

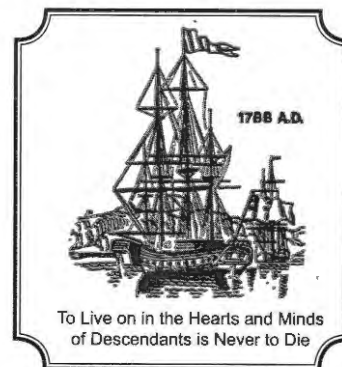
Founders

Magazine of the Fellowship of First Fleeters Inc. ACN 003 223 425

PATRON: Her Excellency, Professor Marie Bashir, AC, CVO, Governor of New South Wales

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Fighting for First Fleet Park

In the previous two issues of *Founders* we drew attention to the proposed revamp of First Fleet Park at Circular Quay, and advocated the grouping of Sydney's First Fleet monuments and other interpretations of early history within the Park.

Subsequently, Board members, Sharon and Bob Lamb and Therese Luck attended a display by the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority of the latest proposal for the revamp. Sharon then penned this response, which was sent, with the FFF Board's endorsement, to Mr Egle Garrick, General Manager of the Authority, with copies to Sam Haddad, Director-General, NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure, Brad Hazzard, Minister for Planning and Infrastructure and Clover Moore, MP, Lord Mayor of Sydney. It was been acknowledged. A full reply is awaited.

WEST CIRCULAR QUAY COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROPOSED CHANGES TO FIRST FLEET PARK

The Fellowship of First Fleeters refers to the NSW Government proposal to rejuvenate First Fleet Park as part of a project to revitalise West Circular Quay. Three Directors of the Fellowship of First Fleeters visited the Community Consultation Information Display on Wednesday 7 September 2011 and, after consulting with Mr Ian Kelly and Barbara Schaffer have the following concerns about the proposal:-

1. The time line panel 5 did not make any reference of the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788 even though the "Primary focus" title on panel 5 referred to 1788-1812.

2. For the 1988 Bicentennial, the Fellowship of First Fleeters arranged with Sydney City Council, the Australian Bicentennial Authority and the State Government of the day for a bronze plaque to be installed in the stone wall of the steps, off George Street, leading to First Fleet Park. The Fellowship has not been notified of the proposed changes to the relocation of the plaque and is concerned that the plaque will be removed and lost.

3. For the 1988 Bicentennial, the Regent Hotel, now the Four Seasons Hotel, arranged for the installation on the eastern side of George Street and within the foot path reserve, a monument with a circular inscription in the pavement to commemorate the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788. There is no indication as to what is proposed with this monument, in the rejuvenation of First Fleet Park.

4. The Fellowship is pleased that the bust of Arthur Phillip is to be re-installed in First Fleet Park, however the new position, fronting George Street and only a few metres from a 20-metre high sewer vent, does not reflect the importance of this great man, who became the first Governor of Australia. The bust of Arthur Phillip should be located, facing the

waters of Circular Quay and at the entrance to the Queen's Wharf pedestrian walkway.

5. For many years the Fellowship has been requesting that the Bonds of Friendship monument, which was relocated to Jessie Street Gardens in Loftus Street when Customs Square was upgraded in the late 1990s, be relocated to First Fleet Park. The original link between Sydney's Bonds of Friendship and Portsmouth's Bonds of Friendship was of a maritime nature and it was always intended that the monuments should be placed close to the waters of departure and arrival. Portsmouth's Bonds of Friendship is located near the water's edge. Clover Moore MP, Lord Mayor of Sydney, has advised the Fellowship that The City of Sydney's Public Art Advisory Panel does not object to the relocation of the Bonds of Friendship monument to First Fleet Park and recommended that the relocation should be considered as part of a Circular Quay Master Plan.

6. The Fellowship is concerned that there has never been any monumental recognition to Lord Sydney, Home Secretary, who was the English politician/statesman at the time of the assembling in 1787 of the First Fleet. It does seem strange that Lord Sydney has been completely ignored and forgotten with nothing that advises a stranger as to the origins of the name of this fine city. A bust of Lord Sydney should be made and located opposite the bust of Arthur Phillip, and facing the waters of Circular Quay.

7. The anchor salvaged from the 1790 wreck of *HMS Sirius* on Norfolk Island, in 1905 and erected in Macquarie Place, corner of Bridge and Loftus Streets in 1907, and the nearby cannon from the same ship, which was used as a signal gun at South Head from 1810, should be included in First Fleet Park. These would be an added tourist attraction for Circular Quay and their historical significance could be included in the proposed interpretive wall/feature. *HMS Sirius* was the flagship of the First Fleet.

8. The relocation of the circular monument containing the map is a concern to the Fellowship of First Fleeters as there is a good possibility that it will be broken and not considered suitable for restoration. This monument, apart from representing our early history, is a great tourist attraction and it should be retained in its present location.

9. The display did not clearly identify the future signage for the park and we could not get a clear indication of what the completed works would look like.

... continued on page 3



Sharon Lamb —
doughty FFF advocate

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FFF AGM, FF House, Sat 26 Nov, 11.00am
Annual Report enclosed herewith

FFF Australia Day Luncheon
21 Jan 2012, Booking Form enclosed

Part 3 of 3

King's second major contribution to education in the early colony was based on his recognition that there was arising in it a group of children who would come to know no other homeland than New South Wales. The Governor

In 1805, there were fifty-four children at the Orphan



Typical 'advanced studies'. A page from the mathematical work book of John Campbell (circa 1808). John's multiplication of recurring decimals shows a great deal of arithmetical gymnastics, but has little practical application. He seriously needs an iPad.



Founded 1968

Founders

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Fellowship of First Fleeters

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A Special Appeal from the President...

I urge you wholeheartedly to undertake a careful reading of the letter which Sharon Lamb has written, on behalf of the Board, on the issue of the pending redevelopment of First Fleet Park at West Circular Quay. It is set out on page 1 of this issue of *Founders*. The revamp is under the control of the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority. At present we are not aware of what exactly is planned; except for the hand-out recently stating: 'Protecting and enhancing the Park as a green oasis in the city with direct access from George Street; opening up views from the city to the Harbour; Improving pedestrian links from Circular Quay to the Rocks; Expanding the promenades surrounding the Park, along with the Museum of Contemporary Art'.

As the letter explains, we are spelling out our real concern that the 'Birthplace of our Colony and Nation' should receive full recognition in such a public place, not only by naming rights, but also by the gathering together and installation of the First Fleet monuments and interpretations of early history which are at present scattered around the city. And in particular we are urging the recognition of Lord Sydney by way of a bust in juxtaposition with that of Arthur Phillip.

Would you please study the letter, and then endorse it in your own words by way of a letter to the Minister for Planning & Infrastructure, the Hon. Brad Hazzard MP, at Parliament House. Copies should also be directed to The Chairman, Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, PO Box N408, Grosvenor Place NSW 1220; to your local Member of Parliament; and to the Secretary of the Fellowship of First Fleeters. What we are asking for is fair and surely not controversial.

Please act urgently in this very reasonable campaign by the whole Fellowship in direct support of our fundamental aims and objectives. *In fellowship, John Haxton*

THE TALE OF FIRST FLEETER JOHN MARTIN

Founders readers have often made enquiries concerning African Americans who were First Fleeters, possibly because of the oddity of their being black men who were probably not born in the British Isles. The two most often mentioned are John Randall and John Martin. Ted Westwood, #7264, of Southern Highlands Chapter, is descended from both men. In the last issue he provided us with a profile of John Randall. In this issue he turns his attention to John Martin...

Research by the Martin family indicates John was either born in Barbados and went as a slave to America with his parents or was born in America. Obviously owned by a Martin, young John was recruited by the British and became a seaman, having been 20 at the start of the War of Independence.

It is assumed Martin must have jumped ship at some stage in England, as he was to be convicted of stealing clothing valued at 68 shillings at the Old Bailey on Wednesday 3 July, 1782, long before the War finished.

Now the theft of anything over the value of 40 shillings meant a death sentence if found guilty, but luckily for John at the time all jails were full, many people were being hung daily and the grave diggers were unable to keep up so bodies were either left hanging on the gallows or thrown in the river. This was causing some concern to those with a conscience who were demanding something be done, so John Martin lucidly had the value of clothing stolen reduced to 39 shillings during the trial and he then received a sentence of seven years transportation to Gambia via *Den Keyser*. During his voyage John became ill and was offloaded, sent back to England and to the hulk *Ceres* where he obviously met John Randall and was later transferred to *Alexander* on 6 January, 1787.

It is interesting to note that the original destination for this ship was to be Sierra Leone where the British were trying to establish colonies. Botany Bay was originally discounted as a penal colony due to the huge cost of transport which was quoted at £50 per capita. The Sierra Leone project became a subject of great public awareness and concern as most shiploads sent there had all died within a short time. With 1300 felons incarcerated on five hulks the situation was very serious. Lord Sydney discarded

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his objections to Botany Bay in June 1786 by indicating "His Majesty thought to fix on Botany Bay as the destination for his unwanted felons."

Sydney now expounded on the "fertility and salubrity" of this place, drawing on evidence of Joseph Banks that the land was fertile, climate healthy, while cattle could be "grazed on fine meadows as was ever seen". Having now sung praises of this haven, Sydney requested Treasury to provide shipping to transport about 800 convicts to its far distant shore. Sydney was now especially enthusiastic about Botany Bay's location as it was "so far away from England that it is hardly possible for people to return without permission". Hence the First Fleet was established and the rest is well-documented history.

On board the eleven ships, among the hundreds of white convicts were eleven black men — my ancestors John Randall, John Martin and nine others. During incarceration on *Ceres*, while in transit on *Alexander*, and in the Botany Bay colony, it is interesting to note that none of the black men died due to the many diseases experienced by white convicts causing huge loss of life. It is thought this was due to the blacks being inoculated by the British in America when they joined the British Service.

When John Martin arrived in Australia he had just over one year of his sentence to serve. However, Governor Philip would not give anyone freedom as he did not have paperwork to confirm what convicts were saying — it was not until the Third Fleet arrived in July 1792 that paperwork caught up with the convicts who were then freed if their sentences had expired — by this time John Martin had served over nine years.

On 29 August 1788, Martin received 25 lashes for lighting a fire in his hut so he and two others could keep warm—all received this treatment. After being freed in July 1792, Martin married Ann Toy on 26 August at St John's Church, Parramatta. Ann was a Second Fleet convict ex *Neptune*, who died on 11 February, 1806 with no issue.

On 29 November 1792 Martin was granted 50 acres at the Northern Boundaries. **This was the same day John Randall was granted his adjoining 60 acres.** The rental was one shilling a year commencing after 10 years.

Martin basically led an unremarkable life, content to try to grind out a living from his property. After Ann died in 1806, Martin began a relationship with Mary Randall, daughter of his friend John, and their first child was born 17 November, 1807, when Mary was just 13. Altogether they had eleven children but Martin claimed only five as his. **Their third child, a daughter, Frances, was my ancestor.**

Martin eventually married Mary at St John's Church, Parramatta, on 20 July, 1812, the service being conducted by Samuel Marsden. John was 57 at this time and Mary 19.

On 12 January, 1810 Martin was appointed Constable of the Northern Boundaries which included being Pound-keeper, all for three pence a day.

On 25 January, 1826, aged 71, he resigned as Constable, and in the 1828 census he was listed as retired on a pension, age 73, living at the Field of Mars.

John Martin died on his property and was buried in an unmarked grave at St John's Church, Parramatta, on 22 December, 1837. His age was given as 88, which is incorrect.

In his will Martin left ten acres and the house to son Henry, with daughter Sophie to have two rooms. The land was divided into four allotments with ten acres each for John, Sophie, Hannah and my ancestor Frances with lots drawn

for each. To his wife Mary he left one shilling to prevent her from contesting the will. His horses were divided equally among the children. He signed his will with an 'X' twelve days before he died.

Mary Martin died on 27 September 1857, aged 64. At some time she lost a leg and was bedridden for several years. She was buried at St John's Church, Parramatta, with her headstone now incorporating a plaque, fitted in 1998, recognising the life of John Martin as a First Fleeter.

Martin's daughter Frances married a Welsh-born convict John Ingram ex *Dunvegan Castle* in 1830. Their daughter Eliza married a free settler Thomas Sharp, born in England in 1838. They were married at East Gosford.

Their daughter Priscilla married free settler Felix Westwood, born in 1840 at Worcestershire, England, who was my great grandfather. Felix died on June 24, 1916, at Rookwood Asylum, with TB. Priscilla died on 10 April 1930. Both are buried at Rookwood Cemetery.



Randall and Martin between them had more than 60 grandchildren, with well over 25,000 Australians able to trace their bloodline to these two First Fleeters. **Their original land grants, Nos. 92 and 93, Book 1A, Page 47, are now the locations of The Kings School and the Church of Christ Theological College, North Parramatta.**

John Martin's house, (above) built in 1822, still stands at 204 Pennant Hills Rd, Oatlands. TW

... Fighting for First Fleet Park – continued from page 1

10. The landscaping includes some plantings of Jacarandas and these are natives of the dry, high plains of Brazil and Argentina and not Australia.

11. The location of the proposed fig trees appears to be in close proximity to the Tank Stream and it may in the future cause major structural problems to the NSW State Heritage and the Interim National listed remains of the Tank Stream.

At the consultation meeting on Wednesday 7 September, the Fellowship of First Fleeters presented to Ian Kelly, a laminated copy of the recently updated chart titled *The People of The First Fleet, The Founders of the Nation*. I hope that this has been well received and may be used to identify the ships on which the individual First Fleeters arrived. On the new chart there are only 3 First Fleeters who cannot be linked to a particular ship, in comparison with the old chart which had 93 First Fleeters not connected to a ship.

The Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority on your web page, on the accessibility selection states that the Authority "...is responsible for Sydney's most historically and culturally significant waterfront locations", so please seriously review the Fellowship of First Fleeters submission and incorporate the above points in the rejuvenation of First Fleet Park. First Fleet Park has a national significance in that it is the birthplace of Australia. It's where people did step ashore and begin their new life in a new land.

Sharon Lamb, Archivist/Director, Fellowship of First Fleeters

School; several Sydney Academies with forty on the roll of one as well as a number of minor schools; seventy attending Crook's school at Parramatta; a government school at Toongabbie; Harris with forty to fifty children at Green Hills; and Hughes with twenty at Kissing Point. There were private tutors, both men and women. An assigned servant also might be given the task of teaching the children of one or more families.

Apart from the Reports which it had been necessary for the Governors to make periodically to the British Government, a flow of private correspondence had generated interest in the progress of education in the new colony. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the London Missionary Society had assisted the initial growth of education. William Wilberforce, the Member of Parliament for Yorkshire and associate founder of the Church Missionary Society, retained the closest interest in the affairs of education in New South Wales. On 7 August, 1792, he wrote to Dundas, the Home Secretary and Treasurer of the Navy, seeking to have several persons on small salaries sent to the colony as schoolmasters. He stressed small salaries because he considered that larger ones would tend to attract the wrong type of person. Within two years, this matter had resolved itself, for on 2 August, 1794, Wilberforce again

wrote to Dundas informing him that there now was a sufficient number of adequately qualified persons in New South Wales to instruct the children of convicts and natives; and a general superintendent of schools was required. Wilberforce suggested Mr Dawes, a former resident of the colony. On this matter, Wilberforce also approached the Under-Secretary. It was Wilberforce in England that the newly appointed Orphan House Committee decided to approach for advice. By October, 1805, he had acquired sufficient knowledge of conditions in the colony to enable him to write at length on its education system to Castlereagh, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In the first twenty years, the State had accepted some responsibility for the education of the children of the Colony, both on its own initiative and in co-operation with private bodies; it had accepted full responsibility for the welfare and education of those abandoned destitute girls in most dire need; and it had attempted to remove convict boys from exposure to moral danger.

A system of annual inspection of public school children by the Governor had been inaugurated and private schools had been established. An enterprising foundation had been laid for the future development of education in New South Wales.

THE MOUSE THAT ROARED

One day in October I made my regular visit to an unoccupied FF House to collect mail and to capture an update of the membership database on my faithful memory stick. Slipping into Alexander Room I approached the desktop computer, only to find that it was already switched on — not only that but the machine was displaying a kaleidoscope of numerals while the selection arrow danced around the screen like — well — a mouse possessed. It was an eerie effect, not unlike watching a pianola play during an earlier century. What was going on? Nothing for it, but a phone call to our House Manager, Ian Palmer...



It transpired that Ian had installed a new application, called *LogMeIn* (*Log-Me-In*) on this computer. Using the Internet broadband connection, this software allows access to the computer and every program that is installed on it from any remote location. And what I was watching was our Treasurer, Kevin Thomas, doing 'his sums' from the comfort of his lounge room at Helensburgh. Yes, the obvious advantage of this 'remote access' is that updates, queries, accounts, changes of address and corrections to the information we have on file can be carried out without having to sit in front of a computer at First Fleet House.

Ian went on to explain: "To access the program we have a unique Username and a Password that is selected by the Fellowship. In this way information that we have on our computers is secure and safe from any unauthorised access.

"As the person responsible for keeping the Member database current, I have found this facility especially useful when the Fellowship has been notified of changes of address, phone numbers, email or any other information.

"Kevin Thomas has also found *LogMeIn* very handy. Our application that keeps track of our finances is *QuickBooks* and updating the financial status of Members, especially at the time of the year when subscriptions are rolling in, without having to actually be at Head Office, makes his job just so much easier and saves a lot of travelling."

So I will be doing even more work from home, and my memory stick may become a memory! This is one more example of the improvements that the current Board has implemented to make the Fellowship function more efficiently for the benefit of the Members. We have indeed come a long way since our FF ancestors "spoke" the ships with flags and loud hailer! **RW**

All aboard,
this is Sirius!



Fellowship of First Fleeters Australia Day Luncheon, 2012

Saturday 21 January

For the 2012 Luncheon the Board has booked a new Sydney venue which will allow us to provide a greater seating capacity.

Our Patron, The Governor of New South Wales, Her Excellency, Professor Marie Bashir AC, CVO, will be in attendance.

Importantly, our guest speaker will be historian and author, Michael Flynn. Michael is revising the book he worked on as a researcher in 1987-89, Mollie Gillen's seminal work, *The Founders of Australia*. In so doing he has discovered a wealth of new material.

See the Booking Form with this issue of *Founders*

CONVICT ESCAPES from PORT JACKSON and EVENTS leading to the DISCOVERY of the HUNTER RIVER and COAL,

Two hundred and fourteen years ago on 5 September 1797, a party of convicts made a dramatic escape from Port Jackson. They seized the *Cumberland*, the largest and best boat in the colony, and sailed out of the harbour. Their effort to escape to freedom from penal servitude and the events as a result of this escape led to the discovery of the Hunter River and an abundance of coal reserves which contribute to Australia being the greatest coal exporter in the world.

FIRST REPORT OF THE HUNTER RIVER

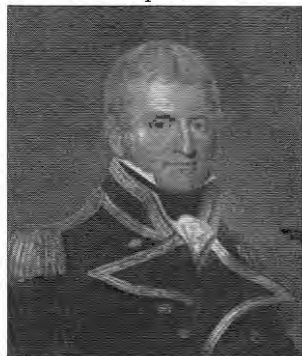
"A small clump of an island lying close to shore at latitude 32 degrees south" was an entry Captain James Cook made in his personal log during May 1770 whilst aboard the *Endeavour* during its voyage up the eastern coast of Australia. This evidently was the first report of what is now known as Nobbys at the entry to the Hunter River estuary and the great city of Newcastle. Cook passed this location and did not enter the river mouth but named Port Stephens, further north, after Sir Phillip Stephens, the Under Secretary to the Admiralty at the time.

Further to this on 16 July 1788 during his return journey from Port Jackson back to England in the First Fleet ship *Alexander*, Lt John Shortland Senior (1739-1803), formerly Agent for Transports, ran into a heavy swell off the coastal area near Port Stephens and very possibly this was off the Stockton Bight near the entrance to the Hunter River. He commented that the coast was dangerous in stormy weather and strongly recommended to the Admiralty to have the area including Port Stephens fully charted. Could it be said then, that, after Cook, Shortland Senior was the second navigator to report the sighting of the Newcastle coastline?

EARLY ESCAPES FROM PORT JACKSON AND THE FIRST EVIDENCE OF COAL

During September 1790 a group of five convicts from the Second Fleet stole a punt from the settlement at Rose Hill (Parramatta), ventured to Sydney Heads and exchanged their punt for a sail boat used by the watch house keeper at Watsons Bay and went northward. As we learn from the reports of David Collins² and William Broughton³ a search was undertaken to the north west part of the harbour without success but was abandoned in consideration that survival was unlikely in such an unseaworthy vessel. However survive they did! We also learn that they came ashore at a point north of Newcastle to join up with the Worimi natives around Port Stephens who accepted them into the tribe. They were recaptured five years later during 1795 by William Broughton, then captain of the HM Sloop *Providence*, whilst gaining shelter in Port Stephens from a storm. Broughton escorted them back to Port Jackson describing them as miserable, naked, dirty and smoke-dried but ready to return.

These escapees were named in David Collins² journal as



John Tarwood, 7yrs *Neptune*, a desperate character and organizer of the escape, Joseph Sutton, 7yrs *Surprise*, who subsequently died while at Port Stephens, George Lee, Life *Scarborough 2*, George Connoway, Life *Scarborough 2*, and John Watson, 7 yrs *Neptune*. In retrospect, however, there is no evidence that these men ever came upon the entrance to Port Macquarie or the

Hunter, but having lived for five years with the Worimi tribe the possibility exists that they may have joined the tribe in ventures to the Stockton area or even further south to meet up with the Awabakal tribe. I concur with Cynthia Hunter⁴ that in view of the technological advances that have been made in genealogical research available today one could pose the question, "What became of Tarwood, Lee, Connoway and Watson as the first reported Europeans to reside in the Hunter area?" It would be interesting to learn if any family connections have ever been established.

During March 1791 a party consisting of eight males, one female and two infants made a dramatic escape in a six-oared boat. The escapees covered a journey of about 5207kms up the east coast of Australia, round Cape York, across the Arafura Sea to Timor, and after ten weeks ultimately were taken into custody by the Dutch. This party was led by Mary and William Bryant of the First Fleet who took with them their two young children, Emanuel and Charlotte. Also present were James Martin, William Moratton (or Moreton), James Cox, William Allen, Nathaniel Lilley (or Lucas), John Butcher and Samuel Bird (alias John Sims). The Bryants were tried in England and unconditionally pardoned for their display of bravery, and it is of note that James Martin's account titled *Memorandums*⁵ which was written in Newgate prison, commented that "after two days sail reach a little creek about 2 degrees northward of Port Jackson there found a quantity of fine burn coal". This would have been near to the Hunter River and this could mark the first report of a discovery of coal in the Hunter area, if not in Australia.

During June 1796, a fishing boat crew returned to Sydney reporting that bad weather had forced them to take shelter in a small bay a little south of Port Stephens. On landing, they found several large pieces of coal some distance from the beach, reporting to the Governor that they could have loaded the boat with coal as it 'lay above the surface in loose pieces and considerable quantity'⁶. The small bay in which the crew took shelter could well have been the entrance to the Hunter estuary, however no further action was taken to verify the fishing crew's statements.

David Collins' account of the situation in the colony at the time included a statement by William Clark, a fortunate survivor of the *Sydney Cove*, which on its way to Port Jackson from Calcutta, ran ashore on Preservation Island off the coast of Tasmania, during February 1797. Mr Clark and others set out for Sydney in a boat but were wrecked on the Victorian coast and had the arduous task of walking to Sydney. In their journey north they observed coal seams (around Coalcliff) on the Illawarra coastline which they reported to the Governor along with the details of the wreckage. A rescue party was immediately organised to save any survivors of the *Sydney Cove* and a boat was sent south to investigate the coal seams under the command of Dr George Bass.

"By the specimens of the coal which were brought in by Mr Bass, the quality appeared to be good; but, from its almost inaccessible situation, no great advantage could ever be expected from it; and indeed, were it even less difficult to be procured, unless some small harbour should be near it, it could not be of much utility to the settlement."⁷

THE ESCAPE OF 1797 AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

On 5 September 1797 it was reported that convicts had taken over the Governor's boat, *Cumberland*. Two well-armed whale boats were dispatched in pursuit. One went south

by #6292 John Willoughby Shortland, a descendant of John Shortland Snr, John Shortland Jnr, John Randall & John Martin

and returned in three days without a sighting. The other went north to Port Stephens with Lt John Shortland Junior (1769-1810) in charge, who had been back in the colony for the past two years. He was formerly a midshipman on the First Fleet ship *Sirius* and the elder son of Lt John Shortland Senior, Agent for the First Fleet transports. Governor Hunter in a letter to the Secretary of State, the Duke of Portland, gave details of the escape, explaining the unsuccessful attempt to capture the escapees.⁸

"I have now to inform your Grace, ...that on the fifth day of September last, as our largest and best boat, belonging to the Government, was on her way to the Hawkesbury River, carrying thither a few stores, and to bring from there some articles wanted here, a service on which she was constantly employed, she was taken possession of by part of the crew, assisted by a few men in another boat, who threatened the life of the coxswain and all who dared to oppose them. They put him and the others on shore at Broken Bay, and went off with the boat we know not whither. And as another party of these villains went off some time after in another boat, and the very men who were landed from the first, as unwilling to go, were a part of the second gang, I am of opinion that it had been a long concerted plan."

Shortland's crew covered a distance as far north as Port Stephens where it was thought the escapees may have sheltered. Whether Shortland entered the Hunter estuary on his journey up to Port Stephens or on his return is reportedly a subject of conjecture based on comparisons of the eye sketches made of his discovery during his short time in the area. One sketch is located in Banks Papers⁹, a second one is installed in the archives of the Hydrologic Department of the British Ministry of Defence at Taunton, Somerset, UK, and another is published in the *Naval Chronicle* called the Gold Map with enhancements, made for printing as a tribute to Shortland and his achievements. All have subtle differences, the details of which appear in Cynthia Hunter's paper titled *John Shortland – A Reappraisal*. Cynthia Hunter⁴ commented:

"John Shortland was away from his ship thirteen days. He actually sailed from Sydney Harbour on 7 September. His journey was, therefore, twelve days. Since we commemorate his visit to Newcastle on 9 September, and he left the river on the following day, he had nine more days searching before he arrived back in Sydney. It would have been impossible for his boat to have reached and searched Port Stephens before returning and entering Coal River, two days after leaving Sydney. Some accounts of his voyage say he visited Coal River after he searched Port Stephens. This opinion cannot be supported."

Banks papers⁹, contained a letter from Lt John Shortland to his father written a year later describing his discovery and refers to the inclusion of his 'Eye Sketch' of the track he took in his excursion of the Hunter Estuary. In the letter, dated 10 September 1798, he wrote from HMS *Reliance*, Sydney Cove:

"About twelve months since I went on an expedition in the Governor's Whale Boat as far as Port Stephens which lays 100 miles to the north of this place. In my passage down, I discovered a very fine Coal River which I named after Governor Hunter, the enclosure I send you being an eye sketch which I took in the little time I was there. Vessels from 60 to 250 tons may load there with great ease and completely land locked. I dare say in a little time this River will be a great acquisition to this settlement. The little time we remained at the river we had rain which prevented my doing so much as I otherwise should have done. The Governor talks of having it surveyed."

Port Jackson carries on a pace, Stock of all kinds increase very fast indeed and will shortly be in great abundance. The wild cattle I have seen twice and lately in one herd 160 and in another the same day, 75. It is said, and I believe correctly that there has been 270 consisting of three herds seen on the same day and therefore could not have been counted twice over, they are straggled about all over the country on the west side of the Nepean. I have travelled myself 62 miles from Sydney Cove SW where we begin to fall in with the cattle."

From the information contained in the 'Eye Sketches' and the weather conditions prevailing at the time we can postulate the course of Lt Shortland's discovery in the afternoon of 9 or 10 September, 1797.

Sighting Nobbys and deciding his party should shelter from the southerly gales pervading the coast line at the time Lt Shortland passed through the narrow passage between Nobbys and the mainland then into the harbour where he experienced a strong current indicating that he was in fact at the mouth of a river. He made some soundings determining that there was deep water then sailed round to a white sandy bay to search for a supply of fresh water which was found at the head of the bay flowing from the hillside covered by dense wood. The fresh water flowed from a creek later to be known as Freshwater Bay where a camp was made and a tent erected at Signal Hill, now called Fort Scratchley.



Nobbys Head in 1887

While exploring the foot of Signal Hill, Lt Shortland found an abundance of coal scattered about and collected samples for subsequent examination back in Sydney. He then climbed to the top of Signal Hill which he named Braithwaite Head after a naval veteran friend of his father. From the top of Signal Hill he viewed the surrounding countryside and observed the entrance to the river that was narrow and covered by a high rocky island lying to the right of it, so as to leave a good passage round the north end of the island between that and the shore. The point of this island he called Hacking Point after Quarter Master Henry Hacking of the *Sirius*. This island is of course now Nobbys. He also shows a reef connecting the south part of the island with the south shore of the entrance to the river.

Later that day Lt Shortland made a short trip around the harbour up to the mangroves and returned back to camp. He named Point Bass after Dr George Bass of the *Reliance* and Port Flinders after Matthew Flinders and the party slept the night at the northern most point and at the foot of the two hills near Braithwaite Head. So in his run around the harbour he landed five times ie. Nobbys, the inside point of Stockton called Point Kent (after Lt William Kent), on the Stockton foreshore, at a point north opposite Mangrove Island and at the camp site under Fort Scratchley. As a matter of interest Lt Shortland also referred to the harbour as Coal River in his

continued overleaf...

... continued from page 7

correspondence and this term seems to have survived for many years after and still appears in publications.

The discovery of coal at Newcastle certainly was a turning point in the recognition of the potential wealth available from the mining of the ore and to quote Captain Henry Waterhouse, of the *Reliance*:¹⁰

"The Coast on each side of Port Jackson is almost a mass of Coal. In Hunter's River to the north of Port Jackson the Boats frequently went to load with Coal for the purpose of supplying the Ships in Port Jackson going to India, as an article for sale. They usually broke it from the Cliffs with a pick axe into the Boat, or got it from an Island (Nobbys) mostly composed of Coal, lying at the mouth of the River. There are so many specimens of this Coal in England, that its qualities are known, and I believe considered very fine. If Coal Tar is considered an object, any quantity might be provided from this Coal, and I apprehend, the Cinders after the Tar is extracted would answer every purpose of an Iron Foundry, which might be carried on to any extent Government wished, the Country abounding with so much of that Ore."

I refer to the comments from a paper by Paul Farnill entitled "The Background to John Shortland's Discovery – John Hunter's Missing List."¹¹

"Hunter's letter of January 1798, in which he describes the taking of the Cumberland, included the statement "I send enclosed No.3 a list of the deserters." However the Historical Records of NSW, which includes a copy of Hunter's letter, states "this list is missing." Similarly the Historical Records of Australia includes the notation: "A copy of the list of deserters has not yet been found." The 'missing' document was however encountered during research for a Master's thesis in 2009. The list, under the heading "List of Men Gone off in the Cumberland", includes the names John Tarwood and George Lee, these being two of the convicts taken into custody by William Broughton at Port Stephens only two years earlier. Tarwood is believed to have been the instigator of the initial escape and both men are believed to have taken Aboriginal wives during their five years sojourn at Port Stephens".

Given Tarwood and Lee's previous association with Port Stephens, it would seem a logical step for Governor Hunter to dispatch a boat to search the area. Thus the "missing list" indicates that John Shortland's 'chance' discovery and exploration of the nearby inlet, that proved to be the mouth of the Hunter River, may not have been as accidental or fortuitous as previously believed.

CLOSING COMMENT

The fact remains that up to 1797, the Hunter remained unnamed and unexplored until the arrival of Lt Shortland Junior who was the first to report detailed and reliable information to Governor Hunter of his voyage of discovery.

The discovery of coal at Newcastle certainly was a turning point in the recognition of the potential wealth available from the mining of the ore, as a foundation for power generation, the manufacture of steel and the contribution it has made to the many markets of the world.



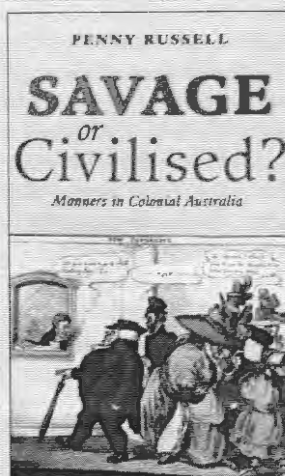
The Shortland Centenary Fountain, 1897, erected on Newcastle Beach by Mayor David Miller, commemorates the discovery of the site of Newcastle in 1797. The Fountain is now located in the city at Christie Place in King St.

JW Shortland



Found just an empty shell

We must report that September *Founders'* envelope arrived with no magazine inside it. I suspect that it became caught up with another envelope and the magazine was never inserted because the pull off seal on the envelope had not been removed. Hoping that another copy can be sent. We really enjoy reading *Founders*. Congratulations for a fantastic publication. Kind regards, **Ron & Wendy Haspell, #s7142 & 7142.1** Too true, Wendy and Ron, the mail-out team get no *Tim Tams* next time round. Your copy is in the post. Ed.



Book Review

SAVAGE or Civilised?

Manners in Colonial Australia

Penny Russell is Associate Professor of History in the University of Sydney. Her ground-breaking book on colonial affairs has won the NSW Premier's Australian History Prize for 2011. On

Saturday 24 September, Penny was guest speaker at the Blackheath History Forum, where she gave a full-throttle synopsis of her winning work, **SAVAGE or Civilised, Manners in Colonial Australia**.

It is a mystery to me why academics, steeped as they inevitably are in their subject, choose to speed-read an address, rather than speak extemporaneously from briefing notes. Perhaps it is because on their career path they progress from lecturer, to senior lecturer, to **READER**, to Professor! Suffice to say I picked up just enough of her thesis to be quite intrigued, and bought the book. It has in fact a very clear argument and is a fine piece of work.

Her approach is that with snobs and social climbers, scandals large and small, colonial Australia was a confused social world where different people held different notions of how to behave. Opportunities for offence and misunderstanding were rife. Shocked by the customs of Indigenous Australians, the colonists were also alarmed by the savagery they sensed in white society. Prof. Russell reveals through a succession of engrossing case studies how manners increasingly marked the difference between savagery and civilisation, between vulgarity and refinement.

A really fresh attack on a much-tormented topic.
SAVAGE or Civilised, by Penny Russell.
New South Paperback, 2010, 406pp, \$34.95 **RW**





On the Right Tack – No.13

Words or expressions our FF ancestors heard or used aboard ship, carried ashore and bequeathed to us. Derivation, literary and present usage.

TAR: a term of warm regard for a sailor.

As early as the mid-seventeenth century, the appellation originates from the sailors' habit of treating their apparel with tar as protection against foul weather. In a popular eighteenth-century ballad, a girl whose parent wanted her to marry a rich landowner sings:

*I know you'd have me wed a farmer
And not give me my heart's delight.
Main's the lad whose tarry trousers
Shine to me like diamonds bright.*

SWAB: to mop up.

Swabbe (mop) in Middle Dutch, morphed in the late sixteenth century into English usage as swabber, for sailors who cleaned the decks. Such tars were often called swabs, or even swarthy swabs! Shakespeare used the term in a ditty written into *The Tempest*.

*The master, the swabbers, the boatswain and I,
The gunner and his mate,
Loved Mall, Meg and Marion and Margery,
But none of us cared for Kate...*

Snippets from Sydney Gazette,
the Colony's first newspaper, edited by George Howe

Re: That New Bridge across the Tank Stream

A new bridge was replacing the old, to link the two halves of the town. Law beakers and idlers were used in carrying baskets of earth and rubble.

A solution to our infrastructure problems in NSW?

• A woman detected in a petty theft was on Thursday called in as an extra assistant at the Bridge.

• A man was fined in a Penalty of 600 baskets of earth to the New Bridge, for insolence. **6 November 1803**

• On Thursday the centres (scaffold supports) were removed from the Bridge, and a number of spectators beheld the work with much agitation, as an opinion had been formed that the arch was not likely to stand. But this conjecture, which only could have proceeded from a want of Judgement in the principle of building, was happily disappointed; and we confidently trust that this Edifice will stand a lasting monument of our industry and early improvement.

An Order being issued to take cognisance of free LOUNGERS who appeared to be in WANT of employ, half-a-dozen were the same day set to work at filling in the ends of the Bridge. To discourage idleness is to encourage industry, and it is more laudable to reclaim the DRONE than to totally expel him from the HIVE. **8 January 1804**

FFF Web Watch



WE NEED STILL MORE FIRST FLEET ANCESTOR PROFILES FROM DESCENDANTS FOR POSTING ON THE 'SHIPS' PAGES.

Thanks to Marilyn Long for her October submission on both **EDWARD SMITH**

and **ELIZABETH BECKFORD**

www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au

Foundlings

FIRST FLEET QUIZ NO. 23

For this issue the focus moves to Hyde Park Barracks, and the associated Carter's Treadmill. Let's see how many operational facts you can imprison:

- Between 1819 and 1848 more than how many convicts passed through the doors on the way to a new life and a brighter (?) future?
a. 25,000 b. 50,000 c. 75,000
- The building often housed double the number of men for which it was designed. The design capacity was : a. 300 b. 600 c. 800
- In 1821 about one-third of the men worked within a gang system. They laboured at the lumber yards on the corner of Bridge and George Streets, one of the largest factory sites in Sydney, their various trades including tailoring, shoemaking, coach building and forging. Just how many trades were involved? a. 38 b. 44 c. 49
- From 1823, for lesser misdemeanors by convicts and their (convict) overseers, such as missing work or on-selling Government items, the treadmills at Carter's Barracks awaited. This Barracks was situated at the present site of: a. the Town Hall b. Wynyard Station c. Central Station d. Burns Philp building in Bridge St e. MLC Tower
- The larger treadmill had an equal number of men on each side, for a total loading of: a. 24 men b. 30 men c. 36 men d. 40 men
- In 1825 the mills produced how many kilograms of ground corn per day? a. 500 b. 750 c. 1000 d. 1250
- The average convict man weighed 66.2kg and was 167.5cm tall. Using today's Body Mass Index, his BMI would be 23.8 which is within the normal range of 20.7 to 26.4. No obesity there! The men were within this normal range both before and after their sentences on Carter's Treadmill. Nevertheless, while on the mill, the men lost an average weight of: a. 2.26kg b. 2.96kg c. 3.2kg d. 1.8kg
- Hyde Park Barracks is among how many Australian convict sites recently added to the World Heritage List? a. 5 b. 8 c. 9 d. 11
- No attempt was ever made to burn down the unpopular Barracks. Why? a. It was brick and sparsely furnished. b. It had a 24-hour fire watch crew. c. informing on other convicts was rife d. convicts were searched thrice daily for fire starters and accelerants.

SCORES AND PRIZES:

Answers on page 11.

3/9.... A week at the treadmills, with no tobacco.

6/9.... Permitted to attend a job interview for Barracks Overseer.

9/9.... Dinner with Lachlan and Liz Macquarie.

RW

* semaphore *

WHAT YOU DO: Each symbol stands for a different letter. Just decipher each of the eight lines.

THIS MONTH'S CODE: Finding FF headstones in graveyards is part of our FFF business. The task here is to identify the various headstone styles that we encounter.

Answers next issue.

RW/DA/SMH

THIS MONTH'S CLUE: None, too easy!

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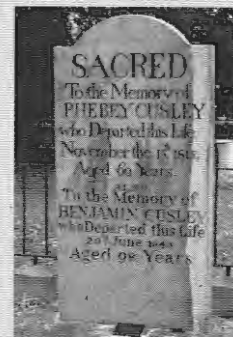
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"Come into my parlour." — Elizabeth Macquarie

The small home of Elizabeth and Lachlan Macquarie at Jarvisfield estate on the Isle of Mull, was known as Gruline House. It was erected circa 1780 and is shown as an improved farmhouse on George Langland's map of Argyll published in 1801. The house, built of local whinstone rubble, still stands beside the modern Gruline House, built in 1861, but is no longer able to be used as a dwelling – its principal use has been as a storage area for farm implements, paint, and general hardware. And we know from a letter of Elizabeth that the condition of the building was never unsatisfactory:

At last on 19th January (1824) we went home to our truly uncomfortable house, which did not afford one dry room and of so small dimensions that it did not admit of a room which could be appropriated to the General's exclusive use; he sat in the dining room where he was constantly disturbed by us all so that he could not even write a letter in comfort. The rain and wind blew in at the door and sometimes the fire was blown out of the grates.

So Elizabeth would be surprised to find that it is possible some 187 years later for guests to visit her Parlour, no longer exposed to the elements of Mull, but sheltered within the new 2011 Library at the Macquarie University in Sydney.

How could this be?

In 1965 the owner of Gruline House, Mr E J Mather, offered the panelling of the 20ft x 11ft parlour as a gift and hoped that it would find a "worthy place in the new Macquarie University."

The Bank of New South Wales (now Westpac), rightly regarding Lachlan as its founder, in 1967

undertook to meet the costs of the removal, repair and transport. The panels, duly restored in Edinburgh, arrived in Sydney on SS *Hector* on 25 November of the same year.

The Bank's trustees, Sir Robert Wilson, and the NSW Government Architect, Dr E H Farmer, suggested



that the panelled parlour be located within the Library building, and fitted up as a small museum of Macquarie relics and other material. It was not possible to do this until the Library was completed in mid-1978, when the Parlour was placed adjacent to

the Rare Book Reading Room. With construction funded again by the Bank, the Room was officially opened by the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Roden Cutler, on 24 September 1979.

The Lachlan Macquarie Room remained open to the public from 1979 to 2010. However, in 2011 work commenced on dismantling the entire Room prior to its relocation to a position inside the front entrance of the new University Library.

This building, in a different location on campus adjoining Macquarie Drive, re-opened in late July 2011.

Detailed heritage assessment and preparation was undertaken as part of this relocation. When the room was dismantled features that had not been accessible for over 30 years became visible and these have offered new lines of interpretation regarding the historical legacy of Gruline House. The timbers were treated against any contaminants and resealed with a wax finish preservative paste, and a new timber floor was laid to help highlight the features of the room.

The Room is now fully encased in glass. Visitors to the Library foyer can look inside through its original doors and windows. It is unfurnished, except for the two 'colonial-Gothic' State chairs, made for Macquarie by convicts William Temple and John Webster.

An official launch of the Parlour Room in its new location took place in September 2011.

Elizabeth invites you to come and take a peek!

RW



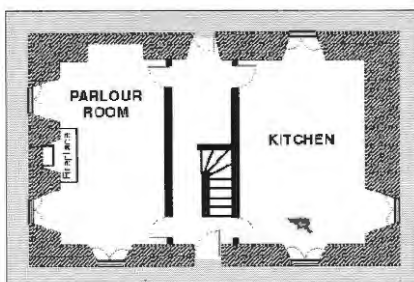
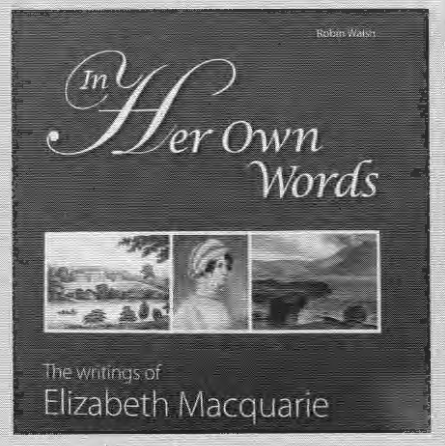
Gruline on Mull, and the panelled parlour with chairs in the new Macquarie University Library.

BOOK REVIEW: Not only has Robin Walsh been Curator of The Lachlan Macquarie Room for 20 years, but he has been actively investigating the life of Elizabeth to piece together her relationship to the Governor, their time together in colonial Sydney and the history of their Jarvisfield estate.

Robin's research and multiple exhibitions across the globe have been compiled in a digital project known as the Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie Archive (Google LEMA).

More recently, in 2011, he transcribed, edited and published this handsome book on the deft writings of Elizabeth Macquarie. It is beautifully presented, in large 255mm x 275mm hardcover format, each letter fully annotated, and supported by an extensive commentary on aspects of her 56 years of exacting life.

264 pages, colour images, \$59.95.
Google Exisle Publishing.



The ground floor of Gruline — there were four bedrooms above stairs.

Book Review

In *Founders* 39.6, November 2008, we reviewed Kate Grenville's novel, *The Lieutenant*, which was a penetrating reflection on the colonial life and character of FF William Dawes. Earlier, Kate had published her international best seller *The Secret River*, which covers the struggles of convict transportee William Thornhill to achieve a slice of land, a living and a satisfying family life on the Hawkesbury. Thornhill is largely successful, but his interactions with his indigenous neighbours are villainous.



Sarah Thornhill, is a sequel. She is William's much-loved daughter, and the step daughter of his strict and ambitious new wife, Meg. Sarah's young-love affair with the part-aboriginal, Jack Langford, is brilliantly invoked in Kate's lean and glittering first-person prose, a seemingly effortless writing skill which is sustained across the entire novel.

However, when Meg (and then William) interpose in the relationship, and Jack takes off sealing in New Zealand waters, Sarah is left to take second best with John Daunt, a man as dull as his name. At this point the novel loses its steam in much the same way as does *Jane Eyre*, when the heroine finds herself living with the family of St John Rivers.

It never recovers — partly because charismatic Jack has gone. Furthermore the central mystery of his departure has been strongly telegraphed through the earlier novel, and comes as no surprise, and the late scene switch to New Zealand is clumsy and unwelcome in this quintessential Hawkesbury saga.

This sequel needed much more plot line than a virtual rerun of the climactic moments of its predecessor. Kate Grenville should move on, her fealty to her real-life Hawkesbury ancestor, Solomon Wiseman, has surely now been paid.

The hard cover book is 307 pages long, released in 2011 by The Text Publishing Company and retails for \$39.95. I wish I had waited to borrow it from my local library.

RW

MAINTAIN-A-BRICK

valued donors to the work of FF House

B Chiswell, G Burgess, H Paul, J C Smith

~ Our Fourteen Chapters in Action ~

ARTHUR PHILLIP: North Shore Sydney, Milson's Point to Cowan and surrounds**Venue:** Meeting Room, Old Gordon Public School, 799 Pacific Hwy, Gordon, monthly, third Friday, 10.30am to 12 noon.**Next Meetings:** 18 November, then 16 December for Christmas Lunch.

No meeting in January. Contacts: Joy Zamiatin, ☎ 9451 8665, Gillian Doyle ☎ 9440 5340

CANBERRA: ACT, Queanbeyan & surrounds**Next Meeting:** Sunday 4 December, 12.30pm, Christmas BBQ at 7 Portus Place, Bruce.**Next Event:** Australia Day, 12 noon, Lunch at Southern Cross Yacht Club.

Please direct enquiries to Geoff Cameron, ☎ 02 6251 4095.

CENTRAL COAST: Gosford, Tuggerah Lake, Wyong, Budgewoi & surrounds**Venue:** Wyong RSL Club, corner Anzac Ave and Margaret St, Wyong. Meetings each month on second Saturday at 10.00am for 10.30am.**Next Meetings:** Saturday 12 November. Speaker: Lyn Fergusson, Topic: *Admiral Arthur Phillip*. Saturday 10 December Christmas Luncheon at Wyong RSL, 12 noon, Cost \$25. Book with Len Murray, ☎ 4324 8122.**Next Event:** Australia Day, Tables at Council Celebrations on Gosford Waterfront and at The Entrance. Please contact Pauline Walker for details, ☎ 4358 3180.**EASTERN FARMS: Ryde, Eastwood, Parramatta, Kings Langley, Pennant Hills & surrounds****Venue:** The Hall at Brush Farm House, 19 Lawson Street, Eastwood, from 10.00am to 12.00 noon on first Saturday of the month.**Next Meetings:** 5 November, Speaker: Ian Small. Topic: *The Kurrajongs*. 3 December, Speaker: Bev McClymont. Topic: *Brush Farm – Ruin to Restoration*. No meeting in January. For details please contact Robin Palmer, ☎ 9871 4102.**HUNTER VALLEY: Hunter regions, Newcastle, & surrounds****Venue:** Adamstown Senior Citizens' Hall, 153A Brunner Rd, Adamstown.

Chapter Meetings are held bi-monthly on the third Monday from 10.00am to 12.30pm.

Next Meetings: 12 December, Christmas Party Meeting at Monet's Cafe, Newcastle.**Next Event:** Australia Day, Stall at Foreshore, Nobby's End, near duck pond.

BYO barbecue. For details please contact Yvonne Bradley, ☎ 4957 4758.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE: Orange, Bathurst, Parkes, Dubbo, White Rock, Cowra, Kelso**Venue:** Quarterly meetings at different venues.**Next Event:** 19 November at Kinross-Wolaroi Library, Orange. 2.00pm. Speakers: Phil and Amanda Foster. Topics: *Rope/Pulley Family and Tasmanian Historic Sites*.

Contact Judy Dwyer, ☎ 6365 8234 or 0428 173 213.

MORETON: South East Queensland**Venue:** Bi-monthly on available Saturday at St Augustine's Anglican Church Hall, Hamilton.**Next Meeting:** Saturday 26 November, 10.00am, Speaker: Jean Stewart. Topic:*Squire's Beer*, followed by End-of-Year Luncheon. **Next Event:** Australia Day, Lunch at Jean Stewart's home. Contact Don Cornford, ☎ 0457 466 020 for details.**NEW ENGLAND: Armidale & surrounds****Venue:** Quarterly, normally on the first Saturday at various venues.**Next Meeting:** Sunday 11 December, 12 for 12.30pm, Christmas Lunch at Saumarez House, RSVP to Robyn Crosslé by 4 December.**Next Event:** Australia Day, display at Armidale Race Course.**NORTH COAST: Boambee, Coffs Harbour, Dorrigo to Woolgoolga****Venue:** Meetings bi-monthly are at various locations on the first Sunday at 11.30am.**Next Meeting:** Sunday 4 December, Christmas Meeting and Party at Mylestom Hall.**Next Events:** Tuesday 8 November, Social Outing to Valley of the Mist, a bush tucker farm and for lunch. Australia Day, Bellingen Shire celebrations at Urunga Public School. Contact Mal Dale for details, ☎ 07 3283 4485.**NORTHERN RIVERS: Lismore & surrounds****Venue:** 269 Richmond Hill Rd, Richmond Hill, bi-monthly, fourth Sunday at 11.30am.**Next Meeting:** 27 November, 11.30am, Christmas Lunch at 269 Richmond Hill Rd, Richmond Hill, \$7 members, \$8 visitors. Details from Margaret Soward, ☎ 6686 3597.**NORTH WEST: Tamworth & surrounds****Venue:** Bi-monthly meetings, generally on the first Saturday at 1.30pm.**Next Meetings:** Saturday 3 December, 11.00 am at Worrad's residence on Goonoo Goonoo Rd, followed by Christmas barbecue. **Next Events:** Australia Day, participation in Tamworth Regional Council celebrations. Contact Jo Crossing, ☎ 6766 8255.**SOUTH COAST: Engadine to Burrill Lake****Venue:** Laurel Room, Ribbonwood Centre, 93-109 Princes Highway, Dapto. Meetings monthly except January, May and December on the 1st Tuesday, 10.00am to 1.00pm.**Next Meetings:** Tuesday 1 November. Speaker: Michael Adams. Topic: *Beyond Bulli*. Saturday 3 December, Christmas Luncheon at Sinclair Room, Dapto Leagues Club. Details from Stan Keough, ☎ 4232 1060.**SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS: Mittagong, Moss Vale & surrounds****Venue:** Usually Mittagong Community Centre, bi-monthly, second Wed, 10.30am to 12.30pm.**Next Meeting:** 14 December, 12 noon for 12.30pm at Mittagong RSL, Christmas Lunch, \$40. Speaker: Garry Weare, Topic: *Himalayas*.Book with Neville Usher, ☎ 4869 1406. **Next Event:** Australia Day, Display at Berrima.**SWAN RIVER: Perth, Fremantle and surrounds****Venue:** Various locations as arranged from time to time.**Next Meeting** Saturday 12 November, at Church of the Resurrection Community Hall, Swanbourne. **Next Event:** Australia Day, Lunchtime barbecue on banks of Swan River at Burswood. Contact is Toni Mahony, ☎ 08 9271 7630. **Jon Fearon, Chapter Liaison Officer**Karin Brown #7962 would like to hear from other descendants of William Hambly/Mary Springham. Her contact details are ☎ 02 6682 5338 or email bkb70@bigpond.com

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

OWEN CAVANOUGH / MARGARET DARNELL
#7986 Mark Alan Hannah
JAMES McMANUS / JANE POOLE
#7998 Janice Mary Davis
JOHN CROSS
#7999 John Kevin Pemberton
THOMAS O'BRIEN
#8000 Brian Ernest Wapshott
WILLIAM EGGLETON / MARY DICKENSON
#8001 Barry John Lack
EDWARD WHITTON
#8002 Paul Roderick Gibson
WILLIAM BROUGHTON
#8003 Belinda Jane Randall
NATHANIEL LUCAS / OLIVIA GASCOIGNE
#8004 Hope Phillips
JOHN RYAN
#8005 Thomas Alan Smith
#8006 Amy Louise Smith
ANN FORBES / WILLIAM DRING
#8007 Patricia Smith
JAMES WRIGHT / WILLIAM DRING / ANN FORBES
#8008 Matthew William Hogan
ANTHONY ROPE / ELIZABETH PULLEY
#8009 Bruce Walter Frost
JOHN and HANNAH BARRISFORD
#8010 Xavier Barrisford Le Page (Jnr)

MEMBERS' MEMORANDA

JAMES PEAULETT
#8011 Des Burke

BIRTHS Congratulations to the families of:

THOMAS ACRES

James Duncan Ross Simmons

19 April 2011, in Canberra, second son to Linda and Duncan Simmons, eighth grandchild for #7269 Jeanette and Trevor McBeath of South Coast Chapter. Sixteenth great grandchild for #3707 Mabel Pearce.

EDWARD WHITTON

Harry John Tompkin

7 October 2011, at Wollongong Hospital, first son for Erin and Terry Tompkin, tenth grandchild to Pat and #7163 John Boyd. Ninth generation.

ANTHONY ROPE / ELIZABETH PULLEY

Layla Jade Potter

1 August 2011, fourth child for Matthew and Naomi Potter, ninth grandchild to David and #5897 Pamela Potter. Fifteenth great grandchild to #5825 Stella Minter.

DEATHS Sympathy to the family & friends of:

JOHN SMALL / MARY PARKER

#7383 Robert Richards

18 September 2011, aged 83. Late of East Greshford, NSW. Husband of #7383.1 Zoe Richards (dec.) Member of Hunter Valley Chapter.

WILLIAM BROUGHTON

#1082 Robin Arnheim

2 March 2009, aged 92. Late of 'Linden', Bogan Road, Parkes, NSW. Husband of #1081 Joan Arnheim, who died on 15 July 2009, aged 86. Robin and Joan were third cousins, both descended from William Broughton.

JOHN SMALL / MARY PARKER

#455 Florence Denning

8 October 2011, aged 106. Late of Sylvania, NSW. Flo was the last of the founders of the John and Mary Small Descendants Association. Her funeral was on 12 October, the anniversary of the marriage of John Small and Mary Parker.

ELLEN FRASER (ELEANOR REDCHESTER)

#6587.1 James Kell

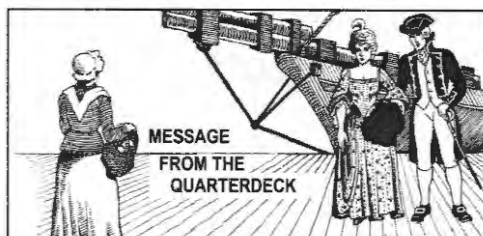
1 October 2011, aged 88. Late of Dorrig, NSW. Husband of #6587 Mary Kell. Member of North Coast Chapter.

DIAMOND WEDDING Special felicitations to:

JOHN SMALL / MARY PARKER

#709 Beryl Lewis and #709.1 Howard Lewis

celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary on 29 September 2011, at Kennilworth Gardens, Bowral. Beryl is a former President of the Fellowship of First Fleeters and current patron of the Southern Highlands Chapter.



It used to be called *Ranelagh*, but following a change of ownership, *Fountaindale Grand Manor* at Robertson NSW, still contains all of the period charm that upon its completion in 1924, made it one of the most luxurious hotels of its time.



High Tea for all, with Valerie Davey, SHC President Patricia Robinson and Wilma Wyncoll at High Table.

During WWII the house was a base for RAAF training and in 1946 was acquired by the Franciscan fathers, who used it as a seminary. At that time the elegant stained glass windows were installed and the five-hectare garden and statutory is a result of their diligent work.

In the Spring of 2011, this was the perfect spot to spend indoors a soggy Sunday afternoon. Some 20 members and friends of **Southern-Highlands Chapter** assembled for a dangerously decadent High Tea.

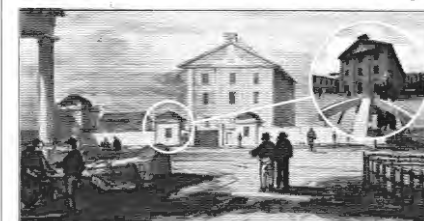
Secretary, Wendy Soward, labelled the outing a "deliberately low key event", for these residents of Berima, Bowral, Bundanoon, Fitzroy Falls, Mittagong, Moss Vale and Sutton Forest, but this did not seem to equate with the three-tiered silver service platters loaded with finger sandwiches, jam scones, cakes, fruits and caramel slices, all lubricated with a glass of sparkling wine, and finished with a bottomless cup of coffee, chocolate or tea. Like so many of our Chapters, the SHC were robustly "out and about", and it was fun to be there.

The weather was kinder to a dozen **Hunter Valley Chapter** members during their Spring excursion to Garden Island, the colony's first local food source, established as such on 27 January 1788. In *Founders* 41.4 we wrote of the FF initials carved into the sandstone walls of the island by Frederick Meredith, William Bradley and Joseph Redford. Ray Meredith of the HVC is a descendant of Frederick, but is not a known graffiti artist!



HVC folk at Garden Island, Yvonne Bradley, Lorraine Valent, Lee De Bono & Bruce Donaldson.

Further to the report in *Founders* 42.5 concerning the restoration of the Hyde Park Barracks guardhouse domes, the Historic Houses Trust in conjunction with Polyartistry will be running a series of events which will culminate in a family day at Hyde Park Barracks to mark the completion of the project and unveil the finished domes. Look out then for **Domes Day!**



We close off the year 2011 with the gratifying news from Chapter Liaison Officer, Jon Fearon, that there is a keen indication of interest from some seventeen people in establishing a **Chapter of the Fellowship in the Albury Wodonga region**. Doubly exciting, as that would be our first venture into the state of Victoria. **RW**