

Family Group Record for John ARGUS

Husband	John ARGUS	
Born	28 Jun 1819	Tregony, Cornwall, England
Christened	18 Mar 1822	Cuby With Tregony Church, Tregony, Cornwall, England
Died	8 May 1898	Shepparton, Victoria, Australia
Buried		Shepparton, Victoria, Australia
Father	Nicholas ARGUS (1787-1850)	
Mother	Priscilla ALLISON (1786-1825)	
Marriage	1843	Clawton, Devonshire, England



Events

- He worked as a Stonemason Farmer.

Wife	Mary BASSETT	
Born		Tetcott, Devonshire, England
Christened	9 Sep 1821	Tetcott, Devonshire, England
Died	29 Aug 1904	Shepparton, Victoria, Australia
Buried		Shepparton, Victoria, Australia
Father	William BASSETT (-)	
Mother	Ann BLYTHE (-)	

Children

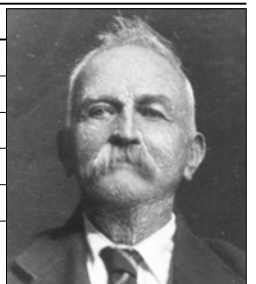
1	M	William Bassett ARGUS	
Born	14 Jun 1844	Melbourne, Victoria, Australia	
Christened	5 Jan 1845	Wesleyan, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia	
Died	15 Jan 1910	York, Western Australia, Australia	
Buried		York, Western Australia, Australia	
Spouse	Mary Anne TREWIN (1846-1891)	13 Apr 1868 - Mount Moriac, Victoria, Australia	



Events

- He was educated at Quarryman, Farmer.

2	M	John Thomas ARGUS	
Born	1847	Brighton, Victoria, Australia	
Christened			
Died	26 Apr 1928	Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia	
Buried		Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia	
Spouse	Emma Grace TREWIN (1851-1935)	1872 - Mount Moriac, Victoria, Australia	



3	F	Matilda ARGUS	
Born	1853	Brighton, Victoria, Australia	
Christened			
Died	21 Aug 1926	Shepparton, Victoria, Australia	
Buried		Shepparton, Victoria, Australia	
Spouse	William TREWIN (1844-1870)	13 Apr 1868 - Mount Moriac, Victoria, Australia	
Spouse	John COLDWELL (1845-1926)		



Family Group Record for John ARGUS

Children (cont.)			
4	F	Elizabeth Ann ARGUS	
Born	22 Apr 1854	Brighton, Victoria, Australia	
Christened			
Died	13 May 1888	Tallygaroopna, Victoria, Australia	
Buried		Shepparton, Victoria, Australia	
Spouse	John COLDWELL (1845-1926)	2 Apr 1872 - Mount Moriac, Victoria, Australia	



5	F	Mary Ann ARGUS	
Born	1863	Mount Moriac, Victoria, Australia	
Christened			
Died	12 Oct 1944	Mooroopna, Victoria, Australia	
Buried			
Spouse	William BOWEY (-1920)	1890 - Tallygaroopna, Victoria, Australia	



General Notes: Husband - John ARGUS

1841 CENSUS

John Argus in the 1841 Census for Cornwall in the parish of North Tamerton. John is listed as being 20 years old and a mason apprentice. He and a 15 year old apprentice named Henry Smith appear to have been living with a family called Trenouth at Willsworthy, a small hamlet outside the village of North Tamerton. The head of the household is Edward Trenouth, a 50-year old mason, who I suspect the two apprentices were indentured to. North Tamerton is just over the border from Tetcott in Devon where the Bassetts lived.

AUSTRALIA BOUND

Stonemason in Cornwall England. Departed London on 4 January 1844 and travelling via Cork Ireland, arriving at Port Phillip VIC AUS on 15 April 1844. Sailed on "Sea Queen" a square rigged barque of 413 tons.

Lived in Collingwood VIC. Farmed at Brighton.

Early 1850's moved to the District bounded by Merri and Darebin Creeks and farmed.

Later in 1850's moved to Barrabool Hills West of Geelong, rented "Suket Farm". Later farmed at Mt Moriac.

On 13 August 1869, the "Geelong Advertiser" reported that John ARGUS, " a well known farmer in the District", stood as a candidate for Moriac Riding in the Shire of Barrabool against the retiring member, John Hensley. Hensley a neighbour of Argus won by 112 votes to 62.

In 1875 took up 320 acres at Tallygaroopna, Victoria..

Retired to Shepparton in 1890. Obituary in "Shepparton Advertiser" described John as an "old colonist and a well known and highly respected resident of the district" - "a successful farmer and much esteemed for his kindly disposition".

The 1891/1892 Victorian Post Office Directory shows his address as Shepparton and occupation as a Land Owner.

"SEA QUEEN"

PORT PHILLIP SHIIPING REGISTER - which was maintained in Sydney as Port Philip was only a colony.

ARRIVALS-April 15,1844 Sea Queen, barque, 465 tons, Martin, master, from London 29th Nov, and Cork 4th Jan, with 219 immigrants. Passengers-Mr and Mrs Wickham, Mr Edminstone, and Dr Curtis, surgeon superintendent.

Family Group Record for John ARGUS

General Notes: Husband - John ARGUS(cont.)

The 'Port Phillip Gazette' on Wednesday 17 April 1844, reported the vessel's arrival in Port Phillip as follows:

The bounty emigrant ship SEA QUEEN arrived on Monday last, with 219 emigrants, under the superintendance of Dr Curtis JP, who is an old resident of this colony, having been formerly police magistrate at Wellington, in the middle district, and subsequently he had charge of the medical department at Norfolk Island. Two thirds of the emigrants are English, consisting principally of single men, of a robust and healthy appearance, the remainder are Irish, the whole of whom will, no doubt, meet with immediate arrangements, being of the class that are mostly required here.

A mutiny broke out on board the SEA QUEEN amongst the crew, when on the eve of leaving Ireland, which compelled her to put back to the Cove of Cork, where the chief mate was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment and hard labour, and the remainder of the crew to fourteen days imprisonment with the forfeiture of wages; she was also compelled to put back four times from stress of weather.

Five deaths have taken place during the passage, viz., one male adult, one female adult, and three children; there has also been an addition to the number of passengers by the birth of seven infants. Mr F. Wickham, for many years an eminent practitioner at Launceston in the legal profession, has arrived by this vessel, accompanied by his lady, with the intention of settling in this province, to practise as a barrister, having been admitted to the bar whilst in England.

A second report on the same voyage - Emigrants on the Calcutta barque Sea Queen sailed to the Colony as part of 2000 adults being sent out by Emigration Agents Messrs Carter & Bonus of London, under a contract with Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at a cost of £18-14-0 per statute adult.

The vessel made a protracted voyage to the Colony. After leaving London at the end of November she sailed for Cork, running into very stormy weather off the wild Cornish coast. After taking on Irish emigrants, the vessel set sail for Port Phillip, only to have the crew members mutiny on the first evening at sea. Putting the vessel back into the Cove of Cork, the Master firmly quelled the rebellion. The First Mate was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment with hard labour, and the rest of the crew to a fortnight in gaol and the forfeiture of their wages. When again ready to sail, on January 11, bad weather forced the barque back into port four times.

The 219 emigrants were very well-behaved and co-operative during the passage. Perhaps the summary justice handed out to the crew had made them cautious of committing any misdemeanor. The vessel had a comfortable height between decks, the water kept sweet, and provisions were good. While at anchor in Cork Harbour fresh supplies were brought on board daily, according to the provisions of the Emigration Charter. Although there were four deaths at sea, there was no outbreak of serious illness. The Surgeon carried out his duties correctly, and his advice was particularly valued by his charges, for himself was an old Colonist, having lived in both Wellington and on Norfolk Island.

At Port Phillip, the Immigration Board was concerned that the General Certificate from the Government Emigration Agent in London had been lost. As well, they were not happy with the baptismal and marriage certificates tendered by many immigrants, believing some to be forgeries. Some passengers had no certificates at all. One woman appeared much older than her baptismal certificate indicated. A 'strawplatter,' she was deaf and childlike, and was judged ineligible for the bounty on the grounds of her senility and trade. There were still far too many families with a number

Family Group Record for John ARGUS

General Notes: Husband - John ARGUS(cont.)

of young children arriving; it was very difficult for them to find work.

IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

THE PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT.
Edition Date: June 3rd, 1841.

IMMIGRATION. Messrs Carter and Bonus, in conjunction with Messrs John Gore & Co, Mr Robert Brooks, and other merchants of London, interested in the colony, have established a new line of packets to sail regularly from London on the 1st, and Cork on the 12th of each month, alternatively for Port Phillip and Sydney.

The first vessel was to sail on the 1st of March for Port Phillip, and the second vessel on the 1st of April for Sydney. We are under the necessity of rejoicing at every prospect afforded us of obtaining labour, but we must say the emigrants likely to be procured from Cork are not of the description which we should like to see arrive.

Emigrants were also provided information prior to the voyage to prepare them for the new world.

The following excerpts are taken from The Immigrant's Guide to Australia, by John Capper which was published in Liverpool, England by George Phillip & Son in 1853 and is in excess of 130 pages.

WHAT TO BRING ONBOARD THE SHIP

Each passenger, whether steerage or intermediate, is allowed to take baggage to the extent of fifteen or twenty cubic feet, free of expense, and which is quite sufficient for most persons. The regulation regarding passengers' luggage is, that only one box or bag be allowed in each sleeping berth, sufficient to contain a fortnight's clothing, at the end of which time they have access to their chests in the hold, replacing the clothes used by clean. In this way every emigrant should be provided with two chests, one large and one small, or one canvas bag, the large chest being painted, and having their names distinctly marked on them. The above measurement allowed, includes the cabin box, which must not be more than one foot six inches long, one foot ten inches broad, and one foot two inches deep. (A carpet bag is far more useful than a box.)

With the view of promoting order and health on board passenger ships the following rules have been put in order:

1. Every passenger to rise at 7 A.M. unless otherwise permitted by the surgeon, or, if no surgeon, the master.
2. Breakfast from 8 to 9 A.M., dinner at 1 P.M., supper at 6 P.M.
3. The passengers to be in their beds at 10 P.M.
4. Fires to be lighted by the passengers' cook at., and kept alight by him till 7 P.M., then to be extinguished, unless otherwise directed by the master or required for the use of the sick.
5. The master to determine the order in which the passengers shall be entitled to the use of the fires for cooking. The cook to take care that this order is preserved.
6. Three safety lamps to be lit at dusk, one to be kept burning all night in the main hatchway, the two others may be extinguished at 10 P.M.
7. No naked light to be allowed at any time or on any account.
8. The passengers, when dressed, to roll up their beds, to sweep the decks (including the space under the bottom of the berths), and to throw the dirt overboard.
9. Breakfast not to commence till this is done.
10. The sweepers for the day to be taken in rotation from the males above 14, in the proportion of five for every one hundred passengers.
11. Duties of the sweepers to be to clean the ladders, hospitals, and

Family Group Record for John ARGUS

General Notes: Husband - John ARGUS(cont.)

round-houses, to sweep the decks after every meal, and to dry holystone and scrape them after breakfast.

12. But the occupant of each berth to see that his own berth is well brushed out, and single women are to keep their own compartment clean in ships where a separate compartment is allotted to them.

13. The beds to be well shaken and aired on deck and the bottom boards, if not fixtures, to be removed and dry-scrubbed and taken on deck at least twice a week.

14. Two days in the week to be appointed by the master as washing days, but no clothes to be washed or dried between decks.

15. The coppers and cooking vessels to be cleaned every day.

16. The scuttles and stern ports, if any, to be kept open (weather permitting) from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., and the hatches at all hours.

17. Hospitals to be established, with an area, in ships carrying one hundred passengers, of not less than forty-eight superficial feet, with two or four bed-berths; and in ships carrying two hundred passengers, of not less than one hundred superficial feet, with six bed-berths.

18. On Sunday the passengers to be mustered at 10 A.M., when they will be expected to appear in clean and decent apparel. The day to be observed as religiously as circumstances will permit.

19. No spirits or gunpowder to be taken on board by any passenger. Any that may be discovered to be taken into the custody of the master till the expiration of the voyage.

20. No loose hay or straw to be allowed below.

21. No smoking to be allowed between decks.

22. All gambling, fighting, riotous or quarrelsome behaviour, swearing and violent language, to be at once put a stop to. Swords and other offensive weapons, as soon as the passengers embark, to be placed in the custody of the master.

23. No sailors to remain on the passenger deck among the passengers except on duty.

24. No passenger to go to the ship's cookhouse without special permission from the master, nor to remain in the forecabin among the sailors on any account.

Reference:

<http://mc2.vicnet.net.au/home/glennp/web/seaqueen.html>

General Notes: Wife - Mary BASSETT

1841 CENSUS TOWNSHIP OF HOLSWORTHY, EWER ST. MARY BASSETT AGE 20 FARM SERVANT BORN IN COUNTY ALSO IN SAME HOUSEHOLD ELIZABETH COLE AGE 20 FARM SERVANT. --Other Fields aka: 26