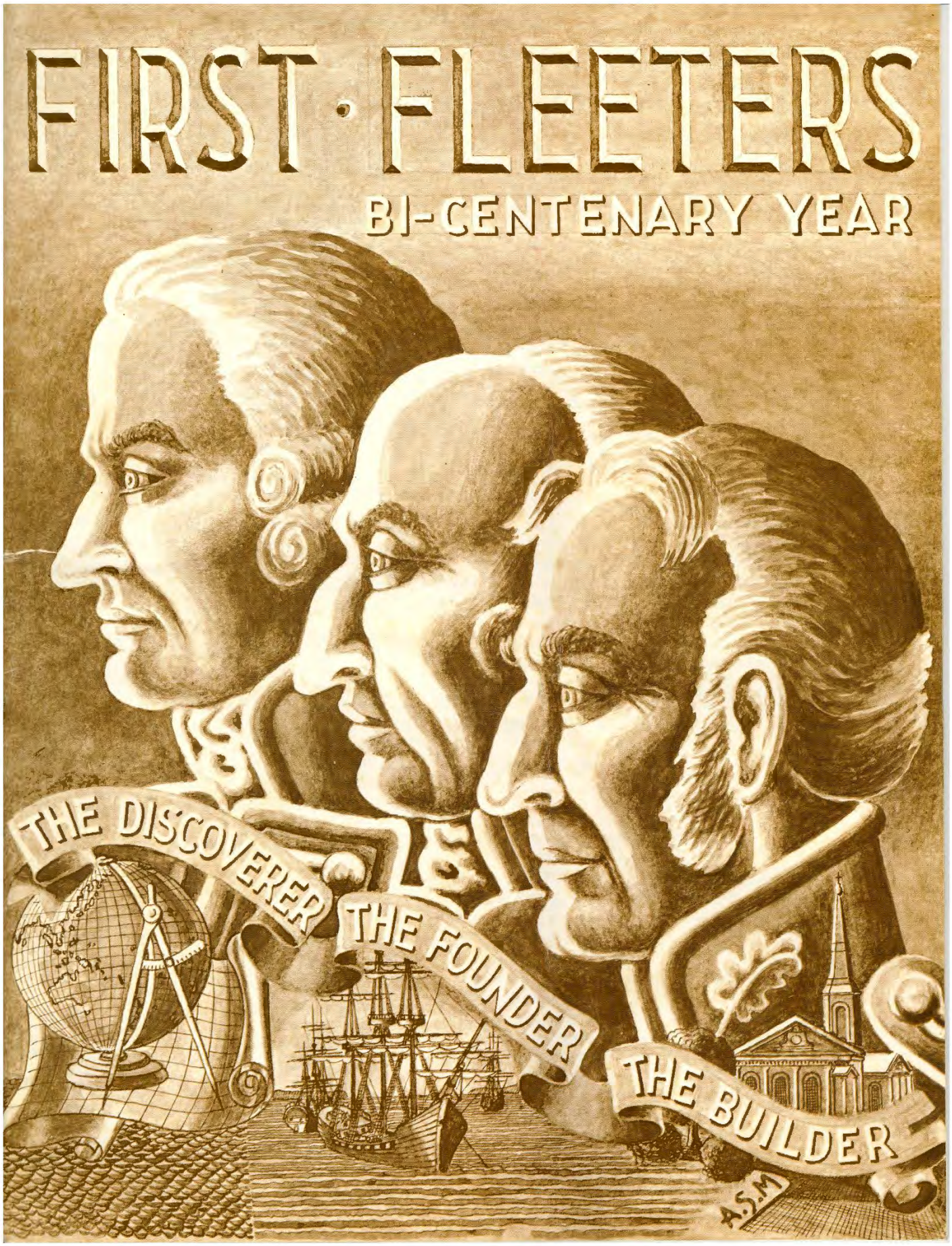
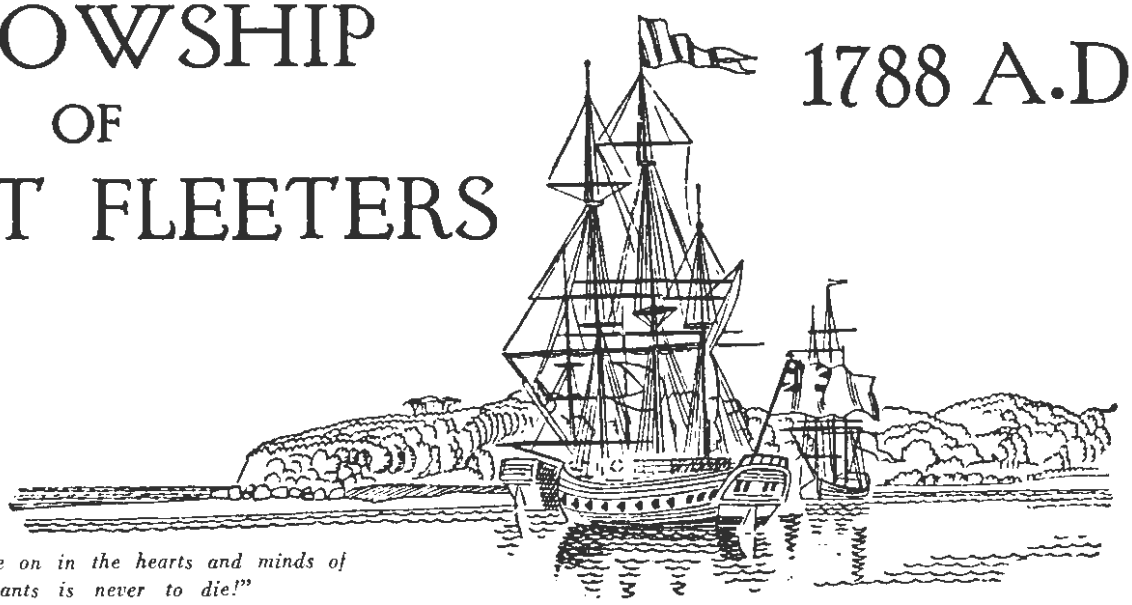

FIRST · FLEETERS
BI-CENTENARY YEAR
THE DISCOVERER
THE FOUNDER
THE BUILDER
A.S.M

FELLOWSHIP OF FIRST FLEETERS

1788 A.D.



"To live on in the hearts and minds of Descendants is never to die!"

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FIRST-FLEETERS

The Official Journal of the
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The Fellowship consists of—

- Members—with proof of their ancestors having arrived in Sydney with the First Fleet on the 26th January, 1788, and who have attained the age of 18 years.
- Associate Members—possessing the proof mentioned above and who are under the age of 18 years. Associate Members automatically become ordinary Members when they attain the age of 18.
- Life Members—Life Membership may be conferred by the Fellowship (in General Meeting) on any Member who has, in the opinion of the Fellowship, rendered signal service to the Nation or the Fellowship.

CONTENTS

Obituary • Rupert Guy Herps, 17.4.1970. Foundation Executive Councillor. A descendant of Mathew James Everingham • Army Intelligence 1938 • Active Service Z Special Force, Northern Territory South West Pacific.
Our sympathy is extended to his family.
Five Dock.

Minister in Charge of the Captain Cook Bi-Centenery Celebrations, Mr. E.A. Willis M.L.A.

Mr. Frank GAVEN, Chairman of the Captain Cook Bi-Centenery Celebrations Panorama of the Pacific Committee.

FIRST-FLEETERS

VOL. 1, No. 4, APRIL, 1970

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE FELLOWSHIP OF FIRST FLEETERS

36, Dartford Road, Thornleigh 2120. N.S.W.

EDITORIAL

THE ENDURING BOND

A child born today within the Territories of the Commonwealth of Australia joins the majority of the Australian People.

What he achieves during his lifetime is largely a matter for himself, the environment into which he was born, his family history and the social and economic changes he will meet during his journey.

If born of parents themselves born in another land he inherits neither more nor less of qualities in the Australian life than a child descended from a pioneer in the First Fleet.

He inherits qualities in a national life that began with the Administration of a penal colony in 1788.

Through his lifetime he will hear a thousand times the words British Justice and he will invoke what they mean if he considers himself ill used. No matter how limited his education he will live his lifetime vaguely aware that the Crown is his protection.

During these few fateful days late in January 1788 when the First Fleeters struggled ashore in Sydney Cove, they brought ashore with them British Justice. There would not have been one of them who would have exchanged the justice he had received for that of any other nation.

Cruel and brutal by our standards it was however the splendid beginning of our nation and those at the start were never to know, could never have imagined the result of what they endured in their struggle with man and nature.

By any standards they were all of them ordinary people. They would never have thought that they brought ashore with them in Sydney Cove the history of their race. Their family names and history were Saxon, Roman, French, Norman, English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, Danish.

Within themselves they had carried over thousands and thousands of sea miles the history of their race and it was transplanted here in an unknown land in the Southern Hemisphere. It was the essence of incredibly diverse racial histories. The history of Western Man and it was based upon and governed by Christianity.

When Judge Advocate Collins read the Royal Commission and Arthur Phillip Esq. became Captain General and Governor in Chief empowered to use the Great Seal, he read virtually extracts from Magna Carta.

This is the enduring bond that binds Australians of 1970 to 1788 and the generations between and before and those to come to the Great Charter.

This is the enduring bond that binds each and every one of us to the other, and binds us forever to the British people.

There was worse to come for the first ones. Harshness and brutality increased as those of privilege and those who sought it battled for the diminishing resources of the First Fleet.

And the long struggle commenced. A struggle for land, for convict labour, for patronage, social pretensions, commercial advantage. We may conclude that this country would not exist today, could not have survived without the transports and the convicts they brought.

The story of the years of anguish for the first ones has been told and it should be told to every generation.

The story of Governors, mediocre at the best, with a few exceptions. Reluctantly compelled to assume autocratic powers beyond the powers of the Parliament that had commissioned them. Bedevilled most of them by sycophantic self seeking advisers. Their authority was firmly in the hands of a body of officers of low moral standards and fully entrenched as a military despotism. They sought in the majority of them to establish some sort of social justice in the values of their times.

The struggles and the stories of expirees and emancipists to achieve land. The battles of exclusives and radicals to social prestige and authority. The dedicated men of the Anglican, Catholic, and Methodist faiths to bring enlightment and help to those who suffered in this dark and brutal age. Of currency lads and lasses contemptuous of a social order at "Home" that had so brutally dealt with their parents and which they themselves so vehemently denied. Here there were no gentry, nor a squire to whom they should curtsey, and it so very nearly happened.

If we would understand ourselves and the problems of our times we would try to understand the problems of a byegone age.

Surely from the First Fleet came that unique, that extraordinary and so often incoherent love of country that we find wherever we travel in our land. We are each and every one of us at home anywhere between the Leeuwin and Cape York, and in any city, town or village to which we travel. It is incoherent because we are only dimly aware of the struggles and the anguish that was sustained only by the hope and determination that ultimately justice would prevail, and that it did so is unarguable. We have only to look around us, and we should never forget that these at the beginning were never to know, could never have imagined the results of what they endured in their lifetimes.

Our ancestors knew it and cherished it and never forgot it in the darkest days when our nation was a penal settlement. They knew it when we were a colony, a dominion, and they called it British Justice, and now we are a nation, so do we.

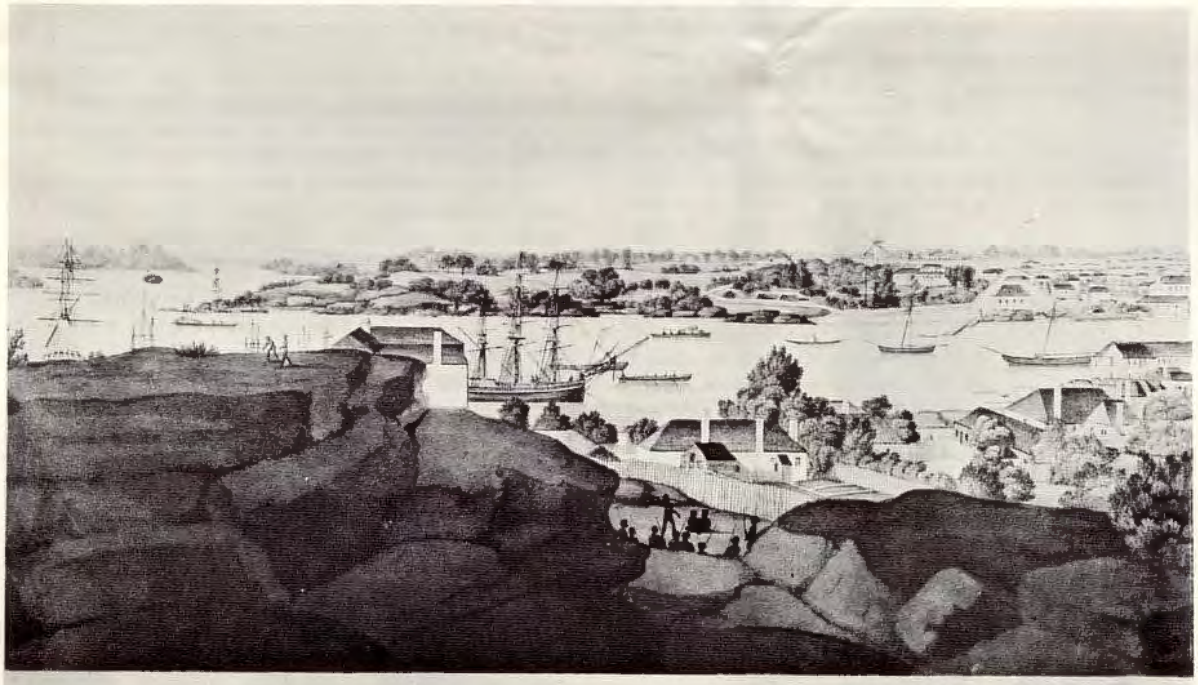
We look around us and see that where British Justice has departed the dignity of man also departs and the inalienable right of man to hope then disappears under a new oppression.

When the Reigning Monarch, the Head of our State, visits this nation it is a restatement of Magna Carta. It can be assumed that there are descendants of these who were at Runnymede now living in Australia. We see the living embodiment of the guarantees within Magna Carta.

This extraordinary white Christian enclave within the Southern Hemisphere, another island, may have a destiny as yet undreamed of. It has a history already unique in the story of man.

The destiny may be achieved if we look beyond our ancestors in the First Fleet, back to Magna Carta, and if we cherish this our heritage we will do our duty by our descendants, and it may well be for the benefit of mankind.

The section continues the view southwards and gives a good picture of the walls along the Tank Stream. The entrance of the stream into the Cove is hidden in this picture by the buildings in the foreground. The stone bridge over the stream marks the present junction of Bridge and Pitt Streets. The course of George Street lies in under the hill between the foreground and the distant view. The foreground depicts the Rocks Area in 1808.



PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT
BRISBANE. B.7.

Looking back on the past has not been a typical Australian characteristic.

In the days of early settlement very little was known of Australia's past.

As the Colony expanded, the pioneers were too preoccupied with the challenge of day-to-day life to look back.

Even today, when Australia has become one of the world's most progressive nations, there is a prevailing tendency to look forward to the future and disregard our eventful past.

Yet, without comparisons with the past, the present and the future cannot be viewed objectively, even by a nation just 181 years old.

It is reassuring therefore to witness the emergence of a nation-wide Fellowship prepared to honour the pioneering traditions of faith, courage and initiative.

At the same time, the First-Fleeters purposefully strive to apply the pioneers' motivating forces to our contemporary society.

Opportunities in this God-given land are virtually limitless. Our people, our way of life and our vast natural resources combine to make Australia a nation with a great future.

But we also share a proud heritage, well worth cherishing and building upon.

I sincerely wish the Fellowship continuing success in its rewarding work on behalf of all Australians.

(J. Bjekle-Petersen)
Premier of Queensland.

A Diary

(Continuing from previous issues of "First-Fleeters", a chronological account of interesting happenings in the early days of our Nation.)

by John K. Lavett

1791

10th and 11th January: The temperature in Sydney Town reached a maximum of 105° on both days.

This excessive heat persisted with hot winds, on and off during January and February, Birds dropped dead from trees; in many places about the Harbour the ground was seen to be littered with small birds — some dead, others gasping for water.

12th February: There was great heat in the Settlement. The country around Rose Hill (later in the year to be known as Parramatta) was on fire for many miles.

Immense numbers of large flying foxes (then called bats) were seen to drop from the trees into the water which was tainted for several days and many dropped dead on the wing. The plague of "bats", at the time, was such that it was estimated there were at least 20,000 of them within the space of one mile, many being of quite considerable size. It is recorded that Governor Phillip saw one which measured four feet between the tip of each wing.

An officer of the relief guard who left his boat to find a drink of water, which he only obtained after walking along a dry watercourse for several miles reported that many birds dropped dead at his feet as he traversed the creek-bed.

The wind was north-east and "burned up everything before it. Persons whose business obliged them to go out declared that it was impossible to turn the face for five minutes to the wind."

26th February: The first shop was opened at Rose Hill.

28th March: A boat containing William Bryant, his wife — Mary — and their children Emanual and Charlotte, together with seven convicts escaped from Port Jackson. The party reached Batavia, where Bryant, one of his children and two convicts died! A third convict was drowned in the Straits of Simda.

9th April: To prevent any further attempts to escape by convicts, an Order of the Governor dated 9th April, decreed that:

"No boat is to be built by any individual in this settlement whose length from stern to stern exceeds fourteen feet without having first obtained permission from headquarters."

April: James Ruse (convicted in 1782 of "Burglarious breaking and entering") received the title to his land. This was the first grant issued in New South Wales.

Although Ruse was allowed to work the land near Rose Hill from November 1789, the Governor did not at once give him the grant. Ruse had to wait for this until April 1791.

14th June: Rose Hill became a regular town and had its name changed to Parramatta.

9th July: The "Mary Ann", one of the Third Fleet, arrived in Port Jackson. The rest of the Fleet — nine in number — straggled in to the Harbour over the next three months (see page 10, July 1969 issue of "First-Fleeters")

21st September: The warship H.M.S. "Gorgon" arrived in Sydney Cove, with the Seal of the Colony (see page 2, April issue of this Journal). It also brought the authority to grant absolute or conditional pardon to a number of convicts

Captain King, of the "Gorgon", reported having seen a pod of 50 or more whales off the New South Wales coast.

25th October: "The Britannia", one of the Third Fleet — under the command of Captain Thomas Melville — left the Harbour to become the first ship to "fish" for whales on the Aus-

tralian eastern coast. It returned, after a successful run, on the 10th November, 1791.

15th November: The first grape-vine grown in Australia was planted on land in Parramatta.

21st November: Twenty male and female convicts absconded, with the idea that they could reach China overland. Several of them died in the bush and the remainder were brought back to the Settlement in a deplorable condition.

26th November: A ship of the First Fleet — the armed tender: "Supply" sailed from Port Jackson for London, Governor Phillip advising Lord Grenville at the time that she had on board:— ". . . . an animal, which is known in England by the name of kangaroo, and which I hope will live to be delivered to your Lordship for the purpose of being sent to His Majesty. I have taken this liberty, as it is not known that any animal of this kind has hitherto been seen in England."

November: Tanks which were to supply Sydney town with water for many years commenced to be hewn out of the ground.

December: The 460 ton convict transport: "Matilda" (one of the Third Fleet), fitted out for whaling, sailed from Port Jackson for the coast of Peru. She was wrecked near Osnaburg Island in 1792. There were 21 survivors.

By the end of 1791, 950 acres of land had been cleared and cultivated in the Sydney and Parramatta districts. Australia had taken her place in the world of agriculture!

---

c. 31. *s.* 1; (*India*), 9 *Geo.* 4. *c.* 74. *s.* 125; (*I.*), 10 *Geo.* 4. *c.* 34. *s.* 1; *cc.* 27, 28 *rep.* (*E.*), 26 & 27 *Vict. c.* 125 (*S.L.R.*); (*I.*), 35 & 36 *Vict. c.* 98 (*S.L.R.*)]

Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonet[r], aut disseisiatur de liƀo teñ suo, vel libertatib3, vl liƀis consuetudinib3 suis, aut . . . exulet aut aliquo modo destruatur, nec sup eum ibimus, nec sup eū mittem[9], nisi p legale judiciū piū suoꝝ, vel p legem terre. Nulli vendem[9], nulli negabim[9], aut differem[9] rectum vel justiciam.

No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will we not pass upon him, nor [condemn him,[1]] but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right.

XXIX. Imprisonment, &c. contrary to law.

Administration of justice.

Om̃es mercatores, nisi publice antea ꝑhibiti fu̇int ħeant salvū & securū conductum exire de Angł, & venire in Angł, & morari & ire p Angł tam p terram, q[a]m p aquam,

All merchants, if they were not openly prohibited before, shall have their safe and sure conduct to depart out of England, to come into England, to tarry in, and go

XXX. Foreign merchants.

This clause from the 1225 copy of the Magna Carta has been the basis of Legal thought and constitutional practice in many parts of the world. It is still in force in Britain as is shown in this extract from the Statutes — (third revised edition, 1950) ART 13258A.

AN EARLY TRAGEDY

Mrs. M. Thompson (Research and Text)
Photography – Mr. C. Sweeney

In the grounds of James Hardie Pty. Ltd. situated at Camellia is one of the oldest graves on this continent. This company is to be commended for their maintenance and care of this grave.

Very little of the original stone can be seen, and only a few words distinguished, however, records give us the epitaph. Dr. Andrew Houison in 1903 records the epitaph, but gives the childs name as Lan.

"HERE lyeth the body of the much lamented Elanor Magee and her beloved infant Lan Magee who were unfortunately drowned in returning from Sydney, January 1793. The unhappy offspring of an affectionate father was two years old, and its mother in the 32nd year of her age.

"Forbear, kind husband weep no more; 'tis vain,
For . . . . . folks complain
A most loved wife and babe are laid.
Who bound from Sydney, sank beneath the wave
Reaching the home beyond the narrow grave
Tither the hapless husband oft shall roam.
To drop a willing tear upon the tomb
And strive to deprecate their closing breath
That reunites him with their shades in death."

Chris Magee

Eleanor Magee and infant daughter Mary were drowned when the boat in which they were returning from Sydney to Parramatta overturned and her husband buried them side by side only a short distance from his home. This was on 21st January, 1793.

Mrs. Magee had arrived on board the Lady Penrhyn in the First Fleet as Eleanor McCabe and seven months later, on 31st August, 1788 she married Christopher Magee who was also a Londoner and had arrived in the Scarborough under the name of Charles Williams. It was as Charles Williams that he received his grant of 30 acres at Parramatta in 1791.

Already Eleanor and Christopher Magee had lost their son James who was baptised on 22nd November, 1789 and was buried at Rose Hill, 31st January, 1790. This is the first recorded burial at Parramatta. Another child Mary was baptised on 30th January, 1791.

By October 1792 Christopher and Eleanor Magee had under cultivation 10 acres of Maize, ¾ acre of garden ground and another two acres were cleared of timber ready for planting. They had not been idle.

Then came the boating tragedy the following Janua

After Philip's departure, Lt. Governor Grose allotte land to twenty two settlers on the awkesbury and we find Charles Williams with land on the east side of the River awkesbury in the district of Mulgrave Place. Charles Williams (or Magee) farmed this land for a number of years but a Muster of 1806. shows a Charles Williams (Scarborough) working for Thomas Rickerby. A later Muster of 1814 tells us he was still in the Windsor area and his death is recorded at St. Matthews Church, Windsor.

REFERENCES T.D.M. FILES MITCHELL LIBRARY

Christopher Magee Xm Aug 31 1788 McCave (McCabe) Eleanor
St. Philips Register
James Magee bapt Nov 22 1789 son of Christopher & Eleanor Magee
St. Philips Register
James Magee buried Jan 31 1790 St. Johns Parramatta
Mary, dau. Christopher & Eleanor Magee bapt Jan 30 1791
St. Johns Parramatta.
Mary Magee child of Christopher Magee buried Jan 21, 1793
St. Johns Parramatta
Eleanor Magee buried 21st Jan. 1793
Charles Williams, 51 years, Scarborough (1) 1788 died 13 March 1815
St. Mathews Windsor.

Eleanor McCabe, May 1785 Middlesex, 7 years – in Phillip's Appendix on the "Lady Penrhyn"
Bowes Journal – Eleanor McCabe, age 24, Hawker
Bowes Journal – Charles McCabe, "Lady Penrhyn" a child. What Happened to this child???? MAT
Charles Williams, Scarborough, London, 7th July, 1784.

A summary of the parish story

The Town of Port Macquarie, at the mouth of the Hastings River was founded on the site of John Oxley's seafall in 1818.

Made a Penal Settlement by the command of Governor Macquarie, it was visited by him in 1821 when he chose the site for the future Church.

The Convict group under Military rule was responsible for the early buildings, among which was the Dispensary (now the Colonial Chapel of Christ the Healer), and the Surgeon's Residence (now the Rectory). Through the enterprise of a few free settlers they were also responsible for sugar cane, maize and tobacco growing.

The District, richly endowed in valuable timbers and other elements necessary to building, soon became a settled community.

The grace, charm and beauty of its forests, beaches and indented coastline, provided a rich backdrop to what was to become a health resort, and later, a most hospitable tourist area. It was lyrically praised by James Backhouse in his journals of 1836.

Raised from its Penal status in the early 1830's it soon became not only a resort for those seeking health, but a centre from which early settlers sought lands and wealth.

Among its older buildings the Parish Church of S. Thomas stands serene and grand, atop one of the eminences. The Church foundations set by Lieutenant Carnac in the presence of his troops and attended by the Reverend Thomas Hassall (Chaplain), carried into effect the first step toward a Church building which, as Governor Brisbane wrote, must be of such style and proportion "that it could be used for other purposes when no longer needed as a Church." (December 8, 1824).

Opened for worship on March 18, 1828, by The Reverend John Cross, who had just arrived from Windsor, where the Church of S. Matthew had recently been constructed by Francis Greenway (and where, incidentally, these two Bristol men must have had much communion together), the Church of S. Thomas became the centre for a thirty-year-long ministry for the new Chaplain.

Within months of its opening John Cross was to complain that the Tower was leaking badly, the mortices and tenons in the windows were pulling apart, that the children's feet were growing blue with the cold on the stone floor, that there was urgent need for attention, sure signs of incompetence in architectural supervision, together with lack of knowledge in timbers and necessary seasoning.

Though obviously bearing a Greenway influence it was supposed to have been constructed under the supervision of Lieutenant Owen. In existing plans of the place he does not sign himself as architect but as Acting Engineer.

A few Box Pews, part of the original furnishings, were for the privileged few; the compulsory part of the congregation being grouped under guard at the Western end of the Church. Later, the West end of the Church was furnished with like pews and our old minute books record application by the Trustees to the Bishop of Australia for a faculty to construct new pews. For many years pew rents formed the base of the Parish income. All pews were made free before the end of the century, every person now shares in their common use.

Our minute books record the partial destruction of the Church in 1839. The Government did not restore the Church, local labour and gifts were responsible for reconstruction. In 1854 the shingle roof was destroyed and replaced. In 1855 the ceiling (lathe and plaster) began to fall, by 1856 the damage was so great that it was found necessary to remove the whole ceiling and the records prior to February, 1857,

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■ **The imposing front of St. Thomas faces due west; the four walls of the church are due east, west, north and south.**

show that £8/15/4 were paid for the removal of the old ceiling and in February and March that same year the whole was ceiled with 6,500 feet of cedar boards.

In 1856 the old organ was ordered from London through the Bishop of the Diocese and a photostat copy of the original specification is held by the Church Council. Purchased in London from Walker Brothers, in December, 1856, it was shipped at S. Catherine Docks on December 20th, and paid for by Captain Geo. Tyrrell on January 10, 1857. A letter by Bishop Tyrrell informed the Trustees of S. Thomas Church that the organ had arrived in Sydney. It was shipped to Port Macquarie and arrived at the Church on June 11, 1857. Placed in the Gallery it was played for the first time by Mr. J. Simpson, on July 11. It took the place of a Seraphim, which had been sold for £37, forming part of the organ purchase price. Formerly a two-piece orchestra, violin and clarinet had served the church music. The clarinet which had passed to Miss E. Mort, of Bowral, through a Mr. Wesley, of Port Macquarie, was given to the Church again by Miss Mort. The iustrument, made in Stuttgart, is nearly 200 years old.

The Gallery was extended in 1858 by Thos. Fahey, who was also responsible for making new seats for Gallery and repairing old ones. These for the accommodation of the Choir.

A hurricane so badly damaged the Church in 1897 that the Bishop was moved to give £100 toward a new Church. Later, wiser counsels prevailed, the old Church was restored. It is recorded in the minutes that an appeal was to be made through the columns of the "Herald" and "Telegraph."

A. E. Pountney Esq., of the Port Macquarie "News" inspired a movement toward re-roofing and repair of S. Thomas. This in 1923 was a costly matter.

The Rectory, formerly the Surgeon's residence, was acquired by the Church in 1847 and greatly reconstructed in 1937, retaining many former features, including the cellars and bakers' oven.

Recent examination by E. H. Farmer, Esq., Government Architect, reveal many disquieting features in the Church structure and clamour for Restoration was set up. The whole is in dire need of attention, the Tower repair is imperative.

The National Trust of Australia is ready to receive your income tax deductible gifts for the purpose of restoration.

■ **From the rectory verandah the church provides a glorious sight in the early morning.**

Quantities . . . S. Thomas', Port Macquarie

All index references are Mitchell Library
CSIL—Colonial Secy. In Letters
CSOL—Colonial Secy. Out Letters

S. THOMAS' CHURCH, PORT MACQUARIE

Statement of materials expended and labour performed in the erection of a Church of the following dimensions at Port Macquarie. Commenced November, 1824, and now completely finished.

4/2005 1828.

This statement enclosed with /7538.

Church: Length 90 ft. Width 48' 4" Height 30'
Tower: Length 20 ft. Width 20' Height 60'
Vestry: Length 12' 9" Width 14' Height 12'

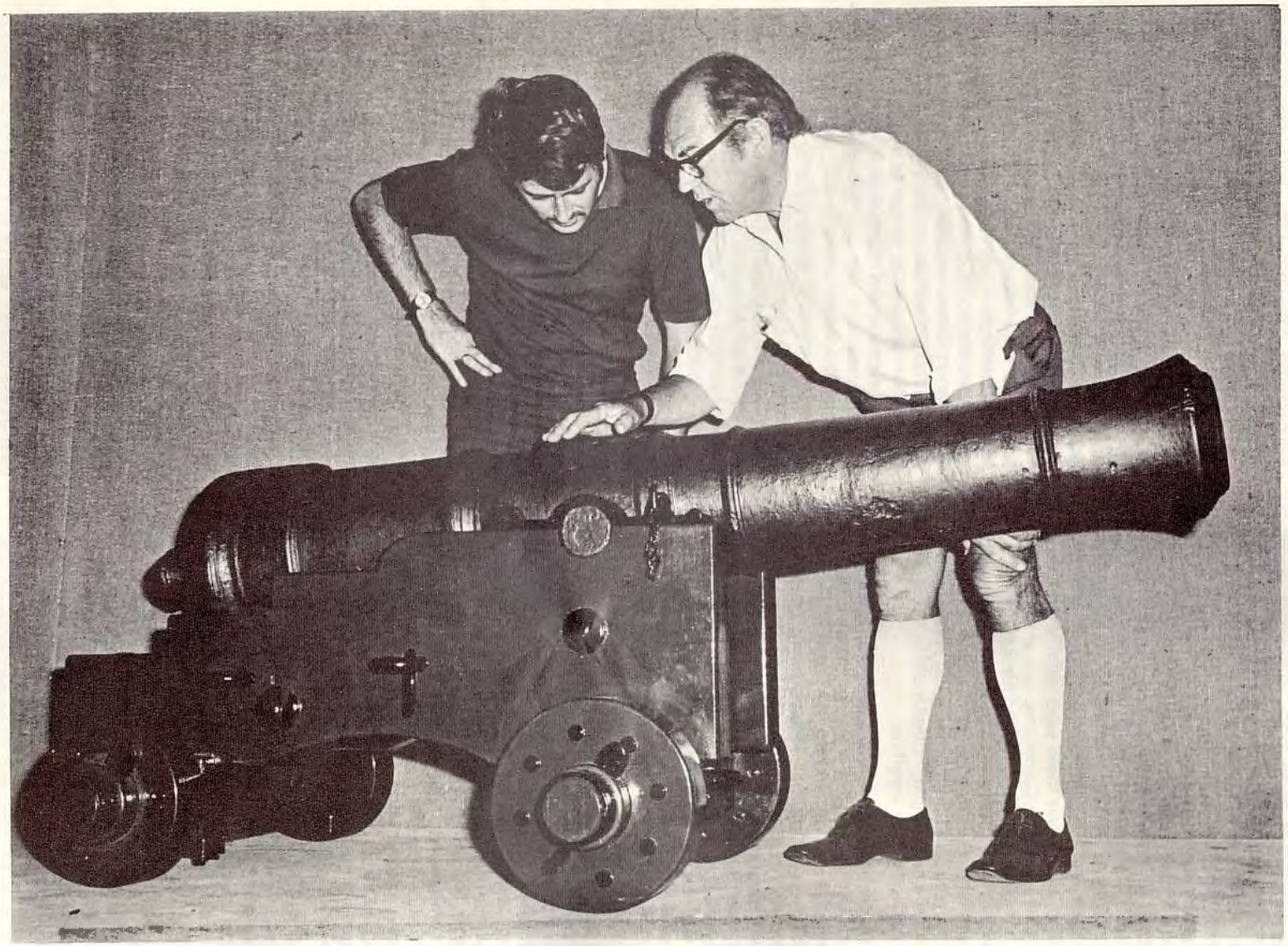
		£	s.	d.
365,100	Bricks	401	12	2
1,791	Coping & Arch Bricks	8	19	1
5,982	Bushels of Lime	186	18	9
8,878	Tyles	13	4	4
9,941	Sup. ft. Sawed Cedar	103	11	
32,706	Sup. ft. Sawed Gum	196	4	0
4,177	S. ft. Sawed Whitewood	25	1	0
67,500	Shingles	50	12	6
18,800	Lathes	9	16	0
250	7-inch Spikes	1	17	6
535	6-inch Spikes	3	4	2
226	5-inch Spikes		17	0
1,700	4-inch Nails	2	13	6
4,275	3-inch Nails	5	10	0
84,825	Shingle Nails	21	4	1
22,590	Batten Nails	11	0	0
4,887	Weatherboard Nails	3	0	0
1,150	Iron Scarf Nails		5	9
11,200	2-inch Brads	5	12	0
13,525	1½-inch Brads	3	7	6
10,230	1-inch Brads	2	11	2
1,125	½-inch Brads		5	7½
3,293	Flooring Brads	1	19	0
200	Tacks		1	0
253	Dog Nails		6	3
1,623	Screws	6	15	3
700	Double-shingle Nails		5	3
113	Holdfasts	1	17	8
53	Iron Plates			
2	Plate Bolts		5	0
3	Pair T Hinges		10	6
7½	Pair Brass Bull Hinges	1	7	6
4	Pair Hooks and Hinges		10	0
24	Wall Hooks		8	0
43	Staples		7	2
2	Iron-rimmed Locks	1	10	0
42	Lead Hooks		16	0
3,060 2/16	Pounds of Sheet Lead	102	1	0
43	Pounds of Solder	3	19	6
1	Duck Frock for Plumber		5	0
1	Gallon Tar		7	6
6½	Pounds of Suet		4	4
3½	Pounds of Resin		4	4
4	Hasps		2	0
10	Bolts		6	8
11	Latches, Brass Handles	5	10	0
3	Brass Handles		7	6
2	Brass Hinges		2	8
14	Pounds Glue		14	0
14½	Gallons Linseed Oil	4	9	0
4½	Gallons Turpentine	4	10	0
4½	Gallons Fish Oil		11	0
4 10/16	Pounds Lamp Black		6	10
11/16	Pounds of Vermilion		11	0
1 15/16	Pounds of Litharge		1	0
3½	Pounds of Green Paint		14	10
19	Pounds Red Paint		12	8
30 12/16	Pounds Black Paint	2	6	0
31	Pounds Yellow Paint	2	0	0
140 11/16	Pounds of White Lead	2	18	4
69 12/16	Pounds of Whiting		11	6
91	Pounds of Chalk	3	0	8
9	Pounds of Yellow Ochre		9	0
44	Sheets of Sandpaper		7	6
65	Screw Bolts and Nuts	3	5	0
12	Pounds of Soap		10	0
715	Panes of Glass 14/12	59	11	8
10	Panes of Glass 12/10		12	6
4	Brass Mortice Locks	4	0	0
60	Window Fastenings	3	15	0
2	Pair Joint Hinges		6	0
4	Sash Weights	1	4	0
79	Fathoms Sash Line	2	9	4½
2/16	Pounds Terra de Sienna		2	6
1	Spring Bolt		7	0
77	Window Standards	7	7	0
27	Belaying Pins		13	0
2	Pair Pulley Boxes		8	0
40	Pounds Flour		5	0

LABOUR

9 Carpenters—218 days each
3 Shinglers—60 days each
3 Bricklayers—269 days each
4 Plasterers—58 days each
5 Day Labourers—64 days each
8 Labourers—151 days each digging foundation, carrying materials, etc., etc., etc.

3rd February, 1827 L. INNES Commandant
(First part of signatnre indecipherable)

■ **At left, reminders of the convict era kept within the church; below St. Thomas from the south-west, and the modern church hall.**



Mr. Gordon Andrews [redacted] designer of the Panorama of the Pacific.
Mr. David O'Connor, executive officer of the Panorama of the Pacific

EDUCATION: THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS

In the Orphan Institution the girls were taught needlework, reading and spinning; several were taught writing. Forty-nine girls from seven to fourteen years had been admitted by 31st December 1801. On 30th January 1802, Lord Hobart, the Secretary of the State for the Colonies, wrote to King to confirm his approval of the Governor's measures for the support of the Orphan Institution; in doing so, he requested the submission of regular accounts.[1] By March, 1803, fifty-four girls were being assisted in this Institution. Governor King was then making major additions to the original building and, when these were completed later in the same year, the Committee was able to accept one hundred and four girls.[2] In his Report to Lord Hobart in May 1803, the Governor expressed satisfaction with the progress of the girls in reading, writing, plain work and spinning but stated that the funds were getting low;[3] three months later he was to describe them as very low.

In order to provide for the future support of the Female Orphan Institution, King allocated thirteen thousand acres of land to the Committee. The Governor hoped that an income might be derived by letting the land out in portions. He likewise granted Grose Farm, a property of six hundred acres near Sydney. Little resulted from the larger allocation and the return from the smaller holding was less than anticipated. The former finally was broken up and used for dowries, a section being given to each girl from the Institution on the occasion of her marriage.

It had also been King's intention to build an Orphan Institution for Boys at Parramatta. The construction and administration of this project was left to the Orphan House Committee. At its meeting on 11th October, 1800, this Committee approved the proposed location of the Institution and heard Mr. Marsden report that the making of bricks had commenced. The cost of construction, in accordance with the plan of Mr. Barralier, would be in excess of £2,000. In his Report on the state of the Colony in 1801, King confirmed that materials were being collected for the building of a much larger asylum than the Female Orphan Institution.

During 1802 and 1803, the revenue collected for the use of the Orphan House Committee had not been as high as anticipated and Governor King decided to use what money he had to provide additional accommodation for the girls rather than embark on the construction of the boys' project at Parramatta. Extensions were therefore made to the Female Orphan Institution and in May, 1803, King, in correspondence with Lord Hobart, acknowledged, because of lack of funds, his inability to proceed any further with the Orphan Institution for Boys. Governor King did what he could to help them; in particular he apprenticed convict boys to boat-builders and carpenters as quickly as he could and in this way minimized their exposure to moral danger.

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 saw these as the sons and daughters of small farmers who tilled their own soil, children who now assisted their parents but who would one day inherit their modest properties. Such children were concentrated along the flats of the Hawkesbury River. Governor King sought to give them the opportunity of at least a minimum education. He encouraged a subscription, organized by local residents in August 1802, to build a school. The response was minimal and no-one was prepared to accept responsibility for the erection of the school building.[1] King consequently constructed a two-storied building, one hundred feet by twenty-four feet, at Crown expense, and offered the lease of it and the relevant land to the local residents who had earlier agreed, in order to remunerate the future teachers and clergyman,[2] to contribute twopence per acre per year for their current occupancy of former Crown land.[1]

The school was to be managed by a Board of six subscribers chosen by local residents, two magistrates, one of whom was to be the colonial chaplain, and any other clergyman appointed by the Governor. A fourteen year lease, to commence from 1st October, 1804, was signed. The first teacher was Mr. Harris. He had earlier been picked by King to run the projected orphan school at Parramatta but, when this scheme had been abandoned, had accepted the new appointment at Green Hills. He might have anticipated a prosperous living; in actuality, the small farmers in this district were often exposed to the effects of unpredictable floods and there was consequently little stability in the financial returns they received for their efforts. Harris was to remain the master of this school for many years; his life, however, was one which often verged on the edge of poverty and destitution.

In 1805, King permitted a Catholic school to open. He gave it financial support and listed it as one of the three public and demoninational schools of the colony. The first teacher was either James Kenny or Father Dixon.

The first private school had opened in 1800. In 1804, Mr. Crook, a missionary who taught with his wife and two convicts at Parramatta, attempted to open in that town the equivalent of a private secondary boarding school. Financial difficulties possibly had forced Mr. Crook into this position. As a public schoolmaster, he officially was given a house and an allowance of wheat and pork from the Government Stores. His application for a convict servant had been rejected. He received little income from his public position because his pupils were mainly the children of convicts and the more established citizens would not send their children to mix with them.[1] But his private school flourished, drawing to it the sons of the wealthier citizens.[2]

In August, 1807, Mrs. Marchant established a private school; in August, 1807, an Evening Academy was begun at the house of Robert Shreeves on the Rocks. George Howe, the editor of the Sydney Gazette, also pioneered adult education. There were also a number of private tutors. The Macarthur family had two, Penelope Lucas, and Monsieur de Kerilleau, a French refugee. Jeremiah Cavanagh was a tutor in the family of Major George Johnston before 1807.

In 1805, there were fifty-four children at the Orphan 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.[3]

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 7th 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.[1] He sought permission to look for such people, not for personal gain but because he had a genuine interest in the colony. Within two years, this matter had resolved itself, for on 2nd 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; a general superintendent of schools was required. Wilberforce suggested Mr. Dawes, a former resident of the colony.[2] On this matter, Wilberforce also approached the Under-Secretary.[3] 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.[4]

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.

(1) Historical Records of New South Wales, Vol. IV, p.658.
(2) Ibid., Vol. V, p.115.
(3) Ibid., Vol. V, p.196.

(1) Historical Records of New South Wales, Vol. V, p.412.
(2) Ibid., Vol. V, p.413.

(1) Historical Records of New South Wales, Vol. V, p.537-8.
(2) Goodin, V.W.E.: Public Education in New South Wales before 1848: Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Australian Historical Society, Volume XXXVI, 1950, p.87.
(3) Ibid., p.94

(1) Historical Records of New South Wales, Vol. I, Pt. III, p.634.
(2) Historical Records of New South Wales, Vol. II, p.245-6.
(3) Ibid, Vol. II, p.246-7.
(4) Ibid., Vol. V, p.728-9.

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CAPTAIN JAMES COOK
Discoverer of N.S.W.

NEW SOUTH WALES

CAPTAIN COOK BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

CITIZENS COMMITTEE

200th Anniversary of the Discovery and Exploration of the East Coast of Australia

Queen Victoria Building
473 George Street
SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2000
Tel: 29 8741

Three committees together provide the key organisational structure for celebrations planned to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the east coast of Australia by Captain James Cook. These committees have been responsible for planning and promoting appropriate activities, encouraging the widest possible participation by all sections of the community and implementing the programme.

Each Committee has its own particular area of emphasis. The State Executive Committee, consisting of Government representatives and leading citizens, has an overall role in the presentations as well as instigating State Government official functions.

The Citizens' Committee has its focus on non-Government events, with the power to form special committees for specific undertakings.

The Citizens' Council is representative of major interests throughout the State, including education, the arts, culture, welfare, sport, trade, industry, commerce, religion, youth, ex-Servicemen and women and many others. Its duties include fostering interest among these different fields and stimulating their involvement in suitable projects.

The importance of the occasion has been recognised by the granting of patronage by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., K. St J., to the Bi-Centenary Celebrations project.

The Premier of New South Wales, the Hon. R.W. Askin, M.L.A., is President of the Executive Committee, and the Deputy Premier, Minister for Education and Minister for Science, the Hon. C.B. Cutler, E.D., M.L.A., is Vice-President.

The Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourism, the Hon., E.A. Willis, M.L.A., is Chairman of the Executive Committee and Minister in Charge of the Celebrations, and the Minister for Public Works, the Hon. Davis Hughes, M.L.A., is Deputy Chairman.

The Chairman of the Citizens' Committee is the Hon. Asher Joal, D.B.E., M.L.C.

The Committees quickly began work organising, arranging and co-ordinating a comprehensive programme embracing a wide range of activities which include all areas of theatrical entertainment, music, the arts, culture, street spectaculars, sporting events, historical and other exhibitions, and commemorative church services, many interdenominational.

In addition to the main organisational committees, separate local committees have been established by Municipal and Shire Councils to arrange appropriate programmes in their own areas.

Although the holding of Bi-Centenary commemorative events will be encouraged throughout 1970, the official period of celebrations will be concentrated between 20th March and 16th

May, 1970, the latter date coinciding with the day Captain Cook sailed from the coastal waters of New South Wales.

Encouraged by Press, Radio and Television publicity, public interest was quickly roused in the Bi-Centenary year, and the tempo was further increased by the announcement that Her Majesty the Queen and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Anne would visit Australia for the celebrations and attend Bi-Centenary events and activities in both the city and country areas.

Events of international significance include the Panorama of the Pacific exhibition staged during Sydney's famous Royal Easter Show at the R.A.S. Showground from 20th March to 31st March. More than a million people saw the Panorama, in which 17 countries and territories in and around the Pacific exhibited.

On 29th April Captain Cook's landing at Kurnell will be re-enacted and on the same evening visiting naval ships and sailing ships will take part in the Sydney Harbour Carnival, which will include a procession of decorated and illuminated boats and a spectacular fireworks display.

More than 250 women's organisations have worked together to stage a week-long exhibition in the Sydney Town Hall in April depicting the part women have played in the development of Australia.

To provide a permanent memorial of the Bi-Centenary, a new Captain Cook wing is being added to the Art Gallery of New South Wales and the Government is making a substantial contribution to the cost, the balance of the funds being raised by public appeal.

As a background to the celebrations and to create a festive note, the City of Sydney will be decorated for the period 18th April to 6th May, and the flags of 70 countries will be flown in an International Circle of Friendship in Hyde Park.

Conventions and conferences will be held during the year and a Bi-Centenary Symposium which will be attended by visitors from the Pacific region will also focus international attention on 1970 as a year to be remembered in Australia's history. The objectives of the Captain Cook Bi-Centenary Symposium are to direct the minds of leaders in commerce and science to the forces of modernisation and how they are likely to affect the peoples of the Pacific in the years ahead.

It will be with these thoughts in mind that the year's celebrations will conclude on the important note of youth and the future when 10,000 Boy Scouts from all States of the Commonwealth and 20 overseas countries will gather at Leppington near Sydney for the Jamboree of New Endeavour.

Press Information

Seen under full sail and running briskly before the wind, the mini-Endeavour the United Insurance Company has brought to Australia requires only a little imagination to call up anew the spirit of Captain Cook and his history-making voyage. In doing so, the vessel fully achieves the purpose of her builder, Mr. Ralph Sewell, of New Zealand.

A long-experienced model maker, Mr. Sewell planned the craft as a feature of the New Zealand Captain Cook celebrations last year. He knew that many craftsmen had turned out finely detailed models of the Endeavour, but his would have a difference: it would be seaworthy as well as historically accurate.

He began the project with little more than determination, a handful of enthusiastic friends, and some construction details obtained from the British Admiralty. No sail plan was available, so Mr. Sewell worked out designs following what he had leanred from previous studies of old ships and from a reading of "The Journals of Captain Cook."

Working in mahogany and puketea woods and fibreglass, Mr. Sewell and his volunteer helpers completed the one-fifth scale model in 12 weeks even turning out a mile of hand-made tarred ropes.

With the vessel finally in the water, Mr. Sewell carried out sailing trials and experimented with ballasting to make the craft stable. That completed, the replica in miniature sailed out to thrill thousands of spectators at several bi-Centenery events in New Zealand.

Fully loaded with 5 tons of ballast (lead ignots will be used during the Australian tour) and a crew of three, the vessel draws three feet of water and is capable of speeds up to six knots.

The relative dimensions of the one-fifth scale model closely correspond to those of the original Edneavour:

Overall length:	106 feet	22 feet 6 inches
Beam:	29 feet 3 inches	6 feet
Overall height:	137 feet, 6 inches	25 feet 6 inches
Draft when fully loaded:	14 feet	3 feet
Displacement:	368 tons	6 tons

EARLY DAYS

When the first fleet lay anchored in Sydney Cove there was none among their number who could have the remotest idea of the future greatness it would achieve in the first hundred years of its existence, unless it was a faint glimmer that came to the mind of the early poet, Mr. Darwin, when he penned the prophetic words—

Where Sydney Cove, her lucid bosom swells,
Courts her young navies, and the storm repels;
High on a rock, amid the troubled air,
Hope stood sublime, and waved her golden hair;
Calmed with her rosy smile the tossing deep,
And with sweet accents charmed the winds to sleep;
To each wild plain she stretched her snowy hand,
High waving wood, and sea encircled strand,
"Hear me," she cried, "Ye rising realms, record
Time's opening scenes, and truth's unerring word,
There shall broad streets their stately walls extend,
The circus widen, and the crescent bend;
There, rayed from cities o'er the cultured land,
Shall bright canals and solid roads expand;
There the proud arch, colossus-like, bestride
Yon glittering streams, and bound the chasing tide,
Embellished villas crown the landscape scene,
Farms wave with gold, and orchards blush between;
There shall tall spires, and dome-capped towers ascend,
And piers and quays their massy structures blend,
While with each breeze approaching vessels glide,
And northern treasures dance on every tide!"
Then ceased the nymph, tumultuous echoes roar,
And joy's loud voice was heard from shore to shore;
Her graceful steps descending, pressed the plain,
And peace and art and labor joined her train.

The reader who has never seen the city of Sydney, and depends entirely upon the minuteness with which each detail is recorded must necessarily fail in getting as correct a view of its origin and history as the man who is familiar with the site upon which it is built.

The stream that flowed from the south through a depression, which divided the entire area into two parts, was the dividing line for many years between the Government officers and the convicts. On the western side of this stream were established the huts of the convicts and marines, and on the eastern side were the quarters of the officers. These last have retained their portion ever since for Government officials. The Lands Office,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Parliament House, and Government House, all attest the superior judgment of Governor Phillip in selecting this portion of the wilderness for the future habitation of the governing power. With our hundred years of experience we could not select a better.

It was on the 26th of January, 1788, that the entire community was landed, and assembled together on the western side of the cove. After the proclamation was made that the colony of New South Wales was established under the laws of Great Britain, and the prisoners were encouraged to begin the task of working out their redemption, and the assurance given that this result depended upon their own good behaviour, the entire colony, consisting in all of ten hundred and thirty souls, began to clear the land, and erect huts for the several purposes needed.

The first Government House was a canvas tent for the use of Governor Phillip, the officers having tents also. These served their wants for a considerable length of time.

The first task assigned the men was to construct a store-house for the careful guarding of the large amount of supplies which they had brought with them. It was the chief care of the community to see that no waste should take place in the matter of provisions, for how long before fresh supplies could be obtained from England was uncertain, and what the soil would produce was a matter of conjecture. It was for this reason that any destruction of food or theft of the same was treated by Governor Phillip as the basest crime. In our day, with plenty on every hand, we deem the act of the hungry one, who perchance takes a loaf of bread and is adjudged guilty of theft, a trifling crime, but in early days it was a serious matter, and was punished frequently by death. Within one month after the landing, six offenders of this kind were summarily dealt with. They had stolen food. They were detected, convicted, and sentenced in one day—one of the number to be hanged, the others to Pinchgut Island to live on bread and water, and who soon felt the pinching of hunger, hence the name of the island.

The privations and hardships undergone by these founders of our glorious commonwealth are briefly referred to in another chapter. Their extent and full meaning can never be told.

It was a difficult matter to construct even rude huts for so many people. The winter months, pleasant enough during the day, but chilly

and cold at night, were hastening on. Their first dwellings were constructed of posts driven into the ground, and poles fastened to these by ropes made of twisted withes, thus making the frame work. Into this were woven twigs and bark, and small branches, and then plastered up with mud. Fancy a little town of a thousand inhabitants thus situated, and you can have the only true picture of our great city in embryo. What a jolly time our *ancestors* had of it one hundred years ago all through the months of autumn and winter They were all lords and ladies. Rulers and ruled alike lived pretty much after the same fashion. The same style of architecture prevailed. They walked on the same pavements of sandstone, and drank from the same "tank" stream. They looked out upon the same lovely harbor and sky. They listened to the same notes of music from the feathered tribes, whose gorgeous plumage is a reflection of the universal loveliness that reigns. They went to the same church, which consisted of a clump of fig-trees, and worshipped the same God without a thought or dread of collection box or pew rent bills. The only distinction that seemed to mark the superiority of one class above the other was the quality and quantity of their rum.

The officers had huts built of wood, all of which were located on the eastern side of the stream, but so slowly was progress made in this direction that only four such were built during the first six months of occupancy.

The stream that emptied into Sydney Cove was, after a time, called the Tank Stream, from the fact that several holes in the rocky bed along its course were made to conserve its waters. In rainy seasons this stream was of considerable size. Boats were sailed up as far as the present Post Office. There were wharves and shipping yards built on the stream as high up as the Exchange Building, and a massive bridge of wood, built on stone butments across it, in the locality of Bridge-street, whence that street derived its name. The region below this point was covered by the waters of the cove, since filled, and occupied by those magnificent structures that are used as bonded warehouses, commission firms, custom-house, and wholesale repositories. The direction the Tank Stream took in its course was from south to north, and its location very nearly that of Pitt-street. It was on the banks of this that the interest of the young colonists centred, and no wonder. Its fresh waters must have been in that early day a constant

luxury and fountain of delight. The early views of this stream, as given in M. Peron's work by the artist of that time, present a picture suggestive of happiness and comfort.

In very convenient nearness to this stream the huts of all the first settlers were arranged. Their first attempts at making a city were crude. In fact, none of their number thought much about the future. A few of the officers in charge may have had a sort of vague notion that some day "spires and towers would rise," but such thoughts did not interest the bulk of this people. Their first concern was to get as much ease and comfort out of their surroundings as possible.

A few of the better class of convicts (and there were many such) had a strong desire to observe all the conditions and requirements imposed by the authorities, and after having satisfied their rulers and chief officers of their diligence and correctness of life, win their redemption by good conduct; or, having completed their several terms of exile, remove to other parts, and build a future for themselves. Not a few were ambitious to render faithful service, and here create homes for themselves, and rise with the developing industries of the country. It is one of the chief glories of the colony that it has afforded many a man and woman an opportunity of making a life for themselves of honor and competency. Be it said to the honor of most of the early governors that the burden of their several administrations seemed to encourage this result. It is true that they may have erred at times in rewarding the unworthy, and passing by the most deserving. The times, too, favored a spirit of cruel severity, which we can scarcely reconcile with our notions of kindliness, and therefore, when we take up the story of woe, and read the tales of misery that existed then, our nature shrinks from the contemplation. The acts of man towards man are past understanding. His cruelty towards the dumb animal creation is harsh enough, but towards his fellow man it is without limit. When humanity finds his brother in helplessness he can lash him with unfeeling harshness, and "plough long furrows upon his back," and make himself believe he is "doing good service." How much we must charge to the ignorance of those times, we must allow the reader to be his own judge. School-masters relied more upon their leather "tauze" than upon their own scholarship to enlighten the pupil. Parents were more harsh in the treatment of their children, and seemed to take great delight

in quoting the words, "He that spareth the rod hateth his own son." Pulpits were wont to surround themselves with fire and brimstone, and flatter themselves into the belief that their fidelity to the cause of truth was enhanced by the severity of their utterances. Even God was pictured as a being of vengeance, anxious to find man in some fault that He might throw him down into a bottomless pit, and then "laugh at his calamity." The whole spirit of the times was dark, forbidding, and cruel. Judges would toss a sentence of death or two hundred lashes with the ease, and apparently with as much pleasure to themselves, as the cricketer tosses the ball to his fellow.

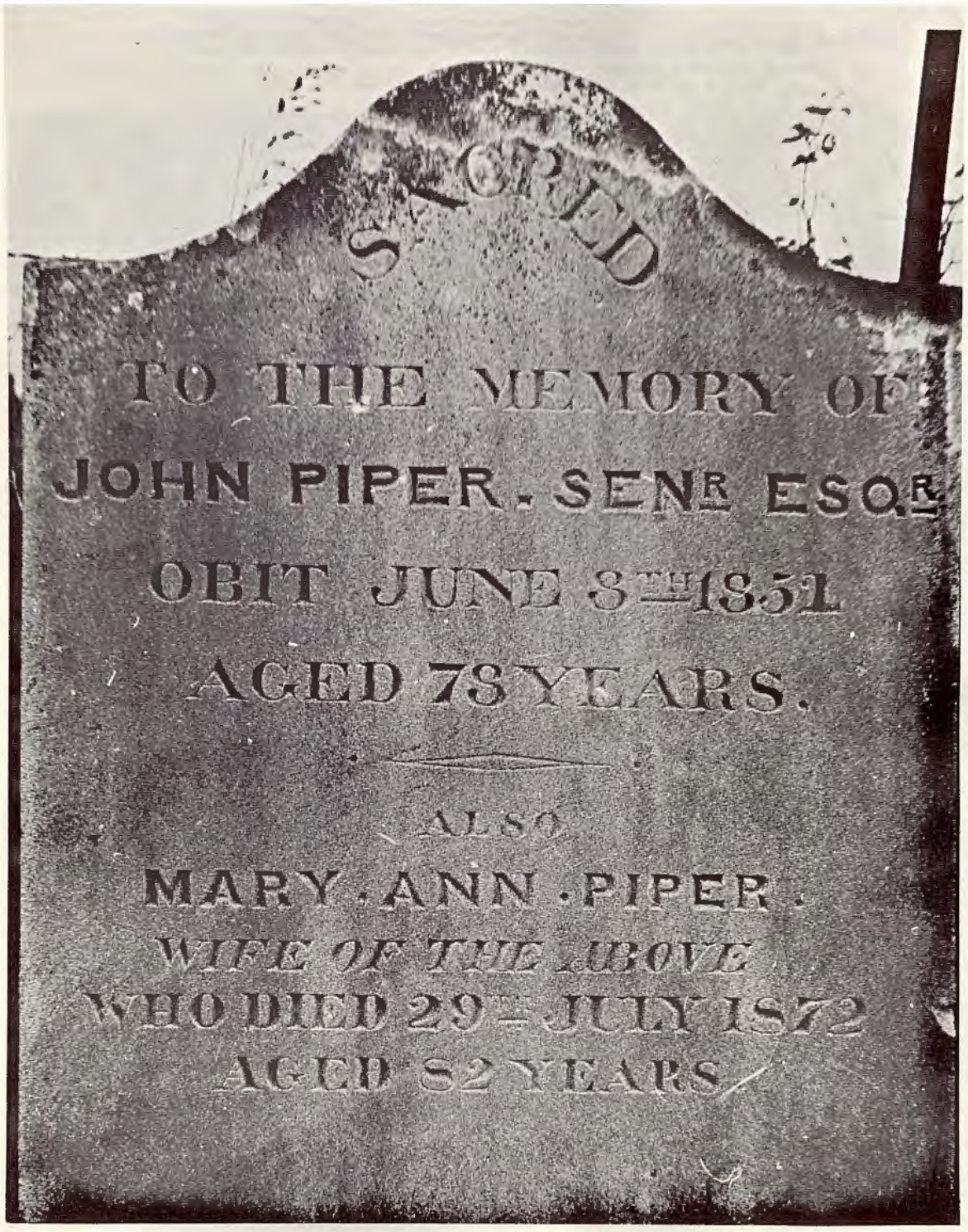
There is still living one of those old relics of a former barbarism that even to-day relates with considerable gusto the history of his old skull cap that has sentenced hundreds to their doom.

An old tree stood for many years on the top of the hill on the western side of the Tank Stream, up in the region of Church Hill, near the location of St. Philip's Church, that was used for hanging purposes. It would be scarcely profitable for us to dwell upon this feature of early times. A history of the cruelties practiced, and the terrible experiences of hundreds whose wrongs and wrong-doings are covered in the graves where alone the ashes of their former selves remain as witnesses thereof would be a story too dark to relate.

We will single out but one, and that simply for the purpose of giving the reader in this Centennial Year a true picture of the past. Instances of a similar character are numerous, but to multiply such tales would serve no good purpose.

We give from the pen of G. B. a communication published in the Melbourne *Herald* just previous to the Centennial celebrations held in Sydney in January of this present year:—

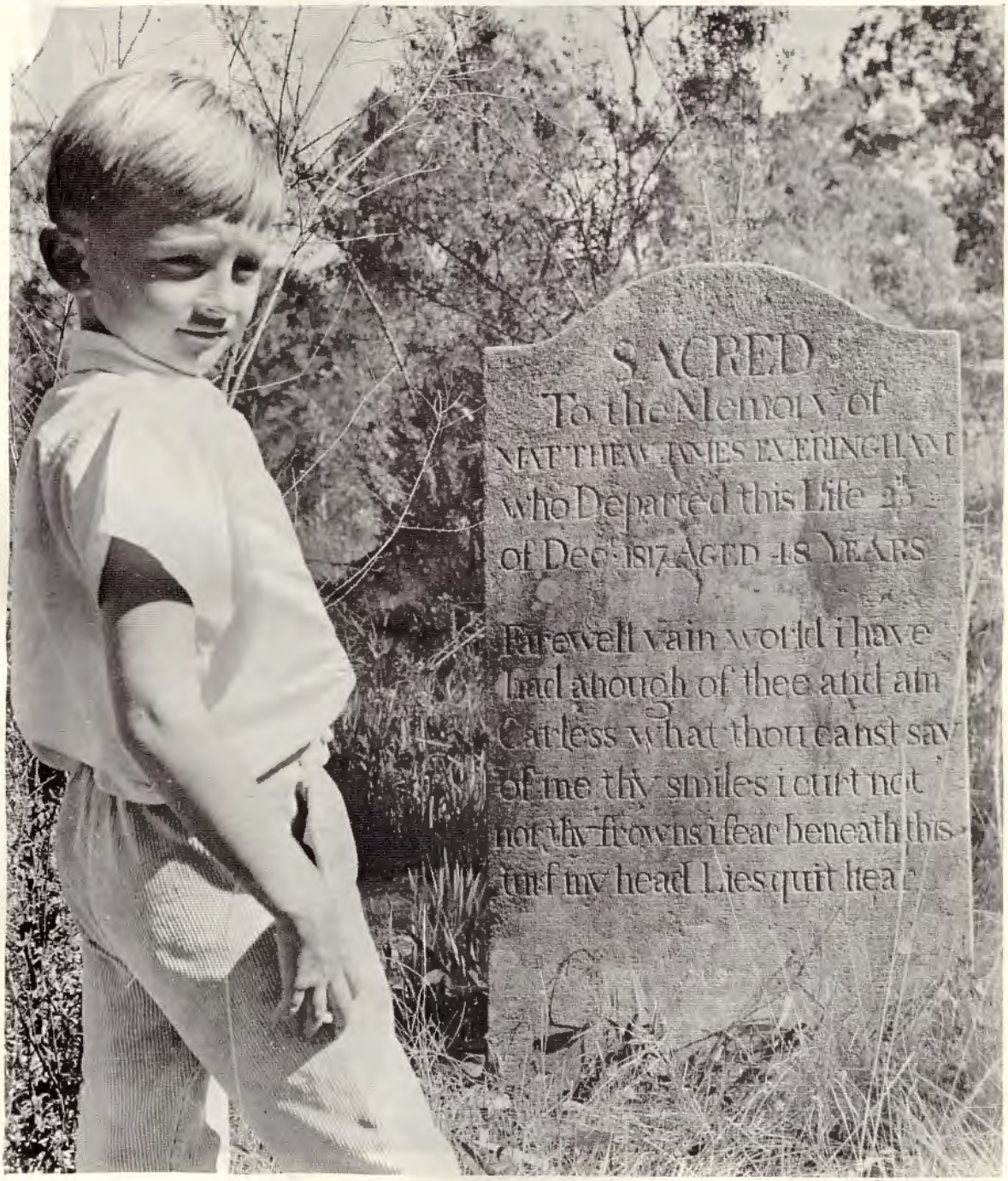
"Among the speeches which will be delivered during the present week in the neighboring city of Sydney, there will be little said, I fancy, of the actual conditions under which the first settlement of this island continent was effected. There will be a natural delicacy exhibited in ignoring certain grim details of history at which we have no right to cavil, anymore than we have the right to protest against the action of the then Premier of New South Wales, who, yielding to the pressure of some of 'our first families,' caused the records of our 'first fleet' to be destroyed.



The Graves of Captain John Piper & his wife in Bathurst cemetery.

Roland Everingham, Gr.Gr.Gr.Gr. Grandson of Mathew James Everingham convict First Fleet (Scarborough). In the employ of Governor Phillip, farmer at The Ponds (Land Grant No. 22) then settler and pioneer farmer at the Hawkesbury, District Constable at Portland Head. Married Elizabeth Rhymes, convict (Neptune 28.6.1790) at Parramatta 13.3.1791.

Sydney Gazette & New South Wales Advertiser No. 737, Saturday, January 3, 1818.



"On Friday last Mr. Mathew Everingham, settler and District Constable at Portland Head, fell overboard from a Hawkesbury Boat, and was unfortunately drowned. On the finding of the body an inquest was convened, who returned a verdict ACCIDENTAL DEATH. He leaves a large family to deplore his premature destiny".

His widow later married Patrick McGahan, convict, and died at Windsor in 1841.

"None the less, the true story of the early settlement and after progress of the colony for some forty years is dramatic enough. It is a story of a wonderful moral vitality, of the slow but sure growth of a goodly tree first planted in a noisome and pestilential soil. When one comes to think that they—into whose hands the functions of Government and authority were first committed—were morally far beneath the majority of the convicts they controlled; and that outrages upon humanity and breaches of justice were the methods by which these poor wretches were governed, the marvel is that out of 'chaos of disorder, crime, cruelty, vice, and misery, there has been evolved a community, happy, rich, prosperous, law-abiding and progressive.'

"But so it was. We may not ignore those poor convicts who first cultivated Australian soil, and sowed the first seeds, and reaped the first corn. When they were about building the present Town Hall, in George-street, I watched the laborers digging up the bones from the graves; for the edifice is erected on the site of the first cemetery. I thought then how little interest was shown in this gruesome proceeding, and how surely death obliterates all obligation to his victims. Those poor bones belonged, for the most part, to the convicts who, by the labor of their hands, had commenced the work whose development to-day we look upon and glorify. But what then? Even their names were unknown. The gaping 'natives' who watched the carting away of these grim 'remnants' laughed, and made coarse jokes. Haply they little thought they might be poking fun at the bones of their progenitors.

"When Governor Phillip, a spare man, with a keen intelligent face and determined look, habited in cocked hat, wig, and pigtail, a red coat, velvet breeches, stockings, and pumps, stood on the slope of Dawes' Point, under the ensign which proudly floated in the breeze, he little thought perhaps that his name would be immortalized. He was lucky enough to be the first Governor and founder of the first settlement in New South Wales, and as such will always command the attention and invite the criticisms of historians. But he was in accord with the spirit of the time, which was a brutal and cruel time.

"Here is an illustration of the manner in which justice was dispensed in Governor Philip's time. One day a convict woman was passing down a

track, which is now called Lower George-street, and which then led to the female convict's huts. On her path she espied a small parcel, which she picked up. Of course it was her duty to carry it to some official, but woman's curosity induced her to take it to her quarters and see what it contained. She found that it enclosed a watch, ring, and some dollars, which she had heard had been stolen from an officer. Terrified, she eagerly tied it up again, and turned to take it to its owner. As she did so, she was confronted by a constable—a convict like herself. He had seen her pick it up, and now arrested her. She was carried before Judge Atkins, an odious creature, who, summoning a jury of military officers, tried and condemned her to death. She appealed to Governor Philip. He was interested—she was beautiful and well educated. 'If you tell me the truth, said he, 'I will pardon you.' 'As God is my Maker,' she returned, 'I have told you the truth.' 'You shall stand before your God before the clock strikes nine to-morrow,' exclaimed Governor Philip. And next morning his Excellency, just before he ate his breakfast, came forth from Government House (then built where the Colonial Secretary's Office stands) and waved his handkerchief, and the woman's soul drifted into the unknown. 'Twere six or seven years afterwards, the convict constable who arrested her lay dying. He then confessed that he had stolen the articles found in the parcel, and that, fearing discovery, had placed it on the path. Governor Philip had left New South Wales then, and, perhaps, had never heard of the confession. But one might fancy that he was not wholly easy in his conscience concerning this affair. For this poor creature was a lady born and bred. She had been governess in the Earl of ——'s family. It is as well not to give names. A gentleman engaged to one of the young ladies of the family, attracted by the beauty and accomplishments of the governess was unduly attentive to her. His betrothed was ferociously jealous. She placed a pair of silver-mounted scissors which she owned in her governess' trunk, and then raised a cry that they had been stolen. The servant's boxes were searched, and the governess demanded that her's also should be overhauled. This was done and the scissors found. The lady was arrested, tried before Lord Mansfield, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation beyond the seas. I know there are people who will pooh-pooh this story as incredible. It is as true as that the stars shine in the heavens, and if need were I could prove it by unimpeachable records.

"Indeed, these were rare hanging days. There was a stout old gum tree which grew on the slope still known as Gallow's Hill. From a limh of this tree the first criminals were hanged. Scarce a week passed but the stout limb creaked under its burden of death. These were times of scarcity. The settlement was upon the borders of starvation. There had been no time for sufficient cultivation, and the one hope was relief from England. Necessarily the few stores were guarded, and theft was punished with death. A man who stole a fig of tobacco or a handful of meal knew that he did so at the peril of his life. And so it came to pass that Rice, the executioner and flogger, had a busy time of it.

"The moral condition of the settlement was frightful. Every official had a woman servant 'assigned' to him for 'domestic purposes.' Drunkenness was universal, and navy rum the one drink. Governor Phillip, however, seems to have been sober and fairly respectable in his life; at least he did not flaunt his vices, if he had any. On the other hand, the officers and gentlemen of the marines did so. They gambled their concubines, sold them, exchanged them. Then Mr. Judge Advocate Atkins, of whom I have spoken, was in the van of these coarse debaucheries. He was nearly always drunk, and as drink provoked all that was bad and cruel in his nature, we may judge how the poor wretches fared who came before him.

"However, matters gradually improved. At the beginning of the present century the city had been surveyed, and the streets laid out. What is now known as Wynyard Square was the military barracks. The streets were paved with cobbled stones—you may see how, even now, on Gallows' Hill. A windmill had been built on the South Head Road. Considerable land was under cultivation, not only around Sydney, but at Parramatta, and along the road leading thither. To Parramatta all female convicts were then sent, and confined in barracks which are now devoted to the purposes of tweed manufacture. In after times bachelor farmers used to repair to these barracks to select wives. The women were all drawn up in rows, and the "wooer" walked up and down to inspect them. Is this laughable? I think not. Imagine the feelings of these unhappy women, their hopes, their disappointments. It was something to escape from prison and become an honest wife. Many did so, and many a notable family exists in consequence.

"But these women had not to undergo the punishment which fell upon many a few years previous. In Governor Phillip's time the old women were sent to a place called Toongabbie, where bricks were made. There they were used as beasts of burden, and harnessed—absolutely harnessed—to carts laden with bricks, which they were forced to drag to Parramatta. I doubt whether anything within Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's knowledge of negro slave treatment in the Southern States can match this horrible fact."

The above must not be taken as evidence of extraordinary cruelty on the part of Governor Phillip, for he stood head and shoulders above most in his day, in kindliness and mercy, but we quote it that the generations to come may have a glimpse of what was, and may be able to mark the advancement civilisation has made in her grand march.

There are some of the old citizens whose memory goes back to the earlier days who differ in their account of the Tank Stream—some who contend that it was navigable as high up as the site of the Post Office, and others who claim that it would be impossible to bring boats beyond Hunter-street, at which point in the stream there was a considerable fall, up which boats could not sail. The tanks, consisting of great holes excavated in the solid rock which underlies the whole city, were used partly by the soldiers' wives to wash their clothes in, and some of them conserving the fresh water that came from the stream above this point afforded a supply in time of drought. It may be that this stream became almost dry at times, and when rains were abundant it would swell into quite a river, and be navigable for boats of considerable size.

At present this stream is utilised as the underground sewerage, walled up and around, and is the main drain into which that portion of the city between the two parallel ridges empties its network of drainage. This stream for many years furnished for domestic use their only supply of fresh water. When the city grew, and its waters became insufficient and somewhat defiled, the water supply was obtained by aqueducts that conveyed it from Lachlan swamps, where it was discovered that fresh water, whose springs were of considerable magnitude, could be brought to the city at comparatively small expense. A few years ago this was found to be utterly inadequate to the wants of the city, whose growth had increased with such

rapidness that at times the supply was insufficient for their ordinary wants. It is now brought from the Nepean River, a source that is practically without limit.

For many years after the first settlement in 1788—even up to 1810—Sydney was but a small collection of huts and a few houses around Sydney Cove. We have before us what is said to be a correct drawing of the city at that day. We do not think it is a matter of any interest to the general reader to have particular mention made of every circumstance connected with the infant city, but the more prominent ones that give special character to the city will be of historic interest, and will best serve the purpose of marking, by way of comparison and contrast, the progress made. In many respects the growth of other cities bears a resemblance to this, nevertheless in some special features this has been unique. Its peculiar origin will ever tend to attach a special interest to every change that has occurred in its earlier years, and if we note some of these we do so from a sense of the fitness of things to mark in this Centennial Year the importance of observing the milestones along our road of progress and development. Most, if not all, the first buildings that graced the banks of the cove have long since been pulled down, and others reared in their places; even the second buildings have passed away, and been replaced by those grander structures that give special charm to our modern civilisation. It is only as we can link ourselves to the past, and gain a view of what was that we manage to preserve our identity.

St. Philip's Church is one of those important links that bind us to the past, and keep alive within us the memory of what was. We have already, in another chapter, mentioned the fact that through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, the first English clergyman, a church building of crude structure was reared, and served the purpose of religious and secular instruction from the year 1795 to 1799, when it was burnt down. Concerning this building an old writer has left us the following record:—

"This has the honor of being the first building of importance that was erected for public worship in the colony (says an old work on Sydney, now passed out of memory). It is a plain and commodiously situated edifice, and built on the eastern brow of Church Hill, at the expansion of Charlotte Place. The vicinity around it possesses a pretty extensive prospect, particularly to the eastward, embracing a great portion of **the lake**

to be continued.

The names listed below are the names of First Fleeters whose graves are known and photographs have been taken by Mr. C.S. Sweeney of 16 Faux Street, Punchbowl.

He would be pleased to hear from any reader of this Journal who knows of any others.

The Executive Committee would also appreciate any information of this nature from Members, not only photographs, but any matters concerning their ancestor which could be suitable for a publication in the future.

George Johnson	Waverley	Rum Rebellion
Esther Johnson	Waverley	Wife — George Johnson
Rosella Julton	Rookwood	Wife — J. Nichols and daughter Esther Johnson
Eleanor Magee	Parramatta	Nee McCabe
James Squires	La Perouse	
Baren Alt	Parramatta	
John Palmer	Parramatta	
Henry Kable Snr.	Windsor	
Henry Kable Jnr.	Wild Oaks	
Thom Prior	La Perouse	
Francis Mintz	La Perouse	
Mary Marshall	La Perouse	
H. E. Dodd	Parramatta	Gov. Philip game keeper.
George Graves	Vaucluse	Seaman "Serius"
David Kilpack	Parramatta	Father-in-law of James Milson
James Limeburner	Ashfield	
James Ruse	Campbelltown	
John Trace	La Perouse	
Cath. Moore	Wilberforce	see Johnson
Math Everingham	Wilberforce	
Owen Cavanough	Sackville	
Thom Armdell	Windsor	
Thom Spencer	Richmond	
James Meredith	Liverpool	

The centre pages will in future be featured as a picture, a document etc., which will be suitable for framing, and may be ordered from the publisher in any desired size. Price on application.

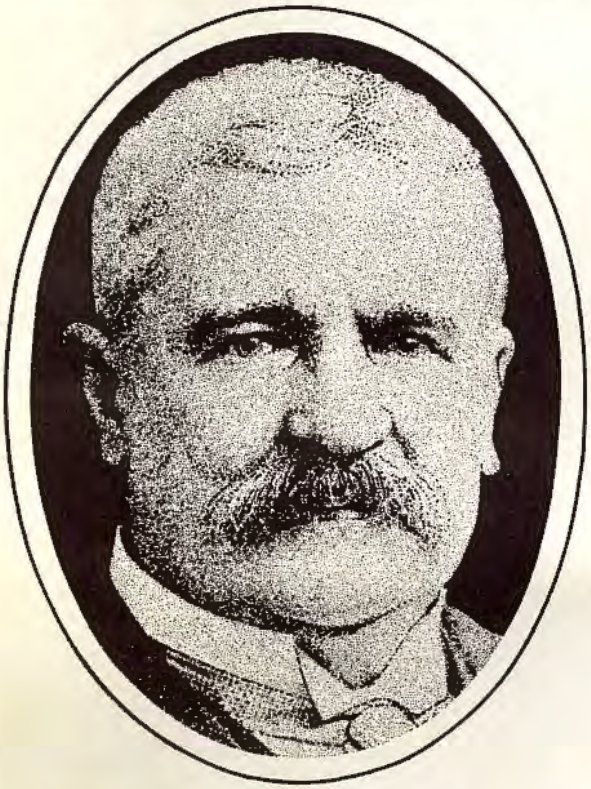
EDITORS NOTES

Early N.S.W. Regiments will be continued in Vol. 1 Nos. 5 & 6. Author requested more space for the important period 1810—1870.

"EARLY DAYS"

From the Aldine Centennial History of N.S.W. Author W. Frederic Morrison M.A., M.D.

A Century of Life: by Australians, for Australians.



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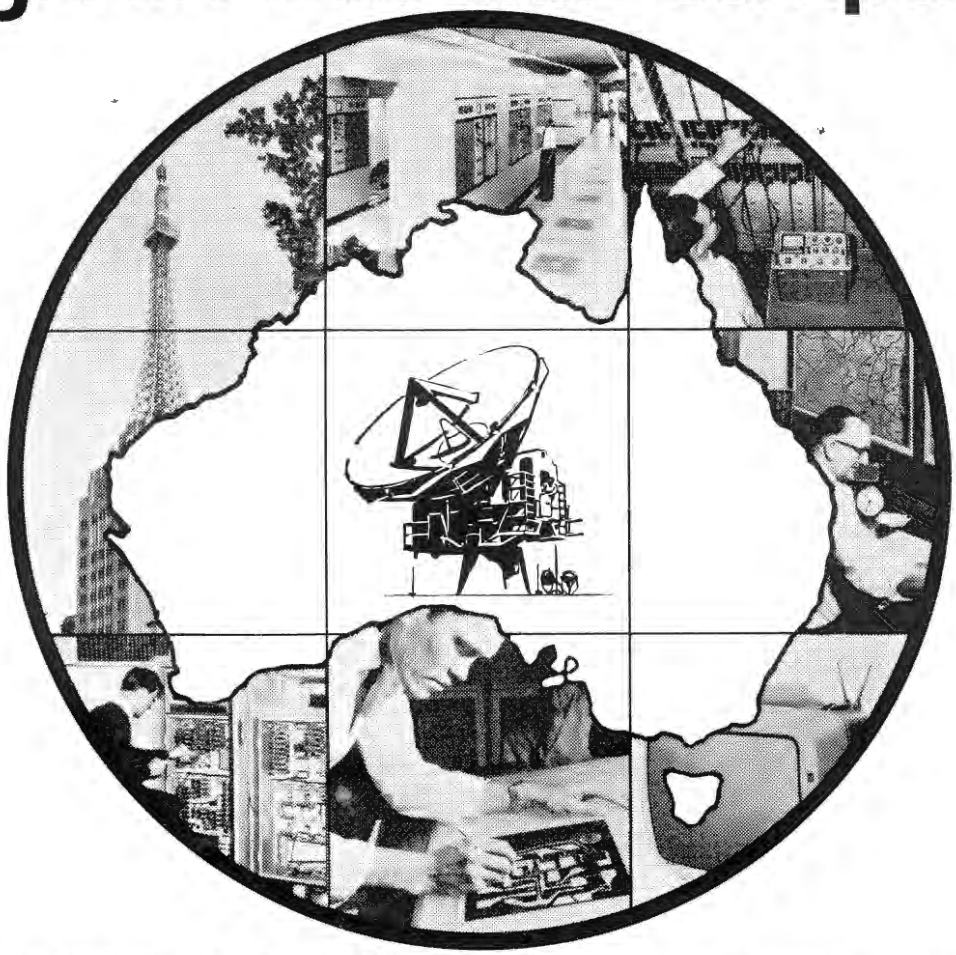

At the annual meeting of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, the Chairman said: "As a principle, the board has considered it important to establish and foster in a proper way the Australian ownership of the company, which is now well over 90 per cent."

"Your board has consistently adopted the policy of building an industry which will provide three things: good return to the shareholders, good service to the public, good employment conditions."

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