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CAT. B.

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Friday, 10 am - 2 pm.

(But see note this Newsletter
re Christmas period)

Vol. 12 No. 11
December 1981

From the President (November-December)

Your Executive Committee and its Sub-Committees have been very busy. The Graves Committee are at last permitted (by the Heritage Council) to proceed with plans for placing plaques on First Fleeter graves in St Matthews, Windsor, graveyard. The Social Committee are extremely busy at this time of the year organising Australia Day celebrations; their thanks are your support of the various functions (details elsewhere). I do make a strong plea to as many members as possible to attend the Flag Raising Ceremony (in costume). As we advocate this day being celebrated on the actual date, 26th January, irrespective of the day of the week, it will be an outward show of our sincerity. Please arrange your parties and make your bookings for the Dinner on 30th January -- there is so much behind-the-scenes work involved in this function, and early bookings do help the Committee.

In this Newsletter I launch a competition for members with the aim of boosting our Bicentenary funds. A handsome book prize will be awarded to the member who collects the most copper coins (1c and 2c pieces) between now and mid-November 1982. So obtain a large container and start throwing your odd coins in, it's amazing how they mount up. We feel this allows members throughout the Commonwealth to become "involved" and play their part. We also suggest to individual members they arrange small functions, i.e., pool parties, barbecues, house parties, raffles, etc., among their friends, no matter how small, every little helps. If you so wish, I or other committee members or both will endeavour to attend.

Members may not realise the arduous job it is to edit, print, collate and post this Newsletter. But for the dedicated group who do this their day is made when their most senior helper, Mrs Lola Wilkinson, arrives. Lola is 86 and we have to work very hard to keep up with her! I think the greatest compliment we can pay her is to say she is a real lady -- something which, sadly, is very rare these days. The newsletter workers pay tribute to Lola Wilkinson and say a heartfelt "Thank You."

I have been busy this past month with speaking engagements. I

addressed the Inner Wheel (City Branch), Blacktown Rotary, Chester Hill Rotary and within 24 hours De La Salle College Bankstown Luncheon, Myalla Toastmistress' First Fleet Dinner at Mortdale and Yagoona View Club's 21st Birthday Luncheon.

As this is the last Newsletter for 1981, I take this opportunity to thank all workers for their ready help and co-operation in the past year and look forward to further happy times next year.

To all Members and their families I extend, on behalf of the Executive and myself, sincere good wishes for a happy and peaceful Christmas and hope the New Year will bring you health, happiness and the desires of your own heart.

Beryl Lewis.

Membership Report -- December 1981

We extend a very warm welcome to the following new Members:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SUBURB/TOWN</u>	<u>ANCESTOR(S)</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
Mrs Betty F. CARLISLE	Kogarah	Thomas Arndell	Full
Mr Sydney V. Clifford	Umina	M. Everingham + O. Cavanough	-
		M. Darnell	Full
Mrs Helen H. DRAPER	Tumut	William Tunks	Full
Mr - DRAPER	"		Assoc/ Spouse
Mr Richard H. FAYLE	Toronto (NSW)	A. Rope - E. Pulley	Full
Mrs Barbara M. GAPPS	Blacktown	Thomas Arndell	Full
Miss Robyn D. HIGHFIELD	Canley Heights	O. Cavanough - M. Darnell + John Cross	Full
Miss Daisy HUNTER	Hunterston, Vic.	N. Lucas - O. Gascoigne	Full
Miss Natasha M. JOHNSON	Molong	William Roberts	Junior
Mrs Patricia M. MEENAN	Albuquerque, U.S.A.	Matthew Everingham	Full
Mrs Norma R. Millard	Yagoona	Joseph Wright	Full
Mrs Barbara E. PHILLIPS	Valentine (NSW)	E. Garth - S. Garth	Full
Mrs Suzanne PHILLIPS	Qucanbeyan	James Squire	Full
Miss Belinda J. QUINN	Erina Heights	M. Everingham + O. Cavanough - M. Darnell	Full
Mr Douglas B. WEBSTER	Hackett, A.C.T.	James Squire	Full
Mrs Margaret I. PASK	Eastwood	James Ruse	Full
Miss Helen M. PASK	"	"	"

Additional First Fleeter Ancestors: The following Members have applied for and been credited in the Membership Register with additional ancestors:

Maria Haynes added to William Nash for Betty Jackson, Nola Avis, Raymond George, Carolyn Smith, Alan Jones, Noel Avis, Peter Avis, Theresa Avis, Patricia Avis, Yvonne Avis, Catherine Avis, David Avis and Margaret Avis.

Edward Miles added to Robert Forrester and Ann Forbes for Mrs Ilma Medlyn.

Jane Langley added to Thomas Chipp for Mr Thomas Silk. Apology, Mr Silk, for the omission in November 1980 and for showing Thomas Chipp on "Sirius" instead of "Friendship".

Membership Committee.

Notes From the Library

One author whose work is proving to be of great assistance for family historians is Professor Bryan Gardevia. Unfortunately most of his work can only be found in medical journals, although one article, "Socio-medical factors in the evolution of the first settlement at Sydney Cove 1788-1803", did appear in the Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society (1975) Vol. 56 page 1 and is held in the Fellowship's Library.

More recently he has published "Tears Often Shed" (Pergamon Press, Sydney, 1977), being a study of child health and welfare in Australia from 1788 to about 1920. In particular it examines the early years of the Colony and looks at when and how often children were born, their illnesses and environments in which they grew and the causes of early deaths.

A number of case-studies are given and from these the individual examples of child deaths and the like are drawn. He claims, for instance, that in the early years no child was born to a woman over the age of 44. However, the Tunks family lays claim to one 45-year-old mother -- do other First Fleet families have similar examples?

In his chapter on early family life he includes brief stories on such First Fleet families as those of Armsworth, Magee, Bellamy, Prior, Arscott, Kable, Herbert, McDonald and Snaleham. Unfortunately not all of the details (e.g., in respect of Mary Phillips) are correct. Yet this reservation does little to mar the importance of the work as a whole.

While the book is not presently in the Fellowship Library, members could obtain a copy by means of Inter-Library loans arranged through the local library.

The Fellowship's Library is held in our Offices and is available for use by members during office hours. No books are available for loan.

Christmas and New Year Holidays

The Fellowship's Office will be closed after Friday 18th December 1981 and will be reopened on Tuesday, 5th January 1982.

Members Eligible For Additional F.F. Ancestors Not Included in the Membership Register

Referring to the article published in the October Newsletter, we have already had a number of members applying to have additional F.F. ancestors' names entered in the Membership Register. When these have been processed the names are being published in the Newsletter.

The matter of having the additional F.F. name or names entered on the member's Membership Certificate has been investigated by the Executive Committee and it has been found that, in accordance with Rule 9 of the Constitution and Rules of the F.F.F. -

Membership Certificate: A Certificate of Membership in such form as the Executive Committee may determine and signed by the President shall be given to each member within a reasonable time of election.

An early Executive Committee determined that only the member's registered number and name should appear on the Certificate.

At some indeterminable date the procedure of including the F.F. ancestor name or names was introduced without the sanction of the Executive Committee and has continued until the present. At the latest Executive Committee meeting it was decided unanimously

that the original determination (member's number and name only) is to be reverted to for future members.

November Lecture

The speaker for the November Lecture was Mrs Beatrice Bradley, First Fleeter from Armidale, New South Wales, the title of the lecture, "Brief History of the Milford Family and an Account of the Diary written by Dr Frederick Milford". Mrs Bradley's grandfather, Dr Frederick Milford, was the writer of the diary, which was found in an incinerator at the house of his fourth son, Alfred, at Manly during a clean-up after his death in 1968.

"My father", said Mrs Bradley, "was the executor of Alfred's estate, and it was he who rescued the diary from the flames. My father was an exponent of early Australian history, and had investigated extensively both his own Australian forebears and his wife's, too. Later he suffered a devastating stroke and was unable to read or speak, and so much of the family's history was thereby lost.

"It was only on reading the diary that we became aware of the Milford connection with the New England area and their ownership of Aberbaldie station." Frederick Milford was the third son of Samuel Frederick, who was born at Heavitree, Exeter, in 1797. Samuel matriculated at St John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1822 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and later at Bristol he was appointed Judge of the Diocesan Ecclesiastical Court. In 1825 he married Eliza Butler, a devout Catholic.

In the winter of 1840-41 Samuel suffered from chest troubles and his physician advised him to leave England for a warmer climate, so he was induced to seek an appointment in Australia on the recommendation of his cousin, Sir William Webb Follet, who was at the time Attorney-General. He received the appointment of Master in Equity in New South Wales. With his wife and six children, at the age of 45, he left England in September 1842 on the barque "Hamlet" and arrived on New Year's Day 1843. Later he was also appointed Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

This was the period of serious drought and depression (1842-44). So many original properties changed hands during this time. Banks failed and people were ruined.

We learn from the "Windsor Express and Richmond Advertiser" March 1st, 1843, that the country's first elections at Windsor were keenly and violently contested between William Bowman and Robert Fitzgerald. The latter lost by one vote due, it was hinted, to the fact that his father Richard had come out in 1791 as an Irish political convict. Later Robert became one of the largest landowners in New South Wales (some of his properties were: Dabee, Tongy, Yarraman, Midkin, Bungendore and estates in Windsor and Richmond), going on to become a member of the Legislative Council in 1849.

No one could have predicted at that time that Robert's eldest daughter, Adelaide, would become the wife of Samuel's son Frederick. Frederick Milford studied medicine with the following degrees: MRCS (Edinburgh), Licentiate in Midwifery, RCS and MD from the University of Heidelberg. He became the first lecturer and examiner in surgery at Sydney University, and for years senior surgeon at St Vincent's and Prince Alfred Hospitals.

This is his Diary. It was written in a hard-cover exercise book, price one shilling. The Diary begins with the heading

Chapter 13, and it consists of 43 hand-written pages. We can only assume that previous volumes had been burnt. The Diary was written in retrospect about 1901, a year before his death at 68. His father died at the same age.

He recalls swimming across Woolloomooloo Bay, and recollects sailing and rowing around Sydney Harbour with his brothers, friends and sometimes with novice priests. He mentions sailing to Vaucluse to stay with Mr William Wentworth. In Chapter 14 he relates how his father purchased a sheep and cattle station called Aberbaldie on the Inglebar River.

Aberbaldie was situated on the Dividing Range of the Colony about 12 miles from Walcha. The soil was rich quartz; basalt and flint abounded, with ironbarks, cherry trees and ferns. He describes the house which his father had built of weatherboard, and he gives a brilliant description of their trek to Aberbaldie.

They travelled from Sydney to Newcastle by the old "City of Pembroke", which went aground on their arrival at Newcastle. After a three-day delay they proceeded to Morpeth, the party consisting of Mr Wilson, the manager-to-be of the station, his pregnant wife, who was a daughter of Dr Thompson, the military medical officer of the Colony, their baby, a 12-month-old son, and his nurse, all in a trap with two horses while Frederick followed on his own horse. During the trek to Patrick's Plains, Frederick Ward, a lad of 12, engaged as a useful hand, pointed out all the places of interest. Frederick Ward later became the famous Thunderbolt, and this diary is thus a link in Australia's history. Historians didn't know Thunderbolt was associated with the New England area prior to his escape from Cockatoo Island. The Diary adds a line or two to Ward's history.

They travelled 30 miles to Muswellbrook and stayed at Segenhoe, the home of Jamieson and McKenzie, and the greatest hospitality was shown them. It must have been, as the party stayed six weeks, with rides to Scone and many dances. When they finally departed from Segenhoe the 12-hand horse Lofty was harnessed to the trap, the baggage loaded and while the adieux were being said Lofty's blinkers were removed. Alas, Lofty took one look at the vehicle behind and bolted, the wheel flew off and the trap appeared likely to disintegrate. The men rescued the frightened animal and the stay was extended another week while the trap was repaired.

There were so many fascinating stories from the Diary Beatrice read out, and I end my report with the final paragraph in the lecture:

"For Frederick it was soon back to Sydney and medical studies, far away from the crack of the stockwhip, the crimson oaths of the bullocky and the clatter of horses' hooves as they galloped after cattle in the wild New England Ranges".

Thank you, Beatrice; for your most interesting talk, and, as Mrs Lewis said, "What a treasure trove of history is contained in the pages of that one small book, and how we should keep letters and family diaries -- our link with the past".

Sally Kalina.

Celebrations for Australia Day 1982

Tuesday 26th Jan. Members are invited to the Flag Raising in Macquarie Place. Those in costume are to arrive as a "formed body" at 11.42 am (ceremony at 12 noon) to be seated in official enclosure. We will depart the Fellowship office at 11.30 am sharp. The office will be open from 10 am for those wishing

to change into costume. Do come along -- this is a most impressive ceremony.

Saturday 30th Jan. Celebration Dinner at the Wentworth Hotel, Sydney, at 7 pm for 7.30 pm. Tickets \$20 each. Dress, Black Tie or Lounge Suits. Our Guest of Honour this year will be Sir John Mason, High Commissioner for Britain. Numbers are strictly limited, so organise a table and book by sending remittance and stamped addressed envelope to: Miss Alice Clarke, P.O. Box 328, Lane Cove 2066.

Sunday 31st Jan. Exhibition at The Rocks. If members have copies of their Family Tree, would they please lend it for the Exhibition? Any members able to help on that day (on a roster basis) will be most welcome. Further information from Mrs Mary Bailey (43 4075), Mrs Naida Jackson (982 8014) or Mrs Mary Hope Caten (407 1042).

Monday 1st February. Presentation of Memorial (Address of Loyalty) to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales at Government House at 9.30 am. Assemble outside the main gates (in costume, if possible) at 9.15 am. Children are welcome if accompanied by an adult, so make this a family occasion.

194th Anniversary of First Christian Service in Australia

The 194th Anniversary of the first Christian Service held in Australia is to be commemorated by a Pilgrimage to St Philip's Church, Church Hill, York Street, Sydney, on Sunday 7th February, 1982, at 3 pm.

Rev. David G. Davis, of the Church of St Philip, has extended a cordial invitation to the President and Members of the Fellowship to attend this special Service.

Commemorating Some Tasmanian Historical Events

In 1982 Australia Post will be commemorating a number of historic events in Tasmania.

On Jan. 20, 1982, a new pictorial first-day-of-issue postmarker will be released at Sorell, in South-Eastern Tasmania. It will depict Colonel William Sorell, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land from 1817 to 1824 and in whose honour Sorell was named by Governor Lachlan Macquarie on June 20, 1821. As the postmarker can only be used in conjunction with new stamp issues on their first day of issue, the release date has been chosen to coincide with the Australia Day 1982 stamp.

It is perhaps appropriate that Lieut.-Governor Sorell should be honoured, for, as a result of his administrative ability, the groundwork was done which led to the proclamation in 1832 of Government postal services by his successor, George Arthur. The 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Government postal network will be commemorated on June 1, 1982, but details of the form this will take have not yet been finalised.

The third Tasmanian historical event to be commemorated is the 50th anniversary of the first airmail service to Flinders Island. This flight was made by the aeroplane "Miss Flinders", which is depicted on the Evandale first-day-of-issue postmarker. It is hoped to arrange a special postmarker or cachet for this occasion.

Also of interest is that Australia Post will release, Australia-wide, a special set of stamps depicting Historic Post Offices in Australia. This release will be on August 4, 1982.

An order form for the Australia Day 1982 First Day Covers, cancelled with the new Sorell pictorial postmarker, is available at the office. Or contact direct Mr R. J. Maher, Postmaster, Post Office, Gordon Street, Sorell, Tasmania 7172.

F.F. Ancestors With Most F.F.F. Member Descendants

As at the end of October 1981 the F.F.F. Membership Register listed 1931 names, of which 1878 have been recognised as genuine F.F. descendants; 53 of those who joined near the beginning of the Fellowship later had their membership rescinded because research showed that their ancestors were not in fact First Fleeters.

Of the 1878, the Matthew Everingham family has the largest membership at 201, followed closely by the John Small family with 200. Next come the Henry Kable family with 180 and the William Nash family with 143.

Next in line, well below the first four families but just recently passing the century mark, is the William Tunks family with 112. Then, in order, come the Merediths (92), the Rope/Pulleys (75), the N. Lucas/Gascoignes (76), the Broughtons (68), the Arndells (66) and the Squire family (53). The Tunks family having just reached the century in F.F.F. membership, it seems appropriate to record something of their history and ancestor/F.F.F.-member relationships.

The Tunks Family. First, a tribute to the late Frederick H. W. Daniell, a founder-member (No. 2 on the Membership Register, second only to the first President, Mr John K. Lavett) and a Vice-President from the beginning for several years until his death in February 1973.

Mr Daniell was a son of Herbert Daniell and Lottie Louise White, the eldest child of Elizabeth Jane Tunks (1846-1917) and Frederick White; he was, therefore, a first cousin of Miss Hazel Liebau and Mrs Naida Jackson, daughters of Lottie Louise's younger sister Laura and both members of the Membership Committee of the Fellowship.

Elizabeth Jane Tunks was the eighth (third daughter) of the nine children born to John Tunks (1795-1848) and his second wife, Phoebe Mobbs (nee Tomlinson: 1809-1888). John Tunks had first married Esther Arndell (1795?-1828), who bore him six children and who died in 1828 in her early thirties. Phoebe had previously been married to John Mobbs, who also died in 1828, aged only 26, leaving Phoebe with two small children (John, aged 2, and Sarah, aged 6 months); she married John Tunks in August 1830 and over the next 18 years bore nine of his children and raised these together with the two Mobbs children and Esther's surviving five children. This large family lived firstly at John Tunks's inn the "Shamrock, Rose & Thistle" in Church Street, Parramatta, and later at "Norfolk House" in North Parramatta (named after Norfolk Island, in honour of John's father -- William Tunks, marine private on "Sirius" -- and his mother -- Sarah Lyons, convict on "Lady Juliana" of the Second Fleet 1790 -- who met and were married? on Norfolk Island).

John Tunks, the second child/first son of William and Sarah, was born in 1795, two years after his parents had returned to New South Wales and while William was a soldier in the New South Wales Corps, which he had joined on his discharge from the Marines and his return from Norfolk Island. John's sister Ann (later to marry John Andrews) was born on Norfolk Island about 1792. A younger brother, Charles, was born about 1801 or 1802 when William was farming on his 25-acre grant (1796) on the Hawkesbury River just north of Windsor. Ann, John and Charles grew up on this small farm and on the larger grant of 140 acres on the Nepean River obtained later.

John Andrews, who had arrived as a convict on "Glatton" in 1803,

Tunks Family (Continued)

was farming in the Evan district and in March 1808 he married Ann Tunks, then aged 16 years. He obtained a land grant near that of William Tunks on the Nepean River in 1812 and by 1820 he was a successful farmer and was employing his young brother-in-law, Charles, on the farm.

Ann and John Andrews raised 10 children, and descendants of some of these are members of the F.F.F. In 1822 John Andrews received a further grant of 50 acres at West Bargo, in the Camden district; Charles Tunks was granted 60 acres in the same area. There is no record of Charles having taken up this land; nor, indeed, has there emerged any reference to his presence anywhere or activities since that time.

William and Sarah's days as settlers were numbered when, in 1806, a disastrous flood (rise of 48 feet) in the river completely destroyed their crops, livestock and property, and Sarah lost the child she was carrying; soon they gave up the struggle, leased and finally sold the farm in 1812 and he returned to his trade of gimlet-making firstly in Parramatta and later in Sydney town. William died in August 1821, aged 67 (St Philip's) and Sarah in July 1837 aged 74 (St John's, Parramatta). Thus ended the rather eventful and somewhat tragic lives of a soldier turned farmer and a convict girl from London sentenced to transportation for stealing a piece of silk for making handkerchiefs. Nothing has yet been found regarding the antecedents of these two pioneers of Australia.

William's son John was the main progenitor of the Tunks family in Australia. He became a very prominent and popular citizen of Parramatta and its environs -- a publican, farmer, orchardist, general businessman, sportsman -- owning and developing land as far afield as Castle Hill and on Tunks Creek (near present-day Dural). He was recognised as a good family man, and when he died in 1848, aged 53, he left Phoebe and his children comfortably off. Phoebe married John McRoberts in 1855 (only one child of this marriage, a son who died in infancy) and she died in 1888, aged 79 years, and was buried at St John's.

John Tunks's first-born (by Esther Arndell), William (1815-83), became the most prominent and colourful of William and Sarah's grandchildren. He started his working life as an apprenticed carpenter and joiner to Mr James Byrnes of Parramatta. After marrying the widow of a publican (John McKone, who had conducted an inn, the "Carrier's Arms," at the corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney), William became a publican himself and retained ownership of that inn throughout his lifetime. Next he became a contractor for supplying blue metal for building Sydney's streets; then he obtained contracts to erect telegraph lines to various outback towns, notably to Albury, thus helping to establish direct telegraphic contact between Sydney and Melbourne. He invested in land, in particular at St Leonards and Balgowlah, as well as at Parramatta. He had a large family of 10 children (five sons and five daughters -- but three daughters died in childhood). His three older sons attended Mr Alfred Cano's school in Bathurst Street, behind St Andrew's Cathedral (which was then under construction) and they apparently used the old cemetery in George Street as a playground.

William was a keen sportsman, instrumental in founding one of the first cricket clubs in Sydney, and he organised, partly financed and played in the first intercolonial cricket match between New South Wales and Victoria, played at the Melbourne Cricket Ground in 1856.

Becoming interested in politics, he was elected Liberal member

Tunks Family (Continued)

for St Leonards in the Legislative Assembly in 1864 and was re-elected for the next 10 years. He retired from State politics in 1874 to devote himself to local politics, becoming the first Mayor of St Leonards in 1867 and holding this position for the next 16 years. He established St Leonards Park (a fountain -- long since inoperative and neglected -- was erected there in his memory upon his death in 1883) and the supervision of developments in this park was his favourite occupation; serious injuries sustained when he fell into a well under construction in the park caused his death.

It is not possible to deal with each and every one of John's children, all of whom could claim to have achieved good and often prominent citizenship in various ways. Charles Tunks, first-born of John and Phoebe, is selected for special attention mainly because his descendant F.F.F. members outnumber those from any other of his brothers and sisters.

Charles was born in 1831 at Castle Hill and spent his childhood at Norfolk House, Parramatta; as a young man he helped on the family farms and orchards. At the age of 23 he married Lucy Bennett, daughter of Joseph Bennett and Ann Hanlon; their son, William Henry, was born on May 3, 1855, and Lucy died some six weeks later. It has not been established where and with whom William Henry lived as a child; his father, Charles, did not re-marry until he was 12 years old.

As a young man, Charles took a prominent part in erecting telegraph lines to country towns, particularly to Albury (his older brother, William, had the contracts for these projects, as already mentioned); later, in 1870-72, Charles was engaged in the erection of the Overland Telegraph Line from Port Augusta (S.A.) to Darwin, a distance of about 1800 miles. In 1867 Charles married Elizabeth Margaret Kennedy and they had eight children (four girls and four boys). He died in 1902 and was buried in St John's Cemetery, Parramatta. The character of Charles Tunks was well described in an obituary written by one of his old friends (dubbed "An Old Townie") and published in a Parramatta newspaper at the time of his death, thus:--

"Poor old Charley Tunks, one of the oldest natives of the town, has gone to his last long home. He was not blessed much by fortune, but he never realised it, and was always expecting something good to turn up. Unfortunately it never did.

"When a vigorous young man he saw a deal of the country whilst engaged in laying down the various telegraph lines. He had a hand in several big telegraph-line contracts, notably the line to Port Darwin and also the line to Albury. While on these works he, on more than one occasion, saw gold dug up out of the post holes. Later on he went out to exploit these fields, but it was late in life, and, his health failing, he came home without discovering an Eldorado.

"He gave some of his time to butchering, some to farming, some to jam-making, and some 30 years ago he rented Pemberton Grange and planted a large area with arrowroot plants, milling the roots himself and turning out some good arrowroot. The venture, however, did not pay. He once turned his attention to the dairying industry, conceiving the idea of selling the milk in the Sydney markets. This was the opening of the country milk trade with Sydney.

"The Commissioner of Railways in those days never dreamt that in years to come milk trains would be running. Charley was ahead of his time by almost 30 years, according to the railway

Tunks Family (Continued)

man, who did not think it worth while to let the early-morning train stop at Parramatta to take the milk cans on board. 'You'll run trains yet for milk alone,' said Charley, and the railway man smiled an incredulous smile, and would not reverse his decision.

"Charley was a disciple of the great Australian botanist the late Rev. Dr Woolls, and from him he obtained, in their walks abroad, a lot of useful information as regards the properties of many Australian plants and herbs. It was interesting to walk with old Charley through fields or bush, and listen to him talking on the properties of this plant or that. 'See that little blue flower? Well, if you dig the plant up, you will find a little bulb at the root. That's an antidote for snake poison. The iguana, when he has a fight with a snake and gets bitten, runs and finds one of those little plants, takes a chew at it, and is cured, goes back and continues the fight.'

"It would not have surprised me had he started cultivating this plant and distilling anti-snake juice from it. Well, there are no snakes where Charley has gone to, but we hope there are plenty of green fields and, if there are, he'll be real happy."

Charles Tunks has a large number of descendants (46 of whom are F.F.F. members), who should be proud to have an ancestor who dedicated his life to the welfare of his fellow citizens and to developing the country which his grandparents had pioneered. The following list gives the numbers of F.F.F. members from Ann Andrews and from John Tunks's sons and daughters:

Ann Andrews (William & Sarah's daughter)	6
William Tunks (first child of John & Esther)	9
Sarah (Cowell) (4th child/2nd daughter of John and Esther)	25
Charles Tunks (first child of John & Phoebe Mobbs) by first wife, Lucy Ann Bennett .31 by 2nd wife, Elizabeth Kennedy ..15	46
James Tunks (2nd child of John & Phoebe)	9
George Tunks (5th child/4th son of John & Phoebe)	8
Susannah (Steel) (7th child/2nd daughter of John & Phoebe)	1
Elizabeth Jane (White) (8th child/3rd daughter of John & Phoebe)	8
Total	112

Len Chalmers.

Coming Events

- Jan. 26: Flag Raising Ceremony, Macquarie Place. (12 noon)
- Jan. 30: Annual Dinner, Wentworth Hotel. (7 pm)
- Jan. 31: Exhibition, The Rocks.
- Feb. 1: Presentation of Memorial, Government House. (9.15 am)
- Feb. 7: Commemoration Service for 194th anniversary of first Christian Service in Australia, St Philip's Church Hall, Church Hill. (3 pm)
- Feb. 17: Address re proposed wool tapestry (see President's Report, November Newsletter)
- Mar. 22-28: Heritage Week. Fellowship to run stall at Observatory Hill. More details later.

THE STORY OF JAMES BLOODWORTH

JAMES BLOODWORTH was born in 1795⁵⁷ and was living at Kingston-on-Thames when he was committed for trial, charged with felony and sentenced to seven years transportation at the Quarter Sessions, 3rd October, 1785. When the First Fleet sailed, James Bloodworth was on board the "Charlotte".

After the Fleet dropped anchor in Farm Cove, disembarking began and all personnel free and convict, were faced with the problem of erecting shelters. Soon, Governor Phillip's pre-fabricated structure, tents and local material huts dotted the banks of the Tank Stream. However, heavy rain in February convinced the new settlers that more durable buildings were necessary.

There was plenty of sandstone in the vicinity and good clay was found two miles away at Brickfield Hill. So, with the unloading of the brick presses it was obvious that a skilled brick-layer was necessary; James Bloodworth came into prominence. He was able to build kilns and instruct others in the art of brick-making. They had to dig the clay, pound it with clubs, soak it, then pug up the wet mass with trampling feet in the manner of wine-makers. Bloodworth taught his crews how to sprinkle sand over the "stock" (bottom of the mould) before throwing the wet clay into the mould, thus ensuring that the brick would not adhere to the wood when turned out. Hence the name which is still applied to bricks hand-made in this manner - sandstocks. Human teams were employed to draw the bricks to the Cove where the first building - Government House - was to be erected. Phillip selected a site on the east side of the Tank Stream; and he commissioned the convict, James Bloodworth to erect his three-roomed temporary dwelling. Bloodworth set to work, he had to draw the plans, peg out the building and supervise the convict masons working on the foundations. Lime was obtained by burning sea-shells; the convict women had the task of gathering the sea-shells.

Heavy winter rains caused havoc to the kilns and building; so one wall was demolished and the weakness diagnosed as bad mortar; all the walls were strengthened so the building was able to support a second storey. Bloodworth learned from experience and work progressed slowly, (despite all difficulties a two-storeyed Government House was ready for Phillip in six months.) It is recorded that at Christmas 1789 Governor Phillip entertained the notables in his fine two-storey, stone and brick residence; a residence which created a sense of pride and permanence in the starving and struggling settlement. The building stood until 1845. Arabane the Aborigine looking up at the upstairs windows asked "why some men walked on others' shoulders."

During excavations in 1899 the original foundation stones were disturbed at the corner of Bridge and Phillip Streets; and a foundation plate now housed in the Mitchell Library, shows the building began on 15th May, 1788.

Other buildings erected by Bloodworth soon followed; - Warehouse at King's Wharf, Soldiers' Barracks, a clock tower, windmill and houses for Rev. Richard Johnson, Surveyor-General, and Judge Advocate. A plaque at 19 O'Connell St. marked the location of Bloodworth's house and it was here that the Bloodworth family lived until 1875 when G.A. Lloyd acquired the property.

On arrival of the Royal Warrant on 15th December, 1790, Phillip was empowered to pardon a Convict, but the emancipist was not permitted to return to England before the original sentence had expired. The next day Bloodworth was one of three men to receive his freedom but the restrictions kept him in the Colony. However, when rehabilitation was offered in 1792, he declined due to family commitments. On his emancipation Bloodworth set himself up as a Master Builder, - the first Master Builder in N.S.W. (Australia).

On 1st September, 1791, Phillip appointed Bloodworth Superintendent over brick-makers and bricklayers with an income of £50 per annum. Bloodworth was a busy man. Governor Phillip praised the pains he had taken to teach the art of bricklaying and his conduct was exemplary.

During Grose's administration he was given a grant of land (50 acres) at Petersham (1794). This was followed later by the purchase of 200 acres - Brush Farm - at Mars Field, from settlers.

In January 1800 a syndicate including James Bloodworth, Wm. Broughton, Owen Cavanough, Francis Oakes, Simeon Lord and others, requested Gov. Hunter's permission to purchase certain goods for their own benefit direct from the "Minerva", the list contained the following articles:-

13 pipes Rum at 7/- gallon	4 cases of glasses
1 ton sugar at 1/- lb.	4 Rolls of Irish linen at 1/3 yd
19 Firkins of butter at 1/- lb.	72 dozen pairs of shoes at 10/-
10 cases of beef & pork at 1/- lb.	1 cask of port wine at 7/6 gal.

(It is interesting to note that Simeon Lord seems to have benefitted much better than the others for within three years he had a fine four storeyed dwelling).

James Bloodworth was a much respected citizen. On two occasions he gave evidence in two important trials. On 21st February 1799, Isaac Nicholls, (who in 1810 became our first postman), was charged with receiving stolen goods. Matthew Flinders, Capts. Kent and Waterhouse and James Bloodworth testified, and Gov. Hunter provided a character reference. Then on 5th March 1803, William Bladders and Isaac Simmonds were on trial for murder but were acquitted:- John Harris, Thomas Jamieson and James Bloodworth provided evidence.

When Governor King planned to purchase Capt. Kent's residence for an orphanage Bloodworth and Anson were requested to assess the value.

With the influx of a number of political prisoners the Sydney Loyal Association was formed, and in 1802 James Bloodworth became a sergeant - a great honour for an ex-convict. In the early years church services were held in Bloodworth's house.

Toward the end of 1803, Deputy-Governor David Collins made two requests to Governor King. He requested the employment of James Bloodworth, "if he were still in the Colony, firstly at Port Phillip, then at the Derwent, for in his opinion Bloodworth alone had the knowledge and skill to plan and construct buildings". However, Bloodworth declined the offer because of his large family.

On 1st March 1804, Bloodworth resigned from the position of Superintendent of Building because of the failure of the Government to increase his salary. He was later re-instated but by that time he was seriously ill, - a heavy cold developed into pneumonia and he passed away at his house in South Row (O'Connell Street) on 21st March, 1804.

So great was the esteem in which he was held by his fellow colonists that Governor King ordered what was then the equivalent of a State Funeral. His body was laid to rest in the Town Cemetery with full military honours. The cemetery was situated where the Town Hall stands to-day.

He left a wife and five children. (A tomb unearthed in 1974 during excavations near the Town Hall was thought to be that of James Bloodworth)

James Bloodworth did his duty in his new and harsh environment and did not bear a grudge against the system which transported him to the Penal Colony. He found it a challenge, his reward was his achievements which brought him very little pecuniary gain, and the place he deserves in the pages of history.

The funeral of James Bloodworth as recorded in the Sydney Gazette 24th May, 1804.

DEATH

On Wednesday last died, generally lamented, Mr. James Bloodworth, for many years Superintendent of Builders in the employ of the Government. He came to the Colony among its first inhabitants in 1788, and obtained the Appointment from his exemplary conduct shortly after his arrival; the first house in this part of the Southern Hemisphere was by him erected, as most of the Public Buildings since have been under his direction. To lament his loss he has left a Widow and five children, the youngest an infant now only one week old; and the complaint which terminated in his dissolution was supposed to proceed from a severe cold contracted about two months hence.

The attention and concern which prevailed at the interment of the deceased were sufficient testimonies of the respect with which he filled, and the integrity with which he uninterruptedly discharged the duties of a Public Trust during so long a period. HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to order that the Funeral should be provided for at the Public Expence, and to show other marks of attention to so good a servant of the Crown.

Four in the afternoon of Friday being the wish of the Widow appointed for the Funeral, the Relics of the deceased were at that hour removed from his house in South Street, and conveyed to the place of interment, attended by a great number of friends, among whom were most of the Sydney Loyal Association, in which he had been appointed a Serjeant.

Opposite his old residence a Procession was formed, which moved in the following order: -

12 Of the Loyal Association, arms reversed,
Serjeant of the Association
Drum muffled and Fife

THE BIER

Two sons, Chief Mourners followed by an Infant Daughter
Fourteen Female Mourners
Twenty-four Male ditto
A number of respectable Inhabitants in Rank
The Non-commissioned Officers of the New South Wales Corps
And a crowd of Spectators

When near the Burial Ground the Association were obliged to file off, for the accommodation of the friends of the deceased, and the populace who were become very numerous; and when the remains were deposited, approached the grave and performed Military Honours.

And what do we know of his widow, Sarah?

SARAH BELLAMY lived at Dudley in Worcester and was in service when, at the age of 17 years she was convicted at the Summer Assizes at Worcester, on 9th July, 1785. Crime and sentence: 'For feloniously stealing in the dwelling house of Benjamin Haden; -- 1 linen purse, value 2d, 15 guineas, value £15/15/0, 1 half guinea, (10/6) property of the said Benjamin Haden; one Promissory Note signed under the hand of William Jackson, value £10, one other Promissory Note signed under the hand of Thomas Hill jnr. for Hill Waldron & Co. promise to pay the bearer on demand 5 guineas, value £5.5.0. at the Parish of Dudley, 29th May, in the 25th year of GEORGE III. Sentenced to Transportation for 7 years.

Sarah was one of the twenty-one women convicts on the "Lady Penrhyn" which sailed with the First Fleet in May 1787.

Sarah was reputed to be a spirited red-head with a mind of her own.

In the early days of the settlement at Port Jackson Sarah was assigned as housekeeper to Lieut. Faddy. She lived in a small hut on the east side of the Tank Stream. We hear of Sarah in August 1789 when once more she had to appear before the Justices. As History records: Captains Keltie and Meredith had attended the Governor's dinner to mark the Prince of Wales' birthday. On the way home they continued their celebrations and at a very late hour Capt. Keltie decided he would like to call on Sarah and tell her about a parrot he had brought her from the Cape. They knocked on Sarah's door but naturally she did not answer, so Meredith went round the back and rapped on the window shutter which collapsed and fell in on Sarah's bed together with his hat. In attempting to retrieve his hat he pulled Sarah's hair, at which, she, greatly alarmed, began to yell -- MURDER. While Capt. Meredith was regaining his composure Mr. Keltie tried to quieten her and Meredith roared, "you terrible faggot, I'll have my revenge on you".

This disturbance alerted the guard; night-watchman John Harris arrived on the scene and also Matthew Everingham who lived close by. "Open the door" commanded Harris, and when he entered asked for a tinder-box so that he could see what was going on. To this request Sarah replied, "No, the hour is too improper for a light."

So on 15th August, 1789 Sarah came before the justices and swore that she had been disturbed in her hut on Wednesday, 1st August. Matthew Everingham, John Harris, (who swore on the Old Testament), Capt. Meredith and Mr. Keltie gave evidence. In evidence, Harris deposed that, "On Capt. Meredith's coming in (to the hut), she told him that he was no gentleman and she a poor prisoner, therefore she must go where he bade her but she did not know what she had done, - that he had come in and disturbed her peace, and that her hair had come off the next day when combing." No charges were laid.

One must admire the courage of a girl, a poor prisoner, who could state before the Justices "that she was determined not to put up with such unmerited treatment from Capt. Meredith or anyone else."

James and Sarah had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Their 14 happy years together were all too short. Sarah was the Executrix of James' Estate. The Estate was declared insolvent. Capt. Kemp became responsible for James' farm, while John Grant and David Bevan remained staunch friends and advisers. Unfortunately, the valuable property, Brush Farm, and all the stock had to be sold and William Cox became the new owner. The Will was not finalised until 1826 when all interested parties were represented at the Supreme Court.

After the death of James the Rev. Johnston looked after and educated his children as a mark of respect and in appreciation of the fact that James Bloodworth had built his house.

JAMES BELLAMY BLOODWORTH

With the death of his father, James Bellamy Bloodworth, (13 years of age), found himself the bread-winner of the family and became a carpenter. Four years later he was lured by the tall masts and became a carpenter on the "Perseverance" bound for Port Dalrymple.

On 4th December, 1811 the "Perseverance" was lying off Campbell Island when Capt. Hasselbourg ordered the jolly to take him ashore, apparently to inspect some casks. Elizabeth Farr from Norfolk Island and four youthful members of the crew, (including James Bloodworth) accompanied him. Unfortunately on the return trip a freak wave swamped the jolly and all were thrown into the briny water. James went to help the girl but she advised him to save the Captain, who, because of the weather was wearing his sea-cape and boots, but it was an impossible task; the captain sank beneath the waves. James then returned to help the girl who was in difficulties and supporting her with one arm he swam

to the shore, a distance of two miles, only to find on arrival that Elizabeth was dead. Next morning a search party from the "Perseverance" rescued the party.

By 1814 James Bloodworth, having obtained a liquor licence, opened a business at 15 George Street. The advertisement in the Sydney Gazette on 2nd February sounded very attractive:- The Vendor begs to inform the public that he has now on sale ' - very fine Holland Gin, French Brandy, Jamaican and Bengal Rum, London Porter, in draught or bottle and very excellent Port Wine by the bottle or dozen'.

By 1821 James had opened a Butcher's Shop in O'Connell Street and the 1828 Census credited him with owning land: 160 acres, all cleared at Petersham where he ran, - 3 horses, 150 head of cattle and 600 sheep.

In letters to the Colonial Secretary, (1st December 1829), James Bloodworth of 4 O'Connell Street stipulates that, "I have 160 acres by grant, and 110 acres by private purchase, 3 horses, 150 cattle and 800 sheep. Want an additional grant. Have £2,000 cash. Have built one house with woolshed & sheepyards. Desire to rent land 1,000 acres on road from Bathurst to Dabee, 45 miles from Dabee. Born in colony; have wife and 7 children".

In 1836 James had convicts assigned to him.

James married Maria Panteney at St. Phillips on 2nd April 1812 and they had a family of 11 children born and brought up at O'Connell Street. Maria was born on Norfolk Island 27th August 1795 and lived to the ripe old age of 98 years and 9 months; she died at her grandson Charles Younger's residence. She was buried in St. Thomas Cemetery, West Street North Sydney; the headstone may still be seen there. James died 16th April 1857, age 66 years; his headstone rests in the cemetery of St. Stephen's Newtown.

By the 1840s James and Maria had land at Bathurst and Dabee; (as the village of Dabee grew Governor Gipps named it Rylstone).

Their second daughter Ann married James Brown at the Scots Church on 23rd March 1840. His house was in Elizabeth Street. Later they moved to Dabee where he took up farming.

James' brother George (born 29th February 1796) followed his elder brother and became a ship-wright making several trips to Tasmania. Then in 1825 he was granted a liquor licence and acquired the 'Settlers Arms' in Market Street. On 14th January 1826 George married Maria Cox at St. Phillip's - Church Hill. By 1834 they were living at Hunters Hill and St. James, King Street became their church. George died on 18th February 1840. They had no children. Records show that he was buried in a vault in the Devonshire Street Cemetery. Two years later Maria married A.A. Hunt of Hunters Hill.

The Sydney Gazette listed James and George as contributors to the various charities such as the Benevolent Society. George gave a donation to the building of Christchurch. James who lived at 19 O'Connell Street remained a parishioner of St. Phillip's.

Sister Elizabeth married Robert Carver and she did not appear to have had a family. Sarah spent her declining years with Elizabeth. The 1828 Census listed them as living in Clarence Street.

The youngest daughter, Charlotte, (one week old at her father's death) died at the tender age of 12 years.

An extract from a letter written by Maria Bloodworth, to her daughter Sarah (Sally), who married Robert Howe, grandson of George Howe, first Government Printer.

My Dear Sally,

If you get a little Guanen oil and flervén put it on the scald place it should have cured it in one hour - it is the finest thing in all the world - it is almost immediate cure, takes the fire out in a few minutes. I have been scalded myself and in half an hour it has been all right, and a young girl that is next door scalded her arm from the elbow to the wrist every bit of skin off and she was well in a few days. I got it from Mary when Tom was there. There are not many that know the good of it. Send the Boy out to get one (goanna). You must be careful not to melt the fat on the fire but make a plate hot, the fire takes the virtue out of it. The Blacks melt it in the sun; I dare say some of the nabers might have it and not know the good of it.

Dear Sally I hope this finds you all well as it leaves me and Fanny.

No letter from Tom. God bless you all.

Your affectionate Mother,

Maria Bloodworth

N.B. The original of this letter is in the Mitchell Library, the date is not shown but thought to be the late 1850's.