

Six of John and Sarah's first seven children were born at Mahurangi (Frederick was born at Newton). The family lived there (Warkworth) where John managed his father's timber mill and at one time, his occupation was listed as "Shipwright".

In 1870 or 1871 (or possibly earlier in 1867, but unlikely since Kathleen was born at Mahurangi in 1868), the family moved to Thames during the height of the gold boom (the eighth child Ada was born at Thames in 1871). John became a Boat Builder and ordinary house builder at Shortland and on the Tapu Creek. He retained Mahurangi links over the next 20 years or so. In 1884, John came into possession of the balance of his father-in-law's sub-division at Hillsborough, near Onehunga.

Nearly 100 years later, some of this land was found to be still in his name. Starting in 1978, over a period of six years, his great grandson Barry Stone, together with the Public Trustee of New Zealand, formally claimed the land, obtained title, sold the sections and distributed the proceeds to all of John's living descendants—a sum of \$NZ40,000 amongst 30 to 40 people. A few years later the Auckland City Council paid compensation for cliff land still in the old title as it had become valuable as "Scenic Reserve". This netted about \$NZ80,000 to the living descendants.

In 1893, John and Sarah were listed as living in Grey Street, Parawai, Thames. She died at Thames in 1895 and later he moved to Auckland, where he died in Oakey Hospital on 23 August 1905. He is buried in Thames.

During the dealings with the Public Trustee of New Zealand's office in Hillsborough, the fact that John and Sarah had a ninth child, Lilla Mabel, born on 5 August 1874 and who died on 9 April 1875, came to light. Col obtained copies of her birth and death certificates, the latter has no parent's names. He cannot recall her being spoken about by his great aunt Ada (her sister), whom he saw on many occasions during her lifetime in Sydney, and who was always regarded by his father as the youngest in the family. In fact, this inscription is on her headstone in Woronora Cemetery in Sydney, where her ashes are buried (changed in 2007).

In reference to John and Sarah's great great granddaughter **Leigh Cossey** (78), her husband Murray Jones was a prop forward who played for the New Zealand All Blacks Rugby side in at least one test. He sadly drowned in Auckland Harbour on 12 February 1975 while trying unsuccessfully to save his son Jamie who had fallen overboard from a yacht. Five months later Leigh had another son.

**Leslie Ohio Mercer Brown** (25) became a Fellow of the Royal Society Arts in London. At the time he was a teacher at Point Chevalier School and had written two books—Visual Imagery, revealing New Zealand's history and geography in sketch and story, and a book of New Zealand historical plays. His nomination followed a British Empire competition for art teachers, the subject of which was "Art as Applied to Industry and Commerce". A large number of prominent artists took part. Buster, as he was known within the family, was placed high in the final results.

**Valentine Brinsley Brown** (33) underwent training at the Duntroon Military College in Canberra, ACT, Australia following partaking of a course at the Army School of Instruction at Trentham. Val went to school at Marton District High School. He graduated from Duntroon on 10 December 1946 with the rank of Sergeant. He won the Presentation pistol, awarded for the best shot in small arms. The prizes and diplomas were presented to the graduates by His Royal Highness, Prince Henry, the Duke of Gloucester, who was the Australian Governor-General. This was the first occasion a member of the Royal Family had been present at a Duntroon graduation ceremony.

**Major Noel Rodney Ingle**, the husband of Valerie Patricia (née Brown) (32), was made a Member of the Royal Victorian Order Fifth Class. He was movements officer for some unnamed tour by a dignitary (place unknown).

## Historical Notes on the Hill Family

### In Ireland

**J**ohn Hill and his descendants down to **James Carlton Hill** were all born at Rathdrum in County Wicklow in the Republic of Ireland. Rathdrum (Irish *Ráth Drama*) means "Ringfort of the Ridge". It is 36 miles south of Dublin. The Manukau Harbour Coastal Reserves Draft Management Plan in New Zealand states that Befast Street in Hillsborough is named after the birthplace of James Carlton Hill. Of course, this is incorrect. The name Carlton or Carleton figures prominently as a Christian name in the Hill and Brown families. It belongs in the Irish pedigree of "O'Flanagan" through Garbhan, the brother of Cormac, and after several generations became anglicised as Cahalan, meaning little Charles. Carlton, Carleton and Charleton are further modernised as Gartlan, Garland and Gartland. It is thought that John Hill's daughter-in-law was Sarah Carlton but this is not certain. Her and Alexander's second son was **James Carleton Hill**. In 1795, he was the Parish Clerk and Registrar of Rathdrum.



Alexander and Sarah are buried in the grounds of St Saviour's Church of Ireland Church at Rathdrum. Their Headstone lies about six feet away from the north Wall of the Church and it reads:

Here lieth the Body of  
Sarah Hill who died  
Nov. 24th 1790 aged 66 years  
also her Husband Alex Hill who died  
August 20th 1796 aged 74 years.

The deaths of neither Sarah nor Alexander are recorded in the register, in spite of their son being the Parish Register and Clerk. St Saviour's Church is the most recent of the Glendalough churches—it was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century, probably at the time of St Laurence O'Toole. The nave and chancel with their fine decorate stones were restored in the 1870s using stones found on the site. The Romanesque chancel arch has three orders, with highly ornamented capitals. The east window has two round-headed lights. Its decorated features include a serpent, a lion, and two birds holding a human head between their beaks. A staircase in the eastern wall leading from an adjoining domestic building would have given access to a room over the chance. Rathdrum is in the Diocese of Glendalough within the Church of Ireland, which is equivalent to the Anglican Church in England.

James Carlton Hill was baptised on 16 January 1798 at Rathdrum. He apparently requested a copy of his Baptismal Certificate just prior to leaving Ireland as the accompanying letter is dated 1842. He married **Sarah Phillips** and they had nine children, of which seven survived to emigrate to New Zealand. It is not known when or where Sarah was born, probably about 1800. She died at Wicklow on 9 May 1836 shortly after giving birth to her ninth child. Three years after Sarah died, James married **Emma Maria (Mary) Filgate**, the daughter of William Filgate, a magistrate. James and Mary had a son in Ireland.

In this background and having lost his first wife and his re-marriage to Mary, James at the age of 44 decided to emigrate to Van Diemen's Land. He had political connections in Ireland, as Major Beresford, MP for Harwick, and Colonel Acton, MP for Acton, nominated him as an immigrant to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley.

### **Emigration to New Zealand**

**I**n late 1842, James and Mary and their eight children travelled to Cork, where they met an Emigration Agent from the Colonial Land together with Emigration Commissioners, who talked them out of their original intention of travelling to Van Diemen's Land on the ship *Brokenmoor*, with stories of the possibilities in New Zealand for such men as James and his family. Mr Bernard and his colleague, Lieutenant Lane, in Plymouth, must have been persuasive men because the Hills stayed in Plymouth a month, waiting for the ship *Westminster* to arrive from London before setting off for Auckland, in spite of the fact that they knew people in Hobart Town.

The family sailed from Plymouth on the *Westminster* on 4 December 1842. The passage in the *Westminster* was free, although migrants were expected to pay a pound deposit. The ship belonged to Mr D. Dunbar, a merchant of London. Generally there was a difficulty in obtaining full quotas of people willing to sail to New Zealand. However, the *Westminster* was overloaded and special permission had to be obtained from the Colonial Secretary, Mr Stephen Walcott, to allow her to sail. He granted this permission after Dunbar had assured him that she had twice as much beef and pork as required by tender specifications and a large surplus of biscuit, flour and peas. It was customary for the passengers to "mess" in groups of about six. James, Mary and the five youngest children were given a single embarkation number 1333. Carlton, the eldest was aged 18 and had the number 1335, Mary was aged 17 and had the number 1336, while Sarah was aged 14 and had the number 1334. The ship was 513 tons burden, under the "Old Act", had 6 ft. 6 in. clearance between the decks and a poop and top gallant forecabin. She carried 35 married couples, 58 single men, 21 single women, 37 boys under 14, 30 girls under 14 and three babies—a total of 219 souls. Two young children, one of whom had a "scrofulous disease", as well as James and Mary's youngest child Albert died on the voyage together with an adult who was "organically diseased". However, there were seven births, including two sets of twins, born during the voyage, so the ship berthed in Auckland with 222 immigrants. The ship's doctor had quite a job getting the whole of his stipend from the Commissioners, as they could not agree that more landed than boarded, especially when some died en route. The ship arrived in Auckland on 31 March 1843.

The voyage of the *Westminster* was a happy one. The Surgeon reported that the teacher and the constable had performed their duties to his entire satisfaction.

Incidentally, altogether seven ships were sent out to New Zealand from England under the auspices of the Emigration Commissioners in 1842–43 as distinct from those under the banner of the New Zealand Company, and six of them berthed in Auckland Harbour. They were:

- *Duchess of Argyle* arrived on 8 October 1842;



- *Jane Gifford* arrived on 9 October 1842;
- *Westminster* arrived on 31 March 1843, the passengers disembarking the following day—James went ashore in the first boat with the Captain;
- *Louisa Campbell* arrived on 25 October 1843;
- *St George* arrived on 25 October 1843;
- *Bungalore* arrived on 23 December 1843.

**John Hill**, James's older brother, was baptised on 14 February 1796 at the Rathdrum Church. In 1830, he was the Governor of Wicklow Jail and he continued in this office throughout the 1830s. On retirement he established a Butchers shop in Market Square in Wicklow Town. He married three times. His first wife, **Elizabeth**, was buried on 13 December 1825 at Rathdrum, while his second wife, **Elizabeth Phillips**, was a sister of James's wife Sarah. She is buried in the Wicklow Parish churchyard

**Maria Rose**, the future wife of James and Sarah's 7<sup>th</sup> child **Ernest Roden Hill**, also emigrated from Ireland in 1842 aboard the *Westminster* with her parents William and Sarah Rose.

### **In New Zealand and Australia**

However, things were not good in the New Zealand. There was very little capital and, consequently, very little work. Governor Fitzroy, facing these problems, together with the unresolved question of the purchase of land from the Maoris, the Wairau "massacre" and the sacking of Kororareka and subsequent threat to Auckland, made a series of separately sound but collectively disastrous decisions, which brought the wrath of the settlers upon him.

James was apparently apprehensive that Hone Heke Pokai might attack Auckland and he wrote two letters to Fitzroy. The first asked for a job, "overlooking the emigrants at work", while the second was a request for payment of the fares for himself and his family to Sydney to escape the expected attack. This was a vain hope and, in fact, neither request received satisfaction.

In late 1844, James took the family to Sydney for three years due to the Maori scare and looking for better conditions than existed in Auckland. Before he left, Governor Fitzroy issued his two famous Proclamations of March and October, waiving Crown's right to pre-emptive land. Under the latter of these Proclamations, James purchased 392 acres on the "Manukau Water" from Te Kawau, Te Tawa, Te Keene and Hira Te Weho of Horeke, near Auckland, Aboriginal Native Chiefs of the Tribe of Ngatiwhatua, for £5 and a Cutter boat worth £20 sterling (see Deeds No. 103 dated 21 January 1845). It should be noted that another purchase of land near Kumeu about the same time, was an exchange of 800 acres for two shirts, two blankets and £22.

It was bounded by native land and that belonging to Charles Ring on the north-west, by swamp and that owned by Patrick Donovan on the north-east, by land of Native Chief, Te Kati on the south-east and by Manukau Harbour on the south-west.

It was not worked, and when the family returned from Sydney in May 1847, James was unable to take it up until a Court was satisfied that he had properly bought the land, with the consent of the previous owners and that he intended to become a bona fide settler. He did this and was able to farm with the 700 ewes and heifers he had imported from Sydney. He later complained about 34 acres that were taken from him for roading and reserves under Land Ordinances passed by the Grey Government in 1846. In 1855, he imported some Leicester rams to improve his stock.

James envisaged the proposed railway from Auckland would bypass the port of Onehunga to reach the southern extremity of his property, where there was a deep channel in the Harbour. Hence, he set about planning a town to be called Hillsborough. In 1856, the first sections were surveyed and roads were laid, but he died at Kangaroo Flat, Sandhurst, in Victoria, Australia before the development could be completed. However, his will left instructions for a public square to be laid out on the summit of the "Round Hill". Provision was to be made for one acre to be set aside for each of the Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Anglican and Catholic Churches as well as quarter acre blocks each for a Mechanics Institute, YMCA, Town Hall and Concert Rooms. These instructions were never fulfilled and the site is now occupied by the Hillsborough Primary School and the Carlton Road Reserve.

Near the southern boundary of the estate, there was formerly a Hill Street, but because there was another street of that name in Onehunga, it was changed to Goodall Street, but only after the passing of half a century. However, Hill Road, which is to be found inside the Hillsborough Cemetery, has managed to retain its name. The property was skirted along its western flank by Hillsborough Road, which was named after a town of that name 7 miles south-west of Belfast, where it was falsely believed that James Carlton was born. There is even a street named Belfast Street to further emphasis the mistake made on where James was born. The names of two of his sons, Carlton and Frederick, are remembered in Carlton and Frederick Streets. Phillip Street takes its



R. S. Hill

Street, and then in 1951, re-named Bagley Street, and its name no longer features in the Borough. Filgate Street was named after his second wife, Emma, in the 1880s. In 1884, the balance of the Hillsborough Land came into the possession of his son-in-law, John Reid Brown.

On 4 August 1853, James was elected to the first Auckland Provincial Council as a representative of the Northern Division with a vote of 168 (third), which according to his descendant, Eldon Hill, was a doubtful distinction. He was no doubt encouraged by his success in business, his dreams for Hillsborough and also was financially secure. He also had the advantage of being able to read and write when, according to the 1853 Census, only half the population could read and not all these could write.

James's Great Great Grandson, Eldon Hill (62), says it would be a mistake to place a great deal of emphasis on his political success. Elections at that time were infamous for the way in which candidates bought votes with liquor, multiple voting and a clause in the election regulations, which allowed the returning officer to use a show of hands instead of a secret ballot. According to the record of proceedings, James did not take a prominent part, often putting forward notices of motion about tributes to dignitaries and stables for horses of out-of-town members (himself) and then withdrawing them. The Council had a great deal to do of an administrative nature and James was on the Roding Committee and the Harbour Committee. He caused a minor ripple by producing a list of 32 replacement members for vacancies without observing the formality of an election, asking instead that the Council endorse his recommendation, which they apparently did, but not without a "blue nose" moving that such an action was not acceptable.

The Council wound up in 1855 and the only reference to James is being a "steward" (i.e. one of the organisers), of a soiree for Mr Edward Gibbon Wakefield, founder of the New Zealand Company, which organisation the *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* of 1853 described as "grasping and unprincipled". He also moved that formal functions be held for both the Superintendents of the Province, Messrs Brown and Wynyard, in spite of the fact that both men hated one another and that apparently separate factions supported them.

James belonged to the Orange Lodge of New Zealand having brought with him from Ireland District Warrant No. 107 issued on 13 September 1828.

His son, **Robert Sandys Hill**, had gone to Sandhurst (now called Bendigo) in Victoria, Australia, where he worked as a **Baker** in High Street. Robert died there on Tuesday, 23 February 1858 at the age of only 26. The death notice on Page 1 of the *Bendigo Advertiser* states that he died on 25 February, but the paper was dated 24 February, so this is clearly wrong—the Probate papers confirm his death date as 23 February 1858.

He died intestate and there was a Court Case associated with the Probate of his Estate. There are two Probate files, but they are very longwinded and a bit confusing. There are newspaper articles about the matter—on Page 2 of the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Monday, 28 June 1858, on Page 6 of *The Argus* dated Friday, 23 July 1858 and on Page 2 of the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Saturday, 24 July 1858—which explain things a bit clearer.

In summary, Robert Sandys Hill died intestate, with no wife or children. It appears he owed a **Thomas Harker** some money. Thomas applied for administration of the estate, stating that he was entitled as a creditor to the Estate, and with Robert having no next of kin in the Colony of Victoria. The Court granted him the request, but it was not informed that one of Robert's many brothers, also being somewhere in Victoria at the time, had already left for New Zealand to tell their father of Robert's death. Which brother was it, as he was never mentioned by name? Looking at shipping records, there is a Mr C. H. J. Hill, age 27, recorded as an outgoing passenger on the ship *Missie* going from Victoria to Auckland, New Zealand in April 1858—this looks like it was the eldest brother (and child) **Carlton Hollis James Hill**, who was going home to inform the family of Robert's death. We do not know why he was in Victoria, except that it was probably a business trip.

Robert's funeral left the **Clydesdale Hotel** at 3 o'clock on 25 February 1858 bound for the **White Hills Cemetery** (*Bendigo Advertiser* dated Thursday, 25 February 1858 on Page 3). There was a Coroner's Notice re Robert's Estate in the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Wednesday, 17 March 1858 on Page 1.

Local newspaper articles reveal that Robert, only in his 20s, was indeed a major landowner—owning (and operating) not only the **Clydesdale Bakery** but also the adjoining **Clydesdale Hotel** (which he leased to **William Wotherspoon** on 1 October 1854) and a large store/residence called **The Star Store**. It comprised two large weatherboard houses—one a general store and the other a hay, corn and general produce store.

On Page 2 of the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Wednesday, 24 December 1856, the Town Surveyor reported to a meeting of the Municipal Council at its meeting on 23 December 1856 that a large brewery, bakery and the Clydesdale Hotel were situated at the junction of High and Oak Streets. It also states that there were several stores there. It continues to say there was formerly a road up Oak Street to Golden Gully and Spring Creek, but this road has been cut up by diggers. This caused the residents of Golden Gully and Spring Creek to make a big detour to get to the CBD. The Surveyor states that he thinks communication might be reopened by filling in the holes in Oak Street from High Street to Pantom Street.



A year earlier (in the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Saturday, 15 December 1855), it was stated that gold mining operations were largely taking place to the flat beyond (on the right-hand side) the Clydesdale Hotel.

The brewery was known as the London Brewery. The *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Saturday, 26 January 1856 (well before that date became Australia Day) gives the account of its layout by some locals, who visited the site. It states that the premises were built and in the process of building by Messrs Elliott and Hill at Kangaroo Flat. It goes on to say that these gentlemen had invested some thousands to erect buildings handsome in appearance and at the same time spacious and well arranged. When completed, the front of this range of buildings will form a prominent ornament in the locality. The Clydesdale Hotel (which was a comfortable, well-furnished and excellently managed establishment) forms a portion of the front. A pair of large paled gates will next form the entrance to the brewery. The bakehouse, blacksmith's shop and private residence of Mr Elliott complete the range. The cottage was built by a Mr Wallace. The brewery contains two large boilers (the largest holding upwards of 800 gallons) and two cookers (placed so as to form the roof of the lower part of the building). A warehouse adjoins the brewery, under which is a large cellar. Stables, coach-house, piggery, etc., complete the premises.

Mr Wotherspoon advertised the Grand Opening of the Clydesdale Hotel in the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Tuesday, 20 November 1855. It comprised a Ball in the Concert Room on Thursday, 22 November 1855. Tickets were £1 1s for a lady and gentleman.

Robert advertised The Star Store for lease in the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated 30 December 1857 as well as on at least two occasions in January 1858, not long before he died.

A notice appeared on Page 1 of the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Thursday, 15 July 1858 advertising the sale or lease of the Clydesdale Bakery and The Star Store. In the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Monday, 22 November 1858 is a Preliminary Notice placed by order of the Administrator of Robert's Estate advising that L. MacPherson and Co. will sell at an early date all that valuable property, consisting of the Clydesdale Hotel; the large and well-known bakery; the universally known Star Store, together with three quarter-acre allotments of land, the whole being situated at Kangaroo Flat with a frontage to the main Melbourne road and adjoins the extensive premises of Messrs Elliot and Fawns, the well-known brewers. On Page 4 of the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Saturday, 27 November 1858 an notice appeared, also on behalf of the Administrator, outlining facts relating to the auction of the Clydesdale Hotel, the Clydesdale Bakery and The Star Store, which was scheduled to take place at 12 o'clock on 30 November 1858. The Ad stated that at the rear of Robert's properties were three little garden allotments which backed on to Panton Street, they were on the main road to Melbourne and the railway was adjacent. These notices, together with the above statement of the Town Surveyor, has pinpointed the exact location of Robert's three properties in Sandhurst—they were in the block bounded on three sides by High, Oak and Panton Streets (see today's map of this block the next page). All the businesses were flourishing. On Page 1 of the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Tuesday, 30 November 1858 was a further notice on the sale of the Clydesdale Hotel. It contained a reference to the aforementioned date Robert signed out a lease on the Hotel.

However, prior to all this, there was a very big flood in Sandhurst following heavy rain on Wednesday, 28 April 1858 and the brewery was severely affected as reported in the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Friday, 30 April 1858. No mention was made whether there was any damage to the properties of Robert's Estate.

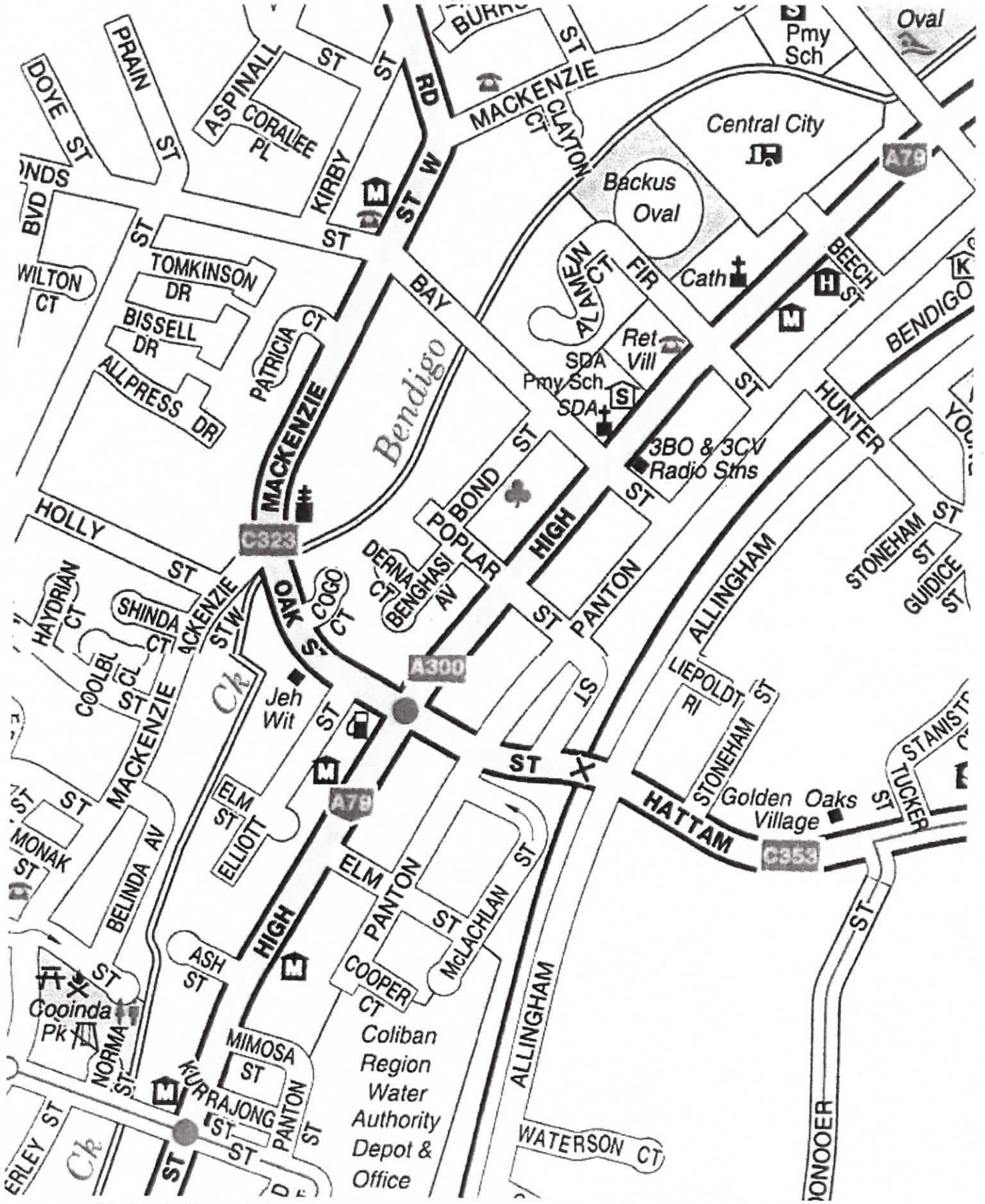
When James arrived in Victoria, probably around June 1858, he immediately applied to the Courts for Probate and that the previous order be cancelled. The Court found in favour of James, who was declared the rightful next of kin, and was critical of Thomas Harker's motives.

Subsequently, James died at Kangaroo Flat, Sandhurst on Wednesday, 29 December 1858. A death notice appears on Page 3 of the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Friday, 31 December 1858. It reveals he had been staying on in Sandhurst to sort out his son's Estate, and had intended on returning to New Zealand. A death notice for James appeared in the New Zealand newspaper, *The Daily Southern Cross* dated 28 January 1859 on Page 3.

An article on the death of James Carlton Hill, whose death was subject to an inquest, appears on Page 2 of the *Bendigo Advertiser* dated Monday, 3 January 1859 and it states in part: "Dr Roche, District Coroner, held an Inquest on Saturday last, at the Devonshire Arms, Kangaroo Flat, on the body of James Carlton Hill". It continues: "It appears that on Monday week last the deceased, who had been boarding at the house of Mr Jackson, baker of High Street, was taken ill with dysentery. He was of such very parsimonious habits that he would not remove to a more comfortable place, nor pay for a medical man to attend to him. However, on Sunday last, as he was gradually getting worse, he allowed Mr Rogers, of Kangaroo Flat, to make arrangements for having him properly cared for. Mr Rogers accordingly removed him to the Devonshire Arms, where he remained without getting any better until Wednesday last, when Dr O'Donnell visited him, and finding him suffering from acute dysentery, prescribed accordingly. Medical assistance at this stage appears to have been



rendered too late, as James died about 7 o'clock the same evening." James was buried at White Hills Cemetery on Friday, 31 December 1858 in grave no. 1459 (this number does not identify the grave; it is only a sequence number of when the coffins arrived at the Cemetery).



**Today's Map of the Block bounded by High, Oak, Panton and Poplar Streets**

James left a will in New Zealand, with the executors being his wife Maria, Reverend Arthur Gruyon Purchas and John Anderson Brown. It was very detailed, and listed his wife and children with various bequests and



instructions. He included in it instructions for any property/chattels which he had or may become entitled to, which had belonged to his son Robert suggesting that Robert's Estate had still not been finalised. He also wanted land from his estate at Hillsborough, New Zealand to be set aside as a township, including a town square of 4 acres, and 1 acre each as a church for Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan, and for a Mechanics Institute and Town Hall/Concert Rooms. A copy of James's will re the land at Hillsborough is in the fourth Volume of the Short Family History.

**Carlton Hollis James Hill** was a clerk in Auckland until 1858, when the family moved to Mahurangi to farm 97 acres with his father-in-law, John Anderson Brown (his wife is **Amelia Brown**). He served on the Upper Mahurangi Road Board, the first local authority in the district. In 1863, he was the Coroner of Mahurangi province of Auckland. In 1870, he was one of those instrumental in appointing the first school teacher at Warkworth. The school is in Hill Street on the western side of the present State Highway, nearly opposite the Court House. In 1875, Carlton, Amelia and the family moved to Thames, where he was a Crown Land Ranger. It was here that their youngest son, William, died two days after his birth. Amelia died a year later on 20 May 1876. Carlton returned to Parnell, Auckland and his address in 1885-86 is shown as Scarborough Terrace. In 1887, he married **Elizabeth Sutton** of Raglan. He died at Belmont Terrace, Remeura on 6 November 1893.

The eldest daughter **Mary** married **Henry Littlewood** on 17 January 1848. Their wedding notice on Page of the *Daily Southern Cross* dated 22 January 1848 states that Henry came from Stourbridge, Staffordshire, England and that Mary was the third cousin of the late Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. The English text of the Treaty of Waitangi was found amidst old family papers of the Littlewood family in 1989. Chapter 3 of the *Treaty Book* covers much on the life of Henry.

**Sarah Margaret** and her husband **John Reid Brown**, moved to Mahurangi (newly created as Warkworth) where he managed his father's mill. They moved to Thames about 1871 where he established a business as a "Shipwright". She died at Thames on 20 October 1895 aged 66 and is buried in the old Shortland Cemetery.

**Anna Maria Filgate Hill** became the owner of the residue of the Hillsborough land before it passed into the ownership of John Reid Brown in 1884. She had married Henry Wilson in 1872.

**Marcus ( Martin) Frederick Hill** was a Miner, **Frank Ernest Hill** a Labourer, **Henry Littlewood** a Lawyer, **Frederick Eldon Winchelsea Hill** a Farmer, **Charles Wesley Drury** a Miner in 1869, **Arnold Carlton Henry Hill** a Labourer, **Louis Robert Hill** a Car Examiner, **Louis Wilfred Hollis Hill** a Railway Employee, **Leonard Samuel Alexander Edwards** a Motor Mechanic, **Reginald Henry Putt** a Carpenter, **Carlton Joseph Roden Hill** a Bricklayer, **Spencer Carlton Hill** a Clock Repairer and **David George Smith** saw Military service between 1953 and 1977 in the Royal Navy as a Chief Petty Officer Engineering.

### **Centenary Reunion**

**A** Centenary reunion of the Hill family's arrival in New Zealand was held on 1 April 1943 at the home of Mr and Mrs G. Hall of Tuperiri Road, One Tree Hill, Epsom, Auckland. Present were William James Hill (son of Ernest Roden), Albert and Inglis Littlewood (twin sons of Mary), Amy and Emma Hill (daughters of Carlton Hollis James), Kate Gordon (daughter of Sarah Margaret), Freda Holmes (granddaughter of Sarah Margaret), Zoe Dent (granddaughter of Sarah Margaret) and her husband Cecil, Jeston Brown (grandson of Sarah Margaret) and his wife Thelma, Leslie Brown (grandson of Sarah Margaret) and his wife Marie, Valentine Brown and Lillian Stone (grandchildren of Sarah Margaret), Percy Hill (son of Frederick Eldon) and his wife Willa, Ruby Hall (granddaughter of Mary) and her husband Geoffrey, Carlton Joseph Hill (grandson of Ernest Roden) and his wife Mary, Noeline Hall (great granddaughter of Mary), Olive Skeates (granddaughter of Ernest Roden) and her husband Edgar, Eileen Cossey (granddaughter of Sarah Margaret) and her husband William and Lon Hill (relationship unknown). Mabel and Essie Wilson (daughters of Anna Maria Filgate) were absent due to an accident.