

Captain Molloy's table

This is the tale of a table and desk, the first an historic table made by a master craftsman who as an apprentice is reputed to have made one of Queen Victoria's wedding presents as well as a chair presented to the Queen of Spain. This man made our table in Western Australia from native jarrah for a well-known Western Australian pioneer, John "Handsome Jack" Molloy, once rumoured to have been the illegitimate son of one of Queen Victoria's "wicked uncles". The second is a desk, also of jarrah, made for Molloy's daughter a few years later. The pair provide an interesting slice of Western Australian colonial history.

DOROTHY ERICKSON

The maker of John Molloy's jarrah table was Joseph Hamblin (1820–99), a cabinetmaker and joiner who also worked as a piano tuner, music teacher, singing teacher and undertaker, and who has been documented in an earlier *Australiana* magazine.¹ One of most accomplished cabinetmakers to work in Australia, he later lived in Victoria

where two of his pianos remain. Born in Berkshire son of the Reverend Joseph Hamblin, the musical youth undertook a nine-year apprenticeship with the Broadwood piano company, where he was tasked with making a table inlaid with 500 different timbers. This was presumed to have been a wedding present for Queen Victoria in 1840.

In 1842, one week after Joseph married Rebecca Comley, the couple set sail on the *Trusty* bound for Western

Australia. They arrived at the new settlement of Australind, then a virtual wilderness near where the port of Bunbury now stands. The Hamblins quickly moved on to Perth, where Joseph worked for wealthy entrepreneurial Methodist community leader George Lazenby, a master builder and cabinetmaker. Whenever Lazenby was overseas, Hamblin ran his business for him. Part of that business was equipping Government House and Hamblin made

1.

Joseph Hamblin (1820–1899), active 1840s, *Circular pedestal table* c 1849, Western Australian jarrah. This dining table was made for Government House, Perth. Collection: National Gallery of Australia, Canberra, The Wordsworth Collection, purchased 2010, Acc 2010.968.A-B. Photo courtesy NGA





2.

Unknown artist, *Joseph Hamblin* (1820–99), photograph c 1880–90 courtesy Jill Roy

3.

Joseph Hamblin (1820–1899), *circular table* made for Captain Molloy c 1852–54, jarrah. Photo courtesy Reynolds family

4.

Unknown artist, *John Molloy*, c 1810–20, pencil drawing (?), courtesy Patrick Richardson-Bunbury

several pieces for this building, some of which are still in Government House in Perth, while a table made for it is in the National Gallery of Australia in Canberra (**plate 1**).

Hamblin (**plate 2**) prepared the colony's timber sample entries for the Great Exhibition of the Works of Art of All Nations staged in the Crystal Palace in London in 1851. Once convicts were introduced to Western Australia, Hamblin and his family left the colony to move to the goldfields in Victoria where after starting in Sandhurst (Bendigo) they ended up in Kyneton, where one of his pianos remains in the local museum.

Meanwhile our table (**plate 3**) had been installed at Fairlawn, the home of John Molloy (**plate 4**), the widower of wildflower collector Georgiana (**plate 5**). John Molloy (1780–1867) was a Peninsular War veteran who received the General Service Medal with eight bars and later fought and was seriously wounded at Waterloo. Lieutenant Colonel Molloy, as he later became, was the Resident Magistrate for Augusta and the Vasse. Rumours were rife that he was the illegitimate son of the wicked Duke of York. However, the truth was his father was a wealthy property-owning Irish shoemaker in London, but because of society's strict stratification, Molloy kept that well hidden from other army officers, or in

Western Australia from the snobbish Bussells, whose matriarch was a friend of Queen Adelaide. He did not refute the rumours, as they opened doors for him that would otherwise have been closed; this also preserved the dignity of his well-born wife, who could trace her family back to William the Conqueror.

In 1801 Molloy went to sea with a relative and then began life as a “volunteer 2nd class boy” on a naval vessel, HMS *Penguin*, to commence working his way up.² He soon left the navy and joined the private army of the Duke of Marlborough – the Oxford Militia – where he no doubt acquired some of his polish. His father had died in 1804, leaving a trust to cover his two children's education until they turned 21.³ Molloy used some of this to purchase a commission in the army. He became an Ensign and by 1806, a Lieutenant. During 1807 at 21 he came into his fortune, purchased a second Lieutenantancy and was gazetted to the 2nd Battalion of the legendary 95th (Rifle) Regiment of Foot. His service in the Oxford Militia would have facilitated this. Before long he was in Spain for the seven years of the Peninsular War, fighting Napoleon Bonaparte, where his friends and companions were the sons of the titled Spencer and Churchill families and others of that ilk.



5.

Unknown artist, *Georgiana Molloy née Kennedy* (1805–43), c 1830, watercolour. Collection: Mrs Dorothy Blasch née Richardson-Bunbury, photograph Mike Rumble

6.

Unknown artist, *Kennedya maryattina* or *Red Runner*, watercolour, named after Georgiana's maiden name. State Library WA no 72178



Molloy had a friend near Carlisle in Jonathon Leach, a fellow officer in the Peninsular War, from a wealthy old Border family.⁴ After the war, when stationed in Glasgow they visited the Kennedy family. Molloy became a regular visitor and the family wondered if he might be interested in Georgiana's older sister or perhaps her widowed mother. The regiment moved on and soon Molloy found, as many others did, that peacetime and half pay were not enough. When news of the opportunities in the new Swan River Colony was being bandied about, he decided that it was time to join the exodus. His sister having died in January 1829, he had inherited her money as well and he wrote to Georgiana of his plans. Only a few weeks before they left, he actually declared his intentions

towards her and it was quite a rush to marry. She had to hastily equip for their new life as pioneers.

Newlyweds John and Georgiana Molloy left Portsmouth aboard the *Warrior*,

*a fine vessel of 600 tons. ... Warrior carries out upwards of 250 passengers to the colony, several of whom are gentlemen possessing independent fortunes ... two of the principal emigrants, named Byrne and Molloy, paid £1000, for the best accommodation the vessel could afford their families and suites.*⁵

Each family was required to equip its accommodation and so a certain amount of furniture went with them and the eight staff who accompanied them on the *Warrior* that docked in Fremantle in March 1830.

With two other families, the Bussells and Turners, they settled on virgin land at Augusta 300 km south of Perth at the mouth of the Blackwood River. It was a beautiful but difficult area, full of tall hardwood timbers and unusual wildflowers, but was eventually abandoned in favour of the Vasse (now Busselton) 95 km north, where the Molloys moved in 1839 and where they built their home called Fairlawn. Here Georgiana had an extensive garden but particularly enjoyed the native plants (**plate 6**). She wrote to her mother in England in 1840 "being in the bush is to me one of the most delightful states of existence".⁶ She had a long-held interest in botany and was asked to become a botanical collector for Captain Mangles, cousin of Ellen Mangles, wife of Governor Stirling. Mangles forwarded her



a fine old building and in the early days of the colony was the scene of some fine parties. A room in the centre of the house was used mostly as a ballroom. This is a spacious room.

The section on the right was referred to as 'the Bishop's cottage' where presumably the Hale family came regularly to stay until Jack Molloy died (plate 8).

Despite their mother dying when they were young, the girls grew up to be gentlewomen. Eleven-year-old Sabina, assisted by their servant Ann Heppingstone, saw to that. In John Molloy's home Bishop Hale found five daughters⁸

who although being in the most complete seclusion, possess a grace and dignity and ease of manner which would do honour to the most refined society to say nothing of their being, both great and small, strikingly handsome ...

At St Mary's, Busselton, on 30 December 1848 widower Hale married the eldest daughter, 17-year-old Sabina. He went on to become the first Bishop of Perth from 1857 till 1875.

Tracing the purchase of the table required investigation of Molloy's accounts in Perth with merchants Samson, Ker, Habgood and others. Extant documentation mentions only objects such as a kitchen table, knives, forks, food and farm goods purchased, with Ker noted as building one house and providing a tin bath, cupboard and sofa. Approximate dating of the acquisition of the table is however possible, as the Hamblins had arrived in 1842 and Georgiana died in 1843; it is highly unlikely that the table was made when she was still alive. Following Sabina's wedding in 1848, Captain Molloy, in an effort to sort out his affairs and the trust funds left by Georgiana's mother who died not long after Georgiana, auctioned much of what he owned including livestock, fine wine, paintings, books, furniture and bed linen and sailed for England in 1850, while his four



7.

Douglas L. Cummings (1897– after 1950), *Fairlawn*, drawing published in the *Western Mail* 22 June 1939 p 8. Georgiana lived in the section on the left

8.

Unknown photographer, *Fairlawn*, 1932. This stone part of the house was planned but not built until after Georgiana's death. State Library WA no b3003867-58

died 11 days later. Sabina Dunlop (1831–1909) married Rev. Mathew Blagden Hale (1811–95) of Adelaide, later Bishop of Perth. Mary Dorothea (1834–77) was next and then came John (1836–37) who died tragically young, Amelia Georgiana (1838–1910), Flora Elizabeth (1840–68) and last of all the youngest daughter also Georgiana (1842–74).

Continuous childbearing weakened Georgiana who was only 38 when she died. Her memory lives on in books as well as in the plants that have been named in her honour.

Fairlawn became quite a prosperous looking property with several buildings. The wattle and daub house Georgiana lived in is that on the left of the drawing (plate 7). The building is described in the *Western Mail* as⁷

collections to Joseph Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, of Crystal Palace fame, and to Dr Lindley, secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society.

John and Georgiana had seven children, two dying young. Elizabeth Mary, who was born in a tent in 1830

youngest daughters sailed to South Australia to stay with their sister and Hale.⁹

While away, Molloy was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel. They all returned to Fairlawn in March 1852 and he needed to purchase replacement furniture, to provide a gracious setting in which his remaining daughters could live and from where they could be married. The table therefore must have been purchased between 1852 and 1854, when the Hamblin family again left the colony.

Mary Dorothea, aged 22, was first to marry. In 1856 she married Royal Engineer Edmund Frederick Du Cane (1830–1902) who had been recalled to serve in the Crimean War. They moved to the United Kingdom where he had a distinguished career as a prison administrator.

The following year 19-year-old Amelia Georgiana married William Richardson Bunbury (1817–77) son of an Irish Baronet and moved to nearby Beachlands in Busselton. In 1859, 19-year-old Flora Elizabeth married wealthy and well-connected William Locke Brockman (1833–98), with five English kings in the family tree, and moved to his northern properties. After this, youngest daughter Georgiana spent much of her time in Perth at Bishop's House where her eldest sister's husband had become Bishop and built a substantial home. Georgiana died in 1874 after a short illness. Tragically



her fiancée, Frederick Kennedy Panter, had been killed by Aborigines in 1864 during an expedition to Roebuck Bay.

Colonel Molloy died in 1867. His estate Fairlawn had the usual clearance sale after his death.¹⁰ Amelia put aside the pieces she “thought her sisters would like retained”¹¹ and sold the rest. The June 1868 list included “several tables and chairs”¹² with the furniture fetching £176.12.0 in total. This presumably was when the table came to the Reynolds family, purchased by Joseph Gardiner Reynolds (1814–1912), whose property Membenup was only 10 km away.

Molloy's table stands on a turned and carved pedestal and has a quatrefoil

9.

Douglas L. Cummings (1897– after 1950), *Membenup, Wonnerup*, 1939, ink wash on paper, 22.9 x 37.3 cm. Royal Western Australian Historical Society Collection acc. no A1996.49m. This image was published in the *Western Mail* 8 June 1939 p 8 as “Historic Homestead no 11”

10.

Unknown photographer, *Joseph Gardiner and Mary Ellen Reynolds*, dated 1903, detail. BL 8292B/B/33

11.

Unknown photographer, *Gladys Reynolds and Percy Reynolds at Membenup*, 1914, detail. BL 067208PD





12.

Unknown photographer, *Wonnerup Park old homestead*, Miling. Courtesy Terry Reynolds jnr

13.

Unknown photographer, *Terry Reynolds*, who inherited the table from his Great Aunt Gladys. Photograph courtesy Athena Paton



platform base (**plate 3**). The style is very much of the time with an ornate turned pedestal rather than plain octagonal one seen in the earlier Regency-style pieces made by Hamblin, such as the National Gallery table that rests on an octagonal column on a trefoil platform base (**plate 1**). The column and base are jarrah veneered onto pine. Similar tables were made for Captain John Septimus Roe RN, the Surveyor General, and Squire Samuel Phillips at Culham.

Roe's table was exhibited in 1870 in the Loan Exhibition of Works of Art and Industry, the first major exhibition in Western Australia, where it garnered general approval. The National Gallery table has a solid jarrah top made from two mirrored boards with a thumbnail moulded edge over a solid apron with rolled moulding while Molloy's has five boards used to make the jarrah top. Nor does Molloy's have a tilt top secured by jarrah pegs and a brass lock as the National Gallery table has, while the apron lacks a beaded edge and the feet lack lion paws.

The Reynolds family

Joseph Gardiner Reynolds arrived in Western Australia from Dooldale, Derbyshire on the *George* in 1848. According to his great, great, great grandson David Reynolds, Joseph Gardiner Reynolds was in Jamaica before coming to Western Australia but, not caring to

manage a sugar plantation and supervise slaves, he decided to move to Western Australia. This caused considerable ructions with his wealthy and snobbish family who considered Australia a lesser place than the West Indies. He appears to have had good introductions and settled first at Gingin, near the Brockmans, then moved to the Blackwood, where he leased Dudinalup (with Charles Bussell) until 1858, and then to Quangup.

Arriving in 1848 as a single man in dispute with his family and with no fixed plans, it is unlikely that he brought much if any furniture. People by this time were advised to bring cabinetmakers rather than furniture and have it made in the colony from the local hardwood jarrah that they called "Swan River mahogany". When his father died in 1860, he received an inheritance enough to purchase land, build a home, marry and acquire good furniture.

Reynolds purchased some land belonging to former Governor Stirling and the adjacent Fishleigh Farm from the heirs of John Hurford (who had been speared by Aborigines). The property was near the Vasse Estuary in Wonnerup next to the Layman's farm. Here he built a sturdy pit-sawn jarrah-and-limestone house with a shingled roof, renaming the property Membenup (**plate 9**).¹³ Furniture was required and that which was readily available mostly came from deceased estates or departure (clearing) sales in the district.¹⁴ Reynolds was apparently an astute settler and became a large property owner and pastoralist, Justice of the Peace and Magistrate for the Wonnerup and Nannup area employing some 25 ticket-of-leave men between 1864 and 1878.

Joseph Gardiner Reynolds married Mary Ellen Morgan (1844–1929), 30 years his junior, on 2 December 1861 in the Picton Church established by Canon Wollaston (**plate 10**). She was the second child and eldest daughter of John Morgan (1817–58) and his wife, the widow Maria Laura née Feast (1815–56) whom Morgan had met on the voyage out on the *Parkfield* in 1841.

John Morgan was a Welsh carpenter-joiner indentured to Marshall Waller Clifton, the leader of the new settlement at Australind that had brought Hamblin



to the colony. Morgan later became the publican of the Bunbury Hotel and the Picton Inn. He owned a 43-ton vessel *Favourite* and was known to some as Captain Morgan. Maria died when Mary Ellen was 12 and her father two years later. She, accompanied by her three little sisters, came to be the housekeeper for Joseph in his newly built home. As often happens in these cases, she soon agreed to marry him.

Joseph and Mary Ellen Reynolds had eight daughters before son Charles was born (1878–1947), then came Thomas Henry (1881–1960), Percy Llewellyn (1884–1966) and a final daughter Gladys Llewellyn (1885–1964).¹⁵ Eldest son Charles moved to farm at Dardanup where his uncle Charles Morgan settled; Thomas Henry and Percy farmed the Wonnerup property until they married, when Percy bought Lockville and Thomas Henry purchased The Island. Most of the nine girls married local gentry at fairly young ages and departed. The eldest, lively and popular Maryanne Lucy (1862–1955), was sent to live with relatives in the USA¹⁶ and after her return never married. She spent much of her time living with her sisters and nieces to assist with their households before and after pregnancies.

The Molloy table came to the Reynolds family when the eldest child was only three years old, so all of Joseph and Mary Ellen's 12 children would have sat around the table at some time. With a spread in ages across 23 years, rarely would all the children have sat around it together. The youngest Gladys,

who was born when her father was 72, lived at Membenup, never married and inherited the farm and furniture. Most of her siblings and nephews predeceased her and a number had no children.

Gladys, who was neat and attractive, had help to run the property (**plate 11**). She took advice from a stock agent and had a male friend who appeared from time to time though why they did not marry is not known. A lady companion, Mavis Avery, attended to the household tasks.¹⁷ Gladys was known as an enterprising woman and a wonderful and kind hostess, inviting relatives from England to come out and stay.

Meanwhile, second son Thomas Henry Reynolds married Virginia Prinsep (1880–1958), daughter of Josephine Bussell and Henry Prinsep of the East India Company family, in 1907. Virginia's husband was a rather difficult man and the family say that late in life Virginia left and went off to live an artist's life in Paris.¹⁸ Their son Henry Gardiner Reynolds saw more future in northern lands where his Locke relations were having financial success and, having inherited money from a relative Frances Cookworthy, purchased land at Miling, a property he called Wonnerup Park, and married Edith Clinch, daughter of Victoria Plains farmer Alfred Clinch. Henry Gardiner died in an accident when their son Terence Henry (1935–90) was very young.

His determined mother kept the farm going and in due course Terry inherited Wonnerup Park. More importantly for our

14.

George Knapton (1824–1898), *jarrah writing desk*, typical of his country style, c 1850s. Photograph Athena Paton

15.

George Knapton (1824–1898), attributed, *jarrah couch*, which came from Membenup. Photograph Athena Paton

story, in 1964 he inherited the Membenup furniture from his Great Aunt Gladys. Young Terry had spent a lot of time, particularly in the summer holidays, with Aunt Gladys and learnt the family history and legends. In 1961 Terry had married Athena Hansen-Knarhoi, who recalls her family often eating at Aunt Gladys' large dining table before she died. The extensive colonial furniture collection at Membenup was moved to Wonnerup Park at Miling, where Athena and Terry used it for dinner parties when the young couple entertained their friends.

After Terry died in 1990, their youngest son Terence Gardiner inherited Wonnerup Park, as eldest son David did not care to farm and the furniture was distributed among the children David, Fiona, Andrew and Terry. The Hamblin table, despite being inherited by eldest son David, remains in Miling. The table is in original condition and kept for best at Wonnerup Park, rarely used except for Christmas and grand occasions.



16.

Attributed to Knapton family, *jarrah side table*. Photograph Athena Paton

17.

Attributed to Knapton family, attributed, *wine table with chessboard top c 1870s*. Photograph Athena Paton



The jarrah desk

The second piece of furniture in our story was also probably purchased at the Fairlawn clearance sale. It is a small jarrah writing desk (**plate 14**) made by George Knapton, a cabinetmaker who had come to Australia in 1853 with his wife Eliza Herring and son William. Known as Georgiana's desk, it was presumably used by daughter Georgiana Molloy, as it could not have been used by her mother who had died before it was made. The desk is inscribed by an unknown hand on the side of one of the drawers as "by a Mr Knapton made for Colonel Molloy".

The maker George Holland Knapton (1824–1898) spent his early years in Manchester where he worked in a solicitor's office but changed to cabinetmaking and moved to London where he married dressmaker Eliza (1828–1902) in 1847. The family came to Western Australia in 1854 to join his wife's father, John Herring, who had arrived

in 1830 as a workman for the Bussell family and by 1853 was a yeoman farmer and local postmaster. Knapton assisted with the building of homes in Vasse and Wonnerup such as Wallcliffe House, made furniture while leasing land at Ellenbrook and by 1866 was farming at Wonnerup and leasing dairy cattle at Bussell's nearby Cattle Chosen.

Furniture made for his own home The Olives in Busselton (illustrated in antique dealers Lauder & Howard's 1989 catalogue and attributed to him) is very fine. About 1873 he set up as a cabinetmaker when he bought the business of Charles Keyser who was moving to Albany. Keyser was an American cabinetmaker, builder and carpenter who had erected Yelverton's Mill at Quindalup near Busselton and employed some 42 ticket-of-leave men. The furniture Knapton made for Wallcliffe House was in a provincial Regency style. This was an adaptation of the country style used when he was a cabinetmaker in England. As this period and the Georgian are high periods in English furniture, the work made retains its charm and usefulness and is treasured today. Wallcliffe House and its contents were destroyed in the Margaret River bushfire of 2011 when a fire broke

containment lines from a prescribed burn in the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park.

Three of Knapton's sons, William (1848–1910), Albert (1865–1935) and Alfred (1858–1941, made furniture, equipping many local properties. A particularly fine staircase is in Beachgrove in Busselton, a house Henry Prinsep designed for Capel Brockman née Bussell. William lived in Capel farming Happy Valley. He made furniture for Brockman's Warren House at Pemberton. Albert and Alfred were the reputed makers of the furniture at Wonnerup House though it seems likely their father was also involved.¹⁹

The small writing desk by George Knapton is in his typical country style and more ornate than the furniture lost at Wallcliffe House. The young Georgiana used the desk at Fairlawn and Reynolds purchased it for Membenup. It was later moved to Wonnerup Park, then transferred to Peppermint Grove with Athena. An upholstered jarrah sofa (**plate 15**), also believed to be by Knapton but of unknown history, is currently there as well as other mid-19th-century jarrah pieces from Membenup, a small round table (**plate 16**) and a wine table with chessboard top (**plate 17**). All are cherished by the family who are proud of their ancestry.

REFERENCES

Alexandra Hasluck published original information on Georgiana and Captain Molloy in *Portrait with a Background*, Melbourne, OUP 1955. For much of the new information on the Molloy family I am indebted to Bernice Barry, *Georgiana Molloy: the mind that shines*, Redgate Consultants 2015/Picador 2016.

PRIMARY SOURCES

- Battye Library, John Molloy records consulted:
- 5794A/1 Molloy's account book.
- 5794A/ 43, 44, 45 Molloy Bank books.
- 5794A/76 Sale of effects at Fairlawn.
- 5794A/117 Fairlawn.
- 5794A/119 List of things to be sold.
- 5794A/298 List of items to be sold.
- 5794A/320 Sale of furniture.
- 5794A/150 Plate to be forwarded.
- 5794A/161 Comments on Fairlawn.
- 2169A/1/3a Repairs Fairlawn.
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- 2794A/50 Miscellaneous accounts.
- 2794A/130 Re sale of effects.
- 2794A/165 Distribution.
- 2794A/327 Work carried out at Fairlawn.
- Conversations and emails 2018–19 with Reynolds family members: David Reynolds, Athena Paton, Kate Giles.
- Letter from F. Oswald Reynolds, White House, High Street, Angmering Littlehampton, Sussex, 28 May 1961 to Terry Reynolds at Wonnerup Park.

NOTES

1. D Erickson, "Joseph Hamblin, cabinet-maker and piano maker" *Australiana* vol 36 no 3, August 2014 pp 4–10.
2. Bernice Barry, *The Mind that Shines*, Margaret

River, Redgate Consultants, 2015 p 39f.

3. *Ibid* p 43.

4. *Ibid* pp 93-99.

5. *Times* (London) 5 Oct 1829. Byrne was a friend and fellow officer.

6. Alexandra Hasluck, *Portrait with a Background*, Melbourne, OUP 1955 p 194.

7. *Western Mail* 22 Jun 1939 p 8.

8. Hasluck *op cit* p 247.

9. His papers include an undated and vague list of such goods for sale. Battye Library private collections 5794A.

10. We can eliminate most of the Molloy girls inheriting it. The table would not have gone to Sabina as she moved to South Australia on her marriage, and as a second wife would have been already well equipped, apart from the fact that Molloy would have still needed it; nor would it have gone to her much later as she was set up in England when her father died. Nor would it have gone to Mary Dorothea (1834–77) who in 1856 married Royal Engineer Edmund Frederick Du Cane (1830–1902), who was set up in the UK. It could possibly have gone to Amelia and William Richardson-Bunbury at his property Beachlands but as that family were well known for bringing out every convenience when they came from Ireland it would have been superfluous especially as her husband died shortly after her father and she died in England. Daughter Flora who married wealthy William Locke Brockman in 1859 and farmed at Gingin died one year after her father and as the table had stayed in the Busselton district that is also unlikely.

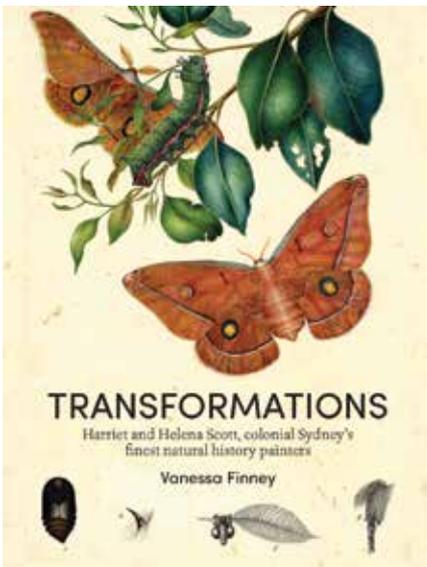
11. Battye Library private collections 5794A/117.

12. Battye Library private collections 5794A/119.

13. *Western Mail* 8 Jun 1939 p 8, "Historic Homestead no 11" and notes by Eileen Dunkley in the *Busselton Historical Society Newsletters* May & Jun 1992.

14. Featured in the *Western Mail* 8 Jun 1939, p 8, the house was reported to be full of antiques including some that came out to the colony in 1829. These could have come only from sales.
15. 'Reynolds' eldest daughter Marianne (1862–c 1952) did not marry. Evelyn Maria (1864–1943) married Eugene Norfolk Montague Locke (1855–1931); Caroline Mitchell (1866–1941) married Henry Holley in 1896, no children; Florence Edith (1868–1956) married neighbour Charles Henry Layman (1865–1926) in 1893; Emaline Laura (1868–1949) married Hugh Spicer Brockman (1868–1931); Marian Ellen (1871–95) married Alfred John Bussell (1867–1940) son of Alfred Pickmore Bussell of Wallcliffe, no children; Mary Lewellyn (1873–1976) married Horace Samuel Salom in 1901 and lived in Perth; Eleanor Frances (1875–1964) married Henry George Yelverton (1878–1972) in 1901; eldest son Charles (1878–1947) married Mary Rich in 1906, farmed at Dardanup and later lived at Prospect Villa, no children; Thomas Henry (1881–1960) married Virginia Prinsep in 1907 and farmed The Island at Wonnerup; Percy Llewellyn (1884–1966) farmed Lockville after his marriage to Hilda Jane Terry in 1923, no children; Gladys Llewellyn (1885–1964) never married and farmed Membenup, left the furniture to her nephew Terry, son of Thomas Henry.
16. Many of the local families had US connections due to daughters marrying the American whalers who worked off the south coast.
17. Information courtesy of the family February 2019.
18. This may or may not be true but has not been pursued for substantiation.
19. R. Erickson (comp), *The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829–1888* (4 vols), vol III, p 1769.

Book Review



REVIEW BY LESLEY GARRETT

Vanessa Finney,
*Transformations: Harriet and
Helena Scott, colonial Sydney's
finest natural history painters.*
New South Publishing, 2018, ISBN
9781742235806, 220 pages, \$50

Every now and then a Christmas present drops from the sky which has the power to take the recipient away to a room of their own till the end of the holidays. Happily, *Transformations* by Vanessa Finney landed in my lap this way and I became engrossed in it as soon as was politely possible.

Over 200 pages of text describing the lives and work of sisters Harriet (1830–1907) and Helena Scott (1932–1910) and their extended family are laid bare. The text is accompanied by a selection of their meticulous watercolours featuring Australia's unique natural history. From birth till death, their combined achievement is of great interest, as their lives spanned the entire reign of Queen Victoria, coinciding with an awakening interest in the natural world, and the recording of Australia's as yet unclassified flora and fauna and its place in known taxonomy.

Against this backdrop of scientific discovery in a rapidly expanding colony, the Scott sisters worked side by side in conjunction with their