

**The Hutchisons in
Queanbeyan and Wanniassa
1848 – 1871**

Cover Illustration:

Drawing¹ by Edward B.W. Hutchison of the Queanbeyan Steam Mill, later known as the Severne Mill, built by Edward and his father, James Snr in 1855.

The Hutchisons in Queanbeyan and Wanniassa 1848 – 1871

***A family history about connection and subsequent
loss of connection with the Limestone Plains.***

Alison Hutchison

Canberra

Draft: April 2022

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The traditional custodians of the land where the historical events in this document took place are the Ngambri, Ngarigu, Ngunnawal and Walbunja peoples.

I acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and contribution to the life of Queanbeyan, Wanniassa, Tuggeranong, Lanyon and district.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This family history has been written primarily for family and friends. I do not have training in genealogical research nor historical research. This is simply my summary and interpretation of a range of events supported wherever possible by appropriate sources. Any errors of fact or interpretation are mine alone.

My thanks to ACT Heritage Library, Queanbeyan Museum and Queanbeyan Library for access to valuable historical records.

I wish to express appreciation to Jenny Higgins for her encouragement about the project and her comments on an earlier draft.

My sincere thanks go to Rees Lewis who maintains the website for Emily Hutchison in Queanbeyan, www.emilyhutchison.com, about the letters of Emily Hutchison (1827-1903) as prepared and annotated by Errol Lea Scarlett. Rees also undertakes research for the associated explanatory articles on the website. I am particularly grateful for Rees' detailed feedback and additional supporting information on an earlier draft. His articles on the website have been a great resource and point of reference for many of the events in this document.

Thanks also to Michael Hall at the Canberra & District Historical Society for providing local knowledge and finding relevant records relating to the Hutchisons' property at Mount Pleasant, Wanniassa.

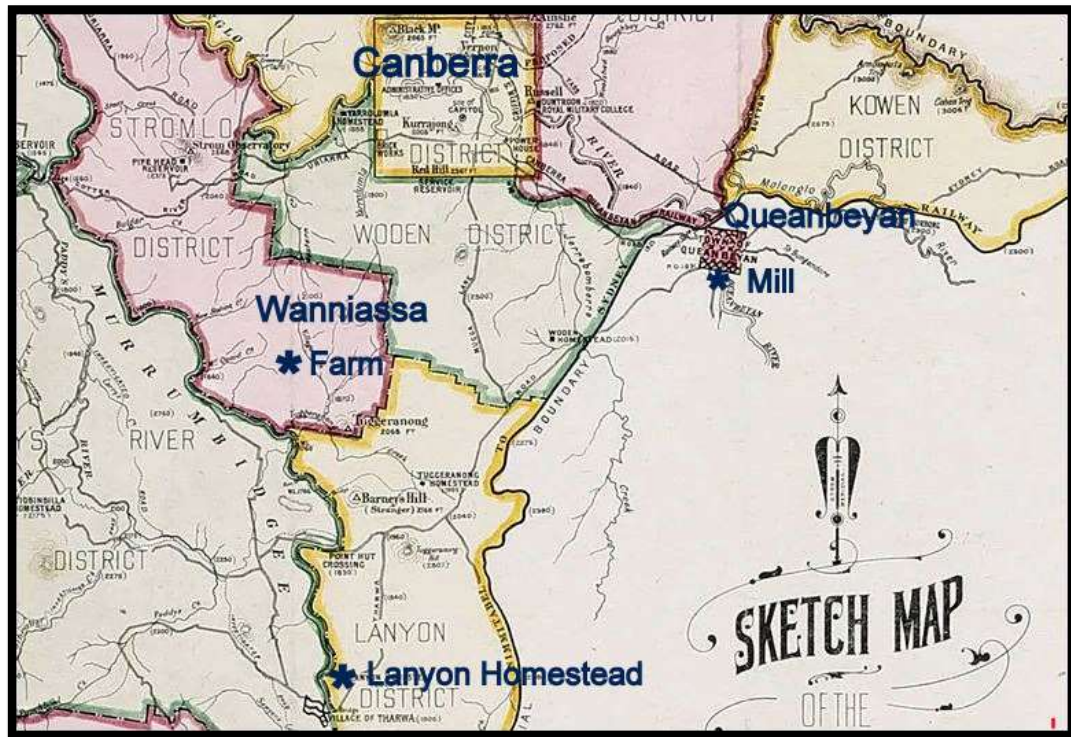
Alison Hutchison
Canberra, April 2022

ENDNOTE ABBREVIATIONS

Refer to Appendix C regarding abbreviations in endnotes for frequently-cited references.

DISTRICT MAP: THE LIMESTONE PLAINS

The term Limestone Plains, first used by early explorers, is a single topographical name for the area shown on this map south of Queanbeyan and Canberra.²



This map is an annotated extract from the *Sketch Map of the Federal Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia*, dated about 1902³.

Annotations refer to points of interest in this story of:

- Queanbeyan town and steam mill built in 1855 by James Hutchison Snr.
- Wanniasa⁴ district and the Hutchisons' farm from 1861 to 1871.
- Lanyon Homestead⁵, historic site with main house constructed 1859.

Approximate distances:

- Queanbeyan to Wanniasa 20km
- Wanniasa to Lanyon 12km
- Queanbeyan to Lanyon 25km
- Canberra to Queanbeyan: 15km

The Hutchisons in Queanbeyan and Wanniasa 1848 – 1871

A family history about connection and subsequent loss of connection with the Limestone Plains.

INTRODUCTION

The Hutchison family descended from James Hutchison (1803-1888)⁶ has a documented historical connection with the Limestone Plains, the topographic area south of Queanbeyan and Canberra.

The early photographs of Queanbeyan in the 1870s and 1880s by Eddie T.B. Hutchison helped cast a '*First light the Limestone Plains*'⁷. The publication of Emily Hutchison's letters⁸ in the 1970s provide a first-hand account of domestic life in Queanbeyan in the 1850s and 1860s.

Having emigrated from England in 1848, the Hutchison family in Queanbeyan comprised James, his wife Selina, one daughter and six sons. They were builders and carpenters and it has been documented that they made their mark on Queanbeyan through the construction of the town's first purpose-built steam-driven flour mill and other buildings. What is less well known is that they owned a farm in Wanniasa for over a decade and had a sound working relationship with Andrew Cunningham of Lanyon but then, apparently, fell out with him in 1870. This is my attempt to weave together information from various sources to reveal the extent of the family's achievements and connection to the district.

It is also an attempt to understand the factors that led to the family's subsequent loss of connection with the Limestone Plains. At the end of two decades, two family members had died and the adult children had moved to the Monaro, to Melbourne and to mining settlements in NSW. To my knowledge, by 1880, there were no Hutchison descendants living in the area of Queanbeyan or Wanniasa. And it would be another four decades before any returned to live in the area - to live in Queanbeyan and work on the first Parliament House in the 1920s.

This strong sense of connection - and equally strong sense of disconnection - has been the motivation for me to document key family events and timelines.

This story is currently in **draft** form. In pulling together facts from disparate sources I have uncovered, what I consider to be sufficient evidence to claim that James Hutchison Snr was contracted by Andrew Cunningham to build the 1859 Lanyon Homestead that stands today. I appreciate the significance of this assertion and know that I am not qualified to make it.

So, I leave it to others more qualified than myself to review the evidence and arguments in the context of all of James Hutchison Snr's work on the Limestone Plains.

In other respects, this is a story of a pioneering, energetic, enterprising family, skilled in building and carpentry who frequently worked as a team and turned their hand to many forms of work. They arrived with a strong determination to go inland from Sydney and achieve something - no matter the outcome⁹.

They come across as independent and self-reliant, traits probably not unrelated to their Scottish ancestry. James Hutchison Snr showed a capacity to alternate between carpentry, building, business enterprise, milling, farming, gold-prospecting and mining.

He was also someone who moved on every twenty or so years - from his home in Dumfriesshire, Scotland to Buckingham England, then Queanbeyan, Wanniassa and finally mid-west and far-west NSW.

As his daughter-in-law Emily noted: *'I must not depend upon his movements for they are so changeable'*.¹⁰

Possibly it was this restless, energetic nature of James Hutchison that contributed to the family's original emigration and arrival in Queanbeyan in 1848 and to the family's subsequent abrupt departure from the Limestone Plains in 1871.

The surname is incorrectly recorded as 'Hutchinson'. This incorrect spelling, with the extra 'n', occurs frequently in historical records, as it still does to this day.

The transcribed details are as follows:

Name	Married		Single		Calling
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
James	44				Carpenter
Selina		44			Wife
Ann				21	Dressmaker
Edward			19		Joiner
John			17		Carpenter
James			14		Carpenter
Robert			9		-
Lionel			6		-
Daniel			4		-

The birthplace of Selina and all of the children was given as Buckingham, England. James Hutchison's birthplace was recorded as Dumfries, Scotland. He was born in 1803 in Mouswald near Dumfries. Their religion was recorded as Wesleyan. The ship's manifest also had the following entry for the Hutchisons' eldest child, Margaret Maria, and her husband John Considine who were also on the voyage:

John Considine	29	Carpenter	Belle Comor Baltimore	Maria & Margaret mother dead father living in Baltimore	14 of England	Both	none
Maria	23		Buckingham Herts		do	do	Father & Mother on Board ship

John Considine was a carpenter, born in Limerick, Ireland, age 29 whose religion was Church of England. His wife, Maria Considine, age 23, also Church of England, was recorded as having her 'Father and Mother on Board Ship'. Although John Considine was listed as a carpenter, there is no record that he worked in this capacity upon arrival in the colony. He went into business and later worked as an apothecary¹⁴.

Few details survive about the family's time in Buckingham prior to emigration. James' family connections were in Dumfriesshire and it appears that he left Scotland as a young man to seek work as a carpenter and builder in England. He married Selina in 1824 in Banbury, Oxfordshire. In the 1841 Census, the Hutchison family was recorded as living in London Road, Buckingham in the Prebend End Parish of Buckinghamshire.

The family's Scottish ancestry on the Hutchison side has been traced back two generations (refer Appendix A). They were a family of millwrights who lived at Auld Mills, Racks not far from Dumfries.

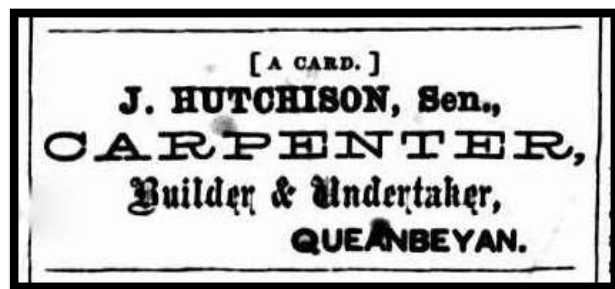
A tragic death took place immediately prior to the family's departure on the General Hewitt. An infant son, just two years old, William Alexander¹⁵, died at home with scarlet fever less than three weeks before the ship sailed. There are also records¹⁶ to indicate that two other children, a son and a daughter, had died in infancy. Possibly they had been born in the five year gap between the births of James Jnr and Robert.

As a consequence of the age gap between James Jnr and Robert, the family formed naturally into two groupings: the three older sons, Edward, John and James Jnr acquired trade skills from their father; the three younger boys, Robert, Lionel and Daniel were school-age and cared for by Selina and her second-eldest daughter Ann.

At the time of their departure from Buckingham, Selina was party to a protracted legal matter. She was entitled to property left to her by her step-father. But her claim was disputed as the case involved forgery of a will, a false oath sworn by a doctor and the 'villany of a lawyer'¹⁷. The matter was still in the Court of Chancery¹⁸ some seven years after the Hutchisons left England. Eventually, Selina's right to her inheritance was confirmed but, by 1862¹⁹, the relevant properties had still not been sold in Buckingham and, by then, Selina herself had already died so the entitlement transferred to her children.

1850: JAMES HUTCHISON, CARPENTER AND MASTER BUILDER

James Hutchison arrived in Queanbeyan '*with more than twenty years as a master builder behind him and with experience in the construction of bridges and viaducts after working on the building of the Buckinghamshire Railway*'.²⁰ In the early years of his time in Queanbeyan he would advertise his services as a carpenter, builder and undertaker in the local newspaper.²¹



Advertisement in 'The Golden Age', September 1860

As one of his early building projects in the colony, James Hutchison Snr built a schoolroom for the first school in Queanbeyan, a Church of England school called Christ Church School. The school was established and took pupils in 1843 but the building was not constructed until 1850.²²



Christ Church School. Photograph taken in 1870 by Henry Beaufoy Merlin²³.

In 1850, James Hutchison Snr built the rendered stone lower portion shown here at the front of this photograph. This building served as the schoolroom until the brick extension was added in 1865, shown at the rear of the photograph. This 1850 construction is the centre part of the existing building which now serves as a Parish hall and Parish office²⁴.

The building is still visible from Collett Street, between Rutledge and Isabella Streets. The former Christ Church School is now one of four heritage buildings listed with NSW Heritage and Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council.

James Snr's three older sons, Edward, John and James Jnr were skilled carpenters, joiners and builders and worked with their father on building projects. In bidding for contracts, James Hutchison Snr often had a competitive edge because he had his own team of sons readily available to work for him.

JANUARY 1853: DEATH OF SELINA, WIFE OF JAMES HUTCHISON

James Hutchison's wife, Selina Ann Lampitt Hutchison died on 3 January 1853 at the age of 48. She had reportedly '*suffered much*' from '*gout and bile*'²⁵. She had lived in Queanbeyan for just four years and was survived by eight children, including three sons still under eleven years of age, Robert, Lionel Lampitt and Daniel.

Selina was a Wesleyan Methodist and she is buried in the Anglican portion of Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery (Section 1, Plot D 26).²⁶ The cemetery is located on the banks of the Queanbeyan River which floods regularly. Many graves have been washed away over the years and cannot be found. Fortunately, the headstone²⁷ for Selina is still standing. It is interesting to note that the appearance of the headstone is similar to Hutchison family headstones in Dumfriesshire.²⁸



'Erected to the Memory of Selina Ann Lampitt. Wife of James Hutchison. Late of Buckingham England. Who Departed this Life January 3rd 1853 Aged 48 Years'

Selina was born in 1805 in Buckinghamshire, the daughter of John Haynes and Mary Lampett (or Lampitt). When Selina married James Hutchison in 1824 she was a widow, age 19. Her first marriage was to George Carrington in St Martin-in-the-Fields Church, Westminster, London, in 1821. Her husband died on 1 January 1823. Selina married James Hutchison in St Mary's Church, Banbury, Oxfordshire on 9 October 1824.

Selina's third forename 'Lampitt' is a reference to her mother's family ancestors²⁹, apparently a well-known and highly esteemed family from Hook Norton, Oxfordshire³⁰. Several other Hutchison children in subsequent generations were given Lampitt as a middle name, so continuing the family connection.

At the time of her death, Selina was entitled to receive the proceeds from the disputed will of her step-father, Mr Purcell, in Buckinghamshire³¹. Following Selina's death, her sons became beneficiaries of the will. Three years after her death, the situation with the inheritance was described as follows: *'With regard to the Buckingham property, there is one house that belonged exclusively to ...Edward (the eldest son). The rest was left to Mrs Hutchison's children and was not to be sold till the youngest is of age³² - seven years hence.'*³³ So, by 1858, the eldest son Edward's Buckingham house could be sold at the earliest opportunity but sale of the remaining property had to wait until 1866 when Daniel, the youngest son, turned 21.

Selina did not live long enough to see any of her grand-children - of which there were over 40. Her first grand-child was born in 1854 in Queanbeyan; her last grand-child in Caulfield, Victoria over 40 years later.³⁴

At the time of her mother's death, Ann Hutchison was the only daughter living at home. Her older sister, Maria, was married and living in Melbourne. Presumably Ann had already been assisting her mother with the younger children but now, at age 24, she assumed responsibility for household management. A year later, she was engaged to be married to a local doctor³⁵ but the engagement was subsequently broken off. Ann kept house for her father and brothers for more than 15 years before she married and moved away.

AUGUST 1853: MARRIAGE OF EDWARD, ELDEST SON OF JAMES HUTCHISON

Seven months after the death of his mother, James Hutchison's eldest son, Edward Barnabas Wesley Hutchison (born 1829, Buckingham, England) married Emily Anne Wilson (born 1827, Middlesex, England) at the Congregational Church, Pitt Street, Sydney. The marriage took place on 12 August 1853. Emily had emigrated from England in 1852, at the age of 24, and upon arrival she accepted an offer of employment as nursery governess to the children of Stephen Nutter. His family lived in Queanbeyan where he operated a store until March 1853, when the family and Emily returned to Sydney³⁶. Edward Hutchison met Emily in Queanbeyan and continued to court her after she moved to Sydney. Their first child Alexander was born in June 1854 and the young family had their 'likenesses' taken by a travelling photographer, Lawson Insley, who visited Queanbeyan in August 1855.



This daguerreotype image, taken in 1855 by Lawson Insley, is historically important as it is the earliest known photograph taken in Queanbeyan. The subjects are Edward Barnabas Wesley Hutchison, his wife Emily and their son Alex, born in 1854.

Emily sent a copy of the 1855 photograph to her parents in London. In her letter she writes: *'We send you by this mail our likenesses. They are very inferior but we have done the best we could, for Edward has not been able to procure all the material. When he does, he must send mine and Aleck's again, for they are very bad. I am quite satisfied with Edward's. It is very exact, but badly colored. Mine is not unlike, but there is something very peculiar. Certainly it was a very hot day and I was far from well, which doubtless gave the likeness a gloomy appearance.'*³⁷

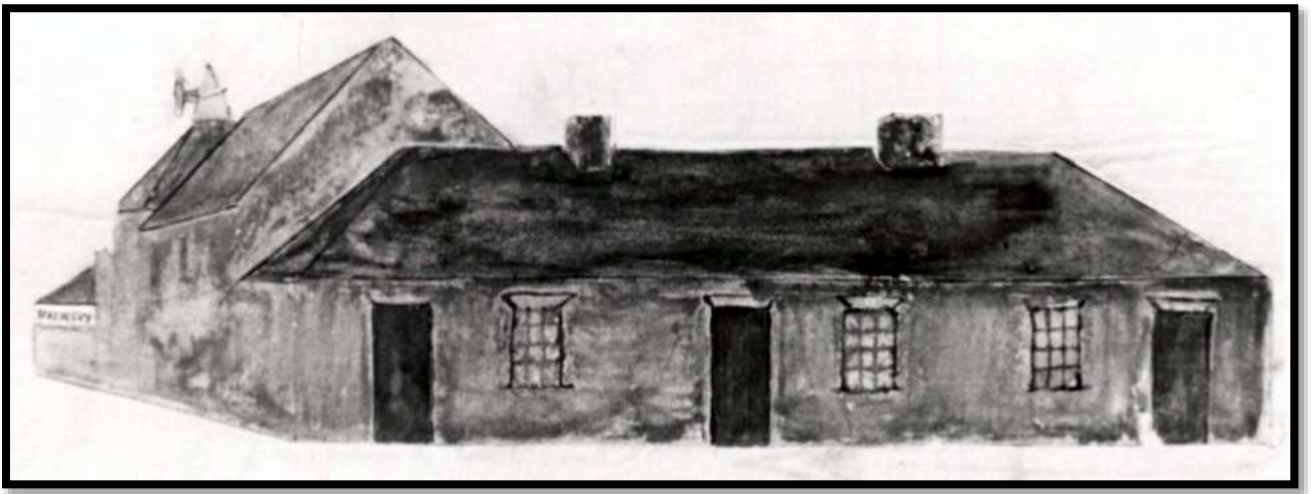
Emily Hutchison's correspondence with her family has been preserved and today it is an important first-hand historical account of her life and times³⁸. Her letters were transcribed by hand and returned to her family in Australia. Following further transcription into a typewritten format, they were eventually published in serialized form by Errol Lea-Scarlett in the *Queanbeyan Age* between 1972 and 1974³⁹.

The letters of Emily Hutchison provide a valuable account of early life in Queanbeyan from 1853 to 1862 and are also an important contemporary account of the Hutchison family's activities. In his introductory article in *'The Queanbeyan Age'* in 1972, Errol Lea Scarlett observes: *'She comments on local affairs with a sensitivity not found in any other documents now available and her descriptions of the hardships of bush life, even for the affluent like the Hutchisons, place her among the most important domestic commentators of the period.'*⁴⁰

SEPTEMBER 1853: MONARO STREET HOUSE

Following their marriage, Emily and Edward lived with the Hutchison family in a large house in Monaro Street, adjacent to Bradbury's Brewery. Emily assisted her sister-in-law Ann with the younger boys, Robert (12), Lionel (10) and Daniel (8).

She notes that: *'The house in which we now live has ten rooms and we have no servant (for none can be obtained here, good or bad). You can judge as we are at present under one roof there is enough to do - remembering we make our own bread, butter, candles and many other things easily bought in England but not here, except at enormous cost, and we like to be careful.'*⁴¹ Emily enclosed a sketch of the house with one of her letters in 1853.



*Emily's sketch of the Hutchison residence next to the old brewery in Monaro Street, 1853.*⁴²

The drawing is reportedly one of the earliest known sketches of a building in Queanbeyan⁴³. A sign for the brewery is just visible in the original at the far left of Emily's drawing. In earlier days the building was The Doncaster Inn and at another time, the Shamrock, Rose and Thistle restaurant⁴⁴. In his history of Queanbeyan, Errol Lea-Scarlett notes that by about 1848 – the time when the Hutchison family was living there – this building was not operating as the 'Doncaster' but was leased out.⁴⁵

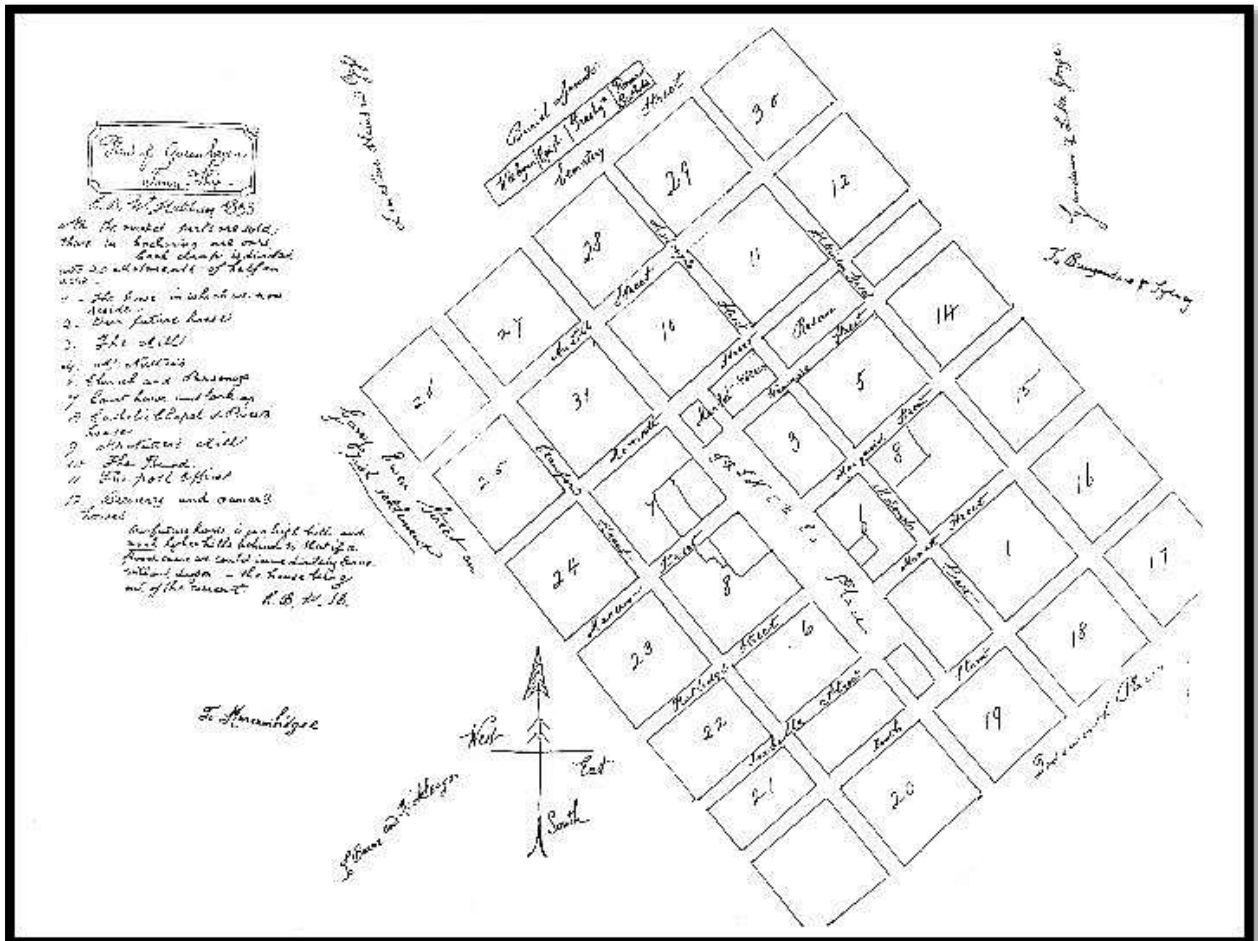


Photograph of the Shamrock Lane building that Emily sketched in 1853.

Today, the building may be found in the pedestrian lane called Shamrock Lane which runs off Monaro Street between 134 and 140 Monaro Street. The building is currently used as commercial business premises⁴⁶.

NOVEMBER 1853: SKETCH PLAN OF QUEANBEYAN

In 1853, Emily Hutchison sent a sketch plan of the streets of Queanbeyan to her family in England.⁴⁷ The plan was drawn by her husband Edward but it did not show Queanbeyan River flowing through the town.

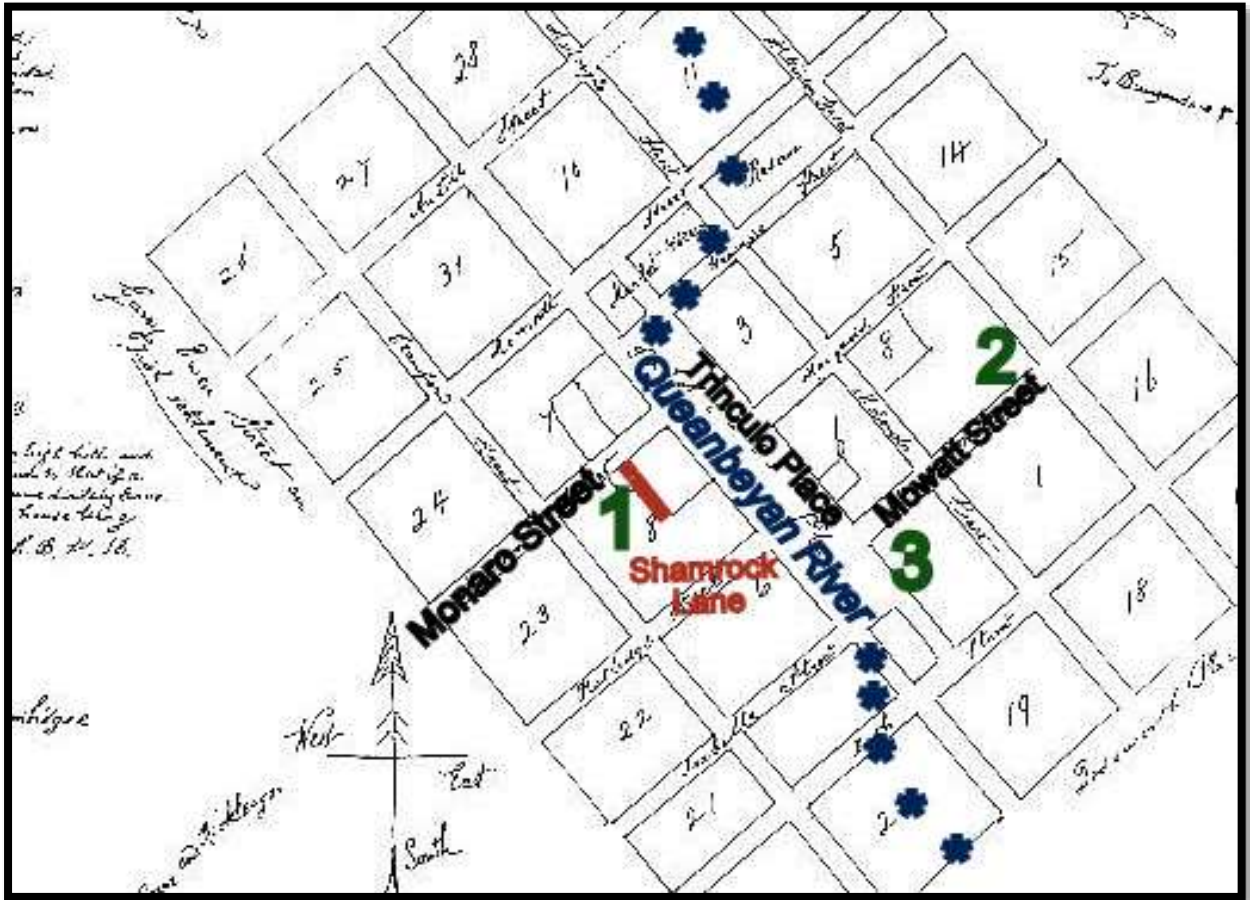


1853 Sketch Plan of Queanbeyan by Edward Hutchison

Points of interest were identified by number on the sketch and a key was provided.⁴⁸

Points of interest identified by Edward included:

- The house in which we now reside;
- Our future house;
- The mill;
- Church and parsonage;
- Court house and lock-up;
- Catholic chapel & priest's house;
- The pound;
- The post office.



Annotated version of the 1853 sketch plan showing three residences for the Hutchisons.

The above annotated version⁴⁹ of Edward's map shows the Hutchisons' residences in Queanbeyan in 1853 as detailed in his notes at the time:

1. A house in Monaro Street, which Edward called: ***'The house in which we now reside'***.

This residence was leased, not owned, by the Hutchisons. It is next to the brewery and was sketched by Emily in September 1853. The building still stands in Shamrock Lane.

2. A smaller block across the river in Mowatt Street which Edward labelled: ***'Our future house'***, meaning the future home for Edward Hutchison and his wife Emily.

The land is on the western corner of Mowatt and Atkinson Streets was owned by Edward. Emily often referred to the existing cottage on the block as 'Armstrong's'.

3. A larger block also across the river in Trinculo Place identified by Edward as the site for ***'The Mill'*** to be constructed by the Hutchisons on their own land.

This is also the location of ***Mill House***, being the main family home for the Hutchisons in 1855.

The Hutchisons were sufficiently affluent that they were able to engage in a range of business dealings in a town that was growing quite rapidly at the time. Emily provided this description in May 1854:

*'I will now show that this place is advancing. This time last year Mr Hutchison and his sons bought a farm at Michelago thirty miles from here and gave £120 for it. He is now offered £350 cash down but will not take a fraction less than £400. At the same time they purchased half an acre of ground the other side of the river with a good stone house of six rooms, a weatherboard cottage of two rooms, outbuildings and two gardens laid out for £300. He is now offered £500 cash down but he wants £600.'*⁵⁰

Despite this apparent affluence and varied business interests, the Hutchison family were deemed to be tradesmen because they engaged in building, carpentry and other forms of manual work. Also, they had a pioneering spirit and turned their hand to many activities from a very early age. At one time, James Jnr, age about 20, took out a licence for selling meat. He would get ten or twelve head of cattle very cheap, then kill them and sell them in halves and quarters, sometimes asking Ann and Emily to help him cut up a bullock in the process.⁵¹

As Emily noted ruefully, this entrepreneurial spirit did not go unnoticed and people would comment: *'Well, those Hutchisons monopolize all trades.'*⁵²

And, *'... they say they never saw such a family, for right down to the youngest everyone does what they can to make a penny. Robert, Lampitt and Daniel turn bungs for the brewer (on the lathe) out of any old pieces of wood, for which he gives them one shilling a dozen for as many as they like to turn.'*⁵³ The three boys were then aged 10 to 15 years.

For Ann and Emily, their social life in Queanbeyan in those early years was quite constrained by apparent class distinctions. Emily lamented: *'I rarely leave the house except for a walk or church. As I have mentioned before, the squatters (who are the aristocracy of bush life) will not visit the tradespeople, so that for female society I am almost alone.'*⁵⁴

By this time, the eldest child in the family, Maria was living with her husband John Considine in Melbourne. They probably settled in Sydney initially but by August 1853 they were living in Melbourne⁵⁵. It is not clear whether they spent any time in Queanbeyan.

PART 2: BUILDING AND CONTRACTING ON THE LIMESTONE PLAINS

In the 1840s, the Queanbeyan district was one of the fastest growing centers in the Colony and by 1851 the town had a population of 372 with 2,526 in the surrounding Police District⁵⁶.

James Hutchison Snr and his three eldest sons, Edward, John and James Jnr took advantage of the situation and, within a few years of arriving in the colony, they had established a thriving business building cottages and houses.

As Emily described it to her family in London: *'People are coming from all parts of the district wanting to build. Being so many in family and working together, the Hutchisons can do it to the advantage of themselves and others.'*⁵⁷

In a similar vein, Edward wrote: *'We are now building two other cottages and as soon as time can be spared we shall build more. Wages now are very high. We have to pay £2 per week to labourers, and £3 to £4 per week to bricklayers, which makes building very expensive. But we have land enough to build twenty houses on and if God continues to prosper us we intend to get more.'*⁵⁸

And in 1856: *'He (Edward) has not been idle, having with the assistance of his brothers raised another cottage at the cost of about £30, which in prosperous times he may sell for £200 to £250. Edward also has a cottage of two rooms which he lets for £10 per year.'*⁵⁹

But James Hutchison Snr was not satisfied with just being a builder and carpenter. He was keen to establish a business that would provide an income for years to come⁶⁰. He set upon the idea of building and operating a substantial flour-mill.

Such a venture also had the potential to change the perceived social standing of the family, namely moving from being tradesmen to being proprietors of a business. Emily wrote of this to her family in England: *'Mr Hutchison and his sons contemplate building a large steam mill on their ground and becoming millers, when they would be considered worthy of a visit from the squatters.'*⁶¹

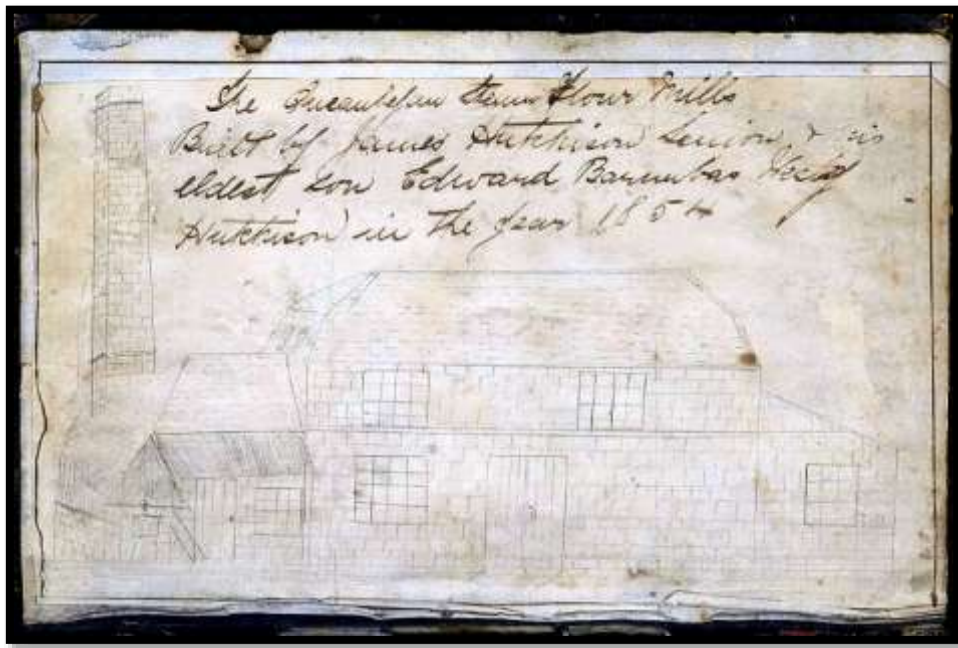
1854: PLANS FOR A STEAM MILL

The Hutchisons were ambitious and planned to build and operate the first purpose-built steam-driven mill for Queanbeyan. At the time there were two mills⁶² in the district – a wind mill and a water mill that had been modified for steam - but James Snr saw an opportunity to grind wheat into flour more efficiently for the increasing number of wheat farmers⁶³ and a growing population needing flour.

The decision to build and operate the mill represented a major financial investment but the estimated revenue was expected to be significant enough to justify the enterprise. As Emily described it: *'(The mill) will cost £3,000. Mr Hutchison is gone to Sydney to obtain the engine. It is to be fourteen horsepower and will cost £1,250 besides the carriage, which will be £25 to £30 a ton. When finished, they hope to realize £2,000 a year grinding and selling flour. It seemed at first incredible to me.'*⁶⁴

The mill was planned for land in Trinculo Place, due south of the corner with Mowatt Street and close to the Queanbeyan River.

Edward Hutchison's 1854 sketch of the proposed mill is reproduced on the title page of this document showing a fifty-foot chimney and a long verandah. The drawing was included by Emily in one of her letters⁶⁵. Emily herself also sketched the proposed mill but unfortunately, her sketch is now very faint. The handwriting says: *'The Queanbeyan Steam Flour Mills Built by James Hutchison Senior & his eldest son Edward Barnabas Wesley Hutchison in the year 1854'*⁶⁶

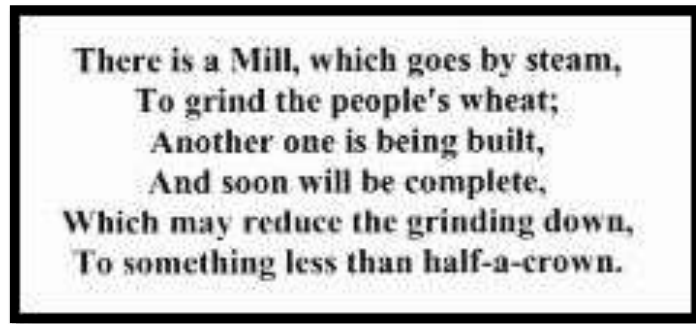


1854 Sketch of Queanbeyan Steam Mill by Emily Hutchison

James Hutchison Snr came from a family of Scottish millwrights who had experience in carpentry and working with mill machinery. His older brother, John Swan Hutchison (1792-1851), was a millwright who died, age 58, in a terrible accident while repairing a water mill near his home in Dumfriesshire.⁶⁷ His younger brother Alexander⁶⁸ still lived at 'Auld Mills' near Dumfries.⁶⁹

This family background may account for James Snr's interest in designing a mill with steam power and advanced engineering for Queanbeyan.

An historical poem written in 1854 about Queanbeyan⁷⁰ mentioned the local mills and included a reference to the mill under construction by the Hutchisons.



Excerpt from an historical poem written in 1854 about Queanbeyan. Author unknown.

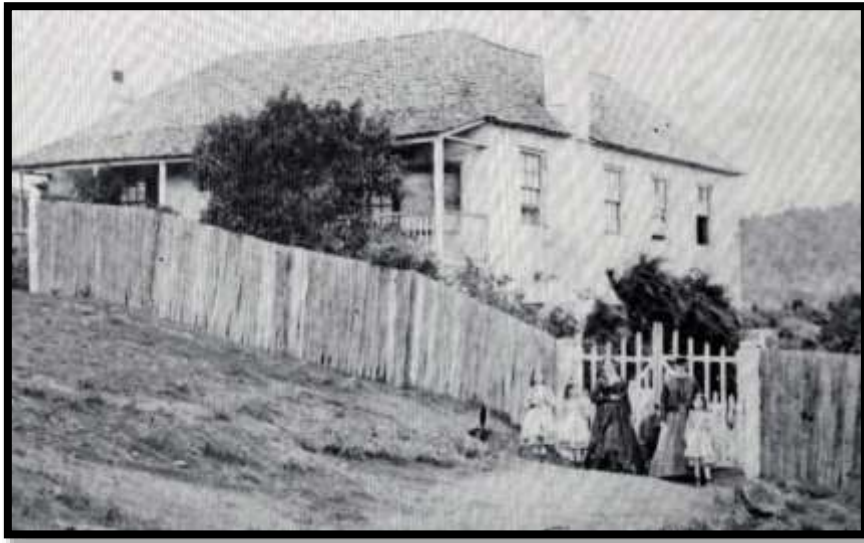
The poem foreshadows that the additional capacity associated with the Hutchisons' new mill could have the effect of driving down milling prices in the local district. Gold discoveries in New South Wales in the early 1850s had a significant effect upon the population of the district. In her letters, Emily refers to 'gold mania' and 'gold fever' affecting the town. Services were seriously disrupted for those left behind in the town, usually the women and children.

1855: MILL HOUSE AND ARMSTRONG'S COTTAGE

On 8 February 1855 the Hutchison family moved to their new home, Mill House, in Mowatt Street near the corner with Trinculo Place and immediately next to new mill.⁷¹ As Emily described it: *'When we stand at our window the Mill is about 150 yds to our left. The house is on a hill and the Mill is rather in a Valley. Our land reaches to the waters edge a distance of 200 yds'*⁷²

When it was built, Mill House was estimated to be worth £1,000 ⁷³ and consisted of a kitchen, pantry, two cellars, hall, anteroom, staircase and lobby. From the front, Mill House appears to be a single storey structure but the land falls away steeply so that, at the rear, it was a substantial two-storey home.

*'Everybody that has seen it admires it ...Of course it will be some time before we get the outside in order, such as fencing, garden, verandahs and stuccoing, but the inside is pretty well finished altho there are a great many things we intend having as soon as we can get cedar, etc.'*⁷⁴



Mill House, Mowatt Street. Home of the Hutchisons in 1855. Photograph taken in 1870 by H. Beaufoy Merlin.⁷⁵

This 1870 photograph was taken after the Hutchisons had left and shows members of the family of J.J. Wright family who lived there from November 1858 to 1904.

On 1 November 1855, Edward and Emily moved out of Mill House into their own cottage, which Emily always called Armstrong's Cottage.⁷⁶ Armstrong's Cottage was on the western corner of Mowatt and Atkinson Streets, facing Mowatt Street⁷⁷ and further up the hill from the Mill House. It had been rented out for some time prior to their moving in.⁷⁸



Sketch by Emily Hutchison of her Cottage, 'Armstrong's Cottage'.

On the above sketch⁷⁹ Emily has written in her distinctive hand-writing: 'Cottage Dear Edward and I lived in'. Also handwritten, but in a different hand, is: 'The Queanbeyan Mill Cottage birthplace of Eddie T.B. Hutchison 1857'. This was probably a later annotation by Eddie T.B. Hutchison himself.

The cottage, which Emily called Armstrong's, was estimated to be worth £600 and had two parlours, two bedrooms, a detached kitchen, a servant's room and a long front garden.⁸⁰ When Edward and Emily later put their home up for sale⁸¹ it was definitely identified as being located on Allotment 8 of Section 4 on the corner of Mowatt and Atkinson Streets. It was not part of the Queanbeyan Steam Mill complex of buildings but was on land owned by Edward B.W. Hutchison, as identified on Parish maps⁸².



A 1900s sketch titled 'Mowatt Street, Home of the Hutchisons in 1855'⁸³

This second drawing held in the Queanbeyan Library, of a Mowatt Street home, may be by Christopher O'Rourke who did a number of sketches in Queanbeyan in the 1900s⁸⁴. Although the drawing is clearly labelled '*Home of the Hutchisons in 1855*' the valley roof-line of the house differs from the uniform horizontal roof-lines of Mill House and of Emily's Armstrong's Cottage (as drawn by her). Possibly this 1900s sketch is of another residence in Mowatt Street called Mill Thorp. The sketch is identical to a 1955 photograph used by Errol Lea-Scarlett to illustrate one of his articles, published in 1973⁸⁵. The house is described by Lea-Scarlett as '*Mill Thorp, Mowatt Street, Queanbeyan*.'⁸⁶

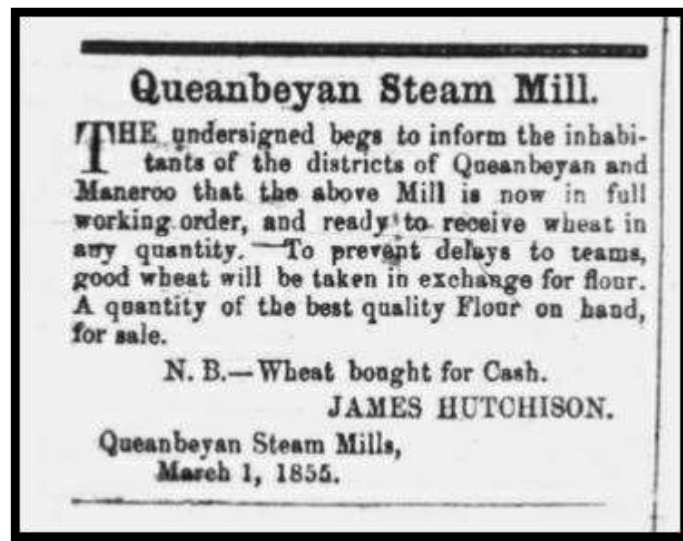
Emily referred to the cottage to which they moved as '*Armstrong's*' on no less than three occasions⁸⁷ in her letters. She did not refer to her home as being called *Mill Thorp*. So, the above drawing is most probably of *Mill Thorp*, a house constructed by the Hutchisons but not known to be a home for them. Like *Mill House*, *Mill Thorp* was built on a slope so that the rear was two-storey and the front was single-storey. Lea-Scarlett noted that '*the mill complex included three cottages: a small miller's residence in Booth Street and two substantial double-storey cottages, Mill Thorp and Mill House on Flagstaff Hill (Mowatt Street), above the mill building*.'⁸⁸

None of the houses and cottages mentioned in this section stand in Mowatt Street today.

MARCH 1855: OPENING OF QUEANBEYAN STEAM MILL (SEVERNE MILL)

In Mid-1854, Emily noted that: *'The mill is nearly completed. It is a splendid building and all are amazed at the rapidity of its rise.'*⁸⁹

The construction required a boiler-maker to rivet the boiler together and an engineer from Sydney ⁹⁰ because it involved some serious engineering: *'The engine of ours is fourteen horsepower and is able to drive four pair of stones and work the dressing and smut machine besides other things all at the same time.'*⁹¹ It was with some relief that Emily wrote about the opening of the mill: *'It is quite done and commenced grinding today. We have been over to see it and it works as regular as the works of a watch.'*⁹²



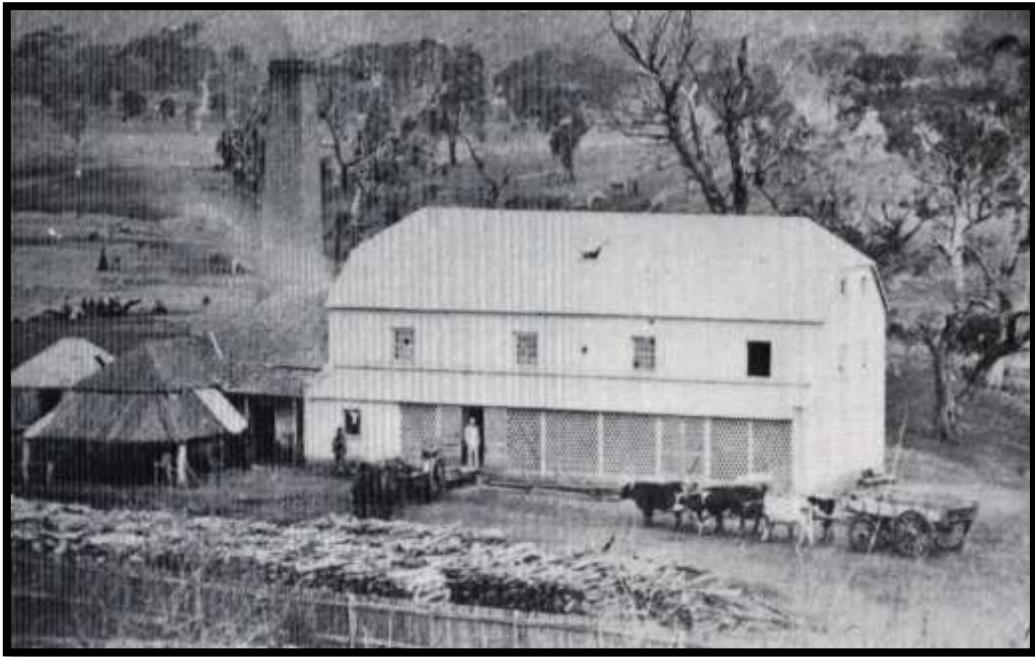
Announcement in the Goulburn Herald, 3 March 1855.

An advertisement by James Hutchison in the Goulburn Herald of 3 March 1855 advised that the Queanbeyan Steam Mill was *'now in full working order'* and *'ready to receive wheat in any quantity'* and that it had *'the best quality flour on hand, for sale'*.⁹³

Several photographs of the mill were taken in 1870 by H. Beaufoy Merlin and two of them are reproduced here, one of them being the view that would have been seen by the Hutchisons from a window of Mill House nearby.

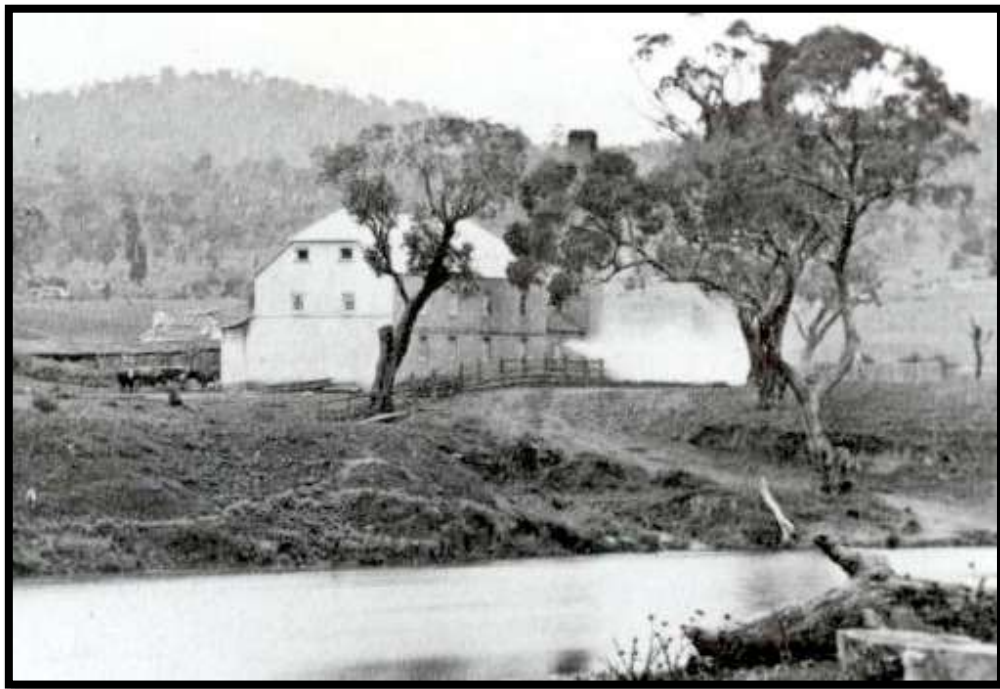
The mill soon became known locally as the Severne Mill because Edward Severne of Gudgenby was a mortgagee and, later, owner of the enterprise. While it is not known what amount of money Mr. Severne had invested in the project, from Emily's letters it is clear that the Hutchisons' total investment was split equally between James Snr, Edward, John and James Jnr⁹⁴.

But the construction of the mill had taken longer than expected, it had cost more than the originally estimate of £3,000 and the opening coincided with a downturn in the colony and an increase in competition from other mills.



Loading of the Severne Mill as seen from Mill House. Photograph taken in 1870 by H. Beaufoy Merlin.⁹⁵

Emily noted her concerns shortly after the mill commenced operations: *'The mill goes on swimmingly at present, but still it makes us all anxious for fear it should not answer our expectations after an outlay of nearly £4,000. Times are rather bad all over the colony.'*⁹⁶



Severne Mill as seen from the West bank of the Queanbeyan River. Photograph taken in 1870 by H. Beaufoy Merlin.⁹⁷

AUGUST 1855: UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATION TO BUILD QUEANBEYAN BRIDGE

In the early 1850s the township of Queanbeyan still only had a log footbridge across the river in the centre of town. A permanent structure was required but it would be some years before this was achieved. The first plan for a permanent bridge was developed under the auspices of a local committee.⁹⁸ James Hutchison Snr had had experience in the construction of railway bridges and viaducts in Buckingham. On August 20th 1855, he wrote a two page application to superintend the building of the Queanbeyan Bridge. He also wrote a two page reference for himself and had it signed by the Bridge Committee of Alfred Bradbury, William Hunt and John James Wright.⁹⁹

The following is the text of James Hutchison Senior's application.

Queanbeyan, 20th August 1855

To The Colonial Architect, Sydney

Sir, In reply to your letter of the 14th Inst No. 573 I do myself the honour to inclose a testimonial from The Bridge Committee of Queanbeyan.

I beg to state also that my experience is not of yesterday – having been a Master Builder for upwards of 30 years and seven years 'experience in this Colony.

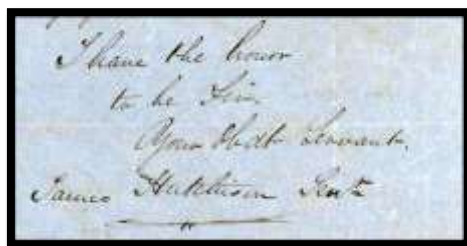
I also beg to inform you it is not from purpose of gain that I wish to undertake the superintendence of the same, being one of the greatest holders of property in this place having Houses, Lands, Steam Mills etc it is merely for the advancement the interests of the town as the Bridge is much required.

As to capabilities, experience etc I beg to state that all I have is from the superintendence of Pile Driving and Bridge and Viaduct Constructing on the Buckinghamshire Railways.

I have testimonials from several of the nobility of England but I cannot at this time lay my hand on them.

Awaiting your Reply, I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

James Hutchison Senior.



Signature of James Hutchison Snr, 1856

James Snr's application was unsuccessful. He was one of two suitably experienced local applicants for the position but both were passed over by the Colonial Architect¹⁰⁰. The bridge's design and construction were controversial and it was not completed until 1858.

NOVEMBER 1856: TRANSFER AND SALE OF SEVERNE MILL

Errol Lea-Scarlett noted: 'James Hutchison's new Queanbeyan Steam Mill (the Severne Mill) ...started working early 1855 and remained as a landmark until 1933.¹⁰¹ But ownership and operation by the Hutchison family was short-lived. Just 20 months after opening, the mortgagee Edward Severne had taken control and listed the mill for private sale.¹⁰²

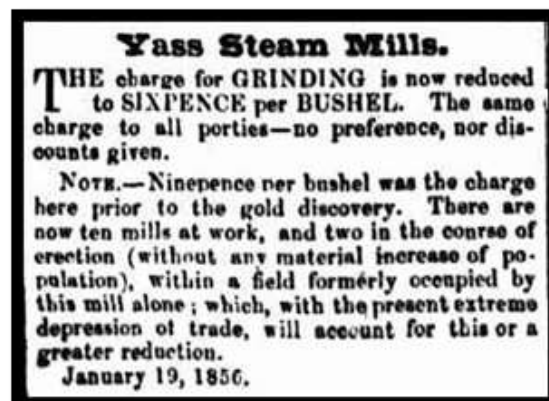


Notice of sale of the Severne Mill in The Goulburn Herald, 22 November, 1856.

A number of factors appear to have contributed to the Hutchisons not being able to operate the mill profitably. Hot dry weather in the summer of 1854/55 and again in 1855/56 resulted in poor wheat crops and higher costs for grain¹⁰³. James Snr and Edward, with the financial backing of Edward Severne, may have over-engineered and over-capitalized on the project.

The cost of building the steam mill was originally estimated to be £3,000 but the final cost was nearly £4,000¹⁰⁴. There had been difficulties with the engineer who was sent from Sydney to install the boiler and associated machinery.

The mill itself contributed to an over-supply of local milling capacity and hence market competition from other mill owners to undercut grinding charges. When the Hutchisons opened in March 1855, they charged 2s.6d. per bushel for grinding. In May, they reduced the price to 2s and in July, reduced it even further to 1s 6d per bushel.



Advertisement about price reductions by Yass Steam Mills, January 1856.

By January 1856, the price in the local area had reached a new low, as indicated by an advertisement¹⁰⁵ at the time by Yass Steam Mills, charging just 6d per bushel. The additional milling capacity came into effect at a time when many locals - farmers and residents - left in search of gold.

Emily refers to another factor that apparently had an impact upon the Hutchisons' ability to attract local farmers to their mill. The Hutchisons, as builders and carpenters, were perceived as tradespeople whereas those they sought to trade with, growing wheat, were more likely to be squatters: Emily identifies local class jealousies contributing to the lack of grinding customers: '*...the squatters (who are the aristocracy of bush life) will not visit the tradespeople,*¹⁰⁶

*'(The mill) does not pay at all well on account of the bad feeling of the aristocracy here that a tradesman should have raised such a mill and put himself on an equality with them. They are so bitter that they would rather send their wheat fifty miles further.'*¹⁰⁷

Locals also seemed set against the Hutchisons such that they did not buy flour: '*The nasty set about here would sooner patronize Captain Faunce than us (tho his flour is abominable) because we are not of their cloth.*'¹⁰⁸ This is a reference to the Dodsworth Mill, up-river from the Severne Mill, owned by Captain Faunce.

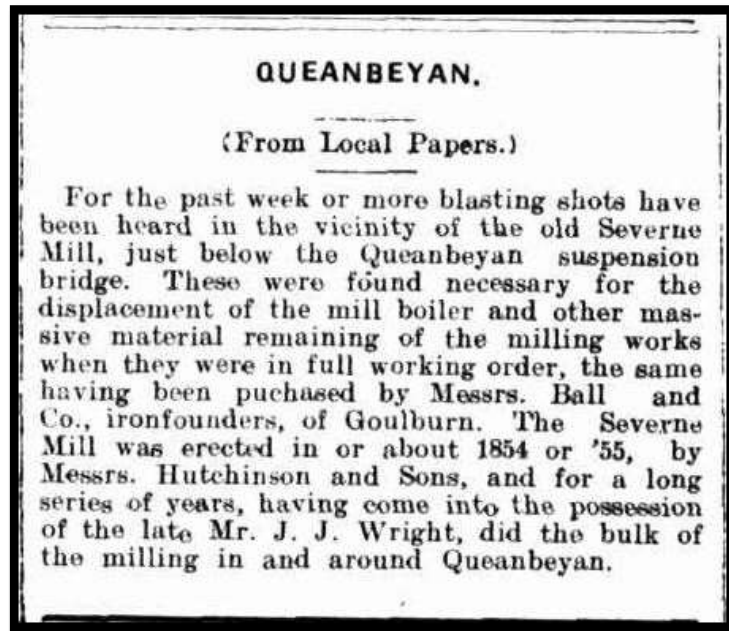
Three years later, when J.J. Wright¹⁰⁹ took control of the mill, Emily wrote: '*... Mr Wright, storekeeper here, was exceedingly jealous when we had the mill. We are sure it was mainly thro him we did not succeed. He rejoiced in a most unseemly manner when we were obliged to give it up.*'¹¹⁰ And, finally '*On the first of November [1858] our bitterest enemy takes possession of what was once our house and grounds.*'¹¹¹

For some years, J.J. Wright leased the mill before taking full ownership. The sale of the mill was complicated by the fact that the mortgagee, Edward Severne of Gudgenby, was drowned in the wreck of the *Dunbar* in September 1857. Two years later, the sale to J.J. Wright had still not been completed and so the Hutchisons had to wait some years to obtain their residual equity, if any.

Nevertheless, under the operation and eventual ownership by J. J. Wright, the Severne Mill was a successful business enterprise and it did the bulk of flour milling for Queanbeyan for several decades.¹¹² It was not until 1883 when Byrne's Steam Flour Mill and Mill House were constructed (using roller technology instead of grinding) that there was local competition to the Severne Mill.¹¹³ The Byrne's Mill House still stands on the corner of Morisset and Collett Streets.

The large scale and efficient operation of the highly engineered steam-driven Severne Mill meant that it had a monopoly on milling in the Queanbeyan district. This dominant position was criticized by Mr Alexander Montague (of Cooma) when he established a new steam-powered mill in Cooma in 1860. The motto for Montague Mill was '*No Monopoly*' meaning that '*he intended to give both the storekeeper and the farmer a fair chance*'. He went on to observe that this '*cannot be said for Queanbeyan millers*'.¹¹⁴ Interestingly, Mr Montague engaged members of the Hutchison family to work on the construction of his mill¹¹⁵.

The Severne Mill continued operating until about the 1890s. The building was partially demolished in 1916 and the site was finally cleared in the 1940s. Very loud blasting shots were heard when the boilers and other milling machinery was dismantled for scrap metal during the war, in 1916. An account of the blasting appeared in a Goulburn newspaper.¹¹⁶



Article in Evening Penny Post about demolition of the Severne Mill, August 1916.¹¹⁷

Apartments now stand on the land. There is an information board at the Trinculo Place end of the suspension footbridge that crosses the Queanbeyan River from Trinculo Place to Isabella Street. The board provides historical details about the former Severne Mill.

JUNE 1857: DEATH OF EDWARD HUTCHISON, ELDEST SON

The construction, operation and eventual failure of the mill took its toll financially and on the family's reputation. It may have also contributed to the serious decline in health of James Hutchison's eldest son, Edward. In 1855, when the family 'likeness' or photograph was taken, Edward was already unwell. *'Edward has asthma.....He frequently gets up in the night, opens the window, lights a candle and reads for two or three hours. He dare not sleep for fear of suffocation.'*¹¹⁸

Over the next year she would write about his other symptoms including bronchitis and dysentery. He worked long hours in the flour mill. The fine flour dust may have inadvertently contributed to his respiratory problems. By October 1856, she notes that: *'My Edward has not been well for nearly two years. For the last six months he has been really ill tho he has not kept his bed. He suffers much from bile caused by deep anxiety and care.'*¹¹⁹

In 1856, Edward was 27 years of age, Emily 30 years and they had one child Alexander aged 2 years. Emily's second pregnancy resulted in twin girls who did not survive more than a few hours (for one) and a few days (for the other) in February 1856.¹²⁰ Emily went on to have a third pregnancy and gave birth to a son, Edward Thomas Burder Hutchison a year later in February 1857.¹²¹

Edward's condition continued to deteriorate and he died on 17 June 1857¹²², four months after the birth of his son Eddie. This tragic set of circumstances for Emily was compounded by the fact that Edward had been in the process of selling his property in Queanbeyan at the time of his death. Following the failure of the mill, Edward and Emily had decided to move away from Queanbeyan, either to Melbourne or Sydney, hence the sale of their cottage and other properties¹²³.

Making things worse for Emily was the fact that Edward died without leaving a will. Any money owing to Edward was effectively placed in legal limbo for many years as Emily was not entitled to act on behalf of the deceased estate. Her letters to England from 1857 to 1862 are a detailed yet painful account of how she struggled to earn her own living as a young widow with two infant children. She offered her services in dressmaking, needlework, teaching the piano and teaching up to 14 scholars in a private capacity in a little school-room.

Edward was buried in Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery¹²⁴ on the 28th anniversary of his birth. The tragic circumstances of Edward's untimely death seem to overshadow the fact that he was a remarkably talented young man. He worked long hours with his father on the design, planning and construction of the mill and, once it was open, he was actively involved in its operation. In addition to his strong work ethic and evident trade skills he had a keen interest in the arts. He played the piano well and also composed his own pieces including waltzes. Emily once described his talents when he performed for a small gathering: *'...after being all day in the midst of hammers, chisels, saws, cedar and French polish, he sat down and, without a moment's notice, there flowed from his fingers the sweetest of melodies. In that way does he compose all his pieces.'*¹²⁵

It is claimed that, in England, Edward had been taught to take daguerreotype photographs¹²⁶ and Emily confirmed that he tried to obtain the necessary materials and equipment in order to take photographs in Queanbeyan.¹²⁷ In his manner and disposition, he was very kind and gentle. After their first child was born, Emily records how wonderfully attentive and considerate Edward was when she was confined to bed and the nurse was unavailable. *'No nurse, however good, could be better than he was in getting breakfast, dinner, tea, gruel, sago, arrowroot and such niceties - indeed in everything - and none could be more kind and attentive. If I had not loved him before, my heart would have been wholly won now.'*

Edward was a foundation member of the Queanbeyan Lodge of Odd Fellows¹²⁸ and it was from this association that Emily received a small widow's pension. Edward's funeral was attended by over eighty Lodge brothers and local residents, a fitting testament to the esteem in which he was held.

1857/58: CHANGES IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES

For James Hutchison Snr the years following the death of his eldest son and failure of the mill were a time of change affecting the whole family. It was a period of financial uncertainty, outstanding legal matters, unsettled home circumstances and strained relationships within the family.

The idea of moving away from Queanbeyan was considered on a number of occasions. Before Edward's death, Emily and Edward had looked at moving either to Yass¹²⁹ or Albury¹³⁰. Following his death, Emily knew that it would be possible for her to move to Melbourne where Edward's older sister, Maria Considine lived. At one stage, James Hutchison Snr considered moving to Maneroo¹³¹ (as the Monaro was then known).

As it turned out, the Hutchisons continued to be based in Queanbeyan but several family members left for extended periods in the late 1850s. Ann Hutchison, then 31 years, made extended trips to Melbourne to stay with her older sister, Maria. Up until then, Ann and Emily had largely been responsible for home duties and bringing up the three younger boys, Robert, Lionel and Daniel. The youngest, Daniel was about 14 in 1858 and so James Snr took over more responsibility¹³² for the three younger boys when Ann went away and Emily became a widow.

The opening up of new gold fields meant that some of the sons went away prospecting for lengthy periods. John (age 27) and James Jnr (age 24) left for the Ovens Diggings¹³³ in late 1856 and were away for over a year at various locations¹³⁴. In time, Robert and Lionel joined John and James Jnr at the diggings¹³⁵.

In her letters, Emily noted that there were strained relationships between herself and other members of the Hutchison family immediately following Edward's death. Help was not forthcoming from the rest of the family when she most needed it during Edward's illness¹³⁶.

Following Edward's death, she comments: *'Mr Hutchison has offered me a house but I have declined it. Neither he or his son (John) has done right with us.'*¹³⁷ While she does not elaborate at the time about what exactly they had not 'done right', in subsequent letters it becomes clear that pressure was being exerted upon Emily to relinquish either one or both of her two children, then under 3 years of age, to Maria and John Considine.

Maria, the elder sister of Edward, had been married for ten years but did not have any children. According to Emily, there was a view in the Hutchison family that, as a widow of very limited financial means, she should give up her children to the Considines who were financially well established and could provide much better for them.

There was even a sense of English class superiority in that Maria's husband, John, *'was a gentleman by birth and education'*¹³⁸. Ann Hutchison was effectively a go-between between the Considines in Melbourne and Emily in Queanbeyan. On her return visits to Queanbeyan, Ann would relay offers from the Considines and maintain pressure upon Emily¹³⁹.

But Emily stood her ground and was adamant she would keep her children. This difficult situation continued throughout 1858¹⁴⁰ and, during this time, Emily's family in England and Uncle Alexander Hutchison¹⁴¹ in Dumfries contributed their views.

However, by mid-1858, Emily noticed a change in manner towards her by James Snr and John Hutchison at least. She wrote that: *'They are all very kind to me and more friendly than ever.'*¹⁴² And shortly afterwards: *'Did I tell you of Mr Hutchison's altered manner to me? For the last four months he has been very kind.'*¹⁴³ Further, by early 1859, the situation had improved significantly: *'Mr Hutchison wants us all to live together.'*

James Hutchison Snr was reportedly very fond of his two grand-children. Perhaps it took him some time to accept Emily's right to keep them. But he was probably glad to have them living nearby rather than in Melbourne. In subsequent correspondence, Emily indicated that the Considines did not help her financially¹⁴⁴ despite their wealth. Perhaps this was part of a strategy to keep pressure on her to give up the children.

From Emily's correspondence it is clear that legal matters took a long time to resolve in the 1850s. The Hutchisons were still waiting for the matter of the disputed will to be resolved in Buckingham which involved the sale of property. In late 1859, she noted that property in England in which she had an interest (following the death of her husband Edward) was *'still unsettled'*¹⁴⁵

The Hutchisons had been a prosperous family prior to the failure of the mill. Emily commented on the family's changed financial circumstances noting in 1859 that *'they are not well off'*¹⁴⁶ and in 1860 that *'John and James (Jnr) have often expressed themselves very kindly on my behalf, but up to the present time they have been working for their father and his remuneration is low and irregular.'*¹⁴⁷

At no point does Emily suggest or imply that James Hutchison Snr was declared bankrupt or insolvent. The implication is that he was still able to find work as a builder or carpenter. In her view, James Snr, his sons John and James Jnr were all *'first rate businessmen'*¹⁴⁸ The fact that shortly after Edward's death, James Snr did offer Emily a house indicates that he still retained some assets following the failure of the mill.¹⁴⁹

1858: COUSIN JANNET TWEEDIE KERR ARRIVES FROM SCOTLAND

Just as Emily Hutchison wrote regularly to her family in England so the Hutchisons kept in touch with their relations back in Dumfriesshire, Scotland specifically Alexander Hutchison (1805 – 1868) who lived at Auld Mills in Racks. Alexander was James Snr's younger brother. Their younger sister Mary (1807-1849) had also lived near Racks but died in her 40s, leaving five children.

In mid-1857, James Hutchison Snr's nephew, Joseph emigrated to Australia and nominated his uncle as his main contact in the colony. Joseph Kerr, born 1835, was the son of Mary Hutchison, sister of James Snr, and her husband Thomas Kerr of Elizafield near Racks, Dumfriesshire.

A year after he arrived Joseph was joined by his sister, Jannet Tweedie Kerr, then aged 21 years. As Emily wrote in mid-1988: *'Two cousins of dear Edward's, Joseph and Jannet Kerr, are in Sydney and we expect them up here.'*¹⁵⁰

Just five months later, in November 1858, Jannet Kerr married her cousin John Hutchison.¹⁵¹ When John had left England he was 17 years old and Jannet would have been about 11 years old. John lived in Buckingham whereas Jannet lived over 450km away in Dumfriesshire. So, it is not known whether the two had met prior to Jannet's arrival in Queanbeyan.

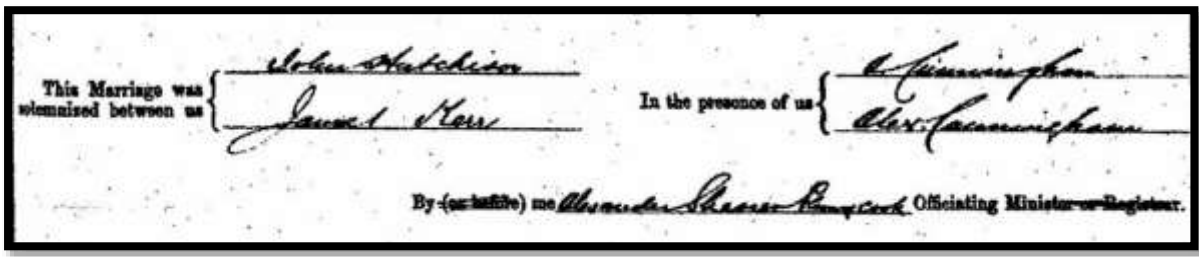
John and Jannet shared a common set of grand-parents, Robert and Margaret Hutchison (née Swan) of Auld Mills, Racks, Dumfriesshire. The Hutchison family at Racks and the Kerr family at nearby Elizafield had been neighbours related through marriage. There was a continuing connection between the two families in the colony of New South Wales through the marriage of John and Jannet. Later, John's older sister Ann Hutchison maintained a long association with Jannet's older brother Joseph Kerr, as both lived in the same small, mining settlement of Woods Flat near Woodstock, NSW for many years.

NOVEMBER 1858: HUTCHISON MARRIAGE AT LANYON HOMESTEAD

NEW SOUTH WALES		REGISTRATION NUMBER	
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT 1995		2599/1858	
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE			
Date and place of marriage	Names and surnames of parties	Conjugal status	Birthplace
66 1st November 1858 Lanyon, near Queanbeyan	John Hutchison Jannet Kerr	Bachelor Spinster	
Married on this at Lanyon near Queanbeyan			

Extract from handwritten transcription of 1858 NSW Marriage Certificate¹⁵².

The certificate of marriage for John Hutchison and Jannet Tweedie Kerr indicates that the ceremony took place on 1 November 1858 at 'Lanyon, near Queanbeyan'. At that time, Lanyon was a significant pastoral estate, situated about 25km south-west of Queanbeyan, owned by Andrew Cunningham, a leading figure in the local community.



Handwritten transcript of 1858 marriage certificate showing witnesses, A. Cunningham and Alex Cunningham.¹⁵³

What is significant about this marriage certificate is the location at Lanyon Homestead and the fact that Andrew Cunningham, owner of Lanyon and Alexander Cunningham, his brother, were witnesses.

Andrew Cunningham was, like James Hutchison Snr, from Scotland and had grown up in Fifeshire. He emigrated in 1845 with his wife and young family and displayed consistently sound business expertise in his land transactions and other dealings. By 1856, Andrew Cunningham had become *'one of the largest landowners in the region and an influential figure in the affairs of the district'* ¹⁵⁴

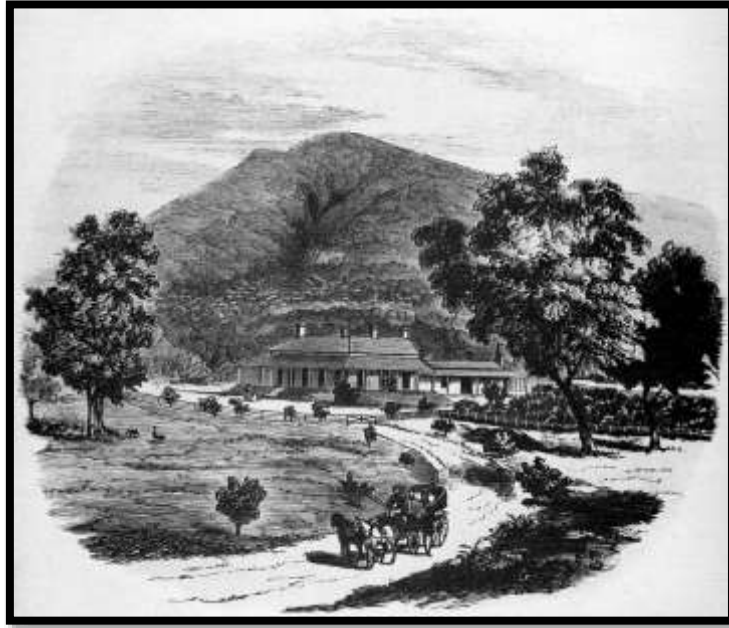
The Cunninghams were part of the local aristocracy or squatters of the area. Emily had previously referred to negative attitudes of local squatters towards the Hutchisons, as tradespeople, and that this had badly affected the mill's ability to attract custom¹⁵⁵. Emily's comments were directed particularly towards a local identity, Capt. Faunce, and his associates. Her comments are unlikely to refer to the Cunninghams who, though squatters, appears to have retained a strong working relationship with James Snr after the failure of the mill.

The association between Andrew Cunningham and James Snr could have come about through their common business acquaintance Edward Severne. Edward Severne had contributed financially to the Hutchisons' mill as mortgagee. Severne also had financial dealings with Andrew Cunningham¹⁵⁶ and owned land near the Cunninghams - further south at Gudgenby¹⁵⁷.

Given the standing of the Cunninghams in the local community, it would have been a great honour for John and Jannet to have been married in Lanyon house with Andrew and his brother Alexander present as witnesses.

1858/59: CONSTRUCTION OF LANYON NEW HOMESTEAD

Lanyon is an historic homestead and grazing property located on the southern outskirts of Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory. The 1850s property is currently managed by ACT Historic Places and the restored 1850s historic homestead is a dignified family home with extensive gardens and convict-era out-buildings¹⁵⁸. Lanyon is open to the public five days a week and guided tours of the house are available.



Early Lanyon showing the original Lanyon House and newer (1859) homestead. ¹⁵⁹



Close up from above lithograph. The original house (on right) was demolished leaving the building (on left) known as Lanyon Homestead today.

The main Lanyon Homestead building is known to have been completed in 1859¹⁶⁰. The letters of Emily Hutchison over the period 1858 to 1859 provide evidence to support the possibility that James Hutchison Snr was contracted to build it. On 9 March 1858, Emily wrote about a substantial new contract: *'We cannot go yet, for Mr Hutchison has taken a contract job for £850. He hopes it will be profitable and we hope also the mill affair will be finally settled.'*¹⁶¹

A building contract for £850 represents a substantial construction. A year before, the committee planning the construction of Queanbeyan's first hospital has set aside £800 for the purpose¹⁶². From Emily's correspondence, it is clear that the work was to build a residential house not public infrastructure. In 2 October 1859, she records: *'Mr Hutchison has nearly finished the house and he may soon go to Melbourne or Maneroo...'*¹⁶³

Then on 6 November 1859, Emily records that all the Hutchisons together with her young son Alex (then about 5 years old) were invited to visit the newly constructed house. This trip required an overnight stay away from Queanbeyan: *'Mr. Hutchison having finished his buildings, they are all gone, and Alex with them, to see them. They went yesterday and may not return till tomorrow'*.¹⁶⁴ This implies that the new construction was something of which James Snr was proud and wanted to be sure to show to all his children and his eldest grand-son. Equally, the owner of the new house allowed this visit to take place.

So, from these records it appears that James Hutchison Snr had a contract for £850 to build a substantial house in the period March 1858 to November 1859. Both of his sons, John and James Jnr, are recorded as working with him and being paid by him during this period. This is evident from Emily's description, in early 1860, of their work arrangements: *'John and James have often expressed themselves very kindly on my behalf, but up to the present time they have been working for their father and his remuneration is low and irregular.'*¹⁶⁵

Lanyon homestead was certainly a substantial private home constructed at this time. This, and the fact that John Hutchison was married at Lanyon during the contract period strongly suggests that the Hutchisons - James Snr, John and James Jnr - were builders and carpenters on the 1859 homestead. Many of the records of the Cunningham family have been lost or destroyed including those for the years when the house was constructed.¹⁶⁶ Historians have been left to speculate about who was responsible for the design and construction.

Andrew Cunningham was known to have a close personal relationship¹⁶⁷ with Reverend Alberto Dias Soares who arrived in Queanbeyan in 1857 as rector in the Church of England. Rev Soares was also a first-class architect and, as Bruce Moore notes, it is possible that Rev. Soares was the architect of Lanyon Homestead but *'there is no evidence available to confirm this view'*.¹⁶⁸

Bruce Moore mentions that there had been a story, handed down through the generations in the Cunningham family that the stonemasons who worked on Lanyon went to work on the construction of Christ Church afterwards.¹⁶⁹ Even though James Hutchison Snr was a master builder, it is entirely possible that he engaged qualified stonemasons for some aspects of the work on the house. The family story about the stonemasons is not necessarily inconsistent with James Hutchison Snr having the contract to build Lanyon.

Rev. Soares was the architect who designed Christ Church, Queanbeyan. The story about an association between Lanyon Homestead and Christ Church could possibly be a conflated reference to the same architect being responsible for both buildings.

Information about the construction of Lanyon was presented by Pam Ray in her 1981 study prepared for Lanyon's restoration and acquisitions committee¹⁷⁰. In her research, Pam Ray confirmed that 1859 is the date of building of the main homestead based upon accounts at the time¹⁷¹. She was not able to definitively identify a builder and she did not comment on whether an architect may or may not have been used. But she did make the following observations about John Hutchison:

*'The only firm evidence of a tradesman experienced in building being at Lanyon is that on 1 November 1858, John Hutchison, carpenter was married at Lanyon by the Presbyterian minister Alexander Pennycuik. Moreover, Andrew Cunningham and his brother Alexander were witnesses at this marriage, a signal honour which was not bestowed on any other Lanyon employee ever'*¹⁷²

Pam Ray notes that John was the son of the experienced builder James Hutchison and he subsequently had an ongoing connection with Lanyon for several years. Four of John's children were born at Wanniasa¹⁷³. Pam Ray also looks at who else at that time, other than the Hutchisons, had the skills necessary to build the homestead. She notes that Errol Lea-Scarlett observed in his 1968 history of Queanbeyan that *'Daniel Jordan (was) a builder whose name and trade have continued in the town for more than a century'*¹⁷⁴

When considering builders who could compare with Jordan, Lea-Scarlett noted: *'Throughout the 1840s there was only one other local builder with reasonable pretensions to skill, James Hutchison... with more than twenty years as a master builder behind him...'*¹⁷⁵

Perhaps to deal with this possibility of Jordan being the builder, Pam Ray observes: *'There is no ready evidence to connect other Queanbeyan builders, like Daniel Jordan, with Lanyon.'*¹⁷⁶

Regarding the working association between Andrew Cunningham and the Hutchisons, it is relevant to note that, within a few years of Lanyon being built, the Hutchisons had acquired 80 acres of farm land from Andrew Cunningham.¹⁷⁷

According to the ACT Heritage Register, *'Lanyon is the one of the few remaining fine examples of a 19th Century pastoral homestead and landscape within the ACT.'*¹⁷⁸ The house has extensive and beautiful cedar skirting boards, wood paneling and timber in-built furniture showing a high standard of carpentry craftsmanship.

There are contemporaneous records and subsequent research observations to support the contention that John Hutchison worked as a carpenter on the house and his father, James Hutchison Snr was contracted by Andrew Cunningham to build the 1859 Lanyon homestead that stands today. James Hutchison Jnr, then 25 years of age, also worked with them.

EARLY 1860: KIANDRA GOLD DIGGINGS

The lure of prospecting for gold took James Hutchison Snr and his older sons away from home on several occasions in the 1850s and 1860s. As early as May 1854, Emily reported that James Snr, Edward, John and James Jnr had visited all of the goldfields except Bathurst.¹⁷⁹ In October 1856, John and James Jnr went to the Ovens diggings in north-east Victoria.¹⁸⁰

Then in late 1859, cattlemen taking their stock to graze on the high country over summer discovered gold near Kiandra. Gold fever took over Queanbeyan and the town effectively emptied out. John and James Jnr were the first of the family to go to the Kiandra diggings in January 1860. James Snr then waited to hear news before joining them with the younger boys. As Emily noted with concern: *'The township has been emptied of its males and (the price of) everything has risen fearfully.'*¹⁸¹

A road map and guide to the diggings published in 1860 showed that, from Queanbeyan, the main route to the Snowy River diggings was due south to Cooma (about 110km) and then, north-west to Kiandra (about 90km), similar to today's roads.



*The Snowy River Diggings, from Kiandra Township 1860.*¹⁸²

The map also included an illustration of the Kiandra tent settlement that was rapidly established. By February 1860, James Snr, Robert and Lionel Lampitt had joined John and James Jnr at the Kiandra gold diggings, so they would have been familiar with the depicted scene. From her home in Queanbeyan, on 7 February 1860, Emily recorded the frantic activity at Kiandra: *'Many have done well already. It was found only a month ago and now there are twenty-five miles of tents, averaging five and six in a tent. Every visitor says there never was such a gold field. John writes to Jannet that some are digging up two and three pounds at a time.'*¹⁸³

While the Hutchison sons certainly found gold, they never struck it rich with a major find. Kiandra was also an unforgiving environment in which to work and live in a tent, being at altitude and subject to ice and heavy snow in winter. The Hutchisons left the diggings between March and August 1860 but planned to return in spring. Back in Queanbeyan, their work as builders and carpenters was still greatly in demand: *'they have so much roofing just now they are obliged to do that in the day and doors, sashes, etc., at night.'*¹⁸⁴

1859/60: MONTAGUE MILL IN COOMA

The township of Cooma grew significantly during the Kiandra gold rush. By 1859, a prominent local store-keeper and pastoralist Alexander Montague¹⁸⁵ had already decided to build a steam-mill to meet the needs of the local population. It took the best part of 1859 and 1860 for the mill to be constructed.

Early in 1859, Emily noted in one of her letters that James Hutchison Snr had been approached about building the Cooma mill: *'Mr Hutchison is likely to have a mill to build a hundred miles up the country. If so, we shall all go to Maneroo¹⁸⁶ where I hope to do better.'*¹⁸⁷ So, it appears that Mr Montague contacted James Hutchison Snr about the construction and operation of the mill. By early April 1859, there were newspaper articles indicating that substantial machinery for the mill machinery had arrived in Cooma but that the construction had barely begun.¹⁸⁸

Over a year later, in August 1860, rapid progress on the building of Montague Mill was now evident and a newspaper article advised that it should be ready within three months.¹⁸⁹

According to Emily's letters at the time, James Hutchison Jnr and his younger brother Robert were working on the mill Cooma¹⁹⁰. Whether James Hutchison Snr was also on site is not known.

During 1859 James Hutchison Snr was working already on a substantial building contract, possibly Lanyon Homestead. And in early 1860 he and his sons went to the Kiandra diggings for a period of time. These factors may have contributed to the apparent slowness of Montague Mill's construction. The mill was a three-storey building with a tall chimney stack located next to Cooma Creek. It stood roughly where a Commonwealth Office is located today at 65 Massie Street next to the Woolworths car park.¹⁹¹ An associated two-storey mill house still stands as a private residence at 6 Amos Street, Cooma. It is reported¹⁹² that some of the bricks in the mill house have 'JH' stamped on them, possibly meaning that they were hand-made by James Hutchison. Another mill house can be seen nearby as well.

When he was working on this project, James Hutchison Jnr would have been 27 years old. He did not return to live in Queanbeyan. In 1862, he married Jane Patterson in Cooma and he would later be recognised as a pioneer of the Monaro region¹⁹³. The couple had nine children. At an earlier time, following the death of her husband Edward, Emily remarked: *'James is more like what Edward was - kind and affectionate...'*¹⁹⁴

James Hutchison Jnr went on to own 9,500 acres and a saw-mill called 'Jumping Creek' on Brown Mountain near Nimmitabel. In Nimmitabel there is a street called 'Hutchinson Street' which is understood to refer to the Hutchison family even though the spelling is incorrect. Both James Jnr and his wife Jane are buried in the Nimmitabel Old Cemetery. Some of their descendants continued the family tradition of being master builders.¹⁹⁵

PART 3: FARMING AT MOUNT PLEASANT, WANNIASSA

By 1861, the youngest child of the Hutchison family, Daniel was 17 years of age and had left home to live in Melbourne, staying with his older sister Maria Considine. Emily wrote '*Daniel Hutchison is gone to Melbourne. He is going to the college to study for a doctor.*'¹⁹⁶. As it turned out, Daniel did not become a doctor. Instead he learnt the professional skills of his uncle, John Considine who was an apothecary. Daniel did not return to live in Queanbeyan. By 1871, he was living in Sydney, working as a pharmacist and married with a son¹⁹⁷.

Daniel's older brother Lionel Lampitt had already spent time away from home at the gold diggings in Kiandra¹⁹⁸ and he moved permanently away from Queanbeyan at about this time. Lionel may have spent time with his older brother, James Jnr, in the Monaro. By the mid-1870s he is recorded as living at Delegate, another gold prospecting area. Lionel's marriage is recorded as taking place some years later¹⁹⁹ in Cooma.

It is not known where Robert Hutchison was in the 1860s after the completion of Montague Mill in Cooma. He may have stayed in the Monaro with James Jnr and Lionel or he may have gone to Melbourne to stay with Daniel and the Considines. By 1872 he was certainly in Melbourne as his marriage took place there.

As at 1861, of the ten family members who had emigrated in 1848, two had died (Selina and Edward); two lived in Melbourne (Maria and Daniel); three were prospecting or working in the Monaro (James Jnr, Lionel and Robert); and three remained in Queanbeyan. The Queanbeyan household was much changed and consisted of:

- James Hutchison Snr (58);
- Ann (34), daughter, single; and
- John (30), son and his wife Jannet (24); and their two infant daughters (age 1 and 2 years).

It is not clear where the Hutchison household lived in the period after they left Mill House (when the mill failed) and their next known home, a farm in Wanniasa. Also, Emily (34), widow and daughter-in-law and her two sons Alexander (7) and Edward (4) continued to live in Queanbeyan in the 1860s but not with the Hutchisons. Even so, Emily and her children were in regular contact with the Hutchison household.

1861: 'A FARM OUT IN THE BUSH'

In mid-1861, Emily Hutchison in Queanbeyan wrote that James Hutchison Snr had purchased a farm²⁰⁰: '*Mr Hutchison has taken a farm out in the bush and they are all going away. If all is well... the children and myself are to go for a fortnight at Christmas.*'

Emily's letters in 1861/62 describe the location of the farm and the pleasure that she and her children enjoyed through visiting it. Emily's description of the farm's location are highlighted here:

*'The farm is **ten miles distant**²⁰¹ but they will come to chapel every Sunday. When the harvest is in they will supply me with flour, and send me every week eggs, butter and all kind of garden produce. They have a fine orchard. The produce of it they will bring to town and I shall dispose of the same after supplying myself for the trouble'*²⁰².

*'As they all soon go to the bush farm I have removed about twenty fruit trees from their ground to mine so that soon I shall have a very nice garden.'*²⁰³ By 1861, Emily lived in her own house in Rutledge Street, Queanbeyan²⁰⁴.

*'I was at the farm a day or two since. In the orchard there are about a hundred pear and plum trees of the best sort, with a few each of all sorts of fruit. **'Tuggeranong' (the name of the farm)**²⁰⁵ is a very pretty, healthy place. Mr Hutchison and family are not there yet, the house undergoing repair.'*²⁰⁶

*'Alex has been well throughout, but he has been seven weeks at the farm. He came in once to the town to see me and would willingly have stopped, but he had a sweet filial object in returning - to glean a bushel of wheat for me. He will return next week, which I am glad of, having missed him much, as they do also at the church.'*²⁰⁷

*'**'Tuggeranong', or 'Wanniassa', as the farm is called, is a pretty spot situated on a slight rise.** In front lies a large plain divided into paddocks, viz., grazing, wheat, corn and potatoes. The house is very large, but all on the ground floor, with a large flower garden in front, kitchen garden on one side, outhouses, stockyard, etc., on the other side and a very large orchard at the back with every kind of fruit. A creek of beautiful water which always flows runs thro the paddocks. I enjoyed myself very much.'*²⁰⁸

This description of the house and land by Emily, in March 1862, was the final mention that she made of visiting the Hutchisons' farm. In October 1862, having been a widow for five years, Emily married John Walker and went on to have more children. Presumably, her dependency upon the Hutchisons and her association with the farm lessened after that time. Certainly transcriptions of her letters home to England only go as far as late 1862²⁰⁹.

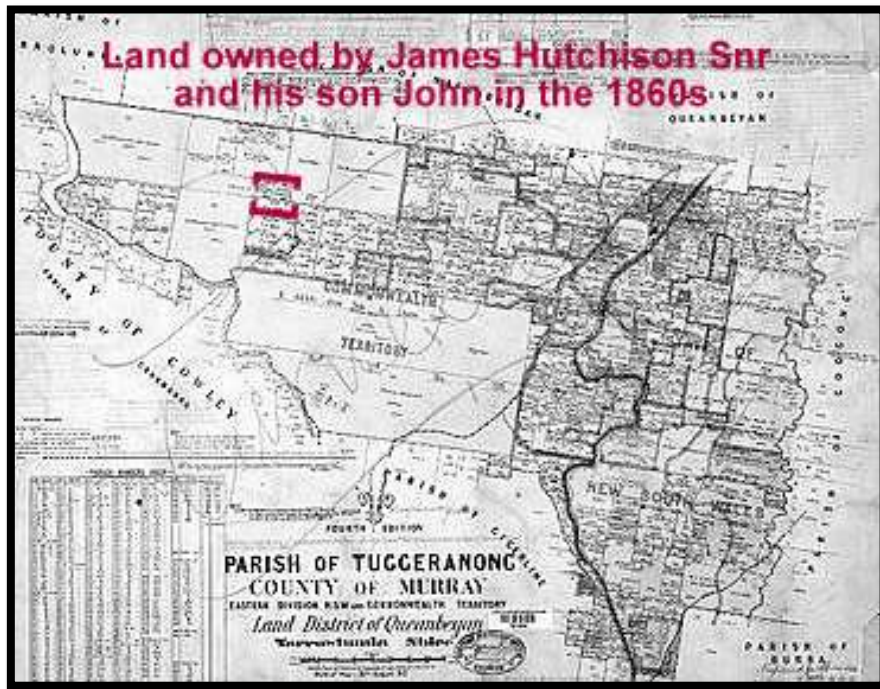
In 1861, legislation had been introduced to allow free selection of small blocks (usually 40 acres) with certain conditions attached. An article in the *Queanbeyan Age* in 1868 indicated that James Hutchison Snr was a 'free selector' who owned land in the Parish of Tuggeranong.²¹⁰

According to Rebecca Lamb, in her book *Macquoid of Waniassa*:

*'By 1865 James, John and Lionel Hutchison, sons of builder James Hutchison, had each acquired from Andrew Cunningham, blocks of 40 acres at Taylor's Hill near Village Creek Reserve near Waniassa.'*²¹¹

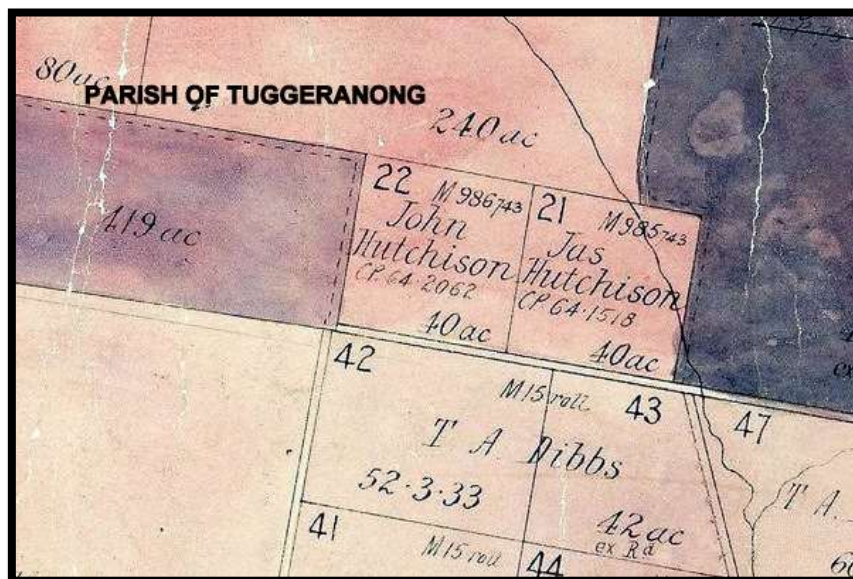
While it may have been the case that three blocks were made available by Andrew Cunningham for purchase as free settlers by the three sons, the historical land records and a newspaper report at the time indicate that Lionel Lampitt Hutchison legally forfeited his conditional purchase offer in 1868²¹²; James Snr acquired one block in place of his son James Jnr; and the eldest son John acquired one block adjoining his father.

As the land had been part of the Wanniasa estate - owned originally by Thomas Macquoid and later by Andrew Cunningham - it was not virgin bush that required extensive clearing, rather it was part of an established estate that ran sheep. At the time of purchase, the Hutchisons' land had an established dwelling, substantial orchard and garden.



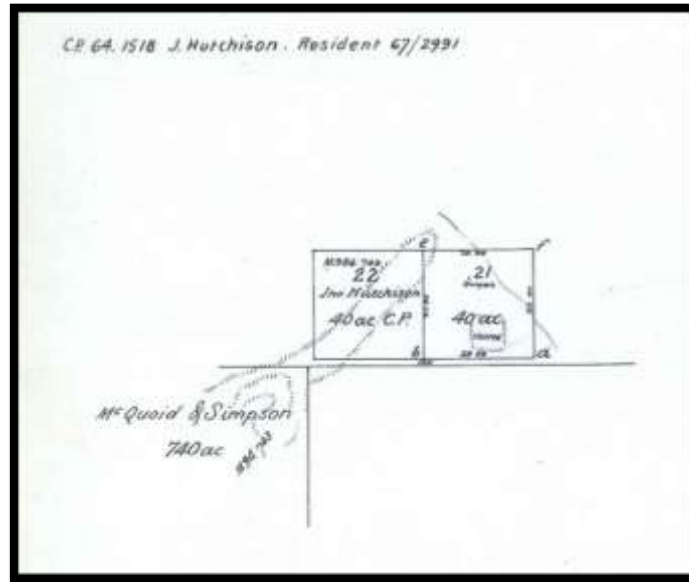
Parish Map of Tuggeranong, County of Murray²¹³

The Parish Map of Tuggeranong shows two blocks in the Hutchison name each of 40 acres. James Hutchison Snr owned Parish Portion 21 and John Hutchison owned Parish Portion 22.



Extract from the Parish Map of Tuggeranong, County of Murray

The Parish map²¹⁴ extract shows a creek, called Village Creek, flowing through the north-east corner of James Snr's land consistent with Emily's written description in March 1862: 'A creek of beautiful water which always flows runs thro the paddocks.'²¹⁵ Village Creek still has that name today and it is to be found in the suburb of Kambah.



The Parish Portion plan²¹⁶ indicates, on John Hutchison's land, Portion 22, a ridge leading south-west to a small hill on adjoining land owned by 'McQuoid and Simpson'. James Snr's land, Portion 21, includes a cleared area (shown just under '40 ac') and a 'Gunnyah' (marked under '21', near Village Creek) presumably referring to an aboriginal bush hut or shelter.

Today, the site of the Hutchisons' farm-land can be located in the suburb of Kambah in the Tuggeranong Valley, approximately 15km south of Canberra. The blocks were just south-west of present-day Namadgi School at the intersection of Drakeford Drive and O'Halloran Circuit, Kambah. The following map superimposes the Hutchisons' parish map portions 21 and 22 onto a recent satellite image. Street names have been added for clarity.



Parish Portions 22 (John Hutchison) and 21 (James Hutchison Snr) overlaid onto a satellite image of streets in Kambah.²¹⁷

In Emily's letters, the farm's location was variously described as 'Tuggranong', 'Tuggeranong' and 'Wanniassa'. When the property was put up for sale some years later, the advertisement for sale described the property as being at 'Mount Pleasant, Tuggeranong'. The birth certificates for John Hutchison's children born at the farm in the 1860s refer to its location variously as 'Mount Pleasant', 'Waniassa' and 'Tuggernong'²¹⁸.

The valley of Tuggeranong and the plain of Wanniassa are identifiable today but Mount Pleasant is not a name in use in this area today. Today, Urambi is the name of the hill immediately south-west of the Hutchisons' land and the name dates from about the 1960s, as it comes from the name of a holding company that leased a block at the northern end of the hill.²¹⁹ The name change would have helped avoid confusion with Mount Pleasant in the suburb of Campbell, Canberra²²⁰.

From Emily's letters in 1861, it is clear that the Hutchisons purchased a farm where there was an existing dwelling with an established orchard and garden. The family did not move in immediately as the house required repairs²²¹ over a period of several months. The existing house may have been constructed by an early settler or by an employee of the Wanniassa estate. During their ten years on the farm, it seems clear that John Hutchison went on to construct a new house for his family.²²²

1862: LANYON MAIL CONTRACTOR

In addition to farming their own land, both James Snr and his son John continued to undertake contract work of various kinds. Bruce Moore in *The Lanyon Saga* reports that, *'Hutchison was the successful tenderer for the mail service for the sum of £60 per annum. The mail left Queanbeyan on Wednesday and Sunday mornings at 6 am on horseback and departed Lanyon at 4 pm.'*²²³

James Hutchison Snr would have been 60 years of age at the time. If he undertook this role personally and did not get someone else to do it, then the contract required him to ride horseback for about 50km for the round trip between Queanbeyan and Lanyon Homestead, twice a week. The Hutchison family farm was still further away and not on his route.

James Snr must have been in robust health to take on such a commitment at his age.

1865: DAMAGING STORMS

In early 1865 some terrific and destructive storms affected the Hutchisons and another nearby farmer, as reported in the *Queanbeyan Age*:

'During the last few weeks this district has been visited by an unusual number of thunderstorms, some of them of a very severe character, and being accompanied by hail, more or less destructive to the standing crops or the farmers.'

*'On this day week, a hailstorm passed over the farms of Messrs Gallagher, Hutchison, and others, at Waniassa, doing extensive injury to the wheat crops, which were dead ripe, and partly reaped. The standing grain was literally thrashed out, in more than a sufficient quantity for seed; and the reaped wheat was so shelled that a quantity of the grain lay loose in the stooks requiring the greatest care in carting it in order to prevent its ultimate loss.'*²²⁴

The newspaper article refers to a Mr Gallagher as neighbour. This is most probably Michael Gallagher who had been an employee of James Wright, then leased a small farm on the Wanniasa Estate from Thomas Macquoid and who, in 1862, became a free settler. His property was called *Erindale*, about 4 or 5 km from the Hutchisons' farm. By the 1860s, Michael Gallagher and his wife Elizabeth were one of the most esteemed couples in the district.²²⁵ In the suburb of Wanniasa today, Erindale Drive and Erindale shopping centre are named after the Gallaghers' farm.

1868: DISPUTE ARBITRATOR FOR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM

An incident in 1868 indicates the strength of the relationship and respect held by Andrew Cunningham of Lanyon for James Hutchison Snr. In September 1868, James Snr was appointed by Andrew Cunningham, as his arbitrator in a dispute about land between Mr Cunningham and a Mr Sheedy about the conditional purchase of land in Tuggeranong.

In an article in the *Queanbeyan Age* dated 19 September 1868²²⁶ titled '*A Disputed Conditional Purchase*' the reporter notes that the dispute between Messrs. Cunningham and Sheedy was referred to the Minister for Lands who directed the settlement of the dispute by arbitration. Hence, Mr Cunningham selected as his arbitrator James Hutchison Snr.

This would have been a significant honour for James Snr as there was a large amount of interest in the dispute locally and Mr Cunningham was a notable local identity. The dispute involved a claim for Sheedy, the free selector, to pay for existing improvements built by Cunningham (a hut and a sheep yard) on land selected by Sheedy near Burra. As it turned out, the arbitrators were not able to reach an agreement. Nor could the parties agree on an independent umpire, so the matter dragged on without resolution for some time until Sheedy abandoned his selection.

Another historical record from 1868 is of a more domestic nature. It is a shopping list of items purchased by James Hutchison Snr in J. J. Wright's general store in Queanbeyan. The following is an extract from the store's customer register for James Hutchison on 23 November 1868²²⁷:

Tea, Coffee, Hops, Salts, Soda, Vinegar, Bacon, 4 pairs of Socks, Braid, Pins & Needles.
Cost: £ 1/14/-

Possibly the handwritten entry was made by John Walker, the second husband of Emily Hutchison, as he was employed as a book-keeper in the store at this time. John Walker may also be one of the three men in the 1870 photograph of J.J. Wright's store.



J. J. Wright's Queanbeyan Store. Photograph taken in 1870 by H. Beaufoy Merlin. ²²⁸

1860s: JOHN AND JANNET HUTCHISON'S FAMILY IN WANNIASSA

In the 1860s John and Jannet Hutchison's family grew steadily. Following their marriage at Lanyon and before moving to the farm in Wanniassa, Jannet gave birth to two daughters in Queanbeyan: Anne Maria (7 August 1859) and Florence (25 December 1860).

While living on the farm at Mount Pleasant, Wanniassa, four more children were born: Daniel Robert (11 June 1863), John William Considine (6 June 1865), Mary Selina (17 August 1867) and Jane (15 July 1869).

On each occasion, Elizabeth Gallagher, who lived on a neighbouring property, *Erindale*, was recorded as being present at the birth. So, it would seem that there was a trusted ongoing relationship between the two women, Jannet Hutchison and Elizabeth Gallagher.

Jannet would also have had help with the children from her unmarried sister-in-law Ann Hutchison who was living at the farm with them. The year 1869, however, was a tragic year for the family as two of John and Jannet's children died.

Jane Hutchison died from a thrush infection at just two months of age on 29 September 1869 after a three-week illness. Just three weeks later, on 18 October 1869, John W.C. Hutchison died age four years of bronchitis after a six-week infection. Dr. Andrew Morton from Queanbeyan is recorded as having been present to attend each infant.

1869: ANN HUTCHISON MARRIES AND MOVES AWAY

By 1869, of the nine Hutchison children who had originally emigrated in 1848, one had died (Edward), two (Ann and John) were living on the Wanniassa farm with their father (James Snr) and six had moved away and were living either in Melbourne or the Monaro region.

Ann was the next to leave when, at the age of 42, she married James Ralston, an immigrant Scot, on 9 March 1869 in Queanbeyan. By 1870, James Ralston was a manager of Icely Mine, a copper mine in the Lewis Ponds Creek mining area near Orange. Later, James and Ann Ralston lived in Woodstock, NSW close to Wood's Flat gold mine.

Ann's cousin, Joseph Kerr (brother of Jannet Hutchison) also lived in Woodstock in later years. Ann Ralston (née Hutchison) died in Woodstock, age 70, just a few months after her cousin Joseph Kerr, in September 1897. It appears that the well-established contact between the Hutchison and Kerr families in Dumfriesshire, prior to emigration, continued for several decades following arrival in the colony of NSW.

1870: HUTCHISON V. CUNNINGHAM MATTERS IN QUEANBEYAN COURT

Three matters presented to the Queanbeyan Court in early 1870 indicate a deterioration of the formerly strong working relationship between the Hutchisons and Andrew Cunningham. All three court matters were heard in February 1870.

In one matter, *Cunningham was the plaintiff* taking action against Hutchison (it is unclear whether this was James Snr or John) in relation to a contract for building work not fulfilled by Hutchison. In the same month, two matters were brought by each of John and James Hutchison Snr against Andrew Cunningham, each claiming under-payment for work done for Cunningham.

The matter brought by Cunningham raised legal issues relating to the *Master and Servants Act* and the outcome, in favour of the defendant Hutchison, was considered locally to be a precedent for later cases²²⁹.

The Queanbeyan Court of Petty Sessions heard that the defendant, Hutchison, was engaged to put up a three huts for the complainant, Cunningham. The complainant maintained that the defendant had failed to fulfil his contract.²³⁰ Cunningham maintained that the court was entitled to deal with this matter under the *Master and Servants Act* as the defendant was a 'hired servant of the complainant' under that Act. Hutchison denied the 'truth of the information and contended that the bench had no jurisdiction, he not being a hired servant but a tradesman and contractor'. Hutchison maintained that he had a verbal contract with Cunningham '*to put up three huts, for £32, finding his own rations and tent and taking his own time to complete the work*'.

The court determined that it would be 'straining the law' to hear the matter. '*Mr Byrne and Mr Wright*²³¹ *were of the opinion there was no jurisdiction, the former gentleman observing that if Mr Cunningham's interpretation of the Act were taken the whole community would be one of masters and servants only*'.²³² A full report of the matter was given in *The Queanbeyan Age* on 3 February 1870²³³.



Notice of court matters in the Queanbeyan Age, 3 February 1870.

In the same month, February 1870, two other cases were brought by the Hutchisons, as plaintiffs against Andrew Cunningham. These cases also involved work and labour disputes.²³⁴

Thomas Parr, a solicitor who had commenced practice in Queanbeyan a few years earlier, in 1867²³⁵, represented both John and James Hutchison. The first matter (*J. Hutchison v Cunningham, work and labour, £17 10s*) related to pressing bales of a clip of wool and failure to press all of the clip. John Hutchison was the plaintiff seeking payment from Andrew Cunningham in relation to work undertaken to press Cunningham's wool-clip. 257 bales had been pressed by John Hutchison but a further 5 bales of dirty wool were left un-pressed.

There was a dispute about the reasons for the delay, whether occasioned by Cunningham, seeking further time to wash the dirty wool or by John Hutchison in leaving the work to attend to his own harvesting. The court considered that John Hutchison did not have enough evidence to prove his case.

The second matter (*Jas Hutchison v Cunningham, work and labour and goods sold and delivered, £13 4s 4d*) related to costs associated with the erection of a pump and sundry other work for Andrew Cunningham prior to sheep-washing. James Hutchison Snr was the plaintiff seeking additional costs against Andrew Cunningham. After allowing for certain cost off-sets, the court found in favour of James Hutchison Snr. Both matters were fully reported in *The Queanbeyan Age* of 17 February 1870.²³⁶

After a decade of a close working relationship and mutual respect between Andrew Cunningham and the Hutchisons, it is strange that it had come to this: the Hutchisons asserted themselves in the District Court to show that they were independent tradesmen and contractors - not servant employees; and, in that role, they also took action against perceived under-payment by Andrew Cunningham.

1871: SALE OF FARM AT MOUNT PLEASANT, WANNIASSA

Within a year of the court matters, the Hutchisons advertised their Mount Pleasant farm for sale or lease. It is not known what led to this decision but the apparent breakdown in a formerly sound working relationship with one of the area's most prominent citizens, Andrew Cunningham, may have been a factor.

Coincidentally, an opportunity may have arisen for James Snr and his son John to pursue their interest in prospecting and mining, having visited several gold fields over the years.

Ann's husband, John Ralston was a mine manager at Icely Copper Mine. Jannet Hutchison's brother, Joseph Kerr (1834-1897), who had emigrated in 1857, was also a miner in the same area. The Icely mine is recorded as being located at 'Lewis Ponds near Ophir'²³⁷ and by 1872, the Hutchisons appear to have moved closer to Ann, John and Joseph as they were living in Ophir²³⁸.

The following advertisement for the farm confirms that John Hutchison sought to sell both properties in Mount Pleasant in early 1871.

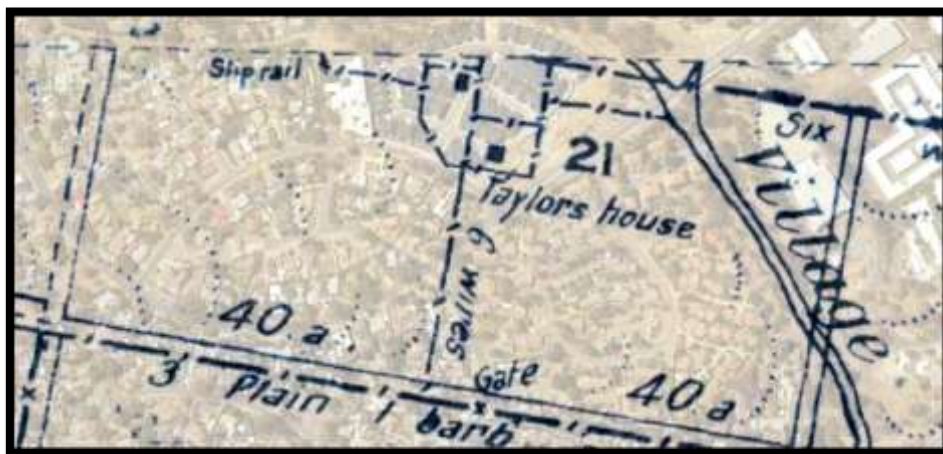


*Notice of sale of farm in the Queanbeyan Age, 26 January 1871*²³⁹

The full description of the farm in 1871 is as follows:

*'A farm of 80 acres near Tuggranong and of which upwards of 30 acres are cleared and fenced with a substantial log fence. There is also a good house containing five rooms with shingled roof, boarded floors and sash windows; also detached kitchen with store room adjoining. Dairy and other buildings are erected. There are also two gardens well stocked with choice fruit trees in full bearing.'*²⁴⁰

It is possible to identify dwellings on the Hutchisons' land by looking at later maps.



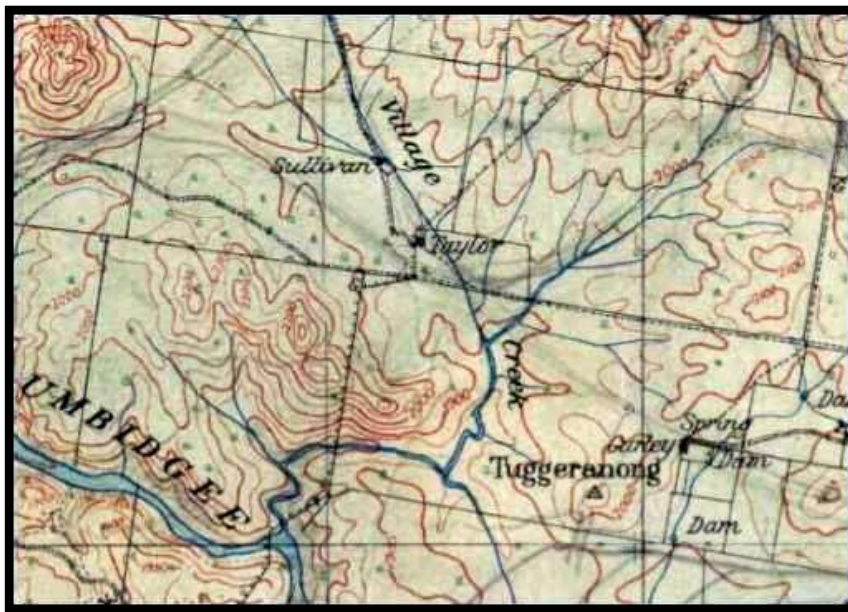
Extract from Federal Territory Feature Map Sheet 11 (about 1920 to 1930).

The *Federal Territory Feature Map Sheet 11*²⁴¹, produced between 1920 and 1930, shows a house called Taylors house on James Hutchison Snr's block (Portion 21) and another house very close to the boundary of the two blocks.



Site of historical houses in relation to current satellite image of Kambah.

The above satellite image shows the location for the two dwellings (Taylor's House and one other) that appeared on the 1920s Features Map of the Hutchisons' land.



Topographic map of Canberra, dated about 1916.

The topographic map²⁴², from about 1916, similarly shows the location of the historic Taylor's property on Village Creek. Later land records for Portion 22 describe a 'Small house near Samuel Taylors House 'Bula' (both marked Taylors house)'.²⁴³

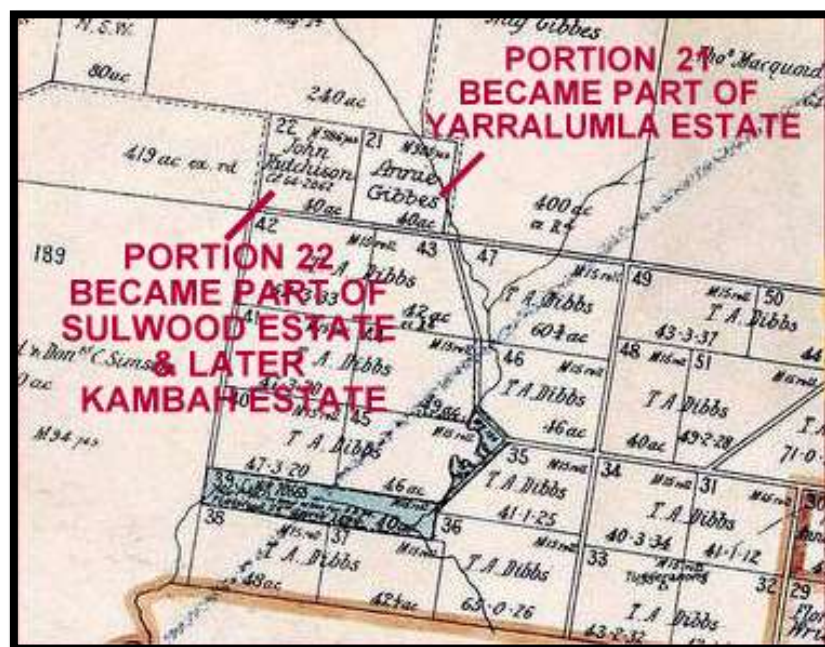
It is possible that Taylor's house, on the former Hutchison land, is named after a Samuel Taylor who worked for Frederick Campbell at Yarralumla and who lived for a time at a house that was originally known as 'Beulah'²⁴⁴. Michael Hall notes that '*... the earliest use of the name Kambah only dates to 1914 when Obadiah Dulhunty applied the name to the former Hutchison property*'.²⁴⁵

So, it seems that the name '**Kambah**' was first used by Obadiah Dulhunty for the house built by James Hutchison Snr and his son John across the boundary of Portions 21 and 22 of the Parish of Tuggeranong. Later, in the 1940s, the name was used by Frank Sim Bennet for his extensive sheep and cattle property Kambah. The suburb of Kambah takes its name from Bennet's Kambah Homestead. The historic Kambah Woolshed in Springbett Street is now all that remains of the estate.

Over time, the Hutchisons' land was disposed of as two separate blocks.

Parish Portion 21, owned by James Hutchison, was sold to Annie Gibbes and became part of the Yarralumla estate owned by Augustus and Annie Gibbes, after which it was sold to Frederick Campbell. The Campbells of Yarralumla went on to buy land south of the Hutchisons' farm, sometimes called Dibbs land or 'Village Creek Reserve'.²⁴⁶ It was probably during this period of ownership by the Campbells that Samuel Taylor lived at 'Beulah' on the Hutchisons' land.

Parish Portion 22, owned by John Hutchison, became part of the Sulwood estate owned by William Sullivan and subsequently it became part of the Kambah Estate.



A problem arose because the Hutchisons had run their two blocks as a single farm and had built a house across the boundary of portions 21 and 22. How the house was dealt with at the time of sale is not clear but there are records from 1915 and 1917 to substantiate this unusual situation:

*'A private valuation of the Sulwood estate (dated 15 May 1915, after William Sullivan had died) includes portion 22 but not portion 21 which was part of the Yarralumla estate then owned by Frederick Campbell. The Commonwealth's valuation of Sulwood includes a description of a house, apparently half of which was in portion 22 (Sulwood) and half of which was on Campbell's land (i.e. portion 21). The valuation only allowed half the value of the house for the Sullivan estate. This would be Beulah. It was described as slab walls, iron roof, wood floor, hessian ceiling and lining, guttered, 6 foot by 40 foot verandah, five rooms, 40 feet by 21 feet in fair condition.'*²⁴⁷

*'After the Commonwealth acquired Sulwood estate, an Obadiah Dulhunty lived in Beulah. In 1917 he requested a telephone line be erected through his property to a neighbour. There was a map on file showing a house straddling portions 21 and 22.'*²⁴⁸

The anomaly was eventually dealt with through demolition of the house. Marigal Gardens Retirement Village now stands on the site.

PART 4: AFTER THE HUTCHISONS LEFT

1871: JOHN AND JAMES HUTCHISON SNR MOVE TO MINING TOWNS

After leaving Wanniasa, the Hutchison family moved to settlements and towns associated with copper mining – initially in mid-western NSW near Orange and, later, to far western NSW, near Cobar. James Snr and John Hutchison continued to work together on carpentry and building as well as taking out occasional prospecting licences.

John and Jannet Hutchison's family continued to grow. Jannet gave birth to Douglas Lampitt²⁴⁹ in 1872 in Ophir; to James Joseph in 1874 in Lewis Ponds and to John Edward in 1878 in Molong. All of these settlements are associated with copper mines east of Orange.

By 1884, the family moved to Nymagee, then a thriving mining town near Cobar in far western New South Wales. The children of John and Jannet accompanied them to Nymagee in the 1880s and their three adult daughters, by then married, also moved with their husbands: Anne Maria and John Alfred Stanford; Florence and Joseph Thomas Kennedy; and Mary Selina and William James.

It is possible that the three son-in-law's were already experienced in copper mining and this was a factor in the decision of all family members to move to the relatively recently opened copper mine in Nymagee. One family story suggests that John Hutchison may have been a publican at the Cardiff Arms Hotel in Nymagee while continuing to also work as a carpenter. As yet, no evidence to either support or contradict the claim has been found.

1880s: NO DESCENDANTS ON THE LIMESTONE PLAINS FOR DECADES

When the Hutchisons left their farm in the early 1870s they left Emily and her two children **Alexander** Hutchison and **Eddie** T.B. Hutchison still in Queanbeyan. The boys would have been about 17 and 14 respectively when their grandfather, James Snr, left the area.

Alexander Hutchison went on to work with the Bank of NSW and, after a period in Singleton, he was transferred to a position as accountant in Goulburn in 1878. He later became a minister in the Methodist Church and lived in Brisbane

His younger brother **Eddie** T.B. Hutchison became a photographer and by 1878 was working in a professional capacity. Late in 1878, a touring firm called Nicholas and Hutchison set up a studio in Queanbeyan. After the partnership was dissolved in 1879, Eddie T.B. Hutchison remained in the town. But he yearned for travel and adventure and, after working in Sydney, he toured widely in NSW before taking over a studio in Brisbane. His restless and adventurous spirit took him to South Africa in 1900 where he set up a photographic studio in Pretoria. He then enlisted in the South African Light Horse and served with distinction in the Boer War.²⁵⁰

Emily's second husband, John Walker, died in 1877. By 1878, Emily was living in Cooma and she supported herself by teaching music²⁵¹.

Thirty years after their arrival in 1848, the Hutchison family were widely dispersed.

As at **1878**:

- James Snr, son John with his wife Jannet and their seven children were in **Molong, NSW**.
- Maria with her husband John Considine were in **Melbourne**.
- Ann with her husband John Ralston were in Icely near **Orange, NSW**.
- James Jnr, his wife Jane and their six children were living near **Nimmitabel, NSW**.
- Robert, his wife Laura and their three children were living in **Melbourne** and about to move to **Adelaide**.
- Lionel had just married his wife Ellen in **Cooma** and they were about to move to **Adelaide**.
- Daniel, his wife Sarah and their four children had recently moved back from **Hill End** to **Sydney**.
- Selina and her son Edward were buried in the **Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery**. Edward's widow, Emily was living in **Cooma**.

It is apparent that by the 1880s there were no descendants of James Snr and Selina Hutchison living in Queanbeyan and the surrounding district of the Limestone Plains.

There were ongoing connections with the Monaro region through James Jnr in Nimmitabel and Emily in Cooma.

This loss of connection with the Queanbeyan area seems to have continued for four decades until about the 1920s when direct descendants of James Jnr returned to live in Queanbeyan²⁵².

William Andrew Hutchison (b.1867) and David Robert Hutchison (b.1906), son and grandson respectively of James Hutchison Jnr both came to work as master builders on the first Parliament House. It opened in 1927 after four years of construction²⁵³. Evidently the 'building gene' had been successfully passed on through the Monaro side of the family or 'Mountain Hutchisons'.²⁵⁴

Despite no family in the area, there were two notable Hutchison *visitors* to Queanbeyan in the 1880s: Alexander Hutchison in 1882, being a nephew of James Snr; and Eddie T.B. Hutchison returned in 1887, grand-son of James Snr.

1882: ALEXANDER HUTCHISON'S VISIT TO BUILD CBC BANK, QUEANBEYAN

In 1882, two builders, Dow and Hutchison, were contracted by the Commercial Banking Company to build a new bank in Queanbeyan²⁵⁵.

The partnership of Dow and Hutchison had been formed in England and the 'Hutchison' side of the partnership was Alexander Hutchison (1838-1908), a nephew of James Hutchison Snr. That is, Alexander was the youngest son of James' older brother Peter Hutchison (1798-1861). He was born in Torthorwald, Dumfriesshire and became a master builder in Manchester before forming a partnership with Dow and emigrating in about 1880.

The partnership's first contract in the colony was to build a CBC bank in Yass Street Gunning in 1881. This building still stands today and is a private residence²⁵⁶. At the opening of the Gunning bank, the bank manager Mr W.T. Busby asked those assembled to: *'drink to the health of the contractors, Messrs. Dow and Hutchison, who had carried on their work almost without a fault, and had gained the esteem of all with whom they had come in contact with'*.²⁵⁷

The following year they commenced work on the Queanbeyan CBC bank.



Commercial Banking Company Bank, Monaro Street, Queanbeyan.

The Queanbeyan CBC Bank stood on the corner of Monaro and Crawford Streets but is not there today. It was a fine two-storey building which, reportedly, gave Queanbeyan its only slate-roofed building.²⁵⁸

Alexander Hutchison did not stay long in Queanbeyan. He moved north to Glen Innes as a builder and became a prominent resident and MLA in NSW Legislative Assembly (1889-1894).²⁵⁹ His death, in Sydney in 1908, was recorded on a memorial Hutchison family headstone back in Dumfriesshire.

1887: EDDIE T. B. HUTCHISON'S VISIT TO PHOTOGRAPH QUEANBEYAN

Eddie T.B. Hutchison followed up his 1879 visit to Queanbeyan with a second visit in 1887 taking views and portraits using his Brisbane studio background mount-cards which, unfortunately, misspelt his surname as 'Hutchieson'. *'This visit produced a series of exceptionally fine views and an excellent three-section panorama taken from Cemetery Hill.'*²⁶⁰

Eight photographs from Eddie's 1887 visit are reproduced in the book *'First Light on the Limestone Plains. Historic Photographs of Canberra & Queanbeyan'* including an image of Queanbeyan's massive Railway Bridge which opened in September 1887. 'Eddie Hutchison's views of the bridge were probably the first ever taken.'²⁶¹



Railway Bridge, Queanbeyan. Photograph taken in 1887 by Eddie T.B. Hutchison.

Even though Eddie T.B. Hutchison was only four months old when his father Edward B.W. Hutchison died, Errol Lea-Scarlett suggests that *'photography was in his blood, for he was the younger son of E.B.W. Hutchison, the frustrated pioneer photographer'*.²⁶²

About Edward B.W Hutchison, Lea-Scarlett writes:

*'Edward Hutchison, a camera enthusiast (who, it was claimed had been taught photography by Louis Daguerre, inventor of the art) was always planning to set up his own equipment in Queanbeyan, but the cares of making a home and the difficulty of obtaining supplies frustrated the idea, and he died very young in 1857 without having taken any photographs in the town.'*²⁶³

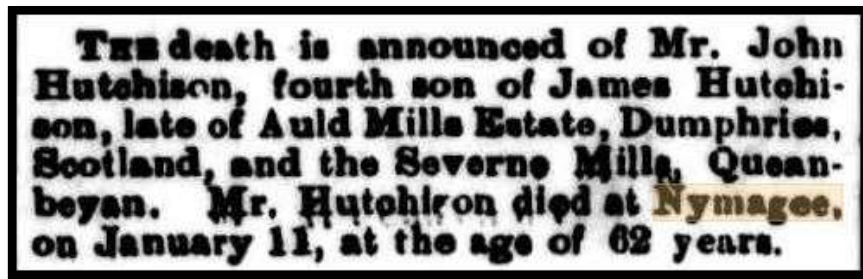
So, it is fitting that Edward's son Eddie, having grown up in Queanbeyan, returned to visit. In doing so, he made a lasting contribution to early photography of the Limestone Plains.

1888: DEATHS OF JOHN AND JAMES HUTCHISON SNR IN NYMAGEE, NSW

By the late 1880s, Nymagee, south of Cobar, was a booming copper mining town with a population of well over 1,200 people. The township had numerous stores, a police station, an imposing post office, court house, small hospital, two churches, a convent school and a public school with 180 enrolments.²⁶⁴

It is not known why the Hutchisons had moved to Nymagee but possibly, by then, the move was determined as much by the work interests of their adult children and their spouses as it was by James Snr and John.

Tragically, on 18 January 1888, John Hutchison died of heart failure in Nymagee. This is the public notice that appeared in the Queanbeyan Age²⁶⁵:



Death notice for John Hutchison, January 1888

Perhaps because the notice was written in Queanbeyan on behalf of the family, there are some inconsistencies compared with the official death certificate. John was the fourth child not the fourth son; his age was 56 not 62 years; and he died on 18 January not 11 January. But, it is worth reading this notice, because the writer refers to John's Scottish heritage through his father's home, Auld Mills Estate in Dumfriesshire and also notes John's former association with Severne Mills in Queanbeyan.

Jannet Hutchison was widowed at the age of 51 years. Her three younger sons were 12 to 16 years of age.

Sadly, just nine months later, James Hutchison Snr also died in Nymagee, of 'old age' according to the death certificate. He died on 28 October 1888 at age 85 years. His death notice appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald²⁶⁶ on four occasions, presumably inserted by his son Daniel Hutchison, by then living in Randwick. The notice referred to James Hutchison Snr as being '*for many years a resident of Queanbeyan*'.

Despite his long life and many achievements, there was no obituary for James Hutchison Snr.

He had not lived long enough in Nymagee to be known locally. He had spent roughly one quarter of his life in his native Scotland where he learnt about mill machinery and carpentry. Just over one quarter of his life was in England becoming a master builder and then working on railway bridges. He married and had eight children²⁶⁷ and then emigrated to NSW.

He lived for a quarter of his life on the Limestone Plains where he built houses, constructed the town's first steam mill and farmed the land; the final quarter of his life was spent in mining towns in western and far western NSW. One lasting achievement, if it could be substantiated, was that he may have held the contract to build Lanyon Homestead, which is today part of the historic heritage of Canberra.

In terms of his personal qualities, James Hutchison Snr comes across as having a very strong work ethic combined with restless energy and a somewhat unpredictable nature.²⁶⁸ This character perhaps accounts for the four different places where he lived: Dumfriesshire, Buckingham, the Limestone Plains and western NSW.

After 20 or so years in one place, he chose to move on and each place was further removed from his Scottish origins than the last.

Even though he worked closely with his sons on building projects as Emily, his daughter-in-law noted he '*was always an odd man*'²⁶⁹ who could be quite hard, even unkind at times, to his adult sons. He comes across as having a somewhat stern and severe disposition; a dour Scot, perhaps.

James Snr was a widower for over thirty years and always lived with his son John and their children. Emily observed ruefully: '*Not one of his children exhibit any love or care for him, either by words or deeds.*'²⁷⁰ In later years she noticed his manner soften. He was very fond of his grand-children '*though he has an odd way of showing it*'.²⁷¹

James Hutchison Snr maintained contact with his home in Scotland through correspondence with his younger brother Alexander Hutchison who lived at Auld Mills, Racks until his death in 1868.²⁷² Emily, in her correspondence, frequently referred to Uncle Alexander, whom she thought '*must be a very nice man*' and noted her respect for his views on important family matters²⁷³.

A love of all things Caledonian seems to have been passed down through the generations in the Hutchison family from James Hutchison Snr.²⁷⁴

The obituary for one of John and Jannet's sons, Douglas who died in Peak Hill in 1930, noted that Douglas Lampett Hutchison was '*practically the founder of the local Caledonian Society, which had gone into recess for many years. It was solely through his energy the Society was revived, and his constant labors on its behalf, combined with his love for dear old Scotia, the land of his forefathers, is responsible for the Society being the flourishing and popular one it is today.*'²⁷⁵ Evidently the Caledonian spirit lived on for over a century after James Snr left his native Scotland.

Whatever the flaws in his relationship with his children, the legacy of James Hutchison Snr lived on through his children who were skilled in their chosen professions and made lasting contributions to their local communities²⁷⁶.

1970s: PUBLICATIONS SHOW FAMILY'S HISTORICAL CONNECTION

The publication of Emily Hutchison's historical letters in the 1970s brought to light the involvement of the family in early Queanbeyan and they are an important historical record of early life in the colony. Emily Hutchison (née Wilson) wrote to her parents and other members of the Wilson family in London between 1853 and 1862.

*'Emily's letters home were copied into a book by family members in London. The book was given to her eldest son, Rev Alexander Hutchison, while he was visiting England in 1927. The copied letters were handwritten. They were typewritten by Errol Lea-Scarlett in 1972. The Queanbeyan Age newspaper published half of them as serialised Articles from 1972 to 1974. The Queanbeyan History Bulletin published the remainder as serialised Letters from 1975 to 1978'*²⁷⁷

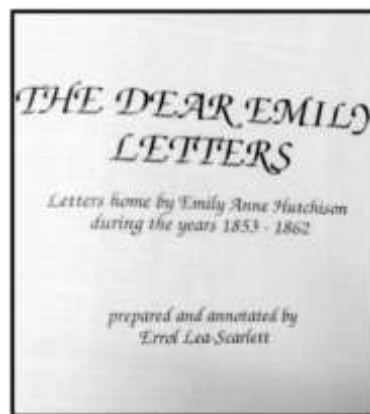
The first article appeared in *The Queanbeyan Age* on October 1972 and serialization continued weekly until 11 September 1974 covering letters in the period 1853 to mid-1858²⁷⁸.

Serialized publication continued thereafter in the *Queanbeyan History Bulletin* starting in June 1975 and this covered Emily's letters from late-1858 to her final letter in 1862.²⁷⁹

At a later stage, a website was created by Rees Lewis to make all of the writings of Emily Hutchison accessible to a wider audience: emilyhutchison.com

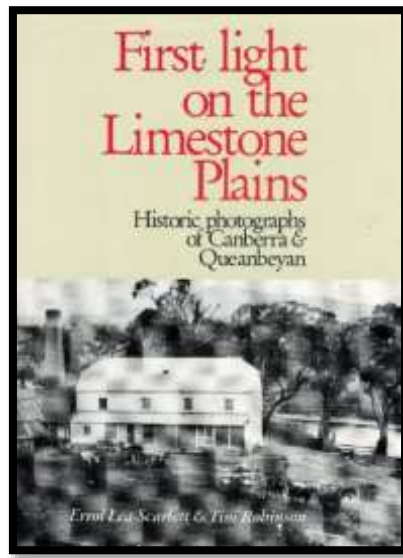
The website also provides valuable background information, explanatory notes and related historical information. The structure of the website follows the classification system of Articles and Letters used by Errol Lea-Scarlett.

Errol Lea-Scarlett referred to the collection of published letters as the '*The Dear Emily Letters*' and a bound copy of the published articles is in the Queanbeyan Library.²⁸⁰



Cover sheet for 'The Dear Emily Letters' compiled 1970s.

In 1986, the Canberra & District Historical Society published *First Light on the Limestone Plains* with a photograph of the Severne Mill built by James Hutchison Snr and his eldest son Edward on the dust jacket. This again brought attention to the Hutchisons' connection with the district.



Hutchisons' mill is shown on the dust jacket of 'First light on the Limestone Plains', 1986.

Following these publications, the Queanbeyan local council chose to honour the Hutchison family by naming a new street in the locality of Crestwood, Queanbeyan in the early 2000s.



Hutchison Circuit is in the locality of Crestwood, Queanbeyan.

According to records held by the Queanbeyan Library, Hutchison Circuit has been named to remember Emily Hutchison (née Wilson) and James Hutchison Snr as notable early residents of the township.

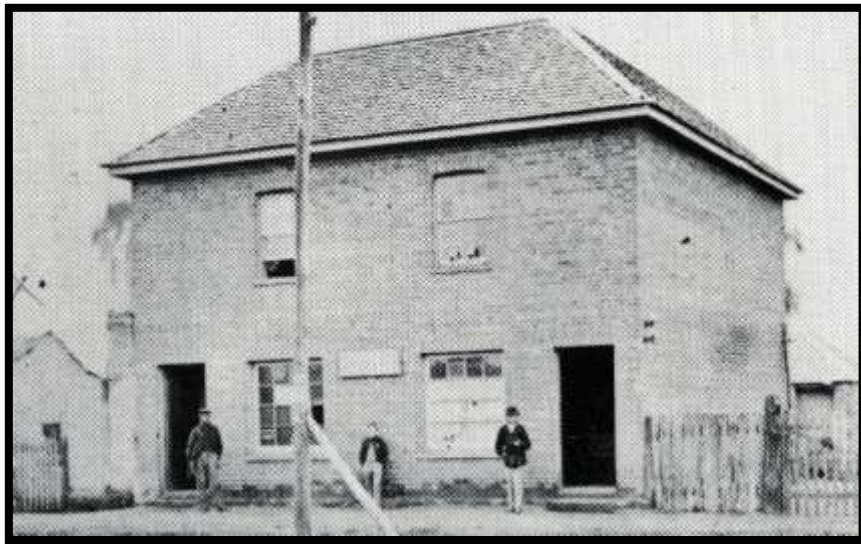
It is interesting to note that the street is just two kilometers from the headstone and final resting place for James Snr's wife, Selina Ann Lampitt Hutchison in Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery.

2010: QUEANBEYAN HERITAGE SURVEY

In 2010, the Queanbeyan City Council commissioned a report to upgrade its heritage schedule. The report is available online as 'Queanbeyan Heritage Survey - 2010'²⁸¹

As part of that report there was a recommendation to include a building in the heritage schedule called 'Wright Building' at 200 Crawford Street, Queanbeyan. The building dates from the late 1860s and was virtually identical to the Thomas Wilson building in Monaro Street that had been used as a Post and Telegraph Office in the 1870s.

The Thomas Wilson building is recorded as having been built in 1869.²⁸² In the heritage survey, Pip Giovanelli considered options for the possible identity of the builder of the 'Wright Building' and concludes: *'Of these James and John Hutchison are the more likely. They were well-established in the area and were able to take on large projects, including notably the Severne Mill which James Hutchison built in 1855.'*



Post & Telegraph Office, Monaro Street also known as the Thomas Wilson building. Photograph by H. Beaufoy Merlin in 1870²⁸³. Virtually identical to the 'Wright Building'.

In the late 1860s, John and James Hutchison were living and farming in Wanniasa. They would have had to undertake the construction of the two buildings (Thomas Wilson building in Monaro Street and the 'Wright Building' in Crawford Street) in addition to their farming responsibilities. James Hutchison would have been in his late 60s and John would have been in his late 30s.

At this point, there is not enough evidence to be completely sure that they were the builders, but it is possible. The ground floor of the 'Wright Building' today is the popular *Ciao Café and Cakes* Queanbeyan coffee shop.

2012: HOLTERMANN COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE 1870S

The Holtermann Collection is the name given to a collection of over 3,500 glass-plate negatives and albumen prints, many of which depict life in New South Wales goldfield towns in the 1870s. The collection is held by the State Library of New South Wales and the photographic images started to become available online following digitization in 2011/12.

Many of the images were taken by Beaufoy Merlin and Charles Bayliss who worked under the partnership name of the American and Australasian Photographic Company (A&APC). A&APC set up a studio in Hill End in the early 1870s and they also travelled to nearby mining settlements with a mobile studio. The collection may well include some photographs of members of the Hutchison family.

Daniel Hutchison, youngest son of James Hutchison Snr, was working as a pharmacist in Hill End in 1874 and 1875. James Snr, John and his family were living in mining towns in the Lewis Ponds Creek area not too far distant from Hill End. Perhaps John and Jannet travelled to Hill End and had one or more of their children's images taken.



'William A. Bray Dispensary, Hill End.' Photograph taken between 1870 and 1875²⁸⁴.

The two men in this photograph may possibly be W.A. Bray, owner of the dispensary, and Daniel Hutchison who was working as a pharmacist in Hill End in the mid-1870s.



'Mrs. Hutchison'. Photograph taken in Hill End between 1870 and 1875.²⁸⁵

This may possibly be a photograph of Mrs. Sarah Jane Hutchison (née Martin), wife of Daniel Hutchison.

The Holtermann collection also includes photographs of children ('Miss Hutchison', 'Master Hutchison') who may possibly be the eldest and youngest children of John and Jannet Hutchison at that time, Florence (born 1860) and Douglas Lampitt (born 1872). Living near Ophir, they may have visited their cousins in Hill End.



'Miss Hutchison'



'Master Hutchison'

A SCOTTISH SAYING

The Scottish phrase ‘**to make a spoon or spoil a horn**’ means: **to make a determined effort to achieve something whether ending in success or failure**. The phrase refers to the making of spoons out of the horns of cattle and sheep, which was common in Scotland until late in the 19th century.²⁸⁶

In a letter written by Edward Hutchison to Emily’s parents in 1854, Edward comments on the different character and motivation of people who chose to live in Sydney compared with those who move inland to places such as Queanbeyan:

‘I have no doubt you will say: “Why don’t you go to Sydney and live? There you can have plenty of friends.” Etc.

But I could not see my way to independence so clear in a city as in the interior. The greater portion of the middle classes who come to the colony cannot bear the idea of going so far into the interior, and generally as a matter of course continue as dependent and indigent as regards their worldly condition as when they first landed.

But (as the Scotch say) when we came to the colony we came with the determination of making a spoon or spoiling a horn.’²⁸⁷

It is as if, in the final sentence, Edward is quoting an oft-used Scottish saying in the Hutchison family.

There is no question that the Hutchisons emigrated with determination to achieve something, whether ending in success or failure. Shortly after arriving in the colony, they did experience a significant business failure with the mill and associated family tragedy with Edward’s illness and early death. But they did not retreat to Sydney or back to England; they continued to work hard with skill and determination.

The legacy of that skill and determination is perhaps best represented by the work of the family’s fourth son, Robert Hutchison.

When he was young, Emily remarked that ‘*Robert is a mechanical genius. He is always making model mills, machines, etc., etc.*’²⁸⁸ Robert grew up in a household where building, carpentry, construction design and working with machinery was a constant reality. He learnt much from his father and older brothers. His first major construction project was Montague Mill in Cooma in 1859/60 with his brother James Jr.

In 1872 in Melbourne, Robert married Laura Huckson and later he went into partnership with her father Robert Huckson, an architect and builder, who had worked on the Old Treasury Building in Melbourne and Gabo Island lighthouse. For a few years the partners worked in South Australia on Martindale Hall, Mintaro and Dulwich House, East Adelaide, both works still standing as fine heritage buildings.

Then, in 1887, the partnership of 'Huckson and Hutchison' was registered in Hobart, Tasmania and it grew into a company of highly skilled architects, engineers and land surveyors. The firm did extensive work for the Hobart Marine Board as well as other private works and domestic housing.

The construction of Eddystone Point Lighthouse was one of the company's first projects in Tasmania. 'Huckson and Hutchison' later worked on several other lighthouses including the design of Low Head, Mersey Bluff, Table Cape, Maatsuyker Island and Cape Sorell lighthouses. The company also built the notable Italianate mansion 'Wirksworth' in Howrah, Hobart. Robert's eldest son Herman Hutchison continued the family tradition, through his work as an architect.



Eddystone Point Lighthouse, Tasmania constructed by 'Huckson and Hutchison', a partnership between Robert Huckson and Robert Hutchison.

The lighthouse was opened in 1889, a year after Robert Hutchison's brother John and father, James died in Nymagee.

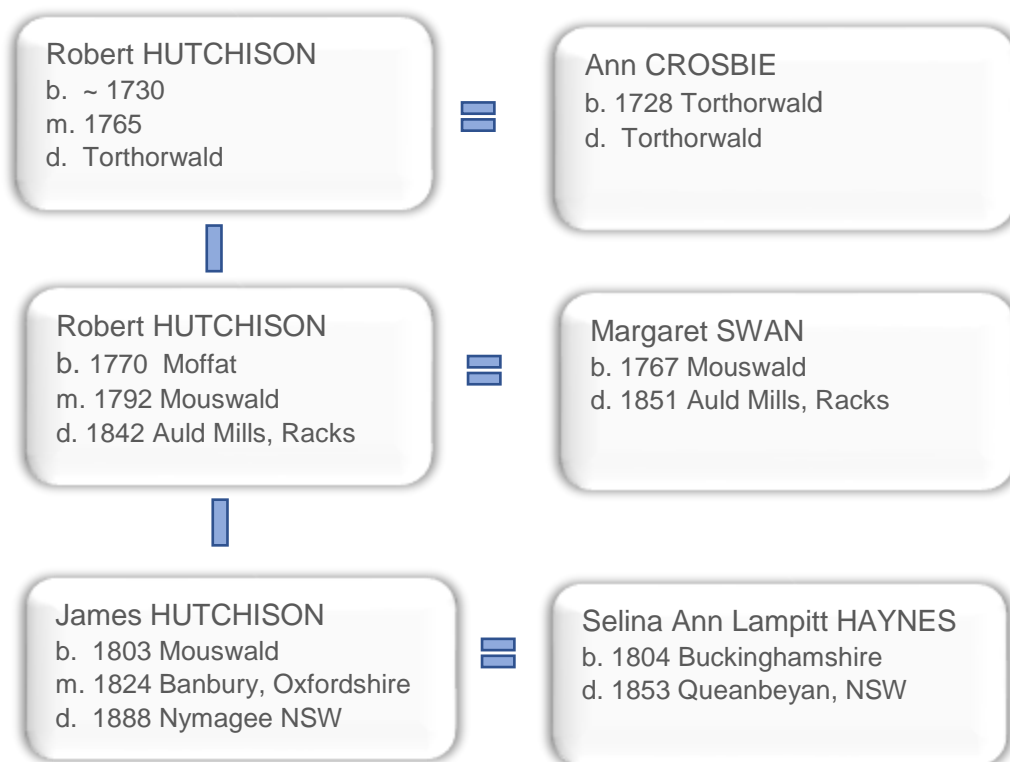
'...when we came to the colony we came with the determination of making a spoon or spoiling a horn'²⁸⁹

*Edward B.W. Hutchison, 1854.
About the Hutchison family's emigration to Australia.*

PART 5: APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SCOTTISH ANCESTRY

The Hutchison line of ancestors for James Hutchison Snr has been traced back two generations in Dumfriesshire to Robert and Ann Hutchison (née Crosbie).



This map shows the location of the Hutchison's family home in Auld Mills about 8 km east of Dumfries. Auld Mills referred to a cluster of houses, a mill and farm land in the locality of Racks.

Jannet Tweedie Kerr (1837-1907), who emigrated from Scotland and married John Hutchison (1831-1888), was also descended from the same line of Hutchisons. She was born at Elizafield less than one kilometer from Auld Mills.

Jannet Tweedie Kerr was James Snr's niece, the daughter of James Snr's younger sister Mary Hutchison and her husband Thomas Kerr. Jannet and John were therefore first cousins and share a common set of grandparents, Robert Hutchison and his wife, Margaret Swan.



The headstone for Robert Hutchison (1770 – 1842) is located at the Mouswald Church.



The inscription on the headstone begins: *'In Memory of Robert Hutchison who died at Old Mills 18th January 1842 aged 72 years. Also Margaret Swan his spouse who died 1st November 1851 aged 84 years and also five grandchildren who died in infancy.'* The headstone is a memorial stone not necessarily an indication of a grave-site.

The final inscription on one Hutchison memorial headstone refers to the death in Sydney in 1908 of Alexander Hutchison, who built the CBC Bank in Queanbeyan.

APPENDIX B: CHILDREN OF JAMES AND SELINA HUTCHISON

James Hutchison Born 1803 Mouswald, Dumfriesshire and died 1888 Nymagee, NSW.

Selina Ann Lampitt Haynes Born 1805 Buckinghamshire and died 1853 Queanbeyan.

James Hutchison married Selina Ann Lampett Carrington (née Haynes) in 1824 in Banbury, Oxfordshire. Selina had married George Carrington in 1821 and was a widow following his death in January 1823. All of James and Selina's children were born in Buckingham, UK.

Child	Birth Year	Marriage Year Place	Death Year Place Number of Children ²⁹⁰	Spouse Occupation
Margaret Maria	1825	1848 Buckingham, UK	1889 Raymond Terrace, NSW Children: 0	Spouse: John William Considine . The couple emigrated with the Hutchisons. Lived Melbourne.
Ann	1827	1869 Queanbeyan, NSW	1897 Woodstock, near Cowra, NSW Children: 0	Spouse: James Ralston Lived in Queanbeyan and Wanniasa before marriage. Responsible for Robert, Lionel and Daniel following Selina's death.
Edward Barnaby Wesley	1829	1853 Sydney, NSW	1857 Queanbeyan, NSW Children: 2	Spouse: Emily Anne Wilson Builder and Carpenter. With his father, built Severne Mill. Emily's letters are a historical record of early Queanbeyan life.
John	1831	1858 Lanyon, near Tharwa, ACT	1888 Nymagee, near Cobar, NSW Children: 7	Spouse: Jannet Tweedie Kerr Carpenter. Employed at Lanyon. Lived in Queanbeyan, Wanniasa, Ophir, Molong, Nymagee.
James	1834	1862 Nimmitabel, NSW	1884 Nimmitabel, NSW Children: 8	Spouse: Jane Patterson Builder and farmer. Lived near Nimmitabel. Owned and operated a saw mill on Brown Mountain. A 'Monaro Pioneer'.
Robert	1841	1872 Melbourne, VIC	1907 Bellerive, TAS Children: 11	Spouse: Laura Ann Huckson Lived in Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart. Partner in company 'Huckson and Hutchison' Built and/or engineered Tasmanian buildings, lighthouses and marine architecture.
Lionel Lampitt	1843	1878 Cooma, NSW	1905 Granville, NSW Children: 9	Spouse: Ellen Maxwell Builder and draftsman. Lived in Adelaide and Melbourne.
Daniel	1845	1870 Sydney, NSW	1899 Granville Sydney, NSW Children: 6	Spouse: Sarah Jane Martin Pharmacist. Lived in Melbourne, Hill End and Sydney.
William Alexander	1846		1848 Buckingham, UK	Died age 2 years, immediately prior to Hutchison family's emigration to Australia.

APPENDIX C: ENDNOTE ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER REFERENCES

Hutchison, Emily letter, LHEAH Article (/57) and LHEAH Letter (/89)

Refers to: Lea-Scarlett, Errol, *The Dear Emily Letters. Letters home by Emily Anne Hutchison during the years 1853-1862*, prepared and annotated by Errol Lea-Scarlett.

This is a compilation of articles published in *The Queanbeyan Age and Queanbeyan History Bulletin* from 1972 to the late 1970s. The numbering system (57 Articles and 89 Letters) conforms to the original serialization and the online typescript available at the www.emilyhutchison.com website.

Internet Resource. Online. Journal and Letters of Emily Hutchison in Queanbeyan (1827-1903). www.emilyhutchison.com

A complete searchable transcript²⁹¹ of the letters using the endnote numbering system for **57 LHEAH Articles** and **89 LHEAH Letters** is available at the web link to ‘**The .rtf converted to .pdf**’ in this section on the Home page of the website:

Partial correspondence of Emily to her family in London 1852-1862

[Link](#) Errol Lea-Scarlett's typescripts of 1972 as .pdf

[Link](#) Locations of first publication by Errol as .pdf

[Link](#) His published text as .pdf

[Link](#) An RWL transcription of Emily's letters as .rtf

[Link](#) The .rtf converted to .pdf

This is a copy of that link to the **PDF version** of the *Partial correspondence of Emily to her family in London 1852 – 1862*:

<https://www.emilyhutchison.com/RWL%20Emily's%20letters.pdf>

The transcripts, document versions and other resources on this website have been prepared and generously made available to the public by Rees Lewis, Queanbeyan.

Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986.

Refers to: Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains. Historic Photographs of Canberra & Queanbeyan*, Canberra & District Historical Society, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1986.

Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968

Refers to: Lea-Scarlett, Errol, *Queanbeyan District and People*, Queanbeyan Municipal Council, Queanbeyan, 1968

Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 1982.

Refers to: Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga. A history of the Cunningham family and the Lanyon, Tuggeranong and Wanniasa Estates in the A.C.T.*, published by Bruce Moore, Pearce, Canberra, 1982

Additional Reference Website:

*Internet Resource. Online. **Monaro Pioneers.** <http://www.monaropioneers.com/index.html>*

James Hutchison Jnr of Nimmitabel and his son Alexander (Alec) Hutchison of Nimmitabel were pioneers of the Monaro.

James Hutchison Senior is also listed in the Monaro Pioneer Database (Ref: MP84110)
Note: William Hutchison of Delegate is **not** related.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter to her brother Burder dated 29 April 1854. LHEAH Article 7/57. See Appendix C for endnote abbreviations.
- ² Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p.11. Refer Appendix C for endnote abbreviations.
- ³ *Sketch Map of the Federal Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia*, c1920, Mapmaker: John Thomas Hill Goodwin (1865 - 1950). National Library of Australia, Bib ID 1308775
- ⁴ The spelling Wanniasa has been used throughout except when quoting sources that use the older spelling, Waniassa.
- ⁵ Lanyon Homestead website: <https://www.historicplaces.com.au/lanyon-homestead>
- ⁶ James Hutchison, born 1803 Mouswald, Dumfriesshire, Scotland; died 1888 Nymagee, NSW. Son of Robert Hutchison (1770-1842) and Margaret Swan (1767 – 1851) of Auld Mills, Racks, Dumfriesshire.
- ⁷ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, pp.26-27
- ⁸ Lea-Scarlett, E., *The Dear Emily Letters*. Letters home by Emily Anne Hutchison during the years 1853-1862, prepared and annotated by Errol Lea-Scarlett. This is a compilation of articles published in The Queanbeyan Age and Queanbeyan History Bulletin from 1972 to the late 1970s. In endnote abbreviations the typescript of the letters is referred to as LHEAH.
- ⁹ Hutchison, Edward B.W., letter dated 30 December 1854. LHEAH Article 20/57.
- ¹⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 2 October 1859. LHEAH Letter 58/89.
- ¹¹ Royal Museums Greenwich Accession No PAD6392 and BHC3472.
<https://www.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/rmgc-object-110543>
- ¹² New South Wales, Australia, Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists, 1828-1896
- ¹³ The surname is incorrectly recorded as 'Hutchinson'. This incorrect spelling, with the additional 'n', occurs frequently in historical records, as it still does to this day. The error will not be remarked upon where it occurs in future references.
- ¹⁴ Also called a chemist or pharmacist.
- ¹⁵ William Alexander Hutchison born 12 September 1846, Buckingham. Died 3 July 1848, Buckingham.
- ¹⁶ NSW Death Certificate (1888/9288) for James Hutchison records 11 children.
- ¹⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 31 May 1854. LHEAH Article 9/57.
- ¹⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 5 January 1855. LHEAH Article 22/57.

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- ¹⁹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 11 December 1861. LHEAH Letter 81/89.
- ²⁰ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p.35. Refer Appendix C for endnote abbreviations.
- ²¹ *The Golden Age (Queanbeyan, NSW: 1860 - 1864)*, 15 September 1860, p. 4, Advertisement. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title1215>
- ²² Queanbeyan and District Anglican Church, About Christ Church Queanbeyan web page: <http://www.queanbeyananglican.org/Christ-Church-Queanbeyan.html>
- ²³ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p.54/55, Image 38.
- ²⁴ Queanbeyan and District Anglican Church, About Christ Church Queanbeyan web page: <http://www.queanbeyananglican.org/Christ-Church-Queanbeyan.html>
- ²⁵ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 13 January 1857. LHEAH Article 43/57.
- ²⁶ Google Maps Coordinates: -35.343776 149.234639 Reference: 35°20'37.6'S 149°14'04.7'E
- ²⁷ Find A Grave website: https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/159933471/selina-ann_lampitt_haynes-hutchison
- ²⁸ See Appendix A Scottish Ancestry.
- ²⁹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 31 May 1854. LHEAH Article 9/57.
- ³⁰ J. Lampitt, 'The Lampets of Hook Norton', *Oxfordshire Family Historian* 15: 1 (2001), p.30-34.
- ³¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 31 May 1854. LHEAH Article 9/57.
- ³² 'Of age' meaning 'turns 21 years of age'.
- ³³ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 6 December 1858. LHEAH Letter 47/89.
- ³⁴ Refer Appendix B for details about Selina's children and the number of her grand-children.
- ³⁵ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 27 November 1854. LHEAH Article 18/57.
- ³⁶ 'Introduction' to '*Transcription from Errol Lea-Scarlett's typewritten text to word processor text*' completed by Rees Lewis on 6 May 2012. See Appendix D for details of PDF of transcription.
- ³⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 14 January 1856. LHEAH Article 36/57. The phrase 'not able to procure all material' refers to Edward's inability to obtain the equipment and supplies necessary to take his own photographs.
- ³⁸ See also later section in this document: '*1970s Publications show family's historical connections*'. Also Appendix C about Emily Hutchison's letters.
- ³⁹ Refer Appendix C for further details about the serialized publication of '*The Dear Emily Letters*'.

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- ⁴⁰ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)*, 6 October 1972, p.5, Article by Lea-Scarlett, Errol, 'Age to publish historic letters'. NLA Newspaper Ref: NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>
- ⁴¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 26 September 1853. LHEAH Article 3/57.
- ⁴² Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 26 September 1853. LHEAH Article 3/57.
- ⁴³ Nichole Overall, 'Of Ghosts and Coincidences', in An Overall View, Online Blog, undated, <https://anoverallview.wixsite.com/blog/post/a-ghostly-coincidence>
- ⁴⁴ Nichole Overall, 'Of Ghosts and Coincidences', in An Overall View, Online Blog, undated, <https://anoverallview.wixsite.com/blog/post/a-ghostly-coincidence>
- ⁴⁵ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p. 34.
- ⁴⁶ Located immediately behind 134 Monaro Street, Queanbeyan.
- ⁴⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 27 November 1853. LHEAH Article 3/57
- ⁴⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 27 November 1853. Refer Website: www.emilyhutchison.com. Link in Articles Part 1 web page. Article 03. Document called 1853.rtf: <https://www.emilyhutchison.com/1853.pdf>
- ⁴⁹ Prepared by author. Based upon later coloured annotated versions showing the river and the three Hutchison residences.
- ⁵⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 31 May 1854. LHEAH Article 9 /57.
- ⁵¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 18 January 1855 (second part). LHEAH Article 24 /57.
- ⁵² Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 18 January 1855 (second part). LHEAH Article 24 /57.
- ⁵³ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 18 January 1855 (second part). LHEAH Article 24 /57.
- ⁵⁴ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 26 September 1853. LHEAH Article 2 /57.
- ⁵⁵ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 13 August 1853. LHEAH Article 1/57.
- ⁵⁶ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p. 36.
- ⁵⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 4 July 1854. LHEAH Article 12/57.
- ⁵⁸ Hutchison, Edward B.W., letter dated 'Per Tamar 5 December 1854'. LHEAH Article 17/57.
- ⁵⁹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 6 October 1856. LHEAH Article 41/57.
- ⁶⁰ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 26 September 1853 (second part). LHEAH Article 3/57.
- ⁶¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 26 September 1853. LHEAH Article 2/57
- ⁶² Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p. 47.

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- ⁶³ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p. 58.
- ⁶⁴ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 11 November 1853. LHEAH Article 3/57.
- ⁶⁵ Hutchison, Emily, letter to her brother Burder dated 29 April 1854. LHEAH Article 7/57.
- ⁶⁶ Unpublished handwritten books '*Evenings in my Library*' by Thomas Burder Wilson (and others), father of Emily Ann Hutchison (née Wilson), p. 155. <https://www.emilyhutchison.com/Evenings.pdf>
- ⁶⁷ *Dumfries and Galloway Standard*, 19 March 1851, p.4, Article 'Accident at Barhill, Dalbeattie'.
- ⁶⁸ Alexander Hutchison (1805-1868). Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 4 July 1854. LHEAH Article 11.
- ⁶⁹ Refer 1861 Census for Parish of Torthorwald, Village of Racks, Dumfries. Alexander Hutchison, age 55 years, Auld Mills, Farm House, Racks Dumfries.
- ⁷⁰ 'Quinbean', magazine of The Queanbeyan and District Historical Museum Society, April 2020, pp. 34 and 35. Reproduction of the 1854 poem. Author unknown.
- ⁷¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 26 February 1855. LHEAH Article 25/57.
- ⁷² Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 14 March 1855. LHEAH Article 25/57.
- ⁷³ Hutchison, Edward B.W., letter dated 'Per Tamar 5 December 1854'. LHEAH Article 17/57.
- ⁷⁴ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 3 March 1855. LHEAH Article 25/57.
- ⁷⁵ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, pp.42/43, Image 19.
- ⁷⁶ Hutchison, Emily, letter 1 November 1855. LHEAH Article 35/57.
- ⁷⁷ Hutchison, Edward B.W., letter dated 'Per Tamar 5 December 1854'. LHEAH Article 17/57.
- ⁷⁸ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 13 August 1854. Article 13/57.
- ⁷⁹ Unpublished handwritten books '*Evenings in my Library*' by Thomas Burder Wilson (and others), father of Emily Ann Hutchison (nee Wilson), Frontispiece. <https://www.emilyhutchison.com/Evenings.pdf>
Transcribed by Rees Lewis, Queanbeyan, 2013.
- ⁸⁰ Hutchison, Edward B.W., letter dated Per Tamar 5 December 1854. LHEAH Article 17/57.
- ⁸¹ The Goulburn Herald and County of Argyle Advertiser (NSW: 1848 - 1859), 23 May 1857, p.5 col. 6 .NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title364>
- ⁸² Plan of the town of Queanbeyan Parish of Queanbeyan, County of Murray, Land District of Queanbeyan N.S.W. 1887. Signed G. Lewis, 29th May '86. NLA Call No: MAP F 46. NLA link: <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-229900613/view>
- ⁸³ Copy of drawing is in the Queanbeyan Library.
- ⁸⁴ Personal communication, Rees Lewis, Queanbeyan, 2020.

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- ⁸⁵ Hutchison, Emily, letter 1 November 1855. LHEAH Article 5/57.
- ⁸⁶ Queanbeyan Age, 10 October 1973, p.12. In the newspaper article, Lea-Scarlett states that Mill Thorp had previously been occupied by William Conway Armstrong and that Edward and Emily moved into it in late 1855. This assertion about Mill Thorp being Armstrong's residence is not consistent with Lea-Scarlett's statement in *First Light on the Limestone Plains* (p.43) that Mill Thorp was constructed as a new house, part of the Severne Mill complex.
- ⁸⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter 4 July 1854. LHEAH Article 12/57. Hutchison, Edward B.W., letter dated Per Tamar 5 December 1854. LHEAH Article 17/57. Hutchison, Emily, letter 1 November 1855 LHEAH Article 35/57.
- ⁸⁸ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p43.
- ⁸⁹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 4 July 1854 (second part). LHEAH Article 12/57
- ⁹⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated October 1854. LHEAH Article 15/57.
- ⁹¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 29 April 1854 to her brother Burder. LHEAH Article 7/57.
- ⁹² Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 26 February 1855. LHEAH Article 25/57
- ⁹³ The Goulburn Herald and County of Argyle Advertiser (NSW: 1848 - 1859), 3 March 1855, p.3. Newspaper ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title364>
- ⁹⁴ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 6 November 1859. Letter 59 of 89. 'When all is sold I ought to have a fourth. The father and sons put the same amount in the concern.'
- ⁹⁵ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, pp.42/43, Image 18.
- ⁹⁶ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 26 March 1855 (second part). LHEAH Article 27/57.
- ⁹⁷ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p. 42, Image 17.
- ⁹⁸ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p.37.
- ⁹⁹ NSW State Records. Copy of original is on Emily Hutchison website, LHEAH Article s Part 2: https://www.emilyhutchison.com/bridge_application.pdf.
- ¹⁰⁰ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p. 38
- ¹⁰¹ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p.48.
- ¹⁰² *The Goulburn Herald and County of Argyle Advertiser* (NSW: 1848 - 1859), 22 November 1856, p.1. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title364>.
- ¹⁰³ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 21 October 1854. LHEAH Article 18/57.
- ¹⁰⁴ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 26 March 1855. LHEAH Article 27/57.

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- ¹⁰⁵ *The Goulburn Herald and County of Argyle Advertiser* (NSW : 1848 - 1859), 2 February 1856, p.1 NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title364>
- ¹⁰⁶ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 26 September 1853. LHEAH Article 2/57.
- ¹⁰⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 29 March 1856. LHEAH Article 38/57.
- ¹⁰⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 17 August 1855. LHEAH Article 32/57.
- ¹⁰⁹ H.S. Hayes purchased the mill from Edward Severne in early 1858 and then leased it to J.J. Wright. Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p. 42.
- ¹¹⁰ Emily Hutchison, letter dated September 1858. LHEAH Letter 46/89.
- ¹¹¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated September 1858. LHEAH Letter 46/89
- ¹¹² *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* (NSW:1881-1940) 8 August 1916, p.1. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title368>
- ¹¹³ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p. 113
- ¹¹⁴ *The Golden Age* (Queanbeyan, NSW: 1860 - 1864), 2 February 1861, p. 3, Article, 'Cooma'. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title1215>
- ¹¹⁵ Refer to later section of this document '1860: Building a Steam Mill in Cooma'
- ¹¹⁶ *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* (NSW:1881-1940) 8 August 1916, p.1. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title368>
- ¹¹⁷ *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* (NSW : 1881 - 1940), 8 August 1916, p.1 NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title368>
- ¹¹⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 17 August 1855. LHEAH Article 33/57.
- ¹¹⁹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 6 October 1856. LHEAH Article 41/57.
- ¹²⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 6 March 1856. LHEAH Article 37/57.
- ¹²¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 8 April 1857. LHEAH Article 44/57.
- ¹²² Hutchison, Emily, letter 25 September 1857. LHEAH Article 46/57.
- ¹²³ Hutchison, Emily letter of 20 June 1857. LHEAH Article 46/57.
- ¹²⁴ *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, 1982. E.B.W. Hutchison is assumed to be buried in the same plot as his mother, Selina Hutchison.
- ¹²⁵ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 26 September 1853. LHEAH Article 2/57.
- ¹²⁶ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p. 20.

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- ¹²⁷ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 31 May 1854. LHEAH 9/57.
- ¹²⁸ Happy Home Lodge of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity established January 1856 in Queanbeyan.
- ¹²⁹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 18 June 1856. LHEAH Article 40/57.
- ¹³⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 14 October 1856. LHEAH Article 42/57.
- ¹³¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 28 March 1859. LHEAH Letter 52/89.
- ¹³² Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 8 April 1857. LHEAH Article 44/57.
- ¹³³ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 6 October 1856. LHEAH Article 41/57.
- ¹³⁴ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 14 November 1857. LHEAH Article 49/57.
- ¹³⁵ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 February 1860. LHEAH Letter 61/89.
- ¹³⁶ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 8 April 1857. LHEAH Article 44/57.
- ¹³⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter 26 June 1857. LHEAH Article 47/57.
- ¹³⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 9 March 1858. LHEAH Article 51/57.
- ¹³⁹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 14 November 1857. LHEAH Article 49/57 and Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 25 April 1858. LHEAH Article 54/57.
- ¹⁴⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 25 April 1858. LHEAH Article 54/57.
- ¹⁴¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 2 January 1859. LHEAH Letter 48/89.
- ¹⁴² Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 9 March 1858. LHEAH Article 51/57.
- ¹⁴³ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 May 1858. LHEAH Article 55/57.
- ¹⁴⁴ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 24 May 1858. LHEAH Article 56/57.
- ¹⁴⁵ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 6 November. 1859. LHEAH Letter 59/89.
- ¹⁴⁶ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 May 1859. LHEAH Letter 53/89.
- ¹⁴⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 30 January 1860. LHEAH Letter 61/89.
- ¹⁴⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 5 December 1859. LHEAH Letter 60/89.
- ¹⁴⁹ Hutchison, Emily, letter 26 June 1857. LHEAH Article 47/57.
- ¹⁵⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 20 June 1858. LHEAH Article 57/57.
- ¹⁵¹ NSW Marriage Certificate Reference Number 2599/ 1858

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- ¹⁵² NSW Marriage Certificate Reference Number 2599/ 1858
- ¹⁵³ NSW Marriage Certificate Reference Number 2599/ 1858
- ¹⁵⁴ Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 198, p.95.
- ¹⁵⁵ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 17 August 1855 (part 2). LHEAH Article 33/57.
- ¹⁵⁶ Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 198, p.93.
- ¹⁵⁷ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p.18.
- ¹⁵⁸ ACT Historic Places Lanyon Homestead website: <https://www.historicplaces.com.au/lanyon-homestead>
- ¹⁵⁹ *Illustrated Sydney News (NSW : 1853 - 1872)*, 1 September 1869, p.5, Lanyon Home Station, Lithograph illustration, NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title107>
- ¹⁶⁰ Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 198, p. 104
- ¹⁶¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 9 March 1858. LHEAH Article 51/57.
- ¹⁶² *The Golden Age (Queanbeyan, NSW : 1860 - 1864)*, 20 October 1860, p.2, Local Intelligence, NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title1215>
- ¹⁶³ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 2 October 1859. LHEAH Letter 58/89.
- ¹⁶⁴ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 6 November 1859. LHEAH Letter 59/89.
- ¹⁶⁵ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 30 January 1860. LHEAH Letter 61/89.
- ¹⁶⁶ Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 198, p.97
- ¹⁶⁷ Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 198, p.103
- ¹⁶⁸ Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 198, p.104
- ¹⁶⁹ Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 198, p.104
- ¹⁷⁰ Ray, Pam, *Lanyon: A report prepared for the Lanyon restoration and acquisition committee*, Canberra, 1981.
- ¹⁷¹ Ray, Pam, *Lanyon: A report prepared for the Lanyon restoration and acquisition committee*, Canberra, 1981 p. 65.
- ¹⁷² Ray, Pam, *Lanyon: A report prepared for the Lanyon restoration and acquisition committee*, Canberra, 1981 pp.64-65.
- ¹⁷³ Children of John Hutchison born at Wanniasa: Daniel Robert, 1863; John William Considine, 1865; Mary Selina, 1867; Jane, 1969.

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- ¹⁷⁴ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p. 34
- ¹⁷⁵ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p. 35
- ¹⁷⁶ Ray, Pam, *Lanyon: A report prepared for the Lanyon restoration and acquisition committee*, Canberra, 1981 p. 65.
- ¹⁷⁷ Refer later section '1861: A farm out in the bush' in Part 3 'Farming at Mount Pleasant, Wanniasa' in this document. Also, refer Lamb, Rebecca, *Macquoid of Waniassa: portrait of a colonial sheriff*, Wanniasa Publications, 2006, p.236.
- ¹⁷⁸ ACT Heritage Council, Register under *Heritage Act 2004*, Statement of Significance for Lanyon.
- ¹⁷⁹ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 13 May 1854. Article 8/57.
- ¹⁸⁰ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 6 October 1856. Article 41/57.
- ¹⁸¹ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 30 January 1860. Letter 61/89.
- ¹⁸² Road map and guide to the gold fields with the newest tracks to the Snowy River : compiled from the most authenticated government maps of Victoria and New South Wales Creator Fergusson & Mitchell (Firm). NLA Call Number MAP RM 907 (Copy 2).
- ¹⁸³ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 7 February 1860. LHEAH Letter 61/89.
- ¹⁸⁴ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 August 1860. LHEAH Letter 66/89
- ¹⁸⁵ *The Shoalhaven Telegraph*, 26 October 1898, p.2, 'The Late Alexander Montague'. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title503>
- ¹⁸⁶ 'Maneroo': an early name for the Monaro region.
- ¹⁸⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 28 March 1859. LHEAH Letter 52/89.
- ¹⁸⁸ *The Goulburn Herald and County of Argyle Advertiser (NSW: 1848 - 1859)*, 9 April 1859, p.2, Cooma; and 23 April 1859, p.2, *Country News*, Cooma. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title364>
- ¹⁸⁹ *Goulburn Herald (NSW : 1860 - 1864)*, 15 August 1860, p.3, Article, 'Cooma' NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title365>
- ¹⁹⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 August 1860. LHEAH Letter 66/89.
- ¹⁹¹ Another mill was built in the 1880s at 42 Massie Street, Cooma. Today this mill is badged as 'Montague Mill Cooma 1859' but, according to local historians, it is definitely **not** Montague Mill
- ¹⁹² Source, M. Hutchison of Cooma.
- ¹⁹³ Monaro Pioneers Website (<http://www.monaropioneers.com>). Refer relevant parts of Monaro Pioneer James Hutchison Jnr Cooma 1860 (<http://www.monaropioneers.com/nimmitabel/pioneers/hutchison-j.htm>)

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- ¹⁹⁴ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 5 December 1859. LHEAH Letter 60/89.
- ¹⁹⁵ Personal communication from J. Harris, great-grand-daughter of James Hutchison Jnr, March 2022.
- ¹⁹⁶ Hutchison, Emily letter dated 14 June 1861. LHEAH Letter 75/89.
- ¹⁹⁷ 'Chemist' not 'pharmacist' was the term used at the time.
- ¹⁹⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 February 1860. LHEAH Letter 61/89.
- ¹⁹⁹ Lionel Lampitt Hutchison married Ellen Maxwell, Cooma, 1878.
- ²⁰⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 14 June 1861. LHEAH Letter 75/89.
- ²⁰¹ Ten miles distant from Queanbeyan.
- ²⁰² Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 17 August 1861. LHEAH Letter 77/89.
- ²⁰³ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 17 September 1861. LHEAH Letter 78/89.
- ²⁰⁴ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 June 1860. . LHEAH Letter 64/89.
- ²⁰⁵ It appears that Emily is referring to the general area of the Tuggeranong plain, first settled in the late 1820s not to a specific property with that name.
- ²⁰⁶ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 12 October 1861. LHEAH Letter 79/89.
- ²⁰⁷ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 15 February 1862. LHEAH Letter 82/89.
- ²⁰⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 31 March 1862. LHEAH Letter 84/89.
- ²⁰⁹ Last transcribed letter, Hutchison, Emily letter dated 17 November 1862. LHEAH Letter 89/89.
- ²¹⁰ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)*, 19 September 1868, p.2, Article. 'A disputed conditional purchase'. Reproduced in Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 198, p.111. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>
- ²¹¹ Lamb, Rebecca, *Macquoid of Waniassa: portrait of a colonial sheriff*, Wanniassa Publications, 2006, p.236.
- ²¹² *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)*, 11 April 1868, Article 'Conditional Purchases Forfeited', p.2. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>
- ²¹³ *Map, Parish of Tuggeranong Map, County of Murray* dated 26 August 1912, NSW Land Registry Services, Historical Lands Record Viewer: <https://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/>
- ²¹⁴ ACTmapi Historic Plans module, *1830-1910 Parish and Portion Plans*, <https://app2.actmapi.act.gov.au/actmapiz/index.html?viewer=historicPlans>
- ²¹⁵ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 31 March 1862. LHEAH Letter 84/89.

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- ²¹⁶ ACTmapi Historic Plans module, *1830-1910 Parish and Portion Plans*, Portion Plan 21. ACTmapi ref: <https://app2.actmapi.act.gov.au/actmapi2/index.html?viewer=historicPlans>
- ²¹⁷ Source: ACTmapi Viewer, Historic Plans module, *1830-1910, Parish & Portion Plans* <https://app2.actmapi.act.gov.au/actmapi2/index.html?viewer=historicPlans>
- ²¹⁸ Birth certificates for children of John and Jannet Hutchison: Daniel Robert (1863), John William Considine (1865), Mary Selina (1867) and Jane (1869). Also death certificate for Jane Hutchison (1869) and John William Considine Hutchison (1869).
- ²¹⁹ Hall, Michael, *Canberra History News* Edition No 462, March 2017, p.13, 'Almost a Second Hopetoun Blunder'.
- ²²⁰ At the time of Federation there was a trig station called Pleasant on the border of the Federal Territory near Uriarra Crossing. There is also a Mount Pleasant Drive in the Googong district south of Queanbeyan.
- ²²¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 12 October 1861. LHEAH Letter 79/89.
- ²²² Personal communication from Michael Hall, Canberra & District Historical Society, November 2015.
- ²²³ Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 1982, p.185. Bruce Moore quotes an 1863 date. Original source for corrected 1862 date: *Queanbeyan Age and General Advertiser (NSW: 1860-1867)*, 9 January 1862, p.2. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>
- ²²⁴ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)*, 12 January 1865, p.2, Article 'Terrific and destructive storms.' NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>
- ²²⁵ Bruce Moore, *Lanyon Saga*, Canberra, 1982, p.55.
- ²²⁶ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)*, 19 September 1868, p.2, Local and District News, 'A Disputed Conditional Purchase.' NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>
- ²²⁷ Customer Register for J.J. Wright's store held by The Queanbeyan Museum, 10 Farrer Place, Queanbeyan.
- ²²⁸ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, pp.64/65, Image 52.
- ²²⁹ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)*, 21 March 1874, p. 2, 'Police Court'. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>,
- ²³⁰ *The Yass Courier (NSW : 1857 - 1929)*, 11 February 1870, p.4, *An Imperial Pilgrim*. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title1349>
- ²³¹ Hearing the matter were the Police Magistrate and Messers H. Hall, Rutledge, Wright and Byrne.
- ²³² *The Yass Courier (NSW : 1857 - 1929)*, 11 February 1870, p.4 *An Imperial Pilgrim*. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title1349>
- ²³³ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)* 3 February 1870, p. 2, 'Court of Petty Sessions'. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>,

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- ²³⁴ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)*, 3 February 1870, p. 2, *Queanbeyan District Court*. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>
- ²³⁵ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p.171.
- ²³⁶ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)* 17 February 1870, p. 2, 'Queanbeyan District Court'. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>.
- ²³⁷ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 31 January 1866, p.3 'The Icely Copper Mines'. NLA Newspaper Ref:
- ²³⁸ Jannet Hutchison gave birth to a son, Douglas Lampett, on 24 August 1872 in Ophir near Orange, NSW.
- ²³⁹ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)* 26 January 1871, p.3, Advertisement. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>.
- ²⁴⁰ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)* 26 January 1871, p.3, Advertisement, 'For Sale or To Let'. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>
- ²⁴¹ Source: ACTmapi Viewer, Historic Plans module, *1915-1930 Detailed Feature Maps*. Originally issued by Lands and Surveys Branch with the Department of Home Affairs. ACTmapi Ref: <https://app2.actmapi.act.gov.au/actmapi2/index.html?viewer=historicPlans>
- ²⁴² *Map of Canberra region and Queanbeyan*, National Library of Australia <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230577189/view> NLA Call number: MAP NIC 21, Date 1916?
- ²⁴³ *Parish Portion Records* held by Canberra & District Historical Society. Source: Land Valuer NSW 1948-53, Sheet 11, Sheet No 200.588, Portion 22.
- ²⁴⁴ Personal communication from Michael Hall, Canberra & District Historical Society, November 2015.
- ²⁴⁵ Hall, Michael, *Canberra History News* Edition No 462, March 2017, p.13, 'Almost a Second Hopetoun Blunder'.
- ²⁴⁶ Personal communication, Michael Hall, Canberra & District Historical Society, November 2015.
- ²⁴⁷ Personal communication, Michael Hall, Canberra & District Historical Society, November 2015. Also, National Archives Australia Reference: NAA: A358, 13. *Executors of William Sullivan - 1099 Acres - Parishes of Tuggeranong and Narrabundah*.
- ²⁴⁸ Personal communication, Michael Hall, Canberra & District Historical Society, November 2015.
- ²⁴⁹ Our family line is descended from Douglas Lampitt Hutchison (1872 – 1930).
- ²⁵⁰ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p.27
- ²⁵¹ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)*, 13 February 1878, p.2, col. 3. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>
- ²⁵² Monaro Pioneers website, James Hutchison Jnr Pioneers web page, see reference to James Hutchison 1848 Monaro. <http://www.monaropioneers.com/nimmitabel/pioneers/hutchison-j.htm>,

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- ²⁵³ Personal communication, J. Harris, great-grand-daughter of James Hutchison Jnr, March 2022,
- ²⁵⁴ Apparently descendants of James Hutchison Jnr in the Monaro are sometimes referred to as the 'Mountain Hutchisons' and the descendants of John Hutchison in far western NSW are called the 'Plains Hutchisons'.
- ²⁵⁵ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p.113.
- ²⁵⁶ The 1881 CBC Bank is now a private residence at 105 Yass Street, Gunning.
- ²⁵⁷ *Goulburn Evening Penny Post (NSW : 1881 - 1940)* 25 October 1881, p.4. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title368>
- ²⁵⁸ Lea-Scarlett, E., *Queanbeyan District and People*, 1968, p.113
- ²⁵⁹ Not to be confused with another Alexander Hutchison MLA (1838-1917) from Ayrshire Scotland.
- ²⁶⁰ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p.27
- ²⁶¹ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, pp.40/41, Image 14.
- ²⁶² Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p.27.
- ²⁶³ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p.20
- ²⁶⁴ McQueen, Ken, 'Nymagee copper: Birth, death and resurrection? ', *Journal of Australasian Mining History*, Vol.15, 2017, p. 109.
- ²⁶⁵ *Queanbeyan Age (NSW: 1867 - 1904)*, 25 January 1888, p.2. *Miscellany*. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title84>,
- ²⁶⁶ *The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954)*, 8, 10, 17 and 22 November 1888, Family Notices. NLA Newspaper Ref: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title35>.
- ²⁶⁷ One child, Alexander died in 1848 in England. According to the death certificate for James Hutchison, two other children were born and died in infancy in England.
- ²⁶⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 2 October 1859. LHEAH Letter 58/89.
- ²⁶⁹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 May 1858. LHEAH Article 55/57.
- ²⁷⁰ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 May 1858. LHEAH Article 55/57.
- ²⁷¹ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 7 May 1858. LHEAH Article 55/57.
- ²⁷² Alexander Hutchison, born 1805 and died 1868.
- ²⁷³ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 10 December 1858. LHEAH Letter 48/89.
- ²⁷⁴ One of James Snr's great-great-grand-daughters competed at the highest grade of World Pipe Band Championships, Glasgow between 2011 and 2016.

²⁷⁵ *Richmond River Herald and Northern Districts Advertiser*, 14 November 1930, p. 7. NLA Newspaper Ref.: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-title501> .Article reproduced from original in the *Peak Hill Express*.

²⁷⁶ Refer Appendix B for summary details.

²⁷⁷ From the Introduction to *Transcription from E L-S typewritten text to word processor text completed by Rees Lewis on May 6th*
²⁰¹² <https://www.emilyhutchison.com/RWL%20Emily's%20letters.pdf>

²⁷⁸ Articles 01 to 57 were published in *Queanbeyan Age* between 6 October 1972 and 11 September 1974.

²⁷⁹ Letters 45 to 89 were published in the *Queanbeyan History Bulletin*. The terminology and numbering system changed when the serialisation changed from the *Age* to the *Bulletin*.

²⁸⁰ *The Dear Emily Letters, Letters home by Emily Anne Hutchison during the years 1853 -1862*. Prepared and annotated by Errol Lea-Scarlett. Undated bound copy of photocopied articles. See also Emily Hutchison website: www.emilyhutchison.com/

²⁸¹ Giovanelli, Pip, *Queanbeyan Heritage Survey – 2010*, Prepared for Queanbeyan City Council, July 2010. https://www.qprc.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/building-and-development/planning-docs/planning-studies-and-strategies/heritage-studies/qbyn_heritage_study_2010.pdf

²⁸² Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p.70.

²⁸³ Lea-Scarlett, E. and Robinson, T., *First Light on the Limestone Plains*, 1986, p.70/71, Image 61.

²⁸⁴ William A. Bray, *Hill End Dispensary*, American & Australasian Photographic Company, 1870-1875, SLNSW Call Numbers ON 4 Box 8 No 18820 ,Record Identifier Yol8qAD9. <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/Yol8qAD9>

²⁸⁵ Mrs Hutchison, American & Australasian Photographic Company, 1870-1875, State Library NSW Call Number ON 4 Box 27 No 1363, Record Identifier Yj7QyrX9 <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/Yj7QyrX9>.
 Also 'Miss Hutchison' <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/YRlDo4qn>
 Also, 'Master Hutchison' <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/n88DW4mn>

²⁸⁶ Definition and information taken from www.wordhistories.net

²⁸⁷ Hutchison, Edward B.W., letter dated 30 December 1854. .LHEAH Article 20/57.

²⁸⁸ Hutchison, Emily, letter dated 5 December 1859. LHEAH Letter 60/89.

²⁸⁹ Hutchison, Edward B.W., letter dated 30 December 1854. .LHEAH Article 20/57.

²⁹⁰ Children who survived infancy.

²⁹¹ The transcripts and other resources presented on this website have been prepared and made available by Rees Lewis on the Emily Hutchison in Queanbeyan website.