be 1,636.

On 10 August 1913, Robert (now described as a carpenter) purchased 22 Abercorn Street, Bexley, being the property immediately behind 9 Highgate Street. He subsequently transferred this land to his new son-in-law, John Thomas Burchmore (Jeannie's husband), on 19 December 1925.

A few months earlier on 10 September 1925, Robert's son, William Hutton Harrower, had purchased the 2 adjacent blocks of land comprising 11 Highgate Street and 24 Abercorn Street. William sold 11 Highgate Street to his brother-in-law, Bill Raine (Sadie's husband) on 2 June 1927. Shortly thereafter, a house was built on each of these 3 lots with the construction work done predominantly by Robert Harrower and his sons.

So, that's how Robert and Jane Harrower came to be in the rare situation of having as their neighbours their 2 surviving daughters, Sadie and Jeannie (Annie having passed away in 1919), and second eldest son, William (together with their families). This must have pleased Jane until her death on 13 July 1929 given David was also still living at home at this time.

The Raines decided to name their house Neiwalla after their 2 boys Neil and Wallace.

Jack and Jeannie decided to name their house "Langour", being the name of a narrow short street in

Devenside near Tillicoultry, Scotland (just off a road known as The Glen) in which Robert lived with his grandmother, Catherine (then a widow), after Robert had been orphaned before the age of 10 following the early deaths of both his parents from tuberculosis.

Robert continued to live in 9 Highgate Street, Bexley until his death on 23 April 1938. The property was sold on 9 May 1940 by Robert's executors, being William Hutton Harrower and John Thomas Burchmore, to James and Jessie Stewart.

The Evening News (Sydney) published an interesting story on 22 February 1915 about how Robert Harrower was shot during World War I:

"ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

PISTOL GOES OFF AT BEXLEY

While Robert Harrow (sic Harrower), who lives in Highgate Street, Bexley was sitting in his garden about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, a revolver bullet struck him in the thigh. The wound inflicted was only a flesh one, not likely to cause much trouble beyond a certain amount of pain.

Investigation proved that the affair was entirely accidental. Mr. George W. Doerge who lives about 300 yards away, in Smith Street, Bexley, was examining an automatic pistol which a friend had left in his keeping.

As he picked the weapon up from the table on the back verandah it went off, and the bullet, smashing through the wire verandah section, travelled over a gully separating the house from Smith-Street, and struck Harrower. By that time, however, it had almost spent its force."

The story was also published in the Evening and settler on 25 February 1915:

"MISHANDLING A REVOLVER: Didn't Know It was Loaded.

While examining a revolver on the verandah at his residence, Bexley (Sydney), on Saturday night, George William Doerge narrowly escaped being shot, owing to a cartridge in the weapon accidentally exploding. Robert Harrow (sic Harrower), a neighbour, who was sitting close by, was struck on the hip, and received a wound about an inch long. He was not seriously hurt."

George William Herman Doerge would have been aged about 55 at the time of the incident. He was a painter/decorator by trade. He lived in "Clairville", 19 Smith Street, Bexley.

Note 13 The birth register entry doesn't include Jane's middle name, though her Certificate of Proclamation of Banns has Jane's middle name as Cameby. One wonders whether this was a corruption of Cairnebie, being her paternal grandmother's maiden name. This is pointed out only because there was a general Scottish tradition that the first-born daughter (which Jane was) took her grandmother's christian name with the grandmother's maiden name being her middle name.

Note 14 Robert and Jane Harrower, with Jane's daughter, Mary Jane Wright Hutton left Glasgow Oct 10 1984 on the SS Cloncurry of 1721 tons for Brisbane. Their passage was 42 pounds 10 shillings of which the Queensland Govt. assisted with 25 pounds.

Note 15 On the second anniversary of Jane's death, the following notices were published in the Sydney Morning Herald (13 July 1931):

" HARROWER.-In loving memory of my dear wife and our mother, Jane, died July 13, 1929.

A beautiful memory left behind Of a mother, true and kind.

Inserted by her loving husband and family.

HARROWER.-In loving memory of our dear mother and grandmother, Jane, died July 13, 1929.

Loving memories never die,

As time goes on and years pass by.

Inserted by her loving daughter, Jean, son-in-law, Jack, and children.

HARROWER.-In loving memory of our dear mother and grandmother. Jane, died July 13, 1929.

God's greatest gift-Remembrance.

Inserted by her loving daughter. Sadie, son-in law. Will, and children."



On the fifth anniversary of Jane's death, the following "in memoriam" notice was published in the Sydney Morning Herald (13 July 1934):

"HARROWER.-In loving memory of my dear wife, our mother, and grandmother. Jane Harrower, who departed this life July 13. 1929.

Always remembered.

Inserted by her loving husband and family."

Note 16 Sydney Morning Herald Funeral Notice (15 July 1929):

"HARROWER-The Relatives and Friends of Mr R HARROWER Senior, ROBERT, DAVE, and ALLAN HARROWER, Mr and Mrs W HARROWER and FAMILY, Mr and Mrs W RAINE Junior and FAMILY, Mr and Mrs J BURCHMORE Junior and FAMILY, Mr and Mrs D HARROWER and FAMILY, and Mr S TAYLOR and FAMILY, are invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved WIFE and their loving MOTHER and GRANDMOTHER Jane Harrower to leave her late residence, 9 Highgate street Bexley THIS AFTERNOON at 1.15 o'clock for the Presbyterian Cemetery Woronora via Rockdale Station

CHARLES KINSELA

Funeral Director Phone LW3006 "

Jane is buried in Presbyterian SECTION UU Grave: 0017, as was her husband, Robert.

Note 17 The Census shows Jane living with her mother (Ann Shepherd), her sisters (Annie F. and Sarah M.) and brother (Donald F.)

Note 18 The 1881 Scotland census shows that Robert was living with his grandmother Catherine Harrower at Langour, Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, Scotland. The inference to be drawn from this is that Robert was raised by his grandmother Catherine Harrower (nee Hunter) after the early deaths of his parents (before Robert turned 10) left him orphaned.

Note 19 Death certificate indicates she was residing at Alva Glen in Highgate Street, Bexley

Note 20 Presbyterian Section UU Grave: 0016

Note 21 Noel Burchmore referred to Robert Harrower as a gentleman and carpenter/builder/ maybe bricklayer of some standing who lived at Harbord.

1933 Census and death certificate reveals he was a carpenter.

Anne Buxton (Frances Allan/Harrower's daughter) explained why Bob's preferred spirit drink was rum, Frigate OP, in particular. In his younger days, there was an experiment at school where the teacher poured whisky, brandy, rum, vodka, etc. into separate glasses. Chopped liver was placed in each glass. After several days, the chopped liver had de-graded in all glasses, except the rum. Understanding the deleterious effect of the non-rum spirits on the liver, the conclusion was that these drinks were bad for you, whereas rum wasn't. A tall tale by Bob?

Note 22 NSW BDM 31144/1967

SMH death notice: "HARROWER, Robert - August 24, 1967 of 15 Heysen Avenue, Rydalmere. husband of the late Elsie Harrower, loving father of Frances (Mrs Morris), fond father-in-law of Alexander, dear grandfather and great-grandfather of their children."

SMH death notice: "HARROWER, Robert - August 24, 1967, at hospital, late of 15 Heysen Avenue, Rydalmere, beloved son of Jane Robert (deceased), much loved brother and brother-in-law of Mary and Sid (deceased), Ann (deceased), Eilen and William, Nell and Donald (deceased), David (deceased), Sadie and William Raine, Jean and John Burchmore, Marjorie and Allan (deceased), and fond uncle of their families. aged 80 years. At rest."

Note 23 There is a plaque commemorating Robert placed on the graves of his parents at Woronora Cemetery, but the cemetery has confirmed that his ashes are not interred there.

Note 24 The 1911 UK Census indicates that Elsie was living at Kingston Girls, Framing Home, High Road, Woodford Green, Woodford Wells

Her occupation was listed as "In Framing in Laundry".

Note 25 NSW BDM 14757/1948 The death certificate lists Elsie's surname as Petchell. Interestingly, Bob Harrower is described as the informant, but "no relation".

Note 26 Anne Buxton advised that she had been told that Elsie died from "dropsy"

Note 27 No-one has located where Elsie's ashes are interred.

Note 28 Robert's death certificate suggests he married Elsie in about 1920, which would have been within a year of Elsie landing Sydney. However, there is no evidence that confirms a marriage or Elsie's divorce from John Petchell. Indeed, Elsie's death certificate lists her surname as Petchell.

Australian Electoral Roll records show Robert Harrower was living:

1. with Elsie Prudence Harrower (occupation home duties) at:
  - o Bristol Cottage, Albert Street, Harbord in 1930
  - o Nelma, Seaforth Crescent, Balgowlah in 1933
  - o Undercliff street, Harbord in 1933, 1936, 1937
  - o 50 Oliver Road, Harbord
  - o 40 Oliver Road, Harbord in 1943 and 1949
2. alone at:
  - o 9 Moore Street, Harbord in 1954
  - o 2 Golf Parade, Manly in 1958
3. with his daughter's family at:
  - o Ermington,

Robert's final address was 15 Heysen Street, Rydalmere, NSW.

Frances Annie Allen was adopted/fostered by the Harrowers in about 1924, when Frances was about 18 months.

Anne Buxton (daughter of Frances, Robert and Elsie's foster-child) advised in 2019: "Robert was always called Grandfather, I was 12 when he came to live with us in Ermington until his death in 1967. Before moving in with us he always wrote to Mum very regularly using those blue cardboard letter things that you glue down and have to tear off the edges to open. We very often visited him in Manly in this old dark house, it was not his, he never owned a house, he also visited us .

In 1957, while living at 2 Golf Parade Manly (which I am sure is or was a boarding house), he won the 12,000 pound lottery shared with 3 other old men. His share was 3000 pound. Mum and Dad just bought their Ermington house 12 months before. He gave Mum 1000 pounds, a fortune in those days. Due to the tax rules in those days, Mum could only use half and not touch the rest for 2 years. When Mum was able to get the money, Grandfather built a large enclosed veranda on the back with a bedroom for himself. I might add the other 2000 pounds went on the horses in 6 months, and he had a 'please explain' when he went back to the Pensions Office."

Sadly, Robert only had 33 cents to his name when he passed away days after entering a nursing home. Robert's loving sisters, Jean and Sadie, attended to his funeral arrangements.

Note 29 Check NSW BDM-death: 61200/1971

Note 30 William is buried in the same grave as his daughter, Dorothy. His wife was buried in the Lawn Cemetery presumably because William wished to be in this grave near his parents.  
Presbyterian SECTION UU 0014

Note 31 Roman Catholic Lawn Cemetery Section: LAWN 1 Plot: 0230

Note 32 NSW BDM 10253/1956

Note 33 1930 and 1933 electoral rolls show Donald living in Stuart Street, Collaroy with Jessie Harrower. 1936 Electoral rolls show Donald living at 58 Ernest street, Crows Nest with Jessie Ellen Harrower

Note 34 David enlisted on 13 September 1915. His description at time of enlistment was that of a blue-eyed, brown-haired 21 year old with "fresh" complexion. He stood 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighed 145 pounds. He embarked for active service abroad on 27 November 1915 and returned to Australia on 31 December 1917. David was discharged from military service on 31 January 1918 on the basis that he was "medically unfit". His regimental number was 2761 and his rank that of "sapper". He served in the 7th Field Company, Engineers of the Australian Infantry Forces. He was decorated with the British War Medal and Victory Medal.

David Harrower's war record showed:

1. He applied at Town Hall on 30 August 1915 and was enlisted on 13 September 1915 into the 7th Field Company, Engineers, AIF.
2. He embarked at Sydney on 27 November 1915 on the "Suffolk" for Europe (presumably training was fairly brief).
3. he was absent without leave between 9 and 10pm, and drunk on Xmas Eve, 1916 at Le Havre. He was awarded 5 days "FP" (prison of some sort I presume) and lost 1 day's pay.
4. He was absent without leave for 3.5 hours during the evening of 12 April 1917, but wasn't penalised
5. He was in hospital sick with influenza during most of May 1917 whilst in France.
6. He was classified "PB" on 26 September 1917 at AGBD and proceeded to England.
7. He was sent home on 31 October 1917 from England for discharge.
8. On "31.1.18 Discharged 2nd MD ex AIF ex 'Berrima'. MU" (MU = medically unfit)
9. In 1943, David signed a statutory declaration indicating his AIF badge (being British War and Victory medals, and ribbons) had been stolen and that he lived at 22 Abercorn Street, Bexley

Note 35 In 1930, David's address was 9 Highgate Street, Bexley (per electoral roll).  
The 1933 and 1937 Electoral roll shows David as living in 9 Alva Glen, Highland Street, Bexley

Note 36 Check NSW BDM-Death 24158/1945

Note 37 Presbyterian Section UU Grave: 0016  
David was buried in the same grave as his sister, Annie

Note 38 NSW BDM 12343/1920 Rockdale district

Note 39 NSW BDM 12800/1897

Note 40 Though the Birth Certificate indicates her first name was Jeannie, it appears she referred to herself as Jean on the Marriage Certificate and Birth Certificates of her children. Her 1918 Qualifying Certificate also described her as Jean.

Note 41 Both Ken and Noel confirmed that Jeannie went to the timber class-rooms of Bexley Public School. Bexley Public School was opened in October 1887 as a one teacher school. The first teacher selected from nine applicants who answered an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald, was Mr Kendall Hume. He had about 103 students enrolled. Towards the end of the year, Miss Anne Crawford was appointed to the school to support the growing number of students. By 1889, enrolment had reached 258 and a third teacher was appointed. In 1892, there were 300 students enrolled.

At the end of 1895, Mr Hume's health failed and he exchanged schools with Mr John Saunders Middenway. He was succeeded in 1895 by John Saunders Middenway who remained at the school for 22 years. During this time, the school had grown enormously.

In 1913, the school was split into two departments and Miss Alma Ryan became the first Infants' Mistress. In 1917, the two-storey building facing Broadford Street was built and Mr Middenway retired. He was succeeded by Mr James Jacobs.

Note 42 Ken wrote "Mum's working career was in millinery and the little I do remember about her chapeaux-making work was the daily rail commute to Central Station."

Note 43 Grave 63

Note 44 Marriage Register indicates both Jeannie and JT were living in Kilkenny, South Australia. Witnesses were Annie Caroline Shipton and Ellen Victoria Norman.

Jack Snr was seconded to Kilkenny glassworks to install their first Lynch NoBoy machines and Rankin feeders (WJ 'Knockout' Smith, who built the early glass container industry into ACI, Australia's second largest conglomerate, had acquired the used US equipment and JTB had a contract (of all things) at 8 pounds and 10 shillings a week. While in Adelaide, Jean and Jack married, being the earliest reflection of his dedication to combining work and family while maximizing the work effort which he lived by through 41 years of service to ACI.

On 24 January 2014, Ken wrote the following about his mother: "Without any doubt she was the family catalyst. Dad was the quintessential solid citizen, but Mum ran the home, supervised our health, arranged schooling, tried to acquaint us with The Bible and organized the fun things. Family get togethers, birthday parties and gatherings around the piano were her forte. She was also the glue of the Bexley branch of Mrs. Stelzer's 2GB Happiness Club with a wide circle of women friends.

When I think of their modest home with that tiny kitchen, it is inevitable that cookery comes to mind. She was always on top of every meal- individual hot breakfasts, sandwiches to take to school or work, dinners that pleased (with the single exception of tripe which only Dad liked), invariably finishing with a sweet - apple cake, English trifle, gem scones, rhubarb (from the garden) as a pie with warm custard to name some favorites.

-Try as I might, no negatives come to mind. Of one thing I'm certain : Mum breathed a huge sigh of relief every time she acquired a daughter-in-law with the promise of grand babies on whom to dote"

The apple cream cake made by Jeannie was a favourite dessert in the Burchmore household at 22 Abercorn Street, Bexley. The following recipe was supplied by Jeannie's sister, Sadie, in 1980.

#### APPLE CREAM CAKE

Work together

1 cup Self Rising Flour

½ cup brown sugar

¾ cup butter

pinch of salt

1 egg

After they are all blended, mould on board. Cut into 3 parts. Roll each part to fit 7" sandwich tin. Bake in a slow oven to a light brown.

Prepare apples as for apple sauce, cooking until tender & as dry as possible with some sugar. When cold add cinnamon & spread thickly between the layers of cake. Cover the top of cake with whipped cream, letting it run over the sides of cake until completely covered.

Note 45 Military Service:

National Archives Australia

Service No 95245

POB Sydney, New South Wales

POE Sydney, New South Wales

NOK Father George Burchmore

Joined: 11 October 1918

Discharged: 31 December 1918

Born: Alexandria, New South Wales

Age: 19 years 10 months 23 November 1898

Calling: Engineer

NOK: George Burchmore Withers Street Arncliffe

Residence: Withers Street Arncliffe

Previous Service: 6 years S Cadats

Father: George

Mother: Alice Maud Mary Kemp

Height: 5' 5"

Weight: 142 lbs

Chest: 33"/35"

Complexion: Fresh

Eyes: Grey

Hair: Dark Brown

Religion: Congregational

between 11 Oct 1918 and 31 Dec 1918.

Note 46 The SMH funeral notice (23 September 1985) was:

BURCHMORE. - The relatives and friends of the late JOHN THOMAS BURCHMORE are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to leave the chapel of Metropolitan Funeral Home corner Princes Highway and Bestic Street. Rockdale tomorrow (Tuesday), after a service commencing at 2.30 p.m. for the Presbyterian Cemetery at Woronora"

The SMH memoriam notice was:

"BURCHMORE. John Thomas. -

September 20. 1985 (suddenly). late of Bexley. dearly loved husband of Jean (deceased), loved father of John. Kenneth and Noel, ioved father-in-law of Yvonne Marjorie and Yvonne, dearly loved Pop of Michelle. Rhonda. Stewart. David. Bruce. Peter and Kylie and loved brother of Alma. brother-in-law of Sadie and Bill, loved brother and brother-in-law of May. George. Frank. Charles. Nellie. Ethel. Harry. William and Ernest (all deceased) and their families Aged 85 years Dearly lcvcd and sadly missed by us all"

Note 47 Grave 63

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Annie Ferguson Harrower    died at age: 34

---

Born: 9 Jun 1885            in North Sydney, NSW  
Baptized:  
Died: 28 Jun 1919        in Cottage Hospital, Marrickville, NSW (see note 1)  
Occupation:  
Buried: 30 Jun 1919      in Presbyterian Cemetery, Woronora (see note 2)  
Cause of death:            pneumonia influenza (Spanish flu)  
Never married:  
    Father: Robert Harrower  
    Mother: Jane Carneby Hutton

---

Note 1 Death certificate indicates she was residing at Alva Glen in Highgate Street, Bexley

Note 2 Presbyterian Section UU Grave: 0016

*Generation One*

1. ROBERT HARROWER, b. 29 June 1887 in Mount Street, St Leonards, NSW,<sup>1</sup> (son of Robert Harrower [1859 - 1938] and Jane Carneby Hutton [1861 - 1929]), occupation Bricklayer, carpenter (1933), labourer (1936) (see note 1), d. 24 August 1967 in The Oaks Convalescent Hospital, Ryde, NSW (see note 2), cause of death broncho-pneumonia (5 days), atherosclerosis ( 2 years), cremated 25 August 1967 at Northern Suburbs Crematorium, North Ryde. NSW (see note 3).

Partner ELSIE PRUDENCE BUSHELL, b. 29 September 1895 in Hewett's Yard, Chain Street, Reading, England,<sup>2</sup> (daughter of Thomas Alfred Bushell [1863 - 1898] and Prudence Smart [1866 - ]), occupation In framing in laundry (1911) (see note 4), no children from this person, emigrated 25 Sep1919 from Devenport, England aboard "SS Mahana", immigrated 12 November 1919 in Sydney, NSW, d. 12 June 1948 in Manly District Hospital, Manly, NSW (see note 5), cause of death Chronic myocarditis. acute cystitis (3 months) (see note 6), cremated 15 June 1948 at Northern Suburbs Crematorium, North Ryde. NSW (see note 7), not married (see note 8).

*Children:*

2. i. (foster) Frances Annie Allan b. 25 December 1922.

*Generation Two*

2. FRANCES ANNIE ALLAN, b. 25 December 1922 at Moore Street, Freshwater, NSW (see note 9), occupation Textile worker, AWAS (1945), d. 19 July 1995 in Westmead, NSW, buried in Field of Mars Cemetery, East Ryde, Ryde City, NSW.

She married ALEXANDER GORDON MORRIS, 30 June 1945 in The Presbyterian Church, Gladesville (see note 10), b. 29 May 1923 in Balmain, NSW (son of William Arthur Morris [1897 - 1957] and Jessie Belle Florence Wardrope [1901 - 1969]), occupation factory change hand, d. 2 May 2008 in Westmead Hospital, NSW.

*Children:*

3. i. Edith Anne Morris b. 20 August 1946.  
 4. ii. Nola Morris b. 22 December 1947.  
 5. iii. Lorna Morris b. 19 August 1950.  
 6. iv. Alexander John Morris b. 14 July 1953.  
 7. v. Gordon Andrew Morris b. 30 July 1955.

*Generation Three*

3. EDITH ANNE MORRIS, b. 20 August 1946, occupation registered nurse (see note 11).

She married WAYNE GEORGE BUXTON, 1966 (see note 12).

4. NOLA MORRIS, b. 22 December 1947.  
 5. LORNA MORRIS, b. 19 August 1950.  
 6. ALEXANDER JOHN MORRIS, b. 14 July 1953.  
 7. GORDON ANDREW MORRIS, b. 30 July 1955, d. 5 September 2019, cause of death heart attack

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**Robert Harrower descendants (cont.)**

(blocked coronarial arteries) in home garden.

He married ROBYN ?

*Children:*

8. i. Paul Morris b. 1981.
9. ii. Michelle Morris b. 1983.

*Generation Four*

8. PAUL MORRIS, b. 1981 in NSW.
9. MICHELLE MORRIS, b. 1983 in NSW.



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**Robert Harrower descendants (cont.)**

<sup>1</sup> NSW BDM, *Birth Certificate 12970/1887*.

<sup>2</sup> *1895 Register of Births in the District of St Mary in the County of Reading*, No. 411.

Note 1 Noel Burchmore referred to Robert Harrower as a gentleman and carpenter/builder/ maybe bricklayer of some standing who lived at Harbord.

1933 Census and death certificate reveals he was a carpenter.

Anne Buxton (Frances Allan/Harrower's daughter) explained why Bob's preferred spirit drink was rum, Frigate OP, in particular. In his younger days, there was an experiment at school where the teacher poured whisky, brandy, rum, vodka, etc. into separate glasses. Chopped liver was placed in each glass. After several days, the chopped liver had de-graded in all glasses, except the rum. Understanding the deleterious effect of the non-rum spirits on the liver, the conclusion was that these drinks were bad for you, whereas rum wasn't. A tall tale by Bob?

Note 2 NSW BDM 31144/1967

SMH death notice: "HARROWER, Robert - August 24, 1967 of 15 Heysen Avenue, Rydalmere. husband of the late Elsie Harrower, loving father of Frances (Mrs Morris), fond father-in-law of Alexander, dear grandfather and great-grandfather of their children."

SMH death notice: "HARROWER, Robert - August 24, 1967, at hospital, late of 15 Heysen Avenue, Rydalmere, beloved son of Jane Robert (deceased), much loved brother and brother-in-law of Mary and Sid (deceased), Ann (deceased), Eilen and William, Nell and Donald (deceased), David (deceased), Sadie and William Raine, Jean and John Burchmore, Marjorie and Allan (deceased), and fond uncle of their families. aged 80 years. At rest."

Note 3 There is a plaque commemorating Robert placed on the graves of his parents at Woronora Cemetery, but the cemetery has confirmed that his ashes are not interred there.

Note 4 The 1911 UK Census indicates that Elsie was living at Kingston Girls, Framing Home, High Road, Woodford Green, Woodford Wells

Her occupation was listed as "In Framing in Laundry".

Note 5 NSW BDM 14757/1948 The death certificate lists Elsie's surname as Petchell. Interestingly, Bob Harrower is described as the informant, but "no relation".

Note 6 Anne Buxton advised that she had been told that Elsie died from "dropsy"

Note 7 No-one has located where Elsie's ashes are interred.

Note 8 Robert's death certificate suggests he married Elsie in about 1920, which would have been within a year of Elsie landing Sydney. However, there is no evidence that confirms a marriage or Elsie's divorce from John Petchell. Indeed, Elsie's death certificate lists her surname as Petchell.

Australian Electoral Roll records show Robert Harrower was living:

1. with Elsie Prudence Harrower (occupation home duties) at:

- o Bristol Cottage, Albert Street, Harbord in 1930
- o Nelma, Seaforth Crescent, Balgowlah in 1933
- o Undercliff street, Harbord in 1933, 1936, 1937
- o 50 Oliver Road, Harbord
- o 40 Oliver Road, Harbord in 1943 and 1949

2. alone at:

- o 9 Moore Street, Harbord in 1954
- o 2 Golf Parade, Manly in 1958

3. with his daughter's family at:

- o Ermington,

Robert's final address was 15 Heysen Street, Rydalmere, NSW.

Frances Annie Allen was adopted/fostered by the Harrowers in about 1924, when Frances was about 18 months.

Anne Buxton (daughter of Frances, Robert and Elsie's foster-child) advised in 2019: "Robert was always called Grandfather, I was 12 when he came to live with us in Ermington until his death in 1967. Before moving in with us he always wrote to Mum very regularly using those blue cardboard letter things that you glue down and have to tear off the edges to open. We very often visited him in Manly in this old dark house, it was not his, he never owned a house, he also visited us .

In 1957, while living at 2 Golf Parade Manly (which I am sure is or was a boarding house), he won the 12,000 pound lottery shared with 3 other old men. His share was 3000 pound. Mum and Dad just bought their Ermington house 12 months before. He gave Mum 1000 pounds, a fortune in those days. Due to the tax rules in those days, Mum could only use half and not touch the rest for 2 years. When Mum was able to get the money, Grandfather built a large enclosed veranda on the back with a bedroom for himself. I might add the other 2000 pounds went on the horses in 6 months, and he had a 'please explain' when he went back to the Pensions Office."

Sadly, Robert only had 33 cents to his name when he passed away days after entering a nursing home. Robert's loving sisters, Jean and Sadie, attended to his funeral arrangements.

Note 9 There is a mystery as to the identity of Frances's father. Her birth certificate lists no father. The family theory is that Frances's father may have been a Swedish sailor.

Frances was probably "boarded out" (fostered, not adopted) to Robert and Elsie Harrower.

Anne Buxton (Frances's eldest child) advised in 2019: "Mum had an elder sister Margaret (sic Elizabeth known as Betty) and brother James. Mum never knew them. She must have been told by Elsie. Mum said she was 13 when she 'found out my mother was not my mother'. Mum was adopted out to the Albion St Orphanage Surry Hills, for whatever reason, although we have our theories. Mum was told her natural father was a Scandinavian sailor she was about 18 months old when Elsie and Robert adopted her although Mum always called it fostered. As far as Mum was concerned they were her parents. Mum had a very 'interesting' upbringing, she said there was always moonlight flits in the middle of the night due to rent in arrears and she never knew what it was like to sleep under a blanket till she was in the army, she slept under overcoats. Mum was the Manly Warringah girl swimming champion in 1935 I still have the framed certificate."

It seems probable that Frances became a ward of the State when her mother realised she could not support her, especially in the context of her husband (William) already failing to make support payments during 1921. She may then have been "boarded out" to Robert and Elsie Harrower.

'Boarding out' means fostering children in private homes and was the preferred system of care for dependent children. Under the boarding out system, government agencies paid foster parents a fee - the boarding out allowance - which was usually around five shillings a week but could be more for babies or children needing extra support. Fees were paid to foster parents from funds in Consolidated Revenue.

The Child Welfare Department was created in 1923, with broad powers to inspect private institutions, and manage all government institutions, as well as foster care. With the introduction of the Child Welfare Act 1939, fostering remained the focus, but more tailored programs were introduced, particularly around concepts of juvenile delinquency, truancy, child guidance and education. Children were made wards of the state, usually at a hearing of the Children's Court. Wards were most commonly placed in foster homes, which was also known as 'boarding out'.

If Frances became a ward of the state in New South Wales in 1924, one can apply to Community Services for access to her records. However, Community Services has advised that only minimal records exist pre-1940. Nonetheless, one can apply to Community Services under the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (GIPA Act). Your letter making the application should state that the request is a formal

application under the GIPA Act, and addressed to:

Right to Information Unit

Community Services

Locked Bag 4028

ASHFIELD NSW 2131

Accompanying the application letter should be a copy of a proof of identity document (e.g. driver's license, birth certificate, health care card) and proof of your relationship to the person who was in care (for example, a birth certificate). There may be application fees.

If Frances was fostered in 1923 (i.e. earlier than suggested by family history), then she may have been boarded out under the previous system.

The State Children's Relief Act 1881 created the State Children's Relief Board (SCRB). Between 1881 and 1923, the SCRB supervised all children taken into state care, whether they were boarded out (fostered), apprenticed, informally 'adopted' or placed in institutional care. It also supervised boarding out payments to destitute mothers. The key personnel were the boarding out officers and inspectors and, after Children's Courts were introduced, probation officers. The Department also relied on local networks of lady visitors and priests to supervise children. Once removed from the asylum or orphanage, however, the child became a ward of the state.

The Dependent Children Registers (37 volumes) relate to children who were admitted to State care during 1883 to 1923. They record where the dependent children were placed (whether with foster parents or guardians). Some of the children were eventually adopted. The registers give: name of child; age; religion; where received; name and known address of parents and remarks; particulars of foster parents and guardians, i.e. names, addresses, dates when received and when transferred, and how placed; and how eventually disposed of and date (this may be by adoption, back to custody of one or both parents, or the child may have attained the age of eighteen).

It may therefore be worth checking the Index to Dependent children's registers, 1900-1923 [6/24722-41] on SR Fiche 2001-2052, available at State Records Western Sydney Records Centre (161 O'Connell St, Kingswood, NSW, 2127) reading room and also available on microfiche at the State Library of New South Wales.

Note 10 NSW BDM 17673/1945

Frances is described as both Allan and Harrower on the wedding certificate.

Witnesses: Edith Joyce Lamb and William James Scales.

Note 11 When Anne began her nurse's training at Ryde Hospital, there was already another Nurse Morris at the hospital. Accordingly, to avoid confusion with that Nurse Morris, Anne was asked for an alternative surname by which she would be known. Anne, then still living at home, quickly decided to be known by Harrower, being the name by which her mother was known before marrying Anne's father. She proudly returned home and told her mother that she would be known as Nurse Harrower. Her mother, fresh from a row with her father (Robert Harrower) who was living with them at the time, was horrified and exploded in anger to say "You will do no such thing. You will use my real maiden name, Allan ... and that's that." Anne registered her changed nursing name the next day and became known as Nurse Allan. When this Nurse Morris left the hospital, Anne then took over the name Morris: Anne still has the 'Nurse Morris' badge. In those days, nurses were not allowed to be married during their training, but Anne did marry during her training. However, Anne finished her training at Parramatta hospital where the Director of Nursing was more progressive and allowed her to finish under her married name, Buxton. Anne said "I should write a book about the early days of training, you would never believe it, years later I went to university and got a degree in what I already knew."

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**Robert Harrower descendants (cont.)**

Note 12 NSW BDM 15320/1966

*Generation One*

1. WILLIAM HUTTON HARROWER, b. 8 November 1889 in 199 Punt Road, Richmond, Victoria (son of Robert Harrower [1859 - 1938] and Jane Carneby Hutton [1861 - 1929]), occupation Fitter (1933) and turner, engineer (1925), d. 8 September 1971 in 24 Abercorn Street, Bexley (see note 1), buried 11 September 1971 in Woronora Cemetery (see note 2).

He married EILEEN MARY CAMPBELL, 26 July 1919 in North Sydney, b. 19 December 1891 in Old Junee, NSW, d. 31 July 1980 in Lady of Loreto Nursing Home, Strathfield, buried 5 August 1980 in Woronora Catholic Lawn Cemetery (see note 3).

*Children:*

2. i. Dorothy Harrower b. 17 May 1920.
3. ii. William Ross Harrower b. 5 August 1921.
4. iii. John Raymond Harrower b. 30 March 1925.
5. iv. Joan Eileen Harrower b. 18 December 1928.

*Generation Two*

2. DOROTHY HARROWER, b. 17 May 1920 in Bexley, d. 20 May 1920, buried in Woronora Cemetery (see note 4).
3. WILLIAM ROSS HARROWER, b. 5 August 1921 in Bexley, d. 26 September 1960 in Bexley, buried in Woronora Cemetery, NSW (see note 5).

He married EILEEN BERYL SOUTH, 1942 in Rockdale district (see note 6), d. 15 May 1975, buried in Woronora Cemetery, NSW (see note 7). They were divorced in 1958.

*Children:*

6. i. Janice Ann Harrower b. 9 October 1943.
  7. ii. Anthony William J Harrower b. 11 September 1945.
  8. iii. Michael John Harrower b. 8 March 1949.
4. JOHN RAYMOND HARROWER, b. 30 March 1925, d. 1 April 1998 in Tristania Pde, Maloney's Beach, Batemans Bay, NSW.

He married JOAN MARIE ALEXANDER, 14 June 1948 in Rockdale, NSW (see note 8).

*Children:*

9. i. Marea Dawn Harrower b. 16 August 1949.
  10. ii. John William Paul Harrower b. 13 January 1952.
5. JOAN EILEEN HARROWER, b. 18 December 1928 in Bexley, d. 2 April 2018 in St George Hospital, Kogarah, NSW.

She married (1) ALLAN FREDERICK PHILLIS, 20 August 1948 in Bexley, NSW (see note 9) (son of Allan Phillis and Ella Campbell).

*Children:*

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**William Hutton Harrower's descendants (cont.)**

11. i. Gregory Allan Phillis b. 19 December 1949.
12. ii. Colin William Phillis b. 13 July 1953.

She married (2) CHARLES RONALD BOWIE, 1981 (son of Ronald Bowie and Gladys Fairclough), d. 1 August 1993 in Blakehurst, NSW.

*Generation Three*

6. JANICE ANN HARROWER, b. 9 October 1943 in Hurstville.

She married ROGER WILLIAM PURCELL, 1961 in Penshurst (see note 10).

*Children:*

13. i. Craig Phillip Purcell b. 10 December 1960.
14. ii. Steven Mark Purcell b. 21 October 1962.
15. iii. Andrew Scott Purcell b. 20 May 1971.
16. iv. Nathan John Purcell b. 13 May 1974.

7. ANTHONY WILLIAM J HARROWER, b. 11 September 1945 in Bexley.

He married LESLEY KEMBREY, 4 March 1967 in Belmore (see note 11) (daughter of Phillip Kembrey and Valmai Dobbie).

*Children:*

17. i. Darren Anthony Harrower b. 31 January 1971.
18. ii. Bradley Phillip Harrower b. 14 May 1973.

8. MICHAEL JOHN HARROWER, b. 8 March 1949 in Bexley.

He married (1) MELANIE TURNER.

*Children:*

19. i. Michelle Harrower b. 26 December 1972.

He married (2) MAXINE KLEINDEIST.

*Children:*

20. ii. Ashley Laurel Harrower b. 25 April 1987.
21. iii. Jessica Eileen Harrower b. 6 April 1989.
22. iv. Benjamin Maxwell Harrower b. February 1991.
23. v. Brooke Maxine Harrower b. 5 February 1994.

9. MAREA DAWN HARROWER, b. 16 August 1949 in Arncliffe.

She married PETER DINSDALE, 16 June 1972 in Kings Cross, b. 16 June 1972 in Kings Cross.

*Children:*

24. i. Shane Anthony Dinsdale b. 13 June 1973.

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**William Hutton Harrower's descendants (cont.)**

- 25. ii. John-Paul Brian Dinsdale b. 6 May 1975.
- 26. iii. Meliss Dawn Dinsdale b. 26 November 1976.

10. JOHN WILLIAM PAUL HARROWER, b. 13 January 1952 in Arncliffe.

He married MAUREEN MAY MCMAHON, 31 August 1974.

*Children:*

- 27. i. Tracey Harrower b. 20 July 1978.
- 28. ii. Michelle Harrower b. 4 August 1984.

11. GREGORY ALLAN PHILLIS, b. 19 December 1949 in Bankstown.

He married JEANETTE IRENE THOMAS, 22 October 1977 in Kogarah Chapel (daughter of H M Thomas and Gladys St Baker).

*Children:*

- 29. i. Leanne Marie Phillis b. 18 April 1979.

12. COLIN WILLIAM PHILLIS, b. 13 July 1953 in Arncliffe.

He married JUDITH ANN CLARKE, 12 July 1980 in Bexley (daughter of Leslie Clarke and Daphne Wooton).

*Children:*

- 30. i. Craig Patrick Phillis b. 2 June 1981.
- 31. ii. Wayne Leslie Phillis b. 9 March 1983.
- 32. iii. Paul William Phillis b. 1 February 1985.

*Generation Four*

13. CRAIG PHILLIP PURCELL, b. 10 December 1960 in Kogarah.

14. STEVEN MARK PURCELL, b. 21 October 1962 in Kogarah.

He married JODIE BOWLES.

15. ANDREW SCOTT PURCELL, b. 20 May 1971 in Sutherland.

16. NATHAN JOHN PURCELL, b. 13 May 1974 in Sutherland.

17. DARREN ANTHONY HARROWER, b. 31 January 1971 in Sydney.

18. BRADLEY PHILLIP HARROWER, b. 14 May 1973 in Caringbah.

19. MICHELLE HARROWER, b. 26 December 1972.

20. ASHLEY LAUREL HARROWER, b. 25 April 1987 in Kogarah.

21. JESSICA EILEEN HARROWER, b. 6 April 1989 in Kogarah.

22. BENJAMIN MAXWELL HARROWER, b. February 1991 in Kogarah.

23. BROOKE MAXINE HARROWER, b. 5 February 1994 in Kogarah.

24. SHANE ANTHONY DINSDALE, b. 13 June 1973 in Surry Hills.

25. JOHN-PAUL BRIAN DINSDALE, b. 6 May 1975 in Canterbury.

26. MELISS DAWN DINSDALE, b. 26 November 1976 in Camperdown.



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**William Hutton Harrower's descendants (cont.)**

27. TRACEY HARROWER, b. 20 July 1978.
28. MICHELLE HARROWER, b. 4 August 1984.
29. LEANNE MARIE PHILLIS, b. 18 April 1979 in St George Hospital.
30. CRAIG PATRICK PHILLIS, b. 2 June 1981 in Canberra ACT.
31. WAYNE LESLIE PHILLIS, b. 9 March 1983 in Wollongong.
32. PAUL WILLIAM PHILLIS, b. 1 February 1985.

Note 1 Check NSW BDM-death: 61200/1971

Note 2 William is buried in the same grave as his daughter, Dorothy. His wife was buried in the Lawn Cemetery presumably because William wished to be in this grave near his parents.

Presbyterian SECTION UU 0014

Note 3 Roman Catholic Lawn Cemetery Section: LAWN 1 Plot: 0230

Note 4 Presbyterian Section UU Grave: 0014

Note 5 RC Lwn 1 0230

Note 6 NSW BDM 25238/1942

Note 7 AA Everg Shb Gdn 17, 0209

Note 8 NSW BDM 12776/1948

Note 9 NSW BDM 16993/1949

Note 10 NSW BDM 12450/1961

Note 11 NSW BDM 15894/1967

*Generation One*

1. DONALD FERGUSON HARROWER, b. 6 June 1892 in 253 Punt Road, Richmond, Victoria (son of Robert Harrower [1859 - 1938] and Jane Carneby Hutton [1861 - 1929]), occupation Bricklayer (1936), d. 17 March 1956 in State Hospital and Home, Liverpool (see note 1), buried 20 March 1956 in Presbyterian Cemetery, Rookwood, cause of death cerebral thrombosis.

Partner ALICE LAVINIA FLORENCE DEXTER, b. c. 1894 in Granville, South Australia,<sup>1</sup> (daughter of Edward James Dexter and Alice Goodliffe).

*Children:*

2. i. Allen Edward Dexter (aka Harrower) b. 5 December 1910.

Partner JESSIE ELLEN ("NELLIE") WATSON, b. 31 January 1894 in Lawrence Street, Alexandria, NSW,<sup>2</sup> (daughter of James Sydney Watson [1863 - ] and Isabel McPherson [1876 - ]), not married (see note 2). Jessie: Notes:.

*Children:*

3. ii. Robert William Harrower b. 20 April 1917.  
 4. iii. Olga Nellie Harrower b. 19 July 1921.  
 5. iv. David Keith Harrower b. c. 1923.  
 6. v. Valerie Dawn Harrower b. 1927.  
 7. vi. Victor S Harrower b. 1928.  
 8. vii. Donald Lionel Harrower b. 25 January 1940.

*Generation Two*

2. ALLEN EDWARD DEXTER (AKA HARROWER), b. 5 December 1910 in Women's Hospital, Crown Street, Sydney, NSW (see note 3), occupation milk vendor (1933), bricklayer (1930,1937, 1943) (see note 4), d. 13 March 1949 in Mental Hospital, Callan Park, NSW, cause of death exhaustion of acute mania and acute myocarditis (6 days), cremated 15 March 1949 at Woronora Crematorium, NSW (see note 5).

He married MARJORIE VINCENT, 1930 in Rockdale, NSW (see note 6), b. 1911 in St Leonards, NSW (see note 7) (daughter of Thomas Vincent [1864 - 1921] and Virginia Brooks [1871 - 1933]), d. 1985 in NSW (see note 8).

*Children:*

9. i. Nancye Joyce Harrower b. c. 1927.

3. ROBERT WILLIAM HARROWER, b. 20 April 1917 in Alexandria, NSW,<sup>3</sup> occupation bricklayer (1943),<sup>3</sup> d. 17 March 1972 in Gosford, NSW (see note 9), buried in Wamberal Cemetery, NSW (see note 10).

He married ANNIE ALICE MITCHELL, 9 February 1943 at The Baptist Manse, 6 Church street, Newtown,<sup>3</sup> b. 3 June 1917 in Goulburn, NSW,<sup>3</sup> (see note 11) (daughter of Albert Ernest Mitchell and Margaret Ann Alexenia Cameron), occupation Ledger keeper (1943),<sup>3</sup> d. 7 August 2006 in hospital near Newcastle, NSW.

*Children:*

10. i. Robyn Ann Harrower b. 12 October 1945.

4. OLGA NELLIE HARROWER, b. 19 July 1921 in Bondi, NSW,<sup>4</sup> occupation shop assistant (1943), d. 11 August 1995 in South Australia.

She married LESLIE CONRAD SCHAPPEL, 6 December 1941 in St John's Church, Milson's Point, NSW,<sup>4</sup> (see note 12), b. 29 December 1914 in Lobethal, South Australia,<sup>4</sup> (son of Johan Gustav Schapel [1868 - 1946] and Johanna Auguste Elenore Schultz [1877 - 1925]), occupation Painter (1941), painter and decorator (1954) (see note 13), d. 28 September 1998 in Flinders Medical Centre, South Australia (see note 14), buried 2 October 1998.

*Children:*

11. i. Susan Schapel.  
12. ii. Wendy Schapel.  
13. iii. Leslie Schapel.  
14. iv. Tim Schapel.  
15. v. Peter Schapel.

5. DAVID KEITH HARROWER, b. c. 1923, d. 12 April 1939 in Hornsby, buried in Manly Cemetery (see note 15).

6. VALERIE DAWN HARROWER, b. 1927, d. 25 May 2012 in Mudgeeraba, Queensland (see note 16), occupation Dressmaker (1956).<sup>5</sup>

She married (1) GEORGE FRIEND, 22 September 1956 in Registrar-General's Office, Sydney,<sup>5</sup> b. c. 1924 in Brno, Czechoslovakia,<sup>5</sup> (son of Egon Freund and Marie Anne Sgnsky), occupation company director (1956).<sup>5</sup>

She married (2) FREDERICK HENDRICK DE BAS, 1948 (see note 17).

7. VICTOR S HARROWER, b. 1928, d. 31 December 1928 in Manly, buried in Manly Cemetery (see note 18).

8. DONALD LIONEL HARROWER, b. 25 January 1940 in Newcastle, NSW, d. 15 March 2016 in Newcastle, NSW. Notes: A Donald Harrower aged 90 died on 29 March 2007 at Cohuna Nursing Home. Whether it's the same Donald, we are not sure, but it's feasible as he was born in about 1917.

He married ELIZABETH ANNE STRANG, 1963 in Wallsend, NSW (see note 19).

*Generation Three*

9. NANCYE JOYCE HARROWER, b. c. 1927 in Arncliffe, NSW (see note 20), occupation canteen assistant (1950), d. 3 July 2010 in Narromine, NSW (see note 21).

She married (1) TERENCE FREDERICK DUGAN, 16 June 1950 in Rockdale District Registry Office, King Edward Street, Rockdale,<sup>6</sup> (see note 22), b. c. 1925, occupation motor mechanic (1950), interred 3 July 2001 in Woronora Cemetery (see note 23), d. 25 January 2001 in Jannali, NSW.

She married (2) GEOFFREY LAWRENCE DALLMAN, 1951 in Dubbo district, NSW (see note 24).

10. ROBYN ANN HARROWER, b. 12 October 1945 in Royal North Shore Hospital, St Leonards, NSW, d. 17 June 2015 in 62 Bay Street, Balcolyn, NSW.

She married (1) PETER GRAHAM MCALISTER, 12 October 1963 in Goulburn, NSW (see note 25), b. 5 March 1943 in NSW, d. 1 June 2020 in Townsville, Queensland, buried in Mareeba Cemetery, Queensland.

*Children:*

16. i. Kylie Ann McAlister b. 31 January 1974.

She married (2) RONALD NEIL WALKER, 1974, b. 1944, d. 2014.

11. SUSAN SCHAPPEL.  
12. WENDY SCHAPPEL.  
13. LESLIE SCHAPPEL.  
14. TIM SCHAPPEL.  
15. PETER SCHAPPEL.

*Generation Four*

16. KYLIE ANN MCALISTER, b. 31 January 1974 in NSW, d. 12 May 1976 in NSW, buried in Stone Quarry Cemetery, Taralga, NSW.

<sup>1</sup> *1916 NSW Marriage Register* (BDM Reg. No. 1916/005756 No. 401)

<sup>2</sup> *1894 NSW Birth Register* (1894/035899)

<sup>3</sup> *1943 Marriage Resiter of NSW* (1943/004684)

<sup>4</sup> *1941 Register of Marriages in NSW* (1941/028237)

<sup>5</sup> *1956 Marriage Register of NSW* (1956/015607)

<sup>6</sup> *1950 NSW Marriage Registry* (BDM 1950/015112)

Note 1 NSW BDM 10253/1956

Note 2 1930 and 1933 electoral rolls show Donald living in Stuart Street, Collaroy with Jessie Harrower. 1936 Electoral rolls show Donald living at 58 Ernest street, Crows Nest with Jessie Ellen Harrower

Note 3 Refer NSW BDM 67/1910 where Allen's birth is registered as Allen Edward Dexter with no father's details provided. His mother, Alice, was only 16 years of age and Donald would have been about 18 years of age when Allen was born..

Allen was Donald Harrower's son, but was raised by Donald's parents (Robert and Jane Harrower) as if they were their own child and as a sibling of Donald and his brothers and sisters. When Allen married Marjorie Vincent in 1930, Robert and Jane were recorded on the Marriage Certificate as Allen's parents. Indeed, Robert Harrower provided the written consent required for Allen to marry Marjorie as he was only 20 years of age (i.e. a minor) at the time of the wedding.

When Allen applied to enlist in the Militia forces in 1930, he applied as Allen Harrower and named Robert Harrower as his father.

In his will dated 19 January 1932, Robert Harrower had a handwritten amendment on his will to provide a one share interest to "my grandson Allen Dexter Harrower".

Interestingly, the Marriage Certificate was amended by Allen on 4 August 1938 (being some 4 months after Robert Harrower's death) to:

- (a) change Allen's own name to read "Allen Edward Dexter known as Allen Edward Harrower"
- (b) delete Robert Harrower as father, and leaving the father's name as a blank space, and
- (c) changing the mother from Jane Hutton to "Alice Lavinia Florence Dexter".

Allen's death certificate recorded Donald Ferguson Hutton as Allen's father, but had "Mary Hutton" incorrectly recorded as his mother.

Alice then married Stanley Mackintosh in 1916 at St Peters. There was a Stanley Joseph Mackintosh who died at Rozelle in 1968 aged 72: if it's him, he would have been about 19 years of age (being born in 1897 to Henry and Julia Macintosh in Leichhardt ) when he married Alice who herself would have then been 22 years of age.

Note 4 The 1933 electoral roll record indicates Allen lived at 51 St George's Road, Bexley, NSW

The 1937 electoral roll record indicates Allen lived at 6 Russell Street, Oatley, NSW

The 1943 electoral roll record indicated Allen lived at 13 Excelsior Parade, Marrickville South, NSW

Note 5 Sydney Morning Herald (15 March 1949) notices:

HARROWER-The Relatives and Friends of Mrs Marjorie Harrower and Nancy are invited to attend the Funeral of her dearly loved Husband and her dear Father, ALLEN EDWARD HARROWER of 27 Skelton Street Bankstown which will leave our Private Chapel, Seven Ways Rockdale This Tuesday at 3 pm for the Crematorium, Woronora

HARROWER-The Relatives and friends of Mr R Harrower, Mr and Mrs W Harrower and Family, Mr and Mrs D Harrower and Family, Mr and Mrs W Raine and Family, and Mr and Mrs J Burchmore and Family are invited to attend the Funeral of their dear Brother, Brother In law and Uncle ALLEN EDWARD HARROWER. For further particulars see family notice.

HARROWER -The Relatives and Friends of Miss Nellie Vincent, Mr and Mrs J Vincent and Family, Mrs Anne Penningroth, Mr and Mrs H Taylor and family, Mr and Mrs H Patten and Family, Miss Rita Vincent, and Mr and Mrs T Vincent and Family are invited to attend the Funeral of their dear Brother-in-law and Uncle ALLEN EDWARD HARROWER. For further particulars see family notice

Allen's ashes were interred at the following location within Woronora Cemetery: Location AA Section: ROSE GARDEN Position: 4 0273

Note 6 NSW BDM 1310/1930

Note 7 NSW BDM 20861/1911

Note 8 NSW BDM 8002/1985

Note 9 NSW BDM 41369/1972

Note 10 Sect. Lwn 2 Row 2 Plot 60

Note 11 NSW BDM 31257/1917

Note 12 Olga was living in Turramurra before the marriage and her occupation was designated "home duties" Leslie was living in Milson's Point, NSW before being married.

Note 13 The following was reported on page 24 of The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA ) on Wednesday 17 April 1935 under the title "Occupants Escape Serious Injury When Truck Capsizes":

"Returning to Tweedvale after having delivered a load of pears in Adelaide, a motor truck driven by Mr. Leslie Schapel, who was accompanied by his brother, Walter, the owner of the truck, and Mr. W. Nott. skidded on the greasy road when negotiating a turn about a mile from Tweedvale about 10.15 pm. yesterday, and capsized down a 10-foot embankment. The truck came to rest on its cabin, but none of the occupants was seriously injured. About £25 worth of damage was done to the truck."

The following was reported on page 3 of The Mount Barker Courier and Onkaparinga and Gumeracha Advertiser (SA) on Wednesday 6 October 1954 under the title "Lobethal Accidents":

"A collision occurred on the Lobethal Mt. Torrens road between a utility driven by Leslie Schapel, Lobethal (who was on his way to see the final football match at Birdwood) and a truck driven by John P. Maguire (Mt. Torrens). The occupants of both vehicles were examined and treated on the spot by Dr. C. C. Jungfer. Mrs. Schapel, wife of the driver of the utility, was conveyed to Lobethal Hospital for further observation. Constable Peter Logan, also on his way for duty at the Birdwood oval, arrived at the scene of the accident shortly after, and made inquiries.

The following was reported on page 2 of the The Mount Barker Courier and Onkaparinga and Gumeracha Advertiser (Wednesday, 10 November 1954) under the title "Lobethal Police Court":

"Driving without due care on the Lobethal - Mount Torrens Road, was the charge against Leslie Conrad Schapel, 39, painter and decorator, Lobethal, who pleaded guilty by letter. He was fined £10 with 10/- costs and 16/- witness fees in default 14 days."

Note 14 Death Notice:

"SCHAPPEL, Leslie Conrad (Les). - Of Heathfield, formerly of Lobethal. Passed away peacefully on September 28, 1998, at the FMC.

Aged 83 years.

Dearly loved husband of the late Olga.

Much loved father and father-in-law of Susan and Kerry, Lesley and Mark, Wendy and Des, Tim and Joanne, Peter and Theresa.

Loved grandpa of David and Suzie, Bonnie, Matthew; Donna; Andrea and Peter; Rebekah, Jason and Luke; Carmen and Craig.

Loved brother of Elda, Ardie, Cliff, Wally, Sonny (all deceased), Venie, Clara and Dorothy. Loved by all their families.

Special thank you to Rose Green, Marj Olden, Dr. Andrew Sykes and staff of the CCU at the FMC for their special care and love to Les."

Funeral Notice:

"SCHAPPEL. - THE RELATIVES and FRIENDS of the late Mr. LESLIE CONRAD (Les) SCHAPPEL, of Heathfield,



19 May 2021

**Donald Harrower descendants (cont.)**

formerly of Lobethal, are invited to attend his funeral service to be conducted in the Florey Chapel, Centennial park, Jubilee Complex, Pasadena, on FRIDAY October 2 at 11am.

If desired, in lieu of floral tributes, donations to the Critical Care Unit of the FMC, C/- Post Office, Bedford Park, SA 5042 would be appreciated."

Note 15 Mix section 2 Plot 404

Note 16 Per Ryerson Index, which indicated she was 85 when she died

Note 17 See NSW BDM 8461/1948

Note 18 Mix Portion section 2 Grave Plot 404

Note 19 NSW BDM 28428/1963

Note 20 Birth year was surmised as Nancye was 83 when she died.

Note 21 per Dubbo Daily Liberal (7 Jul 2010)

Note 22 This marriage had ended by 1956 as that is when Terence married his second and final wife

Note 23 Ashes HENRY LAWSON GARDENS - FAMILY - FAMILY BUSHROCK GARDEN R - 0021-2

Note 24 NSW BDM 28066/1951

Note 25 NSW BDM 27228/1963

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David Ogilvie McDonald Harrower    died at age: 51

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Born: 12 Sep 1894            in Highgate Street, Bexley  
 Baptized:  
 Military: 1915 to 1918 (see note 1)  
 Occupation:                bricklayer (1937) (see note 2)  
 Died: 7 Oct 1945            in Family Hotel, Cootamundra, NSW (see note 3) in  
 Buried: 8 Oct 1945        Presbyterian Cemetery, Woronora Cemetery (see note 4)  
 Cause of death:            myocardial degeneration and syphilis  
  
 Father: Robert Harrower  
 Mother: Jane Carneby Hutton

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Note 1 David enlisted on 13 September 1915. His description at time of enlistment was that of a blue-eyed, brown-haired 21 year old with "fresh" complexion. He stood 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighed 145 pounds. He embarked for active service abroad on 27 November 1915 and returned to Australia on 31 December 1917. David was discharged from military service on 31 January 1918 on the basis that he was "medically unfit". His regimental number was 2761 and his rank that of "sapper". He served in the 7th Field Company, Engineers of the Australian Infantry Forces. He was decorated with the British War Medal and Victory Medal. David Harrower's war record showed:

1.            He applied at Town Hall on 30 August 1915 and was enlisted on 13 September 1915 into the 7th Field Company, Engineers, AIF.
2.            He embarked at Sydney on 27 November 1915 on the "Suffolk" for Europe (presumably training was fairly brief).
3.            He was absent without leave between 9 and 10pm, and drunk on Xmas Eve, 1916 at Le Havre. He was awarded 5 days "FP" (prison of some sort I presume) and lost 1 day's pay.
4.            He was absent without leave for 3.5 hours during the evening of 12 April 1917, but wasn't penalised
5.            He was in hospital sick with influenza during most of May 1917 whilst in France.
6.            He was classified "PB" on 26 September 1917 at AGBD and proceeded to England.
7.            He was sent home on 31 October 1917 from England for discharge.
8.            On "31.1.18 Discharged 2nd MD ex AIF ex 'Berrima'. MU" (MU = medically unfit)
9.            In 1943, David signed a statutory declaration indicating his AIF badge (being British War and Victory medals, and ribbons) had been stolen and that he lived at 22 Abercorn Street, Bexley

Note 2 In 1930, David's address was 9 Highgate Street, Bexley (per electoral roll). The 1933 and 1937 Electoral roll shows David as living in 9 Alva Glen, Highland Street, Bexley

Note 3 Check NSW BDM-Death 24158/1945

Note 4 Presbyterian Section UU Grave: 0016  
 David was buried in the same grave as his sister, Annie

*Generation One*

1. SARAH ("SADIE") MARGARET HARROWER, b. 8 November 1899 in Bexley, NSW,<sup>1</sup> (daughter of Robert Harrower [1859 - 1938] and Jane Carneby Hutton [1861 - 1929]), d. 29 July 1988.

She married WILLIAM THOMAS RAINE, 1920 in Bexley, NSW (see note 1), b. 4 April 1897 in Helensburgh, NSW (see note 2) (son of William Raine [1871 - 1956] and Jane Downes [1878 - 1965]), d. 29 August 1988 in Bronte, NSW. William: Notes:

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*Children:*

2. i. Neil William Raine b. 13 December 1920.
3. ii. Wallace Robert Raine b. 11 October 1922.

*Generation Two*

2. NEIL WILLIAM RAINE, b. 13 December 1920 in Coal Cliff, NSW, d. 8 August 2004 in Sydney, NSW.

He married NONI IRENE FERGUSON, 1947 in Sydney (see note 3), b. 21 September 1923 in Waverley, NSW, d. 21 July 2012 in Roseville Nursing Home, NSW, cremated 26 July 2012 in Northern Suburbs Crematorium, North Ryde.

*Children:*

4. i. Christopher William Raine b. 1951.
5. ii. Robin Irene Raine b. 1956.
6. iii. Richard Bernard Raine b. 1961.

3. WALLACE ROBERT RAINE, b. 11 October 1922 in Arncliffe, NSW, d. 2 November 1999 in New Zealand.

He married ESTELLE DOREEN FRICKER, b. 1928 in Whangaroa, NZ.

*Children:*

7. i. John Wallace Raine.
8. ii. Alan Robert Raine b. 1960.
9. iii. Andrew Cuthbert Raine b. 1968.

*Generation Three*

4. CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM RAINE, b. 1951 in Waverley, NSW.

He married KATHRYN ANN BROADLEY, 1985 in Patterson, NSW, b. 1955 in Kurri Kurri, NSW.

*Children:*

10. i. Emma May Raine b. 1987.
11. ii. Jessica Sarah Raine b. 1989.

5. ROBIN IRENE RAINE, b. 1956 in Camperdown, NSW.

6. RICHARD BERNARD RAINE, b. 1961 in Cooma, NSW.

He married TANYA MARY TERESE GILDEA, 1987 in Sydney Opera House, Sydney, NSW, b. 1960 in Sydney (daughter of Mervyn Royce Gildea [1923 - 2006] and Pauline Mary Verney).

*Children:*

12. i. Courtney Sarah Mary Raine b. 1994.

13. ii. Lukas Richard Raine b. 1996.

7. JOHN WALLACE RAINE.

He married IRIS MARY REID, 1986 in Auckland, NZ, b. 1957 in Auckland, NZ.

*Children:*

14. i. Jeremy Raymond Raine b. 1988.

15. ii. Prudence Mary Raine b. 1991.

8. ALAN ROBERT RAINE, b. 1960 in Auckland, NZ.

He married ROWENA KAREN CHALLIES, 1992 in Nelson, NZ, b. 1961 in Nelson, NZ.

*Children:*

16. i. James John Raine b. 14 September 1990.

17. ii. Thomas William Raine b. 1997.

18. iii. Edward Robert Raine b. 14 September 2000.

9. ANDREW CUTHBERT RAINE, b. 1968 in Auckland, NZ.

*Generation Four*

10. EMMA MAY RAINE, b. 1987 in Paddington, NSW.

11. JESSICA SARAH RAINE, b. 1989 in Cooma, NSW.

12. COURTNEY SARAH MARY RAINE, b. 1994 in Singapore.

13. LUKAS RICHARD RAINE, b. 1996 in Paddington, NSW.

14. JEREMY RAYMOND RAINE, b. 1988 in Amsterdam, NZ.

15. PRUDENCE MARY RAINE, b. 1991 in Sydney, NSW.

16. JAMES JOHN RAINE, b. 14 September 1990 in London, UK.

17. THOMAS WILLIAM RAINE, b. 1997 in London, UK.

18. EDWARD ROBERT RAINE, b. 14 September 2000 in London, UK (see note 4).

19 May 2021

**Sadie Harrower descendants (cont.)**

<sup>1</sup> NSW BDM, *Birth Certificate 1900/003944*.

Note 1 NSW BDM 12343/1920 Rockdale district

Note 2 NSW BDM 12800/1897

Note 3 NSW BDM 517/1947

Note 4 James and John are fraternal, not identical, twins.