

AUSTRALIAN JOINT COPYING PROJECT

HAYWARD FAMILY

Papers, 1857-72

Reel M836

**Mr M.P.J. Hayward
Hayward's End
Stonehouse Gloucestershire**

**National Library of Australia
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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Martinus Peter Hayward (1817-1904) was the son of Joakim Cooper Hayward (1782-1864) of Hayward's End, Stonehouse. A qualified doctor, he emigrated to South Australia on the *Rajasthan* in 1839-40. He was declared insolvent in the depression of 1843 and went back to England. He returned to Adelaide in 1846, serving as surgeon on the *Phoebe*. He combined a medical practice with property interests and became a notable member of South Australian society. He lived at McLaren Vale, served as a Justice of the Peace, presided at public meetings, and was an official at race meetings. In 1857 he and his family returned to England. Following the death of his father in 1864, Hayward became the owner of the Hayward's End estate.

Johnson Frederick Hayward (1822-1912) was the brother of Martinus Hayward. He emigrated to South Australia on the *Phoebe* in 1846 and immediately was engaged by the pastoralist Price Maurice to work on his sheep station at Pekina. In 1851 Hayward acquired a half share of Aroona, a property in the Flinders Ranges owned by Dr John Harris Browne and his brother. At the time, Aroona was the most northerly property in South Australia and Hayward played a leading role in the development of the pastoral industry and in exploring the region. Mount Hayward and other landmarks in the Flinders Ranges are named after him. He sold his share in Aroona in 1861 and purchased Canowie Station near Hallett, 20 miles north of Burra. He retained an interest in Canowie until his death. He returned to England in 1864 and settled in Bath.

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1. Johnson F. Hayward. Incidents in my Australian life: life on a sheep station 1846-1856, c. 1872. (typescript, 105pp)

The account begins with a brief description of Hayward's voyage from London to Adelaide, accompanied by his brother, on the *Phoebe* in 1846-47. He was immediately engaged by Price Maurice to work on a sheep run at Pekina, 180 miles north of Adelaide. Hayward describes the journey to Pekina, via the Burra copper mines, the erection of slab huts, a store, woolshed and shearing yards, the wages of shepherds and hut-keepers, relations with Aborigines, sheep-stealing, neighbouring stations, the isolated life, dingoes, lambing and other work on the station, emu and kangaroo hunting, sheep-stealing, exploration, the arrival of his brother Charles Hayward (1850), the departure from Pekina and lease of properties at Black Rock Hill and Yudna (1850), his move to Aroona (1851), driving sheep from Encounter Bay to Aroona, the settling of Aroona and establishment of out-stations, neighbours at Wilpena and Arkaba, campaigns against Aborigines, journeys with bullock trays, the death of James Grant and his companion in the bush (1854), the founding of Port Augusta, wool production, and exploration of the western side of Lake Torrens. There is an index at the end of the work.

2. Johnson F. Hayward. Log of a voyage from Melbourne to Southampton on the steamers *Victoria* and *European*, 16 April – 17 July 1858. (50pp)

The diary has little information about conditions on the ship, but gives a detailed account of Hayward's stay in Ceylon (6 May-9 June 1858), including his travels round the island, impressions of Colombo, Kandy and other towns, the landscape, insects, elephants, impressions of the Singhalese people, their Buddhist beliefs, and visits to temples. The diary also describes his visits to Aden, Cairo, Malta and Gibraltar.

3. Johnson F. Hayward. Diary of a trip through Europe, 12 April – 16 May 1859 (61pp) and a voyage from London to Melbourne on the *Sussex*, 25 June – 14 September 1859 (15pp).

On his European tour, Johnson was accompanied by his brother Jacob S. Hayward. They visited France, Bavaria, Austria, Bohemia, Prussia, Hamburg, Hesse, the Rhine and Belgium. The diary of his voyage to Australia contains only brief entries, referring to the weather, the seas, storms, sightings of ships, whales and birds, the speed of the ships, and its arrival at Port Phillip.

4. Martinus P. Hayward. Diary of voyages from Plymouth to Melbourne, 26 March – 20 June 1863 and from Melbourne to London, 3 January – 6 April 1864.

The entries are written in a printed 1863 diary. The entries for the second voyage are written on the pages for 3 January – 21 March 1863 and 22 September – 6 October 1863. Hayward visited Australia with his wife and children. The diary for the outward voyage on the *European* is fairly detailed, recording the ship's position, weather, gales, sightings of ships, music, dancing, and children's games. The entries for the return voyage are very brief, usually just giving the ship's position and the weather. These entries are very faint and many are virtually illegible.

5. Testimonial in support of Martinus P. Hayward as a candidate for the position of Emigration Agent for South Australia, Adelaide, May 1857.

The testimonial refers to Hayward's experience as a surgeon on an emigrant ship. The signatures extend for several pages and represent a wide geographical area: Adelaide, Aldinga, Auburn, Burra, Clare, Clarendon, Echunga, Goolwa, Kangaroo Island, McLaren Vale, Mount Gambier, Murray River, Noorlunga, Port Lincoln, Upper Wakefield, Willunga and Yorke Peninsular.

6. Photographs of members of the Hayward family, including Johnson and Martinus Hayward. One photograph, taken outside the Coach House at Haywards End in about March 1859, shows a family group, including Joakim C. Hayward and his sons.