

This article, written by Jan Whamond, appeared in the Genealogical Society of Victoria magazine "Ancestor' in December 2020 and is reproduced with permission of the GSV.

Father and Son Quintin Bone (1793-1869) and Quintin Bone (1843-1918)

# Searching for my Great, Great Grandfather's Identity

For many years I had been trying to work out the identity of my great, great grandfather, Quintin Bone. I knew his name from the marriage certificate of his son, my great grandfather, Quintin Bone Jnr. You would think with an unusual name like that he would be easy to find, but in the small village of Dalrymple in Ayrshire, Scotland there were multiple men with the same name. I presume they were all related in some way, but I haven't researched it.

According to Quintin Bone Jnr's marriage certificate his mother's name was Isabella Duff and he was born in Dalrymple, Ayrshire, Scotland. Isabella was the fifth of eleven children born to Thomas Duff (1762-1847) and Isabella Meikle (Muckle) (1764-1849), both Hand Loom Weavers of Dalrymple, Ayrshire. By calculation, from the age

given on the marriage certificate, Quintin Jnr was born about 1843.

For years I looked for a marriage between Isabella Duff and Quintin Bone and for a record of my great grandfather Quintin Jnr's birth, without success.

### A Step on the Way

When the Genealogical Society of Victoria (GSV) obtained microfilm copies of the 1851 Census of Scotland in the early 1990's, I eagerly trawled through the film for the township of Dalrymple and there he was. The entry read Quintin Bone, aged 7, a scholar, born in Dalrymple, son of Isabella Hose, head of the household, aged 53. Isabella was listed as a widow and outdoor agricultural worker, born in Dalrymple.

Further searches revealed a marriage between Isabella Duff and Andrew Hose, a weaver in Dalrymple on 22nd November 1819. They had eight children, all born in Dalrymple, but no child named Quintin. Andrew Hose died on 18th May 1838 in Dalrymple. With Quintin Jnr's estimated birth date being 1843 it would seem that he was born five years after the death of his mother's husband.

Searches for a baptism of a Quintin Bone about 1843 proved to be fruit-

less and there didn't seem to be a way forward, so I went on with other research until I was able to visit Scotland in 2007. I had come to the conclusion that the Kirk Session Records would probably be my best chance to find out the circumstances of Quintin Jnr's birth, and so they were. In those days the Church Elders would enquire into the circumstances of a woman becoming pregnant out of wedlock to ensure that the father of the illegitimate child paid for its upkeep.

The Ayrshire Archives held the Dalrymple Kirk Sessions Records for the period I needed and I arranged a visit. Finding the entries was easy as the names and a synopsis of the entry were written in the margin of each page.

### 'With Child in Fornication' -The Witnesses

The first entry relating to Isabella Hose (or Duff) and Quintin Bone was on 19th March 1843 when the Kirk Session recorded that it had received a letter from Isabella Duff Hose stating she was "with child in fornication to Quintin Bone". The two offenders were directed to appear before the Session in seven days.

The couple appeared on 26th March 1843, when Quintin Bone denied ever having had carnal knowledge with Isabella. She adhered to her allegation and was requested to bring witnesses to support her accusation to the next Kirk Session on 2nd April.

At the next Session, witness Annabella MITCHELL declared that:

she had often seen Quintin Bone at Isabella Duff's house at a late hour. On one occasion she went to Isabella Duff's house between ten and eleven in the evening and saw him sitting at the fireside. To her knowledge there was no one else in the house but themselves and the children who were in bed. She had also frequently heard that they were to be married

Witness Robert BONE (later discovered to be Quintin's brother) declared 'that he had seen Quintin Bone and Isabella Duff frequently together in her house and that he had left him there'.

The Kirk Sessions convened again on 9th April when witness Barbara McConochie declared that:

she resides in the room above the apartment in which Isabella Duff lived, and that she went one evening into Isabella Duff's house near eleven o'clock, when she saw them (Quintin Bone and Isabella Duff) sitting close beside each other bantering about their ages and there was no other person in the apartment but the children who were in bed; that she frequently saw him going in and coming out, but avoided going in when she knew him to be there.

According to second witness James Baird:

Quintin Bone sent him for Isabella Duff or Hose to the village inn on one occasion in the course of last year and she went and sat with them for some time and after leaving the inn they three went to Isabella Duff's house and as the door was barred they went in the window.

On another occasion....he (James Baird) observed Quinton Bone put his hand around either her neck or her waist and on another occasion he saw them leave the village about two o'clock in the morning with his (Quintin Bone's hand about her neck.

The final time Isabella Duff and Quintin Bone appeared before the Kirk Sessions for the sin of fornication was on 23rd of June 1844. Isabella told the Kirk Session that there had been a Civil Court Case which had been decided against Quintin Bone, but no other details were given.

After Isabella asked to be forgiven, the Church Elders rebuked her for her actions, 'exhorted her to be repentant and absolved her from the scandal and so my great, great grandmother's reputation was cleared.

The Civil Court Case

In October 2019, after an Ancestry DNA Test, the following hint caught my eye:

Scotland: Sheriff Court Paternity Decrees, 1792 - 1922

Name: Duff Birth Date: 1843

Residence Place: Burnside, Dalrymple, Scotland

Claim Date: 1844

Accused Father: Quintin BONE Mother: Isabella DUFF

URL: www.scottishindexes.com

I hadn't used the Scottish Indexes site before and was very impressed with the service I received. Within two hours of e-mailing my order I had the Paternity Case document delivered into my Inbox. For the first time I had the actual date of birth for Quintin Jnr and details of the judgment against Quintin Snr.

Isabella was awarded the sum of £1 11s 6d for expenses relating to the birth of an illegitimate male child born on 14 May 1843. She was also awarded an alimony payment of £6 0s 0d per year, payable quarterly, from the date of Quintin Jnr's birth until he was fourteen years old, plus the sum of £11 2s 0d in legal fees.

Curious to know how much help this payment would be to Isabella, I found that the average wage for women farm workers in Ayrshire, in 1851, was £15-10-0 per annum. This makes the alimony payment of £6 nearly 40% of a woman's average annual wage at that time. I think this would have made a significant contribution towards the expenses incurred in raising another child.

### **QUINTIN BONE IN 1864 AGED 21**



## The Key to the Puzzle

### DALRYMPLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH KIRK SESSION MINUTES, 1843, PAGE 9. (AUTHOR'S PHOTO)

From the Court Order I also found that, at the time of the Court Case in 1844, Quintin Bone Snr was living in High Stewarton. Looking back at the 1841 Census I found a Quintin Bone, Farmer, aged 35, living with Janet Bone, 75 (who turned out to be his mother) in Stewarton. In 1851, he is visiting his brother Robert Bone at his small farm in the Parish of Monkton & Prestwick and is listed as a 58 year old labourer born in Dalrymple.

Following this Quintin Bone, I found his death at New Prestwick on 13th March 1869, aged 75 years. His death certificate showed he died of asthma and bronchitis, his occupation is shown as Pauper (formerly agricultural labourer) and marital status as single. The names of his parents were Quintin Bone and Janet (m.s. Ramsay). His brother Robert Bone was the informant. I was then able to find his birth on 24th April 1793 at Dalrymple, Ayrshire.

The above information was circumstantial and it didn't prove that this Quintin Bone was my great, great grandfather, but taken together with my DNA matches in Ancestry, I feel it is conclusive. In my Ancestry DNA results there are fourteen matches relating to Bone ancestry and all of them are descendants of Quintin Bone (1761 - 1831) and Janet Ramsay (1775 - 1842). I am now confident I can finally say, after more than 30 years of searching, that this Quintin Bone is my great, great grandfather.

To be continued - Part 2 will be in our next newsletter and after publication will also be available on our website. Here's a preview... The Lure of Life in Australia Proved to be Irresistible

Three of Quintin Jnr's half brothers, Thomas, James and John Hose, had migrated to Victoria between 1852 and 1855 and I am sure the stories they told in their letters home would have encouraged Quintin to join them when he was old enough...





This article, written by Jan Whamond, appeared in the Genealogical Society of Victoria magazine "Ancestor' in December 2020 and is reproduced with permission of the GSV.

### The Lure of Life in Australia Proved to be Irresistible

Three of Quintin Jnr's half brothers, Thomas, James and John Hose, had migrated to Victoria between 1852 and 1855 and I am sure the stories they told in their letters home would have encouraged Quintin to join them when he was old enough.

On the 27 August 1862, at the age of nineteen, Quintin sailed from London on a 'Free Passage' aboard the ship Castle Eden, which arrived at Port Adelaide, South Australia four months later on 26 December. His occupation was shown as Ploughman. In the ship's log his behaviour is described as "insubordinate".

The Castle Eden, with Quintin aboard, was 18 days out of Adelaide when 67 year old Isabella (Duff) Hose died of Typhus Fever on 8 December 1862. It would take many months for the news of her death to reach Quintin and I can only imagine how he would have felt, being so far from home and receiving the news so long after the

South Australia had a chronic labor shortage at the time, so to overcome this the South Australian Government subsidized the cost of the fares of female servants, farm workers, labourers and tradesmen from the sales of Crown Land. The emigrants, such as Quintin, on a free passage signed a surety for £20, which would only be enforced if the emigrant left, or attempted to leave, South Australia in less than two years.

It would seem that Quintin didn't pay much attention to the rules. Eight months after his arrival in Adelaide, J. Cropley of Virginia, near Port Gawler, sent a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands advising that Quintin was planning to leave South Australia:

8th August -/63

I write to inform you that an emigrant by the Castle Eden has left this port today with the intention of taking the first steamer for Melbourne. His name is Quintin Bone or Duff, height 5 feet 10 inches, dark eyes & dark complexion (Scotch). Trusting you will excuse the liberty of troubling you, but think there are matters that require to be looked

The Secretary of the Crown Lands & Immigration Office, E.T. Wildman, forwarded the letter to the Chief Secretary with a request that he forward it 'to the constable employed in the Port for detection of absconding emigrants.' The letter was forwarded to the police with the notation 'for the issue of necessary instructions writer's name to be kept secret'. The final notation, on 13th August 1863, was 'acted on and returned (to Crown Lands Office)'.

What happened after that is a mystery. Did Quintin pay the £20 for leaving early or abscond? The facts I have, indicate that he left South Australia before March 1864, as his name appears in the Unclaimed Letters column of the Government Gazette for this month. The only indication I have of how Quintin came to Victoria is in a letter written in the 1950's by Quintin's daughter, Bella (Bone) Cook, which states that he 'came overland from Adelaide'.

Quintin joined his half brothers, Thomas and John Hose, who were farming in the Camperdown district in south west Victoria.

The earliest record I have of him there is from the day-book of one of the pioneer squatters, Dr Daniel Curdie of "Tandarook", near the present day town of Cobden. On 28 September 1864 he wrote: 'Wed. forenoon, Quintin Bone Hose came to my station to work at rate of 15/- per week.'

#### **Home Sweet Home**

Quintin obviously felt at home in south west Victoria, which had a large Scottish population and was very similar to Ayrshire with green rolling hills and reliable rainfall, as he lived there for the rest of his life.

It would appear that Quintin met his future wife, Sarah Jane Kee, whilst they were both working at "Tandarook". Sarah commenced work there as a nurse on 6th June 1866 at the rate of £25 per year.

Sarah (20) and Quintin (24) were married in Camperdown on 17th January 1867. At the time Sarah was the cook at "Tandarook" and Quintin was a labourer. Sarah was the daughter of William Kee and Sarah Johnston, of Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, and had arrived in Melbourne aboard the Morning Light on 26 July 1864 with her twenty one year old sister Arabella.

Quintin and Sarah were blessed with eleven children, ten boys and one girl between 1868 and 1891 including my grandfather, Henry Albert Bone born in 1880.

The couple farmed on properties at South Purrumbete and Bostocks Creek, where they milked cows and raised pigs. The pigs were subsequently sold at the fortnightly Pig Sales in Camperdown. The children were obviously expected to work on the farm also. At the Camperdown Police Court on Thursday 12 July 1888, Quintin was fined 20 shillings for a fourth breach of the Non Attendance clauses of the Education Act.

Quintin Bone died on 14th August 1918 at Nurse Hill's Hospital, Camperdown of Heart Failure, aged 75 and is buried in the Camperdown Cemetery. My father, Albert Leslie Bone, remembered his grandfather as a dignified old man with a strong Scottish accent.

Sarah Bone developed dementia in her later years and died on 23rd April 1920 at the age of 73. About 7 pm on that evening Sarah visited Florence's Chemist shop, having fallen and hurt her ribs. On her way home she lost her way in the dark and wandered into the gravel pit on the Colac Road. Sometime during that cold, wet night Sarah died of exposure. She was found by an 11 year old boy the following afternoon. Sarah is buried with Quintin in Camperdown.

My grandfather, Henry Albert Bone, with his young family moved to an irrigation farm at Murraydale, near Swan Hill, in 1911. I grew up in Swan Hill then moved to Melbourne after finishing school. In late 1999 my husband and I purchased a farm near Camperdown and relocated there in 2000. As far as I am aware, I am now the only descendant of Quintin and Sarah Bone living in the Camperdown district.

Article by Jan Whamond.

This research is now available on our website at:

<a href="https://camperdownhistory.org.au/research-documents/">https://camperdownhistory.org.au/research-documents/</a>

#### SARAH BONE CIRCA 1918-1920



### CDHS RESEARCH REQUESTS

A wide variety of requests have been received from personal visits and phone contact but the majority come from far and wide via email.

Information sought on families included R W Barlow, Bourchier, Edwards/Carson, McKay/Burrows, Pollard and Swan/ Swen/Nellson.

Three generations of a branch of the Nicol and Errey families visited Camperdown and the heritage centre over Easter and were thrilled with the resources and information available to pass on. They also met up with family still residing in the town and visited the home where the eldest member of the group was born.

Other visitors include those seeking photographs for books on Saw Mills in the Cobden and Timboon districts and the Railway Stations on the Timboon line, and Dairy Factories and Creameries of south-west Victoria.

Properties researched for new residents are 22 Brooke Street and 32 Leura Street, and general information was provided on "Long Bank'.

Research conducted by Maree Belyea