

CORNELIUS CARTWRIGHT BRETTPELL

SURVEYOR

1810-1880

Cornelius Cartwright in being the grandfather of our grandmother **Clara Penelope Johns** (nee Brettell), she passed down stories about him to her family. Researching his family life to enlighten us on those stories has proved to be quite interesting.

Family folklore held that the name Brettell was of Norman origin, the progenitors of the tribe having arrived with William the Conqueror in 1066. The 'Subsidy Roll' of 1327 mentions "Thomas de Bedhulle" of Kingswinford Parish as paying taxes. Along with the varied spellings of the name and also pronunciations, this Norman connection appears as being true. In the course of time the descendants of the invading members settled around Romsley/Halesowen near **Dudley** in Worcestershire, this being in the West Midlands County where Birmingham is the principal city. Due to large coal deposits being found in the area it became known as "The Black Country" and it was there that Brettell descendants entered into the coal mining business. Through this enterprise, interests in glass making and the iron industry were to follow. The leasing of parts of their land also featured, leading to family members enter into banking and the legal fraternity. The marriage of children with members of the Cartwright, Henzey, Grazebrook and Bate families would improve family ties.¹

Cornelius was the son of solicitor and coal master **Thomas Bradley Brettell** (1769-1835) and **Penelope Antrobus Cartwright** (1773-1852) who had as family 12 children, being three daughters and nine sons of whom Cornelius was their eighth born. They married in Oldswinford on 27 August 1799 when Penelope was aged 26 years and Thomas 30.² This followed a pre-nuptial agreement made between the families on 22 August that involved The Tiled house and land tenure.

In being the daughter of the **Rev Joseph Cartwright** the marriage had all the ingredients of money combining with high social status, for Penelope's father was the wealthy **Rev Joseph Cartwright B.A.**, Vicar of Dudley.



The Rev Joseph Cartwright

Thomas and his brother **Benjamin**, when children, had each inherited coal mines and land after having become entitled legally, "*in succession to Jeremiah Brettell of Kingswinford and Benjamin Brettell the elder*". Along with other interests that they later entered into, which included glass making, mortgages, partnerships and mineral leases, they became quite wealthy.

Wherein that Thomas had married Penelope Antrobus Cartwright, his older brother **Benjamin** had married **Mary Maria Currier**. This, as legal documents involving trusts for the children indicate, show of a close relationship developing between both families.³

On 18 February 1799, being six months before his marriage to Penelope, Thomas Brettell, Gentleman, took out a 14 year lease "*of the messuage at Tiled House and lands there specified*" from the widowed **Patience Mee** (nee Homer) of Shutend, Kingswinford.

Thomas and Penelope took up residence in 'The Tiled 'House' on Brierly Hill, Pensnett, located in Brettell Lane about 2.3 miles (3.7km) south of Dudley. It was here that Cornelius and his siblings would grow up well educated. Patience Mee was the widow of **Richard Mee**, whose mother **Eleanor** was the daughter of Richard Brettell and Anne Clarke, a linked Brettell line. In that all other houses then were thatched, The Tiled House was quite unique.¹

In 1739 Eleanor had married **William Mee** who became a veteran of the Battle of Dettingen (1743). In this encounter in the War of Austrian Succession, George II had personally led his troops into battle in Bavaria by charging mounted on his steed.⁴

Cornelius was aged 27 when he married **Sarah Mainwaring** on 23 January 1837. This came after the death of his father Thomas in 1835 and following the birth in 1836 of their son **Thomas William**. Some suggestion is that Sarah was a maid aged 21 who was seduced by Cornelius and deemed not to be of the Brettell family's social standing. Events happening later would suggest that this may have been so. In 1839 there came the birth of daughter **Elizabeth**, followed in 1841 by **Henry Cartwright** and later **Penelope** in 1842. Cornelius by all accounts had trained as a Surveyor, as had his brothers Joseph Cartwright, John Orme and George.²

The Shoalhaven River NSW

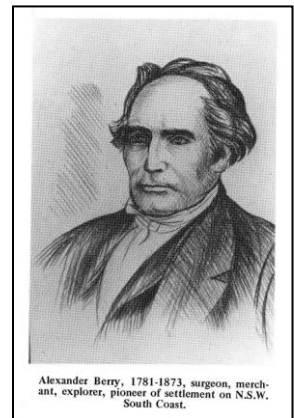
It was Cornelius' younger brother George who when aged 29 had left home and first ventured to New Zealand before arriving in NSW in 1842. This was aboard the 120 ton Wesleyan Missionary trading vessel 'Triton' under Captain Buck, being its only passenger. The ship had sailed from Port Nicholson (Wellington Harbour) in Cloudy Bay NZ where a whaling station was at that time operating in the Marlborough Sound and where George may have tried his hand at whaling.⁵ His arrival in NSW came a year after the birth of his nephew Henry Cartwright.

It was after his entry into NSW that he apparently visited the Coolangatta Estate of Alexander and David Berry who were then developing their 10,000 acre holding around the river flats of the Shoalhaven River, situated some 120 miles (72 Km) South of Sydney.

Their enterprise there was offering employment opportunity for mechanics, agricultural workers and professional people. Upon George receiving a letter from Cornelius, advising him that his wife **Sarah** (nee Mainwaring) had recently died, he invited his surveyor brother to come out to the Colony. As the Berry brothers had connections trading with the British East India Company, the glass business operations of the Brettell family may have seen some import business contact between them. A Royal Charter conferred on the British East India Company at the time of colonisation had allowed for them to monopolise trade into NSW.

The year that Cornelius' wife **Sarah** died has not been positively identified but presumed to be c1850. There followed on 1 March 1852 the death of his mother Penelope Antrobus while living at Broad St Ludlow in Salop (Shropshire). In the following year there came the death of his 17 year old son Thomas William. The grieving that followed from these combined events was to see **Cornelius** develop a drinking problem. In considering George's offer to emigrate, he appears as having made an arrangement with his elder sister Mary Anne to care for his children Elizabeth, Henry Cartwright and Penelope, aged respectively 14, 12 and 11 years, and leave England. Probate from his deceased parent's estate would see his financial state being such that he could afford to do this.⁶

Cornelius arrived in NSW from Melbourne on the 16 August 1853 as a passenger on the ship 'Marchioness of Londonderry'.⁵ Son Henry Cartwright was then attending preparatory school prior to his going to study at Cambridge University. Money coming to Cornelius was quite sufficient to afford Henry Cartwright's entry into Cambridge. In the light of the scandal that surrounded the marriage of Cornelius to Sarah and with him now having a drinking problem, the invitation to go to NSW would seem to have suited his siblings.



Alexander Berry, 1781-1873, surgeon, merchant, explorer, pioneer of settlement on N.S.W. South Coast.

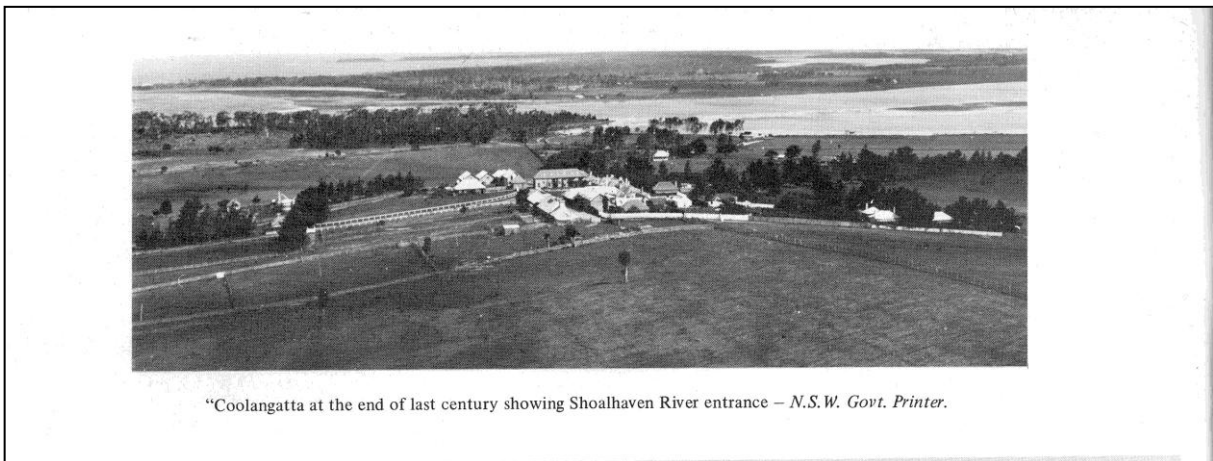
It was during the reign of Queen Victoria that the ‘Industrial Revolution’ took place, where a prim and proper ‘upper class’ society arose among the wealthy, imitating those of royal extraction.

In this atmosphere, the behaviour of Cornelius had no doubt put a blemish on the Brettell family’s social standing around Dudley. It followed from his mother’s death that the family would receive money from her estate. The suggestion to go to NSW appears to have assisted in having him eased out of their life.

Cornelius presumably held a letter of introduction to David Berry, advising of him being a surveyor like his brother George. In finding the Shoalhaven to be to his liking, far different from the sooty atmosphere of his home town, Cornelius in correspondence conveyed his new surroundings to his family. These apparently appealed to son Henry Cartwright while studying medicine at Cambridge, possibly at the bidding of his uncle Dr Walker who had married his aunt Penelope, Cornelius’ older sister. The scenario presented to Henry Cartwright was to result in him giving up his Cambridge studies when aged 19 and leave to join his father on the Shoalhaven.⁷



Shoalhaven Area Location



“Coolangatta at the end of last century showing Shoalhaven River entrance – N.S.W. Govt. Printer.

Three months before Cornelius arrived in NSW a Thomas and Henry Brettell were listed as passengers arriving in Port Jackson aboard the ship Euphrates on 25 May 1853. They were not directly related and appear later as settling in the coal town of Newcastle.⁵

When gold fever overtook the colony of Victoria in 1852, George Brettell appears as having left work as a part time surveyor for David Berry and headed to the Victorian goldfields at Ballarat, long before Cornelius had arrived in NSW. While there he would receive news of his mother’s death, prompting him to return to England, for likewise he became entitled to inheritance from his mother’s estate. On 16 May 1854 George is listed as being a passenger aboard the ‘Black River Packet’ that arrived in Sydney from the port of Geelong in Victoria, signaling his return to Australia.⁵

On the Electoral Roll List for the County of Camden taken in 1856, Cornelius is shown as being a Gentleman residing at Coolangatta with a £100 income; quite a substantial sum of money at that time.

20 July 1861

Sir, I have particularly examined the land at Broughton Creek lately sold by auction at Kinnaird the top stratum of Lot 25 is of a very superior quality very rich black and deep similar to the Mangrove at Serangoon the land lies nearly on a level inclining a little to the south from the newly laid out road from Broughton Creek to the Kangaroo Ground. Lot 24 is also good rich land all on the South and East sides being equal to Lot 25. Along the line dividing these two lots it is rather stony about their chains sides at the top or the East but very good soil. There is a considerable quantity of good large Cedar and other valuable timbers soft wood &c for sawing on these lots particularly on Lot 24 there is also plenty of coal on Lot 25 and on the Westward.

I am Sir
Your Obedt Servant
Cornelius C Brettell

Alex^r Berry Esq^r
Sydney

Cornelius' Survey Report: Kangaroo Ground (Valley) 20 July 1861

A survey made by Cornelius of the Kangaroo Ground (Kangaroo Valley) for Alexander Berry on 20 July 1861, reported on good stands of Cedar trees and low grade coal seams.

George Brettell returned to Ballarat where he lived until his death on 8 January 1873, this being reported in both Ballarat and Shoalhaven newspapers. He had there invested in local gold mining companies with his Probate showing as leaving the sum of £5000.⁸

Henry Cartwright is presumed to have visited his uncle prior to his passing, seeing that he is listed as being a saloon passenger on the SS Wonga Wonga that arrived in Sydney from Melbourne on 31 December 1872.⁵

It is of note that **Henry Cartwright Brettell**, the brother of George and Cornelius, in 1839 had married his cousin **Anna Maria Brettell** following the death of her husband, surgeon **Dr Edward Causer**. The Causer family numbered six, four boys and two girls. In 1852 their sons **Edward** and **Henry Causer**, aged respectively 26 and 19, ventured to Victoria, arriving on 4 November aboard the ship Ballarat, a vessel of some 1713 tons that had taken 85 days to reach Melbourne. It is more than likely that they met up with Cousin George at Ballarat for gold was then attracting many young men to visit the Victorian fields. After Edward died on 10 May 1855 in Melbourne, Henry returned to England and there married **Jessie Smith** on 15 September 1856. He returned to Australia with Jessie where all of their six children were born.

In December 1868 Henry and Jessie returned to England with their family aboard the 'Kent'. Some 12 days after their arrival, Henry died at Torquay in Devon when aged just 35.

It was in 1886 that their son **Archibald MacLachlan Causer** returned to Australia aboard the 'Westgate' on 21 December 1886. He married on 18 September 1896 **Phoebe Jane Powling**. While he returned several times to England it was at 'Stratford Manor' 562 St Kilda Rd Melbourne that he died on 23 February 1955. The Brettell name became attached to a number of male Causer children born in Victoria.²

The Cartwright Family

The marriage c 1770 of the **Rev Joseph Cartwright**, Vicar of Dudley (1779-1811) to **Mary Ann Perry** would see the birth of nine children, their daughters Ann and Mary not surviving infancy. The Rev Joseph died 18 October 1811 leaving a wealthy widow. Mary later established a Charity School for children and a Clothing Charity for old men. Probate for her Will dated 30 December 1835 rewarded all her children and also grandson William Henry Cartwright.⁸

Penelope Antrobus Cartwright

1773-1852

Penelope in being the eldest member of the family, appears as being a strong willed individual, determined to have her own way in marriage by maintaining the Cartwright name..

Henry Antrobus Cartwright

1774-1859

When Probate was granted on 6 August 1859 for the Will of the **Rev Henry Antrobus Cartwright** dated 28 March 1859, in being the uncle of Cornelius and George it designated that £500 be invested in trust for each and that they receive the income forth coming. Money was also allocated for Cornelius' children on attaining the age of 21 and £50 was set aside in a funeral fund for Cornelius. Henry, who married **Henrietta Sophia Elton**, at one time was the Vicar of Sedgley.

William Perry Cartwright

(1777-1804)

The elder Cartwright son, William entered the British Army and became a Captain in the 20th Regiment of the Native Infantry / H.E.I.C.S. at Bengal. In November 1804 when aged 27 he died "*of malignant fever at Huzzaree/Baugh in Bengal and was buried with his wife Frances who had fallen a victim of the same violent disease a few days before*". This inscription is found among other Cartwright dedications placed in St Mary's Church Dudley.

Naomi Ruhamah Mary Cartwright Bankes, who was born in India and died in England, appears as being their only child. She was a beneficiary from family Wills.

Cornelius Cartwright

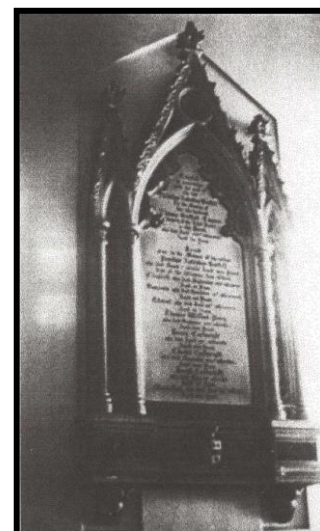
1780-1867

Similar conditions applied when Probate was granted on 30 November 1867 for the Will made on 2 January 1864 of uncle **Cornelius Cartwright**, surgeon, who had died in October. He appears not to have married and in 1821 had served as Mayor of Dudley.

Charles Cartwright

(1782-1799)

Charles was their fourth son, who died aged 17 on 26 September 1799.



Plaque St Marys Church Dudley

Elizabeth Cartwright

(1788-1810)

Elizabeth died in Ludlow aged 22.

Mary Anne Cartwright

1791-1859

The Will of **Mary Anne Roberts** dated 10 October 1859, saw George receive £500 and Cornelius £200. The children of Cornelius would benefit with Penelope receiving £200, Elizabeth £100 and Henry Cartwright to whom she was godson, £50. As outlined in these Wills, both George and Cornelius were due to be well endowed with income.

Mary Anne married twice, first being to **Joseph Bourne** the younger, Esquire of Tansley Hill, then to **John Roberts** Esquire of Dudley. She outlived both and died on 7 June 1870 when in her 79th year.

The Antrobus Family Connection

The **Rev George Antrobus** was the Vicar of Tamworth in Warwickshire in 1710. A graduate from Cambridge University in 1702-3, he had there gained his BA and later in 1706 his MA. Following his marriage to **Penelope Dormer** they had sons **George** and **Henry**, who both took holy orders. The boys' aunt **Dorothy Oliver** (nee Dormer) was the wife of the Rev Thomas Oliver BA (1686-7) who was the Vicar of Dudley for 24 years, 1721-1745, preceding the Rev Joseph Cartwright in that position by some 34 years.

Their son the Rev George Antrobus had attended Oriel College Oxford, where in 1765 he gained his Bachelor of Arts Degree. Henry his brother was the Vicar of St Michaels church, parish unknown, from 1758-1765. It was on 10 June 1766 that the Rev Henry married **Elizabeth Perry**, the sister of **Mary Ann Perry** who had married the Rev Joseph Cartwright. It was just 5 months after his marriage to Elizabeth that Henry died in November 1766 aged 44, leaving Elizabeth a widow. He was buried in St Edmunds the Martyr Church Dudley along with his mother Penelope (nee Dormer), who had died in 1759 aged 59 years. It would appear from this dissertation, just as to how Cornelius' mother became so named.⁸

Alexander and David Berry were in residence at Coolangatta until after Alexander had married **Elizabeth Wollstonecraft**, his partner Edward Wollstonecraft's sister. Alexander and Elizabeth then went to reside on Sydney's North Shore, living at 'Crows Nest House'. This would result in correspondence going back and forth between the two brothers in which Cornelius' name appears often in relation to both his work as a surveyor, his drinking problem and his remuneration from the family trust.⁹

Brettell is to make a map of your land holdings at Numba;- 4000 to 5000 acres. This should rent for 10/-an acre. (Alexander to David).

Cathcart Methven says he is not getting work and is a good ditcher. He is looking for work as a surveyor and says that Brettell is sick from drinking. (David to Alexander).

Brettell got £300 from home 2 months ago and has been having a spree. Dr Brereton had to save him from an attack of delirium tremens. Dr Honeyman will understand all the consequences of this drinking. (David to Alexander).

Cornelius and Henry Cartwright, father and son, were both partakers in the social engagements that surrounded life at Coolangatta and Cornelius may have had a lady friend for the name of Betty Crooks appears in the family Bible. In his work as a surveyor he would share duties with both **Henry Gordon Morton** and **Cathcart Methven**.

The death of Cornelius occurred at Coolangatta on the 3 February 1880 following which he was buried in Nowra by the **Reverend Joshua Hargrave**. Henry Cartwright then teaching at Woola Woola near Taree on the far north coast of NSW, returned for his father's funeral. All efforts to find the location of his grave in Nowra Cemetery have proved unsuccessful, records obtained offering no information. The last Will and Testament of Cornelius Cartwright Brettell, formerly of Ludlow in the County of Salop, was made on 26 September 1873 and show him as bequeathing money to his son Henry Cartwright and friend Henry Gordon Morton. It makes interesting reading. When proved for Probate on 30 May 1882, the sum of £828.6.0 was the residual shown. Ludlow is described as being among the prettiest towns in Shropshire.⁶

The Brierly Hill Brettells

In tracing the lives of Thomas and Penelope Antrobus and their children, one comes to an understanding that each in some manner benefited through the family business and various trusts. It also showed that Penelope Antrobus was determined to see the name 'Cartwright' be retained by adding it to the names of some of her children.¹

Joseph Cartwright Brettell (1800-1856) was the eldest child. He married Sophia (unknown) and is shown in documents as being a Gentleman, residing in 1849 at 13 Waterloo Place Middlesex and in 1856 at 9 Park Place Chelsea, London. Joseph was a mine surveyor who in 1830 became Mayor of Dudley, a position once held by his uncle Cornelius Cartwright. He ventured to the Middle East seeking an interest in tin and oil but was apparently shunted out by authorities. His move to London and there live a gentleman's life in a fashionable area, no doubt made possible by his inheritance and investment. Joseph and Sophia are known to have had a son named George, and possibly other children.⁶

Thomas William Perry Brettell (1804-1843) was the next born and joined the army, going to serve in India where he died aged 39 in 1843 leaving a widow. For some reason he changed his name to become known as Thomas William Perry, his grandmother's maiden name, not Brettell. The name of his wife is unknown but their daughter **Mary Anne** married Richard Towner, a saddler, seeing her become generously endowed through the family trusts and wills.²

John Orme Brettell (1805-1861). In the Census of 1845 John Orme is shown as being a Miner aged 40, living in Dudley with his wife Mary (nee Haden) aged 36 and having 8 children. They also had a governess and servant. It is later that he is shown as being a surveyor, held in high esteem in his profession. John and Mary had in all ten children, of who most retained traditional family names. Tracing their lives has become somewhat difficult.¹⁰

Henry Cartwright Brettell (1806-1845) married his widowed cousin **Anna Maria Causer** (nee Brettell) on 4 December 1839 and they had two children, **Penelope Antrobus** (1842-1852) and **Elizabeth** (1845-1846).



Anna Maria Brettell

Elizabeth was born on 5 April 1845, coming after the death of her father. The family lived in Greenfield House at Stourbridge.²

Mary Ann Brettell (1808-1856) is shown to have not married. It is she who is believed to have cared for Cornelius' children after he left for NSW. She is recorded as living in Heidleburgh, Germany, in September 1854. So too was her widowed cousin Anna Maria Brettell, being there in July 1857. Mary Ann died in Kent aged 48 on 19 June 1856. She is shown to have similarly benefitted from the family trusts like her siblings.¹



Mary Ann Brettell 1808-1856

Penelope Eleanor Brettell (1809-1865) was married to **Dr Henry Walker** and they appear as having no children. Henry, who outlived Penelope, has his name appearing in various documents as being a trustee.³

Cornelius Cartwright Brettell (1810-1880) as we have seen, trained as a surveyor, an occupation seen as being beneficial to the family's coal mining business. Mineral leases played a big part in the dealings of his solicitor/coal master father Thomas Bradley. Thomas and John Bradley were neighbours who obviously had business dealings when conducting their glass works nearby at Brierly Hill.⁸

Charles Cartwright Brettell (1811-1843). Little is known of Charles life save that he was 32 when he died and 24 when his father passed away.

George Brettell (1813-1873).

This much travelled surveyor, who never married, ended his days while living in Ballarat. Seemingly lured there by gold, it would appear that he made his fortune in the precious metal more by investment in shares, rather than by digging for it. He held shares in the St Andrews Mining Co and the Warrior Gold Mining Co, all registered at Ballarat in Victoria. He rests in Ballarat cemetery.⁸

Benjamin Brettell (1814-1847). Like his brother Charles, little is known of his life save that he died young, aged 33.

Elizabeth Brettell (1816-1834) was their third daughter and she died when aged just 18. The inscription in St Mary's Church Dudley reads "*Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH who died September XXIVth MCCCCXXXIV aged XVIII*", being "24 September 1834 aged 18 years". Nothing relating to her ailment is mentioned.⁸

Edward Brettell (1817-1838) was the baby of the family and like his brothers Charles and Benjamin he too died young, being just 21 when his life expired, some three years after his father. The names of these three boys are



The Tiled House : Dr Paul Brettell Collection

not mentioned as being beneficiaries from the Wills of their Cartwright relatives, simply because they passed away prior to the death of their wealthy relatives.

As to just how long Thomas and Penelope Antrobus remained in the Tiled House after the expiry of the 14 year lease is not known, however they are shown on documents to have been living there in September 1824. A move appears to have been made after this for Thomas is recorded in February 1829 as living at Quarry House, Sedgley, a town north of Dudley on the road to Wolverhampton.

Penelope is recorded as living at Stanton Lacy in Ludlow, for on 1 October 1847 she transferred one sixth of her estate to her daughter Penelope which would take place after her death. This did occur when Penelope Antrobus died some 5 years later in 1865.³

The Stourbridge Canal

Construction of the Stourbridge Canal took place between the years 1776-1779 and linked the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals with the Dudley Canal. Engineered by Thomas Dadford, it had 20 locks and cost £43,000 to build.⁴ Along this canal Brettell coal was barged to fuel the kilns used for glassmaking. Toll charges applied. Along its banks in the areas of Nagersfield and Amblecote below Brierly Hill, the migrant glassmaking families of de Tyzak and Hensey set up operations, as did the enterprising family companies of Grazebrook, Bate and Pidcock. Iron and Steel works would use Brettell coal. Bricks made for the glassmaking kilns would use Brettell coal. Along with this the Brettells' would become associated in partnerships with glass making and iron works.



Glassmaking Kilns along the Stourbridge Canal

In the course of time various Brettell family members would socialise and come to marry into these families. In their own right, most would become wealthy. The glassmaking families of de Tyzak and Henzey were Heugenots, having migrated from Lorraine, an area on the French-German border that had links with Belgium and Luxembourg. Among the skills they held were plate and flint glass (optical) manufacture, where along with bottle and drinking glass production they revolutionised the glass making industry in England.⁴ Manufacturing till that time was manual work, however from around 1760 it would see the Industrial Revolution begin in England. Coal began to take over from charcoal (wood burning) as a fuel. The steam engine surpassed the water power of mills and the locomotive saw railways come to be

built. This would see the canals slowly fade from use. Iron and Steel works began to use machine powered rollers and drop hammers replaced man powered equipment. It was in the ascendancy of all this that the parents and relatives of Cornelius played a hand, one that Brettell descendants can be rightly proud to be associated with.

Brettell Descendancy

It was from the marriage in 1570 of **Robert Brettell** to 'Fortune' that Thomas Bradley Brettell and his brother Benjamin descended. **Richard** son of Robert in 1610 married **Isabel Southwicke** and they had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Their son **John** born on 7 January 1620 continued the line. He appears as having married late as he and his wife (unknown) had only three children, Sarah 1672, Joshua 1676 and **John** 1677. Their son **John** extends the line when he marries **Jone Mills**.

The marriage of their son **John** on 14 May 1698 to **Mary Marsh** at High Ercall Shropshire sees five children born, being daughter *Mary* and four sons, *Jeremiah*, *John*, **Benjamin** and *William*. Mary marries Thomas Tysoe and son Benjamin, then a Maltster, marries **Elizabeth Jevons** on 3 January 1763 at Kidderminster. Elizabeth was 21 when she married Benjamin and he 31, suggesting that it possibly could have been his second marriage.¹⁰ In turn they have only two children, sons Benjamin (1764) and Thomas Bradley (1769) who marries Penelope Antrobus.¹

When his brother Jeremiah died in January 1752, Benjamin aged 21 is shown as being the administrator of his Will and Joseph Corfield the Executor. It is in the Will of his nephew Jeremiah, owner of 'The Moors' coalmine and dated 1776, that shows him as having inherited "profits from that coalmining business".¹ At that time his son Benjamin was aged 12 and son Thomas 7. Legal proceedings set up would see both boys on attaining the age of 21 eventually inherit the coalmines. Wills obtained by Mary Brettell verify this arrangement.

The Orme Connection

On 1 May 1694 **Michael Orme** married **Joanna Marsh**, sister of Mary Brettell (nee Marsh) at Hinstock Salop. They had a son William who was born in 1694 and died in 1695. In 1706 Joanna died, the same year that the death occurred of a **John Brettell**, husband of Eleanor. This led to Michael Orme marrying c1706 the widowed Eleanor, maiden name unknown. It is possible that the relationship between the Orme, Marsh and Brettell families may have generated through business connections, possibly iron works. The name is said to be of Viking origin.

Epilogue

In piecing together the combined research efforts made by Dr Paul Brettell, Dudley, Mary Brettell Qld, the late Laurell Brettell Penshurst and my sisters Kath Connors Port Macquarie and Maureen Reinke Georges Hall, I hope that it may help interested relatives and readers follow the line of descent for our related Brettell family, in particular Cornelius Cartwright Brettell our grandmother's grandfather whose life generated the story.

Barry Hishion: 24 September 2014

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