

The Craft Story

John Craft: Elizabeth Edgoose

Our story begins with James and Abigail Edgoose of Tumby, England. James married Abigail Dawson at Kirkby-on-Bain June 13, 1758. Their son John was baptized at Kirkby-on-Bain, Lincolnshire, July 18, 1766. No doubt there were other children but my research is limited. John Edgoose of Donington married Sarah Lawson at Sutterton, Lincolnshire, July 19, 1791. They had nine children, as follows:

James: baptised at Sutterton, November 29, 1791

John: baptised at Swineshead, February 15, 1794. Baptised again at Algarkirk, May 28, 1798. He was born February 2, 1794. Buried at Argarkirk, February 27, 1819

William: born November 6, 1796 and baptised at Boston, January 20, 1797. Baptised again at Algarkirk, May 28, 1798 with his brother John.

Bartholomew: baptised at Swineshead, September 22, 1799. Buried at Algarkirk, April 14, 1815.

Sarah: baptised at Boston, December 20, 1801. She married John Rodgers at Algarkirk, June 21, 1821. He was hanged at Lincoln in 1822 for highway robbery. John Rodgers story follows later.

Joel: born at Algarkirk, January 19, 1804, baptised at Swineshead, February 27, 1805. Died at Amber Hill, Swineshead, December 24, 1883 and buried at Algarkirk, December 28, 1883.

Peter: born 1810/11 and died 1840 was probably son of John and Sarah Edgoose.

Jonathon: born at Algarkirk, 1812/13. Died at Amber Hill, Swineshead, April 29, 1889.

Elizabeth: baptised at Holland Fen Chapel, August 6, 1815. She married John Craft at Algarkirk, August 6, 1835. Elizabeth was born the year Napoleon was finally defeated.

It would appear that Algarkirk was the hub of the Edgoose family. Note that both John and William were baptised a second time when the family returned to Algarkirk. Religion and family obviously played an important role in their lives. They belonged to the Episcopal Church.

Several members of the Edgoose family were not above breaking the law.

John and Sarah's second son, John, was before the court July 12, 1814 re a bastardy recognizance

“For begetting a Bastard Child or Children on the body of Eleanor Brewster”.

His father was surety for his son ---John Snr, £100 and John Jnr, £50.

Parliament had passed an act whereby Church Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of a parish could bring charges against the father of a bastard child. In the early 1800's the workhouses were overflowing with the poor and the destitute so this was probably a measure to help overcome some of the problems.

John Jnr was aged 20 at this stage and he died in February 1819 when he was 25.

His mum Sarah, died the following year, October 15, 1820 aged 51 years and was buried at Algarkirk. Elizabeth was only 5 years old when her mum died.

After Sarah's death, John Snr, son-in-law John Rodgers and sons William and Joel fell foul of the law. John Rodgers and William were tried at the Lent Assizes on March 12, 1822 on a charge of Highway Robbery. John Snr was indicted with inciting, procuring, aiding and counseling said robbery. William and his father were acquitted due to lack of evidence. John Snr was also tried for another Highway robbery, which took place at Donnington in May 1821. Again he was acquitted due to lack of evidence. John Rodgers was then indicted for a Highway robbery, which occurred on October 17, 1821. His luck ran out as the judge passed sentence of death by hanging for both offenses.

In 1831 John Snr was sentenced to be transported for 7 years for stealing two stone weight of hay worth sixpence. John and son Joel were involved in the theft but there is no record of Joel being punished. He definitely wasn't transported as Joel's granddaughter told Michael Edgoose, my informant, in 1972 that his wife Mary was a deeply religious woman and kept Joel on the straight and narrow. Also he was buried at Algarkirk, December 1883.

A report in the Mercury October 21, 1831 of John Snr's original court case stated:

“John Edgoose,-----father of sons who have been expatriated for felonies-----“

There is no record of death for sons James and William so maybe they were transported. Two other sons died at an early age while others who died later in life are buried in Lincolnshire. William was acquitted in March 1822 but perhaps he was not so lucky later. Also James. John Edgoose Snr, having been sentenced to transportation was imprisoned in Lincoln Castle then later taken to the prison hulk, “Cumberland” where he waited a year before being transported to New South Wales aboard the “Asia”. However, John did not last the distance. The “Asia” arrived in Sydney Harbour, June 27, 1833 just six days after John died, June 21, 1833.

The journal of ship's surgeon, Thomas Galloway, states he died of natural decay.

John Snr was in poor health before starting the voyage. His name is on the list of prisoners aboard the prison hulk and states that he was an invalid but of good behavior.

Ship's surgeon's June 11, 1833 report states:

“An infirm, old man who has been upon hospital diet for the last five weeks, was admitted to the sick Berth this morning that he might be more at his ease. The rolling

of the ship, and his own helplessness making him a burthen to his Berthmates, has no complaint excepting that within a few days his hearing and sight have entirely failed.”

The daily entries in the surgeon’s journal from June 12 to June 21 show a steady decline in John’s health.

Some of the entries are as follows:

June 15, Imagines himself dying, says he feels his faculties are gradually sinking.

June 16 Has no complaint, but appetite failing fast.

June 18 Slumbers much, has no desire for food and is now incapable of distinguishing objects.

June 21 Died within a few minutes of Bootyman.

Little wonder that John did not survive the voyage as the conditions on both the prison hulk and the “Asia” were appalling.

Report of surgeon, Thomas Galloway – General Remarks

- * On joining the ‘Asia’ at Deptford he “found the ship in an extremely damp state in the prison, and even under the Poop deck, from the almost incessant rains which had prevailed for some days previous.”
- On morning of embarkation convicts washed in cold water before leaving the Hulk, then stood for some hours in an open shed.
- Cholera was rife and towards the end of the journey so too was scurvy.
- Only 2 coal stoves. One for the sick bay, leaving only one for all other convicts on board.
- Constant gales and hurricanes for many weeks.
- Bitterly cold – poor ventilation.
- Prison area frequently wet from rolling and straining of the ship in bad weather.

John would have a watery grave somewhere along the southern East Coast of Australia.

John would have been in poor state of health after twelve months on a prison hulk. The hulks were old ships no longer fit to sail the seas and so they were used as prisons. Conditions in England in the early 1800’s were very poor for all but the wealthy. Cold and hungry, people were driven to theft to survive. Culprits, for the most petty crimes were sentenced to transportation for at least 7 years. Because of this situation the prisons were crowded and so the hulks were used as prisons.

Both John Snr and Sarah were now deceased and only five children were remaining in England. There were the three boys, Joel, Peter and Jonathon and the two girls, Sarah and Elizabeth. I have no knowledge what happened to Sarah after her husband, John Rodgers, was hanged. By the time Elizabeth's father died before reaching Australia, she was aged 18.

It would appear that the criminal aspect of the Edgoose family was put to rest. In recent years my informant, Michael Edgoose, contacted a relative who is a judge in Edinburgh and has a wealth of family background information. The "Judge" will not acknowledge his letters, e-mails etc., as he is obviously ashamed of his forebears. Silly man!!

To get back to the past; Elizabeth, now aged 20, married John Craft by banns at Algarkirk parish church August 6, 1835. Little is known of John Craft's background. He was born in 1811 or 1812. The 1851 census states that John Craft was 39 years old, the owner of 9 acres and was born in Sutterton, Lincolnshire. The 1881 census lists him as a cottager, born in Old Bolingbroke. It also states that John and Elizabeth's next door neighbor was Jonathon Edgoose, Elizabeth's brother.

John and Elizabeth had three children:

William born April 23, 1836 Boston, Lincolnshire

James born 1839, Algarkirk

John born 1841

It would appear they lived their married life at Algarkirk Fen, John as a farmer and Elizabeth's niece states that --"Aunt Craft had a toffee shop".

Given Elizabeth's background, it is interesting that she was literate. Two letters, one to her son William in Australia written in 1869, the other to a niece in Dakota, USA written in 1890 are well expressed and the spelling reasonably good. She seems like a kind, loving person, very concerned about family members.

William left England in 1857 but his brothers, James and John, remained in England. James married Rosette at Alby born 1845 in Alby, Norfolk. They had four children, born between 1862 and 1868, --- William, John, Emily and James Craft.

1871 census states that grandchildren, Elizabeth Anne born 1861 and James William born 1866 were living with their grandparents, John and Elizabeth Craft. James William is most likely son of James and Rosette but Elizabeth Anne is obviously the daughter of John Jnr.

In Elizabeth's letter to William in 1869 she says that James, wife and children came to visit them during the summer and that William's brother, John, lives in Boston, keeps the Duke of York and is doing very well and he has 3 children. I presume the Duke of York is a pub and John was the manager? Owner?

John Craft Snr died in Boston in 1893, aged 82.

Elizabeth died at Amber Hill, January 15, 1900 at the age of 85. Her grandson, John Craft, of Amber Hill informed the registrar. This John Craft is obviously son of publican (Duke of York) John.

We have John Craft born 1811 or 12, my great, great, great grandfather who also named a son John, born in 1841 who in turn named a son John. As far as I know, the next John Craft was my brother, born at Coolah, December 25, 1929.

WILLIAM and CATHERINE

William Jonathon Craft, eldest son of John Craft and Elizabeth Edgoose decided to start a new life in America. No doubt he had heard about the Californian gold fields. However stories of Australia's gold rush were reaching England also. Conditions in England were desperate and to add to the problem was the aftermath of Ireland's potato famine as many thousands left Ireland to resettle not only in America and Australia but also England in the 1850's. Being young and single, with the lure of a better life William decided to set sail for Australia.

William was shipwrecked on his first two attempts to reach Australia. First, he was returned to Liverpool and second attempt he was taken to Cork in Ireland. Third attempt he was booked on the ill fated "Dunbar", but due to circumstances beyond his control he missed the boat. Catching the next boat, he arrived in Sydney as they were still recovering bodies from the "Dunbar", shipwrecked off Sydney's South Head. This information was supplied by an unknown source to R. Cameron who compiled the Bi-Centenary book, "Around the Black Stump".

I was skeptical of this dramatic story, particularly since a fellow Bathurst family history researcher had an identical family story. Several months ago while in Dunedoo I visited Joe Inder, great grandson of William. Joe related the same "Dunbar" story with a more specific reason for not making it to the ship on time. The circumstances were indeed within his control. He imbibed copiously the night before departure. Now that does ring true. Adding to family lore are two photos Joe possesses. Early family photos of Dunedoo Craft's at South Head with the "Dunbar" monument in the background adds credence to the lore. If authentic, William had a colorful introduction to Australia.

The "Zeminder" arrived in Sydney August 23, 1857, three days after the "Dunbar" tragedy. Perhaps William arrived on the "Zeminder". What we do know is that he arrived in 1857 aged 21 years. After a brief stay in Sydney William made his way to Penrith. It was here he met Catherine Dolan.

Catherine was born, May 17, 1837 in Limerick, Ireland. When aged two, she migrated to Australia with her parents, Bridgit and Bartholomew Dolan, two brothers and two sisters. Her father took up land and settled in the Penrith district, where he lived and prospered until his death some years prior to 1917.

William wanted to establish himself before he married Catherine, so he went west. Initially he tried his luck as a gold digger at Bathurst then Gulgong district but was unsuccessful so he moved north west to Cobbora. He obtained a job, clearing and

fencing, at “Cobbora Station”, a huge property of many thousands of acres, which was mainly crown land. William later obtained 200 acres of this leasehold land about 4 to 5 miles west of the Cobbora Township. One cannot really imagine the difficulties of living in the bush in those early days. The roads would mainly have been just ruts, the land was certainly not cleared and all the clearing was carried out with axes, saws, mattocks and sheer, hard, physical labour. To make things more difficult there were still Aborigines to contend with who objected to their lands being taken over. William built a house from bark (roof) and timber (walls). The bark was dried first and the timber split. The floor was bare earth.

William sold fruit and vegetables from his garden to local residents and also took loads on his spring cart as far as Mendooran and Coonabarabran.

Now that he was established he returned on foot to Penrith to marry Catherine Dolan. They were married in St Mary’s Cathedral, Sydney, on February 14, 1866. Catherine aged 29 and William 30 years. Catherine had waited for 10 years. Joe Inder has the original dispensation (all in Latin), from Rome, permitting a marriage of mixed faith. Joe also has the original marriage certificate.

As the rail extended west only as far as Penrith, William would have had “the comforts and necessaries” of life carried over the mountains by wagon drawn by a bullock team.

They settled down to married life having five sons and one daughter. Apart from farming William had other pursuits. The Post Office Directory 1875-77 lists William Craft of Cobbora as a Carrier. Perhaps this was when he was selling his produce in Coonabarabran.

Catherine’s obituary (Dunedoo Chronicle January 4, 1917) states that her husband “took up a fairly large property now known as West Cobbora. I assume he added to the original 200 acres.

Some years ago Eric and I visited Gulgong Museum where we saw displayed a picture of William outside his store in Gulgong (split log walls and bark roof). Beneath the photo was an opened ledger showing business transactions. Facts to support our sighting are:

- Gold was discovered in Gulgong in 1870
- By 1872 the town population had swelled to 20,000
- Charles and William were born in Gulgong in 1872 and 1874 respectively

The museum claims no knowledge of photo or ledger and there is no mention of a Gulgong store in family lore. I have been through the Holterman Collection of Gulgong photos at the State Library with no luck. The museum said it is possible that the photo and ledger were on loan to the library. They also suggested that what we actually saw was Charles Craft’s Dunedoo store which is a brick construction and a tin roof. My husband, Eric, is positive that the photo we saw showed a bark and log construction. If only I had thought to photograph the display.

Is it possible that William and his family went to Gulgong in its hey day to make a fast quid.

EARLY COBBORA TOWN

A survey of the town of Cobbora was carried out in 1863 and a town plan provided for a projected population of 400. A further plan 20 years later provided additional 19 sections for future subdivision. William Craft and William Chandler were the highest purchasers, buying 5 lots each. The land sales were held in Dubbo December 21, 1868 and March 24, 1873. Although Cobbora was not proclaimed a town until March 20, 1885, quite a little community had developed. With two inns, Martin's Inn also known as the Travelers' Rest and Blekemoore's Inn also known as the Welcome Inn, believed established in the 1850's, Cobbora became an early and important staging post junction. In 1866 it was described as a thriving settlement.

A post office was established in 1859 situated in the Travelers' Rest. The Sportmans Arms and The Royal Hotel were in existence in 1877 and The Commercial Hotel in 1881.

The first school was opened in June 1866 in a cottage of slab and bark. It was a church school later taken over by the state. A new school was built and opened in 1880.

No doubt there would have been other businesses such as a blacksmith.

It was during this era as the town was developing that William and Catherine reared their six children. They were;

George William; born December 6, 1867 at Cobbora

Emma Jane; born September 1, 1869 at West Cobbora

CHARLES JAMES; born September 13, 1872 at Gulgong

William; born 1873 at Gulgong

James Daniel; born 1876 at Dubbo

John Henry; born 1880

William was tardy in corresponding as his mother Elizabeth Craft (Edgoose) in a letter written from Algarkirk Fen takes him to task, Lincolnshire, November 17, 1869. William had not answered her letters and it was almost 4 years since she had heard from him. She was overjoyed to learn that he was married, had a son, George and another one on the way and to know that he was not the Craft brutally murdered in Gippsland (reported in U.K. papers).

Catherine maintained contact with her parents in Penrith. Emma, their second child wrote to Catherine and William who were holidaying in Penrith. The letter dated April 5, 1891 is assuring her mother that she is keeping the home fires burning at Cobbora during their absence. Joe Inder, grandson of Emma, has the originals of these letters.

Several months ago, Eric and I visited Horace and Kath Craft (O'Leary), elderly relatives in Dubbo, not long before Kath died. Horace is the son of John Henry (Jack) Craft. Kath remembered Catherine and said she was a very proper old lady. When traveling by sulky from their property to Cobbora village, just a couple of miles or so, she always dressed well and ALWAYS wore hat and gloves. Horace's contribution was to say that William liked a beer or two.

No doubt, as true pioneers, William and Catherine experienced many hardships amongst harsh conditions but they went on to provide a good life for their children who became respected responsible citizens.

William died October 1907 and Catherine December 23, 1917 and are buried in the Cobbora cemetery. In their obituaries William was referred to as a highly esteemed and respected resident of Cobbora, Catherine, a grand old lady with a kindly disposition.

How circumstances change! John Edgoose, William's grandfather, is transported to Australia in 1833 as a felon, a convict. Fifty eight years later William and family are leading the life of the landed gentry.

CHARLES CRAFT

Charles, third child of William and Catherine was born at Gulgong September 13, 1872, and reared at Cobbora as the town was developing. Cobbora school opened in 1880 when Charles was 8 however, he only had nine months of schooling and his older brother, George, just six months. However, Charles didn't suffer from lack of formal education. Les, dad's younger brother, said William's sons, when young, shot kangaroos and possums for a living.

Charles and his brother, William, went into share farming growing oats and chaff. They earned enough money to go into partnership and build a store and sawmill in Cobbora. Les believes his dad owned the store when he was aged about 24 or 25 – 1896/1897.

Charles married Margaret Turner in 1900.

Margaret was born in Gulgong in 1878. Her father was William Turner, a miner, and her mother was Margaret Carroll. Margaret was born during the 1870's Gulgong gold rush, which perhaps explains her father's occupation.

Charles and Margaret had six sons:

Charles and William (twins) born 1900

Albert born 1904

Claude born September 3, 1905

Frederick born 1908

Leslie born September 29, 1911

The Sand's Directory (NSW) Country Commercial dating from 1903 shows The Craft Bros owned the Produce Store. They also had the sawmill as "Around the Black

Stump” states “—towards the end of 1902 Craft Bros installed a large engine in their sawmill—. In 1904 Craft Bros had the Produce Store and Charles the sawmill.

In 1907 the Produce Store was now a General Store owned by Charles and the sawmill was in William’s name. Over the following years William also operated a Butcher’s shop and a fruit and vegetable shop. An old Cobbora resident remembers raiding William’s orchard so he probably grew his own fruit and vegetables.

It appears Charles continued operating the store until 1911, maintaining ownership until 1912. Les said he gave younger brother Jack (John Henry) the store and 500 quid to buy stock

The Cobbora Store was destroyed in the big flood of 1955.

Dunedoo had captured Charles interest for some years and his time from 1910.

The proposed railway line from Mudgee to Coonabarabran was to pass through Cobbora. This proposal was changed and it was decided that the extension would be through Gulgong, Birriwa, Dunedoo and Binnaway. Cobbora was to be by-passed. Work commenced on the line in 1908 and Charles could see the business potential in Dunedoo. At this stage a township of Dunedoo did not exist. A visiting Presbyterian minister wrote in his diary January 9, 1909 “--Dunedoo is not a township, but there are a number of squatters with “Dunedoo plain as centre—“.

Charles built a tin shed in Dunedoo to serve the navvies (railway pick and shovel men) with supplies. His wife Margaret looked after the store in Cobbora while Charles rode his bike each day to Dunedoo, 21 km away. It was at this time that son Frederick died in 1908, aged 2 years. The first sale of the new blocks at Dunedoo was held at Cobbora August 4, 1909. The most expensive was purchased by Charles, £35 for a corner block at Digilah and Tallawang Streets.

The railway line was completed in 1910 and Charles and family moved to Dunedoo in 1911 or 1912.

Charles built the store that is today owned by T. Sullivan. Charles built Craft’s Chambers, a block of flats, on the corner, across from the store. Beside the Chambers he built The Lyceum, a dance hall, which was used as the first school in Dunedoo for a short while in 1910. The Lyceum no longer exists. Next to the Lyceum was “Strathroy”, their family home which has been beautifully restored. “Around the Black Stump”, states that he built the Post Office, Fruit shop and Saddlery near the store. He built the Catholic Church, completed in 1911 and some years later helped organize and build the convent. Apart from owning other blocks of land in the town he also owned several hundred acres a few kilometers east of Dunedoo. A man named Comber owed Charles a large sum of money for unpaid groceries and goods. Charles took the land as payment. During our visit with Horace Craft (son of John Henry) and wife, Kath, she said, “Charles owned all the buildings from his store right up to the Post Office---he owned half of Dunedoo. My father said Charles was the most astute business man he had ever met.”

However, with all his success went tragedy. Charles bought the first T-model Ford in Dunedoo. His wife, Margaret, had a serious car accident while pregnant. It was verified at the birth that the unborn baby was killed in the accident. It also led, ultimately, to Margaret’s death while giving birth. Margaret died November 14, 1915 and is buried at Cobbora.

Charles married Josephine O'Keefe in 1917. They had two children, Gregory Francis, born January 19, 1918 and Mary Margaret born June 13, 1921. I recall mum saying that Josephine was a member of the Yates gardening family. New bride, Josephine, found herself confronted with very lively 16 year old twin boys, Albert 14 years, Claude 12 years and Les 6 years. Les had very unpleasant memories of his stepmother and said they were all sent off to boarding school because she did not want to cope with them. However, the twins, Billy and Charlie, were boarding at St Stanislaus when their mother was still alive. The school did not keep records during some of W.W.1 years but Albert was most likely there in 1917 then he and dad were definitely boarders in 1918 and 1919. Only dad in 1920.

Les was four when his mother died so at aged six perhaps his new step-mother, Josephine did not give him the love he needed.

My impression of Josephine is not that of a warm person. Apart from Les' unpleasant memories I recently spoke to an elderly lady who grew up in Cobbora. Her mother was housekeeper for both Margaret and Josephine. Her mum said Margaret was a lovely lady but she did not like Josephine one little bit.

During the second decade Dunedoo was still growing rapidly with at least 32 thriving businesses while Cobbora was declining.

Charles sold the store and left Dunedoo for Sydney in 1920 with Josephine and sons Greg and Les. I presume Mary was born in Sydney in 1921. He settled in Coogee (13 Hill St) for four years then moved to Burwood (19 Wyalong St). The twins, then aged 20 moved to New Zealand in 1921. Albert and Claude stayed in Dunedoo and worked the farm. Some time in the late 1920's Charles and family returned to Dunedoo and he built a charming home in Cobbora Street. An elderly resident told me that Charles built the home out of bits and pieces.

The third decade also brought tragedy for Charles. Firstly, financial disaster. Mum spoke of Charles investing money in Peugeot cars – she also mentioned the name Goldstein and the sum of £33,000 while discussing Charles and his financial losses. A letter from Charles dated May 20, 1926 (19 Wyalong Street) to his sister Emma at Dunedoo, maybe Cobbora, states he was, that day, awaiting the jury's verdict of Ferril and Fontaines trial. He then goes on to say things financially with him are very tight. He also says he thinks, "the motor business will soon be cleared up now". I don't know if these three statements are all related. As far as I know, by the late 1920's early 1930's Charles had lost most of his wealth.

Further tragedy was in store for Charles. His second wife, Josephine, died suddenly in 1929. A Dunedoo resident recalls Charles and children going off for the afternoon to watch a football match. Probably my dad playing league as he played for Dunedoo that year. They returned home to find Josephine dead. She is buried at Cobbora.

In 1931 Charles married Therese Schofield who was, I think, his housekeeper. He moved to Waverley, Sydney with Therese and children, Greg and Mary. Les remained in Dunedoo to work the farm after dad and Uncle Albert moved on.

Charles died July 21, 1942 and is buried at Rookwood Cemetery. I once asked dad what his dad died from. His answer--a broken heart.

Bernard related this story told to him by Claude, our dad.

Charles owned a coal mine at I think Bernard said Cullen Bullen. He forgot to renew the license. Some bloke jumped the claim. There was a lengthy court case and Charles eventually won. He had his license renewed.

Later, Charles and Claude went to Sydney to renew a government contract. During the business transaction the government employee opened the top drawer, stood up and excused himself for a few minutes. Dad told his father he was expected to put a bribe in the drawer. Charles was horrified and refused to do so. The contract was not renewed. I have not been able to verify Charles ownership of a mine.

Many of the Craft's are reputed to be quite mean. However, this trait has not been apparent in Charles. He contributed so much to the community of Cobbora and particularly Dunedoo. An elderly resident of Dunedoo said Charles not only gave Jack the Cobbora store and 500 quid, he also built Jack a home on a Cobbora property. In his letters to his sister, Emma, he sends warm, fond messages of love. My dad took me to visit his dad, Charles, at Waverley when I was aged 6. My only memory is our visit having a comfortable, warm atmosphere.

When I first read the Craft Story by Les in "Around the Black Stump", I was skeptical of his tales. Researching to establish accuracy I found more and more reason to believe the validity of his story. Of all Charles' children, Les, Greg and Mary would have spent the most time with their dad when they were young adults. Les had his own early memories but it is obvious he spent time talking to his dad later in life.

I am not sure of the exact manner in which Charles lost his wealth other than the effects of the Depression and the loss of money invested. He must have secured a certain amount as he was able to buy a neat brick home in Waverley, live comfortably and send Greg to St Joseph's Hunter's Hill.