



**FREDERICK
THOMAS
MYLREA
1803-1862**

A Military Man

LONDON

<http://www.mylrea.com.au>

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Diana Banks is a Mylrea through her mother's family. Several years ago, she began writing the biography of her great great grandfather, John Mylrea, who was born on the Isle of Man in 1823.

In the course of researching John's story, she became an accidental authority on a variety of Mylrea strands and she prepared a series of short histories in an attempt to find the web that links these families together. To date, she has produced narratives about:

- William McYlrea (Ballaugh) 1627-1692
- The Fatally Flawed Family of Fildraw (1600-1800)
- The Mylreas of Braddan (1600-1900)
- Nicholas Mylrea jnr (Ballaugh) 1747-1823
- Three Daniels & a Thomas 1761-1934
- Edward Mylrea (Lonan) 1743-1784
- Thomas Mylrea, Farmer (Braddan) 1788-1860
- Basil Mylrea, Publican (Peel) 1791-1865
- Philip Mylrea, Stone Mason (Douglas) 1793-1861
- Frederick Thomas Mylrea, Military Man (London) 1803-1862
- The Brushmen of Bethnal Green
- Mylreas in 19th Century Lancashire

This particular story about Frederick Thomas Mylrea was constructed using a multitude of sources: current custodian of the family bible, a direct descendant of Fred. Thomas, has generously shared the annotations contained therein and some photographs, newspapers, postgraduate research (Megan Stevens), National Library of Australia, State Library of Victoria and the Public Records Office of Victoria in whose repositories lie some important elements of the Fred. Thomas Mylrea story, and Lorna McDonald's book [Gladstone: City That Waited](#).

Diana began her professional life as a teacher in central Queensland, went on to become a scholar at several Australian universities, and later a senior bureaucrat in Federal government circles. She has postgraduate qualifications from both Melbourne University in Australia and Harvard in the United States and is an experienced writer although the Mylrea narratives are her first foray into biography.

INTRODUCTION

It is hard to know exactly where to start the story of Frederick Thomas Mylrea. He was born in London in 1803 but his history stretches back to the early 1500s on the Isle of Man, and reaches forward into today's England, Scotland, Canada and Australia.

Fred. Thomas was a high-ranking officer in the British Army. He arrived in Australia in 1859 after postings in the many colonial outposts that England had in those times, including Canada, Gambia, Malta and the West Indies. Melbourne (Victoria) would turn out to be the final station for Fred. Thomas.

His was a truly remarkable family. His heritage was Manx; his ancestors a particularly illustrious and influential dynasty that provided Deemsters [judges], politicians, law-makers and high ranking church officials to the people of the Isle of Man. The elements of Fred. Thomas's story include two history-making shipwrecks, slim volumes of elegant poetry, allegations of diamond theft, two dedicated missionaries and one lay preacher, fraud and bankruptcy, a high society wedding, a failed divorce petition, war time heroism, an illegitimate child, and several Royal appointments.

Reconstructing Fred. Thomas's story has required the occasional leap of faith. As is usually the case in these excursions, not all the dates [and other information] "line up"; for instance, the ages of the children on the death certificates of Fred. Thomas and his wife do not provide birth years consistent with census data. It's also been a challenge dealing with "no information", for these were global travelers and events took place in countries not blessed with systematic information collections!

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FREDERICK THOMAS MYLREA (1803-1862)

Frederick Thomas Mylrea sailed into Melbourne (Victoria, Australia) on the *Emue* in early September, 1859. Also on board were his wife of 32 years, Emily, and his 28 year old daughter, Rose. They had left Suez on 28th July and sailed via Aden, Mauritius, King George Sound (Albany, Western Australia) and Nepean Bay (South Australia). Already in Australia, in the northern colony of New South Wales, was his oldest son, Frederick Garland. Another son, 18 year old Richard Armstrong, would soon arrive in the country to join his parents.

Childhood

Fred. Thomas was born in February 1803 in the Tower of London, that truly historic monument built initially by William the Conqueror in the mid-to late-1000s and added to by subsequent monarchs over the centuries. His parents were Daniel and Mary Mylrea, Daniel an officer in the British Army¹ and presumably stationed with his regiment at the Tower of London when Fred. Thomas was born. The boy spent most of his childhood in eastern Canada where his father's regiment was sent in 1807.

The Harpooner

At the age of 13, when returning with his family to England, Fred. Thomas was one of the few survivors of a shipwreck of calamitous proportions. Among those whose lives were lost were his mother and two sisters. A fuller account of the wreck of the *Harpooner* is set out in the next chapter but below is a summary of the harrowing event.

The transport ship *HMAS Harpooner* left Quebec on 27th October, 1816 bound for London, with invalids and detachments from the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, and other corps stationed in Canada, as well as a number of women and children. On Sunday 10th November, the *Harpooner* struck rocks at Cape Race, off Newfoundland. There was heavy loss of life and survivors were left destitute since their all was lost when the ship went down.

¹. FTM Death Certificate

The troops aboard were under the command of Lieutenant Mylrea, one of the oldest subalterns in His Majesty's service. He was around 70 years of age, and was the last person to leave the foundering vessel after battling for 19 hours to save drowning passengers. His family was also on board, and not all survived:

- Saved: Lieut. Mylrea [4th Royal Veteran Battalion], eldest daughter Mary Anne [18 years], and son Frederick Thomas [13 years]
- Lost: Mrs Mylrea, and the two daughters, Rose [17 years] and Sophia [5 years]

A Military Career

Following in his father's footsteps, Fred. Thomas became a career officer with the British Army. He had postings "in various colonies" over 40 years², including the West Indies, Canada, West Africa, Ireland, South America, and Malta³.

Before they disembarked in Melbourne, Fred. Thomas (together with the other male passengers), wrote an open letter to the commander of the *Emue*⁴:

3rd September, 1859.
To D. G. MUNRO, Esq., Commander.

Dear Sir,
As the time is fast approaching when some of us are about to disembark, we think this the fitting occasion to tender to you our very sincere thanks for your kindness and attention to us during our voyage from Suez.

Nothing has been left undone by you and the officers under your command to contribute to our comfort and amusement, and the tedium of our voyage has been much lightened by your constant courtesy and good temper.

We cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that the Company's agents at Bombay were very remiss in permitting the steamer to proceed to sea without such a sufficient inspection and repair of the machinery as would have

2. FTM death certificate

3. FTM Personal Sheet prepared by Megan Stevens

4. The Argus, 8/9/1959

prevented the accidents which have occurred, causing in the whole a detention of more than two days, but for which the *Emeu* would have made her passage within, if not under, the contract time, and we feel indebted to the chief engineer and his department for their care and vigilance in preventing more extensive accidents, which would have caused very increased delay, and might have been productive of serious danger.

Begging you to express to your officers our acknowledgments for their attention, and with the most kindly feelings to yourself,

We are, dear Sir, very truly yours, etc.

Fred. Thomas's career was in the Commissariat area, a department charged with the provision of supplies, both food and forage, for the troops – probably better known these days as the Quartermaster's Office. He had entered the service as a Commissariat-Clerk⁵ in January 1825⁶. After his return to England following the *Harpooner* wreck, he most likely attended the Royal Military College at Sandhurst or some other elite education facility as other members of his family had (and would in the future).

His rise through the ranks saw him promoted to Deputy Assistant Commissary General on 10th September, 1830 while serving in Quebec⁷; to Assistant Commissary General on 6th December, 1839 while in Newfoundland; and to Deputy Commissary General on 1st January, 1855 while posted again to Newfoundland⁸. It was this rank that he enjoyed when he arrived in Melbourne.

The importance of the Commissariat to the military had declined significantly in recent times and had become virtually an administrative/ financial branch of the British Treasury. Its banking functions were nevertheless critical to the economic well-being of the colonies, and with the Victorian gold rushes in full swing, good economic management was in great demand. It might have

5. Freemans' Commercial and Daily Commercial Advertiser (Dublin, Ireland), Tuesday 28th Sept, 1830

6. The Belfast News-letter 27th January, 1863. Issue 15497

7. The Morning Post, 25th September 1830

8. FTM Personal Sheet prepared by Megan Stevens

been Fred. Thomas's connection with the banking world that later saw each of his three surviving sons find careers with links to that line of business.

The rank of Deputy Commissary-General carried a certain degree of cachet in the colonies. It brought invitations to Royal engagements and in 1860, the colonial government of Victoria named Fred. Thomas as a magistrate⁹, which was an honorary position awarded to men of standing in the community. Fifteen years after his death, his status had been of such importance that his rank was still included in the marriage notice for his only daughter, Rose.

The Mylreas were Anglican, comfortably off, and genteel. His *Emue* letter of 1859, and a surviving letter written by his father, dated 1815, demonstrate that this family was also a well educated one. In Melbourne, they resided at Lennox St, Richmond in East Melbourne.

Fred. Thomas died of pneumonia on 23rd November, 1862 in Melbourne, at the age of 59 years after just three years in Australia. He was buried with full military honours in the Melbourne Cemetery on 27th November, 1862. His Memorial Inscription is provided at Attachment 1.

The Argus

Wednesday, 26th November, 1862

The funeral of the late deputy commissary general, F. T. Mylrea, will take place today, with all the honours due to his rank. Mournful ceremonies like this are fortunately so rare that a few words of explanation are needed to let the general public know the order of proceedings. We may state, therefore, that at half-past two the funeral party will leave the military offices, Apsley-place, East Melbourne, for the New Cemetery. It will be commanded by Captain Purcell, Royal Artillery; and Capt. Buddeley, 40th Regiment; and will be thus arranged: One of the Volunteer Bands will lead the way, after whom will come a mourning coach, containing the clergyman and medical attendants of the deceased. They will be followed by the gun-carriage bearing the body, around which the pull-bearers will be stationed. There will probably be Staff-Surgeon Sale, M.D.; Major Dickson, E.A. ; Captain Scratchley, H.K.; and Deputy-Assistant Commissary-Generals Wrentmore and Greenwood.

⁹ Victorian Government Gazette 1860 p1289

Behind them will be led the charger used by the deceased, and next in order will come the general mourning coaches, officers of the volunteer force, and officers of the army and navy, and colonial corps, juniors first. The whole party will be accompanied by a strong body of military. The mourning coaches will, in the first instance, leave the private residence of the deceased, at Richmond, and be then driven to Apsley-place, where the funeral party will muster. The gun-carriage will leave Prince's-bridge Barracks at about one p.m.

His Wife

A decade after the *Harpooner* tragedy, Fred. Thomas married Emily Garland, on 21st April, 1827 at St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London, England¹⁰. Emily was 22 and her groom 24. With two years in the Commissariat, he was yet to receive his first commission.

Emily's parents, William Garland and Elizabeth Jones, were married on 3rd September, 1791 at St Botolph's church, Bishopsgate, London¹¹. She was their fifth daughter, born in about 1805 in London. She also had two younger brothers. The wedding notice in the Times of London offered "Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. Garland of Pentonville"¹². Her father William was "a gentleman"¹³, and an annotated family record noted that William was "banker of Norton Folgate"¹⁴.

With her husband, Emily lived most of her life in the British colonies. She had to endure the deaths of her babies in these farflung outposts, with five of her nine children not reaching adulthood. Indeed, four probably died within a year of their birth in Canada, South America or West Africa.

Emily was the author of *Reminiscences of the past: in verse*, a collection of poems, almost certainly self-published, and printed by Henry Franks of Geelong in 1872. The slim volume is held at the National Library of Australia. They enjoy titles such as "Farewell to the Tropics" and "On the

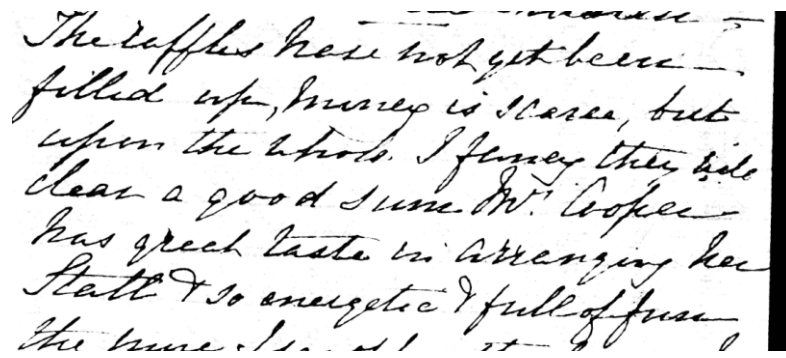
¹⁰. On the LDS site, Fred. Thomas's surname is spelled MYBREA.

¹¹. LDS IGI

¹². The Times of London, 15th May, 1827

¹³. EM Death Certificate

Climate and Customs of Different Countries" in which she describes life in Canada, England, Demerara, and Australia, places to which her husband had been posted during his career. The poems reveal a well-educated and well-travelled woman; her letters display handwriting of maturity and style¹⁵:



The ruffles have not yet been filled up, money is scarce, but upon the whole I fancy they will clear a good sum. Mr. Cooper has great taste in arranging her stall & so energetic & full of fun. The time is all right.

Emily died on 10th March, 1873 at the age of 68¹⁶. She was buried with her husband and her Memorial Inscription is at Attachment 1. At the time of her death, nearly eleven years after her husband's, Emily was living at "Roseville", at 42 Mercer St in Queenscliff, Victoria. This was the home of her only daughter, Rose (Robertson), and family.



Emily Mylrea

[on the back of the photograph is the following information:
Turner's New Portrait Rooms, Geelong]

¹⁴ Annotated hand record from direct descendant

¹⁵ This particular example is from a letter Emily wrote to daughter Rose. There is no date but after 1865 since she mentions Stuart who was born in 1865

¹⁶ EM Death Certificate

A probate hearing set the value of Emily Mylrea's estate at £722¹⁷. Her will specified that her assets be distributed between her three sons and one of her grandsons, although the apportionments were far from equal¹⁸. She left sons Fred and Clarence about £100 each, and youngest son Armstrong £500. Did she realize that Armstrong was going to need more help than his brothers? When her estate was liquidated, Emily had a few cattle and horses at *Brooklyn* farm, near Baccus Marsh. This might have been Armstrong's, and her disproportionate legacy to him might also have been in recognition of his support for her while she was alive.

The children

Fred. Thomas and Emily had 9 children in all, of whom 4 were still alive at the time of their parents' deaths:

1. Frederick Garland, born 1828 in Quebec, Canada¹⁹
2. Rose, born 1831 on Isle-au-noix²⁰, Quebec, Canada²¹
3. Clarence Macbreedy, born 1836, in England
4. Richard Armstrong, born 1841 in London²²

Three of the five dead children were also identified on Fred. Thomas's death certificate:

5. **Sophia Georgina** - born and died 1829, in Quebec, Canada²³
6. *A child died 1833?*
7. **Charles Edward** - born and died 1834, Capooey Past, Essequibo (Demerara) in South America
8. *A child died 1835-1841 [born in Kingston, Georgetown, Demerara]?*
9. **Augustus Minty** - born 1842; died 10th May, 1855 at Norwood, London²⁴

¹⁷ The Argus, 20th June, 1873; 10th May, 1873 [NLA digital collection]

¹⁸ Will of Emily Mylrea. 1867. Public Records Office, Melbourne

¹⁹ Regimental Births Vol 146 p 174 MYBRAE; Chaplin's Returns 1830, p488.
<http://www.findmypast.com>

²⁰ RM Marriage Certificate

²¹ Chaplains Returns Births p353; MYLLREA. <http://www.findmypast.com>

²² LDS MYLREAN

²³ Regimental Births Vol 146 p216; Chaplin's Returns 1830 p515. <http://www.findmypast.com>

²⁴ The Morning Chronicle, Tuesday 15th May, 1855; The Times of London 14th May, 1855
[MYTREA]

FRED. THOMAS & EMILY						
Frederick Garland	Sophia Georgia	Rose	Charles Edward	Clarence Macbreedy	Richard Armstrong	Augustus Minty
1828	1829	1831	1834	1836	1841	1842

The effects of the *Harpooner* wreck flowed into the lives of the children of Fred. Thomas. He named his first two daughters, Sophia (born 1829) and Rose (born 1831), no doubt commemorating the sisters who drowned in the shipwreck. His youngest son Richard Armstrong (born 1841), was named after the Surgeon General to the British troops in Canada who also perished in the *Harpooner* tragedy.

Given Fred. Thomas's propensity for naming his children after people with some importance in his life, the unaccounted-for names might one day provide greater insights into their lives:

- Sophia Georgina = [Emily's sister?] + [?]
- Clarence Macbreedy = [?] + [an army colleague?]
- Augustus Minty = [Emily's nephew, Augustus Shury?] + [?]

The most likely source for these names was probably Emily's family. Her sister Sophia might have been the inspiration for the name, Sophia Georgina. This sister is also the individual with whom Emily's son Frederick Garland was staying in the 1851 UK census. Another sister Eliza Jane married Hutton Monkhouse, no doubt the source of the name for a child born into the next generation of Mylreas (Claude Monkhouse, 1867), and already given to Emily Monkhouse Argall born in 1833, daughter of another of Emily's sisters, Caroline, who had married Henry Argall. Emily's sisters Sophia and Harriet were named as the godparents of the first-born Sophia Georgina at her baptism in 1829²⁵

²⁵ Baptism Record for Sophia Georgina Mylrea. Registres Photographies au Greffe de Quebec

Serafina

Incorrect information asserts that Fred. Thomas and Emily also had a daughter named Serafina. The death certificate for Serafina Mylrea listed them as her parents²⁶, and this has led to several online family trees accepting (and repeating) this as fact. However, she was actually their daughter-in-law as a newspaper report of her death confirmed:

*On the 13th February, in Simpson Street, Wellington Parade, Serafina Maria A. Q. de Correa, aged 28, wife of Fred Mylrea, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, eldest son of Deputy Commissary General Mylrea.*²⁷

The reason for the misinformation about Serafina is probably that she died young and a long way from her country of birth, Spain²⁸. Although resident in Sydney, she died in Melbourne on a visit to her in-laws. With news of the seriousness of her illness, her husband rushed to Melbourne on the *Rangatira*²⁹, but it would have been Fred. Thomas and Emily who handled the immediate duties when Serafina died. She was also buried in a space set apart for the Army and Navy in the Melbourne Cemetery³⁰ although neither her husband nor her own family was directly linked to the armed services in any way. These events might explain how the Melbourne Mylreas came to be listed as her parents, an emotional rather than factual response. Her Memorial Inscription is at Attachment 1.

End of an era

The death of Fred. Thomas, and of Emily Mylrea a decade later, marked the end of a life of unstinting military (and possibly diplomatic) service to the British monarchy. By all accounts, they lived their lives with grace, with dignity and with distinction. These two had criss-crossed the globe, often living in frontier garrisons engaged in the serious business of suppressing rebellions, wars, and general unrest.

²⁶ SM Death Certificate

²⁷ <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>; Taranaki Herald (6/4/1861)

²⁸ Discrepancies in Serafina's birth place - Marriage certificate states Biscay; Death certificate states Bilboa

²⁹ The Argus, 20th February, 1861 [NLA digital collection]

³⁰ Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)

Fred. Thomas spent the majority of his life in various parts of eastern Canada and just three years in Australia. Although thoroughly British, he and his family were truly global citizens. A brief overview of the countries in which members of this Mylrea family lived (and died) is set out in Attachment 2. The only region not to have them as visitors was the Far East, as it was known then.

From Fred. Thomas's children came 19 grandchildren, of whom 10 were males. Remarkably, only one - Thomas Milner Mylrea (son of Richard Armstrong) - passed on the Mylrea name. The other 9 males either did not marry or did not have children.

DANIEL MYLREA (1750-1821)

Daniel Mylrea was the father of Fred. Thomas and here was a truly remarkable man. Towards the end of his life, he was the hero of the wreck of the *Harpooner* in 1816, no small feat given that he was nearly 70 years of age at the time and that the dangers were enormous.

An Infamous Shipwreck

The hired transport *Harpooner* was lost near Newfoundland, in November, 1816; she had on board 385 men, women, and children, including the ship's company. The passengers consisted of detachments of several regiments (including the 4th Veteran Battalion), with their families, who were on their way from Quebec to Deptford, England. On Sunday evening, November 10, a few minutes after nine o'clock, the second mate on watch called out, '*the ship's aground,*' at which she slightly struck on the outermost rock of St. Shotts, in the island of Newfoundland. She beat over, and proceeded a short distance, when she struck again, and filled: encircled among rocks, the wind blowing strong, the night dark, and a very heavy sea rolling, she soon fell over on her larboard beam-ends; and, to heighten the terror and alarm, a lighted candle communicated fire to some spirits in the master's cabin, which, in the confusion, was with difficulty extinguished.

The ship was still driving over the rocks, her masts were cut away, by which some men were carried overboard. The vessel drifted over near the high rocks towards the main. In this situation, every one became terrified: the suddenness of the sea rushing in carried away the berths and stanchions between decks, when men, women, and children were drowned, and many were killed by the force with which they were driven against the loose baggage, casks, and staves which floated below. All that possibly could get upon deck; but from the crowd and confusion that prevailed, the orders of the officers and master to the soldiers and seamen were unavailing; death staring everyone in the face; the ship striking on the rocks as though she would instantly upset. The shrieking and pressing of the people to the starboard side was so violent, that several were much hurt. About eleven o'clock, the boats on the deck were washed overboard by a heavy sea; but even from the commencement of the disaster, the hopes of any individual being saved were but very small.

From this time, until four o'clock the next morning, all on the wreck were anxiously praying for the light to break upon them. The boat from the stern was in the meanwhile lowered down, when the first mate and four seamen, at the risk of their lives, pushed off to the shore. They, with difficulty, effected a landing upon the main land, behind a high rock, nearest to where the stern of the vessel had been driven. The log-line was thrown from the wreck, with a hope that they might lay hold of it; but darkness, and the tremendous surf that beat, rendered it impracticable. During this awful time of suspense, the possibility of sending a line to them by a dog occurred to the master: the animal was brought aft, and thrown into the sea with a line tied round his middle, and with it he swam towards the rock upon which the mate and seamen were standing. It is impossible to describe the sensations which were excited at seeing this faithful dog struggling with the waves; and reaching the summit of the rock, repeatedly dashed back again by the surf into the sea: until at length, by unceasing exertions, he effected a landing. One end of the line being on board, a stronger rope was hauled and fastened to the rock.

At about six o'clock in the morning of the 11th, the first person was landed by this means; and afterwards, by an improvement in rigging the rope, and placing each individual in slings, they were with greater facility extricated from the wreck: but during the passage thither it was with the utmost difficulty that the unfortunate sufferers could maintain their hold. As the sea beat over them, some were dragged to the shore in a state of insensibility. Lieutenant Wilson was lost, being unable to hold on the rope with his hands: he was twice struck by the sea, fell backwards out of the slings, and after swimming for a considerable time amongst the floating wreck, by which he was struck on the head, he perished. Many who threw themselves overboard, trusting for their safety to swimming, were lost: they were dashed to pieces by the surf on the rocks, or by the floating of the wreck.

The rope at length, by constant working, and by swinging across the sharp rock, was cut in two; there being no means of replacing it, the spectacle became more than ever terrific; the sea beating over the wreck with great violence, washed numbers overboard; and at last the wreck breaking up at the stern from mid-ships and forecastle, precipitated all that remained into one common destruction.

Her parting was noticed by those on shore, and signified with the most dreadful cry of '*Go Forward!*' It is difficult to paint the horror of the scene. Children clinging to their parents for help; parents themselves struggling with death, and stretching out their feeble arms to save their children, dying within their grasp. The total number of persons lost was two hundred and eight, and one hundred and seventy-seven were saved. **Lieutenant Mylrea**, of the 4th Veteran Battalion, one of the oldest subalterns in the service, and then upwards of seventy years of age, was the last person who quitted the wreck; when he had seen every other person either safe, or beyond the power of assistance, he threw himself on to a rock, from which he was

afterwards rescued. It is said that one of his daughters drowned in his arms. Among the greatest sufferers was the daughter of Surgeon Armstrong, who lost on this fatal night her father, mother, brother, and two sisters!

The rock which the survivors were landed upon was about one hundred feet above the water, surrounded at the flowing of the tide. On the top of this rock they were obliged to remain during the whole of the night, without shelter, food, or nourishment, exposed to wind and rain, and many without shoes. The only comfort that presented itself was a fire, which was made from pieces of the wreck that had been washed ashore. At daylight on the morning of the 12th, at low water, their removal to the opposite land was effected, some being let down by a rope, others slipping down a ladder to the bottom. After they crossed over, they directed their course to a house, or fisherman's shed, distant about a mile and a half from the wreck, where they remained until the next day; the proprietor of this miserable shed not having the means of supplying relief to so considerable a number as took refuge, a party went over land to Trepassy, about fourteen miles distant, through a marshy country, not inhabited by any human creature. This party arrived at Trepassy, and reported the event to Messrs. Jackson, Burke, Sims, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, who immediately took measures for alleviating the distressed by dispatching men with provisions and spirits, to assist in bringing all those forward to Trepassy who could walk.

On the 13th, in the evening, the major part of the survivors (assisted by the inhabitants, who during the journey carried the weak and feeble upon their backs) arrived at Trepassy, where they were billeted, by order of the magistrate, proportionably upon each house. There still remained at St. Shotts, the wife of a sergeant of the Veteran Battalion, with a child, of which she was delivered on the top of the rocks shortly after she was saved. A private, whose leg was broken, and a woman severely bruised by the wreck, were also necessarily left there. Immediately after the arrival at Trepassy, measures were adopted for the comfort and refreshment of the detachment, and boats were provided for their removal to St. John's, where they ultimately arrived in safety³¹.

The Mylreas of Mann

In many respects, Daniel's actions on that fateful day aboard the *Harpooner* were not altogether surprising. He came from an illustrious and highly influential family on the Isle of Man who, for over a century, had devoted

³¹ Note: The event is well documented on the web. Many versions can be found, some better than others. adapted from The Percy Anecdotes:
<http://www.mspong.org/percy/shipwreck.htm>

itself to civic duty - as Deemsters [judges], men of the cloth and other forms of public service, including the armed services.

The history of Daniel's family can be traced back to the 1500s when written records were first kept although only for property at that time, and more specifically, the names of the tenants and the rents due. In the Manorial Roll for 1511/15, the following entries are found: *"From the wife of John Gilrea with Donald, son, for 1 tenement and half of a quarter of land 1s. And for a 4th part of one quarter of land 5/- demised to them 16s" and "From ameracements of tenants for the Lord's closes, viz. the wife of John McGilrea 6d."* Through the ages, Daniel's family continued to farm the land in Ballaugh on what became known as the **Dollough** estate.

In the early 1600s, keeping records of baptisms, marriages and burials were mandated and from the parish registers, the ebb and flow of Daniel's Ballaugh forebears can be traced. His father, Thomas, was baptised in 1717, the third child and second son of Daniel Mylrea jnr and Lucy Parry. Thomas married Rose Savage in 1745 in Patrick and they lived in the town of Peel, in German, although later events reveal that they also had a home in Ireland. Thomas's father was Deemster and Attorney General on the Isle of Man, and his brothers were (1) Daniel, also a Deemster, and (2) William, the Archdeacon of Mann. The figure below sets out the relationship between Daniel Mylrea the hero of the *Harpooner* and this particular Mylrea clan on the Isle of Man.

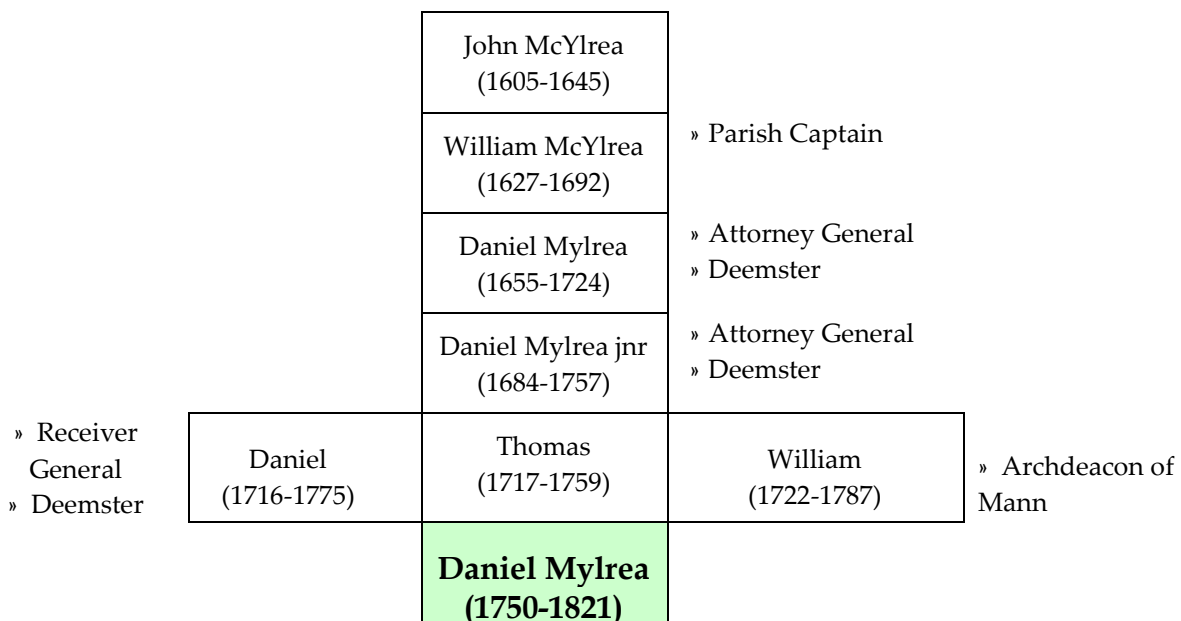


FIGURE 1 THE FAMILY OF DANIEL MYLREA (1750-1821)

Daniel's circumstances were these. He was the oldest son of Thomas and Rose, who had in all eight children, of whom three survived to adulthood. Daniel's father, Thomas, died in 1759, leaving Daniel £300 and his share of the family house in Peel. At 26, Daniel married Leonora Heywood of *The Nunnery* but she died decade later, and there were no children from the marriage. Leonora was from a similarly well-connected family on the Isle of Man, one with a record of public service similar to that of Daniel's Mylrea clan. As an aside, Leonora was also the aunt of Peter Heywood who achieved a level of undeserved notoriety as a participant in the mutiny on the British Royal Navy ship HMS *Bounty* in 1789.

Daniel's only brother, Thomas, served in the British Navy and died in 1781, at the age of 24, almost certainly in the Battle of Providien. By then, Daniel's widowed mother was living in Ireland as was his sister, Rose.

Daniel was a young man of means. He had not only the legacy left by his father in 1759, but also the lion's share of the estate of his bachelor uncle, also named Daniel, who died in 1775³². As the oldest son in his family, this uncle had inherited the estate known as the *Dollough* in Ballaugh when his father (also named Daniel) died in 1757. The value of his uncle's legacy was largely in the *Dollough* which Daniel promptly sold off in 1777 in about 20 small lots, and taking in £3,000 for his efforts. This year, 1777, marked the time when the *Dollough* estate passed out of Mylrea hands forever. And at 27 years of age, Daniel had become a very wealthy young man.

Daniel was probably educated in Ireland or on the Isle of Man, and his parents were merchants not farmers or public figures in the sense that so many in his extended family were. It is not surprising then that Daniel sold off the *Dollough* and went into business in Douglas with his brother-in-law, Robert Heywood, and another Manx scion, John Taubman snr. The firm was variously styled Mylrea, Heywood & Co, or Heywood, Mylrea & Co, and their interests were several. Records survive to show they purchased land in

³² Will of Daniel Mylrea 1775. <http://www.mylrea.com.au>

the early 1780s along Douglas harbor for what might have been the start of a large scale herring curing enterprise in Douglas or perhaps the How brewery; and they loaned funds. He and Robert Heywood were also registered as the owners of the *General*, importing goods into Liverpool from Barbados in 1781³³.

However, all was not right in Daniel's world. In the 1780s, he took two mortgages on the house left to him by his father, despite the fact that he had earned £3,000 from the sale of the *Dollough* estate just a few years previously. In 1795, he remortgaged the house to (a) clear two earlier mortgages over the house, and (b) continue the lien over the property. What Daniel had done with the proceeds of his uncle's legacy remains a mystery.

An Army Career

In the 1790s, Daniel joined the Manx army and his military pathway can be traced through announcements in the London Gazette.

Royal Manx Fencibles³⁴

The Duke of Atholl raised the 1st Royal Manx Fencibles as a defence force for the Isle of Man. He appointed Daniel Mylrea in 1794 as an ensign³⁵. His access to the position was created by the promotion to the rank of Captain of Calcott Heywood, Daniel's nephew and son of (erstwhile? business partner, Robert.

42nd Foot Brigade

Daniel Mylrea, presumably now in England, joined the British Army on 6th September, 1795 as an ensign³⁶ in the 42nd Foot Brigade, which came to be known as the Black Watch. He was elevated almost immediately to the rank of lieutenant³⁷ and was still listed as a lieutenant with this regiment in 1798³⁸.

The most appealing logic for his migration to England was his marriage (or impending marriage) to Mary although there is no record of the marriage in

³³ Frances Wilkins. (2000). *2,000 Manx Mariners*. Wyre Forest Press.

³⁴ <http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/iomnhas/lm4p162.htm>

³⁵ London Gazette, 8/7/1794

³⁶ London Gazette, 9/6/1795

³⁷ London Gazette, 8/9/1795

³⁸ Army List 1798 p184. <http://www.findmypast.com>

England or on the Isle of Man. Their first child, Mary Ann, was born in London 1798.

Royal Veteran's Battalions (see also Attachment 3)

In 1803, Daniel Mylrea returned from half pay to take up his position in the 7th Royal Veteran's Battalion³⁹. His third child, Frederick Thomas, was born at about that time. In 1806, Daniel transferred to the 10th Royal Veteran's Battalion⁴⁰, and was again promoted to the rank of lieutenant on 25th December. It is noteworthy that Daniel Mylrea's promotion coincided with the formation of the 10th Royal Veteran's Battalion. It might have been a direct result of his joining this particular battalion – an incentive, perhaps.

In 1807, the 10th Royal Veteran's Battalion sailed for Canada.

The children

By the time the family embarked for Canada, Daniel and Mary had four children: Mary Anne (1798)⁴¹, Charles Daniel (1799)⁴², Rose Kingson (1800)⁴³

³⁹ London Gazette, 1/2/1803

⁴⁰ London Gazette 20/12/1806

⁴¹ An entry for the christening of a child in April 1798 at St Luke, Finsbury must be for Daniel's oldest daughter although the notation reads: Mary Ann D of Daniel Kingson McBer and Mary born August 15 [London England Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1538-1812]

⁴² An entry for the christening of a child on 16 August 1799 at St Mary, Islington must be for Daniels' son Charles Daniel. The notation reads: Kingsonmytrea Charles Daniel son of Charles Daniel and Mary born June 21 [London England Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1538-1812]

⁴³ An entry for the christening of a child on 28 Dec 1800 at St Mary, Islington must be for Daniels' daughter Rose. The notation reads: Mylrea Rose Kingson daughter of Daniel and Mary born November 30 [London England Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1538-1812]

and Frederick Thomas (1803)⁴⁴. While the family was in Canada, two little girls were born: Rachel in 1808⁴⁵ and Sophia Ann in 1811⁴⁶.

→ **Mary Anne (1798-1837)**

Mary Anne, who was 18 years old when she survived the *Harpooner* wreck, never married. After returning to England following her rescue, she lived with her father in Worthing (not far from Portsmouth), and later in Bologne Sur Mer in France until her father's death in 1821.

Mary Anne then moved to Leghorn Livorno in Italy, where a young woman named Harriet Maude lived. Harriet was another *Harpooner* survivor, the sole member of her family to live through the ordeal. Her father was Richard Armstrong, surgeon general to the British troops in Canada, and no doubt the person after whom a son of Frederick Thomas, Mary Ann's brother, was named in 1842.

A poem by Emily Mylrea [Frederick Thomas's wife] in *Reminiscences of the past: in verse*, is entitled "A True Account of the Wreck of the Transport *Harpooner*" and carries the note "several of my dear Husband's family were lost in this wreck; he was among the few saved". One verse no doubt refers to Harriet (Armstrong) Maude:

xv

From a family of six, only one now remained
A poor helpless young lady on this cold world thrown
Of her parents, her brothers, and sister bereft
She must bear her sad burden, and weep on alone

Mary Anne died on 6th April, 1837, not having reached her 40th birthday. She left the bulk of her estate to Fred. Thomas's daughters⁴⁷ (of his two known daughters, only Rose was alive in 1837) and nothing to Fred. Thomas's sons.

⁴⁴ An entry for the christening of a child on 20 February 1803 at St Mary, Islington must be for Daniels' son Frederick Thomas. The notation reads: Frederick Thomas son of Daniel and Mary born February 5 [London England Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1538-1812]

⁴⁵ Quebec Cathedrale Anglicane 1811: burial of Rachel, daughter of Daniel Mylrea and his wife Mary, aged three years

⁴⁶ Quebec Cathedrale Anglicane 1811: christening of Sophia Ann, daughter of Daniel Mylrea and his wife Mary

⁴⁷ Will of Mary Anne Mylrea, (1835) Public Records Office, National Archives, UK

She also made several bequests to Harriet Maude, to Harriet's husband, and to one of their sons. She was buried next to the Maude vault in Leghorn⁴⁸. Thus, for Mary Anne also, the effects of the *Harpooner* wreck in 1816 lived on well after the event, and indeed to her death and beyond.



Photograph kindly taken and provided by Mr Matteo Guinti of the Leghorn Merchant's Network

→ **Charles Daniel (1799-1815)**

The first son of Lt. Daniel Mylrea was Charles Daniel Mylrea. This lad was admitted to the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) on 7th Sept 1813 at the age of 14 years and two months⁴⁹ while his parents were in Canada. He was 16 when he died on 6th July, 1815 at Portsmouth, where he had been sent for his health⁵⁰.

⁴⁸ Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)

⁴⁹ Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)

⁵⁰ Private correspondence (email) from RMC Archives

In 1815, Daniel wrote to his son a warm and loving letter which sadly the boy never received for he was dead by the time it arrived. Today, the original lies in the boy's file at Sandhurst⁵¹.

Cadet Charles Daniel Mylrea
Royal Military College
Sandhurst, near Bagshot
2/2 Berks.

Date stamped Prince Edward Island May 15 1815

Date stamped Halifax June 6

Charlotte Town
Prince Edward's Island
15th May 1815

My dear Charles

I was favoured with your most acceptable letter of the 26th February by our last Packet which affords your mother and myself sincere Pleasure to hear you are well. And beg leave to acquaint you that I memorialised His Royal Highness The Duke of York on 31st December last in behalf of giving you a Commission when you would be qualified for it and got an answer to my memorial the last Packet also wherein it is mentioned that no Commission can be granted till you are recommended by the Governor of the College however I wrote at the same time and enclosed my letter to the Duke of York to Governor Hope who I flatter myself will be your friend and have no doubt but you will soon be qualified to a Commission. The Duke's answer to me the 27th the day after your letter was wrote which came to Halifax by the same Packet. Mary's letter which you enclosed me will be took care of as is still at Quebec. I have this day pay'd to a Mr Pleace here Five Pounds for you which he has ordered to be Payed you in London by Mr Meander Birnie and Co. No 12 Greater Helum Bishopgate Street and on producing my letter their gentlemen will pay it to you. This street is not far from the Tower where you must remember and in the city. Your mother desires me to inform you My Dear Charles if you are obliged to leave the College during the vacation it is better for you to go to Hagbourne. There is none of the 10th Veteran Battalion disbanded yet. Captain Turner & Lieut Patton are gone on the retired pay & it is say'd two companies are to be sent immediately to England but it is possible the War between England and France breaking out again may cause the Regiment to be kept in America some time longer however it appears all the Veteran Battalion except the 10th are disbanded by the army list of March. We all long my dear Charles to see you. If the regiment is to be disbanded it is possible we may soon have the happiness of shaking you by the hand but I hope they will invalid us and keep us up. I wish I could have sent you more money but I shall as soon as I possibly can. Your mother, Rosie, Frederick, Sophy are all well and desire their best love to you and we all hope to hear from you soon again, And believe me to be My Dear Charles, Your Most Affectionate Father, Daniel Mylrea, Lieut. 10th Veteran's Battalion

Note in the letter the two references that confirm that Daniel was financially pressed. He first told his son he wished he could have sent more than the £5 he

⁵¹ ref. 86.1102 RMC 152/2 Box 4; copyright belongs to the Crown, and the source is the Sandhurst Collection

had arranged for Charles, and also expressed the hope that the army would invalid them and keep them up, presumably meaning provide a pension.

→ **Rose Kingson (1800-1816)**

Rose was baptized in London, at St Mary church in November 1800. She drowned in the wreck of the *Harpooner*, aged 16.

→ **Frederick Thomas (1803-1862)**

Fred. Thomas survived the wreck of the *Harpooner* and joined the Commissariat of the British Army. He married Emily Garland, and lived his adult life in colonial outposts around the globe.

→ **Rachel (1808-1811)**

Rachel was born in Canada, and died there at the age of three.

→ **Sophia Ann (1811-1816)**

Sophia was born in Canada, nine months after the death of little Rachel. She drowned in the wreck of the *Harpooner*, aged 5.

A Footnote to Daniel Mylrea

In the twelve month period, 1815-1816, Daniel's wife and three of his children died - his son in England and Mary and two young in the wreck of the *Harpooner*. Two others of his children had been born and died as infants in the Canadian outpost. For a young man with such a golden future, it is impossible to conjure the reasons for Daniel's dramatic fall from grace.

Lt. Daniel Mylrea died in Bologne Sur Mer in France. His Memorial Inscription reads "Died the 2nd Dec 1822 aged 71 years 6 months"⁵² although either the transcription is incorrect or the stone was incorrectly marked, as the following Death Certificate shows:

⁵² Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)

N^o 400. Le treize d'écrit 1821 le 13^e de Décembre à midi
 Daniel Mylrea Alexandre Goutras homme de bien
 pour empêcher de malin les fonctions d'officier public
 L'état Civil de la ville de Boulogne sur mer Département
 du pas de Calais pour Comparer les frères George Stubbs
 tenans Cabines Littéraires en cette ville âgé de 42 ans et
 et Alexandre Crossy Entrepreneur en cette commune âgé
 joignant quatre ans tous deux amis du ex ipso die
 les quels nous ont déclaré que M. Daniel Mylrea
 natif de l'Isle de Man âgé de 77 ans est décédé
 et dont le nom de son père et mère nous ne pouvons être
 connus Epoux de Mary Bosley en décès le
 jour d'aujourd'hui à onze heures du jour chez M^o Sancier
 place au Bleu.
 Et ont les comparants signé le présent acte après lecture
 faite. f.

G. Stubbs A. Crossy Tourguier

In 1821, the 13th of December at noon in from of us Alexandre Goutras Tourguier being a deputy assisting the mayor as a public officer of the civil state of the city of Boulogne sur Mer, Department of Pas de Calais has taken the testimony of George Stubbs, proprietor of a bookstore in the centre of the town, aged 42? years and Alexander Crossy, entrepreneur in this community aged 64 years. Both have declared to us that Mr Daniel Mylrea, originally from the Isle of Man, aged 77 years and whose father and mother cannot be contacted - both deceased? husband of Mary Bosley has died today at 11 o'clock in the morning at the home of Sancier? Place au Bleu? . The undersigned attest to this after having read the declaration.
 G. Stubbs, A. Crossy, Al Tourguier

Thus we confirm that the surname of Daniel's second wife was Bosley. At the baptisms of Daniel's children, his wife was simply referred to as Mary, at the burial of Rachel, Daniel's wife was again referred to as Mary, and a diarised version of the wreck of the *Harpooner* also noted one of the drowned as "M. Mylrea". Thus, the death certificate for Frederick Thomas Mylrea which recorded his mother as **Sophia Bozeley** was incorrect, information apparently supplied by his son, Frederick Garland Mylrea.

Unfortunately there is no other information available to tell who she was or where and when she and Daniel married. It would seem logical that they married between 1795 when Daniel alone took a mortgage on his house in Peel, and 1798 when Mary Ann was baptized. The word Kingson was used in the names of the first two children in the family, as the following images show, so Kingson might hold the key to Mary's background.

Daniel's surviving son Fred. Thomas embarked on a military career in the commissariat division. He led a life as honourable as his father's although not so dramatic. The armed services that had such a great effect on Daniel's life were also evident in the lives of his two sons, Charles Daniel and Fred. Thomas. Three of Daniel's great grandsons, William Percy Garland (Mylrea), Arthur George Garland (Mylrea), and Stuart (Robertson) would also serve in the military.

BAPTISM RECORD: CHARLES DANIEL MYLREA (1799)

		August.
Thompson	James, Son of James and Elizabeth, born June 24.	bapt. 4.
Chapman	Mary Ann, Daughter of James and Honor, born March 31.	
Green	William Henry, Son of William and Mary, son.	} bapt. 11.
Winer	Robert, Son of Ruben and Hannah, born May 6.	
Byrne	Henry, Son of John and Juliana, born June 21.	
Hosston	Mary Ann, Daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah, born June 21.	
Mutton	Elizabeth, Daughter of Jacob and Ann, born July 7.	} bapt. 14.
Frisbelle	Robert, Son of Robert and Elizabeth, born July 2.	
Kingson Mylrea	Charles Daniel, Son of (Charles Daniel) and Mary, born June 21.	} bapt. 16.
Duwall	Samuel, Son of John and Mary, born July 15.	
Swinburne	Thomas Francis, Son of Michael and Hannah, born July 12.	bapt. 22.

BAPTISM RECORD: ROSE KINGSON MYLREA (1800)

		December
Teate	Sarah Mary, Daughter of Thomas & Mary, born Sept. 18.	bapt. 7.
Mansell	William, Son of Walter & Ann, born Dec. 10, 1797.	} bapt. 10.
Mansell	Lucy, Daughter of Walter & Ann, born Dec. 1, 1798.	
Thompson	John, Son of James & Elizabeth, born Oct. 8.	} bapt. 14.
Natke	Frederick, Son of William & Elizabeth, born Oct. 28.	
Bonne	Thomas, Son of Thomas & Margaret, born June 29.	
Waller	Sarah Frances, Daughter of Joseph & Susanna, born Nov. 28.	
Turner	Frederick William, Son of Joseph & Martha, born June 24.	} bapt. 21.
Finch	Caroline Elizabeth, Daughter of George & Sarah, born Oct. 17.	
Mylrea	Rose Kingson, Daughter of Daniel & Mary, born Nov. 30.	} bapt. 28.
Cranfield	Barnard, Son of Robert & Ann, born Dec. 17.	

George Strahan, Vicar.

**The Children
of
Frederick Thomas Mylrea
&
Emily Garland**

FREDERICK GARLAND MYLREA (1828 - 1906)

			FRED. THOMAS & EMILY			
Frederick Garland	Sophia Georgia	Rose	Charles Edward	Clarence Macbreedy	Richard Armstrong	Augustus Minty
1828	1829	1831	1834	1836	1841	1842

Best documented of the four surviving Mylrea children is Frederick Garland. He had been born on 24th February, 1828 in Quebec, Canada⁵³. His father (25 at the time of Fred’s birth) had been posted there before he had received his first promotion. Little information is available about Fred until he married Serafina Maria Anterra Quilina De Correa on 13th November, 1852 in London⁵⁴. He was 24 and Serafina 20 years old. She was Spanish, born in Bilboa; her father’s name was Don Francisco de Correa and he was a “gentleman”⁵⁵.

Serafina

At the time of her marriage to Fred, Serafina was living at Dalston Rise in Hackney, London. This was the residence of Mr. John Francis Bacon, doubtless the author of the book, *Six Years in Spain 1830-1837, comprising a personal narrative of the siege of Bilboa in June 1835 and October-December 1836 etc.* He described himself in UK census collections as a merchant/trader with the United States.

In the 1851 UK census, Serafina was the individual recorded in the Bacon household as Sara Correa and described as the nursery maid⁵⁶. Bacon’s wife, Athanasia de M., was Spanish, as was “Sara Correa”, and probably Serafina’s aunt (her mother’s sister) since Serafina’s mother’s name was Senorita Donna

⁵³ Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)

⁵⁴ Hackney Marriages Dec 1852 Vol 1b p362

⁵⁵ FGM Marriage Certificate (Hackney Marriages etc)

⁵⁶ 1851 Census UK

de Martinez y revilla⁵⁷. Serafina and Mrs. Bacon also came from the same town, Biscay⁵⁸/Bilboa.

Serafina was underage when she married Fred and thus permission was required for the marriage to go ahead – in all likelihood given by Bacon. He, together with his two Spanish-born daughters, Theresa and Parisina, were the witnesses at the Mylrea-Correa wedding.

Fred and Serafina travelled to Australia soon after their wedding⁵⁹ and over the next few years had two children:

- **Emily Serafina** (b. 3rd October, 1854), in Gladstone (Australia)⁶⁰ and baptized at St James Anglican church, Sydney on 7th December 1854⁶¹
- **Frederick Francis** (b. 11th November 1856) at Brighton Estate in Enfield Gardens, Sydney, Australia⁶²

The Civil Service

Fred's journey to Australia was in order to follow a career path considered suitable for a young man of his social standing – the colonial civil service. On 17th February, 1854, he was sent from Sydney to Gladstone to be the Clerk of the Court in this raw little outpost on the northern frontier of the colony of New South Wales. He and Serafina arrived there on 4th March, on the *Spitfire*⁶³.

Fred was 26 years of age, and this was said to be his first position as a civil servant (McDonald, 1988). However he had actually been a census collector in England in 1851⁶⁴. He and Serafina, like nearly everyone else in this tiny settlement of Gladstone, lived in a tent. Serafina was pregnant and, not surprisingly, the government's failure to provide a proper residence for the Mylreas became the source of considerable conflict between Fred and his employers. Fred put his own funds into the futile efforts of getting a house

⁵⁷ Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)

⁵⁸ NSW BDM; SMH 1st November 1854 [NLA digital collection]

⁵⁹ SMH 25/5/1853 describes his attendance at a Levee, confirming he was in Sydney by that time

⁶⁰ SMH, 1st November, 1854 [NLA digital collection]; 1901 UK Census

⁶¹ LDS IGI

⁶² FFM birth certificate; SMH, 9th November 1856 [NLA digital collection]

⁶³ The Maitland Courier and Hunter River General Advertiser 8/3/1854 [NLA digital collection]

⁶⁴ 1851 UK census – MATRYEA (findmypast)

erected, with the result that he was insolvent by the time he left Gladstone (McDonald, 1988).

This was not Fred's first brush with insolvency, nor would it be his last. Just months before marrying Serafina, he was somehow caught up in Bankruptcy proceedings⁶⁵. In fact, during his long life he would be no stranger to the courts, for a variety of reasons – none especially criminal but each demonstrating an unwillingness to take personal responsibility.

Perhaps the childhood experience of surviving the *Harpooner* wreck had made Fred's father, Fred. Thomas, overly indulgent towards his first-born, with the consequence that his son frequently displayed a reluctance to "toe the line", not at all afraid to stand up to authority or simply choosing to ignore it. On many occasions during his lifetime, Fred revealed himself as a rather feckless individual, perhaps described as a loveable rogue by those who did not have to deal with him!

Whilst in Gladstone, several incidents landed Fred before his own court! The one that was reported widely was the shooting of a hawk on a Sunday, a criminal act in those days.

The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser

Wednesday 19th December 1855

GOVERNMENT RESIDENT AT PORT CURTIS.

..... He had also fined Mr. Mylrea, his clerk, £2 for shooting a hawk that he expected would steal his poultry, whilst the Government Resident on his own admission went out on the previous Sunday, and did the same thing himself.

Moreton Bay Courier

Saturday 29th December 1855

In the matter of the quarrel with Mr. Mylrea, the Government Resident's Clerk, it appears that Captain O'Connell had shot a hawk on a Sunday, and had afterwards caused the Clerk to be summoned and fined for doing exactly a similar thing. This is defended by stating that the Clerk had been cautioned before,

⁶⁵ The London Gazette, 9th July 1852

after it had been ascertained that firing a gun on a Sunday was an offence, and that the fine was a mere "joke," or intended as a friendly hint not to offend in the same way again.

Rather an undignified style of joking, no doubt, for the representative of Government; but still involving no great moral culpability. The Clerk would have done well to have summoned the Government Resident, in turn. Then with regard to the suspension of Mr. Mylrea, although it is plain that Captain O'Connell lost his temper, it is equally plain that he afterwards sent for Mr. Mylrea in a most conciliatory spirit, and said all that could have been expected from a gentleman under the circumstances.

The Mylreas were only in Gladstone for nine months. They left on the *Tom Tough* in November, 1854 (McDonald, 1988). The anticipated baby was Emily Serafina who was a month old when her parents left this outpost to return to the relative comforts of Sydney.

How long Fred remained in the colonial civil service after his return from Gladstone is not clear but it was brief nonetheless. McDonald (1988) referred to him as working in the government's engineering department and a newspaper report in October 1855, described him as "an officer on Cockatoo Island"⁶⁶, an island in Sydney Harbor, used in colonial times to accommodate a prison and as a ship-building and dry-dock site. In fact, it was convict labour that built the wharves and docks, some of which survive today.

Private sector

On the birth certificate of his son Frederick Francis born in 1856, Fred described himself as a Commission Merchant,. In 1858, he entered into partnership with Mr. Keele⁶⁷ and soon they were underwriters for Lloyds of London⁶⁸. This kind of enterprise had links to banking/stock exchange and therefore had parallels with his father's functions as a Deputy Commissary General. In 1859, he provided a monthly newsletter, Sydney Prices Current and Circular, on a subscription basis perhaps part of his work with Lloyds⁶⁹. It was noted in the Brisbane Courier Mail that " *Our estimation of 3*

⁶⁶ SMH 15/10/1855 [NLA digital collection]

⁶⁷ The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 25/11/1858 [NLA digital collection]

⁶⁸ The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 8/1/1859 [NLA digital collection]

farthings per pound, based on Mr Garland Mylrea's last circular, an undoubted Authority ..."⁷⁰. The topic was the relative cost of sending wool clip directly to England from Queensland as opposed to New South Wales, and the writer was no doubt referring to one of Fred's monthly circulars.

In 1860, Fred was on the board of a significant commercial business, the Australian Mutual Provident Society (AMP), then a small and quite obscure enterprise which has grown into a multi-million dollar company today. Its primary business was (and still is) insurance, Fred's involvement no doubt because of his links with Lloyds of London.

For all his apparent activity, Fred's main line of business was the import-export trade. He handled a great range of commodities, including oats, bran, claret, jams, herrings, butter, tea and even jujubes.

Widower

Fred's wife, Serafina, died of phthisis (consumption) in Melbourne on 13th February, 1861⁷¹. She was 28 years old, her two children were just 6 and 4 years of age, and she and Fred had been married for a little over eight years.

Emma Anne

Two years after Serafina died, Fred married Emma Anne Stuckey (nee Dight). She was the young widow of Peter Stuckey of *Mathoura* on the Edward River in the Riverina district (Albury) of the colony of New South Wales. Stuckey had died aged only 40 on 3rd November, 1860⁷², and was buried in the Melbourne Cemetery where Serafina Mylrea would be buried four months later. Emma Anne had been born in 1835, and would have been about 16 years of age at the time of her first marriage. Son, John, was 8 years old when his father died. The lad was born on 31st December 1852⁷³.

⁶⁹ The Moreton Bay Courier 20/4/1859 – MYBRED & Keele [NLA digital collection]

⁷⁰ 24th Sept, 1864 [NLA digital collection]

⁷¹ SM Death Certificate

⁷² The Argus, 5/11/1860 [NLA digital collection]

⁷³ Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)



Emma Ann Dight Stuckey Mylrea

[on the back of the photograph is the following information:
Mondel & Jacob, Wiesbaden, Taunusstraße 122]

Emma Anne was from impeccable pioneer stock. Some would say that her family was early Australia's version of royalty. Her paternal grandfather, John Dight, arrived in Australia in 1801 as a free settler and became a well-respected pastoralist and builder in the Hunter River district. Her father, John (jnr), was one of the earliest European selectors in the Albury district (*Wongamurri*); her aunt Elizabeth Dight married Hamilton Hume, the famed Australian explorer, and her uncle Charles with her father John, built the water-powered flour mills on the banks of the Yarra River in Victoria. Dight's Hill, Dight's Forest, Dight's Falls⁷⁴ are all locations that commemorate her family.

Emma Anne was left a rich widow when Peter Stuckey died⁷⁵. She received an annuity worth £1,000 every year, and a life interest in a mansion in Caroline Street, South Yarra (Melbourne). Her son, John, received (in trust because of his age) an estate valued at the time of his father's death at £60,000. The trust also paid for the child's "education and advancement" so Emma Anne was free to do what she wished with her annuity.

⁷⁴ <http://abbotsfordblog.com/?p=151>

⁷⁵ Will of Peter Stuckey (1860). Public Records Office of Victoria, Melbourne

Fred and Emma Anne were married at St. Matthias church, Paddington, Sydney, on 14th February 1863⁷⁶ - two years and one day after Serafina died and just three months since Fred's father had passed away. Fred and Emma Anne might have met in May 1862 when they both travelled from Melbourne to Sydney on the *Wonga Wonga*⁷⁷. The *Wonga Wonga* was also the ship on which his mother and his newly-wed sister Rose (with husband) sailed to Sydney to attend the wedding of Fred and Emma Ann⁷⁸.

Within a few months of her marriage to Fred, Emma Anne had sold the contents of the Caroline Street mansion at auction. She even sold a two year old Shetland pony⁷⁹. This sale of personal assets was the first of several that Emma Anne undertook during her marriage to Fred and in all likelihood, she did so to keep the family in the manner to which Fred wished to become accustomed.

She and Fred had four children whilst living in Sydney:

3. Rose Ellen (b. 13th December, 1863)⁸⁰
4. Edith Isabel (b. 6th December, 1864)⁸¹
5. Clarence Garland (b 30th January, 1866)⁸²
6. Mary Maude (b 28th August, 1867)⁸³

Not yet 40, Fred was the father to six children (four girls and two boys) and the step-father to one.

Domestic Arrangements

Fred's accommodation in Sydney probably summed up his economic circumstances. Whilst married to Serafina, the little family moved several times:

- 1855 St George, Cumberland (Hurstville), when Fred was insolvent, probably because of the Gladstone experience

⁷⁶ Glasgow Herald, 25th June, 1874

⁷⁷ Attachment 4 – Shipping Lists

⁷⁸ Attachment 4 – Shipping Lists

⁷⁹ The Argus, 30th April, 1863. [NLA digital collection]

⁸⁰ NSW BDM; SMH, 15th December 1863 [NLA digital collection]

⁸¹ NSW BDM; SMH, 10th December 1864 [NLA digital collection]

⁸² NSW BDM; SMH, 31st January 1866 [NLA digital collection]

Moreton Bay Courier

Saturday 13th October, 1855

NEW INSOLVENTS. Fred Mylrea, of St George's, in the County of Cumberland, gentleman. Liabilities (including £11 disputed claims), £308 9s, 5d. Assets: personal property and moneys, £15; amount of debts due to insolvent, £105 16s. 1d.; total assets, £120 6s. 1d. Amount of deficiency, £187 13s. 4d. Official assignee, Mr. F. W. Perry. Barsilio Jolian, of Harington street, Sydney, lodging-house keeper. Liabilities, £44 8s. 6d. Assets: personal property and moneys, £5; amount of debts due to insolvent, £20 total assets, £25. Amount of deficiency, £19 8s. 6d. Official assignee, Mr. F. W. Perry.

- 1856 Brighton Estate, Enfield (Concord)
- 1861 Richmond Cottage, Edgecliff Road (Double Bay)

After he married Emma Anne, “home” became a dwelling in Darling Point, a salubrious area in harbor-side Sydney. The Sands Directories for Sydney [1863-1867] listed his profession as a broker, residing at 326 George St, Darling Point. The 1868 Post Office Directory of New South Wales showed the same information. The birth notice for their daughter Mary Maude on 28th August, 1867, gave the family’s address as *Elysian*, on Edgecliff Road, Sydney⁸⁴ so they must have moved in order to accommodate their growing family, again salubrious and harbor-side.

However, as they awaited their fourth child, Fred (and Emma Anne?) made plans to go abroad. In a series of notices, Fred advertised some of their valuables for sale⁸⁵:

OIL PAINTINGS.-The undersigned, being about to ship to England the greater number of his collection of valuable OIL PAINTINGS, will be happy to see his friends to view the pictures, and to treat with them for any they may feel disposed to purchase. F. GARLAND MYLREA.
Elysian, Edgecliff Road.

⁸³ NSW BDM; SMH, 29th August 1867 [NLA digital collection]

⁸⁴ The Argus, 3/9/1867 [NLA digital collection]

⁸⁵ SMH, 8/6/1967 [NLA digital collection]

CHANDELIERS -Two elegant and richly-cut Crystal Chandeliers, each for eight lights, for SALE, at a great sacrifice ; £25 for the pair. They can be seen, where they are now hanging in the house at the end of Darling Point, lately occupied by the undersigned F. GARLAND MYLREA.

Mary Maude was six months old when the family left Australia forever. On 11th March 1868 aboard the *Sobroan*, Fred and Emma, accompanied by their seven children and a servant, sailed away from Australia forever⁸⁶. The house, *Elysian*, and everything it contained, was auctioned one week later⁸⁷.

Business Partners

By 1863, Fred's import-export business had expanded. Advertisements in 1863 and 1864 gave an insight into what he now sold:

Brisbane Courier Mail

23rd December, 1863

PITH SOLAR HATS, Chinese best quality covered in silk, at nine to ten shillings each. A few cases now landing for Sale. Also, balances of India and China Silks, Grass Cloths, Puggarees. Silk Handkerchiefs, White Crapes, White Mandarin Silk, and Chinese Ivory Carved Work and Curiosities, for Sale at reduced prices to close accounts by the end of the year.

Orders accompanied by a Draft for the amount will be promptly executed by return Steamer.

Offices, 326 George Street, Sydney.
FRED MYLREA

And an associated advertisement read:

REVOLVERS - TRANTER'S pocket breech loaders and a few London colts

F.GARLAND MYLREA

⁸⁶ SMH, 12/3/1868 [NLA digital collection]

⁸⁷ SMH, 9/3/1868 [NLA digital collection]

Note the absence of his partner, Mr Keele. That business arrangement only lasted a few months⁸⁸, and Fred carried on his commercial enterprise alone for a time. In December 1866, he took on a new partner, a Mr Cattell.

The Argus

Friday 28th December 1866

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE-Sydney, N.S.W.-The undersigned has ADMITTED Mr. J. R. CATTELL, late of Lloyd's, London, as a PARTNER in his business, which will be carried on under the style of "Mylrea and Cattell," Commission Merchants and General Shipping Agents.

FRED MYLREA.

The undersigned will be happy to receive consignments, under usual advances, or to execute orders in this market on favourable terms; and from Mr. Mylrea's long and varied experience in the foreign and colonial markets, they are in a position to execute any business entrusted to them faithfully and with advantage to their constituents.

MYLREA and CATTELL.
326 George-street, N.S.W.

The partnership with Cattell was dissolved (by mutual consent, according to a newspaper notice) in June 1868, following Fred's permanent departure from Australia⁸⁹. However, it is worth noting that Mr. Cattell had already launched legal proceedings against Fred in the previous month⁹⁰.

Going Abroad

During the next eight years, this Mylrea family wandered through Europe. Their entourage would have initially involved Fred and Emma Anne, and seven children ranging in age from about 17 years (John Stuckey) to newly-born Mary Maude. There would no doubt also have been a tutor, a governess, a nursery maid, and a lady's maid.

More children came into the Mylrea family as they travelled around Europe:

⁸⁸ SMH, 23/4/1859 [NLA digital collection]

⁸⁹ SMH, 22/6/1868 [NLA digital collection]

⁹⁰ SMH, 26/5/1868 [NLA digital collection]

8. Claude Monkhouse Garland, on 9th July 1869 in Wiesbaden (Prussia); died 9th September, 1869⁹¹
9. William Percy Garland, in Wiesbaden (Prussia), born on 19th October, 1870⁹²
10. Stillborn daughter (unnamed) in Lausanne (Switzerland) 18th December, 1871⁹³
11. Arthur George Garland, born in Florence (Italy) on 27th January, 1873⁹⁴

A Touch of Scandal

All was not plain sailing in the Mylrea household however. Villas in Italy and Switzerland, more babies and the scent of adventure were all tainted by Fred's misbehavior, including an affair with a governess which produced a child (Arthur).

Emma Anne became greatly disillusioned with Fred. After a decade of marriage during which she had given birth to seven children, she left him and went to Edinburgh. Fred soon tracked her down and sued for access to his children and custody of two year old Arthur, in June 1874⁹⁵. Emma Anne defended herself, giving her reasons for believing that he was of poor moral character and unsuitable for the children to live with:

- He had pawned her jewellery
- He controlled her annuity and left her impoverished with the children while he traveled out of the country (Italy)
- He had attempted to mortgage her annuity, and had also corruptly altered her annuity documents in order to increase his borrowings
- He had had a child with a governess, Miss Howard, and expected that the child would be brought up in the Mylrea family household (which he was)
- He had attempted to blackmail her into giving him her annuity by threatening to send information to Oxford that would blacken the reputation of her son, John Stuckey.

⁹¹ The Pall Mall Gazette Monday September 27 1869 Issue 1443; Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)

⁹² Cambridge University Alumni, <http://www.ancestry.com.au>

⁹³ Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)

⁹⁴ Annotation in Family Bible (scribe Frederick Garland Mylrea)

⁹⁵ Glasgow Herald, Thursday 25th June, 1874

During her evidence at court, Emma Anne was never critical of the way that Fred related to the children. She believed that he had genuine affection for them and they for him, but she also believed that he was irresponsible and incapable of caring for them properly.

Not satisfied with one court action, Fred also brought a suit for £5,000 against Mr. John Watson of 13 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh⁹⁶. Since it was with John Watson, her uncle, that Emma Anne and all the children were staying after arriving from Florence (John Stuckey was up at Oxford by now), the action must have been for alienation of affection (or similar). Fred failed to appear in court on the day of the hearing and the case was dismissed.



Frederick Garland Mylrea

[on the back of the photograph is the following information:
Dalton's (Royal?) Photographic Establishment SYDNEY]

Some kind of rapprochement was reached, clearly, and the family all decamped to London where Fred and Emma Anne had two more children:

12. **Alice May** 31st May, 1875 in London⁹⁷

13. **Charles Stanley Garland** 18th October, 1876 in London⁹⁸

⁹⁶ Glasgow Herald, Saturday 4th July, 1874

⁹⁷ LDS IGI

⁹⁸ Kensington Births Mar 1877 Vol 1a p186

In the year that Fred's youngest daughter, Alice May, was born, Fred's oldest daughter, Australian-born and half-Spanish, Emily Serafina, was married. The age difference between these two girls was 21 years.

The Mylreas spent the next two decades in London. In 1875 and 1876, their address was 41 Redcliffe Gardens, Kensington⁹⁹; later, in 1884 and 1885, Fred was listed in the London Telephone Directory at 22 Manchester Square W, with a phone number, 7021¹⁰⁰. They were still there in 1891 when Rose Ellen married.

Business & Bankruptcy

Fred embarked on an investment scheme in about 1878, which could have been quite innovative for its time and foreshadowing the style of interest rate securities available today. In some respects, it probably had similarities with aspects of the AMP, an Australian company the board of which Fred had sat on in the 1850s.

The Monte de Piete of England, established for the purpose of making advances such as are made by pawnbrokers, upon convertible and easily realizable securities¹⁰¹.

It could have made him, and his fellow board members, a fortune. But unfortunately not.

Fred's expertise might also have extended to railways. In 1882, he advertised in the Times of London¹⁰²:

TO RAILWAY DIRECTORS, Engineers and Contractors - A NEW SYSTEM of PERMANENT WAY which has been inspected and approved by the highest authorities and which costs £350 to £400 per mile less than present systems besides being much more durable and having the following additional advantages:- 1. Simplicity of construction and firmness of parts 2. Greater safety. 3. Economy of Maintenance. Models, explanation and particulars at the offices of Fred Mylrea, 34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St, London E.C.

⁹⁹ Emily Serafina's Marriage Certificate; CSGM birth certificate

¹⁰⁰ London Telephone Directory 183-4: <http://www.ancestry.com.au>

¹⁰¹ The Morning Post, 21st January, 1878

¹⁰² The Times of London, 23rd September, 1882

In 1885, he had dealings with an Italian government organisation.

Attachment 5 is a page from an online entry about his work. Unfortunately it is in Italian so there is little known about this interlude, other than the mention of railways. Perhaps they had responded to his 1882 advertisement?

1885 was also the year that Emma Anne sold her life interest in the Caroline Street mansion in South Yarra (Melbourne) and her life insurance policy¹⁰³. We cannot know the reasoning, but it might have simply been a recognition that never again would she live in Australia and it was time to tidy up her Australian affairs. Or perhaps there was an urgent need for capital. Certainly in 1886, Fred was again in the bankruptcy courts. It is clear from the report of his appearance before the bench that his prospects and credibility were very low indeed.

The Times (London)

Tuesday 26th November, 1886

This was an adjourned first meeting. The debtor, Frederick Garland Mylrea, who is described as of an address in Manchester square, states that he has had no regular occupation but has been interested principally in the introduction and promotion in London of various American undertakings. His liabilities are returned in the statement of affairs at £1,776, and the Official Receiver asserts that the assets appear to be of very doubtful realizable value. The debtor attributes his insolvency to loss by a bad debt and to other causes.

The bad debt referred to might have been the result of his involvement in a gold mining venture, the Hawkins Hill Consolidated Gold Mining Company (Ltd), in Australia. Fred had acquired shares in the company but it had gone into liquidation, and he became entangled in a convoluted process of claims and counter-claims, suing nearly everyone involved, including the Duke of Manchester¹⁰⁴. He was evidently not successful in his suit, because he was up before the Bankruptcy Bench within two weeks of the Hawkins Hill case.

¹⁰³ The Argus, 7th March, 1885 [NLA digital collection]

¹⁰⁴ The Times of London, 16th November 1886

Ominously, in 1892, Fred was sued by Canapiticio Ferrarese¹⁰⁵, so his business dealings in Italy could not have been as satisfactory as he would have wished. The action no doubt related to the Italian railway job that seems to have had its genesis in 1885. In 1895, 1896, 1906 and 1907, he could be found embroiled in bankruptcy proceedings.

Home Territory

By 1891, Fred and Emma Anne were living in Suffolk but this sojourn was brief. The south coast of England seemed to be the Mylrea family's "patch" and one to which Fred and family would soon go. Portsmouth and Worthing had already featured in the lives of earlier generations and in 1887, he and Emma Anne were living in Netley, Hampshire, near to the city of Southampton and not far from Portsmouth. At that location, the Garland Mylreas were reported as hosting a social evening for the Young Women's Christian Association¹⁰⁶.

Later, Fred and Emma Anne moved 50 miles further west, to Bournemouth with their unmarried adult daughters: Edith Isabel and Mary Maud. Their Bournemouth home was known as *Lascales*. Alice May had been at boarding school in Pancras (London) in 1891¹⁰⁷ and might have gone to Bournemouth for a while but by 1901 she was 26 years of age and living in Brighton.

Emma Anne died in 1903¹⁰⁸ at *Lascales* at the age of 67. Her death certificate stated that she had diabetes, and a letter written by her brother-in-law (Armstrong) to his sister (Rose) on 18th April, 1903 indicated that Emma Anne had had surgery not long before she died:

*It must be very trying for Fred having such a painful task with his wife for she seems poor thing perfectly helpless but for one at her age to have gone through such an operation is wonderful it seems as if she would not live to see her sons again as their stay in South Africa may be for a long time*¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁵ The Times of London, 15th January, 1892 p14

¹⁰⁶ The Hampshire Advertiser, 9th July 1887

¹⁰⁷ Freecen [free access to UK census records: <http://www.freecen.org.uk>

¹⁰⁸ Christchurch Deaths June 1903 Vol 2b p390a

¹⁰⁹ Collections held by the Essex Record Office relating to Australia and New Zealand: State Library of Victoria. Australian Manuscripts Collection [microfilm: M838-840]

Presumably, Emma Anne's annuity died with her. She left an estate worth £615/1/9d, and it would seem that she did not include Fred in her will, choosing instead three of her children – Clarence, Edith, and Percy¹¹⁰. Was her omission a story in itself?

Some time after the UK census collection of 1901, Fred left Bournemouth. He wrote a letter with the *Lascales* letterhead at the end of 1903, indicating that he was on the move, but not sure where¹¹¹. His death was recorded by the British consulate in Cairo in the period 1906-1910¹¹². A hand annotated note amongst documents held by a direct descendant states that he died in November 1806.

His daughters

Fred had five daughters who either remained unmarried or probably wished that they had:

→ *Emily Serafina (1854 - 1902)*

This half-Spanish first-born married James Stuart Laurie, on 7th October 1875, in London¹¹³. She was 21 years of age and more than 20 years younger than her husband. James Laurie (1831-1904) came from a distinguished Edinburgh family, the son of a man of the cloth. He was a highly educated individual, a man of letters, both a barrister-at-law and an inspector of schools, best remembered as an educational reformer and the writer of textbooks. He served in the education systems of Ireland and Ceylon as well as Scotland¹¹⁴.

Emily and James had two children: Walter John Somerville (born 15th August, 1875)¹¹⁵ and Rolland Carfrae (born 1880). However, the marriage soon ended badly. In August 1886, James Laurie brought a suit for the dissolution of his marriage to Emily Serafina on the grounds of her adultery¹¹⁶. She

¹¹⁰ England and Wales National Probate Calendar, (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941. <http://www.ancestry.co.uk>

¹¹¹ Collections held by the Essex Record Office relating to Australia and New Zealand: State Library of Victoria. Australian Manuscripts Collection [microfilm: M838-840]

¹¹² Reference to be found

¹¹³ ESM Marriage certificate; *The Morning Post* (London), 9th October, 1875 p8

¹¹⁴ *Dictionary of National Biography*. Vol 17.

¹¹⁵ 1901 Census of Canada

¹¹⁶ *The Times of London*, 5th August, 1886 p3

strenuously defended the case and it was dismissed. Nevertheless, it would seem that Emily Serafina was subsequently forced to support herself and her sons. In the 1901 UK Census, she was a school principal, with Rolland still at home and working as a bank clerk. The next year she was dead at the age of 48. James Laurie died on 13th July two years later, in Bournemouth. Both of Emily's sons emigrated.

Walter left in 1896, when he was 21. In British Columbia in the 1901 Census of Canada, he was recorded living in an hotel in Rossland kept by Mr. Garland M. King (a relative of his grandmother?), and working as the night clerk. Tucked high in the Monashee Mountains, Rossland is very close to the Canadian/USA and in 1897, was one of Western Canada's largest cities because of the gold discovered in the region. Walter John S. Laurie remained in Canada, married in 1926 (Stewart Cant) and died in Vancouver aged 84¹¹⁷.



Walter J. S. Laurie¹¹⁸

A decade after Walter's departure, Rolland left England for Montreal on the *Virginian* in 1907. His profession on the manifest was listed as a clerk. In January 1910, he married Beatrice Mahar in Waltham, Massachusetts and later that year, he was living in Texas with his American-born wife, managing a car company. While acknowledging in the census return that his mother was "Australian English", he declared that his father's birthplace was unknown – a hint surely of the extent of the rupture in the family that had occurred because of James Laurie's divorce action. Rolland died in 1912 and

¹¹⁷ British Columbia Archives: Death Registration Walter John S Laurie. Call No 1963-09-002653/Roll b13260

¹¹⁸ <http://www.bcfoe.com/pppresidents.html>

is buried in the Clarksided Cemetery, in Pembroke, Washington County, with his wife and her family¹¹⁹. He was just 32 years of age.



1860 WILLIAM HENRY MAHAR 1944
1863 FANNIE WORMELL MAHAR 1945
1868 EARL 1946
1904 HENRY 19??
ROLLAND CARFRAE LAURIE 1912
wife
BEATRICE MAHAR LAURIE 1916

→ ***Rose Ellen (1863 - 1922)***

Rose married Richard Clarkson Mayhew in Marylebone, London on 23rd July, 1891¹²⁰. Richard was a solicitor, and came from a distinguished family of military, legal and religious men in Suxmandham, Suffolk. Since this is where the Mylrea family was domiciled earlier that year, Rose might well have met Richard at that time.

The couple was married by Rose's brother, Rev. Clarence Garland Mylrea, and Richard's uncle, Rev. T. R. Mayhew. As well,

At Saxmundham, public officials were hospitably entertained by Mr. Mayhew, in celebration of his wedding the church bells rang, cannons were fired and the town was decorated¹²¹.

They lived at "The Shrubbery", Lowestoft (Suffolk)¹²², and had at least two children:

- Rose Fredericka Clarkson (1892)¹²³; and
- Thomas Richard (1893)¹²⁴.

¹¹⁹ <http://www.findagrave.com>

¹²⁰ Marylebone Marriages Sept 1891 Vol 1a p1092

¹²¹ The Ipswich Journal, July 25th, 1891. Issue 9298

¹²² UK census 1901

¹²³ Plomesgate Births Jul-Sept 1892 Vol4A p902

¹²⁴ Plomesgate Births Oct-Dec 1893 vol4A p883

In 1917, Richard Clarkson Mayhew was struck off and jailed for five years for fraud¹²⁵. In 1922, the year Richard was scheduled to be released from prison, Rose Ellen died¹²⁶. Richard died in 1942, at the age of 87¹²⁷.

Their daughter Rose Fredericka Clarkson married naval officer Humphrey George Veale in 1915, and they had three children:

- Ruth Mylrea (1916)¹²⁸
- Philip George (1920)¹²⁹
- Colin Geoffrey (1921)¹³⁰

Rose Fredericka Clarkson and Humphrey George divorced. She remarried, in 1926, Humphrey Ronald S. Plunkett. Colin Geoffrey Veale changed his surname to Mylrea in order to preserve his grandmother's family name which his mother believed was in danger of extinction¹³¹.

→ ***Edith Isabel (1864-1961)***

By the time her mother died, Edith was 40 years of age and still living with her parents. Only three records for Edith Mylrea have been found:

- 1911 UK census records - Edith Isabel Mylrea living at 26 Ivry St, Ipswich, Suffolk. Her stated profession was a "masseuse and electricity"
- 1916 Kelly's Directory - Edith Isabel Mylrea living at 26 Ivry St, Ipswich Suffolk. Her stated profession was a masseuse¹³².
- 1961 Malvern death record for an Edith I. Mylrea aged 96¹³³

Evidently she never married. She outlived all of her siblings!

→ ***Mary Maude (1867-1900)***

The last of the Australian-born children, Mary was the first of Fred's daughters to die and indeed, she predeceased both of her parents. She died

14. The Times of London, 18th April, 1917
15. Paddington Deaths 1922 vol1A p102
16. Kensington Deaths 1942 vol1A p227
17. Dover Births Jan-Mar 1916 vol2A p1949
18. Alverstoke Births Apr-Jun 1920 vol2B p1192
19. Portsmouth Births Apr-Jun 1921 vol2B p996
131 Personal communication with the widow of Colin Mylrea
20. 1916 Kelly's Directory, p230; <http://www.ancestry.com.au>
21. Malvern Deaths Jan-Mar Vol9d p296

at *Lascelles*, where she resided with her parents, in 1900, aged 33 years¹³⁴. She was unmarried and left what little she had (about £60) to her two unmarried sisters, Edith and Alice¹³⁵.

→ *Alice May (1875 - 1950)*

Fred's youngest daughter did not marry. In 1901, she was living in Brighton, Sussex in a boarding house at 83 Queens Road, Chelsea where she listed her occupation as Christian Worker¹³⁶. The other occupants of the house, all young women, were similarly described.

Alice went to South Africa several times. She can be found returning from East London, travelling 1st Class on the *Johannasberg*, and arriving in Plymouth on 14th February 1911 after a six month stay, and again two years later, travelling on the *Intaba* to Durban¹³⁷. Four of her six brothers had gone to South Africa as young men, but two were long dead, the third had returned to England, leaving only her half-brother, Arthur George Garland Mylrea, resident of Pretoria - if indeed, she was visiting family. She might have been engaged in missionary work. She died on 21st September 1950, in Weston Super Mer, in Somerset¹³⁸.

His sons

Of Fred's six surviving sons, four entered into public service, such as the law, the church, or the armed services while the other two chose quite different pathways.

→ *John Stuckey (1852-1878)*

This boy lost his father when he was 8, and gained a step-father in the form of Frederick Garland Mylrea when he was 10. He spent his youth as the oldest in a regularly expanding brood of children in the Garland Mylrea household. At the age of 21, he actively encouraged his mother, Emma Anne, to formally separate from her husband¹³⁹, a sign that he had both maturity and an enlightened view of certain social mores.

22. Christchurch Deaths Sept 1900 Vol 2b p427

23. Mary Maude Mylrea's will

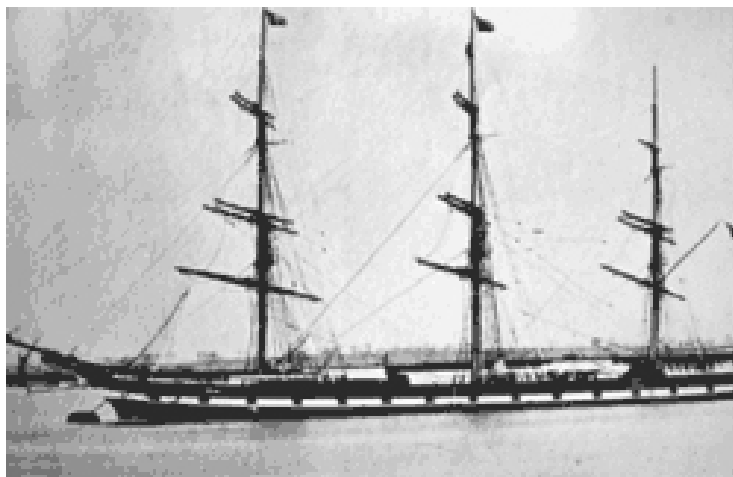
24. MYHRA

25. Attachment 4- Shipping Lists

26. The Times of London, 5th October 1950

27. Glasgow Herald, Thursday 25th June, 1874

John (Jack) attended one of England's Greater Public Schools, Rugby, in Warwickshire¹⁴⁰ then went up to Oxford university (Brasenose College) where he earned a B.A. in 1877¹⁴¹, and graduated as a barrister-at-law. John set sail on the *Loch Ard*, bound for Australia on 2nd March 1878 with his new wife, Frances Martha (nee Nasmith)¹⁴² and his new degree from Oxford. The young couple had married on 13th February 1878, in Barnes (London) barely a month before they sailed¹⁴³. Having been left a fortune in trust as a child, John was probably returning to Australia to take control of his inheritance in order to establish his future plans for career and family.



THE LOCH ARD

Tragedy struck and the *Loch Ard* sank off the coast of Victoria on 1st June, 1878. Both John and Frances were drowned¹⁴⁴. A calculation error, combined with a heavy early morning fog, was blamed for the ship sailing too close to the Cape Otway coastline and striking rocks. The wreck still lies on the sea bed where it sank¹⁴⁵. John Stuckey was only 25 years old when he died. Here was the first time the Mylrea family had experienced the shocking death of one of their adult children.

¹⁴⁰ UK Census 1871

¹⁴¹ Oxford Alumni; <http://www.ancestry.com.au>

¹⁴² Richmond Marriages Jan-Mar 1878 Vol2A p366

¹⁴³ Sydney Morning Herald, Wednesday 26th June 1878. [NLA digitised collection]

¹⁴⁴ Liverpool Mercury etc, Tuesday 11th June, 1878 Issue 9487; Jackson's Oxford Journal Saturday June 15 1878; Issue 6535

¹⁴⁵ <http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au/Maritime/Shipwrecks/Shipwreck-discovery-trails/Loch-Ard.aspx>

Even after his step-son's death, Fred managed to cause trouble for him. Emma Anne had appointed Fred as one of the trustees to her son's inheritance in the early days of their marriage. The Victorian courts, in 1884, were eventually asked by a potential purchaser of some of the trust's assets to allow the sale, and to not insist on the agreement of Fred who was in England and not in contact with the other trustees¹⁴⁶.

→ *Frederick Francis (1856 -1887)*

The half-Spanish oldest son of Fred showed early promise as an athlete. In 1877, he was a frequent winner of foot races with the London Athletics Club¹⁴⁷.

He followed in his father's footsteps and went to the colonies as a young man, this time South Africa. He worked for de Beers as a contractor in the diamond mines. Frederick Francis Mylrea died in Kimberley on 15th November 1887 at the age of 31, probably the result of an accident in the mines. He was unmarried and left an estate worth £15/6/11. His father administered the estate and each of his half-siblings received an equal share. The youngest, Alice May, was only 8 years of age. Nine years after the death of John Stuckey, the family had to endure the premature death of another one of their adult children. For some reason, on his death notice, his place of birth was listed as the Isle of Man, instead of Sydney, Australia¹⁴⁸.

→ *Clarence Garland (1866-1946)*

Clarence was probably named after his uncle, Clarency Macbreedy Mylrea. The young man was educated at Eton, another English Greater Public School. In 1886, he earned his B.A. at Cambridge (Pembroke College) with 1st Class Honours, which provided a £20 scholarship in 1887¹⁴⁹. In 1890, he was ordained and served for a time in England, although he had quickly offered himself up for missionary service¹⁵⁰. He went off to Eastern Equatorial Africa, with the Church Missionary Society. In 1894, he married Amy

¹⁴⁶ The Victorian Law Reports 1885 pp90,91/92

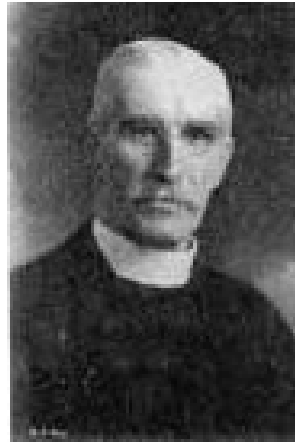
¹⁴⁷ Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper (London) 15th April 1877; The Morning Post (London) 29th May, 1877; The Times of London, 25th June, 1877

¹⁴⁸ Personal email: Sout Aftican researcher who reviewed the file relating to the death of FFM, located in the South African Archives.

¹⁴⁹ The Times of London, June 17, 1887 p5

¹⁵⁰ The Times of London, Nov 18, 1891

Lawrence¹⁵¹ and went immediately to serve in the CMS Mission to the Mohammedans in India: Calcutta 1894 -1898, in Bhagulpur 1898-1901 and Lucknow 1903-1916. One of his works *The Holy Spirit in Qur'an and Bible*, was published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras, India.



C. G. MYLREA¹⁵²

After serving as a missionary in India for over a decade, he returned to the UK and continued his calling in several parishes in England. He was vicar at All Saints in Marple from 1918-1928. His wife, Amy, died 23rd November 1934 and left an estate of £4,674/18/4 to Clarence¹⁵³. He passed away on the 5th October 1946 at Tirley Garth, Tarporley in Cheshire, at the age of 80 years¹⁵⁴. He left the bulk of his estate of £12,037 to the Oxford Group¹⁵⁵, a Christian movement that had a following in the 1920s and 30s.

→ *William Percy Garland (1870-1915)*

Percy was educated at Aldenham, one of Britain's Greater Public Schools, then went up to Cambridge (Gonville & Caius College) in 1889. He was awarded a scholarship of £30 for the Classics in 18** but did not remain at university. Percy joined the Royal Marines in 1890¹⁵⁶, and in 1896 married Maynard Eliza Matheson¹⁵⁷, the daughter of the Rev. Charles Matheson.

¹⁵¹ Croydon Marriages Sept 1894 Vol 2a p422

¹⁵² Taken from "All Saints Marple Building Centenary 1880-1980".

¹⁵³ England and Wales National Probate Calendar, (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
<http://www.ancestry.co.uk>

¹⁵⁴ The Times of London 8th October 1846

¹⁵⁵ The Times of London, 27th January 1947

¹⁵⁶ The London Gazette, ?????????

¹⁵⁷ Warwick Marriages Sept 1896 Vol 6d p1122

Capt. Percy Mylrea was on staff in South Africa in 1901 as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. He served throughout the Boer War in South Africa (1899-1902)¹⁵⁸, and later he and his wife seem to have spent six months in Cape Town in 1909¹⁵⁹ if their travel arrangements are a guide. Now a Major, he was placed temporarily on half-pay because of ill health. Percy retired in 1911, at the young age of 41. In fact, he was invalided out of the army¹⁶⁰.

1911 was also the year that Percy became embroiled in litigation involving allegedly stolen diamonds. His half-brother, Arthur, who was living in South Africa, had asked Percy to "*realize the value of the contents of the safe in London*", which he duly did. However, the contents turned out to be uncut diamonds and a court case ensued. During evidence, Percy was described as having "*half a heart*", an indication of the severity of his illness¹⁶¹.

In 1914, he was recalled to duty, presumably because of the outbreak of World War 1¹⁶². He attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was in the Royal Army Service Corps (RASC) or the Royal Field Artillery Transport when he died from "*an illness contracted whilst on active service*", on 25th August, 1915 at the age of 44. He left an estate worth £859/5/9 to his widow, Maynard¹⁶³ and is buried at All Saints, Great Horkesley, his grave at C1, marked by a cross on a plinth:

In loving memory
of
Lt. Colonel William Percy Garland Mylrea
Died August 25th 1915 Aged 44 years
"In weariness and painfulness" II Cor. II. 27.
"Satisfied"
Psalm 17.15.¹⁶⁴

→ *Arthur George Garland Mylrea (1873 - 1947)*

¹⁵⁸ The Times of London, 19th October, 1901

¹⁵⁹ Attachment 4 – Shipping Lists

¹⁶⁰ The London Gazette, 17th November 1911

¹⁶¹ Various Matters etc (1914)

¹⁶² The London Gazette, 24th April 1914

¹⁶³ England and Wales National Probate Calendar, (Index of Wills and Administration) 1861-1941.
<http://www.ancestry.co.uk>

¹⁶⁴ All Saints Great Horkesley Monumental Inscriptions

Arthur was the child born from the liaison between Fred Mylrea and the governess, Miss Howard, who appeared not to have taken a role in the boy's upbringing. Arthur was raised as a member of the Mylrea family, another testament to the Emma Anne's forbearance. He was amongst the guests at the wedding of his (half) sister, Rose Ellen, in 1891 and, in the 1911 diamond court case, Percy was referred to as Arthur's brother. In fact, on Arthur's death notice, Emma Ann is recorded as his mother¹⁶⁵ which raises the question of who knew about the circumstances surrounding Arthur's birth.

Arthur spent almost all his adult life in South Africa. He went from Matabeleland (known as Rhodesia and later Zimbabwe) to the city of Kimberly in 1897 aged about 25. There he found work as a guard with de Beers in their Convict Station, which provided workers for the large diamond mining concern. He left two years later, and had several jobs, none particularly successful or promising. When war broke out, he joined the Army as a dispatch rider and was captured and held as a prisoner of war for six months. By 1911, he bought a dairy farm in Roberts Heights, Pretoria¹⁶⁶.

The circumstances of the infamous court case were straightforward, and it would be fair to observe that Arthur might have been the hapless victim of a point of law rather than a thief. A friend from his de Beers days died suddenly and unexpectedly in 1911, having nominated Arthur as the executor of his will. He also left a letter for Arthur with the key to a safe deposit box in London, indicating that Arthur should keep whatever was in that box. A transcription of the letter, the source of Arthur's legal troubles, is at Attachment 6. Arthur arranged with half brother Percy to open the box and sell the contents. As it turned out, Percy found uncut diamonds which he sold for £4,000 in London and remitted the funds to Arthur in Pretoria. However, when the legatees of the probated will found out about this, they sued for the value of the diamonds as part of the estate to which they were entitled. Court cases over the next three years resulted in Arthur being finally forced to surrender the value of the diamonds, and to meet the costs for both sides in these protracted proceedings. He had bought his farm with the proceeds of the sale of the diamonds so the ruling must have had harsh financial consequences for him.

¹⁶⁵ Death Notice, South African Archives

¹⁶⁶ Various Matters (1914)

Arthur George Garland Mylrea married Cecelia Jacomina Nieuwoudt in and died suddenly in hospital on 17th November 1947 in Johannesburg, South Africa¹⁶⁷.

→ *Charles Stanley Garland Mylrea (1876-1952)*

Fred's youngest son Stanley was a truly remarkable man. He entered medical school in Philadelphia in 1898 and emerged as a Doctor of Medicine in 1906¹⁶⁸. He married an American, Bessie Augusta London, in July that same year. In 1913, he undertook further study in London and gained qualifications from the School of Tropical Medicine¹⁶⁹.

For most of his adult life, Stanley worked in the Middle East as a medical missionary. He spent time first in Bahrain, then in Kuwait, with the Arabian Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church of America. He became an expert on the Muslim religion, writing articles such as *Points of Contact or of Contrast*, in journals such as The Muslim World; A Review of Current Events, Literature and Thought Amongst Mohammedans. "*Kuwait Before Oil*" is a copy of his memoirs edited by Samuel Zwemer, covering Stanley's work as a pioneer medical missionary of the Arabian Mission in Bahrain and Kuwait from 1907 to 1952, including comment on local affairs and the ruling families, and descriptions of the medical work of the mission.

*The first American (sic) 'Abd al-'Aziz ever met appears to have been the Bahrain mission's C. Stanley Mylrea, MD, who in 1914 went to Kuwait to treat a group of 'Abd al-'Aziz's followers who were suffering from malaria. "He impressed me immensely," Mylrea wrote. "Every line of him, face and figure, told of intelligence, energy, determination, and reserves of compelling power."*¹⁷⁰

Stanley was not American of course, although his wife was and they made their home in Philadelphia when not in the Middle East. Stanley's nationality was listed as British on several shipping lists and these lists also recorded his proposed destination in England, usually the home of his older brother, Clarence:

¹⁶⁷ The Times of London, Dec 4, 1947 p1

¹⁶⁸ <http://www.mundus.ac.uk/cats/35/1233.htm> [middle east centre, St Anthony's College, Oxford.]

¹⁶⁹ The Times of London, July 29, 1913

¹⁷⁰ <http://www.aramcoexpats.com/Articles/Pipeline/In-Search-Of-Oil/Saudi-Aramco-Publications/391.aspx>

- *Haverford*, from Philadelphia to Liverpool in 1922, destination The Vicarage, Marple, Cheshire¹⁷¹
- *American Farmer*, New York to London in 1929, destination By the Way House, Melbary
- *Queen Mary*, New York to Southampton in 1938, destination Twin Gables, St John's Road, Farnham, Hants (Surrey)¹⁷²

Several books describe his extraordinary dedication to the social and medical well-being of the people of the Middle East, including The Arabian Missions Story: In search of Abraham's Other Son by Lewis R. Scudder III and Playing the Game: Western Women in Arabia by Penelope Tucson.

Recognition of his deep commitment can be found in the form of the Mylrea Memorial Hospital which was built in Kuwait in 1955. In Britain, he was also decorated three times by the Kings of England:

1919 Order of the British Empire¹⁷³ [George V]

1935 King George V and Queen Mary Jubilee Medal¹⁷⁴ [George V]

1943 Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal for public services in India¹⁷⁵ [Edward VI]

Bessie died on 16th April, 1942. Stanley retired to "Arcadia" high in the Palni Hills in Kodaikanal in Southern India. He was visiting Kuwait where he had a heart attack and died on 3rd January 1952 at the American Mission Hospital. He is buried in the Old Jewish and Christian Cemetery, Kuwait City, Al Asimah, Kuwait¹⁷⁶.

¹⁷¹ 1924 Liverpool Telephone Directory: Rev C.G.Mylrea, The Vicarage, Marple (No 146); <http://www.ancestry.com.au>

¹⁷² 1939 Essex Telephone Directory: Rev C.G.Mylrea, Twin Gables, St John's Rd, Farnham (No 5381); <http://www.ancestry.com.au>

¹⁷³ The London Gazette, 3rd June 1919 p8

¹⁷⁴ <http://www.mundus.ac.uk/cats/35/1233.htm> [middle east centre, St Anthony's College, Oxford.]

¹⁷⁵ The London Gazette, 1st January 1943 p21

¹⁷⁶ Scudder, R.L. The Arabian Missions's Story



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A member of another Mylrea clan recalls meeting Stanley in Chicago¹⁷⁸.
“The doctor was a 200 pounder, smiling, well groomed, very handsome..... he casually mentioned being with Lawrence of Arabia in World War I..... personality was wonderful.... his description of his life in Kuwait, building up the hospital, the difficulties he had enticing the Arabs to use the hospital

A Footnote to Fred

Fred might have been called an entrepreneur in today’s terms. Over his lifetime, he turned his hand to a range of commercial activities but never for long and never successfully. Sometimes it was his partners who changed; other times it was his “line of business”. As Emma Anne observed during the custody case in Edinburgh in 1874, *“He had no money of his own”*. So it must have been Emma Anne’s wealth that gave Fred the freedom to do fairly much as he pleased. In an era when a husband controlled his wife’s assets, Emma Anne had little recourse but to follow the whims and wishes of her husband. This probably explains the extensive travel and the lack of any sustained industry from Fred.

¹⁷⁷ www.findagrave.com

¹⁷⁸ Personal communication. Letter from John Douglas Mylrea (shared by Ryan Mylrea)

For a man who produced so many children, Fred's children had very few. Only daughters Emily Serafina and Rose Ellen had offspring. Emily's left the country, and some trace of Rose Ellen's can be found in England and Scotland today.

It is interesting that several of Fred's children were deeply involved with formal Christian structures (Clarence, Stanley, Alice); that despite their father's antics, the males all became fine members of their respective communities; and that the two daughters who married made such poor choices for husbands.

Life with Fred was never dull, although it was not always agreeable either! To adults, he was probably a difficulty; to children, a co-conspirator. In the harsh light of day, Fred was at best a loveable rogue and at worst a scoundrel. One can only speculate about the kind of effect this unusual household had on each of the children. Nevertheless, despite these unstable circumstances, Fred's children generally chose pathways (and spouses with pathways) that displayed the characteristics of the Mylreas of Mann - the law, the church and the military. In so doing, they reflected the values that had been passed down to Lt. Daniel Mylrea, hero of the *Harpooner* saga, and on to Frederick Thomas Mylrea, the Queen's representative in her far-flung colonies.

Sophia Georgina Mylrea was born in Canada in 1829, the second child of Fred. Thomas and Emily Mylrea. She died soon after. Her birth was recorded in the Chaplain's Returns for Canada in 1830, and the Regimental Returns in 1829. The latter is the correct birth year, as the Chaplain's Returns were only completed after the child's christening. She was probably named after Sophia, Emma's sister or one of her aunts who perished in the wreck of the *Harpooner*.

ROSE MYLREA (1831-1904)

			FRED. THOMAS & EMILY			
Frederick Garland	Sophia Georgia	Rose	Charles Edward	Clarence Macbreedy	Richard Armstrong	Augustus Minty
1828	1829	1831	1834	1836	1841	1842

The name Rose appears across the generations in this Mylrea family. The first was no doubt Rose Savage who married Thomas Mylrea in 1746 in Peel, and became the mother of Lt Daniel Mylrea, hero of the *Harpooner* tragedy. Another was Daniel's daughter who perished during the *Harpooner* episode.

The second daughter for Fred. Thomas and Emily was also named Rose. She was born in Quebec, in 1831. Her father was 28 years old and she was his third child. Her brother Fred was about three years of age, and sister Sophia Georgina had died soon after birth in 1829.

Rose would have been educated at home by a governess/tutor, or perhaps by her mother in the outposts in which they lived. She might have gone to a finishing school, for this was often the pathway for girls of her social standing. If she was not sent away to school, then she spent most of her youth in Canada or South America with her parents. In 1855 and 1858, when she was in her early 20s, she can be found on ships' passenger lists, travelling with her mother during another of her father's postings to Canada¹⁷⁹.

Rose arrived in Australia with her parents on the *Emue* in 1859, when she was 28, having sailed from Southampton via the Suez. She was living with her parents in the family home in Lennox Street, East Melbourne when sister-in-law Serafina (Fred's wife) died there in 1861 and also when her father died in 1862.

¹⁷⁹ Attachment 4 is passenger lists that show the Mylrea family

Adam Swanston Robertson

At the age of 32, Rose married Adam Swanston Robertson in Melbourne on 4th February, 1863¹⁸⁰. It was a time for both joy and sorrow for the Mylrea family. Patriarch Fred. Thomas had died just two months previously but both Rose and widowed brother Fred were getting married, Rose in Melbourne and Fred in Sydney.

Adam Robertson was a widower when he married Rose, and 14 years her senior. He had arrived in Australia on 9th April 1840, on the *India*, from Greenock, Scotland. His run was near Lismore in the western district of Victoria which he named *Struan*, after his clan's Scottish home. The first lease was taken out in 1841 and the run was 34,240 acres, capable of carrying 50 cattle and 15,000 sheep¹⁸¹.

He soon became a very wealthy and influential pastoralist in the Geelong district. He was also a lay preacher in the Presbyterian tradition¹⁸². In 1859, he was appointed as a magistrate by the colonial government of Victoria, an honour also bestowed upon Rose's father, Fred. Thomas Mylrea. Perhaps this is how Rose and Adam met?

Nearly two decades earlier, Adam had married Elizabeth Esson Ormond¹⁸³, at Presbyterian Geelong but after having eight children in 15 years, Elizabeth died, in 1861 aged 32:

1. Mary Kerr [1847]* m 1867
2. Francis Ormond [1849]* m 1874 , 1887
3. Isabella Ormond [1851]
4. unnamed F [1853]
5. Edith [1854-1855]
6. Isabella Edith [1855-1859]
7. Elizabeth Adaline [1857]* m 1878
8. Lewis [1859]*
9. Arthur Swanston [1861]*

* known to have survived childhood

¹⁸⁰ son of Swanston Kerr and James Robertson of Edinburgh

¹⁸¹ <http://geoff-williams.suite101.com/the-life-of-one-australian-squatter--adam-robertson-a306350>

¹⁸² <http://www.smh.com.au/news/Victoria/Lismore/2005/02/17/1108500206673.html>

¹⁸³ Her family was wealthy, with a deep religious and civic conviction.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Ormond

The marriage between Rose and Adam would have been a good arrangement for both of them. Rose was a woman of education and breeding, from a family well up the pecking order in Melbourne society, and seemingly in no hurry to marry. She was probably independently wealthy since she should have inherited the estate that was to come to her from her aunt (Mary Anne Mylrea) on the death of her father in 1862. Adam was a wealthy man. He clearly appreciated the finer things in life, which was exemplified in the quality of the homes he owned. He had deep religious convictions, amply demonstrated when he built a church for (and his Sunday preaching to) his workers on *Straun*. These were qualities that would have been very attractive to a refined woman like Rose.

Marriage to Adam Robertson meant for Rose becoming an instant step-mother for Adam had five children to be cared for, two in their teens and the other three less than 6 years of age. Rose and Adam had more three children:

- Alan Mylrea Robertson, born 1863 [who died aged 7 months of influenza in 1864]¹⁸⁴
- Stuart Robertson, born 1865
- Rose Emily Robertson, born 1870¹⁸⁵

The three (Mylrea) Robertson children were all born in Newtown in Geelong. Adam had a quite magnificent home there, “Rannock House”, at 260 Pakington Street. It had been built originally by his first father-in-law, Capt. Frances Ormond. Adam added an extension in 1863 so it is likely that he bought “Rannock House” about the time he married Rose and then extended it in order to accommodate his family. “Rannock House” stands today and is heritage listed¹⁸⁶.

¹⁸⁴ Buried Geelong Eastern Cemetery

¹⁸⁵ Mother Rose listed as MYBREA

¹⁸⁶ <http://vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/places/heritage/1271>



RANNOCK HOUSE, GEELONG

The Robertsons also owned "Roseville" at 42 Mercer St. Queenscliff, not far from Geelong. Like "Rannock House", it is heritage listed, as are the two huge trees in the front garden. There is a beautiful stained glass window inside the house displaying the Robertson crest.



ROSEVILLE, QUEENCLIFFE



**THE ROBERTSON CREST IN
ROSEVILLE**

“Roseville” was built in 1863, the year Rose and Adam were married. It is quite possible that the name of the house was in honour of Rose herself and perhaps even a wedding gift to Rose because after Adam died, Rose sold the house in her own name, as opposed to “Rannock House” in which she had been left a life interest, rather than the title to the house per se.

Roseville was bought by Simon Fraser in 1876, and since then has enjoyed a life in the limelight, not only because of its architectural and horticultural qualities but also because it has had some interesting owners since the days of Rose and Adam.

Adam Swanston Robertson died suddenly in Geelong on 30th September, 1873¹⁸⁷, after ten years of marriage to Rose. He was 54 years of age. Her mother had died six months earlier so her losses were great indeed. Her children, Stuart and Rose Emily, were only 8 and 3 years old.

A woman of refinement

Rose revealed the same talent for writing poetry as her mother did. Her poems showed that she was both well-educated and well-travelled. The collection, *Rose Leaves*, was produced by Henry Franks of Geelong in 1873 and she wrote in the Preface that she was encouraged to put her poems together because her mother’s collection had proven so popular. *Rose Leaves* was compiled to raise money for the Geelong Ladies’ Benevolent Society. It, like her mother’s collection, tells of life in foreign parts – Malta, Ireland, Newfoundland and Australia. A copy can be found in the Australian National Library.

¹⁸⁷ Buried Geelong Eastern Cemetery



ROSE MYLREA ROBERTSON

[on the back of the photograph is the following information: Turner's Portrait Rooms, Moorabool St, Geelong. Hand annotated "Rose Robertson, November 1871]

Rose would have taken an important role in charitable works. She offered both the family home (Rannock House) and her own talents (*Rose Leaves*) to the Geelong Ladies' Benevolent Society. A letter from her mother showed a general interest in "good causes":

The raffles have not yet been filled up money is scarce but on the whole I fancy they will clear a good sum. Mrs Cooper has great taste in arranging her stall

And

thanks for the £2 and for your offer of going in for the War Doll . I thought of getting it raffled¹⁸⁸

Adam's total estate was valued at about £250,000 which was an enormous amount in those days. As well, Adam had made a settlement on her in anticipation of their marriage¹⁸⁹. The bulk of the estate however, was tied up in his pastoral holdings of which *Straun* was the main one.

¹⁸⁸ Letter – Emily to Rose (undated). Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) - ref Australian National Library

¹⁸⁹ Will of Adam Swanston Robertson

After Adam died, there was nothing tying Rose to the colonies. Her parents and husband were both dead, older brother, Fred, had taken his family to Europe and younger brother Armstrong had recently gone to live in New Zealand. The two oldest Robertson children were married (Mary Kerr to James Gardner of New Zealand and Francis Ormond to Margaret Macvean) and her two youngest step-sons were in boarding school, Arthur matriculating from Geelong College in 1879¹⁹⁰.

Rose had a great deal of freedom because she had been left a wealthy woman under the terms of Adam's will. The children too had been provided for.

She left for England in 1874, taking her two young children and her youngest step-daughter, 17 year old Elizabeth Adeline Robertson. Adie would soon return to her Australian roots, but the other two children never did.

Rose sold her life interest in "Rannock House" and her break with Australia was complete. It is not surprising that she left Australia and went to London, one of the world's great cities and the birthplace of both her parents. Her mother's sisters and their families all lived in London. The world of theatre, art, and the trappings of social class would have beckoned.

John Player-Frowd

A little over three years after Adam's death, Rose remarried. It was 1877 and she was 46 years of age. The following notice appeared in The Times of London on Wednesday, 21st February¹⁹¹:

On the 19th Feb, by special license, at the British Embassy Paris, by the Rev. J.M.Laycock, JOHN G. PLAYER-FROWD Esq, late of Bath, Somerset to Rose, widow of A.S.Robertson Esq of Straun, Australia and only daughter of the late Commissary-General Mylrea.

¹⁹⁰ The Argus, 25th December 1879

¹⁹¹ Also The Bristol Mercury Saturday February 24th 1877

Her two children, Stuart and Rose Emily, were still quite young when Rose remarried, Stuart 12 and Rose Emily 7.

Rose's new husband, John Geneste Player-Frowd, was the author of a book, Six months in California, published in 1872. As the nineteenth century began to wane, California quickly became a travel destination for Europeans. While discussing such topics as climate, agriculture, mining, and lumbering, he also described Sacramento, San Francisco, Stockton, and the Yosemite Valley. Included as well were accounts of his voyage to America, his stay at Lake Tahoe, Nevada, and descriptions of Nebraska and Salt Lake City.

Both traveller and writer, Player-Frowd would have had a lot in common with Rose. He had an inquiring mind and eye for beauty as his comments reveal in his letter to Rose in 1885¹⁹²:

I went today to see this extraordinary old jewellery that was dug up at Sanckrates in Upper Egypt - it dates 150 years after Christ and the fact strikes me that at that period there must have existed some metal equal to the present steel - a thin carving must have been done with some instrument to metal part of which must have been as hard as steel. This is a question that will no doubt be worked out by some "smart" the present day - the place where this interesting "find" is exhibited is the archaeological institution backing out of Oxford circus.

Player-Frowd might also have been a farmer. He refers to a farm in letter he wrote to Rose from *Woodlands*, Farquar Road, Upper Norwood, to the south of London in 1885¹⁹³:

Sad accounts about the harvest owing to the drought - rain would now be of better use and how the farmers are to feed their cattle this winter is a problem most difficult. With the of continuing watering though our garden looks blooming and the crop of pears and plums promises to be heavy - as for the quality of the fruit remains to be proved.

John Gervenase Player-Frowd died suddenly in Biarritz on 17th January 1894, leaving an estate of about £3,000¹⁹⁴. He and Rose would have been married 17 years, and Rose was now a widow for the second time.

¹⁹² Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) - ref Australian National Library

¹⁹³ Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) - ref Australian National Library

¹⁹⁴ England and Wales National Probate Calendar 1861-1941

The children

Rose's two children were very young when they went to live in London but step-daughter Adie at 17 was ready to be received into society.

→ *Adie Robertson (1857-1942)*

Soon after their arrival in London, Adie was one of the witnesses at the wedding of Rose's niece Emily Serafina Mylrea and James Laurie in 1875¹⁹⁵. In 1878, at the age of 21, Adie married David Nasmith¹⁹⁶, the son of an Irish barrister who practiced in London. In one of life's cruel ironies, David was the brother of Frances Martha Nasmith who had married John Stuckey, and drowned off the coast of Victoria when the *Loch Ard* struck rocks and sank. David and Adie had married on January 3rd 1878, a month before Frances and John, and in the same church¹⁹⁷.

David and Adie returned almost immediately to Australia where they had a daughter Francis Adaline in 1879 and a son, David Straun in 1881. Adie would have been an independently wealthy young woman because of her father's legacy. That wealth was added to in 1885, when she was left £5,000 by her uncle, Francis Ormond MLA¹⁹⁸.

The couple travelled several times to New Zealand in the 1880s, accompanied by their children. Adie's older sister Mary Kerr had married James Gardner of *Beechwood* and was living in New Zealand, so this might have been the reason for the visits. However a decade later, in 1898 and 1899, Adie went alone with the children to New Zealand. Where was her husband David? He is never sighted again in any official records. Adie sold the family home "Glenfern" in 1902, and went to live with her son David Straun, who was a farmer. David never married and Adie continued living with him until her death in 1942.

→ *Stuart Robertson (1865-1900)*

Like his great uncle Charles Daniel Mylrea, Stuart went to Sandhurst, the Royal Military College at Bagshot, in England. The photograph below is held

¹⁹⁵ ESM Marriage Certificate

¹⁹⁶ <http://www.freebdmuk.co.uk>

¹⁹⁷ The Standard (London, England) Saturday January 12 1878 pg 1 Issue 16684

¹⁹⁸ Camperdown Chronicle, 30 July 1889 [NLA digitised collection]

in the Sandhurst Collection 1873-1886, but there is no specific identification of Stuart. He is likely to be one of the individuals in the front row.



MR ROBERTSON'S GROUP
(ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST)¹⁹⁹

Stuart was a gentleman cadet when he was appointed to the 14th Kings Hussars²⁰⁰ in 1885, with the rank of Lieutenant²⁰¹.

On 22nd January, 1889, Stuart married Gertrude Hay Lampriere at St Ann's church, Bagshot in Surrey. At the time of his marriage, he was 24 years of age, and had just been promoted to Captain²⁰². Two years later, the young couple was living at 142 Bath Road, in Hownslow, attended by four servants - butler, cook, groom and housemaid²⁰³. Presumably, his father's legacy had afforded him such a household. In 1891, Capt. Stuart Robertson and his wife

¹⁹⁹ 76.364.39 RMC Photo Album 1873-1886 p. 39; copyright belongs to the Crown, and the source is the Sandhurst Collection

²⁰⁰ The Times of London, Friday Jan 29, 1889 pg 1 Issue 32650 col A

²⁰¹ London Gazette, 28th August 1885

²⁰² London Gazette, 3rd January 1889

²⁰³ 1891 UK Census

can be found amongst the guests at the wedding of his cousin, Rose Ellen Mylrea, and Richard Clarkson Mayhew²⁰⁴.

In 1892, Stuart resigned his commission²⁰⁵. However, the military was his destiny as it was for his cousin, W. Percy Garland, his grandfather, Deputy Commissary General Fred. Thomas, and his great grandfather Lt. Daniel Mylrea. Six years later, he joined the 3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), his great grandfather's regiment.

Stuart Robertson died on 1st June in South Africa, at Kroonstad in 1900, during the Boer War. There were no children from the marriage and Gertrude remarried several years later.

→ *Rose Emily Robertson (1870-1931)*

Rose's daughter, Rose Emily, married in London in 1894, when she was 24, the popular age for marriage amongst this Mylrea clan. The following notice appeared in the Times of London²⁰⁶:

ELLIS : ROBERTSON On 20th instant, at St. Matthew's Bayswater, by the Rev. Walter Weekes, Rector of Sutton-at-Home, Kent, cousin of the bride assisted by the Rev. T. Chapman, LANGLEY FREEBAIRN, second son of C. F. Ellis Esq of 73 Kensington Gardens Square W to ROSE EMILY ROBERTSON, only daughter of Mrs Player-Frowd, late of Addison Rd, Kensington.

Addison Road, Kensington was a salubrious address indeed. The writer John Galsworthy resided at #14 from 1905-1913 and David Lloyd George lived at #2 from 1928-1936. The death notice for John Player-Frowd in 1894 told that he and Rose lived at #33²⁰⁷ and his probate notice added the name of the house, *Mayberry Lodge*, to the story²⁰⁸. Some years later Rose Emily and

²⁰⁴ Robertson at Mayhew **marriage**

²⁰⁵ London Gazette, 31st May 1892

²⁰⁶ The Times of London, 24th December 1894 pg. 1; Issue 34456; col A

²⁰⁷ **Death Notice John Player-Frowd**

²⁰⁸ The London Gazette April 17, 1894 p2198

her husband were living at #3 Addison Gardens, when their son enlisted in the RFC during World War 1²⁰⁹.

This might have been a recent address since neither Rose, nor husband John nor daughter Rose Emily can be found in Britain in 1891. Since John Player-Frowd died in Bairritz in 1894, the most likely explanation is that the family spent time in France, and were probably there when the 1891 census of the United Kingdom was conducted.

Rose Emily and Langley Ellis had two boys then a little girl. The children were Gerald Arthur Langley Ellis (b 1895), Bryan Grogan Langley Ellis (b 1897) and Doreen Faith Langley Ellis (b 1898). Bryan was killed in action during WW1. In the 1901 UK census, the three young Ellis children were living with their grandmother, Rose Player-Frowd at 44 South Parade, Portsmouth with several household staff including a nurse for Rose²¹⁰.

Portsmouth could have been significant for the Mylrea family, dating back to the late 1800s. It was the town in which Charles Daniel Mylrea had died nearly a century beforehand, not far from Worthing where Lt Daniel Mylrea and daughter Mary Anne lived after their rescue from the *Harpooner* wreck, and along the south coast of England as are Netley and Bournemouth, both towns that Fred Mylrea lived in.

A Footnote to Rose

Rose suffered from “lung problems” according to a 1903 letter from her brother Armstrong²¹¹, which probably explains the need for the nurse listed with her in Portsmouth in 1901. Her brother Fred, in a 1903 letter, referred to Rose as having a “rheumatic attack”.

Towards the end of her life, Rose’s circumstances became problematic, and not just her health. It would be nice to think that, in much the same way that her own mother had spent her last years in comfort with Rose and her young family, Rose could in turn enjoy the security of being cared for by her daughter (Rose Emily Ellis) and *her* young family.

²⁰⁹ Bryan Langley enlistment

²¹⁰ 1901 Census UK

²¹¹ Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) - ref Australian National Library

Although it is difficult to believe that Rose's finances were parlous in her old age, something compelled Rose Emily to write to her uncle Fred at *Lascalles* in September 1903. From the tone of his reply, she was probably seeking accommodation for her widowed and ailing mother (and possibly Rose Emily's family as well). While Rose Emily's letter has been lost, Fred's reply exists²¹². He showed no inclination whatsoever to assist his niece or his sister, and equivocated about where he would be (perhaps in town, perhaps in lodgings) and whether *Lascalles* would be (a) suitable and (b) available for Rose, and possibly Rose Emily's family. He also warned Rose Emily that meat and vegetables were expensive at Boscombe! To the end, Fred remained focused on his own needs to the exclusion of the needs of those close to him, including his sister Rose.

Rose did not go to *Lascalles*. She died six months later in Eastbourne, Sussex in January 1904 at the age of 73, leaving an estate of £1,000²¹³.

²¹² Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) - ref Australian National Library

²¹³ England and Wales National Probate Calendar 1861-1941

Charles Edward Mylrea was born in 1834 while his father was serving in Demerara (South America). This little boy died in infancy. While the child's existence was listed on the death certificates of both Fred. Thomas and Emily, the detail of his birth and death came from the BG Colonists Index: <http://www.vc.id.au/tb/>

The boy's name probably commemorated his father's older brother, Charles Daniel.

Another child to Fred. Thomas & Emily in Demerera

Birth: 27 1 1835, Kingston
Guiana Chronicle Wednesday 28 January 1835 Yesterday, in Kingston, the Lady of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General MYLREA - of a Son.

Royal Gazette Thur 29 Jan 1835 Birth - On Tuesday, in Kingston, the Lady of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General MYLREA - of a Son

Source: *BG Colonists Index*: <http://www.vc.id.au/tb/>

This child was not listed specifically on the Death Certificates of Fred. Thomas and Emily but cannot be Clarence, who consistently reported being born in England in 1837.

CLARENCE MACBREEDY MYLREA (1836-1920)

FRED. THOMAS & EMILY						
Frederick Garland	Sophia Georgia	Rose	Charles Edward	Clarence Macbreedy	Richard Armstrong	Augustus Minty
1828	1829	1831	1834	1836	1841	1842

Clarence Macbreedy was probably the sixth child born to Fred. Thomas and Emily Mylrea. By the time he was born, his siblings Sophia Georgia and Charles Edward had died. So too had the infant born in 1835 in Demerera. The little we know about Clarence's origins is that he was born in the latter part of 1836 in England. This information comes from the US Federal census collections.

Canada

Clarence would have spent his childhood in Canada because of his father's posting there, or perhaps away at school in the USA or UK. Even so, Montreal became his home in his early adult years. By 1861, he was the Secretary/Treasurer of the Montreal Archery Club²¹⁴. In 1862, when his father (Fred. Thomas) died, the probate papers for the estate stated that Clarence lived in Montreal²¹⁵.

Clarence's wife, Margaret, also came from Montreal. In fact, in the 1861 census of Canada, 25 year old Clarence Mylrea, a broker, was boarding with a family named Clarke. The wife in the family was 33 year old Margaret Clarke whom Clarence later married.

²¹⁴ Mackay's Montreal Directory, 1861

²¹⁵ Probate papers for Fred. Thomas Mylrea (PROV)

United States

The next record of Clarence is an advertisement in the New York Times on 26th September, 1868. He was in the banking business, a profession similar to his father's activities in the commissariat.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA No 17 Nassau St		
Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco.		
WALTER WATSON)	
CLARENCE M. MYLREA)	Agents
ARCHD. MCKINLAY)	

Clarence had entered the United States in 1864²¹⁶. In the 1870 US census, Clarence was living in New York and gave his profession as a Gold Broker. He had married Margaret A. Clark on 28th April 1870 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA²¹⁷. Margaret had been born on 15th October, 1831²¹⁸. An LDS record of the marriage had Clarence born in Canada and Margaret born in England. That same year, the US Census listed Clarence M. Mylrea (age 33) living with Margaret Mylrea (age 35) in Brooklyn, New York and they were both recorded as having been born in England. Year later, in subsequent census collections, Clarence's country of birth was England. After the recorded death of brother Charles Edward in 1834, and the presumed death of the little boy born in 1835, Emily Mylrea might very well have returned to England during 1836 for the birth of her next child, Clarence Macbreedy Mylrea.

As we find so often in census data, Margaret's real age moved around somewhat. The Memorial Inscription on her headstone shows that she was actually about five years older than her husband rather than the two suggested by the 1870 census.

²¹⁶ 1910 US census

²¹⁷ LDS IGI

²¹⁸ <http://cagenweb.com/losangeles/AngelesRosedaleCemetery/AngelesRosedaleM.htm>

A Step-Family

Clarence and Margaret had no children of their own. Margaret had been previously married to Charles A. Clarke, and they had four children²¹⁹:

- Charles H. Clarke (born 1855, Canada)
- Aylwin Creighton Clarke (born February 1859)? 1890 census
- Margaret Clarke (born 1857, Montreal?)
- Josephine Taylor Clarke (born 1859, Montreal). Josephine married Sutherland Hutton and they had two children Thomas S. Hutton (1884 - 1968) and Dorothy Hutton (1891-)

Margaret and the children had entered the US in 1865, some time after Clarence's arrival²²⁰. At the time of the 1870 US Census, the Clarke children were living with the Mylreas, the two boys working as "broker's clerks", presumably Clarence's.

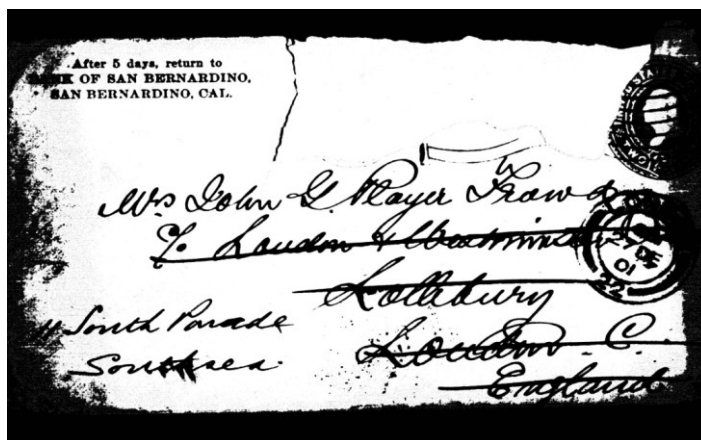
Clarence's step-daughter Josephine married Sutherland Sutton in 1881. He was from California, and it is reasonable to think that perhaps she had met him after the Mylrea family moved there. The earliest record of Clarence in California is the 1878 San Francisco city directory where he is listed as a bookkeeper, with Chenery, Souther & Co who were liquor producers. His address was 11 Guerruro Street.

Presumably his stint with Chenery, Souther & Co was a stop-gap after the family moved south. A surviving envelope from a letter written by Clarence to sister Rose bears the letterhead of the San Bernadino Bank of California²²¹. Date stamped 1901, it signaled that he had returned to the environment he was most familiar with: banking. He was in fact a cashier with the bank.

²¹⁹ All taken from an ancestry.com Family Tree; I assume that it is correct

²²⁰ 1870 US Federal Census

²²¹ Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) - ref Australian National Library



Clarence's step-son Aylwin Clarke was recorded in Los Angeles in 1884 and he was a broker²²². Little of Aylwin's census data matches reality. He believed his parents were born in England and that he was born in New York. Since he was 11 when his mother married Clarence, it appears he has simply taken on Clarence as his father.

Clarence's wife Margaret died on 16th June, 1895 and was buried at the Angles Rosedale Cemetery in Los Angeles²²³.

In the 1910 US census, Clarence was residing in Los Angeles, California, with the Hutton family - his step-daughter Josephine, her husband and children²²⁴. He was over 70 years of age and presumably retired from his banking job. In 1920, he was still living with Josephine and her family²²⁵.

Clarence died later that year having passed his 80th birthday. He was buried in the Angelus Rosedale Cemetery in Los Angeles²²⁶.

A Footnote to Clarence

Clarence's second name is very unusual; in fact it is almost unique. As a surname, Macbreedy belonged to a family on the Caribbean island of Barbados in the early 1700s. It was the surname of an officer [J. Kenneth Macbreedy] in the British Commissariat on Barbados when Fred. Thomas was

²²² California Voter Registers 1866-1898

²²³ <http://cagenweb.com/losangeles/AngelosRosedaleCemetery/AngelosRosedaleM.htm>

²²⁴ listed as MYLVA

²²⁵ listed as MYRICE

²²⁶ <http://www.lagenealogy.com/AngelosRosedaleCemetery/AngelosRosedaleM.htm>

in Gambia, and on Dominica when Fred. Thomas was at St John's, Canada. It is highly likely that Clarence was given the second name Macbreedy because his father and J. K. Macbreedy were not only colleagues but also good friends.

RICHARD ARMSTRONG MYLREA (1841-1915)

			FRED. THOMAS & EMILY			
Frederick Garland	Sophia Georgia	Rose	Charles Edward	Clarence Macbreedy	Richard Armstrong	Augustus Minty
1828	1829	1831	1834	1836	1841	1842

Richard Armstrong Mylrea was born in London, England²²⁷. He was baptized on 21st November 1841²²⁸ and would become the youngest surviving child of Fred. Thomas and Emily Mylrea. Armstrong, as he was known, was named after the surgeon, Richard Armstrong, who drowned during the wreck of the *Harpooner* in 1816. For Armstrong's father, memories of the wreck had remained strong, for when his son was born, 25 years had passed.



RICHARD ARMSTRONG MYLrEA
& HIS MOTHER, EMILY

²²⁷ taken from an ancestry family tree which does not line up well with other known facts

Armstrong most likely came to Australia in 1859. He is recorded on a passenger list for the *City of Sydney*, sailing from Sydney to Melbourne on December 26, 1859²²⁹. He would have almost certainly gone to school in England, and sailed to join his parents when his education had concluded when he was at the age of 18. Maybe the entire Mylrea family had gathered in Sydney to spend their first Christmas together in a long time. Fred was there with his wife Serafina and two little children, and for Fred, Thomas and Emily having three of their adult children in the one place was probably a rare occasion.

A decade after he arrived in Australia, Armstrong married Mary Christina Smith on 28th November, 1868²³⁰, and over the next 15 years, he and Mary had five children: three boys and two girls.

Pastoralist

Armstrong had made a start as a grazier by the time he married. He leased a place he called *Johnswood*, which was south-east of Melbourne near what today is the Narre Warren district. He ran sheep, and sold fat lambs at the markets²³¹.

His dreams of becoming a grazier on *Johnswood* soon came to an end, however. He must have been severely tested financially for he sold everything at auction early in 1871. By then, he had been married for three years and his first son had been born.

The Argus

Saturday 18th February, 1871

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
JOHNSWOOD, LYNDHURST.
Near Cranbourne.
THOS. ROSLING is favoured with instruction from Mr.
Mylrea to SELL by AUCTION, on Monday, February 20, 14
head of cattle, 6 pure Down rams, 14 ewes, 12 lambs, 3
Leicester ewes, pair of ponies, splendid waggonette,

²²⁸ LDS IGI MYLREAN

²²⁹ SMH, Monday 26/12/1859 [NLA Digital Collection]

²³⁰ The Argus, 3/12/1968 [NLA Digital Collection]

²³¹ The Argus, 13/1/1870 [NLA Digital Collection]

single and double harness for same, churns, milk dishes, scales, butter tubs and casks, 2 riding saddles and bridles, farm and garden tools, stack of hay, 35-gallon boiler. Suite of blackwood furniture, comprising telescope table (two leaves), sofa, side-table, chiffonnière, 6 chairs, 2 arm do, hassocks and books, oilcloth, fender and irons, large vases. Drawingroom - Loo table, couch, arm chairs, 6 chairs in green rug, whatnot, carpet, fender and irons, rug, vases, ornaments, lamps, maps, and pictures. Bedrooms - Iron bedstead, chairs, wardrobe, washstand, &c, toilet complete, shower and hip, commode. No 2.-Iron bedstead chest drawers, toilet. chairs. No 3.--Iron bedstead, toilet chairs, &c. Larder.-Dinner and breakfast sets, crockery, kitchen utensils in variety. The whole must be sold without reserve.

Sale at Twelve O'clock

Armstrong did not leave the land after he liquidated his assets at *Johnswood*. He took up another property, this time on the northern edges of Melbourne. Perhaps he used the £500 his mother had left him in 1873 although her probate papers referred to *Brooklyn*, on which a small number of livestock belonging to Emily was located so he might have already acquired his second holding well before she died. But living on the land is difficult at the best of times and Armstrong's fortunes must have diminished considerably when this second holding also failed to prosper. It was put up for sale in 1874.

The Argus

5th March, 1874

Sale of Crown Lands
Special Lots
County of Bourke, parish of Holden, at the site of Mr R A Mylrea's 19 section holding, on the Melbourne road Upset price, £3 per acre Allotment S Section 5, 62a. Or 33p Valuation £100.

A lot had happened in the six years since Armstrong and Mary had married. They had two little boys but had gone broke twice, and given what was being sold, they probably had very few possessions they could call their own. Armstrong must have wondered how he could keep his little family going for he had no additional resources to draw upon. On this second occasion, it would seem that he simply walked away.

Escape to New Zealand

Even before his rural holding to the north of Melbourne was sold, Armstrong and his family had sailed for New Zealand on the *Omeo*.

It is mere speculation as to why Armstrong chose New Zealand as his destination. The most logical explanation is that someone had offered to rescue him. That someone might have been the oldest step-daughter of his sister, Rose. Mary Kerr Robertson had married James Gardner in 1867 and Gardner owned a sheep run in the southern region of New Zealand's South Island, north west of Invercargill. *Maybe* Rose had interceded on Armstrong's behalf and Gardner arranged a job for him.

Advertisements in the Clutha Leader newspaper of 1874 indicate that he had gone into partnership with a Richard Schofield as broker of wool, hides and tallow²³². Reminiscent of his brother's business partnerships, the arrangement came to an end quickly²³³.

Some time after that, he took out a bottle license with a Catharine Millar and Alex McDonald²³⁴

While they were in New Zealand, Armstrong and Mary had a third child.

Return to Australia

After four years in New Zealand, the Mylrea family returned to Melbourne on the *Arawata*, embarking at Dunedin, not far from Invercargill, in the South Island of New Zealand.

Armstrong did not try his luck with the land for a third time. Instead, he took a series of jobs. In 1882, he was an agent for the Bank of New South Wales (another banking connection) when he was attacked by a shotgun-wielding landowner whom Armstrong was attempting to evict²³⁵. In his later years, he was a wool classer²³⁶.

²³² Clutha Leader,

²³³ Otago Daily Times 3rd February 1875

²³⁴ Otago Daily Times 6th September 1876

²³⁵ RAMylrea Bank NSW

²³⁶ RAM Death Certificate

The family moved around, suggesting that they did not own their own home. In Melbourne, at least from about 1903, by which time Armstrong was in his 60s, they lived at 23 Broomfield St, Hawthorn²³⁷ and the 1904 Victorian Post Office Directory also listed R.A. Mylrea at 23 Bloomfield St, Hawthorn. By 1909, they were at 22 Park Parade, North Fitzroy; and by 1914, he and wife Mary Christina had moved to 43 Kneen St, North Fitzroy and then to live with their married daughter, Ruth Emmeline, at 21 Knowles St, Northcote. Mary Christina died in 1922.

The children

Armstrong and Mary Christina had five children:

→ ***Herbert William (1870-1935)***

Herbert married Sarah Jane Woods Brolly [nee Shanks], in 1897. She died 17th October, 1929. They had only one child:

- Violet [1897- 1968] m William Henry Tippit in 1928

Shown in the Australian electoral rolls, Herbert had various occupations. He was the only one of Armstrong's children to leave the Melbourne area. He and his wife lived in the northern part of Victoria, and he had a brief flirtation with being a dairyman. Later he took to being a carpenter.

The newspaper notice below provides the information that Herbert (a) was a carpenter; and (b) lived at Whitfield, a rural setting near Mansfield in the north east high country of Victoria.

The Argus,

Friday, 24th 1916

Herbert William Mylrea, carpenter, Whitfield. Causes of insolvency -Want of remunerative employment and pressure of creditors Liabilities, £70/0/11; assets, nd. Filed at Wangaratta. Mr. F. W. Briggs, assignee.

²³⁷ 1903 Commonwealth Electoral Roll

→ *Thomas Milner (3rd June 1871²³⁸ - 1st March 1953)*

Thomas married Clara Elizabeth Bristol in 1896. She was born in New Zealand and died in Australia in 1949. Thomas and Clara had 10 children:

- Elsie Emmeline [1897-1962] christened at St Marks, Fitzroy; m Thomas Leo Keating in 1924
- Hilda Constance [1900 - 1979] m Martin Patrick Prendergast in 1923
- George Frederick [1903-1964]
- Doreen May [1905-1990] m Matt Williams
- Herbert Francis Thomas [1907-1992]; buried at Moe
- Clarence Alfred [1909 - 2000] m Effemina English
- Alma Florence [1912-2001] m Philip Williams
- William James [1914 - 1982]
- Charles Horace [1916 - 1936]
- Leslie Armstrong [1917 - 1959] m Gwendoline Ina James in 1942

On the 1903 Commonwealth Electoral Roll, Thomas Milner Mylrea was a driver, living in May St, Kew with his wife, Clara. The 1904 Victorian Post Office Directory listed Thos Mylrea at 26 May St, Kew. By the 1909 electoral collection, they lived at 141 Camberwell Rd, Auburn. His occupation is given as Carter. He was also listed at this address in the 1914 Victorian Post Office Directory.

Sons William James, Leslie Armstrong, and Herbert Frances Thomas all enlisted in the army in WW2.

→ *Frances Mary (1875 - ????)*

She was the child born in New Zealand²³⁹. In 1903, Frances's occupation was listed as a dressmaker and she lived with her parents; later she was a saleswoman.

Frances married John Charles Kettle in 1913 at the age of 38. Kettle earned his living as a clerk.

→ *Richmond Percy (1878 - ?????)*

Richmond married Agnes Ellen Denehy in 1925 when he was 47. In 1903, Richmond's occupation was listed in the Australian Electoral Roll as a Hay

²³⁸ The Argus, 6/6/1871

Presser and he lived at home with his parents. He struck out on his own and worked as a groom for many years.

→ *Ruth Emmeline (1885 -????)*

Ruth married William Aloysius Cassidy in 1910. Cassidy was a coach painter. They had four children: William Henry, Daniel Ernest, Malvena Ruth and Marie Eliza. At the time of his death in 1915, Armstrong was living with his daughter Ruth Emmeline and her husband, at 21 Knowles St, South Northcote, in Melbourne.

A Footnote to Armstrong

Armstrong made Australia his home, staying on after his parents had died, and his brother Fred and sister Rose had returned to their English roots.

He kept up a correspondence with his sister Rose in England, and brother "Clarrie" in the USA, both of whom seemed to send him small amounts of money from time to time²⁴⁰. He complained that news of brother Fred came via Rose or Clarrie, since Fred never wrote directly to him.

His life, and the lives of his family, turned out very differently to those of his siblings and their children. His family did not enjoy the same comforts and privileges of the gentry that his siblings, his parents and his grandparents had. His children tended towards employment in the relatively unskilled areas, suggesting that they had not been educated in the manner of their cousins, who attended private schools and went to university.

²³⁹ NZ BDM; she is listed as MYBREA

²⁴⁰ Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) - ref Australian National Library

Augustus Minty Mylrea was born on 21st June 1842 and baptised on 30th September 1842, at St Paul, in Hammersmith, London²⁴¹. His parents were living in St Kitts at the time so presumably Emily had come home to have her son. Nothing is known about his brief life other than that he was attending Elm Grove Academy in Norwood when he died, and that his cause of death was effusion in the brain, almost certainly the result of treatment for Scarlet Fever²⁴². His death notice appeared in The Morning Chronical (London, England) of Tuesday, May 15, 1855:

On the 10th inst, at Norwood, in the 13th year of his age, Augustus Minty, youngest son of Deputy Commissary General Mylrea.

August Minty was buried at Norwood Cemetery, Norwood Road, in Lambeth.

The boy's name is unusual and must have had some connection with the child Rose Mylrea Minty who was born in England in 1844 to William Hayward Minty and Mary Randall. What that connection might be remains undiscovered but William Minty and Fred. Thomas Mylrea were much the same age, and Minty was a tax inspector, another profession with links to the world of finance.

²⁴¹ LDS IGI

²⁴² Death Certificate for Augustus Minty Mylrea

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ATTACHMENTS

1. Memorial Inscriptions

Melbourne General Cemetery

In memory of
Fred. Thomas MYLREA
Depy. Commissary General
who departed this life 23 Nov 1862, age 59 yrs
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord for they rest from their labours.

In Memorium
Emily MYLREA
widow of Deputy Commissary General MYLREA
died
10 Mar 1873, age 68 years
Cast down but not destroyed.

In memory of
Serafina Mao de Correa
beloved wife of Fred Carland MYLREA
who died at Melbourne 13 Feb 1861, age 28 years
She is not dead, but sleepeth.



[NOTE: The three MIs are on this one monument. I've left what are spelling mistakes as they have been carved. Others buried in this plot include: Emily, Richard Armstrong Mylrea & wife, Mary Christina Mylrea. The inscriptions have almost been obliterated, worn by exposure to the weather. I have no idea who the second Emily is. D.B.]²⁴³

²⁴³ Printout from The Necropolis Register Maintenance 27/1/2009

2. Citizens of the World

An overview of the countries, states and cities in which this Mylrea family lived shows just how global their lives were.

England	<p><u>London</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Frederick Thomas and son Richard Armstrong born 1803 & 1841 respectively; Clarence Garland also said to be born there» Fred. Thomas and Emily married 1827» Fred and Serafina married 1852» Fred returned with second wife and family c 1874» Rose returned with two children c 1874» Alice May and Charles Stanley Garland born 1875, 1876» Emily Serafina and Rose Ellen married 1875, 1891» Charles Stanley Garland completed further study 1913 <p><u>Upper Norwood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Augustus Minty died 1855» John Player-Frowd had a farm <p><u>Bournemouth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Fred and Emma Anne spent their final years» Mary Maude died 1900» Emma Anne died 1903 <p><u>Oxford</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» John Stuckey attended university 1874 -1877 <p><u>Hartfordshire</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» W. Percy Garland attended Aldenham school 18** <p><u>Cambridge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Clarence Garland and W. Percy Garland attended 1886, 1889 <p><u>Warwick</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Fred resided when married to Serafina in 1852» John Stuckey attended Rugby school in 1871» W. Percy Garland married 1896 <p><u>Worthing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Mary Anne Mylrea lived with her father Daniel for some time post-1816» Emily Serafina rented a holiday house in the 1880s <p><u>Lowestoft, Suffolk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Rose Ellen lived after her marriage in 1891 <p><u>Portsmouth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» Charles Daniel died 1815
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	<p>» Rose (Mylrea, Robertson) Player-Frowd lived towards the end of her life</p> <p><u>Eastbourne</u></p> <p>» Rose (Mylrea, Robertson) Player-Frowd died 1904</p> <p><u>Colchester (Great Horkesley), Essex</u></p> <p>» W. Percy Garland died 1914</p>
Ireland	<p><u>Dublin</u></p> <p>» Fred. Thomas served; Emily & Rose also there 1849</p> <p><u>Athlone</u></p> <p>» Fred. Thomas served; Emily & Rose also there 1850</p> <p><u>Belfast</u></p> <p>» Fred. Thomas served; Emily & Rose also there 1851</p>
Scotland	<p><u>Edinburgh</u></p> <p>» Adam Swanston Robertson born 1819</p> <p>» Fred sued wife for access to children 1874</p> <p>» Stuart Robertson joined the Royal Highlanders 1898</p>
Isle of Man	<p><u>Peel</u></p> <p>» Lt. Daniel Mylrea born 1850</p> <p><u>Braddan</u></p> <p>» Lt. Daniel Mylrea married Leonora Heywood 1876</p>
Canada	<p>» Fred. Thomas spent 10 years (age 4-13) when father Lt. Mylrea was stationed there</p> <p>» Fred. Thomas spent about 20 years in various Canadian postings – Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland</p> <p><u>Quebec</u></p> <p>» Lt. Daniel Mylrea stationed 1807 -1816</p> <p>» Fred, Sophia Georgina and Rose born 1828, 1829, 1831</p> <p>» Clarence M. lived in Montreal in the 1860s</p> <p><u>Newfoundland</u></p> <p>» <i>Harpooner</i> wreck 1816</p> <p>» Fred. Thomas stationed 1837, 1854-55</p> <p><u>Nova Scotia</u></p> <p>» Fred. Thomas stationed 1855-1858</p>
USA	<p><u>Philadelphia</u></p> <p>» Clarence Macbreedy married 1870</p> <p>» Charles Stanley Garland studied 1898-1906</p> <p>» Charles Stanley Garland resided when not in Middle East</p> <p><u>New York</u></p> <p>» Clarence Macbreedy conducted his broking business</p> <p><u>Los Angeles</u></p> <p>» Clarence Macbreedy resided 30 years</p> <p>» Clarence Macbreedy buried 1920</p>
Australia	<p><u>Melbourne</u></p> <p>» Fred. Thomas stationed 1859-1862</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Richard Armstrong and family remained 1859+ » Serafina died 1861 » Fred. Thomas died 1862 » Rose married 1863 <p><u>Geelong</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Rose's children born 1864-1870 » Emily died 1873 » Adam Swanston Robertson died 1873 <p><u>Sydney</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fred first arrived 1854 » Frederick Francis born 1856 » Fred married for second time 1863 » Their children born: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Rose Ellen (1864) » Edith Isabel (1865) » Clarence Garland (1866) » Mary Maude (1867) <p><u>Gladstone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fred was Clerk of Court in 1854 » Emily Serafina born 1854
South Africa	<p><u>Kimberly</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Arthur George Garland worked (1897-1947) » Frederick Francis worked and died 1880-1887 <p><u>Pretoria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Arthur George Garland captured during Boer War » Arthur George Garland had dairy farm (1911- 19??) <p><u>Johannasburg</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Arthur George Garland died 1947 <p><u>Transvaal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » W. Percy Garland served 1899-1902 <p><u>Kroonstadt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Stuart Robertson died 1900
West Africa	<p><u>Gambia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fred. Thomas stationed 1841-1842
India	<p><u>Calcutta</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Clarence Garland served 1894-1898 <p><u>Bhagulpur</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Clarence Garland served 1898-1901 <p><u>Lucknow</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Clarence Garland served 1903-1916 <p><u>Kodaikanal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Charles Stanley Garland lived in retirement
Middle East	<p><u>Bahrain</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Charles Stanley Garland served 1907-12 <u>Kuwait</u> » Charles Stanley Garland served 1914-42 » Charles Stanley Garland died 1952
South America	<u>Demerera</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fred. Thomas stationed 1833-1835 » At least two children of Fred. Thomas & Emily born; at least one died
France	<u>Boulogne sur Mer</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Mary Anne & Lt. Daniel Mylrea lived 18?-1821 » Daniel buried 1821 <u>Paris</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Rose Mylrea remarried 1877 <u>Bairritz</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » John Player-Frowd died 1894
Italy	<u>Leghorn Liviano</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Mary Anne Mylrea died 1837 <u>Florence</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fred and family lived c. 1873 <u>Bologne</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » F.Garland had some kind of job to do with railways c 1885
Spain	<u>Biscay/Bilboa</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fred's wife Serafina born c 1832
Prussia	<u>Wiesbaden</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Claude M. Garland born and died 1869 » W. Percy Garland born 1870
Caribbean	<u>St Kitt's</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fred. Thomas stationed 1843-1848
Gibraltar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fred. Thomas stationed 1852-1953
New Zealand	Richard Armstrong lived 1874-1878
Switzerland	Fred lived with family 18**

3 Royal Veteran's Battalions

In late 1806, while on leave in England from British North America, Colonel Isaac Brock wrote to the British Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York, recommending the formation of a special battalion of veteran soldiers who would perform garrison duty at Britain's frontier ports. The intention was to reduce the threat of American invasion.

In December 1806, the Duke approved the proposal and issued Beating Orders for the formation of the 10th Royal Veterans Battalion. Early in 1807, the Battalion assembled at the Isle of Wight. Volunteers of existing veteran battalions, men discharged from other regiments but fit for garrison duty, or men whose time had expired but wished to re-enlist, made up its 10 companies totalling 650 rank and file. Their regimental great coats were plain blue cloth, two rows of buttons covered with cloth.



The battalion embarked for Canada in the spring of 1807 under the command of Lt. Colonel Henry Zouch. The unit was headquartered at Quebec until the threat of war with the United States was imminent. Thereafter, the 10th moved to Fort St. Joseph²⁴⁴ under the command of Captain Roberts in 1811. In July, 1812, Roberts and the 10th performed admirably with the capture of Fort Michilimackinac, and remained on the western frontier for the duration of the war.

In 1815, after the war, they were re-numbered as the 4th Veteran's Battalion. In 1816, the battalion was returning to England to be disbanded on the transport ship *Harpooner* when it sank with severe loss of life. At the time, Daniel (Lieutenant Mylrea) was about 70 years of age, and the oldest subaltern in the British Army. The 4th Veteran's Battalion was finally disbanded in 1817.

²⁴⁴ Near where Chicago stands today.

4. Shipping Lists

YEAR	DATE	SHIP	JOURNEY	SOURCE	LISTED PASSENGER	REASON
1830	1 st July	<i>John Molson</i>	Quebec-Montreal	immigrantships ²⁴⁵	Mrs Mybred	
1853	May	RMS <i>Canada</i> -	Liverpool to Halifax (Nova Scotia)	immigrantships	Asst. Com. Gen. Mylrea	
1854	4 th March	<i>Spitfire</i>	Sydney –Port Curtis & Wide Bay	The Maitland Courier & Hunter River General Advertiser (8/3/1854)	Mr & Mrs Milrea	FG taking up position as Clerk of Court in Gladstone
1855	March	RMS <i>Ospray</i>	St John's - Halifax	CanadaGenWeb	Deputy Commissary Lady daughter	
1855	July	Steamer <i>America</i>	Liverpool to Halifax	immigrantships	Mr Mylrea	Son died in May; Returning to post?
1856	March	Steamer <i>America</i>	Halifax to Liverpool	immigrantships	Asst. Com. Gen. Mylrea	
1858	May	Steamer <i>Canada</i>	Halifax to Liverpool	immigrantships	Mrs Mylrea & Miss	
1859	22 nd August	<i>Rangatira</i>	Melbourne-Sydney	SMH 23/8/1859	Miss Emily Mylrea	
1859	9 th Sept	<i>Emeu</i>	Suez-Sydney	SMH 13/9/1859	Mr & Mrs Mylrea, Miss Mylrea + servant	Fred. Thomas & Emily arriving in Australia
1859	5 TH Nov	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Sydney-Melbourne	SMH 7/11/1859	Mrs Mylrea Miss Mylrea	Emily & Rose
1859	12 th Nov	<i>City of Sydney</i>	Sydney-Melbourne	SMH 14/11/1859	Mrs Mylrea, child and servant	Serafina taking Emily/Fredrick to see grandparents?
1859	20 th Nov	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Sydney-Melbourne	SMH 28/11/1859	Deputy Commissary Mylrea	

²⁴⁵ <http://www.immigrantships.net>

1859	26 th Dec	<i>City of Sydney</i>	Sydney-Melbourne	SMH	R.A.Mylrea	
1859	28 th Dec	<i>City of Sydney</i>	Sydney-Melbourne	SMH	Mrs Mylrea	(can't find)
1860	4 th Jan	<i>City of Sydney</i>	Melbourne-Sydney	Ancestry.com	Mrs Mylrea, child, servant	
1860	22 nd Aug	<i>Rangatira</i>	Sydney-Melbourne	SMH 23/8/1860	Miss Emily Mylrea	Going to visit grandparents?
1860	9 th Dec	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melbourne - Brisbane	Moreton Bay Courier 20/12/1860	Mrs Mylrea	Official visit w FT?
1860	22 nd Dec	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melbourne-Sydney	Moreton Bay Courier 20/12/1860 PROV	Mrs Mylrea	Emily to get Serafina?
1860	27 th Dec	<i>City of Sydney</i>	Sydney-Melbourne	SMH 28/12/1860	Mrs Mylrea Mrs Mylrea sen	Emily taking Serafina to Melb?
1861	12 th Feb	<i>Rangatira</i>	Sydney - Melbourne	The Argus 20/2/1861 SMH 13/2/1861	F.G.Mylrea + child (FF?)	After Serafina's death (Feb 61)
1861	28 th Feb		Melb-Bris	Moreton Bay Courier 14/2/1861	DCG Mylrea Mrs Mylrea	
1861	1 st Mar	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melbourne-Sydney	SMH 4/3/1861 Ancestry.com	DCG Mylrea	Official visit
1861	17 th Mar	<i>Yarra Yarra</i>	?? - Brisbane	Moreton Bay Courier 30/3/1861	Deputy Comm Mrs Milyrea	Official visit
1861	20 th Mar	<i>Yarra Yarra</i>	Brisbane - Sydney	Moreton Bay Courier 23/3/1861		
1861	27 th Mar	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Sydney-Melbourne	SMH 28/3/1861	Deputy Commisary General Mylrea	Return from official visit?
1862	4 th May	<i>Yarra Yarra</i>	Brisbane-Sydney	Ancestry.com	Mr Mylrea Mrs Mylrea servant	
1861	22 nd Aug	<i>Rangatira</i>	Sydney-Melbourne		Miss E. Mylrea	
1862	22 nd Apr	<i>Bombay</i>	Sydney-Melbourne	SMH 21/4/1861 The Argus 25/4/1862	F.G.Mylrea	
1862	19 th May	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melbourne-Sydney	Ancestry.co.uk	Mr Mybred Mrs Stuckey	

1862	31 st May	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Sydney- Melbourne	SMH 2/6/1862 The Argus 3/6/1862	Mr Mylrea	
1862	18 th June	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melbourne- Sydney	SMH 19/6/1862	Mr Mylrea	
1862	21 st June	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Sydney- Melbourne	SMH 23/6/1862	Mr Mylrea	
1862	14 th July	<i>Rangatira</i>	Melbourne - Sydney	Ancestry.com SMH 17/6/1862	Mr Mylrea	
1862	29 th Oct	<i>City of Sydney</i>	Melbourne- Sydney	SMH 30/10/1862	Mr Mylrea	
1862	Nov	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melbourne - Sydney	PROV	Mr Mylrea Miss Mylrea Child with	
1862	6 th Dec	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melbourne- Sydney	SMH 9/12/1862	Mr Mylrea and 2 children	
1863	5 th Feb	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melbourne- Sydney	NSW mariners SMH 9/2/1863	Mrs Mylrea, Mr & Mrs AS Robertson Miss Ormond	Going to Sydney for Fred's wedding
1863	22 nd Mar	<i>Northam</i>	Sydney- Melbourne	SMH 24/3/1863 Argus 26/3/1863	Mr & Mrs Robertson Mrs Mylrea Miss Ormond Mr E.C.Weekes	Returning from Fred's wedding
1864	11 th May	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melb-Syd	SMH 12/5/1864	Mrs Mylrea	
1864	25 th June	<i>City of Melbourne</i>		SMH 29/6/1864	Mr Mylrea sen	
1864	28 th June	<i>City of Sydney</i>	Sydney- Melbourne	The Argus 2/7/1864	Mrs Mylrea	
1864	10 th Dec	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Sydney- Melbourne	The Argus 23/12/1864	F. Mylrea (FG?)	
1865	7 th Oct	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Sydney- Melbourne	SMH 9/10/1865 The Argus 10/10/1865	Mrs F.G.Mylrea + inf + child+ servant OR 3 children + servant (SMH 9/10/1865)	Emma Anne
1865	14 th Dec	<i>Wonga Wonga</i>	Melbourne- Sydney	Ancestry.com NSW mariner's site	Mr & Mrs F.G, child, infant & servant	
1866	20 th June	<i>City of Melbourne</i>	Sydney- Melbourne	SMH 21/6/1866	Mrs Mylrea Miss Mylrea	
1866	26 th June	<i>City of Adelaide</i>	Melbourne - Sydney	SMH 28/6/1866 The Argus 30/6/1866	Mrs Mylrea Miss Mylrea	

					Miss Milrea (? Mariners site)	
1868	11 th Mar	<i>Sobroan</i>	Sydney- London	SMH 27/3/1868	Mr & Mrs F. G. Mylrea, 7 children and servant	Leaving Australia
1874	Jan	<i>Omeo</i>	Melbourne – Bluff Harbour, NZ	The Argus 22/1/1874 PROV	Mr Mylrea (28) Mrs Mylrea (26) Master Mylrea (6) Master Mylrea (4)	Armstrong and family leaving for NZ
1878	20 th Jan		Bris- Syd		W.S.Mybrea	
1878	18 th Mar	<i>Arawata</i>	Dunedin (NZ) - Melbourne	The Argus 19/3/1878 PROV	Mr and Mrs Mylrea, Herbert Mylrea, Thomas Mylrea, Mary Mylrea <u>ALSO ON PROV</u> Mr Mylrea (36) Mrs Mylrea (30) Herbert (9) Thomas (5) Mary (3)	Armstrong and family returning from NZ
1899	6 th Dec	<i>Pennland</i>	Liverpool- Philadelphia	Findmypast.com	C.S.G.Mylrea	
1903	12 th Dec	<i>Walmer Castle</i>	Southampton -Cape	Findmypast.com	Mrs Mybrea	Not Bessie – not married yet
1905	20 th May	<i>Campania</i>	Liverpool- New York	Findmypast.com	Mr Mybrea (single)	
1907	23 rd Nov	<i>City of Glasgow</i>	Birkenhead- Port Said	Findmypast.com	Mrs Mylrea	Bessie
1909	5 th June	<i>Bulawayo</i>	London-Cape	Findmypast.com	W.P Mybrea (38) M. Mybrea (31)	Percy & Maynard going to SA (appointed by War Office)
1909	11 th Sept	<i>SS Kenilworth Castle</i>	Cape Town ??- Southampton	Ancestry.co.uk	Mylrea, Major & Mrs Wm.	Percy & M returning from SA
1910	4 th June	<i>Fort Salisbury</i>	London-East London	Findmypast.com	Alice	Missionary work?
1911	14 th Feb	<i>SS Johannasbur g</i>	East London- Plymouth	Ancestry.co.uk	Alice M Mylrea	Missionary work?

1912	12 th Aug	<i>Tamba Maru</i>	Kobe-Seattle	Ancestry.co.uk	C. Stanley G. (35) Bessie A (36)	
1913	2 nd Oct	<i>Intaba</i>	London-Durban	Findmypast.com	Alice	Missionary work?
1921	7 th June	<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Yokohama-Seattle	Ancestry.co.uk	C. Stanley G. Mylrea (44) Bessie A. Mylrea (45)	
1922	24 th June	<i>Haverford</i>	Liverpool-Philadelphia	Ancestry.co.uk	Charles Mylrea (45) Bessie Mylrea (46)	
1922	19 th Sept	<i>Trafford Hall</i>	Liverpool-Port Said	Findmypast.com	Dr C.S.G. Mylrea (45) Mrs Mylrea	
1925	25 th July	<i>George Washington</i>	Southampton-New York	Ancestry.co.uk Findmypast.com	Bessie Mybrea (40)	
1925	9 th Oct	<i>Majestic</i>	New York-Southampton	Ancestry.co.uk	Bessie A. Mylrea (50)	
1928	25 th May	<i>Laconia</i>	Liverpool-New York	Findmypast.com	Charles Mylrea (51) Bessie Mylrea(52)	
1929	2 nd June	<i>American Farmer</i>	New York-London	Ancestry.co.uk	Charles S.G. Mylrea (52) Bessie A. Mylrea (53)	
1937	12 th May	<i>Armanistan</i>	Al Basra-Southampton	Ancestry.co.uk	Dr Mylrea (60) Mylrea (61)	
1937	29 th Sept	<i>Queen Mary</i>	Southampton-New York	Ancestry.co.uk Findmypast.com	Charles Mylrea (60) Bessie Mylrea (62)	
1938	25 th July	<i>Queen Mary</i>	New York-Southampton	Ancestry.co.uk	Charles Stanley (61) Bessie A. Mylrea (62)	
1938		<i>Arministan</i>	Middlesborough-Kuwait	Findmypast.com	Charles Stanley Gerland Mylrea (61) Bessie August Mylrea (62)	

5 Italian Job

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Envelope. IV-V-VI - Strade ferrate - Strade - Piazze - Contrade - Vicoli -
Araldica IV-V-VI - Roads ferrata - Roads - Places - Contrade - Alleys - Heraldry
Le Ferrovie Ferraresi : memoria agli onorevoli Consiglieri Provinciali e Comunali
delle amministrazioni interessate per F. The Railways Ferraresi: memory to my
provincial councilors and municipal authorities concerned to Fred Mylrea
concorrente alla sub-concessione per la costruzione e l'esercizio. - Bologna : Società
Azzoguidi, 1885. - 23 p. Garland Mylrea competitor to sub-license for construction
and operation. - Bologna: Società Azzoguidi, 1885. - 23 p. ; 27 cm. , 27 cm.
Autori: GARLAND MYLREA F. Authors: FRED MYLREA
Luoghi: Ferrara Places: Ferrara
Date: 1885 Date: 1885
Vari: Ferrovie Various: Railways
Collocazione: 140/16 Location: 140/16

6. The "Diamond" Letter

Taken from: Report of the Various Applications and Matters Relating to the Case of Arthur Frederick Smith Versus **Arthur George Garland Mylrea** in Connection with the Administration of the Estate of Clement Lewis Main, Heard in the Supreme Court of South Africa. Published by the Diamond Fields Advertiser Ltd, 1914

"Dear old Curley, If this ever reaches you I shall have 'gone over'. I have left you £50 in cash in my will, and the enclosed key, with letter, password, etc., to enable you to get into the safe. Don't let the safe deposit people know that I am dead, or the Government will want to get death dues on deposit. With regard to deposit, you can draw your own conclusions, and I dare say they will be correct; but never let my name crop up. Do whatever you like for your own benefit; if you realise quietly I should say you ought to get at least £3,000. Had I lived I had no intention of working all the best days of my life and starving in my old age. I have left you as my executor and leave a will, as my life is insured for £1,000. I hope this won't give you much trouble. This letter and the contents of the safe, for which I enclose key, are never to be mentioned by you to anyone. After reading, tear up the letter."

