

Founders

MAGAZINE OF FELLOWSHIP OF FIRST FLEETERS

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

Volume 39, Issue 4

July/August 2008

Fellowship of
First Fleeters



TO LIVE ON IN THE HEARTS AND MINDS
OF DESCENDANTS IS NEVER TO DIE

Re-enacting the Re-enactment



"THE SECOND ELEVEN"

by
J. Steven Dews

The First Fleet Re-Enactment off Sydney Heads, 26 January, 1988



"Tradewind"

"Solway Lass"

"Eye Of The Wind"

"Tucker Thompson"

"Anna Kristina"

"Leenwin"

"Amorina"

"Our Swane"

"Soren Larsen"

"One And All"

"Bounty"

Many of us own or have seen Phil Gray's panoramic bluescope photograph of Sydney Harbour on the afternoon of 26 January 1988, and it is not hard to spot the ships of the first Fleet Re-enactment at anchor in the Cove. But in this painting, *The Second Eleven*, J. Steven Dews depicts with wonderful intensity the early morning scene when those same ships poised off Sydney Heads for their sensational maritime and foreshore reception. Steeped in controversy, and plagued by dissent and funding strictures, Jonathan King's visionary project had triumphed magnificently over obstructive bureaucracy. The arrival was described by Geoffrey Blainey as 'the most moving event' of the entire commemoration.

Born in Yorkshire in 1949, Steven Dews now lives between Australia and his home near England's southern coast. From being the boy who failed his Art 'A' level, his work has now placed him at the pinnacle of the marine art world. At a Sotheby's sale of Maritime Art in London in 1999 his original painting, entitled *Off Cowes*, sold for \$140,000.

The framed 90cm-wide print, with its brass plaque – seen here as an enlargement – has been generously donated to the Fellowship by our immediate Past President. Peter Christian enjoys telling the story of how, when attending a Sydney-Portsmouth cocktail party last May, he told John Haxton that if he won the print as the lucky door prize he would donate it to the Fellowship. Peter won, and so we have it!

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Dates to Remember

Wednesday 20 August 11.00am

SOUP AND DAMPER DAY AT FF HOUSE

Sunday 14 September 2.00pm

TUNKS BRIDGE WALK – FOR MOBBS OF PEOPLE

CLOSING DATE FOR NEXT ISSUE: 8 September



Founded 1968

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Publications Officer**— CONTENTS —**

From the President.....	2
Tank Stream Uplifted.....	3
Edward Fletcher.....	4
Prospect for a Memorial... 5	
Australia's Birthstain.....	8
Foundlings – a Quiz.....	9
On the Right Tack.....	9
From the Sydney Gazette... 9	
Readers' Riposte.....	9
Herbert Family Reunion... 10	
Collaborative Chronicle... 10	
Chapter News & Liaison... 11	
Members' Memoranda.....	12
Maintain-a-Brick.....	12
Phillip's Housebricks.....	12

Greetings from the President

Due to ill health, Mr George Griffiths, our Information Technology Manager and valued Board member, has had to resign. George has also diligently attended at First Fleet House on Tuesdays, for many years. Most of the information on the web site has been prepared by him, and we have appreciated his valued contribution to the Fellowship. Thank you George, we hope that your health will improve.

The Board last month appointed Mrs Robin Palmer (FF William Eggleton & Mary Dickenson) as a Director. Robin has also recently accepted the position of Secretary to the new Eastern Farms Chapter. Welcome Robin.

Some of our regular helpers have been enjoying a 'seniors' moment'; going off on holidays and trips overseas. This has left a gap in the roster for people to keep the office open to visitors and for research: 10.00am to 2.00pm, Monday to Friday. With Mr Griffiths not being available on Tuesday roster, we urgently need volunteers to assist.

The duties are not onerous, just answering the phone, helping with filing, writing receipts, or entering data into the computer. If you have any of these skills and are able to assist on a short or longer term basis, can spare a day a week, fortnight or month, we would welcome your participation. Please drop us a line, or phone First Fleet House with your name and phone number and we will be in touch.

Membership subscriptions are arriving daily, so our volunteers are getting writers' cramp. Thank you Bonnie, Phyllis, John, Jean and Ian for keeping the ledgers and computers as up to date as possible. Thank you also to the Membership Committee who check out the certificates and claims of potential members. We have had a great year with many new members joining.

Those of us who have speaking engagements find that nearly every place we visit there are people who claim to be first fleeters, but have never applied to join. With the joining fee being reduced considerably, we hope that more people will not be daunted by the task of doing their research and will ultimately prove their ancestry.

*In Fellowship, John Haxton***TUNKS BRIDGE WALK
FOR MOBBS OF PEOPLE**

Sunday 14 September at 2.00pm

Leaders

Peter Christian & Rod Best



Start from Midson Road, Beecroft at
the creek near the intersection with
Murray Farm Road

See Gregory's 250 F10

DAYTIME FELLOWSHIP MEETING

Wednesday 20 August at 11.00am

**SOUP AND DAMPER DAY
AT FIRST FLEET HOUSE**

To assist with catering
please let us know if you are coming
PHONE 02 9360 3788
and leave a message if unattended

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The Tank Stream Uplifted

The revitalisation of Sydney city has been in the news since late last year. We have seen proposals for the restructuring of the Quay, for a new Opera House in the Botanical Gardens, a metro, a light rail loop in the city centre, an indigenous cultural centre, major new parks at Darling Harbour and in the Hungry Mile, George Street reclaimed for people, and sustainable development over Central Railway Station's rail tracks. These visions reach out into 2030, all seem controversial, and none of them embraces the following elegant scheme canvassed in *The Sydney Morning Herald* on November 14, 2007:

"Hunter Street, an unlovely curve of bitumen near the Quay, has a secret. Dig a metre down and there's a babbling brook, the **Tank Stream**, the missing link in Sydney's history. So why not dig it up?"

Why not indeed? You see this sort of thing has been done already. Unearthing the Cheonggyecheon River in Seoul took a leap of imagination by a Seoul mayor unhappy that his city had a dead heart. The project cost a mere \$400m, much of it spent on removal of 620,000 tonnes of concrete and asphalt from the old roadway – and it took only two years to complete.

Well, the people of Sydney do need to talk about this sort of radical but exciting idea – none more than FFF members – as the Tank Stream, our river they buried alive, was a prime reason Sydney Cove was successfully settled; and despite droughts, it sustained the populace for thirty-eight years, until 1826.

To be sure it was sadly mismanaged as the town grew under various administrators. Being used as a laundry, a waste disposal facility, a communal bath and a pig run, and thus becoming little more than a sewer, it was progressively diverted and imprisoned underground. But a storm-burdened stream still flows through carparks and basements beneath the bulk of the GPO, under the Cenotaph, across Angel Place, down the lane that bisects Angel Arcade, under the back of Commercial Union House, down Hamilton Street and beneath Australia Square. It crosses Bond Street, goes under the Stock Exchange Building and finally has a clear run under Pitt Street to the Quay.

There is no shortage of interest in the stream as it now lies, piping its way along a contorted sequence of ovoid brick and square concrete conduits. Phil Bennett, Sydney Waterways historian, leads forty-minute stream tours which are always oversubscribed. John Boyd, FFF Tank Stream researcher, says that he had to apply four times for his name to be drawn from a hat, before being selected for a bi-annual tour, along with President John Haxton.

So fewer than four hundred people will get to see the stream in 2008. Contrast that with this report of the situation now existing along the Cheonggyecheon River bank in Seoul:



Cheonggyecheon River by night – the attraction of running water. Our Tank Stream dropped over 30m and had three waterfalls. It rose in a marsh near the south end of Hyde Park with a catchment of 168 acres.

The SMH reports: "Ten million visitors walked along its snaking 10km bank within three months of its opening in November 2005. Since then the private sector businesses and buildings have clustered nearby. The roadway which carried 160,000 vehicles a day, and was thought indispensable by some, has not been missed. Traffic jams eased. Last year a pair of ducks nested there." Caroline Butler-Bowden, Head Curator of the Museum of Sydney, says, "It has different energy levels by day and night. You see city lawyers and insurance executives going to the river by day for its quietness. Yet at night it is transformed into this extraordinary place where all sorts of people promenade and meet at cafés." (Or wine bars?)

The vanished Tank Stream encourages myths which make it sound like an unquiet water sprite. People claim to have heard it after heavy rain, sloshing in the cellars of old stone buildings in the Quay. It is said to emerge in the basements of new skyscrapers, as if bent on revenge. But it cannot rise from its watertight lining unaided. We need our planners and leaders in their never-ending search for a new Sydney Streetscape, to raise the five manhole covers, tame the traffic, silence the purveyors of retail and commercial grandeur, and respond with this vision of a City enlivened, and courageously reflective, in a modern context, of the utility and beauty of its riparian origins. And OK, it does need to flow down 'Pitt Street' and it may take until 2031! RW



Cheonggyecheon River by day – the freedom of a fountain.

CHIEF CONSTABLE EDWARD FLETCHER

In successive issues of *Founders* we have recorded the life and times of FF Chief Constables Henry Kable and John Redman. This is a life of Edward Fletcher, another Chief Constable, not himself a First Fleeter, but husband of FF Henrietta Scriven, and ancestor of Elaine Bennett (née Fletcher) who takes up the story:

Edward Fletcher enlisted in the Army on 18 April 1798, aged 16. He was attached to the 1st Battalion as an Artillery-man. Edward faced a court martial on 19 May 1800 at Gibraltar Rock and was convicted "for theft from Gibraltar". His sentence was handed down as life. He sailed on *Minorca* from Spithead as a convict on 21 June 1801, arriving in Sydney on 14 December 1801.

The 1805-1806 Muster shows Edward Fletcher, Prisoner, employed by Mr J. Knight, Parramatta. It is thought that "J" Knight should perhaps read "I" Knight. If so, maybe this is where Edward and Henrietta Scriven met, as on 4 June 1804 a Mr Isaac Knight and Thomas Chipp (who had by then married Jane Langley and was Henrietta's step-father) were granted an adjoining 100 acres each in the District of Bankstown. The 1810 Muster for the district was in fact taken "at Mr. Knight's house, at Liverpool on Thursday 21 October: All men and women of the several classes." Isaac Knight was listed in the Muster as Superintendent Civil and Military Staff and had been a Marine Sergeant on the First Fleet *Alexander*. Thomas Chipp had been a marine on *Friendship*.

On 23 March 1807, Edward married Henrietta at St John's Church Parramatta. Henrietta was born 22 October 1787 to First Fleet convict Jane Lang-

ley aboard *Lady Penrhyn* while the ship was at Capetown. Her father was Philip Scriven, a foremastman on *Lady Penrhyn*. Edward and Henrietta went on to have a family of six children.

On 11 August 1810 Edward received a Ticket of Leave "within the District of George's River", and was appointed by Governor Macquarie to the situation of District Constable and Gaoler Upper Minto (Campbelltown) in the same year. Perhaps his military training gave him some qualifications for this position.

In an essay *Colonial Constables – Comparatively Speaking*, Sandra D. Lambkin writes: "Despite contemporary and modern claims, colonial constables were neither an inferior lot, nor the dregs of society. Rather, they were representative of the community from which they were drawn and, in many respects, were more concerned with morality and respectability than many of their contemporaries and peers." She goes on to say, "Despite the nature of the settlement, little forethought was given to policing in the original planning for the colony of NSW. Historically, in England, the position of constable was an honorary one to which respectable members of the parish were elected, and while Governor Phillip's commission gave him the authority to appoint constables, no-one seems to have considered that there were few suitable candidates from whom to choose." When the level of criminal activity in the fledgling colony became a serious problem, Governor Phillip had little choice but to set thieves to catch thieves. To the chagrin of officials and the dismay of the population, this novel and anomalous arrangement persisted, at least in part, until the late 1840s. It also gave rise to the popular belief that colonial society was policed by 'convict constables'.

In 1828 when most civil servants were paid £100 a year or more, Constables earned £36-12s per annum. They were able to earn a little extra money by serving summonses and warrants, and some claimed rewards for apprehending bushrangers and runaways. Many policemen found it necessary to take on more than one government position – such as constable and pound keeper. Many of the policemen operated small farms, a practice which was much criticised. By 1830 the complaints about constable-farmers were so numerous that the Executive Council made a recommendation that

'no constable be allowed to engage in business of any kind, or to cultivate land'. The suggestion was never ratified, for it would have necessitated a substantial pay rise for police, and so it is likely that many of the constables who were dismissed for 'neglect of duty' were merely trying to supplement their subsistence wages.

A complete and absolute pardon was granted to Edward on 31 January 1815. On 23 September 1816 he was appointed Pound Keeper and Constable to succeed William Tyson, and on 28 September was appointed Constable at Appin. By 1 December, 1817 Edward seems to be well settled as District Constable at Appin and was asked to testify to the character of Abraham Levy for a Ticket of Leave.

Edward was owed back pay, and in August 1822 was a signatory to a petition objecting to the Commissariat's new system of paying for supplies in Spanish dollars. The young colony was ever in difficulty with finances, which meant people were unpaid or were paid in kind, which earlier had led to the corruption of the rum trade.

In 1822 we see him trying to get stolen slop clothes replaced, a lock-up-house rebuilt, reassignment of convicts and an appeal for an assistant.

At Elderslie in 1823 Edward brought to justice Ned Gorman, William Roud and Isaac Ward who had murdered William Wells and burnt down his home. Gorman was hanged while Roud and Ward were reprieved and sent to Port Macquarie Gaol. The neighbours rallied to help widow Rebecca Wells who was pregnant with her fourth child and "Mrs Fletcher, the chief constable's wife, had kindly given her three large pieces of pork to help with the provisions, and another neighbour had provided her with several bags of wheat."

In 1824 Edward was finally paid, and was a member of a party to capture an armed band of convicts and bushrangers in the Bargo Bush. As part of his work load he was expected to keep an account of wheat and maize in the possession of settlers in the Districts of Upper and Lower Minto. In December 1824 he was unlucky to have a convict escape from his custody and on another occasion a convict died in his house. Otherwise, matters seemed to be routine for the next couple of years.

A letter dated 29 August 1825 to the Senior Bench Magistrate, Camden Edward said, "Gentlemen, I take the liberty to acquaint you that I have not yet



The tombstones of Edward & Henrietta.

received payment for the victualling of prisoners tried before your Bench from March to 30 June and I hope you will be good enough to represent the same to the Colonial Secretary."

From 1825 until 1827, Edward had the extra duty of Chief Constable for the District of Camden. For this position, he was later given a grant of 50 acres of land in the District of Airds, near where Mount Annan Botanic Gardens are today. It was called *Button Farm*. It is said that he cleared upwards of 40 acres and erected a good habitable dwelling. Edward and family were at this time living on his 80 acres at Upper Minto. His possessions included 30 horned cattle, five horses, ploughs, harrows and other agricultural implements. He employed one free servant and two convict servants.

In 1828 he became the Chief Constable for Campbelltown and applied for a land grant. In support of his petition William Howe, J.P. of Minto

wrote: "I certify that the petitioner is an uncommonly respectable and industrious man with numerous family well brought up." Land was granted off Camden Road near the junction of today's South Western freeway. His son Edward Jnr later succeeded him in the position of Constable.

Henrietta Fletcher died on 11 August 1828, aged 41. Financial difficulties forced Edward to sell his farms, but he remained as a tenant at Elderslie. In 1830, his landlord, Colonial Secretary T.C. Harrington wrote, "Fletcher is a tenant of mine residing on a grant which Governor Macquarie gave to his wife and which I purchased. Mrs Fletcher, who was born in the colony, was a cripple and nearly blind before her death; she was an exceedingly reputable woman and bestowed great pains in the bringing up of her children. Although it may appear strange to say so, Fletcher himself, although occasionally indulging in drunkenness,

was such as in this community must be considered a decent character of which not the least proof was his continued attention to his wife under the circumstances above mentioned."

Edward had subscribed to a fund for a new court house in Sydney on 1 July, 1813. In a letter accompanying a petition for a land grant, on 8 March 1830, John Macarthur wrote from Camden, "Fletcher's principal fault arose from his desire of presenting 'a good name' amongst his neighbours and wanting to be thought of well."

Edward Fletcher died on 16 June 1856 "at the Seven Hills, Parramatta". He was buried at St Peter's Church Campbelltown, next to his wife. A Fellowship of First Fleeters Plaque (shown above) was attached to Henrietta's tombstone in 1983.



PROSPECT FOR A MEMORIAL – PART 2 of 2

Vignettes from the Life and Times of my First Fleet ancestors, William Parish and Phebe Norton

IMPROVING PROSPECTS

...In due course convicts began to serve out their time, as measured from the date of sentence, although the granting of emancipation was made difficult for Phillip because records of trials had not accompanied him on the voyage.

In 1791 the Governor called together the colony's emancipated convicts and informed them that those who wished to become landed settlers would receive every encouragement. Those who did not desire this were to "labour for their own provisions", and were told that no obstacle would be placed in their way if they wished to return to England. The majority opted to return, but of those who elected to stay the Governor chose nine emancipists who were granted land at Prospect on 18 July. Among the number were those early adapters, William and Phebe.

I find consolation in the fact that my FF ancestors had the option of returning home, but am relieved that they decided that a better life was more likely in NSW than in England.

The land grants curved around Prospect Hill, where the soil was derived from the weathered basalt cap and richer than the sandstone-derived soils of the Cumberland Plain. William's grant was Lot 43, 60 acres in

total, fifty for being married to Phebe and an extra ten for son Charles, born on 6 September, 1789. His rent was one shilling per year, after ten years.

Their eight neighbours were:

- William Butler, seaman & Jane Forbes, farming in partnership with George Lisk, watchmaker & de facto Irish convict, Rose Burke;
- James Castle, husbandman;
- Samuel Griffiths, butcher & Elizabeth Hamilton;
- John Herbert, seaman, & Deborah Ellam, not out of his time, initially;
- Joseph Morley, silk dyer, & Mary Gosling;
- John Nichols, gardener;
- Edward Pugh, carpenter & Hannah Smith.

William (now Parish again), along with his neighbours, was provided with a hatchet, a tomahawk, two hoes, a spade and a shovel. Crosscut saws were available on a share basis. He received grain to plant in the first year and was promised two sows, which apparently were never delivered. He was obliged to build his own house, but the family was fed and clothed from the government store for 18 months.

In December 1791 Watkin Tench visited Prospect and wrote a report on progress over the first six months. I am pleased to note that among his 12 peers at that time, a group that included former weavers, a husbandmen,

carpenters, a watchmaker, a silk dyer, a gardener and a butcher, the seaman, William Parish, had the most land under cultivation (2.75 acres). However overall Tench was unimpressed by the rough dwellings and the state of the crops, while the farmers complained of water shortage and theft by runaway convicts who plundered them incessantly.

SETBACKS

The original plan of land grants had included an area of Crown Bushland, or driftways, separating each farm. These areas provided cover for large groups of aboriginal warriors to congregate and cause alarm, if not disturbance. The Governor eventually posted guards at the settlement and arranged for the driftways to be cleared.

Foremost among the aboriginal leaders was **Pemulwuy**, a resistance leader and scourge of the colony as it spread inland from Sydney Cove. A member of the Bidjigal tribe, whose territory stretched from the Botany Bay southside to Bankstown, Pemulwuy's war began in December 1790 when aged about 30 he ambushed and speared Governor Phillip's game shooter, convict John McEntire. He attacked Prospect Hill in 1794. In 1797 he led the Eora people against the British at Parramatta. He was injured and captured, but escaped after a few days to return to his people. He continued to raise havoc until shot and killed in

1802, his head being taken to England. His death spelt the end of much of the fighting. In the opinion of the then Governor King: "Altho' a terrible pest to the colony, he was a brave and independent character" and "an active, daring leader" of his people.

As a result of the initial hardships the total area of land sown at Prospect by October 1792 was only 95.25 acres.

ANOTHER CONVICTION

On New Year's Day 1792, Phebe gave birth to a second son, William, born at Prospect.

Eight days later, on 9 January, William senior was charged in a Magistrates' Court case before David Collins and the Reverend Richard Johnson with "behaving insolently and with much abuse to Dr Thomas Arndell, Assistant Surgeon at Parramatta, with threatening the Life of the said Mr Thomas Arndell, and with Insolence and Abuse to Mr Thomas Clarke, the Superintendent on Sunday 1st and Tuesday 3rd of the instant January."

Dr Arndell told the magistrates that the initial incident had taken place in the Parramatta store house on 1 January (probably while Parish was collecting his rations there). Arndell told Parish his wife, Phebe, should come in to Parramatta to have their new baby christened. Parish replied that she was very ill. Arndell suggested that he visit her and if she was ill he might have her sent to the hospital at Parramatta. Parish said that "she should not come to such a lousy place." On this and another occasions Parish became involved in arguments with Arndell about rations he felt he and his wife were entitled to.

A second argument at the Parramatta dispensary also involved Superintendent Thomas Clarke, who said he had beaten Parish with a stick, claiming the former convict had been brandishing an axe shouting that he was a free man and "if ever I catch you on my ground at Prospect Hill I'll kick you off of it!", while promising to complain to Captain Nepean about being struck by the superintendent.

Parish admitted to the magistrates that he had abused Dr Arndell but claimed he had only raised his axe to ward off blows from Clarke's stick. "When passion gets the better of me I don't know what I'm doing," he said. Judge Advocate David Collins sentenced him to 100 lashes, "there not being any other Mode of punishing a Person of his Description & of so properly checking that spirit of Disobedience & want of Subordination which appears in his Conduct." It is not known whether the sentence was carried out.

We have already seen from his first trial that William had a pretty rough tongue. But William's seven-year sentence had expired a few weeks before this charge and his attempt to assert his new status as a free property holder was met with a harsh response. The case was heard against a background of increasing tension in the colony, with worsening food shortages and malnutrition following the influx in 1791 of 2,000 convicts from the Third Fleet. News was also spreading of the French Revolution and the stir caused in Britain by the publication of the first part of Tom Paine's *Rights of Man*. The case illustrates the plight of recently emancipated convicts who remained subject to strict disci-

pline and limited civil rights in the colony.

Of course William's forthright denunciation of Parramatta Hospital was also pretty accurate. The hospital was established in 1790. Watkin Tench observed in November 1790: "A most wretched hospital, totally destitute of every convenience. Luckily for the gentleman (Thomas Arndell) who superintends this hospital, and still more luckily for those who are doomed in case of sickness to enter it, the air of Rose Hill has hitherto been generally healthy." In December 1791 Tench further reported: "A new hospital has been talked of for the last two years, but it has not yet begun; two long sheds, built in the form of a tent, and thatched, are however finished, and capable of holding two hundred patients; the sick list of today contains three hundred and eighty-two names."

THIRD HEIR & DEMISE

On 22 January, 1794, a third son James Norton, my direct ancestor, was born at Parramatta. By 1794 Prospect was considered the most fertile of the new settlements. David Collins proudly reported that "Prospect Hill proved to be most productive, some grounds there returned 30 bushels for one."

William, Phebe and family pressed on, but in November 1795 they were robbed by three escaped convicts who cleaned them out, the servant beaten, goods taken and stock killed. By 1800 William had sold his 60 acres to John Nicholls, who became a successful land owner and gardener in the region. William had not lasted long enough on the land to begin paying rent!

A STREETSCAPE MEMORIAL

However, the memory of William and Phebe's occupation remains, in a truly inspiring form, a situation I discovered as late as December 2007. In 2003, after rezoning, a new housing suburb was created at Prospect Hill, on land earlier dedicated to quarrying, a WWII US Army camp and a CSIRO Research facility. It is named Pemulwuy (!), the accepted version of a name with more spellings on record than the boulders on the Hill. The suburb contains the Delphin subdivision of Nelsons Ridge, and the Stockland subdivision of Lakewood. And it rests across the site of Governor Phillip's 1791 land grants.

Nelsons Ridge was developed in a joint venture between Boral Limited and Delphin Lend Lease. Delphin itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lend Lease Corporation. Curiously it was with this company that I worked for nine years until 1979, among other roles as a director of Lend Lease Homes.

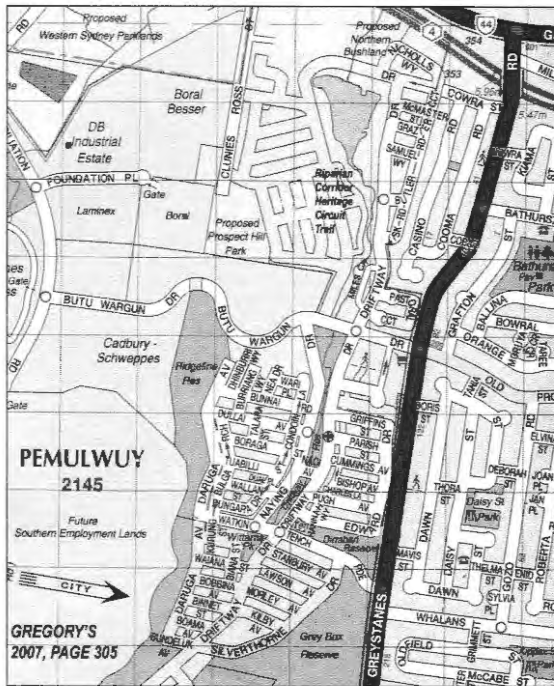
William's land was square in shape, situated just west of the present intersection of Greystanes Road and Old Prospect Road, the extension of which is called Butu Wargun Drive. Part of the holding is now the public open space of Driftway Reserve, and includes the children's play area of Nelson Park. If you take Watkin Tench Drive from Greystanes Road in Nelsons Ridge and turn right into Driftway Drive, at the first roundabout another right turn will bring you into Parish Street, and a few metres down the street you will cross William Lane! William Parish (off stores) would also be encouraged to know that on his eastern boundary there is now a substantial Woolworths



What do these two images have in common?

Don't miss the next issue of
Founders





development and a Community Centre. Furthermore, a classy housing display village has been erected in Parish Street. Other streets in Pemulwuy thus far opened up (in 2008), honour others of the first thirteen 1791 landholders, John Silverthorne, Edward Pugh, William Butler, John Nichols, Samuel Griffiths, George Lisk, and Joseph Morley, *but a Parish St appears nowhere else in the Greater Sydney region.*

AN ECO-PARKLAND MEMORIAL

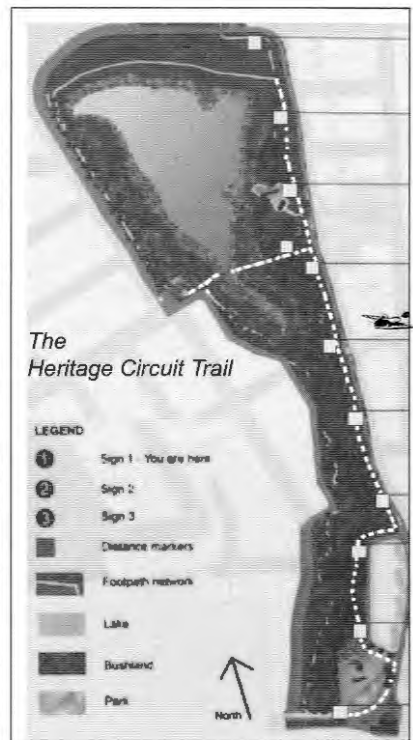
Lakewood subdivision holds particular interest to me in its further recognition of William and Phebe. The subdivision, upon completion, will extend from the M4 south to Butu Wargun Drive and from Greystanes Road west to Clunies Ross Street. Girraween Creek runs north through the middle of Lakewood and is approximately 1km long. It contains two lakes, a small upstream pondage, and a much larger storage

immediately downstream. There is a preserved bushland area (or riparian corridor) on either side of the Creek which varies between 30m and 250m in width. This corridor will be protected into the future, and will embrace a 1.6km Heritage Circuit Trail to celebrate the historical and natural history of the Prospect Hill area. The path is 80% complete in June 2008. The corridor covers the original land grants to George Lisk, William Butler, John Nichols and of course to William Parish, and one of a series of brass plaques along the Heritage Trail recognises these pioneers.

The 3m-wide trail can be travelled by bicycle as well as on foot. The other plaques along the way explain the role of the lakes in filtering the runoff from the subdivisions, depict the aboriginal heritage and archeology, explore the native vegetation, describe the quarrying and railway activities of past times and highlight the extensive bushland regeneration and reconstruction. More than 350,000 native plants, struck from seed collected in the area, have been planted.

A DESCENDANT REFLECTS

Fundamental to the activity of the Fellowship is the identification of the last resting place of First Fleeters and recording of the sites by the installation of a plaque. I am still hoping that one day we shall carry out this service for William and Phebe, who after adventures in Van Diemen's Land returned to live on and work around Parramatta and Sydney until their deaths in 1817 and 1820. In the meantime I can take enormous joy in the fact



that the community of Pemulwuy, despite the march of progress, will daily celebrate them and their fellow pioneers at the moment of their freedom and the pinnacle of their ambition, in this sensitive, enduring and beautiful native parkland.

My FF ancestors did not make their mark in Sydney, like some, as landowners and business moguls of the Town. **They did elsewhere as my full family history, still being researched, will later show.**

But I find it quite satisfying that some 187 years later this descendant returned to the "settlement" to play a key role, among other projects, in building its then tallest concrete skyscraper (MLC King St) and in winning the development rights for the hotel on the Rocks, the Regent of Sydney. **Ron Withington**

Early History The Lands Dept Plaque

Exploration of the Prospect area by Watkin Tench (1789) and Governor Arthur Phillip (1789) provided sufficient evidence that the soil around the base of Prospect Hill was suitable for agriculture. In 1793, the first twelve land grants outside of Rose Hill (Parramatta) were made to freed convicts. Four of these grants were located here, west of the Girraween Creek. Initially, the grantees were assisted by the Crown:

"those convicts whose sentences of transportation expired and have been permitted to become settlers at or near Parramatta, are to be supported and clothed from the public store for eighteen months, to receive two sow pigs with the necessary implements of husbandry and grain for sowing the ground the first year."

The 'grants' belonged to George Lisk, William Butler, John Nichols and William Parish. By 1799 all the farmers, except John Nichols, had sold their land. Nichols became very successful buying the surrounding grants and in 1801 was appointed Chief Constable of Prospect. He continued to farm his Prospect grant until shortly before his death in 1822.



Plant regeneration work in the Corridor

Book Review: *Australia's Birthstain*

So very often our convict ancestors have been depicted in drawings and cartoons in caricature as ugly, evil layabouts blackguards in funny hats, and their overseers as sadistic malefactors, that it is most refreshing to see Terrance Plowright's cast bronze statues of a convict road gang, at Katoomba. The sculptor, who has also given us a bronze counterfeit of the enduring Richie Benaud, has here created a scene of common humanity, men hard at work (even if in irons), an overseer with a relaxed pose and a genuine smile, offering a mug of water: teamed together building Cox's Road across the Blue Mountains.



Blackheath author **Babette Smith**, who has just written *Australia's Birthstain: The Startling Legacy of the Convict Era* praises the statues but adds a caution. She sees the locating of the work in Lilianfels Park at Echo Point, (instead of on the main road which it depicts) as typical of the way in which convict history has been hidden away. And so in her book she essays to find out why.

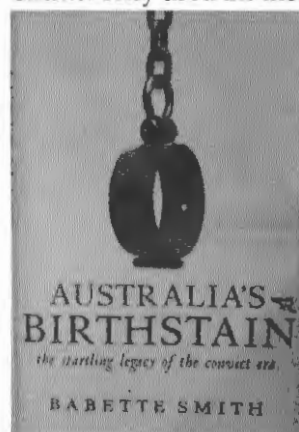
For research data Babette focused on the main transportation era and a sample of 1100 men and women arriving in NSW, Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia. They are drawn from *Sir William Bensley* (1816), *Princess Royal* (1829), *John* (1832), *Duchess of Northumberland* (1853), *St Vincent* (1853) and *Lord Dalhousie* (1863). The book profiles a great many of these people, possibly in too great detail, but she is determined to "follow the convicts' loop." However she is at her best when she homes in on her central thesis.

Babette says that, while a small percentage had a hideous time, 75% of the male and 85% of the female convicts in her sample had a far better life here in Australia than in England or Ireland, were productive, and loved the place.

She asserts that the convicts and their morals and lifestyle were blackened by the anti-transportationist version of the convict experience, and that version came to be accepted as the real story.

"I found that a massive scare campaign in the 1840s and 1850s carried out by a small group of newly-arrived migrants and clergymen influenced by politicians in Britain produced the 'birthstain'," she told the *Blue Mountains Gazette*. They used the media and made people feel threatened by the rumours of 'unnatural crimes' rife among the convict population. This was sufficiently horrifying to force the hitherto proud colonists to develop a lasting amnesia about their beginnings.

As a result, an important part of the drama, colour and achievement of Australian history in that period is lacking, even if, as Babette says, the enthusiastic recognition of convict ancestry in the 21st



Century and the almost frantic bubble of genealogical enquiry that supports it, are beginning to redress the balance.



Babette quotes Thomas Arnold to show what attitudes convicts and former convicts were up against in 1836:

"I am satisfied that the stain should last, not only for one whole life, but for more than one generation; that no convict or convict's child should ever be a free citizen; and that, even in the third generation, the offspring should be excluded from all offices of honour or authority in the colony. This would be complained of as unjust or invidious but I am sure that distinctions of moral breed are as natural and as just as those of skin or of arbitrary caste are wrong and mischievous." Ouch! This from the famous headmaster of Rugby public school!

The book has other surprises among her villains for their blinkered observations concerning the convict heritage: Sir William Molesworth, Charles Dickens, Robert Hughes, Lord Beauchamp, Marcus Clarke, Herbert Spenser and visitor Anthony Trollope; but she pours her greatest acrimony on the clergyman, journalist and anti-transportationist, John West, hitherto seemingly an admired figure in our history.

Tom Keneally who has been down this track several times before, most recently in the fairly sketchy *Commonwealth of Thieves*, reckons that Babette's arguments will be hotly debated. I prefer to suggest that the book can be accepted as expunging many myths of the past, giving a better understanding of what actually happened and the effects of this on the Australian community. And it explains why my grandparents, all four, despite lots of opportunities, had never talked to me about our forbears!

Approaching her expansive end papers, Babette Smith underlines her cause by quoting a 1912 light-hearted satirical poem, *The Birthstain*, by Sydney journalist Adam McCay — tapping a funny bone for all of us, bond or free:

If only my great grandsire had been sent
Out of his country for his country's good
To help to people some new continent —
If thus I traced my lineage, I would
Face all the world in gallant hardihood,
For my pedigree would be an entry
Like that of nobility or gentry.
Alas, it is fond and idle thought;

My veins contain no fluid so sublime;
My family always did the things
they ought,
Sold socks, mixed drugs, preached
sermons all the time
And never rose to one immortal crime.
But oh, if only happy fate could fall so
I wish I had a birthstain! Don't you also?

RW



Foundlings

FIRST FLEET QUIZ NO. 3

1. Newton Fowell apart from being ever short of cash, almost fetishily petitioned his father in letters for more:
a. Gloves b. Shoes c. Writing paper
2. Apart from *Sirius* and *Supply* only one FF ship returned to Port Jackson. It was:
a. Golden Grove b. Alexander c. Scarborough
3. Rev. Richard Johnson paid for the building of the first church in the colony in wattle and daub with a thatched roof. The sum was later refunded. How much?
a. £67 b. £167 c. £94
4. Where was Fort Phillip?
a. Bennelong Point b. Dawes Point c. Pinchgut
5. The Pillory was used as a punishment. In addition to securing neck, arms and legs, what additional indignity was set by eccentric Judge Advocate Richard Atkins on two miscreants in 1807, but remitted by Gov. Bligh?
a. Ears nailed to the beam.
b. Bare chest and shoulders coated with seal oil.
c. Dressed only in a woman's shift.
6. A collection of previously unknown natural history artworks by a member of the First Fleet came to light in England in 2004. The artist was:
a. John Hunter b. William Bradley c. George Raper
7. John Macarthur, serial duellist, had his last duel with:
a. Jos. Foveaux b. Wm Paterson c. Wm Balmain
8. Which Shakespeare play, according to records was the first to be presented in the colony?
a. *Henry the Fourth (Part 1)*
b. *Romeo and Juliet* c. *Twelfth Night*
9. Seamen were wont to get lost in the bush. Who went missing in March 1788 for nine days to be found naked and feeble having eaten only periwinkles (one dozen!)?
a. John Bryant b. Philip Scriven c. William Smith
10. Surgeon George Worgan cried, 'O! Woeful News' when *Supply* returned from Lord Howe Island. Why?
a. A long boat had been wrecked and seaman Jos. Cottrell drowned. b. No turtles aboard.
c. Woodhens were inferior to chickens for the table.

SCORES: 9: Two-week sealing trip to Bass Strait with Henry Kable Jr. **7:** Ditto for three weeks **5:** Yes, the pillory!
Answers on Page 11 Margaret Withington



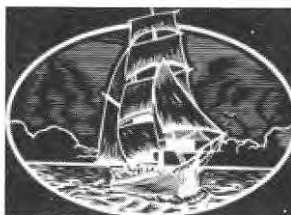
Please note we omitted to advise in the last issue that Bonnet maker **Margaret Bass** also stitched headgear in remembrance of:

Ann Forbes	Prince of Wales	1788
Eleanor Williams	Britannia III	1798
Mary Flanagan	Francis & Eliza	1815

Then on page 5 we had the First Fleet sailing from Plymouth, not Portsmouth. Probably the confusion is due to the fact that 'Charlotte' came from Plymouth to join the Fleet at Motherbank. Unforgivable though, especially in the year when Pompey won the FA Cup! Thanks, Beryl Lewis.

Len Dudman, a Queenslander from Pelican Waters was down to enjoy our 40th Anniversary and was chuffed to see his ode to John Herbert in print, albeit with a bit of editorial encroachment!

On the Right Tack – No.2



Words or expressions our ancestors heard or used aboard ship, carried ashore and bequeathed to us.

We will look at the derivations and present usage.

The works of literary seadogs and other writers will certainly give us assistance.

The Devil to pay... (facing serious consequences)

'Why, the devil, do you see,' said Jack, 'is the seam between the deck-planking and the timbers, and we call it the devil, because it is the devil for the caulkers to come at: in full we say the **devil to pay and no pitch hot**; and what we mean is, that there is something hell-fire difficult to be done – must be done – and nothing to do it with. It is a figure.'

The Mauritius Command, p. 280, Patrick O'Brian

Between the Devil and the deep blue sea... (caught in a tight spot)

More specifically, on wooden sailing ships the devil was the name given to the seam formed at the juncture where the covering board that capped the ship's sides met the deck planking. The seam was particularly difficult to caulk because of its length, because there was so little space in which to perform the awkward task, and because there was so little standing room between **the devil and the sea**. Terence Rattigan's emotionally-twisted 1952 play is called *The Deep Blue Sea*.

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

BLACK MONDAY!

During a storm on Monday last many fowls were blinded by the lightning. In several instances being noticed attentively, they were observed to wander in a circular direction, and frequently to stagger, as if bereft of animal sensation.

16 December 1804

Last Monday a fine infant two years old, belonging to Thomas Husley, settler at the Branch, unfortunately fell into a tub of boiling wort, and was scalded to death. (*Wort, as we all know, is a liquid made from malt and hot water, used to produce beer, ale and whiskey!*).

7 December 1806

On Monday night a Portuguese mulatto, who was servant to Captain Dundas, put a period to his existence with a pistol, the contents of which were lodged in the stomach, after which he lived about half an hour. The day following an Inquest was taken on the body; who returned the verdict – **Lunacy**.

29 October 1809

Dorothy Singe (née Ford) # 7343, another Queenslander, this time of Kenmore, penned us a note to say:

"Oh, what trouble we have with old age and all those miles which stop us joining in your wonderful gatherings. I have been a 'sleeping' member of the Fellowship for many years. My First Fleeters were Mary Phillips, Thomas Spencer and William Tunks. Second Fleeter Charles Hadley married Sarah, daughter of Mary and Thomas. Second Fleeter Sarah Lyons married William Tunks. My paternal grandmother was the wonderful Alice Mary Hadley.

Having thus identified my early kinsmen, I'd like to say how much I'm enjoying 'Prospect for a Memorial'. Congratulations Ron Withington. I am looking forward to the next chapter. More! more! more!" (see page 5, please Dorothy – Ed.)

JOHN HERBERT FAMILY REUNION IN EUGOWRA



The Herbert Family Association Committee at 'Eat Your Greens', Eugowra, which is the centroid of an extensive regional representation: L to R: Rob and Gwen Herbert (Bowral), Dave and Margaret Herbert (Blackalls Park), Elsie Cuthbert (North Ryde), Bob and Glenda Burns (Penrith), Front: Val and Bruce Herbert (Eugowra)

Eat Your Greens was neither dietary advice or an injunction to play beyond one's potential at lawn bowls. Nestling among the yellow box trees by Mandagery Creek, its landscaped gardens and verandahs framed by ornamental vines, it was rather the perfect Function Centre setting for the Five-Year Reunion Luncheon of the Herbert Family Association at Eugowra on 5 April.

The members of the Association which was formed in bicentenary year 1988 are the descendants of convicts John Herbert and Deborah Ellam, both First Fleeters, who were married on 2 April 1788. On expiration of John's sentence in 1792 he was granted 70 acres at the foot of Prospect Hill. (See also Page 5). Six sons and one daughter were born to the couple. There were two John Herberts in the First Fleet, and it is wise to point out that this John is the *Charlotte* highwayman, not the *Scarborough* pickpocket who was celebrated in verse in the last edition of *Founders*.

The Family Archivist, Elsie Cuthbert, reported that the 78 guests were treated to a tremendous display of family line information and publications and enjoyed the day of reminiscences and catching up. The meeting before lunch elected Grahame Herbert of Narrabri, as the incoming President.

Elsie also mentioned a spot of improvisation with the 20-Year Anniversary Cake. "We forgot the cake and at 2am the morning of the Reunion, I woke remembering having read that in the early days of the colony when bread was scarce, guests dining with Governor Phillip brought their own bread. At 7.30am on a visit to the bakery at Parkes we bought two multi-grain cob loaves. The past and new presidents cut them while we all sang Happy Birthday. They were then torn to pieces and devoured by all!"

A Collaborative Chronicle: The saga of Kable, Convict Extraordinaire

The lives of Henry and Susannah Kable have been extremely well documented in the publications of the Fellowship of First Fleeters and elsewhere – perhaps most comprehensively, if with some novelist's licence, in the trilogy by June Whittaker, *The Raking of the Embers*, *The Flame in the Morning* and *The Fire in his Eye*.

So what further insights are to be gained from reading a new 2007 publication by two Kable descendants, Paul Kable and June Whittaker, *Damned Rascals? – A Chronicle of Henry & Susannah Kable, 1764 - 1846?*

In terms of the general ebb and flow of their fortunes and those of their early descendants, and the impacts on their lives of their private and business associates very little fresh material is brought to light. But *Damned Rascals?* is nevertheless an astute biographical record.

The book is set in A4 portrait format with a gloss cover and immediately has the feel of a standard coffee table publication. However, it is as far from that genre as Norwich Castle prison is from St Matthew's Windsor graveyard. On opening it is revealed as a collation of primary documents text, maps, newspaper reports, family trees and photo-

graphs copied and pasted across the pages in scrapbook style, making full use of the page size, fair typed where needed, but with no particular regard to layout.

This unorthodox treatment conceals a highly sophisticated methodology. The material is presented in strict chronological sequence, but with little recourse to any overbearing linking commentary. The effect is that we ourselves seem to be conducting the historical and genealogical research and will slowly but surely be led to a pretty full grasp of the Henry and Susannah story. We are constantly surprised as one after another the pieces slot into the Kable jigsaw. So pervasive is this phenomenon that ultimately we can believe that we ourselves could launch into the writing of June's trilogy!

So much for the presentation and the method – but the power of the publication rests finally with the incredibly high standard of the research, and how fortunate it is that the material was not left to fade forlornly in filing cabinets.

It is a veritable master class in what can be achieved if one has the time, the patience and enthusiasm to access all available source material, including

public and family records held both in Australia and in the UK. Just browsing through the Reference Index is a revelation.

Paul Kable has presented a copy to the FFF Library. The price is \$45 plus \$5 postage. For an order form link to <http://damnedrascals.com>

DAMNED RASCALS?

A CHRONICLE OF
HENRY & SUSANNAH KABLE
1764 - 1846



PAUL KABLE & JUNE WHITTAKER

'There never were such D... Rascals collected together as there is on board this ship... I will keep a sharp look after them when at Botany otherwise they will take the teeth out of my head.' Lt. Ralph Clark referring to Kable & Co aboard 'Friendship'. RW

WHAT'S ON ROUND THE CHAPTERS

Canberra: (ACT, Queanbeyan & surrounds)

The **AGM** will be held Saturday afternoon 5 July followed by our Annual Dinner on Saturday 26 July. More details about both events closer to the date. Ph. (02) 6251 4095.

Central Coast: (Gosford, Tuggerah Lake, Wyong, Budgewoi)

Venue: Wyong RSL on the second Saturday of each month starting at 10.30am.

Next Meeting: 12 July **AGM** and Show & Tell Day. Ph. (02) 4353 2524.

Eastern Farms: (Ryde, Eastwood, Parramatta, Kings Langley, Pennant Hills & surrounds)

Venue: Ryde/Eastwood Leagues Club. Meetings are held monthly on the 1st Saturday, 10 am to 12 noon.

For further information Ph. (02) 9871 4102.

Hunter Valley: (Hunter regions, Newcastle, & surrounds)

Venue: St John's Hall on the corner of Parry & Dawson Sts, Cooks Hill, Newcastle. Meetings are held bi-monthly on the third Monday from 10.30am to 12.30pm. Members may arrive at 10am.

Next Meeting: **AGM**, 18 August. Ph. (02) 4942 2631

New England: (Armidale & surrounds)

Next Meeting: **AGM** preceded by lunch, Saturday 9 August 12.30pm at the Armidale Family History Group's Research Centre, Kentucky Street, Armidale.

Afterwards a tour of the Library resources. Ph. (02) 6772 3140.

North Coast: (Coffs Harbour, Woolgoolga, Leigh & surrounds)

Next Meeting: Sunday 3 August at 11.30am. **AGM** at the home of Colin & Pat Robertson at 21 Queen St, Woolgoolga. Speaker: Jeanette Calvi presenting the story of her FF ancestor William Whiting of *Alexander*.

Next Event: 10 September, Historical Urunga and Kalang River Cruise and Lunch at Anchors Wharf Café & Restaurant, 4-6 Bellingen Street, Urunga. Cost \$37. Meet at the Restaurant at 9.45am.

To ensure a booking please book early as the limit is 15 persons. Ph. (02) 6653 3615.

Northern Rivers: (Lismore & surrounds)

Next Meeting: 28 September at 11.30 am, starting with the usual BBQ & Salad.

Cost \$7 for members, \$8 non-members

Venue: TBA

Please contact Marg Soward for AGM date & future venues. Ph. (02) 6686 3597.

North West: (Tamworth & surrounds)

Venue: Tamworth Family History Group Rooms in the V. Guy Kable Building, Marius St, Tamworth.

Bi-monthly meetings at 1.30pm. For details contact Jo Crossing. Ph. (02) 6766 8255.

South Coast: (from Engadine to Burrill Lake)

Venue: Ribbonwood Centre, Sassafras Room, 93-109 Princes Highway, Dapto. Nine monthly meetings a year are held on the 1st Tuesday (except May & Dec) 10.00am to 1.00pm.

Next Meeting: 5 August **AGM**. Note altered time 12.00noon to 3.00pm. In the Scribbly Gum Room. Cutting our 7th Birthday Cake followed by entertainment from the *Illawarra Chordiality*.

Following Meeting: 2 September at our normal time. Speakers: Ian and Jillian Wilson.

Topic: Ian's Ancestry, *Murder & Mayhem at Bellerive*. Ph. (02) 4261 6893

Southern Highlands: (Moss Vale, Mittagong & surrounds) π

Venue: Mittagong Community Centre, Cnr Albert Lane & Queen St, Mittagong. **Meetings:** Bi-monthly on the second Wednesday from 10.30am to 12.30pm.

Next Event: **AGM**, 13 August. Speaker: Leonie Knapman. Topic: *Ghost Town of Glen Davis*. Ph.(02) 4869 1406.

Queensland

If you have a family in Central West Queensland who wish to join the FFF and participate in the formation of a Chapter to meet three or four times a year, please inform Alan Barton #3163 at Longreach on (07) 4658 9147.

Chapter Liaison News

Greetings to All! There has been interest shown in a **Chapter based in the Orange/Bathurst region**, and Mr Phillip Foster #7459 is acting as a Chapter Co-ordinator. Fellowship of First Fleet Public Relations material has been provided to him for distribution in the local libraries, shopping centres etc. Information letters explaining details of the proposed chapter will be posted in mid July to all Fellowship members who reside in the region. Listen for Phillip on ABC radio!

FFF Chapters play a major part in bringing together like-minded members, participating in local events, they encourage and support the sharing of information and friendships are formed. For further information on 'Chapter Establishment' please contact me by writing to First Fleet House or use my email address and make the topic 'Chapters'.

In Fellowship, Jean Mortimer, Chapter Liaison Officer. Email: terryjeanmort@yahoo.com.au

NOTE: All FFF members and guests may visit any Chapter meeting. When planning your next weekend or extended tour around the state why not schedule attendance at one or two meetings. More friends and more Fellowship!

NEW MEMBERS

A warm hand of Fellowship to:

HENRY KABLE/SUSANNAH HOLMES

#7512 *Anthony Huntley*

JOHN MUNDAY

#7513 *Valerie May Williams*

EDWARD HUMPHRIES

#7514 *Susan Lesley Thwaites*

#7516 *Martene Archer*

#7517 *Sharon Rose Archer*

JAMES SQUIRE

#7515 *Margaret Susan Johnston*

CAROLINE LAYCOCK

#7518 *Desmond William Spurway*

#7519 *Dulcie Alison Smea*

#7520 *Maxwell Eugene Spurway*

#7521 *Noel Douglas Spurway*

BARTHOLOMEW REARDON

#7522 *Lauris Anne Parkes*

MEMBERS MEMORANDA

BIRTHS

Congratulations to the families of:

THOMAS AKERS

Katherine Susanne Chapman

7 August 2008, a daughter to Andrew and Emma. 2nd granddaughter to Neil and Susanne Menger #7476. 7th great grandchild to Mabel Pearce #3707

ROBERT FORRESTER

Kaelyn Ellisha Lilian Dolan

1 October 2005, at Gold Coast. A daughter to Quinton and Kathryn Dolan. 1st grandchild to Julie #7007 & Barry Webb. 9th generation FF.

Tristan Eric James Dolan

6 March 2008, at Gold Coast. A son to Quinton and Kathryn Dolan.

2nd grandchild to Julie #7007 & Barry Webb. 9th generation FF.

Sienna Maree Fisher de Szell

28 May 2008, at Canberra.

A daughter to Paul & Simone de Szell. 3rd grandchild to Julie #7007 & Barry Webb. 9th generation FF.

Note: The latter three births are the 1st, 2nd and 3rd great grandchildren of Daphne and Eric Wormald.

DEATHS

Sincere sympathy to the families of:

PETER HIBBS

#3749 Dorothy Jean Hanney

April 2008, aged 84. Late of Tewantin, Q.

PATRICK BURN & ANN SMITH

#2528 Joan Rushworth Nankervis

27 April 2008. Late of Buderim, Q.

While we are on the subject, here is a classification of First Fleeters not often seen. The analysis is from Peter Christian:

CHILDREN OF THE FIRST FLEET

BORN BEFORE EMBARKATION

William Tilley

Jane Davis, Edward Dwan

DIED BEFORE EMBARKATION

William Green

Hugh Sandlin

EMBARKED ON THE FIRST FLEET

Rosanna Abrahams, Maria Bagley, Rebecca Bolton, James Campbell, Elizabeth Chapman, Jane Chapman, James Colethread, Jane Davis, Edward Dwan, Mary Fowles, Joseph Gough, Ann Harmsworth, Thomas Harmsworth, Elizabeth Hayward, John Hudson, Jane Jones, Thomas Mason, Mary Mullens, Edward Munday, Edward Parkinson, Ann Pugh, Alexander Ross, Mary Russell, Ann Smith, Edward Smith, John Stewart, Robert Stewart, William Tilley, Mary Ann Wright, John Young, Thomas Young, George Youngson

BORN ON THE FLEET DURING THE VOYAGE

Elizabeth Bacon, James Baugham, Joshua Bentley, Francis Hannah Clement, Daniel Dougherty, Joseph Downey, John Harmsworth, John Hart, Henrietta Langley, Mary Lawson, James Parfett, John Prior, Samuel Richards, Thomas Russell, Elizabeth Scott, Charlotte Spence, Mary Spencer, Joseph Theakston, James Thomas, Elizabeth Wright

DIED DURING THE VOYAGE

Jane Davis, Mary Lawson, Thomas Mason

STILLBIRTHS/MISCARRIAGES DURING THE VOYAGE

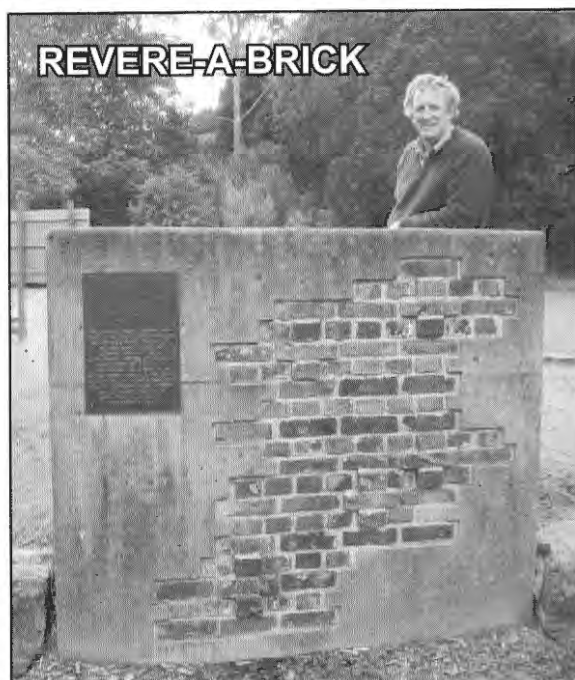
William Colley, John Collipitts, Daniel Finn, Jones?, Charles McCabe, Thomas Mitchell

MAINTAIN-A-BRICK

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REVERE-A-BRICK



FF Memorabilia crops up just when you don't expect it! Here on the foreshore at The Spit, is an innocuous and incongruous piece of bricklaying — **BUT read the inscription** — 'Originally these bricks were part of a 17th Century house at Vernal Farm, Lyndhurst in Hampshire, England. Captain Arthur Phillip lived there before leading the First Fleet to Australia. The bricks are a gift from Mr Geoffrey Cottee and his family to the Beauty Point Foreshore Walk & Bicentenary Trail to commemorate & recall Phillip's exploration of Middle Harbour in 1788. 15 October 1988.'

Surely worth a few minutes' inspection while you are waiting in the rain for the sausage sizzle to follow your (grand) child's 6.00am rowing assignment.

As for the skulking figure who appears to be at least one third of the way to his own personal bicentennial, he is, gentle folk, your humble and obedient servant #5527, the Editor...