

## The Pentrich Revolution Bicentenary Walk 17 of 19

- On 9th June 1817, over 300 men set out for Nottingham from villages on the Derbyshire-Nottinghamshire border.

- They thought they were part of a 'general rising' to bring down an unjust and oppressive government. Motivated by poverty and hunger, all efforts to gain a hearing suppressed, and having no vote, many saw an armed revolt as the only alternative.

- Unbeknown to them, the Government 'agent provocateur', William J Oliver had encouraged the armed revolt. Rebel leaders had already been arrested and only a handful would take up arms in Huddersfield and Nottingham. The Derbyshire men were to be used as an 'example' to others.

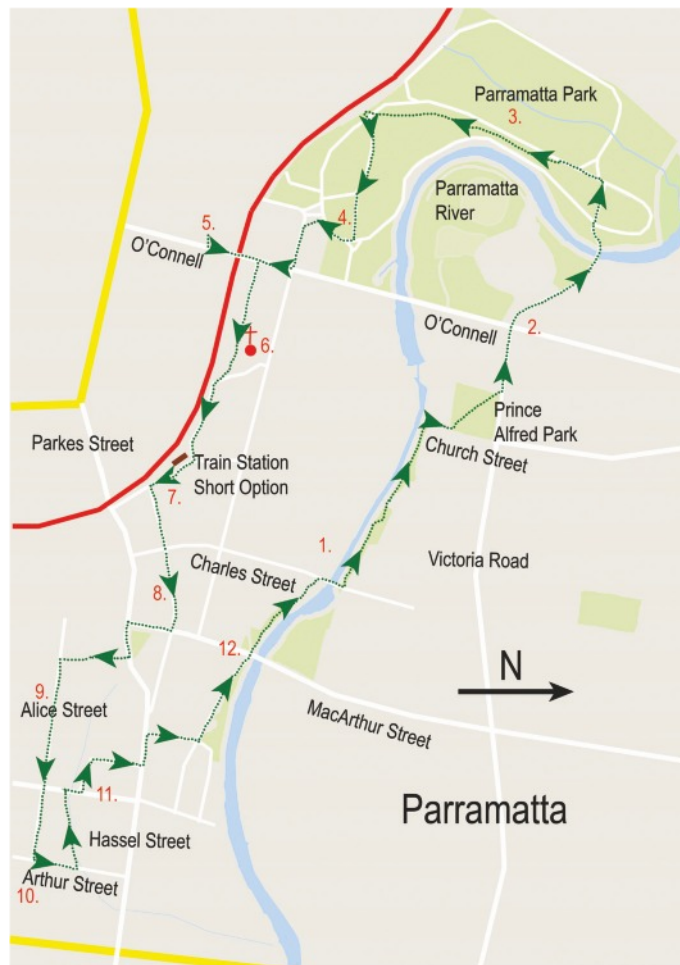
- Ambushed by troops, the marchers fled and many were arrested. At their trial in Derby, three - Brandreth, Ludlam and Turner - were sentenced to death. They were to be hanged then beheaded. Fourteen were transported to penal colonies in Australia, others imprisoned. Their families were evicted and homes destroyed.

The other walks in this series

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Nottingham, England                   | 10. Heanor, England             |
| 2. South Wingfield, England              | 11. Langley Mill, England       |
| 3. Fritchley, England                    | 12. Eastwood, England           |
| 4. Heage, England                        | 13. Giltbrook, England          |
| 5. Pentrich, England                     | 14. Sutton in Ashfield, England |
| 6. Alfreton, England                     | 15. Derby, England              |
| 7. Swanwick, England                     | 16. Sydney, Australia           |
| 8. Ripley, England                       | 17. Parramatta, Australia       |
| 9. Codnor, England                       | 18. Kiama, Australia            |
| 19. The full route of the march, England |                                 |



THE PENTRICH  
& SOUTH WINGFIELD  
REVOLUTION GROUP



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Walk compiled by Geoff Reed

This walk is produced by:-

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Website: [www.pentrichrevolution.org](http://www.pentrichrevolution.org)  
Charity Incorporated Organisation Number 1166940  
Printed by George & Gagg, Nottingham, England

## The Pentrich & South Wingfield Revolution

Walk 17 of 19  
Parramatta, Australia



Elizabeth  
Farm Cottage  
Gardens  
©Photograph by  
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**Distance:** 5.5 miles/8.8 km; **Short option:** 3.5 miles/5.5 km.

**Difficulty:** Easy/Grade 2; urban walk. Take care when crossing roads.

**Start:** Circular Quay, Ferry to Parramatta.

In September and October of 1818, the fourteen men sentenced to be transported arrived in Australia. This walk incorporates sites where some of the men spent time, plus a number of sites of significance in the early settlement of Sydney, including at the time these men were there. Men who spent some time in Parramatta, either in transit to other areas or assigned to someone in Parramatta were: Thomas and John Bacon, Samuel Hunt and John Onions.

**1. Travel by ferry from Circular Quay to Parramatta. Exit wharf and take River Walk on north side of river to Parramatta Heritage Centre in Church**



**Street. Cross Church Street and walk diagonally through Prince Alfred Park/Gaol Green and turn left along Victoria Road.** The Park is the site of original gaol which had a 'factory above the gaol' for women weavers. In some references this is referred to as the Female Factory, not to be confused with the Female Factory built in 1821 and pictured in the book 'England's Last Revolution', which was where the Cumberland Hospital is now. 2 km (1.2 miles) north of here is St Monica's Church which was built on the site of Samuel Hunt's pub, the Green Gate later renamed The Sun Inn. Further north still is Hunt's Creek, also named after him, and Saville Reserve named after his brother in law, land inherited from Samuel's wife's father.



**2. Cross O'Connell Street and walk diagonally through the car park of the Parramatta Eels Rugby League Club**

**to the causeway over the Parramatta River. Cross the road and walk up the path to the 'Dairy Precinct'.** Dairy Cottage was built between 1796 and 1800. Here vegetables were grown which were typically grown at the time.

**3. Follow the path in front of the dairy cottage past the Boer War Memorial and bath house. Pause at the old observatory site opposite. Follow the road past Old Government**



**House, taking time to read the information boards in front of Old Government House.** Note how Old Government House would have looked at the time the convicts were here.

**4. Continue to the site demonstrating the size of the convict huts which had lined the road up to Old Government House.** Head towards the Gate House to view the memorial to Lady Fitzroy who had died in a carriage accident. Follow the road to the Main Entrance and Gatehouse.

**5. Turn left down Macquarie Street to O'Connell Street. Turn right to St John's Cemetery.** View the family vault for Rev Marsden (the flogging parson). John Bacon was also buried in this cemetery, though site of the grave is unknown. Both Thomas and John Bacon worked for Rev Marsden on his farm North of Parramatta.

**6. Retrace steps down O'Connell Street to Hunter Street. Turn right to St John's Anglican Church.** This is where John Onions spent some time as the sexton. At this church also, Samuel Hunt married Elizabeth Seville in 1819. St John's was the first officially established church in Australia and was the only one until 1810. The towers were built by convicts using handmade bricks and were finished by 1820. The towers are the only parts of the early church that remain.



**The Short Walk Option:**

**Follow path to the rear of the Church to the Mall. Turn right, then left into Darcy Street to Railway Station for the train for return to the city.**

**7. Follow Darcy Street past the railway station and turn right. Turn left along Hassall Street, crossing Charles and continue to Harris Streets, turn right down Harris Street to Parkes Street. Cross Parkes Street and turn left along Parkes Street. Follow path past James Ruse Experiment Farm Cottage (1789).**

James Ruse, an emancipated convict, had been granted land to demonstrate that self-sufficiency was possible. He was able to do this by 1791. The current cottage was built by Surgeon John Harris in 1835.

**8. Continue up path through reserve to Alice Street. and continue past Elizabeth Farm Cottage.** The outline of the foundations of James Ruse's cottage is visible in the reserve near Alice Street.



**9. Turn left along Alice Street; cross Alfred Street and continue past Elizabeth Farm Cottage.** The building of the original bungalow was commenced by Elizabeth and John Macarthur in 1793. It was extended and modified over the next 35 years. The Macarthurs are credited with the establishment of the wool industry in Australia. Elizabeth's dowry was 2,000 Merino sheep and 200 head of cattle.

**10. Turn left down Arthur Street, then turn left to cross the Elizabeth Farm Reserve.** At the far side of the reserve, note the remnants of the carriageway which linked Hambledon Cottage and Elizabeth Farm Cottage.

**11. Cross Alfred Street and take path opposite then turn right down Gregory Place.**

**12. Walk through grounds of Hambledon Cottage. Cross Hassall Street and turn right down Purchase Street to the Parramatta River. Turn left along riverside path to the ferry wharf to catch a ferry back to the city.** Hambledon Cottage was built by John Macarthur on land which was part of his estate.