Wyndham Family
June 30, 1977

Mr. R. Horner,
City Librarian,
Cessnock Public Library,
CESSNOCK, N.S.W. 2325

Dear Mr. Horner,

Once again, I have pleasure in thanking you for a further transfer of archives and books of the Wyndham and Glennie Families.

We will be very happy to hold this material in our Collections for preservation and research. We will send you a list of the books in the near future.

Again, thank you for thinking of the University.

Yours sincerely,

(DENIS ROWE)

(ARCHIVES OFFICER)

P.S. I think the attached copy of the letter from Littleton Groom to Dr. Stretch, in 1919, may be of interest to you or Stan Parkes.

Encl.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

MELBOURNE, 7th March, 1919.

My Lord

I am at present engaged in collecting information for the purpose of preparing a biographical sketch of the late Archdeacon Glennie for the 'Church Standard'. According to the records, he was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop Tyrrell at Morpeth, in 1847, and in 1848 he landed in Brisbane. Later on he began work on the Darling Downs. It has just occurred to me that possibly someone in your Diocese may possess information concerning him personally. This morning in looking through Mr Petherick's collection of early documents, I noticed, in a report of the 'Newcastle Church Society' dated 1852, the name of the Rev. B. Glennie, Darling Downs, amongst the Clergy, whilst there was also a Deacon, the Rev. A. Glennie. I was wondering whether that would be his brother. In a paper read by the late Canon Matthews in Brisbane in May, 1900, it appears that he, (Canon Matthews) with the Rev. Benjamin Glennie, visited one of the Archdeacon's brothers, Mr James Glennie, formerly of Unumgar, on the Richmond, New South Wales, but who was dwelling at Maroon, not far from Dugandan, Queensland. He also referred to the fact that the Archdeacon had two brothers in Australia, Dr. Henry Glennie, at Singleton, and the Rev. Alfred Glennie, at Brisbane Water, both places in the Diocese of Newcastle. I presume that the Rev. Alfred Glennie

The Right Rev. Dr Stretch,
Lord Bishop of Newcastle,
Newcastle, N.S.W.
is the Deacon referred to above. If you could furnish me with any information by which I could get in touch with the late Archdeacon Glennie's relatives, in order that I might obtain actual particulars on the biographical side, I would be very much obliged to you.

In the Life of Tyrrell, on page 247, a reference is made to the death of Rev. Alfred Glennie, whom the Bishop says he "valued for his truly Christian character, and his unceasing devotion to duty."

I noticed in looking through the old 'Church Chronicle' of June 1900 an account of a discussion in Synod in Brisbane, when it was my privilege to move a motion expressing appreciation of your services. I am sorry that the distance has not enabled us to see much more of each other since that date. Nevertheless, I can assure you that my interest in you has been sustained. It was with regret that I read in the paper the other day the intimation of your possible retirement from Newcastle.

With very best wishes wherever your future may be.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
March 18, 1977

DR. LMB

Mr. R. Horner,  
City Librarian,  
Cessnock City Library,  
CESSNOCK, N.S.W. 2325

Dear Reg,

Following my previous letter, I have pleasure now in enclosing a copy of the list of the Glennie and Wyndham Collection. Again, many thanks for all your help.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Denis Rowe)  
Archives Officer

Encl.
Boosey's opera journal for pianoforte 4 hands from Bellini's opera Norma arranged by A. Diabelli.

The much admired Australian quadrilles.

Mozart's works for the piano forte consisting of sonatas, duets, quartets, concertos, rondos and airs.

Music, the minuet de la Cour, as danced by the Queen and Prince Albert at Her Majesty's Bal Costume.

The young recruit quadrille.

Music.

Notes, explanatory and practical, to the authorized version of The Holy Bible.

An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations.

Poems of pleasure.

Collections and recollections.

The tourist's French Companion.

The Holy Bible. O.P. 1479.

Scripture melodies with reflections.

Granney's spectacles, and what she saw through them.

The poetical works of Lord Tennyson.

Album der Kleinen Freunde.

Sermons for the Christian seasons. Vols. 1, 2, 4 Chambers's miscellany of useful and entertaining tracts.

The keepsake for 1831.

English exercises.

Thirty-three sermons.

Histoire de Charles XII roi de suede.

The elements of French conversation. 24th ed.

Shakespeare birthday book.

Sketches of young people; or, a visit to Brighton. 2nd ed.

The young botanists.

Cruden's concordance to the Bible.

The Book of Common Prayer. C.U.P.

A course of sermons for the year.


A treatise on arithmetic. 11th ed.

The vineyard.

A class-book of modern geography with examination questions.

A new set of French idiomatical phrases and familiar dialogues.

English history.

The principles of arithmetic. 56th ed.

Reflections on the works of God. Vol. 1

Our village. new ed.

Memoirs of Emma and her nurse.

The Cottage hymn book.
INVITATIONS TO CESSNOCK CITY LIBRARY

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE - An address to a young woman after Confirmation.

BIBLICAL TRACT SOCIETY - Holy hymns.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY - An abridgment of scripture history. 3 parts.

HARPER, W. - Brudenell

MICHIN- KEMP, Mary

SKEWELL, Mary

BARTER, W. - Brudenell

SKEWELL, Mary

SKEWELL, Mary

ILLUSTRATED AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL GUIDE - The female organs of generation.

HURSTHELL, G. & WEISS, R.

GLENBIE, Isabella E

STOCKTON, Henry

SHERWOOD, Mrs.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE - The Church Sunday School hymn book.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE - The Church catechism. rev. ed.

HURSTHELL, E. & MACK, R. E.

GLENFINNIE NASH, Canon

BIBLE - NT - Timothy - Indonesian: Surat Basul Paulus Ngagai Timotius. Surat 1

BIBLE - NT - St. Mark - Indonesian: Injil Kudus munda ka S. Markus.

Before baby comes.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND - Catechism

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUST.

BONT, Charlotte

AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OF NSW

YONGE, Charlotte

MACPULLAY, Lord
DONATIONS FROM GESSNOC CITY LIBRARY

BREWER, Rev. Dr.
MARCH, Gertrude C.
HAVERGAL, F. R.

FURNEL, William
WILSON, John
WATSON, J. K.
HARRIS, Felicia
BROWNING, Robert
LUCAS, Eva L.
THOMAS A. KEMPIS
DOCK, Lavinia
BARRON, Isaac
FIELDMAN, W. H.
DICKENS, Charles
DIVINE, Maud
CHRISTOPHER, J. E.
RUDDOCK, E. H.
PALMER, W. D.
RUDDOCK, E. Harris

NIGHTINGALE, Florence
POPE, A. W. & T. A.
PRIDDY, Rev. W.
OXENDE, Ashton
CUMING, John
ARNOLD, Thomas Kerchever
HOMER
HASKELL, Paul N
JONES, E. O.
LEIGHTON, Robert

CUFF, Herbert E.
MULOCK, Dinah Maria
BEETHOVEN, L. Van
BALLE, W. H.
SQUIRRE, W. H.
NORTON, B.
BRANZ, May H
BARKEND, A. H.
BALF, W. H.
MENDELSCHON-BARTHOLODY, F.
HAYNOR, W. A.
GEORGE

UNITED GENERATOR

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth
CAMPBELL, Thomas

BOB, Uncle

DYSON, Mary Anne
LUCAS, E. C.
JONES, Robert
JELLETT, Henry
COTTERELL, Edward
HARRER, Margaret H
KILLOGG, J. H.
REYNOLDS, Michael

The guide to English history and biography. 59th ed.
Maternity nurses' daily guide.
Memorials of Frances Ridley Havergal.
The Matron: her duties and responsibilities.
Bertha's journal during a visit to her uncle in England. 5th ed.
Human physiology.
English prose writings of John Milton.
s complete handbook of midwifery.
The poetical works of Mrs. Hemans.
Poems by Robert Browning.
General nursing. 5th ed.
Of the imitation of Christ.
Text-book of materia medica for nurses.
A treatise of the Pope's supremacy.
A manual of nursery hygiene. 2nd ed.
The chimes.
The great amulet.
Coal distillation, gasification, and by-products.
The common diseases of women. 6th ed.
Lessons on massage. 4th ed.
The Homoeopathic vade mecum of modern medicine and surgery.
Florence Nightingale to her nurses.
A quiz book of nursing.
The early Christians.
Short lectures on the Sunday gospels.
The cities of the nations fell. 2nd ed.
The Iliad of Homer.
Telescope making.
The beginnings of man.
A practical commentary upon the First Epistle of St. Peter. 2 vols.
A course of lectures on medicine to nurses. 6th ed.
Sermons out of Church.
Sonatas; piano solos.
Good night! Good night! Beloved!
Mountain lovers.
Ten Songs by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
Meadowsweet.
AEI, "Eversole".
The Myrtle Bower.
Biederhorne Worte; songs without words.
Sonaten fur Pianoforte.
The Buyers' guide.
The poetical works of Longfellow.
The complete poetical works of Thomas Campbell.
Days of old.
Foot ailments and care of the feet.
The Australian reading books. First book.
Ivo and Verena. Lon.
Hospital sisters and their duties.
A text-book of mental and sick nursing.
A short practice of midwifery for nurses. 3rd rev. ed.
The pocket gray; or, anatomist's vade-mecum.
The parent's book. 6th ed.
The art of massage. 5th rev. ed.
The motor manual. 14th ed.
Stationary engine driving. 3rd rev. ed.
The Wellington family have always been associated with the town. Wellington was founded in 1817 when the family member, Joseph Wellington, came to found it with his wife, Hester. Their son, John, was born in 1821 and married a local woman at the Wellington Chapel on the 16th of April 1827. They moved to Wellington in the late 18th century, living in a house on the outskirts of town and engaging in various activities such as farming, trading, and building. After years of hard work, they built a fine, picturesque house named after the Wellington family. It became a social and cultural hub for the surrounding area, hosting numerous events and gatherings. The Wellingtons were known for their philanthropy, supporting local charities and educational institutions. The town was named after the family, and the Wellingtons were instrumental in its development and growth. Over the years, the Wellington family continued to contribute to the community, leaving a lasting legacy. The Wellington family is remembered for their dedication to the town and for their role in its development.
Charles married an extremely promising lady of the then Jersey colony, Miss Lucy Emily Bryan. She was the eldest of three daughters born to Rev. Mr. Bryan. It is interesting to note that a Bryan of Jersey by the same four surnames was well known. John Bryan was the son of Charles Bryan of St. Luke's, Jersey, and was one of the Trustees who and the Church with the Trustees, among the leading statesmen of the colony, one of whom, James D'Arcy, was the Bishop of New York. William Bryan was one of the Trustees who and the Church with the Trustees, among the leading statesmen of the colony, one of whom, James D'Arcy, was the Bishop of New York. William Bryan was one of the Trustees who and the Church with the Trustees, among the leading statesmen of the colony, one of whom, James D'Arcy, was the Bishop of New York.

The original grant of land was for about two hundred and eighty acres, originally granted to John Brown, who lived there as a farmer.
situated in the Parish of Galway County of

To the couple Charles and Lucy Emily seven
children were born there being. Charles youngest who died as
an infant. Francis who remained a child. Rosie who was a cripple. John who died as a child.
was born in 1871 and died at the age of 72 on 21st July 1901. Frank who was the only child to marry
Alexander John Wynnham (John) born 15th July 1888, unmarried. They Emily was also a cripple.

As time passed, another of Lucy Emily Wynnham
and at Welling on 1st November 1891 aged 73. Lucy Emily Wynnham made a request that
the remaining children of her
family, Lucy Emily Wynnham and her four children
mutually agreed to divide the Welling Estate at
1880 and the sale of the Woodland 1880 acres (now William Woods
farm) running
North 80 chain's there east 80 chain there west 80 chain there west 80 chain there east
80 chain there west 80 chain there east 80 chain there west
That Lucy Emily Wynnham taking the Western half

Charles Wynnham established a large wood
station at Welling. Charles ran the affairs of the estate with
Tan and the Wynnham were
of the Woodland which required regular weekly
fence service. Charles conducted many such services in
a hill overlooking Welling. I have still many letters
a time and when there use many 4th meetings of
the family at once to go to and the
services were held for every Saint Day of the year.
And you should know that Wynnham were using
milk-owing roles. The daughters were instructing
in Sunday School Education and classes were held every
week in the front drawing room of Welling House.
And before Wynnham carriage about usually on
with her untimely death in January 1928. Thus began a family tradition of great "style". The children from the adjoining fields were sent to the church usually Sunday School (male, female), and Miss Adah's (a teacher for Miss Adah's School) a class on a Tuesday which was held at the local school. And was壮观 at the end of the Wandah's school children at the end, there were 10 pupils each (lettering classes). Weading there on the first day of school, and the first day of school, it was an uncertainty to the then young as they did not have to decide your home to close the garden. 

Welling House was built on a slight rise and was small with large and well-sounding which entered the entire house. It was a low, single-storied residence with large attic which overlooked three corner windows. On the left side of the front are the one of the head. The one on the right was quite unusual so it was slightly flattened with the right side. The house was built on stone foundations, but the roof was very weathered. Lower (lettering throughout), there was the front entrance but side doors (both) were a very large wandah tent feet wide and modern. Of the house, standing on a massive wings strongly deliver covered huts. And large rooms came. From the Wandah, all rooms had large French windows. A large kitchen being sheltered from the rear of the house. (Charles Leighton also established a large school and small school. If the school's guiding spirit was that fresh water, all things, and so on). Adah's (who sold his fruit to neighbors. Charles was also an excellent Homemaker and despite a fine writer, he would)
he often met with his four great sons and their
unwonted delight over things he was pleased at the fort
that he knew. His house was a constant place
whether tall or small, and an interesting associate in a
neighbor, one toward one his father of choice in his
island, but he walked up and down and glanced
at them when he returned the house he was (seldom
unsatisfactorily) by Charles for such foolish behavior (with
his horse) and lack of manliness.
An interesting fact is that because
Wolseley land, was petit, in part and co-owned by women
so many the land tax increased with such an
and the land tax, due to 1908 was 21/3-4, much Wolseley
also had to own fields, and the flag was always raised
for the king's birthday in December.

On June 1st, 1919 Charles Wolseley at the
age of 76 came to an untimely death. He was a
favorite with all at Wolseley and also the other
neighbors of the Bruchmann family. He is buried at
Bruchmann cemetery next to his neighbor-in-law, Mr.
John Vereker, and Charles's son, Albert Charles, who died
at the age of 35. Charles had no children, all but one of
his brothers had died, his brother Charles died the following
year. He had had a long and eventful life. Indeed he
would very much liked to have his own children, but
Charles had all his hopes in his eldest son, and in 1908:
in his mid-twenties, died married to Jane Bentley. Unfortu-
nately Jane was not of the way of the Wolseley
Wishet...
Mary Emily Lytham, she became very frail and was
reduced to a chair during her later years. During her
last year she was unable to write or use her hands
so lan x subjects to make her mark on documents.
On 27th Oct 1922 after a long period of
illness she died. She was born in Ellington, Derby
and on 1st August 1923 two of her grandchildren Lynden
and daughter

Daughters were employed in the mill, and they placed the
organ on Sunday 1st church. At such a function
and met second wife. He was Frank de Puyman,
who was born in the 2nd January 1893. She was 53 when she married him in the 25th March 1922 and on
21st March 1931 their daughter was born, she
was named Beatrice Lytham.

One of the types of income for the Lytham
family at Ellington was the Lumber Cut land, which
Mary Emily Lytham had started on from 1906
and 1910 acres to Albert (Amos) Hollard for
the purpose of reforestation and timber sale and sale
in the month. The term of the agreement was for
12 years with the option of renewal where the terms
and conditions the agreement stated that a change of
six years for ten on all real or whole land that
the said land would be free of this the sum
(Mary Emily Lytham) received from Prince and the crown
(Leeds) and daughter.
Mrs. Brian McGuigan, wife of the manager of Wyndham Estate, Dalwood, recently acquired a collection of old Wyndham documents.

In a letter dated November 17, 1877, Mr. Wyndham received ten half-cases of wine. The letter was written by George Ware of Okey Creek, Wallabaddah.

"Please send me two casks of wine the same as before.

George Ware, apparently licensed to sell colonial wines, explained that his stocks had almost run out, and he would send the other casks on receipt of your letter."

At Dalwood on June 28, 1872, a vineyards worker named Mrs. Kramer (apparently German or the wife of a German) made her mark (signed, with a cross) to show that she had received the following amounts in wages:

1) for self (16 days at 1/3) £4/9/6.
2) for Tilly (16 days at 1/6) £1/4/-.
3) for Fred (6 days at 1/0) £0/6/6.

Deductions for consumption of wine were (1) attended at a rate of £3/15/- at 2/6 each, (2) for Tilly at £1/4/-, and (3) for Fred at £0/1/-.

According to this account, 12 boys' suits were bought at a cost of 4/- each. The total cost was £4/16/6.

PETITION

In 1874 John Wyndham received a letter dated July 10 from John L. Castner, lessee of refreshment rooms on the southern and western railways. Castner said that passengers on these lines constantly came into the refreshment rooms wanting colonial wines, beer, etc.

But as the law stood he could not provide for the sale of such wines, etc., in his refreshment rooms.

For the purpose of getting the law changed, Castner had the liberty of enclosing a petition which he hoped John Wyndham would sign and return "in due course of post."

From George Constable of Colly Blue, John Wyndham received an order for wine and corsets.

A petition was written to the Convent of Mercy, Morpeth, 1200 yards of "sherry" and 1 ditto of "port" wine.

Charles Wyndham (top) one of the sons of the founder of Dalwood. He married a daughter of Rev. Alfred Glennie whose second daughter married a Holmes of The Wilderness. Mr. Wyndham was Mrs. Glennie who bought "Vollong" on her husband's death, Charles and his wife lived there with her.

Benjamin Glennie BA (below) spent several years on the Continent as a tutor. He came to New South Wales at the founder of Dalwood, Benjamin could not ride a horse so was forced to walk everywhere.

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Mr. & Mrs. Wyndham
Dorrabalong
Via Cessnock
Mrs. A. H. Lewis
requests the pleasure of the company of

Mrs. Mrs. Wyndham and Family

at the

Marriage of her Daughter

Bethel

with

Geoffrey Reginald Bridge

at St. John’s Church of England
Westcott St., Cessnock

on

Saturday, 4th September, 1948

at 2.30 p.m.

and afterwards at

“Club Room,” Co-op Store, Cessnock

R.S.V.P. 18th August 68 Northcote St., Aberdare
Bessie & Glen

About arranging to get the car!

Miss M. Wyndham

c/o Mrs Wyndham

Orchard Street

6-8-26. Ryde
My dear Marion,

Thank you for your letter of July 18th. I am sorry I have been too busy to reply sooner. We walked out to church yesterday morning, & had a nice service, except for the music. The weather was quite warm, & we had 51 points of rain today. It looks like clearing this evening. I got rather wet coming home. I went to Linslade on the evening of July 22nd., & got £3 relief pay from the Colliery Mechanics Association. I had a bit of shopping to do, & intended to see Poulton about the car, but he had shut up before I got there. Fred wants to go in tomorrow, & Bessie will probably go also, & he hopes to find out something about how soon it may be possible to get an Ajax car, & what terms we can get it on. I have nearly half the price of it now, & hope to arrange to give an order quite soon.

Saturday’s papers announced that in future it will be called the Nash Light Six, instead of the Ajax. I missed that account of Bobham’s flight that you referred to. I see he expects to reach Darwin this week. I have looked up the map of Ryde. Hermitage Road runs N.E. & Orchard Street N.W., & Fred says the house faces N.E.
Vega rises about 6 P.M. now, & so does Altair. Capella rises about 6 A.M. according to Paris Star Chart.

Wednesday night. We had a westerly squall last night with lightning, a 17 points of rain. There has been a cold wind all day. Fred & Bessie went to Bessnock yesterday. Fred found that Poulton can supply a car with camper body in about a month, so I am going in after work tomorrow to give him an order, & pay a deposit. The cash price would be £340 but by paying half cash on delivery, & 12 monthly installments the total price would be about £353 & £13-3-0 insurance premium, which has to be paid unless I could pay the full cash price.

Thank you for the bit about white ants in fruit trees. We were delighted to hear from your letter which came yesterday that your chillblains have quite gone, and that you do not get cold feet. I hope we can have the new car to bring you home when the weather is warm enough. We want to try & invent some simple folding chair to attach the wheels to, which could be carried in the car. It is getting late so I must go to bed.

I remain,

Your affectionate brother

A. G. Wyndham
Catholic Apostolic Church.

Sydney, 14 June 1893

My dear Miss Bessie Wynahue,

You are hereby informed that Mr. John Kirkhope is your Pastor. Mr. William E. Dunn is your Deacon.

Your Pastor will sit in the Church,

and you are hereby reminded of your duty to seek to your Pastor at regular intervals, not exceeding 3 months.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Please Preserve this Card for Reference.
Addresses

Erskinehope 53 Eastereagh St.
Redfern, Sydney.
William E. Dunn, "Hilda", Hunchurra House, Arminta Hill
Form SA 39(P.C.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

STOPPAGEN OF PAYMENT OF PENSION

Department of Social Services,
526 Hunter Street,
NEWCASTLE.

TYPE OF PENSION: ................................................

AGE

TO— Mr. Frederick Wyndham,
5 Cooper Street,
CESSNOCK.

Pension Number   Value   Last Order Payable is that  Date of this Notice
W.20511        £10.10.0  25.7.63.   2 AUG 1963

REASON FOR STOPPAGEN:

Pending inquiries re Your circumstances and failure to reply to Departmental correspondence.

Dear Sir/Madam

I desire to inform you that, for the above reason, it is necessary to stop payment pending a review of your pension. Will you therefore, please return your pension order book to this office, or hand it to the Paying Officer who pays the pension, TOGETHER WITH THIS NOTICE, without delay.

* You SHOULD NOT return your Pensioner Medical Service Entitlement Card.

You will be further advised as soon as possible. Advice of this request has been sent to—

The Postmaster,
CESSNOCK.

* Delete NOT as required.

W.J. Beasley
Regional Officer.
GEORGE WYNDHAM SESQUICENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE BOOKLET
1827 — 1977

DONALD SETON WILKINSON
GEORGE WYNDHAM
SESQUICENTENARY
COMMEMORATIVE
BOOKLET
1827 — 1977

Donald Seton Wilkinson
Edition limited to 500 copies of which this is
No. 470.

WYONG
1977
PREFACE

Not only has this booklet been prepared to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of George and Margaret Wyndham’s arrival in New South Wales, but also to complement the previously published Dinton-Dalwood Letters 1827-53. It has been designed to give George’s descendants a clearer picture of his background and achievements, as well as share some of the pictorial records preserved by various members of the family.

Although it was my original intention to bring the Family Tree up to date with all of George’s descendants, this will now have to be published at a later date, but in an expanded form with biographical details which, it is hoped, will humanise the 150 year period.

It is doubtful if I would have become quite so involved with Wyndham history if it had not been for the stories my late father told me when I was a boy.

This booklet would not have been produced without the help of a great many people whose generous assistance has been greatly appreciated.

I hope that anyone with information about members of the Wyndham family will contact me.

Donald Seton Wilkinson
‘Maluna’, Louisiana Road, Kanwal via Warnervale. N.S.W. 2259
1st December, 1977.
THE WYNDHAM ARMS, CREST AND MOTTO

Coat of Arms
Azure, a chevron between three lions' heads erased or.

Crest
A lion's head erased or, within a fetterlock.

Motto
Au Bon Droit.
THE WYNDHAM FAMILY

There is little doubt that the name Wyndham derives from the town of Wymondham in Norfolk, although there is no evidence actually making the connection. The earliest recorded bearer of the name is Ailwardus de Wymondham, an "eminent Saxon", who with his three sons witnessed a charter granting land to the Priory of St. Mary, Wymondham between 1100 and 1107.

A pedigree included in the Visitation of Somerset in 1623, and now in the Royal College of Arms, gives the following —

JOHN WYNDHAM m CATHERINE, Dtr. of SIR JOHN REDSHAM
THOMAS WYNDHAM OF CROWNETHORPE m MARGARET, Dtr. of SIR WALTER WALCOT
JOHN WYNDHAM OF CROWNETHORPE m ELIZABETH, Dtr. of SIR JOHN SHARINGTON
JOHN WYNDHAM OF CROWNETHORPE m MARGARET, Dtr. of SIR ROBERT SEGRAVE
JOHN WYNDHAM OF NORWICH

Whereas the above may be correct genealogy, there remains no proof of it.

The following generations of the family are numbered from the first member of the family from whom there is proof of descent —

1. John Wyndham (c. 1410 - 1475) m (c. 1439) Lady Margery Hastings daughter of Sir Robert Clifton of Buckenham Castle. John purchased Felbrigg in 1450.
3. Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigg P.C. (d. 1522) m. Eleanor Scrope, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope. By his second marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, he became great uncle to Edward VI. Thomas was also a cousin of two of Henry VIII's wives, Catherine Howard and Anne Boleyn.
4. Sir John Wyndham (d. 1574) m. (1528) Elizabeth Sydenham, heiress of Orchard Sydenham, subsequently renamed Orchard Wyndham.
5. John Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham (d. 1570) m. (1558) Florence Wadham, sister of Nicholas Wadham who bequeathed his estate for the foundation of Wadham College, Oxford.
7. Sir Wadham Wyndham (1610 - 1668) m. Barbara Clarke, daughter of Sir George Clarke of Watford, Northamptonshire. Sir Wadham's portrait is still in the Guildhall. Both he and his brother Sir Hugh were Judges at Westminster and sat on the Boundaries Commission after the Great Fire in 1666. He purchased Norrington, Wiltshire.
11. William Wyndham IV of Dinton & Norrington (1769 - 1841) m. Laetitia Popham, daughter of Alexander Popham of Clavelshay, Somerset (Master in Chancery)
GEORGE AND MARGARET WYNDHAM’S FAMILY

Alward  b. 1828 d. 1898 m. Annette Keene
Ouita (Weeta) b. 1829 d. m. Arthur McKenzie
George b. 1831 d. 1903 m. 1. Elizabeth Greenup, 2. Sarah Brandon, 3. Ellen Brandon
William b. 1832 d. 1833
John b. 1833 d. 1887 m. 1. Lucy Glennie, 2. Florence Mathew
Francis b. 1835 d. 1919 m. Harriet Fletcher
Hugh b. 1836 d. 1909 m. Celia Haylock
Unnamed son died as infant
Laetitia b. 1838 d. 1876 m. Herbert Wilkinson
Alexander b. 1840 d. 1880 m. Fanny Codrington
Charles b. 1842 d. 1918 m. Emily Glennie
Guy b. 1843 d. 1881 m. Elizabeth Glennie
Reginald b. 1846 d. 1913 m. 1. Julia Champain, 2. Kathleen Osborne
Wadham b. 1848 d. 1918 m. Elizabeth Keene
George Wyndham was born in 1801 at Dinton, Wiltshire, third son of William and Laetitia (nee Popham). He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge (not at Wadham College, Oxford, which the family helped found). Being a younger son it was intended that he be ordained into the Church of England in order to take a 'living' held by the family.

However, on taking his degree he turned down the safe prospect of a comfortable ecclesiastical career, preferring a more active life. No doubt his rather radical views, favouring the abolition of Tithes and the removal of the civil disabilities from Roman Catholics, which would not have endeared him to the established church, influenced his decision. He also had strong views on political questions, advocating the passage of the Reform Bills and the abolition of the Corn Laws. He was highly critical of political procrastinators.

In 1824, in company with John Galt, a well-known novelist and secretary to the Canada Company, he travelled through Canada, found it too cold and returned to England, taking with him the skins of animals which he had shot, and later used at Dalwood.

In January 1825 he left London for Italy with a French passport signed by Polignac, describing him as a 'rentier'. After passing through Paris, Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Florence, Rome and Naples, studying viticulture and wine-making en route, he reached Malta where an attack of fever forced him to return to Rome.

Whilst convalescing he met Margaret Jay on Christmas Day 1825. She was with a party which included an old schoolfriend and neighbour of George's. Before they left Italy George was engaged to marry Margaret, provided her father consented. They were married at the Ambassador's Chapel, Brussels on 26th April, 1827.

Margaret's father, John Jay was descended from a Huguenot family (anglicising its name from De Geai) which had fled from France to Edinburgh following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Her mother was Scottish and died while Margaret was still quite young. Margaret's father lost heavily in a bad 'South Sea' investment and moved to Brussels where he conducted a school for English boys. Margaret was educated in England, as were her two brothers, one of whom went to Oxford and later became a K.C. Margaret was greatly loved by all of George's family and enjoyed a reputation as a most charming and cultivated young lady and noted beauty of her day.

Following his refusal of a post under the British Government, with whose policies he did not agree, and having long been interested in viticulture, George decided to emigrate to New South Wales as a farmer as the Colonial Office was offering a free grant of 640 acres for every £500 of capital, with a maximum of 2,560 acres. A secondary grant could then be earned by spending five times the value on developing the primary grant.

George and Margaret, with £3,000 which his father had advanced him, together with several servants, their goods and chattels, sheep, cattle, horses, pigs and hounds, set sail from London on 17th August, 1827 in the George Home of 440 tons. After calling at Hobart, where the livestock were much admired and one of the hounds died of rabies, they finally arrived at Sydney on 26th December, 1827 in the middle of a drought, which was probably a contributing reason for the following auction sale notice which appeared in the Sydney Gazette on 2nd January, 1828.

“David Maziere Anandale Estate, by Mr. Paul at his rooms George Street, Sydney, on January 15th, 1828 (by order of the Trustees appointed by the Supreme Court of N.S.W. in the matter of David Maziere declared insolvent) Anandale on main branch of Hunter's River, 2000 acres, 6 miles on East also by river North and South. He has spent £1,000 on stockyards, paddocks, 60 acres under cultivation. Also House and ground 66 George Street, Newcastle’.

George purchased the 2000 acres for £1,200 and renamed it Dalwood after one of his father's farms at Dinton. Maziere had 20 convicts, 1 for every 100 acres and these were transferred to George.

Initially they lived in a slab hut on Dalwood but later in 1828 they moved to Luskintyre, across the river. Their first son was born during the year.
The house at Dalwood was commenced in 1829, and although not completed until 1840, most of the work was done prior to 1836.

The family had moved into Dalwood by 12th March, 1830 by which time the Blue Room, Dining room and some bedrooms had been completed, although the kitchen was not completed until the end of the year.

The stone for the house was quarried at Black Creek, and a bridge was specially built to enable the stone to be brought to Dalwood.

The bricks for the house, wells and farm buildings were fired on the site in 1832.

The large, two-floored stone store was built in 1832. It contained a 5’6” diameter brick lined well excavated to a depth of 24’ and further drilled by auger to 54’.

Dalwood is of more than ordinary interest as it contains the first known internal bathroom and water closet in the Hunter Valley, being constructed in 1833.

By 1830 George had 70 acres of wheat but lost 60 of them with rust and the 600 vine cuttings which James Busby gave him failed to take. Floods in 1831 ruined the maize and turnips whilst insects ruined the vegetables in the house garden. In December, 1831 a devastating hailstorm wrecked the tobacco, maize and vegetables. A week later a bushfire destroyed the grass and much of the post and rail fencing.

Nevertheless George persevered.

300 peach, 300 lemon, 2 loquat, 1 olive, 60 fig, 40 quince and pomegranate trees were planted in 1830 and 1400 vines were successfully planted in 1831.

Hemp, Maize, Wheat, Mustard, Castor Oil, Millet, Cape Barley, Tobacco (very successful for some years) and innumerable varieties of vegetables and flowers were grown.

In 1831 George was authorised to take possession of 2,560 acres on Smith’s Rivulet near Merriwa as a primary grant. He named it Mahngarinda and leased an adjoining 3830 acres of Crown Land for an annual rental of £1 per 100 acres.

In 1838 he made a private purchase of 640 acres. He purchased Terrace Hill of 960 acres for £360 at a sale in 1839 and acquired a purchase grant in 1840 of another 640 acres.

In 1839, following the enactment of the Squatters Act whereby licences were issued to occupy land for a nominal fee, George took up Collyblu of 40,000 acres on the Liverpool Plains, Bukkulla of 100,000 acres and Nullamanna of 30,000 acres in the Inverell district. It is not known exactly when Keelgyrah of 13,000 acres on the Richmond River was taken up, but George had visited it by 1844. It is now known as Kilgra, near Kyogle, the latter being named after a village near George’s old home at Dinton.

The general economic depression of the early 1840’s caused George to leave Dalwood under the care of a manager, and set out, with Margaret and their 10 children, horses, cattle, sheep, some trusted stockmen and servants, in a string of 12 covered wagons with over 120 bullocks to pull them, to visit his northern acquisitions.

One of the wagons was specially slung on springs and fitted out as a boudoir for Margaret, with seats, clothes boxes and mattresses. There she sat and sewed and taught her children during the trek. A special kitchen wagon was also set up for the cook.

Both Bukkulla, which was the outermost occupied land in N.S.W. at that time, and Keelgyrah were visited and it was during their two year stay at Keelgyrah that Reginald was born and it is possible that he was the first European child born on the Upper Richmond River.

The first homestead at Bukkulla was down near the river and consisted of a cottage of hand sawn slabs, with one large central room and a small bedroom at each corner. The shingle roof was supported by a tree trunk in the centre of each room. However, on his visit in 1846, George ordered a new homestead to be built on the hill where the present one stands.

George and his family returned to Dalwood from the northern expedition late in 1846 or early 1847.

Although George brought a Southdown ram and some ewes with him in 1827, he did not take up sheep raising seriously until the end of 1832 when he purchased a flock of local sheep and sent them to Mahngarinda. However, in later years he very considerably enlarged his flocks at Collyblu and Bukkulla and wool became an important income.

In later years George and his sons built up a very fine horse stud at Bukkulla with over 300 brood mares being kept. Many famous sires including Kelpie, Chevalier, Vain Hope and Belmore were kept. Lauristina was a particularly famous horse of their breeding in the late 1850’s and another of their horses won the Sydney Cup.
However, George’s favourite interest was the production of wine for which Dalwood is best known. George produced his first vintage in 1835 which “promised to make good vinegar”. His second vintage in 1836 produced 1650 gallons from 269 tubs of fruit and was more successful.

In 1833 he planted 5000 vines.

The vineyard was expanded in 1853 for his fourth son, John, and by the time of George’s death in 1870, 38 acres had been planted at Dalwood and a further 12 acres at Fernhill for his third son, George.

Dalwood wines won wide acclaim not only in Australia, but also in Britain, France, Holland, India and U.S.A.

Vine cuttings were also taken from Dalwood to Bukkulla by some of George’s sons who kept them alive during the journey by dipping them in every creek along the way. By 1870 this vineyard had an annual production of 11,000 gallons of excellent wine also winning numerous awards in Australia and overseas.

Another cutting which remained alive on the long journey from Dalwood to Bukkulla was that of a weeping willow, which, after serving as a riding switch on the trip, was stuck in the river bank and became the reputed ancestor of the willows now lining the banks of the MacIntyre north of Inverell.

Although George’s political views were radical by the English standards of the day, he generally stayed clear of politics in the new colony, preferring to devote himself to becoming a successful and respected farmer and grazier.

However, he did take the side of Governor Darling against Wentworth, generally supported the ‘squatters’, although never himself occupying land without a licence, and signed a petition in 1842 seeking the importation of coolie labour from India after transportation to the colony ceased.

He was appointed an alternative member of the Legislative Council in 1828, but refused a permanent seat when offered it in 1839 by Governor Gipps, his reason being ‘private affairs requiring his undivided attention’. No doubt this was a reflection of the 1837-39 drought which was seriously depressing the pastoral industries.

Following his appointment as a Justice of the Peace in 1829, he took his magisterial duties in Maitland very seriously, being elected Chairman of the Bench in 1837.

George was appointed a Trustee of the Maitland Savings Bank in 1838 and was invited to join the Maitland Branch of the Australian Immigration Association in 1840 and elected Chairman in 1842.

However, he did not join the Hunter River Vineyard Association, formed in 1851, until 1867, although several of his sons had previously joined.

Unlike many of his neighbours George was remarkably free of the depredations of escaped convicts and seems to have enjoyed a reputation as a generally lenient master to his assigned servants. On at least one occasion he used his authority to prevent an officer from flogging a chain gang working near Dalwood.

Margaret also had her problems as on one occasion the cook rushed into the drawing room at Dalwood, brandishing a carving knife, but was met by Margaret with a revolver. The cook was reputed to have had a previous tally of two victims.

Dalwood was a prominent centre in the social life of the Hunter Valley. Musical, literary and artistic accomplishments were highly valued. George and Margaret kept open house and countless new arrivals to the the colony brought introductions to George from friends and relatives in England. They received hospitality and advice from him before setting out on their own ventures.

Although most of their children visited England at various times, neither George nor Margaret ever returned. Possibly they had had their fair share of travelling.

George Wyndham was a prominent farmer, vigneron, pastoralist, Hereford and thoroughbred horse breeder, as well as a highly respected citizen, who made a significant contribution to the development of Australia.

George and Margaret’s descendants have now spread out into every Australian State, Canada, U.S.A., England, Scotland, Guernsey, Venezuela, Denmark, Hong Kong, Spain, New Zealand, Germany and South Africa.

Many have distinguished themselves in such diverse fields as Art, Literature, Law, Diplomatic Corp, Engineering, Architecture, Sheep Breeding, Cattle Breeding, Education, Farming, Business, Army, Navy, and Air Force, thus continuing the contribution of the family to Australia’s development and prosperity.

Following George’s successful establishment in New South Wales, many other members of the family came out to Australia and many of them also established successful families which have also made very significant contributions to Australia.
The Woolwash at Bukkulla, c. 1860's.
Reproduced from a photograph in the possession of the Cessnock and District Historical Society.
HEREFORD CATTLE

George Wyndham is credited with having brought the first pure bred Hereford cattle to New South Wales in 1827; (5 cows and 1 bull). His decision to bring Herefords was no doubt influenced by his cousin George Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, who had carried out trials to discover which breed of cattle would fatten best on the least consumption of food.

In one trial, Hereford, Devon and Sussex cattle were fed for sixteen weeks on the same ration. A Hereford had won easily, confirming the opinion that his ‘large, broad, thick-legged frame’ was best for fattening.

In 1840 George’s father sent him two Hereford bulls which had been bred by the Rev. J.R. Smythies of Lynsh Court, Hay, England, who at that time had one of the best herds in England. One of these two bulls, Baker (4232)-is the recorded ancestor of many Hereford families.

Nothing further is recorded of what happened in the herd till March, 1859, when 10 pure hereford cows were bought from Charles Reynolds of Tocal.

George did not exhibit his cattle as his object was to provide bulls to service his herds at Bukkulla and Keelgyrah, but the Dalwood herd was generally regarded as containing animals fit to enter any show ring.

On George’s death in 1870, his younger son, Reginald, took over the herd and renamed it Leconfield after the Earl of Egremont’s eldest son, Baron Leconfield, and further improved it by importing some of the top blood lines and best cattle so far imported from England.

Reginald was a prime mover in the formation of the Hereford Herd Book Society, compiling much of the first volume. He was also a life member of the English Hereford Society.

In 1884 Reginald sold half of the Leconfield herd to Charlotte May Wright, a grand-daughter of George, from which has evolved the Wallamumbi Herd which is still owned by the Wright descendants.

A grand-daughter of Reginald has also established a new Leconfield Poll Hereford Stud near Tamworth, N.S.W.

Both George and Reginald Wyndham are recognised as being two of the most influential early breeders of Herefords in Australia, materially assisting their establishment as the dominant breed of cattle.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DALWOOD VINEYARDS

The following "Photographs of the Dalwood Vineyards" were taken in 1886 for John Wyndham of Dalwood, and then distributed by him to various members of the family.

They have been reproduced from the originals now in the possession of Alward Wyndham, 'Karuah', Wollombi via Armidale, N.S.W., and John Wyndham, 12 Mount Street, North Sydney, N.S.W.

Their kind permission to reproduce them is gratefully acknowledged.
E.S.E. view of Dalwood House.
E.S.E. view of Dalwood House, showing orchard in front, old stables, rick-yard, wine stores, and "Tangorin Mount" in the distance.
E.N.E. view of Dalwood House, showing "Terrace Hill" and Leconfield House in the distance.
View of portion of Dalwood vineyards from Southern Gazabo, showing grape-pickers, carts with grape crushers, date palms, wine stores, and portion of "Terrace Hill" in the distance.
View of portion of Dalwood vineyards, from Northern Gazabo, showing Southern Gazabo on the left, Dalwood House and cellars and "Terrace Hill" in the distance.
View of portion of Dalwood vineyards, from Gazabo, looking east, showing Vigneron’s cottages along vineyard edge; also Farmers’ cottages and “Hudson’s Hill” on opposite side of the Hunter River.
Golden Shiraz vines, age 26 years. In 1886, average production, 1340 gallons per acre.

(Note - In 1886 the Black Hermitage vines, age 13 to 33 years, produced an average of 810 gallons per acre.)

Vintage manager testing grape must, in glass tube, with Keene's percentage Saccharometer.
View of N.W. corner of Dalwood cellars, showing cellar hands, wine-press house, cooper's residence, offices, etc.
View of Cooperage, and vineyard gate beyond on the left.
View of Distillery.
View of interior portion of principal wine-press room, showing screw-presses and tubs, fermenting vats of 1000 gallons each, covered with canvas cloths, and centrifugal pump drawing off wine must into cask in cellar beyond.
Showing interior portion of new wine press-room, portion of wine press, four casks of 1000 gallons each, and two casks of 4000 gallons each.
Picture of show-cards, showing principal medals etc., awarded up to 1873.

Certificate of Wine Awards
Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.
Certificate of Merit, First Class Gold Medal, awarded Calcutta International Exhibition 1883-84.

Certificate of Diploma of Honor, awarded at the Amsterdam International Exhibition, 1883.

Picture of Gold Medal awarded Bordeaux International Exhibition, 1882.
The Dalwood Vineyards were founded by the late George Wyndham, who left Glinton, near Salisbury, Wilts, England, for Australia, early in 1857.

Previous to this he had spent many months in the wine counties of Europe, where he gained much information in vine culture, and the production of wine, in which he was greatly interested; and shortly after, having purchased the Dalwood estate, he proceeded to plant an experimental vineyard of some five or six acres.

About the year 1857, having decided to make wine-growing an occupation for one of his sons, wine-growing was undertaken on a large scale; and in 1857 the present proprietor (John Wyndham) undertook the management, and in October, 1870, received the vineyard property, by deed of gift from his father, just prior to the death of the latter.

The vineyard estate contains less than 500 acres, and, under ordinary circumstances, in its natural state would only support one or two working farmers with families. Now, however, after judicious and intelligent expenditure of capital, it maintains in comfort the proprietor and his large family, besides about a dozen families of employees; and is further acknowledged to be a great source of profit to the numerous families of farmers around, who find occasional employment at the various busy periods of grape growing, pruning, destruction of mould insects, &c.

The ordinary population of Dalwood is about seventy, children included; but, at vintage and other busy times, it is often doubled.

Since the year 1870 the vineyard has been increased from thirty-eight acres to seventy-eight acres, and is at all times kept in a state of the very highest cultivation.

Yours very truly,

John Wyndham.
A BRIEF HISTORY OF DALWOOD

Originally a 2,000 acre Crown Grant of a 1000 year lease to David Maziere in 1823, it was purchased by George Wyndham for £1,200 on 15th January, 1828, and subsequently converted to freehold in 1843. Further purchases of adjoining land increased the total area at Dalwood to 4,240 acres by 1840.


The Dalwood homestead block of 266 acres was a highly successful vineyard for many years under John’s management, winning the Gold Medal for the Best Australian Wine at the 1882 Bordeaux Exhibition, as well as many others in Britain, France, Holland, India and the U.S.A.

Following many years of ill-health and an early death in 1887, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd, took over the property from the Estate of John Wyndham in 1892, as a going concern, when the colony was experiencing a very serious economic depression. The bank sold the property to J.F.M. Wilkinson, of Coolalta, Pokolbin in 1901 for £6,500. John Wilkinson subsequently sold the house and 130 acres to Michael McNamara from whom it passed to his sister. Mrs. M. Peters purchased it from the Estate of Miss McNamara for $20,000 in 1967 and sold again to Wyndham Estate Pty. Ltd. for $67,000 in 1971.

John Wilkinson sold the remaining 136 acres to the Penfold Hyland family who built new cellars as the original one was on the house block. Penfold Wines Ltd continued the vineyard with Dalwood as a major label, with the last of the Wyndham plantings being pulled out in 1961.

In 1967 Penfolds sold to their former cellarmaster, Percy McGuigan for $25,000 and he in turn sold to Wyndham Estate Pty. Ltd.

Wyndham Estate Pty. Ltd was formed by Brian McGuigan, Tim Allen and Digby Matheson. In 1976 Digby Matheson sold his 40% interest to the Australian Guarantee Corporation, one of Australia’s major finance companies.

Today there are nearly 200 acres of vines producing award winning wines, fully justifying George Wyndham’s pioneering efforts.
The following section illustrates some of the principal homes of the Wyndham family in England.
Felbrigg, Norfolk

Felbrigg manor was purchased by John Wyndham in 1450 and was owned by his descendants until the death, in 1810, of William Windham, who had distinguished himself as Pitt's Secretary at War from 1794 till 1801. Felbrigg then passed to a grandson of William's mother's first marriage, Admiral Lukin, who assumed the Windham name. In 1924 another line of Wyndham descendants succeeded to Felbrigg but it again passed out of the family with the death about 50 years later of Wyndham Ketton-Cremer.

Nothing is known of the house occupied by the earlier Wyndhams except for the medieval masonry and brickwork still to be seen in the cellars which extend below and in front of the present house.

The South front was built in the early 1620s and the West wing was added in 1670.

Felbrigg was completely redecorated during the early 1750's and the beautiful Cabinet and Dining room date from this period.
Felbrigg, Norfolk

West and South Fronts.

The Dining Room.
Originally Orchard Sydenham, it was renamed Orchard Wyndham in 1528 when Sir John Wyndham married its heiress, Elizabeth Sydenham, and has remained in Wyndham ownership ever since. The remains of the original Sydenham structure have been incorporated into the many additions and alterations made by generations of Wyndhams during the subsequent 450 years. The nearby church of St. Decuman's contains a rich treasury of family tombs and memorials. Orchard Wyndham is currently owned by George Colville Wyndham.
The Dinton estate of about 1000 acres was purchased by William Wyndham (1659 - 1734) for £2,235 in 1689.

The present house, replacing a smaller two storey house, was built between 1814 and 1817 for George’s father, by the eminent architect Sir Jeffry Wyatville.

Built of local limestone in a rather severe neo-classical style, it has a facade of nine bays and two storeys, a parapet concealing the attic windows, and cellars below. The front is dominated by the Ionic portico. The kitchen wing on the west side with its low roof and quadrant curve contrasts sharply with the main block. Stables, which provided 22 stalls, 2 loose boxes and 6 carriage spaces, formed the other three sides of a courtyard at the rear of the house.

The ‘Imperial’ style Portland stone staircase with one central lower flight dividing into two parallel upper flights is surmounted by a domed roof and circular lantern.

Interior decorations and furnishings were of very high quality and their restraint and stylised form created an atmosphere of dignity.

Dinton was sold in 1917 to Mr. Bertram Philipps who presented it to the National Trust in 1943, on condition that it was known as Philipps House.

It is now used by the Y.W.C.A., but is open for public inspection.

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The Main Staircase at Dinton.

The Domed Roof and Circular Lantern of the Staircase Hall.
PETWORTH, SUSSEX

The present house, with its 320 feet long West facade of local stone, was built between 1688 and 1696 by the 6th Duke of Somerset. Unfortunately the central dome was later removed.

The famous Carved Room, with its beautiful and extraordinarily delicate carvings by Grinling Gibbons, dates from this period.

Following the death of the 7th Duke in 1750 without a male heir, Sir Charles Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham, one of the Triumvirate during the reign of George III, inherited Petworth and other estates and became the 2nd Earl of Egremont. His father, Sir William Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham, as well as having been Secretary for War and then Chancellor of the Exchequer during Queen Anne's reign, had married the 6th Duke's daughter.

George Wyndham, 3rd Earl of Egremont was a noted patron of the arts, acquiring a large collection of works by Turner and other notable artists; a winner of five Derbys and five Oaks, all but one with horses bred by himself; a leading landowner and prominent agricultural reformer.

Although Petworth House and its art treasures have now been given to the National Trust, in lieu of death duties, it is still occupied by the current Wyndham descendant, the 7th Baron Leconfield and 2nd Baron Egremont.
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LEASE

MARY ANN HOLMES

to

LUCY EMILY WYNDHAM

W.S. Gray & Co
Solicitors
375 George St.
SYDNEY
made the Eleventh day of June

One thousand nine hundred and twenty one (in pursuance of the Conveyancing Act 1819) BETWEEN MARY ANN
HOLMES of Gordon near Sydney in the State of New South Wales
(hereinafter called Lessor) of the one part and LUCY EMILY
WYNDHAM the wife of Charles Wyndham of Wollong Mount Vincent
in the said State Grazier (hereinafter called Lessee) of the
other part WITNESSETH that in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the Lessee's covenants herein contained
the said Lessor DOTH HEREBY demise and lease unto the said Lessee
her executors administrators and permitted assigns ALL THAT
piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement six hundred
and thirty acres more or less being part of One thousand two
hundred and eighty acres originally granted to John Brown and
then known as Bonnington situate in the Parish of Mulbrin
County of Northumberland and State of New South Wales COMMENCING at the South west corner of six hundred and forty acres
originally granted to Abraham Johnston in the said Parish and
bounded thence on the East by the west boundary of that Great
northerly eighty chains on the North by a line westerly eighty
chains on the West by a line southerly eighty chains to the
north west corner of Edwin Baldwin's grant of one thousand two
hundred and eighty acres and thence on the south by part of the
north boundary of that Grant easterly to the point of commencement exclusively of a road one chain wide leading from Mount
Vincent to Ellalong for the term of three years computed from
the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty one
YIELDING AND PAYING therefor the yearly rent of one pound such yearly rent to be paid on the first day of April in each and every year AND the said Lessee hereby covenants with the said Lessor:

1. TO pay rent

2. TO pay taxes except for Local improvements.

3. AND also will at all times during the said term of her own costs well and sufficiently repair support amend and keep in good order and complete repair and proper condition all fences houses buildings and other erections now or hereafter erected on the demised premises and the same so well and sufficiently repaired supported amended and kept.

4. AND that the said Lessor may enter and view the state of repair and that the said Lessee will repair according to notice in writing and that on default the Lessor may repair.

5. AND that the Lessor may enter and carry out requirements of Public Authorities and repair under the Lease.

6. AND that the said Lessee will during the said term comply with all conditions provisions rules regulations and ordinances contained in any act or acts now or hereafter enacted for the protection of pastures and live stock of the said State for the depredation of noxious animals or for the eradications of noxious weeds.

7. AND that the said Lessee will not assign or sublet without leave no fine to be taken.

8. AND to leave the premises in good repair having regard to the condition thereof at the commencement (of the lease) reasonable
weak and tear and damage by fire lightning and tempest only
excepted.

9. The Lessee will not carry on offensive trade.

AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that it shall be lawful for
the Lessee her executors administrators and permitted assigns to
sell any timber upon the said land except such trees as should
be retained for shade purposes provided that the proceeds received
from the sale of such timber shall be expended by the Lessee in
affecting improvements on the said demised premises other than
the repairs mentioned in clause three hereof AND the said Lessor
covenants with the said Lessee for quiet enjoyment— IN WITNESS
whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands
and seals the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the
said MARY ANN HOLMES in the presence of:

Mary Ann Holmes

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the
said LUCY EMILY WYNHAM in the presence of:

Lucy Emily Wyndham

Signed by making her mark
she being incapable through illness of
writing her name, and sealed and
delivered by the within named Lucy
Emily Wyndham (after the nature
of the above written lease had been
fully explained to her and she appeared
perfectly to understand the same in
the presence of:

Kathleen Gallagher Nurse
Melton David St.
Croydon
Mining Act, 1906.

AGREEMENT made this twelfth day of January one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four (in pursuance of the provisions of Section 70 of the Mining Act, 1906) BETWEEN (a)

ALEXANDER GEORGE WYNDHAM & BEZALL WYNDHAM
of Wollong, Executors of the Estate of the Late Lucy Emily
Wyndham, owner of (c) Part Portion 120

Parish of Mulbring County of Northumberland

(who with his executors administrators and assigns hereinafter called the Lessor ) and (d)

ALBERT ANDREW HOLLAND of 56 Hunter Street Sydney

(who with his executors administrators and assigns hereinafter called the lessee ) whereby it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

1. That the Lessor shall allow the Lessee to enter upon the parcel of land comprising (d) 640

being part of the said Portion 120 more particularly described in the Schedule hereto and at all times during the continuance of this Agreement to prospect and mine for Coal & Shale on the said land

2. The term of this Agreement shall be for 20 years with the right of renewal upon the terms and conditions as herein contained

3. The Lessee shall pay to the Lessor during the continuance of this Agreement Royalty of six pence per ton on all coal or Shale won from the said lands.
4. No mining operations shall except with the consent of the Lessor in writing extend to within four hundred feet of the surface of the land specified in Schedule hereto.

5. With regard to the option of renewal given by clause 2 it is agreed that there shall not be more than five renewals of the terms of this lease excepting at the option of the Lessor or his assignees.

THE SCHEDULE.

Part Portion 120 of 1280 acres (western portion)
Parish Mulbring County Northumberland.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first hereinbefore written.

SIGNED sealed and delivered by the said
A. G. Wyndham & B. Wyndham
in the presence of

SIGNED sealed and delivered by the said
Albert Andrew Holland
in the presence of
NOTE.—This Agreement is subject to the payment to the Crown of a Royalty of one per centum of the value of all gold and such other minerals as may be reserved to the Crown, excepting coal and shale, on which a Royalty of 6d. per ton shall be payable.
Dated 19

(Lessor)

TO

(Lessee)

AGREEMENT

UNDER SEC. 70, MINING

ACT 1906.
AGREEMENT made this 15th day of April, 1924.

one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four (in pursuance of the provisions of Section 70 of the Mining Act, 1906) BETWEEN

(a) Alexander Glimlie Wyndham, and

Bessie Wyndham, Executors of the Estate of the Late Lucy Emily

owner of (b) Portion 130 (western half)

Parish of Mulbring

County of Northumberland

(who with his executors administrators and assigns hereinafter called the

Lessee ) and (c) Albert Andrew Holland

58 Hunter St., Sydney

(who with his executors administrators and assigns hereinafter called the Lessor ) whereby it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. That the Lessor shall allow the Lessee to enter upon the parcel of and comprising (d) 24 acres

being part of the said Portion 130

more particularly described in the Schedule hereto and at all times during the continuance of this Agreement to prospect and mine for coal and shale

on the said land

2. The term of this Agreement shall be for (e) Twenty (20) years with the right of renewal upon the terms and conditions as herein contains

3. The Lessee shall pay to the Lessor during the continuance of this Agreement (f)

Rental as shown in Clause 4.

(20603)
The yearly rental in respect of the land, the subject of this agreement, is to be £30/- payable in half yearly in advance, as from the date active mining operations commence on the area, the subject of this agreement.

5.

The lessee indicated in the event of the existing road on the eastern boundary of the said 24 acres being utilized, he will clear a road in the vicinity of the site to be pointed out by the lessor.

THE SCHEDULE.

Part of Portion 180, Parish of Wilbering, County of Northumberland, as shown on Plan attached hereto.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first hereinbefore written.

SIGNED sealed and delivered by the said Alexander Glennie Wyndham in the presence of

SIGNED sealed and delivered by the said Rossie Wyndham in the presence of

Signed sealed and delivered by the said Albert Andrew Holland

In the presence of
NOTE.—This Agreement is subject to the payment to the Crown of a Royalty of one per centum of the value of all gold and such other minerals as may be reserved to the Crown, excepting coal and shale, on which a Royalty of 6d. per ton shall be payable.
Dated 9

(Lessor)

TO

(Lessee)

AGREEMENT

UNDER SEC. 70, MINING

ACT 1906.
In this card is the only authority for the pensioner and dependants specified thereon to receive free medical attention and medicines prescribed under the Pensioner Medical Service. It must be kept in a safe place when not in use.

The Service includes all medical services that are usually provided by the family doctor in his consulting room or in the patient's home, as well as the supply of medicines.

It is important to note that there are some excluded medical services. Amongst these are general anaesthetics and fractures.

The card must be signed, in the block headed “Specimen Signature”, immediately it is received by the person to whom it is issued.

In order to obtain free medical service the pensioner should ensure that the doctor whom he, or his dependants, intends to visit has agreed to provide the service.

The card must be presented to the doctor on EACH occasion that medical attention is required by the pensioner or any dependant named.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Christian Names</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
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**RECORD OF MEDICAL ATTENDANCES**

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Doctor’s Initials</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>CM</td>
<td>13/3/58</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>CM</td>
<td>20/5/58</td>
<td>CM</td>
<td>11/6/58</td>
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INSTRUCTIONS—continued.

The doctor will endorse the card with the date of EACH service and return it to the pensioner. He will also require a signature for such service on a voucher.

The pensioner will be personally responsible for the payment of any EXTRA fees which might be charged by the doctor for medical service involving:

(a) "After Hours", i.e., at a time which is outside the doctor’s normal hours of practice; or

(b) "Mileage", i.e., 1/- per mile, one way, may be charged for distance travelled by the doctor outside a three mile radius from his surgery, with a maximum charge of 10/-. If attended outside the doctor’s area, the pensioner is responsible for payment of the full amount of mileage charged by the doctor.

To obtain free medicines, this card MUST be presented with the doctor’s prescription to any approved chemist or dispensary.

This card must be returned to the Department of Social Services upon—

(i) Cancellation of pension or allowance.
(ii) Permanent change of address.
(iii) Marriage or re-marriage.
(iv) Death of a dependant.
(v) A dependent child attaining 16 years of age, or ceasing to be in the custody, care, and control of the pensioner.
(vi) Birth of a child.

IF THIS CARD IS LOST OR DESTROYED, OR ANOTHER CARD IS REQUIRED FOR ANY PURPOSE, THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES MUST BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY.