# Dairying 200 years ago in colonial times

Tools and equipment were made mainly from wood and clay. Farmers did not have many iron or steel tools. There was some copper, tin and lead.

The only sources of power on the farm were horses, bullocks and humans.

There was no refrigeration.

At Camden, dairying probably began soon after the land grant to John Macarther in 1805.

### Convicts and dairying

Convicts arrived in New South Wales from 1788 until the 1840s. Most farms had convicts living and working on them.

The main food for convicts was beef and pork along with flour which they made into damper (called 'cakes' back then).

Milk and vegetables were important 'extras' that most masters gave their convicts if they worked hard and behaved well.

Nearly all rural estates kept cows for milking. Convict women usually milked the cows. It was also their job to skim off the cream and churn it into butter.

There were 34 convicts on the Camden Estate in 1806 and 80 in 1820.

# Camden Estate's convict dairy workers

In 1826 John Macarthur was allocated eleven convict women to train as dairy workers and household servants.

The eleven women were convicted in Ireland and sentenced to seven years transportation.

They arrived in Sydney on the ship *Lady Rowena* in May 1826. Here are their details.

Name	Age	Occupation	Crime	
Margaret Boyd	26	needlewoman	house robbery	
Catherine Bird	19	house servant	house robbery	
Elizabeth Coughlan	19	country girl	stolen goods	
Ellen Day	26	needlewoman	stealing money	
Mary Daly	30	country servant	stealing yarn	
Mary Farrell	28	country servant	house robbery	
Mary Hurley	19	country servant	house robbery	
Mary Hughes	25	housemaid	shop lifting	
Bridget Maloney	40	country servant	stealing muslin	
Mary Murphy	20	house servant	house robbery	
Mary Meehan	22	nursemaid	stealing umbrella	

By November 1828 none of the 11 women were still at Camden—seven were back in the Female Factory at Parramatta and three were assigned to other masters.

### Dairy products in the 1800s

Settlers kept cows on their farms to provide milk for their families and workers.

They also used the milk to make butter and cheese which they sold to earn money.

Because there was no refrigeration, butter would melt or go rotten in hot weather before it got to market, so butter was usually made in the cooler months. It was packed in wooden casks and sent for sale in the towns and cities. Cheese kept for longer so settlers made cheese in the summer months.

In the 1840s Camden Park made butter and cheese in commercial quantities to sell in Sydney.

A wooden butter cask. In the 1800s, butter sold in commercial quantities was packed into casks like this. A cask usually held 25kg of butter.

The casks were made by a cooper (barrel maker) using wooden staves and iron rings.



#### "They served us with fresh milk"

In 1838 several German families arrived in Sydney under contract to William Macarthur to work in the vineyards at Camden Park.

One of the skilled German vignerons, Johann Stein, described their arrival at Camden Park in March 1838...

"Next morning we continued with four wagons and a carriage until we reached the estate of our master. Here they served us with fresh milk."

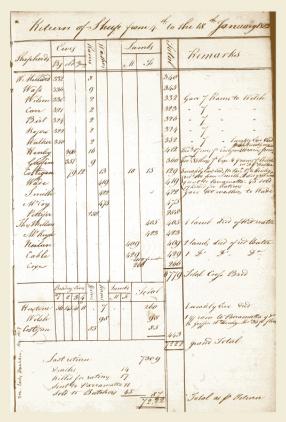


German winemakers came to live and work at Camden Park in the late 1830s. This is the third vineyard in 1878 just below Camden Park House.

#### Record keeping

The Macarthurs kept thorough records of their many farm activities. The example below shows how laborious that could be. Dairy and creamery records were also kept by hand.

Original Macarthur papers (and micro-film scans) are still available at the Mitchell Library in Sydney and these have been consulted while researching the history of this building.



Shepherd Breeding Rame Wohn Hole Front That Theo Remarks.  Caig 339 " 193 197 630 houses & Male & Front Laid Front State Front State Front State Front State
laig 329 " 188 161 620 house & Male & Franch 1 18 186 619 house & Male & Franch 1 18 186 619 6 - 5. 12 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Con 321 " 105 105 69
Smith. 323 " " 130 132 393 5 3 - 1 Cm Dec.  Small 100 - 320 " 165 123 600 - 10 - 00 - 1 Cm Dec.  Small 110 " 90 50 02 300 - 16 - 9 - 1 Cm Dec.  Walliams " 400 " " 400 1 Land Kiles - 1 Cm Dec.  Jarobre " 500 31 19 Cambo 335  Jornel " 300 31 19 Cambo 355  Jornel " 400 1 James 1 John 1 James 1 Cm Dec.  James 1 James 1 John 1 John 1 John 1 John 1 James 1 John 1 Jo
Grane 320 " 165 123 600
Multipor 299 " 90 50 42 300 16- 9- 1 Em Oc Welson 110 " 90 50 42 300 16- 9- 1 Em Oc Welson 410 " 410   Land Killed (3x3) 31
Mileson 110 90 50 42 300 16 - 9 - Lun 60 Marter 410 404 404 404 404 1 Land Kiles
March 410 " " 404 " 404   Land Kiles - Gardner " " 1023 31   12 Land Kiles - 305 31   12 Land Ki
Melhans 404 404 / Land Killed - Garbine 411 Farrel 350 31 H. Chimbs 355 Total Tome extern 93 4 50 09 charte 490 Total
Par Free
Jamel
Farrel. " " 300 3) 1/4. Chunto 355 Total (m. extern 93 4 50 09 chunte 4, dams 8 Viende 236
19. Emiles 335 4907 Totals Come extern 93 4 50 ag claste gland & totals
Tom when 93 4 50 09 charles 236
Com when 93 4 50 og clade 236
Tom when 93 4 50 By Cleanle 236 grand Stal.
g. Anna 4 Vernale - 236 Suns Sotal.
5143 Grand Stal.
Aldreat M.
2000.
marge 66
marse. 66 Killed - 4 62
Abstract Total.

Return of Horned Cattle.									
Herdmen	Cocos	Bules	Heifur	Male	temale	Total	Place	Asmarks.	
le Correie Griffier -	09	3	-	39	53 Few }	240	Campin	Incurre 19 / Mechi deid, 1 See 4 Kle House 13 Balents - Kleid 14 for the Hore W- 69 85 the Sofal.	
Home where	14 5		3 /	5 4 0.	10 }	43	Parra Ha	Sotal.	