

Croker Prize for Biography

Entry 1515

The Shipwrecked Lawyer and His Lady

THE SHIPWRECKED LAWYER AND HIS LADY

On 14 July 1847, among those attending a Fancy Ball in Sydney were Mr. Billyard, “a Shipwrecked Lawyer” and Mrs. Billyard, “a Spanish Lady”. Billyard’s costume displayed a sense of humour, for only that January he and his wife had been shipwrecked off the north-east coast of Australia, rescued in February, and returned to Sydney in May. They had been in Australia for less than year.¹

William Whaley Billyard descended from Nottinghamshire yeomen latterly settled at Fledborough, on the river Trent. Born in his mother’s parish of Saundby on 8 March 1815, he was named for her father, “an opulent farmer”.² William’s parents, John Billyard and Mary Whaley, married late (at 53 and 43), and both died before he was eleven, leaving him and his sister Mary to the care of his uncle William Billyard and aunt Elizabeth Whaley, but with a comfortable inheritance.³ He was at school for six years, probably at nearby Ollerton and in Doncaster, Yorkshire, and in June 1829, “Young Wm. Billyard received his first Latin lesson from Mr. Penrose”, Fledborough’s rector. In 1831, aged sixteen, he was articled to Thomas Bigsby, lawyer of East Retford.⁴ A literary diary he kept between 1831-1833 lists the books he read: legal, religious, historical (*Life of Hernán Cortés*) and Miscellaneous (Walter Scott’s *Waverley*). His 1833 ‘Annual Retrospect’ finishes,

*With Gratitude to God, I am constrained to remark that many circumstances during the past year have been very auspicious to my studies, (among others) a continuation of good health, private accommodation from my friends, and a liberal allowance of time from office business.*⁵

After completing his articles Billyard was admitted in 1837 as a solicitor of the Queen’s Bench, and one of the Masters Extraordinary in Chancery. He worked with Thomas Jarman, barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, London, and author of notable legal textbooks, and then joined Phillip Richard Falkner as attorneys in the market town of Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire.⁶ Here in 1842 he married Elizabeth, third daughter of the Reverend Dr. Joseph Cooke, Master of Magnus Grammar School, Newark.⁷ Two sons followed, Thomas de Kirketon and William Whaley junior.⁸ Then a “chest infection” caused Billyard to cease active work, apart from some legal drafting for Jarman and in 1845 the family moved south to East Budleigh, Devon, where a third son was born, Philip Saint George.⁹ Billyard was advised to try a voyage to Australia for his health, and coincidentally Newark’s member of Parliament, William Ewart Gladstone, had just been re-appointed Secretary for the Colonies, and was thereby a source of patronage. They met in April 1846 at the Colonial Office, probably to finalise matters, for when Letters Patent for the colony of North Australia were issued in May, W.W. Billyard was gazetted as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, to act as both Civil and Criminal Judge. This colony would be based at Port Curtis (now Gladstone), north of present-day Brisbane, Queensland.¹⁰ Two weeks later Billyard, his wife, three sons and a female servant left England and arrived that September in Sydney on the *William Hyde*.¹¹

In January 1847 the new colony’s official party, including Billyard, his wife and two sons, Thomas and Philip, embarked on the *Lord Auckland* for Port Curtis although curiously the newspapers only record Billyard’s departure. Possibly William junior was frail, and it was undecided if the whole family would sail.¹² One passenger noted

on 20 January in his journal, extracts of which were later published, “Young Billyard, a hopeful youth, being snubbed by his father, the Judge, walked deliberately over the tea-tray.” But five days later, within sight of Port Curtis, the ship struck a sandbank and ran aground on Facing Island. Alleged favouritism in landing the passengers’ luggage, Billyard and others standing waist-high in water, led to squabbling. When William tried to send bedding onshore for his wife and her sickly baby, it was refused, “whereupon the learned gentleman made some cogent remarks upon the ineradicable principle of selfishness.” Later this diarist recorded that Mrs. Billyard’s “general deportment was courage and forbearance, combined with contentment; all this, too, under the trying case of her baby dying in her arms.” The passengers had to contend with heat, rain and mosquitoes, together with rationing.¹³ Family tradition recalls that stores ran so low the bran stuffing in a pincushion was made into a damper.

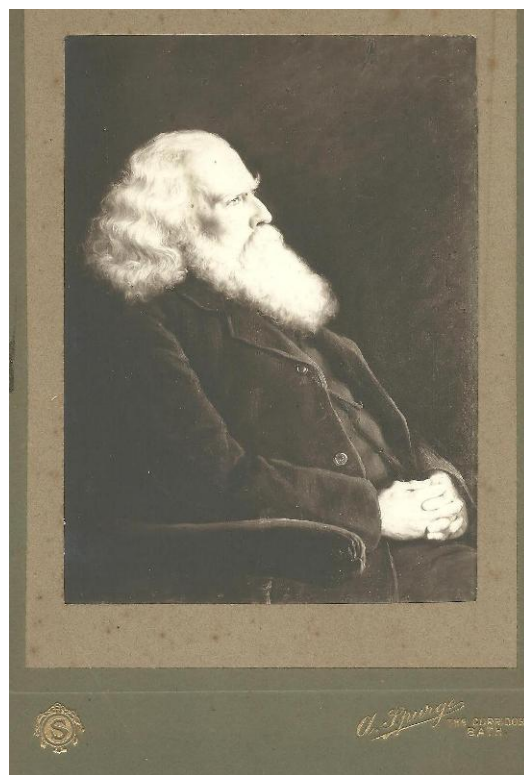
When rescue eventually arrived, with it came news that due to a change of government in Britain the scheme was abandoned. Most colonists, including the Billyards, arrived back in Sydney in May on the *Thomas Lowry*.¹⁴ Here William and Elizabeth decided to remain, not as a government official and his wife, but as immigrants. Their earlier stay in Sydney had persuaded them that the colony provided better prospects, not just for a lawyer but in business opportunities and social advancement, rather than return to an English provincial town.

Billyard was admitted as an attorney of the NSW Supreme Court in July 1847 and set up as a successful solicitor,¹⁵ while he lobbied for recompense for loss of what he considered a permanent office in the abortive colony. Despite opposition within the Legislative Council who argued that home patronage towards a recent arrival was unfair to the colony’s “long previously-settled inhabitants”, he was granted the post of Civil Crown Solicitor from 1850 until 1857, with the right to continue in private practice.¹⁶ Billyard became friends with many early eminent colonists, and also acted as an agent for English investors.¹⁷ He was energetic himself in mining and land speculation and in commercial enterprises such as a wharf and bone-dust factory at Pyrmont, and plantations in Fiji.¹⁸

Inevitably Elizabeth Billyard remains in the background, but Sydney’s newspapers portray her as a lively, social wife and mother, active in charitable works.¹⁹ Between 1848-1863 she produced another seven children: Josephine Harriet, Farquhar Sydney, Elizabeth Anna ‘Lily’, Mary Alice, Beatrice Ida, Charles Arthur Moresby, and Blanche Frances.²⁰ The family lived firstly at Rushcutters’ Bay and Woolloomooloo, then rented *Waverley Honour*, a cottage off Old South Head Road. In 1853-1854 Billyard built a mansion house, *Kirketon*, in Darlinghurst Road, sold in 1873.²¹ After an interlude in Lady Young Terrace, Bridge Street, the Billyards settled at Parramatta, renting Elizabeth Farm from the Macarthur family between 1875-1881.²² They then lived until 1889 in Ernest Street, St Leonards, Sydney, before moving to Bowral, NSW.²³

Billyard’s success meant the fulfilment of the aspiration of both parents for an English education for their sons and finishing schools for their daughters. William junior was apparently the only child to be wholly educated in the colony, at Sydney Grammar School.²⁴ In 1852 Elizabeth sailed for England with four of her five children, returning in 1853.²⁵ She left behind, with her sister Mary Kirke in Brighton, Sussex, six year-old Harriet, boarded with a French school in Dieppe, and eleven year-old

Thomas, sent to Brighton College. They would not return until 1860.²⁶ Farquhar, after six years at Sydney Grammar, went in 1866 to Brighton College.²⁷ Lily sailed for Paris in 1867 with her aunt Anne Francis, while in 1871 Mary was at school in Switzerland.²⁸ Elizabeth travelled to England with her three daughters and youngest son in 1872 for Harriet's marriage to Lieutenant Francis Sullivan Delves-Broughton, RN, collecting Mary on her return in 1874.²⁹ Charles, previously at Garroorigang school, Goulburn, remained behind to enrol at Blundell's, Tiverton, Devon in 1875, sailing home in 1876.³⁰ Mrs Billyard visited London briefly with Blanche and Ida in 1878 for the latter's wedding to John Hedges of Ceylon.³¹ The following year Blanche returned with her newly-widowed sister Harriet, and married in 1881 the South Seas merchant Thomas de Wolf of Liverpool, England.³² Tragically, in 1888 Blanche disappeared from her family at Darling Point leaving a note, "Goodbye, love. I cannot bear it. I am going to drown myself." Her body was later recovered from Sydney Harbour.³³



William Whaley Billyard, about 1900, Bath Somerset

However, prosperity was never certain. Lily Billyard had married Lieutenant Archibald William Hamilton, RN, in 1869 and he took her to grow cotton in Fiji. The venture failed in 1874 and Billyard had to bail out his son-in-law.³⁴ Billyard and his family then invested, with initial success, in Holmhurst sugar estate, Taviuni Island, Fiji.³⁵ Meanwhile, his son-in-law Hedges's coffee business in Ceylon was dissolved and that family immigrated to Sydney in 1880.³⁶ Hedges was sent to run Holmhurst plantation and mill, but proved an inept manager.³⁷ Another son-in-law, and major investor in the business, William Moseley, who married Mary Billyard in 1876, travelled to Taviuni in 1883 to remedy the situation.³⁸ But family quarrels, avidly reported in Fiji's newspapers, combined with destructive hurricanes, ultimately led to failure in 1886, with considerable pecuniary losses to all.³⁹

In October 1899 William and Elizabeth retired to England. There was not just the financial reverses, but he was now deaf and blind. And England was where many of their children and grandchildren now lived since their daughters had all married Englishmen, probably introduced through the Billyards' well-known hospitality to visitors.⁴⁰ The couple went to Bath, Somerset, where Elizabeth's sister Anne Francis resided.⁴¹ Here William died in 1903 and Elizabeth in 1905.⁴² Immigration, even after half a century, was thus not necessarily permanent for a well-to-do professional family who had maintained close links with their country of birth.

¹ *Sydney Morning Herald* (hereafter *SMH*), Friday 16 July 1847, p.2. Australian newspaper items were accessed through the National Library of Australia, *Trove*, www.trove.nla.gov.au.

² *Stamford Mercury (Lincolnshire)*, 9 April 1813, p.3; William Whaley, bap. Carlton-in-Lindrick, Notts 1738, bur. Saundby 1813, and Mary, daughter of John Sherratt, bap. North Wheatley, Notts 1743, died Saundby 1810, md North Wheatley 1765 (Parish Registers, Nottinghamshire Archives, Nottingham). British newspaper items were accessed through www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk.

³ John Billyard bap. 1761 and bur. 1825 Fledborough, and Mary Whaley, bap. North Wheatley 1771, bur. Saundby 1821, md Saundby 1814. William Billyard of Woodcotes, bap 1773 and bur 1849 Fledborough; and Elizabeth Whaley bap North Wheatley 1767, died East Retford District, Nottinghamshire 1851 (Parish Registers; General Registry Office, England and Wales, Index, 1851 June Quarter, vol. 15/530).

⁴ Charles F. Maxwell, *Australian Men of Mark*, 2 vols (Melbourne, 1888-1889), vol. 2, Appendix pp.1-2 [this work is not always reliable]; A.B. Baldwin, *The Penroses of Fledborough Parsonage* (Hull, 1953), p.110 (the Rector was John Penrose, 1783-1829); The National Archives (TNA), London: KB106/16, (Articles of Clerkship, Series II).

⁵ 'Literary Diary of W.W. Billyard 1831-1833', p.17, MS. booklet, Author's collection.

⁶ J M Bennett, *A History of Solicitors in New South Wales* (Sydney, 1984), pp.315-16; TNA, C202/229/12 (Writs of *Dedimus potestatem*); *The Law List... in England & Wales* (London, 1843): Coun4ry Attorneys; *The Law List ...* (London, 1845): Members of Justices' Clerks Society; Society of Genealogists, London: Great Card Index, , under 'Billyard, W .W'. Thomas Jarman died in 1860.

⁷ Elizabeth Cooke, born 25 January 1823 and bap. St Michael's, Macclesfield, Cheshire 14 January 1825 (Parish Registers), md St Mary Magdalene, Newark 20 January 1842 (GRO Marriage Certificate); N.G. Jackson, *Newark Magnus* (Nottingham, 1964), pp.124-25, 130-31 & 150.

⁸ Thomas de Kirketon, born Lombard Street, Newark 27 December 1842 (GRO Birth Certificate), last heard of in Bourke, NSW, 26 November 1869 as a prospective candidate for the Bogan electorate, *Wagga Wagga Advertiser and Riverine Reporter (NSW)*, 22 December 1869, p.3; William Whaley jnr, bn Newark 1844 (GRO Index, 1844 December Quarter, vol. 15/537), died 20 April 1875 aged 30 at Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta, NSW, *SMH*, 22 April 1875, p.1.

⁹ Bennett, *History*, p.315; Philip Saint George, born East Budleigh, Devon 27 January 1846 (GRO Birth Certificate), died Facing Island c.28/29 January 1847, *Moreton Bay Courier* (Brisbane, Queensland.) 10 April 1847, p.4; *Australian Town & Country Journal*, 6 May 1903, p.13.

¹⁰ Bennett, *History*, p.315; *The Times (London)*, 23 April 1846, p.5, accessed at *The Times Digital Archive*, Web; Raphael Cilento, *Triumph in the Tropics* (Brisbane, 1959), pp.129-32; *SMH*, 16 September 1846, p.2 & 19 September 1846, p.2. W.E. Gladstone (1809-1898) was four times prime minister of Great Britain.

¹¹ State Records Authority of New South Wales, Unassisted Arrivals NSW 1842-1855, Reel 2457, p.248; *SMH*, 16 September 1846, p.2.

¹² *SMH*, 4 January 1847, p.3.

¹³ *The Moreton Bay Courier* (Brisbane, Queensland.), 10 April 1847, p.4 (North Australia : Extracts from a closely written MS. of 80 pages, the journal of a passenger on the *Lord Auckland.*); *SMH*, 14 April 1847, p.2 (Journal of a Passage from Sydney to North Australia, in the Barque "Lord Auckland"); *SMH*, 10 May 1847, p.2.

¹⁴ Cilento, *Triumph in the Tropics*, p.133; *SMH*, 10 May 1847, p.2. Henry George Grey, 3rd Earl Grey (1802-1894) succeeded Gladstone as Colonial Secretary in 1846.

¹⁵ *SMH*, 8 July 1847, p.4; *Sydney in 1848:... from Drawings by Joseph Fowles* (Sydney, 1848-1849), plate 76A; *SMH*, 21 December 1849, p.1, 3 January 1852, p.7, 5 January 1853, p.4, and 1 September 1858, p.3; *Sands Directories* between 1858/59 and 1909. Billyard's name continued to be included in that of the practice he founded for many years after he ceased to be an active partner.

¹⁶ *SMH*, 14 June 1850, p.2, 15 June 1850, p.2, 4 July 1850, p.3, 6 July 1850, p.2, and 17 July 1850, p.2; *NSW Government 'Blue Books', Returns of the Colony, 1851-1857* (Billyard's salary rose from £300 to £650 p.a. over the period); *SMH*, 1 April 1859, p.4. The then Governor of NSW was Sir Charles Fitzroy, KCH, KCB (1796-1858).

¹⁷ *Morning Bulletin (Rockhampton, Queensland)*, 6 May 1903, p.5; *Cobar Herald (NSW)*, 16 May 1903, p.6; *Freeman's Journal (Sydney)* 8 July 1893, p.15; W.S. Campbell, 'Parramatta River and its Vicinity, 1848-1861', *Royal Australian Historical Society* vol. V (1919) pp.266-67; *Empire (Sydney)* 21 April 1858, p.4 (Gladesville Estate).

¹⁸ *Sands Directories*, 1866-1883; *SMH*, 2 August 1875, p.6, 18 August 1875, p.3 and 11 October 1875, p.7.

¹⁹ For social activity, see e.g. *SMH*, 11 November 1861, p.8, 21 March 1868, p.7, *Australian Town & Country Journal*, 15 November 1879, p.24, and *Evening News (Sydney)*, 14 September 1895, p.3. For charity, see e.g. the Female School of Industry, *Empire*, 26 May 1857, p.1, *SMH* 3 June 1868, p.2 and 19 March 1872, p.4; *Evening News*, 22 September 1880, p.3; for the Destitute Children's Asylum see *SMH*, 2 February 1858, p.5.

²⁰ Josephine Harriet born Woolloomooloo, NSW 8 January 1848; Farquhar Sydney (subsequently known as Sydney Farquhar) born Waverley, NSW 4 August 1849; and Elizabeth Anna 'Lily' born Waverley, 31 May 1851; while Mary Alice, 31 January 1855, Beatrice Ida, 7 August 1857, Charles Arthur Moresby, 5 September 1859, and Blanche Francis, 16 May 1863, were all born at *Kirketon*, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney: *SMH*, 10 January 1848, p.2, 6 August 1849, p.3, 2 June 1851, p.3, 5 February 1855, p.8, 10 August 1857, p.1, 7 September 1859, p.1 and 20 May 1863, p.1.

²¹ *SMH*, 8 July 1847, p.4; 10 January 1848, p.2; 6 August 1849, p.3; 29 January 1852 p.4; *SMH*, 10 May 1873 p.7; *Sands Directory*, 1885; *Reminiscences of Mary Alice Moseley*, Transcribed and Annotated by James H. Bath (privately printed Sydney, 1986), p.4. *Kirketon* was sold in 1873 to George Slade, and is illustrated in Helen Ennis and Isobel Crombie, *Australian Photographs: A Souvenir Book of Australian Photography in the Australian National Gallery* (ANG, 1988), p.15, labelled 'Residence of Mr George Penkivil Slade, Elizabeth Street, Paddington, Sydney'.

²² *Sands Directory, 1873*; *SMH*, 2 April 1875, p.1; *Reminiscences*, p.19; Mitchell Library, Sydney, Macarthur Family Papers: Pyrmont, Parramatta & Taralga Estates 1831-1889: A4244, pp.235-38, 263a-b and 264a-c (microfilm CY1719), Letters from Wm.W. Billyard to Sir William Macarthur, dated 20 December 1878 and 7 May 1880, and to J.K. Chisholm, 26 May 1880; *SMH*, 30 August 1880, p.4; Painting by Robert Ponsonby Staples, 'At Billiards house, about Xmas 1879, Parramatta', Elizabeth Farm EF92/30; *Historic Homesteads of Australia* (Australian Council of National Trusts, 1969), p.7.

²³ *Sands Directories*, 1884-1889 (for St Leonards); *Evening News*, 5 February 1896, p.6; *SMH*, 23 January 1897, p.7; *Robertson Advocate*, 27 September 1898, p.2; *Bowral Free Press (NSW)* 2 May 1903 p.2. Their son, Charles Billyard otherwise Billyard-Leake, owned Riversdale, Bowral, between about 1889-1893.

²⁴ Sydney Grammar School Archives, School Register, Pupil No. 307, information from James Bath; *SMH*, 22 December 1859, p.2 and 18 June 1860, p.2.

²⁵ *Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser*, 14 January 1852, p.2, and 23 November 1853, p.3.

²⁶ *Reminiscences*, p.6; *Brighton College Register (1847-1922)*, ed. E.K. Milliken (Brighton, 1922), No. 558; *Empire* 21 July 1860, p.4. Mary Kirke, née Cooke, born 10 April 1816, baptised Macclesfield, Cheshire, 7 January 1819, md 1stly Reverend St George Kirke, Newark, 6 June 1843 (Parish Registers), md 2ndly Major-General Edward Last, Brighton, 1865, and died Blackheath, Kent 1901 (GRO Index, 1865 June Quarter, Brighton, vol. 2b/295, and 1901 March Quarter, Woolwich, vol. 1d/762).

²⁷ Sydney Grammar School Archives, School Register No. 308; *SMH*, 2 November 1859, p.2, 15 December 1860, p.2 and 5 February 1861, p.1; *Brighton College Register*, No. 1193.

²⁸ *Reminiscences*, pp.7, 10 and 12-16; *SMH*, 1 March 1867, p.3; *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 7 January 1871, p.32. Anne Francis née Cooke (1818-1900) married in 1862 Henry Ralph Francis (1811-1900), NSW District Court Judge 1861-1875, *SMH*, 13 February 1862, p.1; <http://investigator.records.nsw.gov.au>, accessed 12.xii.2012.

²⁹ *Evening News*, 22 April 1872, p.2; *Bendigo Avertiser (Victoria)*, 15 May 1874, p.2. The marriage took place on 14 August 1872 at St Michael's, Belgravia, Middlesex (Parish Register); *SMH*, 23 Oct 1872, p.1. Ida Billyard was fifteen when she accompanied her mother to England, and was likely to have been sent to school there or in Europe between 1872-74.

³⁰ *The Goulburn Herald and Chronicle*, Saturday 29 April 1871, p.4; *Blundell's School Register 1770-1882* (Tiverton, Devon, 1904), No. 3333 (where the headmaster was Augustus L. Francis, stepson of

his aunt Anne Francis); State Records Authority, Passengers Arriving 1855-1922, NRS 13278, reel 434 (ship manifest of *Parramatta*, p.2); *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 2 December 1876, p.31.

³¹ *Australian Town & Country Journal*, 26 January 1878, p.36 and 21 September 1878, p.35. John Richard Hedges and Beatrice Ida Billyard married 1 June 1878 at St Stephen's, South Kensington, Middlesex, *Evening News*, 19 June 1878, p.2 [name misprinted as Sledges]; *The Pall Mall Gazette (London)*, 3 June 1878.

³² *Australian Town & Country Journal*, 9 August 1879, p.26; *SMH* 16 Apr 1878, p.1 (Commander Delves-Broughton died 27 February 1878 at Ilfracombe, Devon). Thomas Andrew de Wolf and Blanche Frances Billyard married 28 February 1881 at St. John's, Parramatta, NSW, *SMH*, 2 March 1881, p.1; *Liverpool Mercury*, 12 April 1881, p.7; Doug Munro, 'Tom de Wolf's Pacific Venture: The Life History of a Commercial Enterprise in Samoa', *Pacific Studies*, 3 (1980), pp.22-40.

³³ *Evening News*, 4 September 1888 p.6; *SMH*, 4 September 1888 p.3.

³⁴ Archibald William Hamilton and Elizabeth Ann 'Lily' Billyard married 17 November 1869 at St John's Darlinghurst, Sydney, NSW, *SMH*, 13 November 1869, p.1; Henry Mayers Hyndman, *The Record of an Adventurous Life* (New York, 1911), pp.114-17 [eBook and Texts, California Digital Library, accessed 15.xii.2013]; John Young, 'Sailing to Levuka: Cultural significance of the Island Schooners in the late 19th Century,' *Journal of Pacific Studies* 28:1 (1993), pp. 36-52, at p.47; *Reminiscences*, p.12; *Empire*, 22 January 1869, p.2. and 31 December 1869, p.4; *Fiji Times (Levuka)* 22 January 1870, p.2; 10 May 1871; p.8, 3 July 1872, p.6; 19 November 1872, p.3; and 5 April 1873, p.8. For the *Fiji Argus* (1874-[1883]), *Fiji Gazette (1872-1874)*, *Fiji Times* (1869-1918), and *Suva Times* (1881-1886), see State Library of New South Wales, Sydney, microfilms MAV/FM4/4020, RAV/FM4/1093, 1030 and 1017.

³⁵ Peter Dyer and Peter Hodge, *Cane Train, The Sugar-cane Railways of Fiji* (New Zealand Railway and Locomotive Society Inc., Wellington, New Zealand, 1988), pp.5-10; *SMH*, 16 August 1875, p.6; *Queenslander (Brisbane)*, 25 December 1880 p 812; *SMH*, 17 February 1883, p.7; *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 12 July 1884, p.33; *Mercury (Hobart)*, 13 February, 1886, Supplement, p.1.

³⁶ http://lakdiva.com/coins/coffee/1876_demattagodde_mills.html; and [.../1867_colpetty_mills.html](http://lakdiva.com/coins/coffee/1867_colpetty_mills.html), accessed 26.v.2013; Mitchell Library, Macarthur Family Papers: A4244, p.264c (microfilm CY1719), Letter from W.W. Billyard to J.K. Chisholm, 26 May 1880; *SMH*, 30 August 1880, p.4.

³⁷ *Fiji Times*, 6 November 1880, p.2, 25 May 1881, p.3. 25 October 1882, p.2, 11 November 1882, pp.2 & 3; *Suva Times (Fiji)*, 7 April 1883, p.3; *Fiji Times*, 23 May 1883, pp.2 & 3.

³⁸ Captain William Henry Moseley, late Captain 60th Rifles and Mary Alice Billyard married 25 July 1876 at St John's, Parramatta, *SMH*, 27 July 1876 p.1; *Evening News*, 25 January 1883 p 2; *Fiji Times*, 12 April 1884, p.2; *The Argus (Melbourne)*, 7 May 1884 p.7.

³⁹ *SMH*, 6 May 1884, p.6, *SMH*, 13 September 1884, p.8; 12 November 1884, p.6; *Fiji Times*, 27 August 1884, p.2; *SMH*, 12 November 1884 p 6; *Suva Times*, 4 March 1885, p.3; *Argus*, 22 March 1886 p 9; *SMH*, 15 April 1886 p 6; *SMH*, 15 September 1894, p.3.

⁴⁰ *SMH*, 7 October 1899, p.10; *Bowral Free Press (NSW)* 2 May 1903 p 2; *Reminiscences*, pp.18-19; *The Newsletter: an Australian Paper for Australian People (Sydney)*, 4 March 1905 p.13. Mary and Ida resided in Sydney while Lily, Harriet and Sydney Farquhar were in England as was his son-in-law Thomas de Wolf, and Charles divided his time between Australia and Britain.

⁴¹ 1901 England Census, TNA: RG13/2336 fo.26, p.9, when the Billyards were of 29 Pulteney Street, Bath; London: Principal Probate Registry, England & Wales, Will of Anne Francis of 9 Pulteney Street, Bath, 1900.

⁴² *SMH*, 1 May 1903, p.6 and 27 February 1905, p.6. William's estate was sworn in 1903 at Nil in Australia, State Records Authority, NSW Will Books, NRS/13661, No. 28975, and in 1906 at £1,573.2s.7d (Trust property only) in England, Principal Probate Registry, Will; Elizabeth's estate was sworn in 1905 at £145.12s.8d. in England, Principal Probate Registry, Administration.