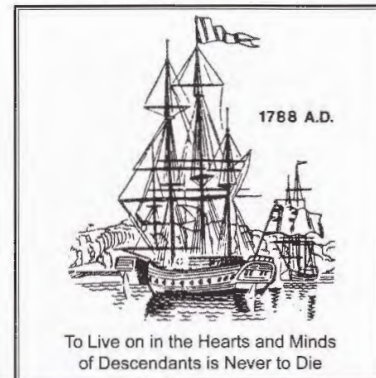


# Founders

Magazine of the Fellowship of First Fleeters Inc. ACN 003 233 425

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

**Volume 40, Issue 6    41st Year of Publication    September/October 2009**



## JENNY ROSE PLAQUE DEDICATION

### JANE/JENNY ROSE NEE JONES

BORN c 1778 LONDON ENGLAND  
ARRIVED 26TH JANUARY 1788 - AGED 9 YEARS  
DIED 29TH AUGUST 1849 - WOLLONGONG NSW  
LAST KNOWN FREE FEMALE SURVIVOR OF  
THE FIRST FLEET  
FELLOWSHIP OF FIRST FLEETERS - 2009



**Right: Part of the Gathering**

The new Andrew Lysaght Rest Park, in Lower Crown Street, was once part of the Wollongong Old Roman Catholic Burial Ground, consecrated in 1838 and in use until 1914, when it progressively became neglected. The Rest Park was refurbished in 2008. Monument fragments were buried under the lawns and paving and a free-standing stone Burial Register wall was incorporated in the layout. The original burial register had only 155 entries, but following the research efforts by family descendants and local historians, there are 318 names on the 2008 register.

Of these persons, only one, **Jane/Jenny Rose**, was a **First Fleeter** and she became the **last known Free Female survivor of the First Fleet**. The Fellowship, guided by the research and negotiations of John Boyd, decided that her memory should be honoured in our traditional way by the affixing to the wall of a FFF plaque. Accordingly, after months of consultation with the Rose Family Society, the local Council, local historical societies, and in particular with Carol Herban of the Friends of the Park and Wendy Nunan, author of the book, *Old Roman Catholic Burial Ground*, all was in readiness for the dedication of the plaque.

Some fifty people, drawn from many areas of the Wollongong community and with our South Coast Chapter very well represented, assembled at the Park at 10.00am on 10 October 2009 for the ceremony. A welcome by John Boyd was followed by an introduction by President John Haxton to the aims and functions of the Fellowship. John Boyd then provided an outline of the life of Jane Rose, a

précis of which is set out in the account on page 2 overleaf.

Jane Rose was represented by two Rose Family members, who are not quite her descendants. **Jeanette Stewart-Lawler**, of Bulli, is a descendant of Thomas Rose, the husband of Jane, but through his de facto wife, Ann Crew. **Bob Rose**, of Queensland, is descended from Joshua Rose, brother of Thomas Rose.

Jeanette and Bob raised the Queen Anne Jack over the Plaque, which is situated adjacent to the Burial Register, while the Reverend Father Ron Peters, Dean of St Francis Cathedral Wollongong, was present to invoke the blessing.

Inspection of the Register revealed that William Rose, the younger son of Jane and Thomas had also been interred in the Old Roman Catholic Burial Ground. **RW**



**John Boyd, Fr Peters, John Haxton, Bob Rose and Jeanette Stewart-Lawler at the dedication of the plaque. The Burial Register is behind them.**

Registered by Australia Post Publication No. NBH 1271 Price 50c

**Fellowship of First Fleeters**

105 Cathedral Street, Woolloomooloo, NSW 2011

**Phone:** 02 9360 3788

**Fax:** 02 9360 3988

**Email:** fffaus@optusnet.com.au

**Website:** www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au

**KEY  
DATES**

**BOOKING FORM FOR THE FFF  
AUSTRALIA DAY LUNCHEON  
ON 23 JANUARY 2010 ENCLOSED!**

**THE BURNING OF THE BOYD COMMEMORATION**  
Choral Eucharist Service followed by Lunch  
11.00am, Sunday 29 November, 2009  
St James' Church, King St Sydney



Founded 1968

### Founders

is the magazine of the  
Fellowship of First Fleeters

**Editor, Design & Artwork**

Ron Withington 02 4757 3984

email: ronwit@ozemail.com.au

**Editor-in-Chief** John Haxton

### OFFICE BEARERS 2008-09

#### President

John HAXTON, JP, Dip Chem Eng;  
Dip Corp Mgmt; Dip R E Mgt.

#### Vice-President

Peter CHRISTIAN, OAM, JP, Ph C

#### Treasurer

Kevin THOMAS, FCA, FCPA, FCIS

#### Secretary (& Membership)

Bruce ARNETT, Mech Eng Cert,  
Electronics & Comms Cert

### OTHER DIRECTORS

John BOYD, JP

Events & Research

Karen LOVETT, BA, Dip Ed

Peter MEYER, MA, MEd, AMusA

Minute Secretary

Ian PALMER

FF House Maintenance/Records

Robin PALMER

Margaret WITHINGTON, BA, T Cert  
Chapter Liaison

Ron WITHINGTON, BE, FIE Aust  
Publications & Webmaster

### ~ Contents ~

Jane Rose Plaque Event.....	1
The Life of Jane Rose .....	2
First Fleet Unit of Study.....	3
The Visit of Hope to Sydney.....	4
Irish Famine Monument.....	4
FFF Web Watch.....	5
Australia's Currency.....	6
Family History Societies.....	7
Portable Soup.....	8
Fleetmuster.....	8
Foundlings Macquarie Quiz.....	9
Right Tack/Syd Gazette.....	9
Readers' Riposte.....	9
The Burning of the Boyd.....	10
The Colony Book Review.....	10
Chapter News.....	11
Vale from Peter.....	11
Members' Memoranda .....	12
From the Quarterdeck.....	12

### From the President...

**V**olunteers are the life blood of all non-profit organisations. I know that many of our membership also give time to other voluntary community organisations. However it seems that most people are happy to let the small group of workers keep doing the mundane jobs that are our lot because we like doing it. Most of our workers have committed themselves to try and help, however small their contribution of time and effort may be.

Yes, we all have families, community and other claims on our busy scheduled lives. We are also all members of a unique group of people, one organism. For the whole to operate, each part has to play a role for the existence of the organism, otherwise it will become dormant and not be able to function at all.

With the election of Directors being on the Agenda at the Annual General Meeting in November, (for which you all would have received a notice in the Annual Report,) there are four vacancies for Directors. Other helpers are also needed to assist with the day-to-day operation of First Fleet House. Can you spare some time each week/fortnight/month?? However small the time slot you are able to allocate will not be wasted. Many of you have experience that you have gained in industry, business or community groups. We need your help!!

*In fellowship, John Haxton*



**The President with Margaret Tomlinson and Pauline Harvey, staffing the FFF trade table at the State Conference of the NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies in Wyong (see page 7)**

### Jenny Rose – her marital carousel... (see page 1)

**J**ane Jones (Jenny) was born in England circa 1778 and came free as a nine-year-old on *Lady Penrhyn* with her mother Elizabeth Evans (alias Jones). On 4 March 1790 *HMS Supply* transported Jane and her mother to Norfolk Island. They returned to Port Jackson in 1794, and on 19 November Elizabeth was granted 20 acres at Concord. She later sold the land to James Wilkinson, and from 23 November 1797 held a lease on a lot, 60ft x 100ft, in Sydney, where she supported herself and Jane by keeping nine pigs.

On 24 May 1800, at age 21, Jane married **Thomas Rose Jr** in Sydney. They had two children, **Thomas circa 1800** and **William c 1802**. The couple parted in 1803 when Thomas went back to England with his brother Joshua on family business.

By 1806 Jane Jones, now aged 27, was living with the emancipated convict Matthew Conroy and they had four sons. In 1814 Jane is noted as being the wife of Thomas Jones, but not living with him.

In 1818, Jane's son Thomas, then aged 18, was granted 60 acres at South Bulli.

Jane's mother Elizabeth, who in 1810 had married James Vandercom, died in Sydney on 27 September 1820, aged 60.

Jane's husband Thomas Rose returned from England in around 1813, to find that Jane was now living with James Walsh (*Atlas* 1802). Thomas formed a de facto relationship with Ann Crew, who bore him 14 children, before leaving him to marry Isaac Woodford.

By 1825, as Jane Rose, Jane was listed with convict James Walsh and a two-year-old child. In the 1828 census she was recorded as wife of James Walsh (both Catholics), at Airds. They had 55 acres, of which 50 were cleared and cultivated, plus 2 horses, 24 cattle and some sheep. Jane's son Thomas Rose, now 28, was a labourer on the property. He left Australia in 1829 and was not heard from again.

By the 1830s Jane and James had moved to Bulli and Jane then ran his farm. In 1839 Jane was granted 60 acres at Bulli – this became *Seafeld Farm*.

Son William Rose married Bridget Neil in 1840 at the Roman Catholic Church in Wollongong. They had four children Elizabeth (1841), Jane (1842), Thomas (1844) and Johanna (1845).

William died on 25 June 1845 and was buried in the Old Roman Catholic Cemetery. Jane Rose died at Wollongong in August 1849 and was buried on 29 August, aged 70, in the same cemetery.

She was described in a Police Report into her death as 'Jane Rose commonly known as Jane Walsh, late of Crown St Wollongong, shopkeeper'.

**Jane/Jenny Rose (née Jones)** may have confected a wider variety of liaisons than many of her contemporaries, but she was nevertheless the last known Free Female survivor of the First Fleet in Australia.

*John Boyd*

## The First Fleet & Early Sydney – a Unit of Study for students at a NSW primary school

Tony Negline, FF Joseph Wright, Principal of New Lambton Public School, describes how his imaginative Year 4 Unit of Study provides students with a lively interactive experience of the early history of the colony.

The Unit begins with England and English exploration in the second half of the 18th Century and with Cook's and the British idea of *terra nullius*. It covers the social problems of the time – the overcrowded prisons and the cessation of transportation to America and Africa. It describes life in the prisons and on the hulks and notes the encounter between Lord Sydney and Sir Joseph Banks where Banks suggests Botany Bay as a solution to Lord Sydney's problems with the English prison system.



Captain Arthur Phillip and the concept of a fleet to Botany Bay emerge and students spend time following Phillip's footsteps as he agrees to lead the First Fleet and to prepare for its voyage. Students learn about the preparatory arrangements, especially of the time taken for them, the provisions taken on board, and the delivery of the convicts to the ships.

Students are introduced to the names of the ships and, through the internet, find and display sketches of them. They map the voyage to Botany Bay and Port Jackson on large student-made charts that are attached to classroom walls. They create descriptions of the Portsmouth of 13th May, 1787, and note the significant dates.

Through internet research, writing, speaking, excursions, observa-

tions, art work, student-made board games and model making (see photos) the students learn about the issues of the voyage, especially the stop-off points, the taking on board of provisions along the way, the on-board ship routine, the convicts' and sailors' living conditions, diary excerpts and the effects of the weather.

Students re-enact the days of arrival. The Fleet's entry into Botany Bay is a time for much celebration for the students and so too Phillip's decision to sail on to Port Jackson and the reasons for it. Sydney Cove as the students know it today becomes a study of the concept of 'difference' as they consider comparisons between now and 1788, particularly in the landscape, food supply, clothing, ways of life, buildings, Aboriginal reaction to settlement and the consequences for them, including the imposition of colonial rule, loss of land, new technologies and social disruption.

Year 4 used to travel to *Old Sydney Town* to explore the recreated settlement. When that attraction closed we arranged for travelling troupes of players to spend a day at the school acting out some of the circumstances of the early years of the colony.

Through drama, mime, story telling, music, and the display of items of historical interest, the actors and the students, all dressed in choices of period clothing, focus on the various aspects of the Unit: the British flag; female and male life in early Sydney; Sergeant Kennedy's Brown Bess Musket lock, stock and barrel; and the voyage of the First Fleet.

Towards the end of the day there is a flogging of a convict caught stealing food. He is tied to the triangle and whipped with a cat of woollen

nine tails dipped in red colouring. It looks real enough as the 'blood' and the convict's screams cause some students to have difficulty separating the real from the make-believe.



As a descendent of First Fleeter Joseph Wright, Scarborough, and his wife Ellen Gott, *Neptune 1790*, I provide a personal touch to the Unit. The students are particularly interested in the circumstances of Wright's life and that, in 1794 he was one of the first 22 emancipists to be granted 30 acres on the Hawkesbury at Melgrave Place. Students are introduced to the hardships faced and to people who played an honest part in the establishment of Sydney and Pitt Town, communities that began the pathway along which the Australian way of life developed.

Students learn the poems, *Early Hawkesbury* and *Old Botany Bay*, and study individual choices of convicts, settlers, soldiers, officials and Aborigines. Then again dressed in colonial clothing, teachers and students enjoy a Colonial Bush Dance including a damper lunch with parents.

In Year Five, the following year, the students build upon this Unit and trace the expansion of the colony to modern-day Australia. *Tony Negline*

### BURNISH-A-BRICK

valued donors to the work of FF House

M Broughton, G & R Burgess,  
J Daniell, G & F Doyle,  
M. Houstone, R & A Lemcke,  
J Martin, F Powell, J & J Ritchie,  
G Smith, R Tuckwell

### CHAPTER CONTACTS

**CANBERRA**  
Geoff Cameron 6251 4095  
**CENTRAL COAST**  
Karys Fearon 4323 1849  
**EASTERN FARMS**  
Robin Palmer 9871 4102  
**HUNTER VALLEY**  
Yvonne Bradley 4957 4758  
**NEW ENGLAND**  
Fran Newling 6771 5099



**MORETON**  
Mary-Joy Payten 07 5455 3905  
**LACHLAN MACQUARIE**  
Phil Foster 6360 2117

**NORTH COAST**  
Jean Taylor 6658 1439  
**NORTHERN RIVERS**  
Margaret Soward 6686 3597  
**NORTH WEST**  
Jo Crossing 6766 8255  
**SOUTH COAST**  
Jean Mortimer 4257 5575  
**SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS**  
Neville Usher 4869 1406



Charles Darwin's Grandpa

The poem, *Visit of Hope to Sydney Cove Near Botany Bay*, by Erasmus Darwin, appeared in the very first FFF magazine, namely Vol.1, No.1 of *First Fleeters*, the forerunner of *Founders*. The date was January 1969. Surely, it must be time for a revisit!

During 1789, the first reports of the landing at Port Jackson reached England, and Erasmus Darwin (pictured in bust) celebrated the event in his poem, which in turn was inspired by the allegorical medallion produced by Josiah Wedgwood from white clay found in the colony (pictured above, and described in *Founders* 39.5, p8).

The medallion, in neoclassical style, shows Hope, from a rocky outcrop above the ocean, calming the tossing deep and encouraging Art and Labour under the influence of Peace to secure employment and commerce necessary to happily sustain the infant settlement. Writer Grace Karskens describes the scene as "setting both time and history in motion at Sydney Cove. Hope, Peace and Art are represented by female forms; significantly Labour is male, his head is bowed, his arm is twisted awkwardly behind his back, as though bound".

From these interpretations, and reports by such figures as Watkin Tench, Darwin, who never visited the place, constructed this first poem written about Australia.

Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802) was an English physician, natural philosopher, physiologist, abolitionist, inventor and poet. Although admired by Coleridge, Wordsworth and Shelley, his verse has been described as didactic, showing frequent extravagance, but with bursts of genuine poetry, and often very descriptive and picturesque. All of these aspects emerge and fuse together in his prophetic "Visit..."

### The Great Irish Famine Monument ~ 10th Anniversary

Mollie Gillen calculates that of the First Fleeters, 141 were known to have been born in Ireland or had surnames suggesting that they may have been Irish or of Irish extraction. They made up nearly 10% of the First Fleet people. Hundreds of thousands of Irish folk were to follow them over the next one hundred years.

Every year, about the first day of spring, Australians of Irish descent gather in their hundreds at the Historic Houses Trust Hyde Park Barracks in Sydney for a memorial service to the Great Irish Potato Famine of 1845. This year was the 10th Anniversary of the unveiling of the Australian Monument to the Famine.

The potato was nutritious, easy to grow and contained sufficient bulk to provide food for the Irish tenant farmer and his

family in the following year. An average adult consumed 14 pounds of potato per day. Land was scarce so there was a huge dependency on the potato above other crops. The famine was caused by the spread of potato blight and when the crops failed the poorer folk who were relying on it faced starvation.

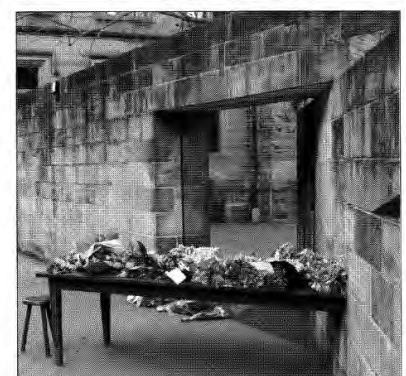
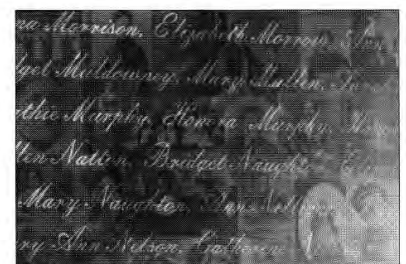
Before the famine the Irish population was about eight million. The famine led to the deaths of approximately one million people through starvation, dislocation and disease; a further million are thought to have emigrated as a result of the famine. Some scholars estimate that the population of Ireland was reduced by 20 to 25 percent. All of this occurred while food exports were being amassed on the estates and taxes and rents were collected and sent to British landlords,

Where Sydney Cove her lucid bosom swells,  
And with wide arms the indignant 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 prophetic 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 LABOUR, joined her train.

Sydney's streets, though stately in times past, did not become broad, although bright canals were built and solid roads have indeed expanded. Embellished villas surely line the eastern shore of the harbour, even if we have never matched the Royal Crescent in Bath, as Erasmus predicted.

Tall spires and dome-capped towers abound, and certainly the piers and quays of Circular Quay are 'massy'.

Ships do glide across the harbour exchanging "northern" imports for minerals and agricultural produce, but for golden gardens and blushing orchards Erasmus needed to have imagined Rose Hill or Eastern Farms. Still, his crowning insight, as many have pointed out, is to have presaged that proud arch, Colossus-like bestriding yon glittering streams; yea, none other than ye Sydney Harbour Bridge!



in an amount surpassing £6 million.

The most harrowing memorial to the period is housed at the **National Irish Famine Museum at Stokestown Park in County Roscommon, RI**. It tells the tenants' story of eviction, forced emigration (when it was cheaper for a landlord to send a tenant on an assisted emigration passage than to pay for his upkeep in the workhouse), and revenge! On this 10,000-acre estate, the landlord, Major Denis Mahon, who had sent more than 500 tenants to their deaths on his unsanitary and disease-ridden ships en route to Canada, was assassinated. I had the 'pleasure' of examining the gun on display that was reportedly used to shoot him.

The Barracks Monument to the Famine is far less poignant, but remarkably evocative. It is a tableau set in a section of the southern wall, which has been sawn off, rotated on its axis, and glazed, with a cast bronze table and simple reminders of both Irish and colonial domestic life. It is powerful in its symbolism and moving in its force of expression. Viewed through the glass etched with fragments of names, it leads both into and out of the walled courtyard of the barracks: a place of arrival – but also, clearly, a point of departure. It has been described as the 'birthplace of the Irish' in Australia.

This monument is not strictly to the Famine itself, but rather to the Irish men, women and children who died in it; and to all the other human beings whose lives were so profoundly changed by it. In a more general sense, it is a memorial to those who came to Australia and to all that they brought with them and all that they were to achieve; to all that they sacrificed and all that they left behind.

Also, this is a memorial to the approximately **4100 'Orphan Girls'** and young women aged between 14 and 19 who were sent to the Australian colonies from the workhouses of Ireland, under the Earl Grey scheme on twenty ships between 1848 and 1850. Many of them were housed at the Barracks in what was then known as the Immigration Depot for single females. Those young women at times faced conditions of great public prejudice and hostility, before generally being hired out as domestic servants. That was, of course the future that awaited the many thousands of other young single Irish women who emigrated under various schemes of assisted passage in the years after the famine. The names

of some of those girls, engraved on the glass panels of the memorial, remind us of all of them.

But, in a wider sense, this is not just a memorial to those who died or were forced to leave their homeland during, and in the immediate aftermath of, the Great Famine. It is a memorial to all the Irish men, women and children who have come to this country. About 40,000 came in chains during the convict years. Like the orphan girls, many of them were housed in these barracks.

But by far the great majority – well over 300,000 people – came from Ireland during the Gold Rushes and in the second half of the 19th century. By 1900, first and second generation Irish people were by far the largest group in the population after the English. Today no fewer than one in every three Australians – more than six million – claim some Irish ancestry. This is rather more than the total population of Ireland itself.

From earliest times, the contribution of the Irish – North and South, Catholic and Protestant – to the development of Australia at all levels of society and in all fields of endeavour – government, law, education, culture, (humour) and agriculture has been substantial. Their part in shaping the Australian character and institutions (although sometimes a painful process for all), was, and remains, immense.

**These many aspects were celebrated in the 30 August sunshine in music, song, dance and floral tributes.** Cheered along by a leprechaun MC, Gerry Faulkner, Geraldine Roycroft sang an uplifting *Morning has Broken*

**Coda: In September 2009 tomato crops throughout the mid-Atlantic and north-east US were savaged by late blight, the disease responsible for the Irish Potato Famine of 1845.**



**Harpist Cliona Molins**

to the pipe and guitar of *Coolfin Mac*, and harpist Cliona Molins played a simply exquisite *Danny Boy*. The pastoral participation was profoundly ecumenical, Catholic, Anglican, Unitarian and Presbyterian clergy, all of Irish descent, standing shoulder to shoulder in prayer, text, hymn and homily.

The guest speaker, the Reverend Professor James Haire, pursued a theme of celebration linked to reconciliation, ascribing many of the injustices of the famine evictions simply to 'malicious incompetence'!

Fellowship member, **John Boyd**, took a break from being a tour leader of the concurrent display, *Irish Orphan Girls*, which looks at the role of the Barracks as a Female Immigration Depot between 1848 and 1850. He laid flowers in remembrance of his great-great-grandmother Honora Keily, who began her journey in Australia in 1850 at Hyde Park Barracks and died at the Barracks in 1885.

**RW**

**V**isitors to our website will have noted that if you follow the links **Home-Ships-Name of Ship**, you come to a list of those who arrived on that vessel in 1788. That listing has recently been reviewed by John Boyd and classified by status (marine, crew, settler, convict etc.) and has regard for births and deaths on the voyage as well as for inter-ship transfers en route.

The names highlighted in bright blue are linked to a personal biography, generated by a descendant.

**The challenge is that we do not have many such biographies on display.**

So if you have a biography, please send it in to me, even if you have previously submitted it to the Fellowship. The format doesn't matter. I am happy to reformat it for some degree of standardisation. The Board would prefer to have contributions from members, rather than revert to potted biographies from various publications, where the latter are in fact available.

The pay-off is that you may find, as I did recently, that such a posting will suddenly put you in touch with an undiscovered or long-lost branch of your FF family. Oh, one other thing, the latest update of Terry Mortimer's FF Library Catalogue can now be downloaded.

**Ron Withington – Webmaster**



## AUSTRALIA'S CURRENCY from 1788 to 1817

**Imagine. No bank for 29 years and scarcely any cash to store under the bed. A look at how the young Colony moved from barter to banknotes.**

When arrangements were made for the establishment of a penal settlement in the Colony of NSW, no provision was made for an internal currency. Convicts received no wages, and the needs of the civil and military personnel were to be supplied from the Commissariat or communal store. The Colony was intended to be self-supporting, its own produce being used to replenish the store. This, however, did not come about for many years, as not only were farming conditions in Australia far different from those of England, but the previous occupations of most of its inhabitants, the convicts, were not generally the most suitable for agricultural and pastoral success.

Yet with the gradual increase in the numbers of free settlers and emancipists, and much individual enterprise, the land began to yield some reward. And with it increased the commerce of the Colony. The need for some form of currency could not now be denied.

A quantity of Spanish dollars, at the time an almost international currency with a silver content of the value of about five shillings, was sent from England in 1792. Some other coin was undoubtedly brought out in both the administrative and penal pockets of the First Fleet and subsequent transports. If all this had remained in Australia, it would have helped to some extent to alleviate the scarcity of coin. But the opportunities for trade, for buying goods which the Colony could not produce, presented by the visits of merchant ships, resulted in coin, the only item of value in the Colony for ready exchange, leaving almost as fast as it arrived.

By 1800, the following methods of payment were used in the Colony:

- The Store Receipt, issued by the Commissariat in exchange for its purchases within the Colony.
- Bills on the British Treasury, used for payment for goods purchased by the Government from overseas.
- Barter — the exchange of commodities for labour or other produce.
- English shillings and copper pennies. (The latter weighing one ounce each, were known as 'cartwheels'. They

were the first coins officially exported to the colonies and included the first copper pennies ever struck in England.

- Spanish dollars in small quantities.
- Private promissory notes.
- A few British and Irish bank notes.
- Some foreign coins from across the world, including Portuguese Johannas, Indian Rupees, Ceylon Pagodas, Dutch Guilders, Gold Mohurs and Ducats.

COIN	£	s.	d.
English Guinea.....	1	2	0
Portuguese Johanna....	4	0	0
Half-Johanna.....	2	0	0
Ducat.....	0	9	6
Gold Mohur.....	1	17	6
Ceylon Pagoda.....	0	8	0
Spanish Dollar.....	0	4	9
Indian Rupee.....	0	2	6
Dutch Guilder.....	0	2	0
English Shilling.....	0	1	1
Copper Cartwheel.....	0	0	2
Aussie Dump.....	0	1	3
Aussie Holey Dollar.....	0	5	0



With such limited supplies of coin available for internal use, and barter having such obvious limitations as a form of trade (produce available as barter not always being acceptable to a second party), private promissory notes, or IOUs, came into general circulation. Indeed, before long they largely took the place of coin.

Promissory notes, however, had many disadvantages, at least to the honest citizen. They were issued by all and sundry, from the Governors of the Colony to the meanest convict. They were forged, issued in fictitious names, and issued without collateral (i.e., the issuer having no possessions which might be sold or offered in return when the notes were to be redeemed), so their acceptance was certainly not without risk. Thus storekeepers might accept promissory notes at a discount,

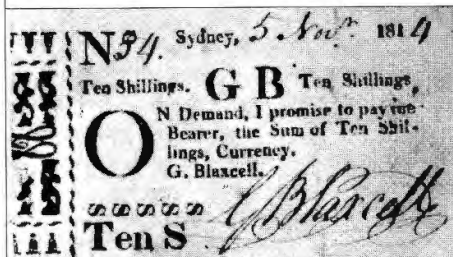
or under their face value, in the hope that they might so offset possible loss.

There were unscrupulous folk who took advantage of this practice of discount. Governor Macquarie, in a dispatch to England, cited a case where a man issued promissory notes to a considerable amount for the purchase of goods and then had a rumour put about that his financial position was unsound. Rumours travel with amazing speed; in a small town such as the Sydney of Macquarie's day they would soon be known by all, with a resultant rush to get rid of these notes at whatever price could be obtained. In the circumstances there would not be many buyers and the issuer's agents would buy back the notes at as much as 75% below their face value, thus securing for him a handsome profit on his original purchases.

Various attempts had been made by Governors King, Hunter, and Bligh to bring promissory notes under control, but without success. Their indiscriminate issue and their acceptance continued, in spite of government regulations, for there was no other currency to replace them. All early attempts to keep coin in the Colony met with similar failure and it was impossible to get anything like adequate supplies of coin from England, herself in the throes of a severe shortage. This was due to extensive use of gold to finance the Napoleonic wars, the exhaustion of the silver mines in England, a general rise in the price of silver, and a temporary public distrust of paper money. Coupled with these was the fact that most of the coin that was in circulation in England was badly worn or mutilated (dishonest people making a practice of "clipping" or shaving the rims of coins, to collect precious metal). The value of the coins was thus often less than their face value and the coinage could not have been recalled and new coins of correct weight issued in its place except at great expense.

It was not until 1816-17 that a recoinage eased the shortage of coin in England and, eventually, in NSW.

Apart from promissory notes, the only other readily available form of exchange was barter. A labourer could be paid for his toil with tea, flour, sugar, rum, or any other item in demand. Bakeries might sell bread for cash or for so much flour. The Commissariat would accept certain items of which it was at the time in need, such as cattle or grain, in return for its supplies.



Promissory Note 1814

Governors were not averse to paying in kind and Governor Macquarie purchased houses, built roads, and made other governmental purchases paying for them in quantities of spirits. The old Sydney Hospital, still standing today, was built in return for a monopoly in the import of spirits for three-and-a-half years. As most things, including spirits, sold at inflated prices in the Colony, this should have proved a very profitable deal for the builders.

The first successful attempt to prevent the export of coin was with the 'holey dollar'. It was Governor Macquarie's firm intention that the 40,000 Spanish dollars which the British Government sent to the Colony in 1812 would not, like previous imports of coin, find their way into trading ships and thus be lost to the Colony as a circulating medium of exchange.



NSW Holey Dollar 1813

He therefore had the centre of each dollar punched out, leaving a ring and a dump. The ring dollar, later called the 'holey dollar', was overstruck with the inscription 'New South Wales 1813' on one side and 'five shillings' on the other.

The faces of the dumps were cleaned to leave a smooth surface, and were struck with the inscription 'New South Wales 1813' with a crown in the centre on the obverse and 'Fifteen Pence' on the reverse. This practice of mutilating coinage was not original for ring dollars had been used previously in other colonies.

The faces of the dumps were cleaned to leave a smooth surface, and were struck with the inscription 'New South Wales 1813' with a crown in the centre on the obverse and 'Fifteen Pence' on the reverse. This practice of mutilating coinage was not original for ring dollars had been used previously in other colonies.

alone would not have prevented their export, as shipmasters would simply have increased the prices of their goods to offset the greater value given to the coins, as had been done when previous Governors had inflated the local value of coinage. Their retention in the Colony was due rather to the very severe penalties with which Macquarie threatened anyone found engaged in their export.



English Penny,



the  
'Cartwheel'

Macquarie also gave close attention to the matter of promissory notes. When he arrived in the Colony he was anxious to see the establishment of a bank, which, he felt, would, in issuing bank notes, resolve this problem. His plan was not acceptable in London and he was forced to abandon the idea temporarily.

In 1816, however, at his instigation, a public meeting was called and subscribers came forward to finance Australia's first bank, the Bank of New South Wales. On 8 April, 1817, the Bank opened for business and issued notes for 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1 and £5. It has grown to become, renamed Westpac, Australia's second largest trading bank, with branches across Australia, and in New Zealand, PNG, Singapore, Hong Kong, London and the US.



NSW Dump 1813

And now, famously, along with the big four banks, there is an investment equity, Macquarie Bank, with a logo that looks like a cartwheel, but is in fact a stylised Holey Dollar.

## FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE IS STABLED AT WYONG

Fortuitously, the annual State Conference of the NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies was this year held at the racecourse in Wyong, the focal point of our Central Coast Chapter (the town not the bookies' ring!) This facilitated the CCC saddling and mounting a trade table, which in turn led to the whipping up of six potential new FFF members.

The presentations at this event always centre on genealogy resources which support the activities of the forty-three regional member societies. Thus the conference business is essentially a two-day opportunity for trainers from State Records NSW, the Australian National Maritime Museum, FamilySearch International (Mormons) and the National Library to demonstrate to delegates the latest advances in search-software and progress in the conversion of hard copy and microfiche material into fully digitised on-line records.



You can Google this material pretty easily and I gained the impression that most of the delegates, valiant website jockeys, were pretty much up to a gallop, although they did seem to enjoy the process of extracting confirmation from the speakers.

However, a clear winner among the new web starters was **FamilySearch England Jurisdictions 1851**, where you click on a parish map to harness and track data from many different sources therein. (See <http://maps.familysearch.org>).

The event is of course also an opportunity for book sellers and publishers, software developers, genealogy stationery purveyors and certainly members to tote and sell their wares. Local histories were a sure bet, and it was a revelation to see the vast number of regional cemetery graves inventories that were leaping out from the stalls.

The presentation of greatest interest to the Fellowship concerned the forthcoming revised editions by Michael Flynn of *The Founders of Australia* and *The Second Fleet*, this favourite quinella being currently out of print. Michael himself (see photo) gave a concise, studious and urbane calling of the voyages. He declared that he had received welcome input from a number of descendants and advised that both books would soon be coming back from their spell in the paddock.

Scratching all the horsey jests, humour in genealogy seems to find no barrier, manely among its proponents. Such pars as 'Genealogists live in the past lane, but it's all relative in the end' abound. My personal favourite, by a neck, relates to the ship of an earlier time to the shores of another continent: *I'm always late, my ancestors arrived on the Juneflower.* **RW**

# Portable Soup

Not only in *New Idea*, but in every magazine from *Good Weekend* to the *Subaru Symmetry* car magazine, there is an article devoted to a recipe. Why should *Founders* be an exception?

The recipe under discussion in this issue is **Portable Soup**. In the previous issue we stated on page 3 that portable soup was provided at the 2009 Soup & Damper Day. This was poetic licence or even a fib. The product was in fact akin to that shown here ⇨



Portable soup is a vastly different concoction.

In a letter to the Admiralty, on 22 March 1787, Arthur Phillip wrote, *As it is probable the ship's company will be on salt provisions for some months after they arrive on the coast of New South Wales, [I] will be glad of two hundred pounds of portable soup in addition to fifty pounds already supply'd. I found no record that he got it, and his supply ran out before he left Portsmouth. Watkin Tench supports this view, writing, But when the reader is told, that some of the necessary articles allowed to ships on a passage to West Indies, were withheld from us; that portable soup...was not allowed... his surprise will redouble at the (favourable) result of the voyage.*

So what was the nature of the provision so earnestly sought?

Portable soup is said to have been invented by Mrs Dubois, a London tradeswoman. Together with William Cookworthy [sic], she won a contract in 1756 to manufacture it for the Royal Navy. This approximates to her recipe:

"Take calves' feet, 4; the lean part of a rump of beef 12 pounds; fillet of veal 3 pounds; leg of mutton 10 pounds. These are boiled in a sufficient quantity of water and the scum taken off. When the meat becomes very tender, the liquor is to be separated from it by expression; and when cold, the fat must be carefully taken off.

"The jelly-like substance must then be dissolved over the fire and clarified with five or six whites of eggs. It is then to be salted to the taste and boiled down to the consistency of paste, when it is poured out on a marble table, cut into thin square pieces and dried in a stove room or in the open air. Then perfectly hard, they should be put up in closed vessels of tin or glass. Powdered rice, beans, peas, barley, celery, with any grateful aromatics may be added; but for the use of the sick it should be made plain."

Thus portable soup was a dehydrated rectangle of brown stuff that looked like leather, reconstituted by dissolving it in hot water. It was the precursor of the later meat extract and bouillon cubes, and of industrially dehydrated food. It was also known as *pocket soup* or *veal glew*. In its desiccated brick form it would keep for many months or even years – there are samples still in London museums. Portable soup was filling and nutritious, but frequently a revolting dish. In the days before *Liquid Nails* and the Selley's range of tailored adhesives, carpenters and joiners would boil up pellets of organic (read animal) glue in a gluepot and apply it hot to their timbers. The evil smell surely resembled that of portable soup.

The naval authorities hoped that the soup, because of the vegetable content in bouillon, would prevent scurvy among their crews. Therefore they allotted a daily ration to each sailor beginning in 1756. Captain Cook was convinced of its efficacy and warmed himself with it in Antarctic waters. In his diary 16 May 1768 he gave it qualified culinary support:

*When we came into the Straits of Magellan we found it necessary to allow the ship's company a breakfast extraordinary when sellery could be got, as the Scurvy had just begun to appear; for, then, the stomach is in such a state it requires something of light and easy digestion, as well as things lightly fermentative; and tho' portable soup may not possess those quantities alone, in a diseased stomach, yet when mixed with fresh succulent herbs, & ground wheat, it made the mix more palatable, and they liked it better with, than without it.*

The First Fleet voyagers were denied a supply of portable soup but it makes more than a rare appearance in the maritime fiction of those times.

In Johann David Wyss's novel *The Swiss Family Robinson*, set in the 1790s,



**A block of British Navy Portable Soup 250 years old – the Government "Broad Arrow" is clearly visible. Any takers?**

the youngest son Franz first mistakes it for glue, and then later suggests it be used as a substitute.

The insightful Patrick O'Brian in his eighteenth century Aubury-Maturin tall ship novels had an obsession with the substance:

*'Oh,' she said, and absently she took three spoonfuls of the soup. 'Lord above,' she said, 'what is this?'*

*'Soup. Portable soup. Pray take a little more, it will rectify the humours.'*

*'I thought it was luke-warm glue. But it goes down quite well, if you don't breathe.'* — *The Fortune of War*, p. 318.

*'So much for our official supplies. But I have added a certain number of comforts – they are in the cases on the left, together with a chest of portable soup infinitely superior to the Victualling Board's second-hand carpenter's glue...'*

— *The Commodore*, p. 97

By 1815, with the publication of physician Gilbert Blane's *Comparative Health of the British Navy*, from 1779 to the 1814, with proposals for its farther improvement, the efficacy of portable soup for promoting the health of sailors was found lacking. Opinion shifted in favor of canned meats, by a process invented in France in 1806. RW

## Founders

### Fleetmuster

#### Searching the Galley...



Find the names of **ten** foods or food sources which **WERE** in fact shipped aboard the First Fleet.

No clues this time as all of the items are pretty common components of our present day cuisine. **Margaret Withington**

E	B	T	I	S	D	G	C	O	Z	H	A
A	S	O	S	R	V	D	N	O	M	U	P
G	R	A	C	A	F	A	C	B	W	L	Q
J	W	T	E	E	D	E	E	U	T	S	S
R	F	M	X	P	Y	R	E	K	E	R	G
S	G	E	D	F	Y	B	U	T	T	E	R
E	H	A	I	M	X	D	E	J	E	U	Q
C	T	L	S	L	W	K	C	S	P	Q	P
N	U	N	O	R	V	I	E	H	H	O	C
I	W	S	T	I	B	B	A	R	B	N	N
U	K	A	N	C	J	V	L	J	L	M	I
Q	M	Z	F	E	X	B	G	K	Z	A	Y

# Foundlings

## FIRST FLEET QUIZ NO.11

Lachlan Macquarie became Governor on 1 January, 1810, so with his bicentenary approaching this seems an ideal time for *Foundlings* to examine our knowledge of the great man. (No Googling!):

1. Which one of the following towns is NOT known as one of the 'Macquarie Towns'? a. Windsor b. Richmond c. Ebenezer d. Pitt Town e. Wilberforce f. Castlereagh
2. The 1972 Australian play, *Macquarie*, staged by the MTC, pitted the Samuel Marsden view of the colonials against that of the Governor. It was written by: a. Tom Keneally b. Louis Nowra c. Alex Buzo d. David Williamson
3. Macquarie became Governor because the initial Governor-designate declined the appointment. He was: a. Sir Thomas Brisbane b. Ellis Bent c. Miles Nightingall d. Jeffrey Bent e. Henry Bathurst
4. Macquarie's first wife, Jane Jarvis, was a West Indian heiress. He married her in a. Cairo b. Bombay c. New York d. London, and she tragically died three years later.
5. There is ongoing debate about the relocation site of the bronze statue of Macquarie. In August 2009 it was removed from a. NSW Parliament House b. Sydney Hospital c. Hyde Park Barracks d. The Mint Building e. Hyde Park
6. Elizabeth Bay and Mrs Macquarie's Chair are named after Lachlan's second wife. A suburb of Sydney is also named after her. It is: a. Alexandria b. Campbelltown c. Cremorne d. Camellia. A bonus point for the reason why.
7. Name the judge and Royal Commissioner who opposed Lachlan's extensive public building program and wished to redeploy convict labour to the land. a. Archibald McNaughton b. Francis Greenway c. John Bigge d. John Campbell
8. One of Lachlan's 256 public works is the present NSW Conservatorium of Music. It was designed as: a. stables b. a school for orphans & convicts c. an armoury d. a prison
9. One of the future heroes of the Blue Mountains crossing was with Lachlan and his party on the 1810 tour on which he named his five towns. He was a. Blaxland b. Wentworth c. Lawson
10. Macquarie died in 1824 with Elizabeth & son Lachlan beside him. He is buried in: a. London b. Oban c. Edinburgh d. Mull

### SCORES AND PRIZES:

- 11/10 ... Your bronze statue beside LMc at wherever...  
 9/10 ... A lead role in *Macquarie* – as Elizabeth or Marsden  
 7/10 ... A 'boucan' sandwich and rum with Jack Sparrow  
 4/10 ... A baggiped Reel down at the Rocks

Answers on Page 11.

Ron Withington



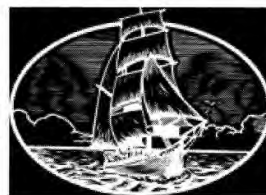
• Several readers have suggested that the Fellowship could provide a topic/person/place INDEX to the full suite of *Founders* magazines. This is a task which is well beyond the time allocation of the present editor,

but is a methodical process that may well appeal to a Member. It would be reasonable to start with the bound volume of the issues 2004-07. Any volunteers please? Please contact Ron Withington at either of the addresses set out on page 2.



## On the Right Tack – No.8

Words or expressions our ancestors heard or used aboard ship, carried ashore and bequeathed to us. We look at the derivations and present usage and how literary folk have used them.



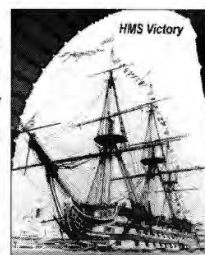
### Buccaneer (a dodgy operator)



From the French word "boucan" meaning smoked meat. In the 17th Century, freebooters used to stop at Caribbean islands and poach cattle, then preserve the meat by smoking it for their own use and for resale at the market. The French word for smoke is "boucan", and the smoked meat was called "boucan". The scoundrels who engaged in this trade in stolen meat were known as "boucaniers". Anglicised, they became "buccaneers". They were the forerunners of Jack Sparrow, and those zany, zombie *Pirates of the Caribbean*.

### First Rate (excellent)

The Royal Navy warships were rated on a scale from one to six based on their size and weight of ordnance. Nelson's *Victory* had 100 heavy guns and was ranked as a first-rate ship of the line. In everyday usage the naval system was used to generally describe degrees of excellence. In his 1749 novel, *Tom Jones*, Henry Fielding wrote, "his natural parts were not of the first rate".



**Snippets from the Sydney Gazette, featuring Mr George (Happy) Howe who in his witty moods loved to punch his posturing punning prose at people and partners who lived up to their appellations, and in pointing to particularly purple patterns of perversity.**

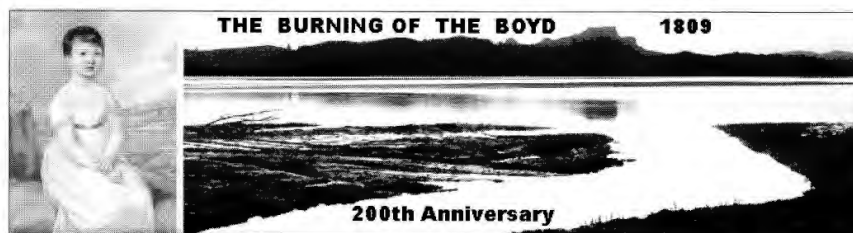
**15 March 1803:** The Artist who painted the Ship *BEFORE the Wind*, in Pitt's Row, was happy in his notion of display, but not altogether so in his ideas of propriety: With a fresh breeze abaft, her ensign projects, in an exactly opposite direction, at least half a yard over the stern. This may be the fault of the Colours, which, perhaps, scorn to submit to the gale.

**11 September 1803:** A boat built in the Gaol Yard was launched on Friday; she is the property of the Chief Constable, and from the circumstances of her BIRTH, has already been baptised, *The Prisoner at Large*.

**24 August 1806:** The following whimsical circumstance occurred last week at Parramatta: A young woman, whose name is *Salmon*, stepping out of the passage boat at the wharf, accepted a hand gallantly presented by a youth of the name of *Haddock*, whose attention to the lady rendering careless of himself, he lost equilibrium, and both the *Haddock* and the *Salmon* hand in hand, descended into their native element.

... but in this par, one can only get the general idea...

**15 January 1804:** A Highland GALA was on Monday night last held at The Rocks, numerous attended by REELERS to the harmonic drownings of the melodious bagpipe. The MULL and MUTCHKIN equally predominated, and at breaking up the dancers REELED down the Rocks with incredible velocity. (Note: A Mull is a soft fine sheer cotton or silk fabric OR a Scottish snuff-box made of horn OR a Scottish promontory. A mutchkin is easier: it is a Scottish pint measure. But do the words actually refer to pubs? Unlikely, but Mr Howe's random capitalisation techniques scarcely provide a guide!)



**A**t the beginning of December 1809 the brigantine **Boyd**, en route to England, called at Whangaroa harbour, north of the Bay of Islands in New Zealand in search of kauri wood for spars. Te Ar, son of one of the Maori Chiefs of the Kaeo tribe, Whangaroa, was aboard and had been flogged for disobedience. To avenge what they considered was an affront to tribal honour, the tribes people sacked the ship, and killed and ritually cannibalised around seventy people, almost everyone on board. The ship was later set on fire and it burned to the waterline.

This **Burning of the Boyd** saga was one of the earliest major maritime conflicts between the Maori and New Zealand Europeans that strained the fledgling relationship between two cultures.

The circumstances leading to the death of the *Boyd's* complement and the "reprisal killing" of innocent people the following year, are today still the subject of debate.

**In December 2009 the Whangaroa Community will be staging a Remembrance Event marking the 200th anniversary of the incident.** In March 2010 they plan to mount another Remembrance Event in the Bay of Islands to acknowledge the Maori who were attacked and killed supposedly for their involvement in the *Boyd* incident. These tragic events resulted in the deaths of over 200 people, both Maori and New Zealand European.

The organisers hope that the two events will be part of a healing process for all the descendants and also for the Whangaroa community.

The first event will be at Whangaroa over the weekend of 4/5/6 December 2009. It will begin with a welcome on Friday 4, followed by a memorial service, a feast with for-

mal speeches, site visits and activities on Saturday 5. It will conclude with an interdenominational religious service on Sunday 6. The second event in the Bay of Islands is still being finalised.

Details of the Whangaroa event, including an outline program, registration form, accommodation suggestions and local in-

formation can be found on the dedicated website:

[www.boydremembrance2009.co.nz](http://www.boydremembrance2009.co.nz)

If you do not have web access, please give me a call and I will send the basic info to you. ☎ **Ron 02 4757 3984.**

**N**ot all of the seventy *Boyd* victims have been identified. One victim was Anne Glossop (alias Elizabeth Heathorn) mother of five of **First Fleeter William Broughton's** children. Other victims included the Captain, John Thompson, his crew, and the paying passengers aboard the ship, listed as Catherine Bourke, Mordica Marks, Captain Burnsides, James Moore, R Wrather, John Budden, R & J Thomas, Thomas Martin, William Allen, William Mahoney, Dennis Desmond and John Petty.

The two-year-old daughter of Anne Glossop, **Elizabeth Isabella (Betsey) Broughton** (pictured above, who later became Mrs Charles Throsby) was one of the survivors. The other three survivors were Mrs Ann Morley (nee Yates), her baby daughter Ann and a cabin boy, Thomas Davis.

**A separate Commemoration, under NSW auspices, will take place on Sunday 29 November 2009 in Sydney.**

Arrangements have been made for family members to read the lessons at the 11.00am Choral Eucharist service at St James' Church, King St, for special prayers to be included and for an article to appear in the parish leaflet. A buffet lunch at the Hyde Park Barracks Cafe, Macquarie St, at a cost of \$35 per person plus drinks, will follow the service. All are welcome to come along.

**To register your interest in attending the service, or if you have information to pass on about the victims, please email [boydcommemoration@gmail.com.au](mailto:boydcommemoration@gmail.com.au) or call John Gooch, 02 4324 0140, by 15 November 2009.**



**Grace Karsken at the Blackheath History Forum in September 2009.**

### Grace Karsken's **COLONY** — a sensational read...

**T**his new book is quite the best account of the founding of the colony and the birth of Sydney up to the departure of Macquarie in 1822, that I have read this decade.

It is a different kind of history, ten years in the writing, which, as Grace says, returns the past to the past's own present, a past with all the possibilities still in it – all the consequences of actions still un-

known. A refreshing idea, yes, and it really works!

Her picture is thus balanced and full of surprises, neither judging or romanticising and thus providing a story we can all recognise and relate to. If you want to find what was really going on she says, look beyond the official reports and writings — look at the rules and regulations being enacted — they will tell you what the people receiving them were really up to.

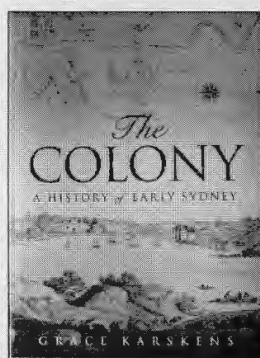
Grace is an archeologist, and exhibits a superb sense of time and place while utilising the work of artists, map-

makers, anthropologists, ecologists and archivists, as well as local historians. She demolishes the myth of a brutal slave colony, and highlights the absurdity of the common assumption that the convicts and seaman had no knowledge of their general and local geography. She points up the blurring of the roles of soldiers, officers, farmers and convicts and gives a new understanding of the part played by women in the colony. She melds the indigenous story with that of the Europeans of all types and backgrounds.

And then, charming in my view, she banishes the notion that Europeans did not like NSW and failed to adapt. The fearful starvation period, she says, was brief and by September 1788 Phillip and Tench were reporting plenteous gardens with every sort of fruit and vegetable.

★★★★★ **A must-read for all First Fleeters.**

**RW**



## Ode

Over the past few months the Fellowship has seen the passing of three Members and one Associate, most having, in some way, participated in the smooth running of our organisation and all very proud members.

**JUNE BIGHAM, #3798, FF Ann Forbes**, had been a keen volunteer, once and sometimes twice a week, at First Fleet House updating Family Trees. For a short time she was a Director and played a vital role in the Family Tree volume of Ann Forbes, *Transported to Paradise*.

**DOROTHY SINGE, #6348, FF William Tunks/Thomas Spencer/Mary Phillips**, resided in Brisbane and was a regular correspondent with First Fleet House. She was the author of an interesting publication of her family line, *Charles Robert Ford*, a copy of which is in our library. Strange to say that she was related to me both on my father's side, through William Tunks FF, and on my mother's side through the Hadley line. On one occasion I gave a talk to the Queensland Family History Society and Dorothy was present with her husband Jack. Her pride in her descent was so obvious.

**BRIAN HARRIS, #6856, FF Joseph Wright**, early in his membership, joined the pilgrimage to Norfolk Island in 2001 with his wife Margaret. He obviously enjoyed the fellowship by consenting to become a Director. Brian served for a short period until moving to the Central Coast. His sister Nancye is a keen member of Eastern Farms Chapter.

**KEITH ROSS, husband of Joan, #13, FF Joseph Hatton**, played an important part within the Fellowship, along with Joan, from its very inception. Keith, a journalist, assisted Joan in her early endeavours as Newsletter Editor and later from the early 1980s was always on hand to help prepare the Newsletter for postage. I feel sure that he enjoyed the fellowship of our members as does Joan.

Family interest lives on. Keith's daughter, Karen Lovett, is a keen member of the Board.

We extend our deepest sympathy to the families of these dear folk.

*To Live on in the Hearts and Minds of Descendants is Never to Die.*

May they rest in peace.

Peter Christian

**CANBERRA: ACT, Queanbeyan & surrounds**

**Next meeting:** Christmas BBQ 12.30pm Sunday 6 December at 7 Portus Place, Bruce, ACT. RSVP to Geoff Cameron by 4 Dec. ☎ (02)6251 4095.

**CENTRAL COAST: Gosford, Tuggerah Lake, Wyong, Budgewoi & surrounds**

**Venue:** Wyong RSL Club, corner Anzac Ave and Margaret St, Wyong.

Meetings held each month on the second Saturday at 10am for 10.30am.

**Next Meetings:** 14 November. Speaker: Geoff Potter. Topic: *Early History of Gosford*.

We will be presenting a copy of Craig Smee's new book *Born in the Colony of NSW 1788-1800* to the Local Studies librarians from Gosford & Wyong Libraries.

12 December: Chapter Christmas Dinner, 12.00 noon for 12.30pm at Wyong RSL.

For details ring Karys Fearon, ☎ 4323 1849.

**EASTERN FARMS: Ryde, Eastwood, Parramatta, Kings Langley, Pennant Hills & surrounds**

**Venue:** The Hall at Brush Farm House, 19 Lawson Street, Eastwood from 10.00am to 12.00 noon on first Saturday of the month.

**Next Meetings:** 7 November. Speaker: John Vaughan, Vexillographer. Topic: *The History of Flags*. 5 December: Speaker Greg Blaxell. Topic: *Gregory Blaxland*, followed by a tour of Brush Farm. For more information contact the Secretary, Robin Palmer, ☎ 9871 4102.

**HUNTER VALLEY: Hunter regions, Newcastle, & surrounds**

**Venue:** St John's Hall on the corner of Parry & Dawson Sts, Cooks Hill, Newcastle.

Chapter Meetings are held bi-monthly on the third Monday from 10.30am to 12.30pm.

**Next Events:** 16 November: Outing to Mitchell Library in Sydney. 14 December: Meeting at Monet's Restaurant in the grounds of the James Fletcher Hospital followed by Christmas Party. For details contact the Secretary, Yvonne Bradley, ☎ 4957 4758

**LACHLAN MACQUARIE: Orange, Bathurst, Parkes, Dubbo, White Rock, Cowra, Kelso**

**Venue:** Quarterly meetings at different venues. **Next Event:** 21 November. 12.00 noon for 12.30pm. Picnic at Oxley Downs near Dubbo. Tour of the Oxley Downs set used for filming *Outback House*. RSVP to Judy Dwyer, ☎ 6365 8234 by 16 November.

**MORETON: Brisbane, Tweed & Noosa Heads, Dickey Beach, Eagle Heights/Tamborine Nth**

**Venue:** Bi-monthly on the 2nd Saturday at St Augustine's Anglican Church Hall, Hamilton.

**Next Events:** 14 November at 10.00am: Members Talking on Family History.

12 December: Christmas Luncheon at the Irish Club in Brisbane.

Please RSVP to Ken Quinton ☎ 07 3821 2604.

**NEW ENGLAND: Armidale & surrounds**

**Venue:** Quarterly, normally on the first Saturday at various venues.

**Next Meeting:** Saturday 28 November at 12.30. Lunch at a venue to be advised.

Please contact the Secretary, Fran Newling, ☎ 6771 5099 for details.

**NORTH COAST: Boambee, Coffs Harbour, Dorrigo to Woolgoolga**

**Venue:** Meetings bi-monthly are at various locations on the first Sunday at 11.30am.

**Next Meetings:** 6 December at 10.30am Christmas Party at Boambee Creek Reserve.

Details from Robyn Condliffe, ☎ 6653 3615.

**NORTHERN RIVERS: Lismore & surrounds**

**Venue:** 269 Richmond Hill Rd, Richmond Hill, bi-monthly, fourth Sunday at 11.30am.

**Next Meeting:** 22 November Christmas Meeting. Speaker: Jan Mulcahy. Topic: *Family Connections*. RSVP Vilmai McDonald ☎ 6624 2972 by 19 November.

**NORTH WEST: Tamworth & surrounds**

**Venue:** Family History Group Rooms in the V. Guy Kable Building, Marius St, Tamworth. Bi-monthly meetings, normally on the first Saturday at 1.30pm.

**Next Meeting:** Sat 5 December 11.00am Christmas Party with the Tamworth Family History Group. Contact Jo Crossing, ☎ 6766 8255 for details.

**SOUTH COAST: Engadine to Burrill Lake**

**Venue:** Laurel Room, Ribbonwood Centre, 93-109 Princes Highway, Dapto. Meetings held monthly on the 1st Tuesday, (except December, May & January) 10.00am to 1.00pm.

**Next Outing:** Thursday 26 November Visit to Garden Island Naval Dockyard. A tour of the Historic Sites followed by lunch at Doyles at Watsons Bay. All FFF members are welcome. For further details, contact John Boyd ☎ 4261 6893 or Fae McGregor ☎ 4271 3762.

**SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS: Moss Vale, Mittagong & surrounds**

**Venue:** Mittagong Community Centre, on the second Wednesday of each month 10.30am to 12.30pm. **Next meeting:** 9 December. Christmas Luncheon & Fifth Anniversary, 12.00 noon at Scottish Arms East Bowral. Speaker: Fiona Jowett BA LLB (Hons). Topic: *Deck the Halls with Boughs of...?* RSVP by 1 December to Neville Usher ☎ 4869 1406.

**F**irst and Second Fleet Gardens at Wallabadah have been very popular with the Chapters lately – New England and North West thoroughly enjoyed their joint visit in October, and Eastern Farms has organised a two-day trip up there on 10 November along with Central Coast and South Coast members. They will meet members of the North West Chapter for dinner in Tamworth.

Margaret Withington, Chapter Liaison,  
☎ 4757 3984, margaretwith@ozemail.com.au

Right: Betty-Anne White, Fran Newling, Grahame Harband & Pat Worrad at Wallabadah for the picnic lunch on 4 October. The group included 15 members from North West Chapter and 14 from New England Chapter.



# WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

**JAMES McMANUS / JANE POOLE**  
 #7720 Peter Gordon Mould  
**HENRY KABLE / SUSANNAH HOLMES**  
 #7721 Margaret Vine  
 #7721.1 David Vine  
**THOMAS / ALICE & ANN HARMSWORTH**  
 #7722 Laurence Edward Hellyer  
**GEORGE JOHNSTON / ESTHER ABRAHAMS**  
 #7723 Robert Kenneth Lemcke  
 #7723.1 Ann Lemcke  
**CATHERINE JOHNSON**  
 #7724 David John Davies  
**PETER HIBBS**  
 #7725 Robyn Gwenyth Stanford  
 #7725.1 Kenneth J. Stanford  
**ANTHONY ROPE/ELIZABETH PULLEY**  
 #7726 Janet Haswell  
**JAMES SQUIRE**  
 #7727 Lara Anne Zamiatin  
**THOMAS HEADINGTON**  
 #7728 Timothy Graham Maurice Eddington  
**THOMAS ACRES**  
 #7729 Leslie John Rapmund

# MEMBERS MEMORANDA

#7729.1 Elizabeth Rapmund  
**JOHN BRYAN CULLEN**  
 #7730 Warren Henry Meyer  
**JOHN SMALL/MARY PARKER**  
 #7731 Garry William Ballhouse  
 #7733 Parker Jack Hemmons (Jr)  
**MATTHEW EVERINGHAM**  
 #7732 Lynette Anne Lamrock

## ASSOCIATES

#218.1 Sybil Holst Small  
 (wife of Norman Small – deceased)  
 #2040.1 Phillipa Clare Gowen  
 (wife of James Gowen – deceased)

## FRIENDS

Beverley Laurel Hvass English,  
 Helen Margaret Charlton, Clare  
 Donaldson, Lauraine Flachs,  
 Stanley John Kingham

## BIRTHS

Congratulations to the families of:  
**ANN FORBES**  
*Lexie Lily Grace Moon*  
 20 March 2009, in New Zealand, daughter to  
 Kerrie & Rob Moon, granddaughter to Ian &  
 #7041 Jillian Wilson.

## EDWARD WHITTON

### Millie Joan Tompkin

2 October 2009 at Wollongong Hospital,  
 second daughter for Erin and Terry Tompkin,  
 ninth grandchild to #7163 John and Pat Boyd.  
 9th generation.

## THOMAS ACRES

### Benjamin Thomas Chapman

9 July 2009, in Newcastle, son to Emma and  
 Andrew Chapman, grandson for #7476 Sue &  
 #7476.1 Neil Menger and great-grandson for  
 #3707 Mabel Pearce. 9th generation.

### Thomas David Menger

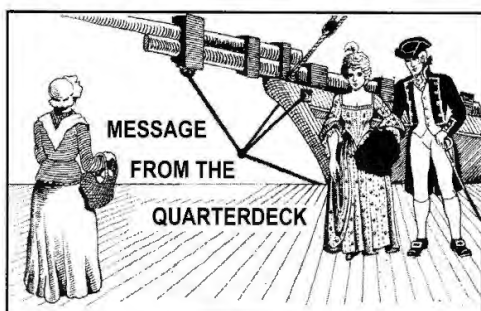
22 September 2009, in Burnie, son to David  
 and Melanie Menger, grandson for #7476 Sue  
 and #7476.1 Neil Menger and great-grandson  
 for #3707 Mabel Pearce. 9th generation


## DEATH Sympathy to the family & friends of:


### JOSEPH HATTON

#### Keith Ross

14 September, 2009 May 2009, aged 88. Late  
 of West Ryde, NSW. Husband of #13 Joan  
 Ross, father of #768 Karen Lovett.



 Judy Pepper of Hunter Valley Chapter has embroidered her calico *Roses of the Heart* bonnets with forget-me-nots and hearts in memory of Ann Carey, Hannah Jackson and Mary Wickham, all of whom arrived on *Charlotte* in 1788 and left no descendants. Roses adorn her fourth bonnet for their shipmate **Jane Poole**, mother of five, upon whose grave at St John's Church Parramatta we have attached our FF memorial plaque.

 The Board is seeking the services of a member for telephone follow up of those members who have become unfinancial. The proposal is that the job would be done from FF House, say one day a week for a couple of months, or



**New Executive officers, Betty McPherson, Vilmai McDonald and Margaret Soward with their clever Northern Rivers Chapter Flag.**

such other time arrangement that suits. Please consider. It is a sad fact that we tend to lose contact with some members after they have received their certificate.



A reminder that the **Annual General Meeting of the Fellowship** will be held at First Fleet House on Saturday 28 November, 2009 at 10.30am. Meeting papers have been mailed to all financial members.

Ten members of the Board are seeking re-election, but they are already sharing a heavy workload and need extra support.

Another **four** Board positions are available under the Constitution. If you feel that you can devote some time to the management of the affairs of the Fellowship please have a chat to the President on ☎ 4353 2524, or simply contact First Fleet House for a nomination form.



Many members will have read the classic novel, *For the Term of His Natural Life*, by **Marcus Clarke**. They would be aware that the hero, Rufus Dawes, is composite person, and that all the terrible things that happen to him in Tasmania couldn't have happened to just a single individual, but the book has remained in print ever since it was written.

The rather indigestible biography of Marcus Clarke written by Cyril Hopkins in the early nineteen hundreds has been edited by Michael Wilding and others. It provides access into the life of this misunderstood writer and journalist, who "wrote about the Australian landscape and country, long before the much more widely recognised Henry Lawson." The details are:

*Cyril Hopkin's Marcus Clarke*, edited by Laurie Hergenhan, Ken Stewart and Michael Wilding. Australian Scholarly Publishing, 250pp, \$39.95.



Also on the subject of Hell's Gates, members may have become aware of the latest remake of the saga of **Alexander Pearce**, the convict escapee from Sarah Island, who reported the murder and cannibalisation of his seven fellow fugitives. At his trial no one believed him. This is a feature film, *Van Diemen's Land*, with fine scenery, and as sensitively handled as the subject could be. Pearce is portrayed as a reluctant victim of extreme circumstance, rather than a monster. Of course not everyone will want to be seen at the Chauvel or Dendy Newtown for this strong serving of colonial victuals.



Vital trivia! The FFF Ship Logo is a detail from the engraving by one, Thomas Medland (1755 – 1822), 20cm x 25.5cm, dated 17 June 1789, and derived from the art work by **Robert Cleveley** (1747–1809), *A View of Botany Bay*.



The famous **Tom Silk FFF Christmas Cards** are still available from First Fleet House. Just \$5.00 for 10 cards, postage paid. The message reads, *Seasons Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year*, a sentiment echoed now by *Founders*, in this final issue before the festive season begins.

