

## **Topic: Henry Dangar, the Dangar Family and Dangar Park (Mayfield), history information session**

### **DANGAR, HENRY (1796-1861) surveyor and pastoralist**

From a farming family of Cornwall and trained as a surveyor by his uncle, Henry Dangar was the first of six brothers, at least one sister and two brothers-in-law, and several 'cousins', to emigrate to NSW as free settlers. (table 1)

He arrived in 1821. Surveyors were much needed and Dangar soon found work in the Colonial Survey Department as assistant to the Surveyor General John Oxley.

Preparations began in early 1822 to make the Hunter River district available for free settlement after about 18 years as a convict outpost.

Henry Dangar was sent north to lay out a harbour town at the river entrance and to make a detailed survey of the valley the extent of which was not then known.

As part of his remuneration he was allowed to select two land grants.

His brother William, who also received land, managed their grants for about ten years while Henry worked as a surveyor.

As the 'squattage' progressed, the Dangar brothers took up large leasehold runs in the New England area. These were managed by complex family arrangements.

One author has written that in this decade the lives of the brothers were interwoven in a pattern that defies separation - to write fully of one without reference to the other(s) is impossible. Therefore it is not easy to apportion any business activity, at any one time that carries the name 'Dangar', solely to Henry Dangar.

And it is impossible to speak of Henry Dangar's relationship with Newcastle without reference to the wider context of the Hunter Valley and New England district.

Henry Dangar's relationship with Newcastle is twofold. There is his creation of the design of our city, and there is his relationship with certain parcels of land. There is no evidence that he ever lived on these parcels of land, or on any other land in Newcastle, or had any overt role to play in the city's development other than by his seminal survey work.

He located the town between Pacific and Brown Streets. He determined the street pattern, the arrangement of allotments, and the reserves. He created the splendid axis that linked the church site on the hill (now the cathedral) through the market place and thence to the harbour reserve. Some still refer to this as the Dangar Axis.

The survey was part of essential preparation for the expected influx of colonists. The government allowed the principal settlers to lease an allotment in the town, to which title would be given them if certain improvements were made within a certain period of time.

Henry and his brother William received town allotments in Newcastle. Henry's faced the harbour (lot 192 facing Scott Street, between Pacific and Watt Street - now part of the site of the Great Northern Hotel) and William's faced the hospital (lot 19 in Pacific Street, now about where is the former Irene Hall nurses' home).

Dangar marked out the road from Newcastle to Wallis Plains (Maitland) where he found the irregular cluster of convict farms that Gov Mac sanctioned in 1818, and another similar settlement at Paterson's Plains since 1812. As these farmers had some equity in their farms, Dangar had to specially survey them and describe in detail including valuing the improvements made to them, which he did in a comprehensive report.

He then turned his attention inland and measured and marked out counties and parishes, village reserves, church lands, and allocations for settlers along the lower branches of the Hunter River and as far north as Patrick's Plains.

He worked steadily northwards, reaching the hitherto unvisited upper districts of the Hunter River and crossed the Liverpool Range to the plains beyond. His work enabled the productivity, and hence the self-sufficiency of the colony to be speeded up beyond all expectations.

From March 1822 to November 1826, he had surveyed over 600,000 acres. He made a preliminary survey of the million acres granted to the Australian Agricultural Company.

The arduous work undertaken by early surveyors such as Dangar enabled the expansion and development of the colony. They traversed terrain never seen before by Europeans, measuring and mapping as they went. They made contact with Aboriginal people who had not encountered white men before. Under such circumstances Dangar and a couple of assistants worked in isolation for months at a time.

Dangar's long-term intent was to become a settler.

He attempted to secure some additional land in the Upper Hunter, by means that were not according to regulations. Several versions of this complex episode hinder providing a quick outline of it but a complaint and an inquiry ensued and Dangar was dismissed in March 1827 for attempting to acquire land improperly. (McIntyre/Macqueen)

Leaving his pastoral affairs in the hands of his brothers Dangar returned to England where in addition to attending to some personal matters, he appealed against the discrediting colonial verdict. John Oxley sent a testimonial of support for Dangar. There was ample precedent in the colony for what he had done that had not resulted in such a disciplinary reaction but the appeal was unsuccessful.

(John Oxley died in 1828 and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Mitchell. Governors -Brisbane/Darling/Bourke)

Ironically, after his return from England he was allowed to acquire thousands of acres of land, which may indicate that in NSW, under a new and less autocratic governor, the offence he was accused of committing in 1827 was no disadvantage to becoming a huge landholder.

By 1850, he had control of more than 300,000 acres (121,407 ha).

(One author has proposed that Dangar was made an example of by the new disciplinarian Gov Darling who found laxity in the civil service under Gov Brisbane. Dangar was not the first person to seek advantage in a land allocation. Gov Darling left Sydney in October 1831)

During his voyage to England Dangar used his rare knowledge and field books to write a manuscript called the *Index and Directory to a Map of the Country Bordering Upon the River Hunter*. This was published in London in 1828 and became a valuable resource for those intending to emigrate. He also saw to the preparation, engraving and publication of his accompanying map of the Valley, and Newcastle Town in detail, truly an excellent example of the cartographer's art. (Digitilised on the National Library's website) The map was the first detailed plan that displayed the rivers, topography and relevant towns and landmarks, the extent of settlement to that time, and land use. It is a geographic and social snapshot of the Valley in the mid 1820s. Earlier maps had been drawn, but these were for the most part prepared for mariners and focused on the entrance to the harbour and its dangers, and river navigation.

The three documents referred to, together with his field books, which are held by State Records, are among the most important primary records of our early colonial history. No one can understand the changing cultural landscape of our region without consulting them.

Although many landmarks on the map were given European names, and among these are several that recall Cornwall (Dartmouth, Kingdom Ponds, Falbrook, even Neotsfield), or the Dangar name, (Mount Dangar, Dangarfield and Dangarsleigh) there are also many Aboriginal place names recorded, which makes Dangar's Map a document to be shared between both cultures. Sometimes accompanying Dangar and his men was an Aboriginal guide who must have assisted with Dangar's documentation of the place names.

Dangar's survey work impressed the AAC in London. He was offered, and accepted, an appointment as company surveyor under Sir Edward Parry's commissionership. His surveys for the company played an important part in the extension of settlement into the New England area hitherto 'beyond the limits' of permitted occupation.

His work for the company was completed in 1833.

Dangar then returned to his farm, Neotsfield, near Singleton, and his life as a pastoralist.

Along the Great North Road to Liverpool Plains Dangar acquired town allotments where inns and stores were established that became early headquarters or springboards for the partnerships, and other ventures amongst his brothers and relatives. It is said that he was usually a silent partner in these enterprises, providing finance for their establishment if necessary.

He took an active part in public life. He was appointed a magistrate, and a member of the district council. His experience and judgment were in frequent demand, and he gave time and energy to the agricultural and political advancement of the Hunter Valley.

He was elected a member of the Legislative Council for the County of Northumberland in 1845. He retired in 1851 prior to returning to England between 1852 and 1855. He came back to Neotsfield until 1857 when due to ill health he moved to Sydney. His death occurred in 1861.

Henry Dangar and his wife were parents of five sons and two daughters. (table 2) Not until the 1850s or 1860s were the sons old enough to begin their own careers, some becoming pastoralists, others merchants. One was a barrister and politician. At least two sons, and some of the cousins went back to England, permanently. None of the children lived in Newcastle. One of the family, Thomas Cook, a nephew, had a summerhouse in Auckland Street (near the Conservatory of Music). The locality is said to have been called after him.

Dangar's active life as a pastoralist occurred in the 20 years between the early 1830s and the early 1850s.

These 20 years began with the sudden increase of squatting - the unregulated taking of livestock across the Liverpool Ranges to new pastures. Almost every large stock holder took up extensive inland runs, which they subsequently converted to leaseholds.

The colony expanded inland, ahead of the ability of the government to put in place administrative structures to control the advance. For several years the advancing frontier was a lawless place, without mounted police and constables.

In June 1838 a group of mostly assigned convicts carried out the mass murder of about 28 vulnerable Aboriginal people on a station property lately established by Henry Dangar. Dangar's workforce on this station included an overseer, and assigned convicts and Aboriginal men working together as stockmen and shepherds. There is evidence that the Aboriginal families were free to camp on the stations of Dangar and his neighbours. There is also evidence of conflict between a convict and an Aboriginal man leading to a threat for which the massacre was an extreme retaliatory act. There is evidence that it took a month for news of the massacre to reach Henry Dangar and the police, (by overseer William Hobbs). An investigation was made and the accused men brought to trial in November.

At the trial Dangar gave, under oath, support to one of the accused, a convict who had been assigned to him for some time (Kilmeister), and discredit to another - the shepherd who reported the event to the overseer. (Anderson)

The trials and hangings of the seven found guilty were intended to stop the battles and massacres on the frontier but they continued to occur for many more years causing countless deaths in both the Aboriginal and European populations.

In the year 2000, a memorial to acknowledge the Myall Creek massacre was set up. At an opening ceremony, descendants of some of the people massacred and descendants of those charged with the crime were reported to have come together in an act of peace and personal reconciliation.

This remarkable gesture at Myall Creek just a few years ago seems out of harmony with the present call to delete the Dangar name from a Mayfield Park.

On the internet is a transcript of an interview made in 1994 with Les Payne about the Myall Creek Massacre. He speaks of a man employed by Henry Dangar before and after the event, who was shepherding 12 miles away at the time. His version of what happened was passed down through three generations who lived and worked on the Myall Creek station, and then told to Les Payne, and Henry Dangar has only the briefest mention, certainly with no lingering hatred or resentment.

The station overseer was a man named Hobbs. He reported the crime to the police and to Dangar. Under oath, at the trial, Dangar stated that he was for some time dissatisfied with Hobbs performance and intended not to renew his annual contract, which was to expire in October 1838. Some say that Dangar sacked Hobbs for his actions as informant. Certainly Dangar took steps to put the management of his stations on a better footing.

He did away with individual overseers and employed instead a single overall manager. The man he chose was Arthur Palmer (1819-1898) who came to NSW in 1837 and soon after was engaged by Dangar. By the 1850s, he was general manager of all Dangar's properties and affairs. His work continued until 1863 when Dangar Brothers was set up as a new management structure following Henry Dangar's death.

Palmer then moved to Queensland where he became a pastoralist in his own right, and a member of the Legislative Assembly, rising to Premier. He was knighted about 1881.

During the last decade or so of Henry Dangar's life, he invested in land in Newcastle, which brings us to his second connection with the city.

In the late 1830s the colony experienced drought and depression. The Dangar relatives appear to have assisted each other through this period, which led to Henry Dangar buying the first of several portions of land at Newcastle. The first of these was in the vicinity of Wickham.

### **Background to the Wickham land purchases is as follows**

By the time the government had given 2000 acres of land west of Brown Street to the AAC as part of the deal to privatize the coal mines there was not much Crown land left for the expansion of Newcastle; just an area that followed the waterfront from Honeysuckle to about Mayfield, reaching to Maitland Road.

Cottage Creek was named for a convict-era farm and cottage that was sold in the early 1830s with a half acre of land.

By 1840, land on the north side of Maitland Road and west of the half-acre, was allocated for Presbyterian and Roman Catholic cemeteries. Land west of Cottage Creek was divided into

several approximately 20-acre blocks. When put up for auction in July 1840, only two portions sold - the portion adjoining Cottage Creek was sold to Richard Furlong and the next portion to Francis Mitchell.

During the depression, livestock dropped in value, and became unsalable. Livestock owners took to boiling down carcasses in great iron pots, thereby obtaining a marketable product tallow, used to make soap and candles, with salable by-products of hair, hides and bones.

Some of the Dangar men carried this processing further and established a meat canning factory. They were the only pastoralists outside of Sydney to attempt this industry. The principals were brothers Richard and William. Cousin Charles Gedye was appointed manager. Later other family members became involved.

Henry Dangar bought the cottage half-acre, between Maitland Road and the harbour, and here the factory was built. He also bought Furlong's Paddock on the other side of the creek, probably to use as a slaughteryard.

In 1848 the factory began producing canned meat, employing about 20 men and boys. The product was successful. Much of the output was exported, a British Navy contractor being the principal buyer.

The factory was among the earliest manufacturing industries in Newcastle

Henry Dangar was never a partner in this venture although he provided capital, and land. He transferred his financial interest to his 2<sup>nd</sup> son Frederick (for a wedding gift). Frederick then became a partner in the business.

In 1851 Henry Dangar was preparing to revisit England. A number of portions of Crown land at Wickham, and others between Port Waratah and Mayfield West came up for auction. Dangar instructed an agent 'Old Dawson' (possibly Robert Dawson) to buy some for him. This could have been for pastureland for livestock awaiting slaughtering for the canning factory, or just an investment. Probably both.

The land so bought was made up of three portions of over 20 acres each at Wickham and eight portions averaging about 30 acres each in the Mayfield/Waratah area. Three of these fronted Platt's Channel, two were in Mayfield East and three near Georgetown.

By the time the cannery was up and running the depression was abating. Livestock became more valuable. Then from 1850 gold rushes began to upset the balance of wages and labour. The new economic order was not so favourable. By 1855 the venture was closed down.

There was another factor. The site of the factory became central to the new railway line from Honeysuckle to Maitland, enabled by an Act of Parliament in 1853, which must have had some bearing on the business as the proposed rail line traversed the site of the factory.

Although the factory closed, the founding company went from strength to strength as Dangar, Gedye and Mallock, merchants, commission agents, stock and station managers, wool exporters, shearing and shearing machinery suppliers, shipping agents and later ship owners, with headquarters in Sydney and London, handling wool and other products. The next generation of Dangars became involved and the company prospered well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

I can find only a business or investment relationship between Henry Dangar and the land he owned for about ten years in Newcastle.

### **Henry Dangar's Will**

Henry Dangar died in Sydney in 1861.

By his Will, he left his estate in trust for his wife, with power to distribute any or all of the estate by deed during her life, which she did according to his wishes.

To his fourth son Albert Augustus Dangar, Henry willed stations at Gostwyck, and 'all his properties in Newcastle and within five miles (8 kms)' thereof.

**Albert Dangar**, who was born at Neotsfield two years after the Myall Creek murders, in the 1860s became possessed in his own right of the Newcastle, Wickham and Waratah land. He was then in his early 20s. Whatever use was subsequently made of this land was decided by him and giving 11 acres to Waratah Council for a park did not occur for another 40 years during which time his life passed and he made a significant and generous contribution to the society in which he lived.

But it is the decisions he made about his Newcastle land that we want to examine, and the following summary gives a chronological précis of both Newcastle and Singleton topics, because they are linked in interesting ways.

Albert was educated privately in Newcastle then Cornwall, and Germany. He spent three years at sea, then returned to Gostwyck where he learnt station management under Arthur Palmer. After his father's death, Palmer's departure and the division of the stations amongst the sons, the Dangar Brothers partnership set up and Albert became general manager of all the pastoral holdings for the next 34 years. He became an extremely wealthy man.

Two years after his father's death it became known that he was going to build a first rate hotel in Watt Street, Newcastle, opposite the railway terminus and proximate to the harbour.

The site of the hotel was the three town lots of which the central one was lot 192 – Henry Dangar's allotment, which suggests that this lot was amongst the Newcastle land Albert had inherited.

He engaged Architect George Mansfield to build a Modern Italian style three-storey hotel, which was completed in 1864 and called the Great Northern Hotel. This gave Newcastle a hotel of a standard equal to anything in the colony, and a fitting place for merchants, industrialists, and captains of ships to meet and transact business, to Newcastle's benefit. The first publican was W Winch, late of the Caledonial Hotel Singleton, which suggests Albert hand-picked a known and reliable publican for the launch of his hotel.

As well as the captains of industry, distinguished guests who stayed there in the coming years included Governors, and Princes

(Lady Carrington (1866), Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh (1868), Governor Earl Belmore (1869) railway opened to Muswellbrook, Governor's levee, Stock Exchange (1888)

Perhaps he built the hotel to make his courtship of Mary Rouse of Windsor more convenient. Travel between Singleton and Windsor involved rail to Newcastle, and ship to Sydney so an overnight stay at a comfortable hotel would be welcome. It was a Dangar tradition to build inns for travellers, and themselves. He married Mary in 1866.

In 1868 he bought the Lanarck property and homestead Rosemount, with 1100 acres, near Singleton. He lived here for the rest of his life. (For Sale, MM 07/03/1868)

**The Municipality of Wickham** was incorporated in 1871. Many people sought to live in Wickham, in proximity to new industries (coal mines, brickworks, railway etc). Small lots of land for workers accommodation were in demand.

Albert Dangar met that demand and subdivided his four portions accordingly, along with his neighbours Flemming (Linwood subdivision) and Hannell (Maryville subdivision). A street directory will show you Dangar Street, Dangar Lane, Henry Street, Charles Street (cousin

Charles Gedye) and longest of all, Albert Street, which links Hannell Street with Maitland Road at Islington and traverses Wickham Park. Clearly, Wickham Park was Albert Dangar's land.

If his subdivision had a name it was probably 'Dangar', which locality extended from Flemming's Linwood to Maitland Road. Dangar remains today as a Newcastle West post code 2309.

In 1871 Albert engaged Architect Benjamin Backhouse to enlarge and refurbish the Rosemount homestead, renaming it Baroona.

In 1872 and 1873, the same architect, Backhouse, supervised building St James Anglican Church Wickham and possibly the parsonage too. It is highly probable that Albert gave the land, money and directed Backhouse's architectural services towards these buildings. (Demolished 1974).

Meanwhile at Singleton he was the chief collector of contributions as well as Secretary and Treasurer of the Building Committee dedicated to build an Anglican Parsonage at Singleton. Benjamin Backhouse was architect here also. Mary Dangar laid the chief corner stone. The cost was £2000 and the parsonage was ready in 1876.

(The first church had been designed and supervised by Edmund Blacket, (1845-1851) a school building erected in 1862, and the church enlarged in 1865. Henry Dangar contributed to these buildings. Both the Singleton and Wickham parsonages were built in the Gothic style)

In 1878, fourteen years after the Great Northern opened, Albert Dangar had Architect Backhouse extensively renovate the hotel at a cost of £3000. (Demolished in 1936 and replaced by the 6-storey one).

In the same year he sold the now landmark Bank Corner site (Bank erected 1885, replaced 1935)

He donated the land for the Wickham School of Arts (1882).

In the 1880s and 1890s, further work was commissioned for Baroona, under Architects Frederick Menkens and John Horbury Hunt. This work included extensions to the house, the addition of the tower, and building the stable block.

(He was a principal in the Cobar Copper Syndicate/Rix's Creek/with William Longworth)

Next, he invested a great deal of money in Newcastle's development, providing work for his friend Frederick Menkens. In 1892 Dangar Chambers in Bolton Street was built, providing 16 professional suites (Law) of a very high standard, costing £4000. In 1948 the building was sold to Legacy for a peppercorn price by the generosity of the estate of Albert Dangar, and renamed Legacy House.

About 1897 - the Shortland centenary year - he undertook a development in the vicinity of the historic 'Dangar Axis' - that is on land facing Scott Street between Market and Wolfe Streets, adjacent to the Market Street railway crossing. Frederick Menkens designed a 'fine block' of buildings including a multi-storey brick warehouse, leased to David Cohen and Company, and a hotel named the Shortland Hotel. The large warehouse was spectacularly destroyed by fire in January 1908, but rebuilt by 1909. The rebuilt building still stands (Bebarfauld's Furniture Store, Tax Office, and Newcastle RSL post earthquake) although the Shortland Hotel has been replaced with the Hunter Port Authority administrative headquarters.

Meanwhile back in the Singleton district a few of his generous acts were:

- Following the great flood of 1893 he gave a bag of gold (sovereigns) to the local minister to distribute as he thought would do most good.
- He helped establish the Singleton Cricket Ground.
- He fostered the Northern Agricultural Association – guaranteeing money against loss and providing trophies for the first show
- In 1906/7 he financed the building of the Dangar Cottage Hospital, a gift to the community of more than £8000, with ongoing endowment.
- From 1907, plans were in progress to replace the old Anglican Church (1857) at Singleton with a new one. The foundation stone was laid in 1911. By Albert Dangar's contributions in excess of £25,000 the new church designed and supervised by Architect FG Castleden opened free of debt just a few days after Albert's death in 1913. This beautiful example of church architecture is often referred to as a small cathedral.
- In 1913 the first Bushman's Contingent to the South African War was largely financed by him
- He gave £10,000 to the Dreadnought Fund, an emigration scheme for boys set up about 1912.

His privileged life was balanced by continuing philanthropy.

**The Municipality of Waratah, like Wickham,** was incorporated in 1871.

Men found work locally, in brickyards, mines, with the copper company, and so on, creating a demand for building lots.

Jim Docherty, in his book *Newcastle, The Making of an Australian City*, writes that the demand for suburban land was not great in the years before 1900. For those owning large parcels of land, like Albert Dangar, there was no pressure to subdivide and sell, and few taxes to be paid. A map of the district drawn in 1910 has 'dairy lands, and 'pasture' written across Albert Dangar's paddocks and the neighbouring portions. Portion 128, where the park is, contained two dams or waterholes, most likely for livestock.

A real stimulus to urban subdivision occurred after 1909 following the setting up of the BHP Steelworks at Port Waratah.

In 1910, Albert Dangar initiated a subdivision of the two Mayfield East portions, which were most desirable for home sites, 128 and 121, by dedicating 11 acres (4.5 ha) to Waratah Council for development as a park. Then, in 1911, 83 building lots were put up for sale.

Giving land for a park to initiate a subdivision created a focus for the locality. It fostered goodwill. It gave a use for land less favourable for homes, and it enhanced the value of the better building land. It was a common practice and the source of many of Newcastle's suburban parks.

Other nearby subdivisions, and home building on a large scale occurred subsequently.

(Peppertown, Moss Vale, German Town, Tiverland, Dangarville, Dangar Park, Monkwearmouth, Wilton Park, Mayfield, Fairfield, Newbottle, The Highlands, Monaville, Ho Valencia and George Town)

The three portions of land (Portions 106, 107 and 108) beside the river, were not suitable for homes, and were sold about 1910, according to Docherty, not directly to the new industries but to others who on sold to BHP and Stewart and Lloyds about 1920, at enormous capital gain.



How the three portions nearer Georgetown (portion 133, 134 and 137) were progressively urbanised has not been investigated but quite a lot was taken for transport infrastructure.

There was over 240 acres of land in Waratah Municipality inherited by Albert Dangar in the 1860s, so the subsequent use of all of it would be extraordinarily complex to follow.

Authors who attribute the Dangar land in Newcastle after the 1860s to some collective called 'the Dangar Family' use a broad brush indeed. They appear not to have referred to Henry Dangar's Will and his widow's subsequent property division

Undoubtedly, Dangar Park acknowledges Albert Dangar's land gift; there is nothing about the park to remember Henry Dangar for.

There may be a minute in a report of a council meeting that confirms the decision to name the park. The name must have been acceptable to the Waratah Municipal Council and thus the local community.

It is not known whether Albert Dangar or Wickham Municipal Council chose Henry Street, Dangar Street, Charles Street, and Albert Street for the roads in that Municipality, but their proximity to the former meat cannery enterprise suggests that by naming the streets in this manner, an important early industry was not forgotten. Again a search could be made for further information.

And who chose to name 'Cooks Hill'? (Should the Cook be deleted from Cook's Hill?) Actually Henry Dangar's sister Elizabeth seems to have lived in Newcastle longer than any other member of the family. Her son Thomas Cook had a comfortable home overlooking the harbour, near the corner of Laman and Auckland Streets, and here his parents Elizabeth and Samuel Cook lived in their retirement.

My research places Henry Dangar's significance to Newcastle as rather high, due to his determining surveying, map making and documentation of settlement in the Hunter Valley the early 1820s.

The fact that he helped his relatives establish an industry in Newcastle in the late 1840s, and that he invested in several parcels of land west of Newcastle in the 1850s, which he held for only about ten years prior to his death, is of low significance and needs no further accolade.

On the other hand, Albert Dangar of Barooka, made several notable contributions to Newcastle society during the over 40 years he was a non-resident landowner here. By making substantial investment in first-class hotels, superior professional suites, and a large commercial warehouse, he helped Newcastle attain the status of a great mercantile city. He donated generously to his church, and the community through the School of Arts movement.

His urban subdivision at Mayfield East is said by Doherty to have been the first in this area, which may indicate his willingness to respond to a need when the circumstance arose.

Calling the 11-acre park he gave the municipality **Albert Dangar Park** goes some of the way towards acknowledging the personal contribution of Albert Dangar, towards Newcastle's development a century ago, as a city of culture, significant buildings, trade and business. It would also remove the ambiguity, which has been recently attributed to the park's name.

## References used and further reading:

ADB entries for Henry Dangar and Albert Dangar and other family members

**Bibliography for Henry Dangar's ADB entry, author Nancy Grey**

*Historical Records of Australia*, series 1, vols 12-19; J. F. Campbell, 'The First Decade of the Australian Agricultural Company, 1824 to 1834', *Journal and Proceedings* (Royal Australian Historical Society), vol 9, part 3, 1923, pp 113-60; E. C. Rowland, 'The Life and Times of Henry Dangar: Part 1', *Journal and Proceedings* (Royal Australian Historical Society), vol 39, part 1, 1953, pp 1-23, 'Part 2', vol 39, part 2, 1953, pp 49-76; E. Parry journal (State Library of New South Wales); Henry Dangar field books (State Library of New South Wales); Dangar family papers (University of New England).

'This Century is Ours', the Centenary History of the business house Dangar, Gedye and Mallock Ltd, by AD Fraser, 1938

Last Will and Testament of Henry Dangar (Probate reference Series 1 No 5050)

Explanation of the Last Will and Testament of Henry Dangar, researched by James Burton Dibbs, 1964

Obituary for Albert Dangar, Singleton Argus, 8 April 1913

Many internet and newspaper references

## Appendix 1

### Henry Dangar's brothers and relatives who came to NSW include

Henry (b. 1796-1861)	His uncle, Anthony Cary, taught him surveying Arrived NSW 1821 Neotsfield, Barooka and Holkham 2200 acres at Kingdon Ponds Returned UK 1827-1833 Return UK 1852-1855 (Parents died 1851 and 1852) Potts Point, 1857; d. March 1861
William (b. 1800)	Arrived NSW 1825 800 acres called Turanville near Scone granted plus 1800 acres adjoining purchased, Dartbrook Returned to UK in 1857 after 35 years in NSW Turanville etc to nephew Thomas Cook. Died UK 1868. Two children
Thomas (b. 1807)	Arrived NSW 1825 Moved to Scone. Married 1832. Wife died 1838. Only daughter died 1859. Second wife died 1860 Had a stepson Thomas Gordon Gibbins Dangar
Charles Cary (1809-1875)	Arrived NSW 1829 Moved to Turanville with William Died 1847
John Hooper (1811-1849)	Arrived NSW 1829 Settled at Turanville with William Died 1847 (or 9)
Richard Cary (1817-1866)	Arrived NSW 1836 Muswellbrook Store etc Dangar Gedye and Mallock Returned UK 18xx- Married 1844 Returned to NSW In 1860 returned to UK (aged 43) where he died in 1867
Elizabeth Cary (Mrs Samuel Wellington Cook)	Wed Cornwall 1832 Arrived NSW 1837 Cook superintendent Turanville for William, then -> Tamworth. Two sons Thomas and John, and dau Elizabeth. Cook's Hill is called after Thomas
<b>Cousins</b>	
Cousin John Button	
Cousin Charles Gedye	Manager Meat Works Wickham, 1848-1853 His son, Charles Townshend Gedye joined Henry Dangar's son Frederick Holkham Dangar to found the firm Dangar Gedye and Company
Cousin Robert Dixon	A surveyor, whose wife Margaret was Henry Dangar's wife's sister
Cousin Jeremiah Brice Rundle	cousin
Charles Goddard	In-law

## Appendix 2

### Henry Dangar's children

William John (1829-1890)	Pastoralist With Uncle William, managed Neotsfield 1852-55 Became a squatter, expanded to Queensland Inherited Neotsfield from father Henry in 1868 Died 1890, no children SW Cook inherited his pastoral properties
Henry Cary (1830-1917)	In 1846, goes to UK, studies law at Cambridge. Returns about 1857 Barrister, politician. Became MLA for West Sydney 1874-77, and East Sydney 1880-82. Inherited Neotsfield from William John in 1890 4 sons, 4 daughters
Frederick Holkham (1831-1921)	Merchant, financier Married Eliza Phelps In 1855 became a partner in Meat Preservation Works at Newcastle, and company principal Retired 1879, disposed of assets to his family and returned to UK where he died in 1921
Albert Augustus (1840-1913)	Pastoralist
Francis Richard (1845-1873)	Landowner Died London 1873, left wealth to four brothers
Margaret Elizabeth	Married Walter Lamb
Florence Blanch (1843-	Married George Frederick Want

### **Crown purchases Town of Newcastle Wickham Municipality 1871**

1840	Richard Tasker Furlong	20 acres (8.09 ha)	(Bank Corner) Portion 169
1840	Francis Mitchell	24 acres	
1851	Henry Dangar	24 acres	Portion 165
	Henry Dangar	23 acres	Portion 166
1854	Henry Dangar	8.903 ha	Portion 152
1851	Peter Fleming	25 ½ acres	Linwood
1851	James Hannel	21 ½ acres	Maryville

Portion 169, 20 acres (8.09 ha) was a crown grant made in July 1840 and bought at auction for £240 by Richard Furlong; who sold to Thomas Black of Melbourne, who in 1848 sold it to Henry Dangar for £120.

### **Henry Dangar's Crown land purchases in the Parish of Newcastle Waratah Municipality 1871**

Portion number	Ha	Acres	Date of title
106	13.43		1 Oct 1851
107	12.77		1 Oct 1851
108	12.29		1 Oct 1851
121	8.094		12 Oct 1852
128	17.50		12 Oct 1852
133	20.40		1 June 1853
134	13.6		1 June 1853
137	15.86		1 June 1853

Ingall Street is a boundary line

#### **Waratah land, three portions (133, 134, 137)**

Street boundaries

Southon Street

Line of Young Street

Line of Moat Street

Line of Clyde Street

Chatham road – Rawson Street

Small Street-Nelson Street