

The Pentrich Revolution Bicentenary Walk 16 of 19

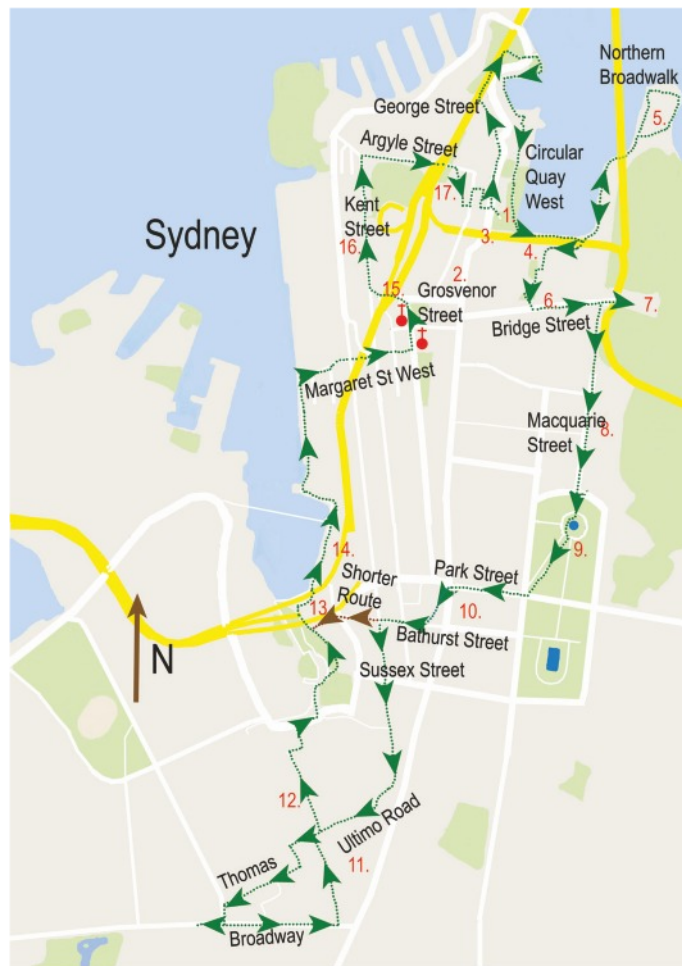
- On 9th June 1817, over 300 men set out for Nottingham from villages on the Derbyshire-Nottinghamshire border.
- They thought they were part of a 'general rising' to bring down an unjust and oppressive government. Motivated by poverty and hunger, all efforts to gain a hearing suppressed, and having 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

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| 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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2017

Walk compiled by Geoff Reed

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Website: www.pentrichrevolution.org
Charity Incorporated Organisation Number 1166940
Printed by George & Gagg, Nottingham, England



The Pentrich & South Wingfield Revolution

Walk 16 of 19
Sydney, Australia



Kent Street
Quarry
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Distance: 8.6 miles/13.9km; **shorter walk** – 7.25 miles/11.7 km.

Difficulty: Easy/grade 2; urban walk, Take care when crossing roads.

Start: First Fleet Park, West Circular Quay.

In September and October of 1818, the fourteen of the men sentenced to be transported arrived in Australia, this walk incorporates some of the areas of Sydney that all of the men would have frequented.

1. The shoreline in front of the Museum of Contemporary Art (MCA) is where The King's Wharf was and is where the men would have been landed from the transports. The MCA is also where the old Commissariat building was located from which clothes, etc, were issued to the new arrivals and where John Mackesswick later worked. It is also the probable site of the old Grocer's warehouse.

2. Retrace steps through First Fleet Park to George Street and turn left to the corner of Grosvenor Street to the site of the gaol to which the men would have been marched on disembarkation.

3. Turn back up George Street, observing plaques about sites of first hospital and watch house. Continue to the site of the old battery and observatory.

4. Go down path, cross road and follow harbour edge back towards Circular Quay. Note Cadman's Cottage on right.

5. Walk around Quay to Fort Macquarie site (Opera House/Bennelong Point). Retrace

steps and cross to Customs House. Note the studs in the pavement showing the original shoreline. This point area is where convicts were later landed off the transports. Construction began 1817; completed 1821; demolished 1901. Also plaque in pavement re Fort Macquarie. View diorama to get perspective of Sydney as it is today relative to 1718.

6. Turn left out of the Customs House, left around corner into Loftus Street. Follow up Loftus Street to Macquarie Place Park on right. View the memorial to the site where the Union Jack was raised after the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788. Also, view the anchor from the Syrius, one of the transports of the First Fleet; obelisk prepared by quarrymen.



7. Walk left up Bridge Street and cross over to the Museum of Sydney. Take time to look at some of the old footings of the first Government House and a plaque to note the site of the first Government House.

8. Continue up Bridge Street and cross Macquarie Street to Conservatorium of Music. These buildings were originally the stables and staff accommodation for the old and current Government houses.

9. Walk down Macquarie Street past Parliament House, Sydney Hospital, Mint Museum and Hyde Park Barracks. The Sydney Hospital and the Mint Museum are on the sites of the old Rum Hospital. The Hyde Park Barracks were built in 1818, but German

Buxton and George Brassington would have been familiar with them, being involved in the stone masonry. George was working at Sydney Hospital when Josiah Godber died there in 1822.

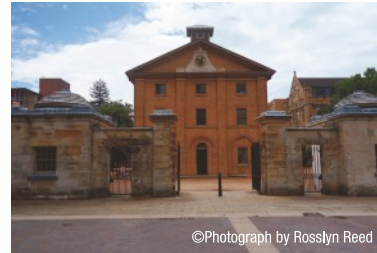
10. Walk through Hyde Park North; take diagonal path on right of fountain to Park Street; follow to Town Hall, Walk through Town Hall Square; turn right down Bathurst Street. The Town Hall is on the site of the old burial ground.

The Short Walk Option:

Follow down Bathurst Street to Darling Harbour then follow directions for the Long Walk from point 13.

11. Turn left into Kent Street, pausing to view the Judges House, continue to the end of Kent Street; turn right into Liverpool Street, left into Sussex Street then to the end at Hay Street. Cross Hay Street into Thomas Street, then right into Ultimo Road. Follow to the end then turn left into Harris Street. Turn right into Thomas Street and follow to the end. Turn left into Wattle Street then right at lights to the Essen Restaurant on Broadway (cnr Wattle Street and Broadway). Walk on the right hand side past the Judge's House, 531 Kent Street. Edward Turner built a house next door. Edward also built the Essen Restaurant, originally named the Stonemasons Arms.

12. Walk back along Broadway to George Street. Take the steps down to the Devonshire Street pedestrian tunnel and turn left to access the Goods Line Walk. At the end of the



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Goods Line, walk down the steps on the right to cross Darling Drive. Follow Darling Drive to left and follow path to Darling Harbour. To the right is Central Station, part of which has been built on the site of the Sydney Asylum Hospital where both John Onions and John Hill died. John Hill was buried next to the building in Sandhills Cemetery.

13. Walk through Darling Harbour/Tumbalong Park.

The site of Dixon's Flour Mill, where Josiah Godber worked, is in the South East corner of Cockle Bay & the site of Grose's Wharf, where Joseph Turner worked, is at the bottom of Bathurst Street (near McDonalds.) Sussex Street Bakery, where Thomas Bettison worked, is probably nearby. Note how much the shoreline has changed due to land reclamation.

14. Follow around shore of Darling Harbour to Margaret Street West; follow up to Margaret Street via escalators. Continue up Margaret Street to Scots Presbyterian Church on the corner with York Street.

German Buxton is thought to have bought shares in the nearby quarry and supplied the stone for the building of this Church.

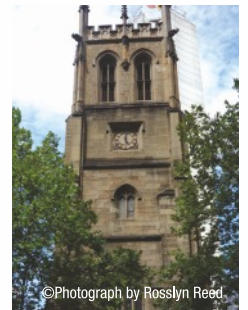
15. Turn left into York Street then left into Jamison Street; On the corner of Jamison and Clarence Streets is St Philip's Anglican Church where John Onions was the sextant for a while.

16. Retrace steps to York Street then follow pedestrian tunnel to left at corner of Grosvenor Street down to Kent Street and turn right. This was the route the men would have taken from the

gaol to the quarry. Take note of the terrace houses on the right hand side of Kent Street in front of the old quarry wall.

NOTE: Kent Street WAS the quarry, as confirmed by a plaque on one of the houses. Josiah Godber, Thomas Bettison, Edward Turner, John Mackesswick, German Buxton and George Brassington all worked here in the quarry.

17. Walk down Kent Street to the Lord Nelson Pub. Turn right into Argyle Street to the Garrison Church. Continue down Argyle Street then turn right into Cambridge Street, walk back to First Fleet Park via Nurses' Walk and the end of the walk. Take the chance to view the archaeological dig under the YHA (follow signs to 'The Big Dig') and the mural on wall at end of Gloucester Street.



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