

Founders

Magazine of the Fellowship of First Fleeters

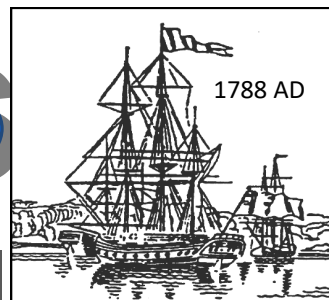
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PATRON: Professor The Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD CVO

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To live on in the hearts and minds
of descendants is never to die

STATUES AND MEMORIALS ~ PRESERVED OR PROSCRIBED?

From ancient times throughout the world public spaces have been adorned with statues and memorials, and it would be a rare traveller who hasn't brought home a photographic record of those found in civic squares and associated historical precincts. An important inclusion, too, is the inscription revealing the role the figure thus immortalised played in that society's culture and history.

Monuments represent what people in the past chose to celebrate and memorialise. Historian Professor Pippa Catterall of Westminster University maintains that 'such structures do not represent history but mediate a conversation between past and present'. Most typically they have been erected to indicate power and authority and as society changes over time their existence in the public sphere can become controversial.

Recent toppling and defacing of statues overseas stems from anarchistic elements of political extremism quite often fuelled by social media and therefore producing unruly behaviour and damage by those without a deep sense of history and heritage. Such despoliation is so sad.

Reverence for memorials and those there represented has long been part of our Australian psyche, and there would be few unmoved by annual Anzac commemorations that honour those of our own who have gone before. We will not quickly forget the dawn of Anzac Day 2020 throughout the country.

And so it is with our First Fleet ancestors. We visit the communities they helped develop and visit their graves. We read the plaques and we meditate and honour them for who they were. There is such a strong sense of belonging.

Such emotional experiences are not just limited to those with direct links to the memorials but can be felt with empathy by anyone willing to try. An example comes to mind. Just spend a quiet hour at the stunning Myall Creek Memorial near Bingara, NSW, and you will come away emotionally shaken, uplifted spiritually and perhaps drawn to prayer.

A quite different response is felt seeing decommissioned statues as found in Memento Park in Budapest, a museum of unwanted Soviet-era monuments, where cultural history is not expunged but accessible to all for study and reflection.

Changes in our country's political ideologies over two centuries are surely not so radical as to warrant the banishment of our memorials to museum-like statue parks but there may be a case for reinterpretation of signage.

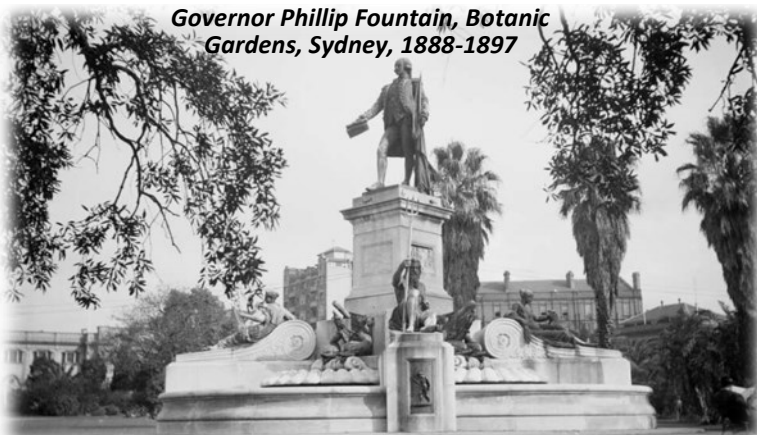
Our own Fellowship's memorials and plaques should be safe enough from revisionism, but we will need to be vigilant and proactive whenever modern issues endanger the works of art and civic monuments that give our founders the honour that is their due.

WJF

*Myall Creek Memorial
Bingara, 2000*



*Governor Phillip Fountain, Botanic
Gardens, Sydney, 1888-1897*



FOUNDERS

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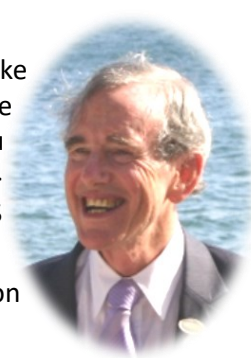
*Note: Other tasks are looked after by
our team of faithful volunteers who are
usually at First Fleet House on Mondays,
Wednesdays and Thursdays.*



PRESIDENT'S PEN

Our lead article focuses on an issue which, like the virus, is not going to go away any time soon. *Founders* would like to hear from you with your comments on **statues and memorials**. Do you think the Fellowship should endorse the RAHS position on the matter? See below and let us know.

This year's **Annual General Meeting** will be conducted on Zoom. You can attend from home. Details next issue.



ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Position on Statues, Memorials & Plaques

Public statues, memorials and plaques can convey different meanings. The current debates on public statues, memorials and plaques highlights the importance of providing historical context and acknowledging multiple perspectives. The RAHS understands that this can be challenging. However, providing context is fundamental to the practice of history, which requires a nuanced approach to interpreting multiple sources so we can understand past experiences.

As public statues, memorials or plaques embody cultural memory, the RAHS neither condones nor supports their arbitrary defacement, removal or destruction. Instead, the RAHS suggests that alternative interpretations of public statues, memorials or plaques could be displayed and/or communicated to address any expressed issues of contention or validity.

The RAHS supports the establishment of a community-based process that could: determine the heritage significance of public statues, memorials or plaques in terms of the Burra Charter; address, develop and communicate contemporary interpretations of public statues, memorials or plaques; and review and advise upon any formal applications made to civic authorities to alter, remove or destroy public statues, memorials or plaques.

The RAHS will be reviewing any public statues, memorials or plaques with which its name is associated.
(from RAHS Newsletter 17.07.2020)

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FELLOWSHIP OF FIRST FLEETERS

ACN 003 223 425

Patron: Professor The Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD, CVO

Vice-Patron: Commodore Paul Kable AM, RAN, Rtd.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The next Annual General Meeting

Will be held by Zoom on

Thursday 22nd October 2020

Commencing at 9.30am

AGENDA

1. Welcome and Apologies.
2. To receive and confirm the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 26 October 2019
3. To receive the President's Report.
4. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Fellowship for the year ended 30 June 2020
5. To approve the appointment of Her Excellency The Honourable Marjorie Beazley AC QC as Patron.
6. To approve the appointment of Commodore Paul Kable AM RAN Rtd as Vice-Patron.
7. Election of Officers:
 - Appointment of Returning Officer,
 - Declaration of vacancy of positions and the election of Officers:
 - President, Vice-President, Treasurer & Committee Members (max 13 Officers)**
 - Declaration by the Returning Officer of the incoming Officers.
8. General business.

K Thomas, Secretary, 25 June 2020

BROKEN BAY OR PORT JACKSON ~ A REPLY

Founders is always pleased when our articles engender spirited discussion. The conversation continues below with a contribution from the author of *Lying for the Admiralty*, Margaret Cameron-Ash.

I am grateful to **Mr. Rod Davis** for his erudite and well-researched piece in 'Founders' 2020, Vol 51 Issue 2.

Mr. Davis raises two important issues. The first relates to **Arthur Phillip's** memorandum written in London in 1787, indicating that he has prior knowledge of "a Port a few leagues to the Northward [of Botany Bay] ... with several islands ..." Is Phillip referring to Port Jackson or Broken Bay?

After Phillip arrived in Botany Bay, he dashed off at day-break on Monday 21 January to that northern inlet, to sound its entrance and reconnoitre its waters. As Mr Davis points out, he spoke variously about his destination, mentioning both Port Jackson and Broken Bay. Perhaps he thought that if there was a sandbar blocking the first, then he'd go on to the second.

[The page numbers below refer to my book "Lying for the Admiralty".]

I think Phillip's 1787 memorandum refers to Port Jackson for several reasons, including:

Phillip talks about "several islands" - plural. However, only one (Lion Island) is visible from outside Broken Bay. Of course, none are visible from outside Sydney Heads, hence **James Cook's** overland walk.

The renowned Professor Alan Frost agrees. He writes: "Phillip's reference to islands in Port Jackson is puzzling" (p.168).

How far was Phillip expecting to sail on his reconnaissance trip? He knew he had a large waterway to survey (p.168), yet he took provisions for only three days, to cover the whole of the outward trip, the survey work, and the homeward trip. So, it seems he thought the

inlet was nearby. His three open boats took about 8 or 9 hours to travel the (roughly) 20 kms from Botany Bay to Port Jackson. The trip to Broken Bay would have taken more than double this. Cook could easily manage the 3 hour walk from Botany Bay to Port Jackson, but he couldn't have walked to Broken Bay.

If the *Endeavour* departed shallow, inadequate Botany Bay without Cook knowing about Sydney Harbour, then why did he sail past Sydney Heads and then past Broken Bay (where he tacked for a couple of days)? Both these majestic entrances still tempt any curious sailor, yet Cook failed to investigate either – or, indeed, any other inlet on the temperate east coast.

The second issue raised by Mr. Davis is why did the British Government wait 15 years before moving to secure Cook's strategic (and concealed) discoveries, including the insularity of Van Diemen's Land (p.155) and Port Jackson (p.163). I'm sure there were several people around Whitehall wondering the same thing. However, Britain was in dire straits for much of that 15-year period.

While the *Endeavour* was in New Zealand, the "Boston Massacre" took place on 5 March 1770, paving the way for the American Revolution. The British government had its hands full for the next twelve years fighting the Americans, French, Spanish and Dutch. When those foreign battles ended in 1783, a domestic battle broke out between St. James's Palace and the Palace of Westminster in one of the great constitutional crises in British history. This eventually resolved itself in May 1784, when the 25-year-old **William Pitt** won a resounding majority in the General Election. Even so, the war-weary nation was almost bankrupt, and Britain barely had a friend in the world. On top of that, there was no public appetite for imperial ventures after the ungrateful American colonists had turned on the mother country. From now on, England wanted trade, not territory. In due course, the climate changed, and the First Fleet was sent.

MC-A

THE SUPPLY ~ WAS SHE A SHIP?

Well, **yes**, being the fastest of the 11 square-rigged ships of the First Fleet and as so usually described by some of the marines who sailed in her, in many general histories and even in most official Fellowship material and on our website.

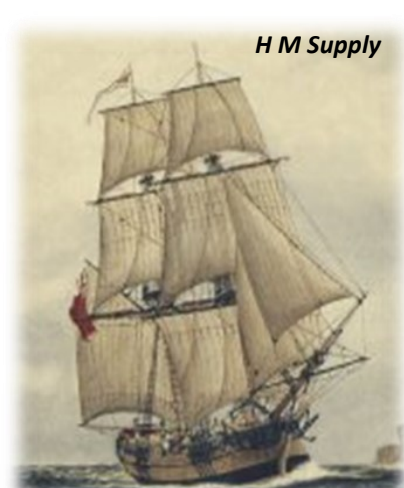
But **not so** in Naval parlance, both then and now, where accuracy is paramount. Look closely at the picture. Aha, only **two square-rigged masts** and therefore a **brig**. In fact the navy men tended to use her official title for the voyage, *His Majesty's Armed Tender, the Brig, Supply*.

Our member historian **Cathy Dunn** has rightly called us to task for using the term *HMS Supply*, and *Founders* apologises for doing so recently when publishing Cathy's own

article. We have also received castigation from other members for our error. Thank you all for letting us know.

Should we be revising all our Fellowship handouts & records where possible? What do members think?

Footnote: *Friendship* was also a brig!



THE LIFE OF FIRST FLEETER STEPHEN MARTIN -1746-1829

On 31st May 1780, in the busy port city of Bristol, **John Sartain James** made a sworn statement alleging that **Stephen Martin** and his brother **William** had stolen two chests of tea, valued at £60, from their employer **William James**, the informant's father. The statement gives a detailed account of how the brothers, who had been hired as porters only the week before and were about to terminate their employment, removed the tea chests from William James's warehouse in Jacob Street and took them to another warehouse where they disguised and covered the tea. They then took the tea to a carrier, with directions for it to be forwarded to the Coach and Horses at Meecham (sic) near Newbury, Berkshire.

(The Coach and Horses near Newbury is actually in Midgham and is still an operating pub.)

The naming of the brothers provides a valuable filter for searching Stephen Martin's birth details. According to his death record, First Fleeter Stephen Martin was born around 1748. A search of English baptism records for that period yields brothers Stephen and William Martin baptised on 19th March 1746 and 6th August 1749, respectively, in the parish of St Enoder, Cornwall, sons of **William** and **Elizabeth Martin**.

At the Bristol Assizes of September 1780 the brothers were convicted of grand larceny for the theft of the tea. They were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Newgate Gaol and fined one shilling. William died in Newgate of smallpox.

In 1783 Stephen reoffended. Several

witnesses claimed that Stephen stole a pair of boots and spurs, belonging to yeoman **Henry Payne** and valued at 10 shillings, from the Queen's Head Inn in Bristol. Stephen attempted to sell the boots in the Pithay, Bristol's street of pawnbrokers, and was caught with the steel spurs in his pocket. At around the same time he was charged with stealing from **Elizabeth Yandell** goods to the value of 40 shillings, reported in a contemporary journal to be a cane.

Stephen was tried and found guilty of these offences before a jury at the Bristol Easter Quarter Sessions, and was sentenced on 28th April 1783 "to be transported to Amer-

ica for seven years". The courts persisted with this form of sentencing despite the effective cessation of transportation to America in 1776.

In response to the overcrowding in English prisons, the *Hulks Act* of 1776 had established the legal basis for incarcerating convicts on vessels in the Thames and other navigable rivers. Stephen spent time in Newgate Gaol after his conviction in 1783 before being received on the *Censor* hulk in the Thames at some time in the following two years. His time on the *Censor* was spent in brutal and degrading conditions, labouring during daylight hours on dredging and dock building at Woolwich.

Following Cabinet's decision in August 1786 to resume transportation and send convicts to New South Wales, a series of Orders in Council changed to New South Wales the destination of over 700 convicts previously sentenced to "America", "Africa" or "Parts Beyond the Seas". It is not known how the convicts on these lists were selected. Stephen was one of 184 convicts transferred from the Thames hulks to the convict ship *Alexander* on 6th January 1787. The *Alexander* was the unhealthiest of the 11 ships

comprising the First Fleet, with 16 dying of disease before the ship had even left Portsmouth and a further 15 dying on the eight month journey to Botany Bay.

The *Supply* was the first ship of the fleet to reach Botany Bay, arriving on 18th January 1788, followed by the *Alexander*, *Scarborough* and *Friend-*

ship the day after. The rest of the fleet arrived on the 20th. Finding Botany Bay inadequate as a site for settlement, **Commander Arthur Phillip** set off on 21st January with a small party in longboats to assess Port Jackson to the north, returning on 23rd. His resulting decision to take the fleet to Port Jackson was given added impetus by the appearance at Botany Bay on 24th January of two French ships, the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe*, under the command of the Comte de La Pérouse. All 11 ships of Phillip's fleet were anchored at Sydney Cove in Port Jackson by sunset on 26th January 1788.



Coach and Horses Inn, Midgham, Berkshire

St Enoder Parish Church, Cornwall



Photograph, Carol Booth

Stephen spent just over two years at the struggling settlement of Port Jackson working as a farm labourer, first at Sydney Cove and then at Rose Hill (later renamed Parramatta). He was flogged on two occasions during this period: in February 1789 **Captain David Collins** ordered 25 lashes for “neglect of his work”, and in November of the same year he received 50 lashes for the theft of shoes, buckles, bread and beef. For this crime he was also required to pay two pounds of flour.

A new chapter in Stephen’s hitherto unfortunate life commenced with his relocation to Norfolk Island on the *Sirius*, arriving with 160 other convicts on 13th March 1790. He would have witnessed the disastrous wreck of the *Sirius* on the reef off Sydney Bay several days later and joined the other convicts in efforts to retrieve supplies from the wrecked ship. By this time Stephen was 44 years old and was to spend the next 18 years of his life on Norfolk Island.

At the time of his relocation Stephen had just about served his sentence, but the official papers with the lists of sentences had not been provided to Governor Phillip when he left Portsmouth, so there was no way of verifying convicts’ claims of having done their time.

The Norfolk Island victualling records show that in February 1791 Stephen was subsisting on a Sydney town lot, sharing a government-provided sow with **Richard Slaney** and **Elizabeth Baker**, both Second Fleet convicts who had been transferred to Norfolk Island in 1790. This arrangement of organising convicts into groups of three with a sow had been implemented for a period across the Norfolk Island convict population by **Commandant Major Ross** as a means of improving self-sufficiency and reducing the drain on government stores.

Another Second Fleet convict to arrive in Norfolk Island in 1790 was **Hannah Pealing** who had been transported to Port Jackson with about 230 other female convicts on the *Lady Juliana*, famously dubbed the “floating brothel”. Hannah had been tried for theft at the age of 15 or 16 in December 1787 at the Old Bailey, receiving a sentence of transportation for seven years. She was one of the many *Lady Juliana* convicts dispatched to Norfolk Island very soon after their arrival in Port Jackson.

Norfolk Island had no resident clergyman. On a busy three-day visit to Norfolk Island in November 1791 the **Reverend Richard Johnson**, the First Fleet chaplain, formally married approximately 100 couples, including Stephen and Hannah. Stephen was 45 years old and Hannah around 20.

At about this time a number of time-expired convicts, including Stephen, were allowed to take up land on Norfolk Island. In December 1791 Stephen was settled on a 12 acre lease (Lot 21) at Grenville Vale, east of Middlegate Road, and by 1793 he had cultivated nine acres and was selling grain to the government store. The land is less

than a kilometre from present-day Burnt Pine, Norfolk Island’s commercial district. The land slopes down from Middlegate Road to a creek and enjoys pleasant ocean views. Stephen’s two neighbours on Lots 20 and 22 were both fellow First Fleeters with seven year terms - **William Blunt**, who had been transported on the *Scarborough*, and **Edward Risby** who had been on the *Alexander* with Stephen.

On 12th November 1793 a daughter, **Mary Ann**, was born to Stephen and Hannah.

At some time after 1791 Stephen became a free man following the arrival of the sentencing records at Port Jackson and official confirmation that his seven year sentence had expired. As a free man he eventually received the Middlegate Rd allotment as a grant. In 1794 he was one of 26 farmers on Norfolk Island, and for a period of six months he employed **William Clark**, another First Fleeter (*Scarborough*) and former fellow prisoner on the *Censor* hulk.

By 1796 Stephen owned a house or hut valued at £15 and had acquired an additional 60 acres of land on Cascade stream from **Thomas Chipp**, a First Fleet marine (*Friendship*) who returned to Port Jackson in 1794. It is not clear whether Stephen cultivated any of this land.

In October 1796 Hannah returned to Sydney on the schooner *Francis*. The reasons for Hannah’s departure, when her daughter was not yet three years old, are unknown and sad to contemplate, but she was one of a significant number of Norfolk Island convicts in the late 1790s who chose to leave the island when their terms expired. She died in Sydney on 17th August 1799 - before reaching the age of 30. Stephen stayed on with his daughter until their evacuation in 1808, so it seems he was satisfied with the modest but productive farming life he had established. By 1807 he held 15 acres, nine in maize and six in pasture, owned three hogs and held 80 bushels of maize in hand.

When **Governor Bligh** received instructions in 1806 to close down the Norfolk Island settlement, most residents were reluctant to leave. They were given a choice between Port Dalrymple (north of Launceston) and Hobart Town, the settlement recently established on the Derwent in Van Diemen’s Land. Stephen departed Norfolk Island as a third class settler with his daughter Mary Ann and 60 other residents aboard the *Estramina* on 15th May 1808, arriving in the Derwent on 7th June. The *Estramina* was the fourth embarkation of the 554 Norfolk Island residents transferred to Hobart Town. The arrival of these relocated Norfolk Islanders effectively doubled the population of the fledgling settlement to over 1,000. A memorial in St David’s Park in Hobart lists all of the Norfolk Island residents relocated to the Derwent in 1807 and 1808, with asterisks next to the names of the 69 First Fleeters.

(continued on page 6)

In preparation for the closure of the Norfolk Island settlement, **Commandant Joseph Foveaux** had devised a three-tier classification system in 1803 setting out the entitlements of relocated settlers. As a third class settler Stephen was entitled to be victualled and clothed from the public stores for 12 months and to be allowed the labour of two convicts for 12 months. He was also entitled to farming implements equivalent to those he had owned on Norfolk Island.

In 1811 **Governor Lachlan Macquarie** visited Hobart to identify suitable areas of land and establish arrangements for compensating Norfolk Island land holders who had, in the main, been relocated against their will. On 20th September 1813 Stephen was granted 33 acres in the parish of Melville, with the grant document signed by Lachlan Macquarie. The land, with an annual "quit rent" of one shilling, was bounded on the south by the Derwent River and was located between the present-day towns of Bridgewater and New Norfolk near Dromedary.

By the time Stephen was granted his 33 acres he was 67 years old, possibly too old to feel an appetite for establishing a new farm, and little is known about his life in Van Diemen's Land. He became a grandfather when Mary Ann had four children with **William Coventry**, also a former convict (*Hercules* 1802) and resident of Norfolk Island. Mary Ann's first child was **Margaret Coventry** who married another convict, **John Baker** (*Maria* 1 1820). With the birth in 1825 of Mary Ann Baker, Stephen became a great-grandfather. (Mary Ann Baker is my great-great-great grandmother.)

Stephen died at Green Ponds near New Norfolk, his occupation recorded as farmer and his age as 81, which puts him among the oldest First Fleeters at the time of death. He was buried at St Matthew's Church, New Norfolk, on 29th October 1829 by the Reverend Hugh Robinson. The church is Tasmania's oldest and Reverend Robinson was its first rector from 1826 to 1832.

The burial ground of St Matthew's has become separated from the church precinct and is now a historic cemetery in nearby Stephen Street. During the 1990s the site was cleared of rubble and broken headstones, and it is now a pleasant grassed area with a single shady tree. In the middle of the site there is a large memorial to a local family and a set of bronze plaques listing in alphabetical order the people buried at St Matthew's from 1823 to 1883. Stephen's burial was among the earliest - the 27th in the parish.



Stephen Martin's burial in this tranquil New Norfolk cemetery was the end of his eventful journey from felon to farmer, a journey that had taken him over four decades and 11,000 miles from the Queen's Head in Bristol where he stole boots and spurs.

#8920 Kathleen Rutherford

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in the Australian Dictionary of Biography: '...soon after arrival at Port Jackson, Matthew became the clerk for Zachariah Clark...'

2. Book request: We have been contacted by a prospective member whose home was burnt down in the bushfires with the total loss of all her possessions. She is hoping someone has a spare copy of *Cornstalks* 1988 by Valerie Ross they could give her. Please contact *Founders* if you can help.

MEMBERS' MESSAGE BOARD

We have two important messages for descendants of Matthew Everingham

1. Research request: A story about FF Zachariah Clark has been prepared for publication in our next issue. The writer (#7892 John Martin at kallangur@gmail.com) is seeking the documentary proof (primary source) for the following statement in an article on Matthew Everingham

ANDREW GOODWIN ~ FIRST FLEETER ON SCARBOROUGH

On 7 July 1784 **Andrew Goodwin** and his partner in crime, **William Butler**, were found guilty in the Old Bailey, London, of stealing 200 pounds of lead to the value of twenty shillings in June 1784. A witness, **Thomas Warton**, saw them carrying their load on their shoulders, thought this activity was suspicious and reported them to a watchman on duty. After a struggle the young men were taken into custody.

On Wednesday 7 July 1784, the two men appeared in the Justice Hall of the Old Bailey Courthouse, and at their trial were found guilty and sentenced to 7 years transportation. They were transferred to the *Censor* hulk at Woolwich on 6 September 1784, giving their age as 19. They were employed labouring on the Thames docks for the next three years.

On 24 February 1787, Andrew was one of 149 convicts from the *Censor* to be placed in a wagon for the three-day journey to Portsmouth. On 27 February Andrew boarded the *Scarborough* awaiting the departure of the First Fleet.

After an eight-month voyage, the eleven ships of the First Fleet were assembled in Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788. At dawn the next day, working parties of male convicts were taken ashore to start the momentous tasks of chopping down trees and grubbing out roots, pitching tents, unloading provisions, building a blacksmith's forge and tending the animals.

Lydia Munro (or Letitia) sailed with the First Fleet on *Prince of Wales* having been tried for stealing of ten yards of cotton cloth on 28 October 1786, to the value of 20 shillings. Her death sentence was reprieved; instead her destiny was transportation for 14 years on the *Prince of Wales*, another of the fleet's 11 ships.

Andrew and Lydia were married on 2 March 1790.

Sydney Cove was now in drought, food had become desperately short, and severe rationing imposed. To avert disaster **Governor Philip** dispatched the *Sirius* to Norfolk Island with convicts and marines hoping to relieve pressure on the limited government rations that remained. The *Sirius* was then to proceed to Canton in China to purchase desperately needed food and supplies for the colony.

Andrew, Lydia and six-month old daughter, **Mary**, were among 184 convicts and their children who boarded *Sirius* bound for Norfolk Island. Poor weather conditions forced the unloading of convicts and some marines at Cascade Bay on the northern side of the Island. With improved weather conditions the *Sirius* returned to the southern shore to complete the unloading of cargo and provisions. Disaster struck as rising strong winds and flood tides drove the ship onto the jagged reefs. There was no loss of life but the population of the tiny island had suddenly risen to 498 people. The arrival of huge

flocks of mutton birds or 'Birds of Providence' saved them from near starvation until more provisions arrived.

Andrew was allocated an acre of land at Sydney Town in July 1791 where he raised his allotted pig; he later expanded his holdings to twelve acres at Creswell Bay (Lot 98) which he cleared to grow grain. Government records list him as a farmer. In 1794 the family decided to leave Norfolk Island as Andrew, and others, were dissatisfied with the Government's payment for their crops. Lydia and son John sailed away on the *Daedalus* on 6 November 1794. Andrew and their two girls joined Lydia in Sydney, arriving on the *Fancy* in March 1795. Regrettably, they found there was no means of supporting themselves and they had to rely on Government rations.

They decided to start again back on Norfolk Island. Andrew sailed from Sydney on *Fancy* in July 1795 and arrived just five days later. Lydia and the three children followed on the *Supply* arriving on 31 October. He purchased a land grant of prime sixty acres (Lot 64) on Middlegate and Queen Elizabeth Roads, Norfolk Island. Andrew's crops were moderately successfully as, on 31 December 1798, he received eight pounds from the Government as payment for maize.

On 26 August 1802 Andrew acquired the lease of Lot 85 (23 acres) and the family moved location. In time the farm buildings consisted of a house, 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, which was shingled, boarded and had two floors. His large barn was boarded and floored and the one outhouse was boarded and thatched.

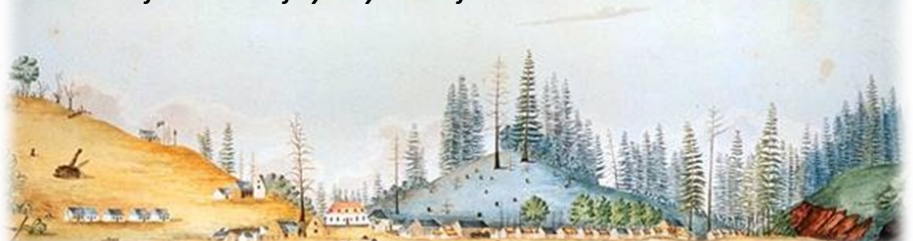
A lengthy note from **Major Foveaux** dated 26 March 1805 convinced the British Government to evacuate the whole of the Norfolk Island community to Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania), outlining the details of compensation to be awarded. The settlers and other inhabitants were divided into two of three classes:

The First to consist of discharged Seamen and Marines.

The Second, which covered the Goodwin family, consisted of former Convicts who have conducted themselves with propriety, or who had large families. This group were to be victualled and clothed, for two years at the Public Expense, and allowed the labour of two Convicts for the same period.

The Third consisted of the remaining inhabitants., including other settlers and convicts. **(to page 8)**

'View of the Town of Sydney on Norfolk Island' ca 1800. Source unknown



The Muster taken of settlers and landholders on 2 August 1807 records Andrew Goodwin as having 23 acres; 3 in wheat, 9 in maize, nil barley etc. 11 pasture, 15 male hogs, 15 female. In hand – 280 bushels maize. He was supporting himself, wife and 7 children 'off the stores', and had one free man in his employ.

Andrew was amongst a list of settlers to receive a General Order on 17 September 1807 stating that he, his wife and seven children were to be removed to Port Dalrymple or Hobart Town. On 9 November 1807 the *Lady Nelson* sailed from Norfolk Island with the first group of settlers to be relocated at the Derwent. The *Porpoise* followed on 26 December 1807 carrying 182 settlers including Andrew, Lydia and seven children.

Temporary housing was offered in the town until they selected their blocks. The new settlers received land both up and down the river from Hobart Town and by April 1809 Andrew had selected his allotment, 23 acres of a 46 acre property at Clarence Plains opposite Hobart Town which he worked in partnership with another emancipist, **William Hawkins**. After they had erected shelters for themselves and their families with the help of convict labour and tools supplied by the government they began to clear and farm their land. The land was later shown on the map as being owned by **James Garth** and Andrew Goodwin after William Hawkins left and later again James Garth became the farm's sole owner after Andrew Goodwin left.

Not much is known of Andrew's whereabouts thereafter; he died in early August 1835 and was buried on 4 August in St David's Burial Ground. He was described as an 'old settler' in the Burials Register of the Parish of St David in the County of Buckingham, Hobart Town. Lydia passed away on 29 June 1856 from 'decay of nature'. She was buried with Andrew at St David's Burial Ground, Hobart Town, subsequently made into a park. All the surviving headstones have been mounted on a memorial wall.

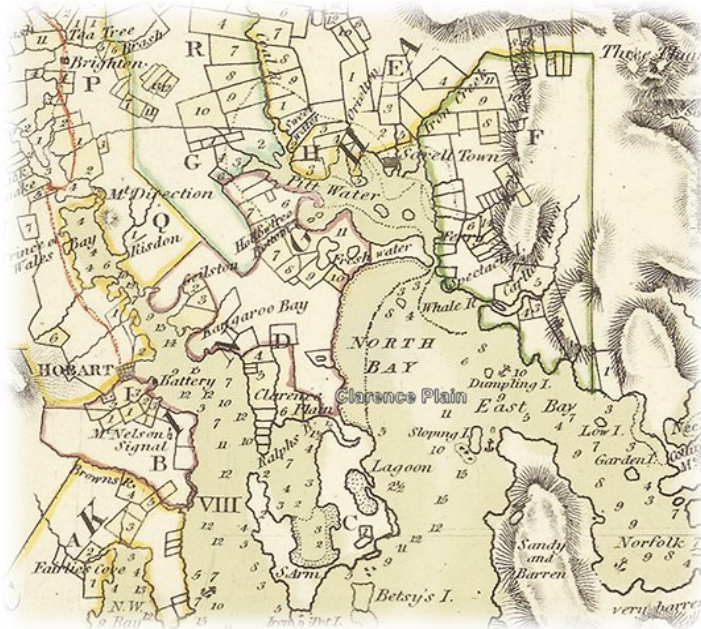


ANDREW GOODWIN AND EDWARD GOODWIN

Frost-Goodwin family descendants have carried out extensive research to establish a family connection between Andrew and Edward. In 2013, their search uncovered the baptism records for Andrew and Edward Goodwin at the London Metropolitan Archives which attributes both men to the same parents – **William Goodwin** and **Margaret Hood**, who were married at St. Andrew's in Holborn on 19 July 1762. Both were recorded as 'of this parish' and could sign their names. **Thomas Taylor** was the curate who performed the service, and **William Hood** and **George Brown** were witnesses. Their known children were **Andrew**, baptised 16 September 1764; **Edward**, baptised 14 December 1765; and **Robert** baptised 3 April 1768, all at St. Mary's, Islington. The family's discoveries kept on coming and by 2017, compelling DNA evidence concluding that '...this evidence supports the theory that Andrew and Edward were closely related, e.g. brothers.' #8853 Christine Frith

References: Frost Family Papers <http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/136421/20141022-0039/>
www.heavenandhelltogether.com/indexbf3.html?q=node/26
<https://firstfleetfellowship.org.au/convicts/andrew-goodwin-and-lydia-munro/> <http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks13/1300961h.html>

Amendments and corrections courtesy of Carol Brill



Donations received for House Upkeep

Adams A, Anderson A, Arch M L, Bannigan P J, Baur LA, Benjamin R, Best R C, Binder K J, Binder K B, Binder M, Birch J A, Boyd J C, Breen C, Cantwell D, Carruthers P, Clark R W, Coleman A C, Coleman S, Coombes B, Cridland S, Davis D H, Davis J P, Davis R N, Davis R A, Dingwall M, Dobbs L, Duignan P, Earl C O, Eddington G, Entwistle R, Ford W, Forte M E, Foulcher R, Frazer B A, Freeman J, Gillan M, Grace P M, Grace W, Hambrett J, Hannah N, Haspell R F, Haswell J, Haxton F L, Heldon B K, Hellyer L, Hodgson B, Humphries M, Jewell C, Johnston N R, Jones R A, Jones W M,

Jorgensen J, Kell M I, Kemsley J T, Keough S, Leech R T, Legge R M, Lemcke R K, Lewis H, Manuel J A, Marsden F, McKee I, McKee I, McPherson E, Mence M, Middleton B, Miles P B, Miles P J W, Miller A, Minehan J M, Mitchell M, Morgan R, Mortimer D, Nelson M L, Newell J S, Norton G, O'Neill B, Olivier C, Olivier F U, Paul H, Phipps J, Pople M, Quick P A, Ratcliffe B, Reed D J, Risby W, Robinson P, Ross C S, Scott D A, Searchfield C, Searchfield M, Shaw S, Small D, Small V M, Smith M, Stapleton C, Strange M, Symington N, Tassone J S, Taylor P E, Theobald M, Tuckerman Y, Walker P E, Watson E R, Webb P J, Windress M, Zamiatin J D

Thank you all for your welcome contributions

FF EDWARD GOODWIN Convict 'Scarborough' (c1765-1839)

Edward Goodwin and **Thomas Wilkin** were indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 24 April, 1784, one piece of woollen cloth, containing six yards and a half, value 50 s. one other piece, containing six yards and a half, value 50 s. the property of **William Mawhood**. **Thomas Burland** sworn.

On Saturday noon, as I was walking along I saw Wilkins walking in the street, he came out of the prosecutor's shop; he walked a little way before me, it was about eleven, or between eleven and twelve; he walked about two doors from the gentleman's house, and two men joined him, the other prisoner, and one that is not here; when I came even with them, they were conversing together, and when I came close to them, I heard the short one, Wilkins, say, he is coming out presently; the next witness, who was just behind me, heard them say, he is coming out presently; we went back and watched them, and I saw Wilkins come out of the door, and in a little time Goodwin went into the shop, with this parcel of cloth under his arm, I followed and held him, and called the next witness to secure the others; he was detained in the shop.

William Brooksbank deposed to the same effect. The prisoner Wilkins called two witnesses to his character. Finding: Edward Goodwin, Thomas Wilkin, both Guilty of Grand Larceny. Sentence: Transported for seven years:

Tried by the second London Jury, before Mr. Recorder

Edward was received on the hulk *Censor* on 6 September, 1784, aged 19, and sent to Portsmouth by wagon on 24 February 1787, embarking on the *Scarborough* three days later.

At Port Jackson on 24th October 1789 Goodwin was found guilty of playing cards with **John Pettit**, also transported on the *Scarborough*, at 2 am. Because they were first offenders, the punishment was limited to 50 lashes.

Edward married **Ann Thomas** aged 22 (Second Fleet Convict, *Lady Juliana*, 1790), at St Philips, December 28 1790. A son was born a year later and baptised as **James** on 25 December 1791. A second son was born just before James died in 1792, and baptised **Edward** on 25 November 1792 but he died in late 1793. A daughter **Mary** followed in April 1794, and a second son named **James** was born in August 1795.

In 1800 Edward was sworn a constable at Kissing Point where he was a landholder. He owned three pigs, three sheep, and had six acres sown in wheat, with a further five acres ready for planting maize, with a wife and one child (possibly an error). They were on stores that year.

Two years later he owned a 60 acre farm by purchase with 11 acres sown with wheat and seven ready for maize, owning 14 sheep and four hogs, he held one bushel of

wheat and 20 bushels of maize in store. He, his wife and three children were off stores, supporting the family from their own produce.

By 1806 Edward had moved strongly into sheep- his 60 acres were divided into 15 for grain, one and a half orchard and garden, 15 fallow and 28 for his 56 sheep. He had one female goat, three hogs and held 27 bushels of grain.

By now the Goodwins had five children, with additions **Thomas** (1796), **Edward** (1800) and **Elizabeth** (1804) and all were off stores, and Goodwin employed and supported convict labourers

Two more children were born **John** (1805) and then **Margaret** (1806) who sadly did not survive. Then there was **Robert** (1807), **Mary Ann** (1810), **William** (1812) and **Sarah** (1804)

It is believed that Edward and Ann had at least 13 children with not all surviving infancy.

The Census of New South Wales November 1828 shows the Goodwin (recorded as Gooden) Family as:

Gooden, Edward, 66, free by servitude, Scarborough, 1786, 7 years, Protestant, settler, Kissing point, 60 acres, 26 acres cleared, 26 acres cultivated, 6 horses, 42 horned cattle.

Gooden, Ann, 52, free by servitude, Lady Juliana, 1790, 7 years, Protestant.

Gooden, John, 24, born in the colony.

Gooden, Margaret, 22, born in the colony.

Gooden, Robert., 21 born in the colony.

Gooden, MaryAnn, 18, born in the colony.

Gooden, Sarah, 14 born in the colony.

Ann died in 1830, age given as 61 years, although she was shown as 52 in the 1828 Census

Edward died on 8th January 1839 aged 77 years at Hunters Hill and was buried in St Anne's Ryde NSW

His Headstone Inscription says:

*To the memory of
Edward Goodin who departed this life January the 5th
1839 aged 77 years Also John Goodin his grandson
died April 29th 1877 aged 11 days*



Sources-

The Founders of Australia by Mollie Gillen Pages 144-145

- <https://australianroyalty.net.au/tree/purnellmccord.ged/individual/I69914/Edward-Goodin>

- <https://convictrecords.com.au/convicts/goodin/edward/61989>

WHAT DID YOU DO IN THE LOCKDOWN, DADDY?

Founders asked the chapters to tell us how they have been getting on without meetings. Here are some responses:

North Coast: "Our meetings are held between private homes and community halls. We started out having a fantastic first meeting this year in February which was very well attended by our members with an excellent speaker in attendance. This made the rest of year look promising - then everything came to a sudden halt, because our membership covers a wide area for travel and with limited travel allowed forced us to reevaluate meetings and outings with everyone's health issues our main concern.

Unfortunately our ageing membership has seen many of us in ill health with operations, illnesses and one nasty accident, a vicious dog attack to our dear and very senior member Patricia Carruthers.

We have kept in contact with one another through emails, phone calls, get-well cards, care packages for the hospitalised and our very interesting Newsletter.

Members are looking forward to our proposed October meeting and then in December our Christmas Party when we can hopefully celebrate the end of the year and the end of Covid."

Central Coast and **Mid North Coast** have arranged small get-togethers by postcode areas for fellowship over morning tea and coffee or even a picnic. Contact is mainly by email.

Over in WA **Swan River** have rescheduled their AGM until later in the month just in case lockdown returns. Secretary Toni says: "We have kept in touch with each other, mainly by electronic means, but I know we are hankering for a face to face meeting. Some of us have met up in small groups, sometimes quite by accident. Ray and I have really enjoyed being 'closed down' for a while; a great opportunity to reassess aspects of our lives, get some jobs done and generally get off the hamster wheel for a while and relax. I find we are being quite selective in what we now choose to do/attend, etc."

South Coast has successfully held a meeting by Zoom and members said they were happy to continue 'lying low' for health and safety even though their venue has reopened, albeit with very detailed cleaning requirements. In May they couldn't hold their annual '*Sailing of the Fleet*' luncheon so members were invited to hold their own in isolation. (See pictures, below.)

Being locked out of their usual venue until October a chapter member suggested to **Northern Rivers** that they hold their July meeting and AGM at a picnic in a local park now that restrictions had been somewhat eased. The Chapter Liaison Officer advised the secretary that that would be a great idea especially if they could arrange perfect Ballina weather for the occasion. As we go to press we don't know if that took place.

Out at **Hawkesbury-Nepean** things have been very quiet. Individual members may have met up but most are very happy to remain as isolated as possible. Their Committee has remained in contact by email in which all can read and respond to the others (by cc and replying to all). The hope is that library rooms will be open by December.

Botany Bay, currently surrounded by a local virus outbreak, has been using their Face Book page and continued their *B B Bulletin* to keep in touch with members.

Around the country some meeting rooms are gradually reopening with Covid-Safe protocols set in place. For some chapters the harshness of these is proving a discouragement and regular meetings are still being deferred. Others report there are no cleaning issues for them and they are meeting as usual with distancing requirements in place.

The **annual election** of chapter officers and committees, normally held as per our constitution in July or August as part of Annual General Meetings is proving quite a challenge. Chapter treasurers have been busy however, submitting their **annual financial statements** to the Fellowship Treasurer as per the annual schedule. These will be presented to their chapters when the AGMs finally take place, either in person or online.

*Sailing of the Fleet—SCC Isolation Luncheon,
David Christian and John Boyd*



OUR CHAPTERS IN ACTION

ALBURY-WODONGA DISTRICT – Both sides of the Murray River.

Venue: usually at Albury Library/Museum, Kiewa St. Albury, monthly meetings, third Saturday at 10:00 for 10.30 am. **Next Meetings:** **Unlikely during stringent border closures.** **Next Event:** **Contact:** Mary Chalmers-Borella 6025 3283

ARTHUR PHILLIP – Milsons Point to Brooklyn and across to all northern beaches.

Venue: Meeting Room, Old Gordon Public School. 799 Pacific Highway, Gordon – monthly meetings, third Friday at 10.30 . **Next Meetings:** ; 21 August Carole Roussel, *La Perouse*; 18 October: Ian Burnet, *Abel Tasman and Map, Dutch Discoverers*; 16 October, Patrick Dodd, *Norfolk Island*. **Next Events:** 21 August; Coffee and Cake for Phillip and Cook; 16 October: Morning Tea for Phillip's birthday; 21 October: Outing to Ball's Head Coal Loader. **Contact:** Judith O'Shea 9797 0240

BOTANY BAY - Southern Sydney, from Cooks River to Waterfall and west to Liverpool

Venue: Our Lady of Fatima Church, 825 Forest Rd, Peakhurst. Bi-monthly on third Tuesday 10.30am **Next Meetings:** 18 August: **Cancelled**; 15 September: **Probably Cancelled**; 20 October: Speaker **TBA**. **Contact:** Carol Macklin 0415376434

CANBERRA – ACT, Queanbeyan and surrounds.

Venue: Various locations in Canberra. **Next Meeting:** 1 August: AGM at Unit 106 15 Coranderrk Canberra. **Next Event:** Early September, date and venue to be confirmed, Annual Lunch. **Contact:** Toni Pike 0410412778

CENTRAL COAST – From Lake Macquarie to Broken Bay, highlands to coast.

Venue: Point Clare Community Hall – meet monthly, second Saturday at 10 am for 10.30. **Next Meetings:** 8 August: AGM, Karys Fearon, *In for the Long Haul, Rope and Pulley*; 12 September: Speaker, **TBA**; 10 October: Speaker, **TBA**. **Next Event:** **Contact:** Jon Fearon 43116254

DERWENT - Southern Tasmania

Venue: Bi-monthly, 11am, first Saturday at Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania, Sandy Bay. **Next Meetings and Events.** **Nothing planned until restrictions lifted** **Contact:** Paul Dobber 0401566080

EASTERN FARMS – Ryde, Eastwood, Parramatta, Kings Langley, Pennant Hills and surrounds.

Venue: The Hall at Brush Farm House, 19 Lawson St. Eastwood – monthly meetings, first Saturday from 10am **Next Meetings:** 1 August: **Cancelled**; 5 September: **TBA**; 3 October: **TBA**. **Next Event:** **Contact:** Jennifer Follers 97991161

HAWKESBURY-NEPEAN --Western Sydney, Penrith to Windsor, Blue Mountains.

Venue: Windsor Library, Penrith Library and Springwood. Presbyterian Church --Bi-monthly, third Saturday, 11 am. **Next Meetings:** 15 August (Windsor): **Cancelled**; 17 October: (Springwood): Geoff Stuart, *Secrets in Stone*. **Next Events:** **Contact:** William Hempel 0410950101

HUNTER VALLEY – Hunter Region, Newcastle and surrounds.

Venue: Teralba Community Hall Supper Room, 15 Anzac Pde Teralba – bi-monthly meetings, usually third Monday from 10am – 12.30pm. **Next Meetings:** 17 August: **Cancelled**; 19 October: Speaker, **TBA**. **Next Event:** **Contact:** Kerry Neinert 49615083

MID NORTH COAST -- Taree and Surrounds, Bulahdelah to Kempsey.

Venue: Presbyterian Church, 76 Albert Street, Taree, Bi-monthly on 4th Tuesday at 2pm. **Next Meeting:** 22 September: AGM, **Covid permitting.** **Next Event:** Small group social gatherings by postcode areas for morning tea or picnic. **Contact:** Heather Bath 0427018566

MORETON – South East Queensland.

Venue: St. Augustine's Anglican Church Hall, Hamilton – bi-monthly meetings, at 10 am on an available 2nd Saturday. **Next Meetings:** 8 August: AGM, Don Cornford, **TBA**; 10 October: Speaker, **TBA** **Contact:** Robin McCarthy 0412305501

NORTH COAST – Nambucca Heads, Dorrigo, Boambee to McLean.

Venue: Either at various halls or at members' homes, Bi-monthly, usually first Sunday at 10.30am. **Next Meeting:** 1 October, at Lawrence Hall, Speaker **TBA**; AGM. **Contact:** Robyn Condliffe 66533615

NORTHERN RIVERS – Lismore and surrounds.

Venue: Ballina Cherry Street Sports and Bowling Club - bi-monthly meetings, fourth Sunday at 11.30am followed by lunch; **Next Meeting:** Venue closed so **no meetings** until November. **Contact:** Roddy Jordan 6687 5339

NORTH WEST – Tamworth and surrounds.

Venue: Various locations – bi-monthly meetings, usually first Saturday at 1.30pm **Next Meetings:** (both in Family History Rooms) 8 August: AGM; 3 October, Speaker **TBA**. **Next Events:** **Contact:** Janet McLean 0438465529 for details.

SOUTH COAST – Engadine to Burrill Lake.

Venue: Scribbly Gum Room, Ribbonwood Centre, 93-109 Princes Highway, Dapto – monthly except. Jan, May and Dec. – first Tuesday at 10am - 1pm. **Next Meetings:** 4 August: (By Zoom) Cathy Dunn, *Recent publications and NI Travel Plans during Covid-19*; 1 September: Speaker, **TBA**; 6 October: (Probably by Zoom) AGM and Jacqui Price, *An Indian Wedding*. **Next Events:** **Contact:** Rob Ratcliffe 42321842

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS – Mittagong, Moss Vale and surrounds.

Venue: Mittagong Community Centre – bi-monthly – second Wednesday at 10.30am \$5 Admission. **Next Meeting:** 12 August: **Cancelled**; 14 October: AGM. **Contact:** Wendy Selman 48624849

SWAN RIVER – Perth, Fremantle and surrounds.

Venue: 16 Inwood Place Murdoch, bi-monthly, usually first Saturday, at 2pm. **Next Meetings:** 22 August: AGM ; 3 October, **TBA**. **Next Event:** **Contact:** Toni Mahony 0892717630

PLEASE NOTE: Some of the events on this page may be deferred or cancelled. Please check with your committee contacts for the latest news.

Karys Fearon, Chapter Liaison Officer

EDITOR'S NOTE: Closing date for this page for the next issue is 21 September 2020

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

DEATHS

Ordinary and Pensioner Members

JAMES BLOODWORTH/SARAH BELLAMY
#9053 Andrew Bowe
#9054 Richard James Bowe
ANDREW FISHBURN
#9055 Paul Gillon Wylks
WILLIAM NASH/MARIA HAYNES
#9056 Roslyn Johnson
JOHN MARTIN/JOHN RANDALL
#9058 Marjorie Evelyn Madden

Ordinary and Pensioner Members

JOSEPH WRIGHT
#9059 Max Thomas Ritter
Junior Members
MARY TURNER
#9057 Lillian Sunderland
Associate Members
9059.1 Margaret Frances Ritter
Friend Members
#F205 Desmond John Rose



We received an email from #4608 **Warwick Risby**. He said, 'Many thanks for your kind book review in Founders Issue 51 issue 3. The book launch was to be held at Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery Hobart, lunch time on 20 July 2020, by invitation to members and selected guests. My book, *Risby Ancestors*, will be available from their book shop once the book is launched by Dr. Dianne Snowden President Derwent Chapter.'



In issue 50.6 Founders printed a picture of **Thorne Cottage** in Lewisham, east of Hobart, and questioned a press statement that it was 'built....by Samuel Thorne a FF marine sergeant'. We have had a warm letter from Ann Knight, a direct descendant, who says, 'Samuel was not a First Fleeter but came out from England with David Collins to set up the first settlement at Sorrento (in what is now Victoria) in 1803, and when that was abandoned in early 1804 they all moved to Hobart. Samuel and his wife Ann and family stayed on in Tasmania after the marines were disbanded in Tasmania in 1813.' Ann added that Susannah Reardon, granddaughter of FF Bartholomew, married Samuel's son Robert Thorne in 1831.



We have had an exciting update on the **Mayflower Society in Australia** from #8859.1 Keith Quimbach, its appointed Australian Governor. The local society is sailing smoothly and has its own website: <https://www.mayflowersociety.org.au/> and a fine logo. Well worth a visit. Sadly, as with Cook events in Australia, the dreaded Virus has scuttled Mayflower 400 commemorations worldwide.



MATTHEW EVERINGHAM

#4031 Enid Althea Canning of Macarthur Village, Campbelltown, New South Wales, died on 26.03.2020, in her 80th year. Enid has been a keen member of the Fellowship since joining in 1987 and served on the Everingham Committee for several years.

JANE LANGLEY/PHILIP SCRIVEN

#7237 Dalhys M Lane of Tarrawanna, New South Wales, died on 21.03.2020, aged 78. Dalhys joined the Fellowship in 2006.

EDWARD GARTH/SUSANNAH GOUGH

#901 Brian Edward Garth of Fairfield, Victoria, died on 13.02.2020, aged 90. A keen and faithful First Fleeter, Brian had been a member of the Fellowship for 48 years.

ASSOCIATE

#8638.1 Richard Vaughan of O'Possum Bay, Tasmania, died on 09.11.19, aged 79. Richard, along with this wife Noeline (FF Frederick Meredith) was a member of Derwent Chapter.

HENRY KABLE/SUSANNAH HOLMES

#1851 Colleen May Cheffins of Bowen, Queensland, died on 05.06.2020, aged 92. Colleen had been a member of the Fellowship since 1981, close on 40 years.

ASSOCIATE

#7119.1 Reginald Graham of Castle Hill, New South Wales, died on 27.05.2020. Reginald, along with his wife Elizabeth (FF Henry Hacking) was a member of Eastern Farms Chapter.

DISCLAIMER: Whilst every effort is made to check the accuracy of articles published in this Newsletter, the Fellowship accepts no responsibility for errors, and the views expressed are not necessarily those of the Fellowship.

CHAPTER SECRETARIES

ALBURY-WODONGA DIST.

Mary Chalmers-Borella
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Carol Macklin 0415 376 434

CANBERRA

Brian Mattick 02 6231 8880

CENTRAL COAST

Jon Fearon 02 4311 6254

DERWENT

Paul Dobber 0401 566 080

EASTERN FARMS

Jennifer Follers 02 9799 1161

HAWKESBURY-NEPEAN

William Hempel 0410 950 101

HUNTER VALLEY

Kerry Neinert 02 4961 5083

MID NORTH COAST

Heather Bath 0427 018 566

MORETON

Robin McCarthy 0412 305 501

NORTH COAST

Robyn Condliffe 02 6653 3615

NORTHERN RIVERS

c/- Roddy Jordan 02 6687 5339

NORTH WEST

Janet McLean 02 6746 5529

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