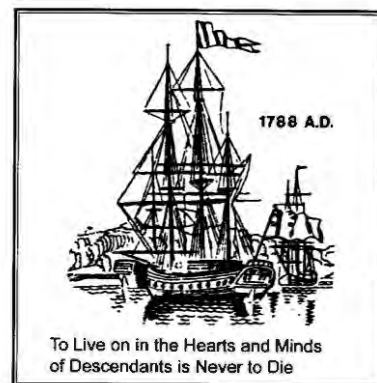


# Founders

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

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## ~ A Tribute ~

Macquarie took office in 1810. He reported the colony as being in a 'state of perfect Tranquility', if ephemeral and crude. He praised the work of Lt Governor Foveaux. But barracks accommodation was insufficient, older public buildings required replacement, roads and bridges were needed and food was short after the 1809 floods. The NSW Corps had become an arrogant, irresponsible unit, following the debacle of Bligh's overthrow, and there was an antagonism to governing authority by the favoured citizens of the community.

With military efficiency and his own 73rd Regiment, Macquarie resolved to build on and improve what had already been established. He subdivided the town into six police districts, and began planning the street patterns whose locations and names stand to this day — George, Macquarie, Elizabeth, Bent, King, Castlereagh, Pitt, Hunter, Bridge and York. He paved and kerbed Sydney's first 'made' street — George Street. He looked to the sick and illegitimate children, and, after completing St Phillip's Church, built St Phillip's school orphanage for their care and education.

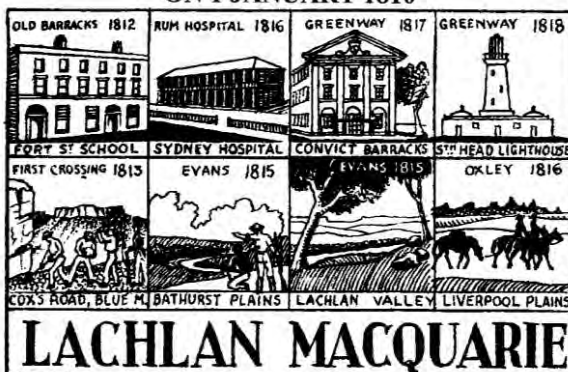
In 1810 he visited the Hawkesbury and proclaimed five new towns, Windsor, Richmond, Pitt Town, Wilberforce and Castlereagh. As early as 1812 he built new roads to the settlements on the Hawkesbury and to South Head.

In the five years between 1812 and 1817, four thousand six hundred additional convicts were domiciled in NSW. The days of the food ships were passing. The County of Cumberland was producing potatoes, greens and fruits together with some mutton and beef. But Macquarie could see that the country between Sydney and the Blue Mountains could not adequately support the expanding populace. He needed cereal lands and more beef pastures. In 1813 he commissioned

Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson to make an attempt to cross the Divide. The explorers, following the ridges, reached Mt Blaxland in May. Macquarie lost no time. He despatched Assistant Surveyor-General George Evans to follow up, instructing him to try to find a passage into the interior. Evans set out in November and successfully accomplished this task, reaching the Macquarie River some forty-two miles beyond Bathurst,

inland sea. Macquarie was not satisfied, and soon Oxley was on the march again. He surmised that the river might flow to the east coast. Eastward went Oxley, passing the imposing Warrumbungle Ranges, through the fertile Liverpool Plains and over the ridge and down the other side. He found his river, but it was the Hastings. He followed it to the sea and named the estuary Port Macquarie. Northward sailed Macquarie from Sydney Town and

## BICENTENARY OF HIS TAKING OFFICE ON 1 JANUARY 1810



and was thus the first European to cross the Great Dividing Range.

Indefatigable, Macquarie commissioned Lt William Cox, then a farmer, to build a vehicle road from the Nepean to Bathurst. With thirty volunteer convicts and eight guards, Cox completed the task in six months. The convicts received a full pardon and Cox a land grant in the newly-discovered territories. In the same year the first beef herds crossed the Blue Mountains to the western pastures.

Over the range went Macquarie with his wife, Elizabeth, and together with Surveyor-General John Oxley, planned and established the site of Bathurst. It was now only 1815.

The persistent Macquarie sent Surveyor-General Oxley with Evans northward from Bathurst to trace the flow of the Macquarie River. Oxley reached the Macquarie marshes, north of Warren, in flood time, and raised the suggestion of an

set out the township of Port Macquarie.

Far horizons were conquered. He took his ship to Van Diemen's Land to re-establish the deteriorating settlement of Hobart Town.

At home, Macquarie was continuing to shape the contours of Sydney. First a school was built, then the Rum Hospital — the old Sydney Mint and the present State Parliament House were parts of the original Sydney Hospital. The association of Macquarie and convict-architect Francis Greenway, though controversial, was prolific. In rapid succession Greenway built the new Convict Barracks, near Hyde Park, the churches at Windsor and Campbelltown, St James' Church, the Law Courts in Queen's Square and the lighthouse at South Head.

It had been said that the Governor was efficient, but too lenient and extravagant, with little head for economics. Yet he foresaw the growing... *contd overleaf*



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### Founders

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### From the President...

**C**hristmas celebration is all about Family: gathering together to remember, share presents, rekindle memories, and spoil the children, the grand-children or great-grand-children.

Some of us have been the ones preparing the meal for the family, others of us were grateful only having to attend, look calmly around and wonder at the increase in the size of the family. Are they all registered as 'First Fleeters'?

Our First Fleet Family has grown in 2009. We have welcomed members, spouses, juniors, and friends – all of us doing our 'Family History', recording the events, arranging the photos we have received, and leaving a permanent record for future generations. If you have not been doing this maybe the holiday season is the time to spend bringing it all up to date.

We at First Fleet House have taken a short break, catching our breath as it were, to be able to serve you refreshed in this new year. On behalf of the Board of Directors may I wish you all, a healthy, prosperous and Happy New Year. *In Fellowship, John Haxton*

### A Tribute to Major-General Lachlan Macquarie (1762-1824) — from page 1

need for integration and local control of finance. For two years he fought for the establishment of a Colonial Bank. The Home Office constantly refused him. Macquarie, exasperated, then went ahead anyway. And, in 1817, the first bank was born — the Bank of New South Wales.

The establishment of a local bank without authority was the opportunity Macquarie's enemies were waiting for. Commissioner Bigge, sent out to probe into Macquarie's activities after curtailing many of Macquarie's 'extravagant' ventures, became a close associate of Macarthur and the other landed 'rebels', and compiled a long list of small misdemeanours. Macquarie's big 'crimes' were in the emancipation field, where the landed gentry wished to maintain the status quo.

Though plagued with opposition at home and abroad, Macquarie had refused to relinquish his dream of nationhood. Now, disillusioned and ill, he handed in his resignation, but when he sought passage home in 1818 the authorities refused



*Diana Harband and Betty-Anne White of North West Chapter at Dinner in Tamworth with John and Beryl Haxton on the occasion of the quadruple Chapter two-day coach tour to First Fleet Memorial Gardens in Wallabadah. — see p.10.*

him. When at last he sailed in 1821, the harbour was filled with all manner of craft, the shores crowded with well-wishers, clearly showing the regard they had for the 'Father of Australia'.

He reached his native Scotland in 1822, a spectre of the former giant among his contemporaries. His promised pension was not granted and he spent the remaining months of his life until July 1824 with his devoted Elizabeth in near poverty.

The name of the man who confirmed the naming of our land and who was Governor of half the continent for more than a decade is indelibly imprinted on the map of Australia — Fort Macquarie, Macquarie Street, Elizabeth Street, Macquarie Place, Port Macquarie, Lake Macquarie, Macquarie Harbour, Macquarie Pass, Macquarie Lighthouse, Macquarie Inlet, Macquarie Island, Macquarie University — and LM Chapter!

On the lonely isle of Mull, on the west coast of Scotland, is the Macquarie Mausoleum. The epitaph on his tomb is fitting: *His services have justly attached a lasting honour to his name.*

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## We have reason to be proud —

## AUSTRALIA DAY

Professor David Flint, AM, addressing the Order of Australia Association (New South Wales Branch)

Australia today, our Commonwealth of Australia, evolved from the settlement in 1788. So 26 January is very much our birthday.

### The People

At the outset Australia has been fortunate in the calibre, the quality, of so many of those involved in the early governance of this nation. Let me speak of two of those intimately involved in the settlement.

It is worth mentioning **Lord Sydney**, whom too many have glibly dismissed as being of no consequence. He took a crucial decision which would have a fundamental effect on the colony. Instead of just establishing it as a military prison, he provided for a civil administration, with courts of law.

Lord Sydney's enlightened approach reflected very much the views of **Captain Arthur Phillip RN**, who was to govern the first colony in the only continent of the world which has never known slavery. Phillip wrote, before leaving England: "In a new country there will be no slavery and hence no slaves."

In an essay on the subject of our early leaders published in the April 2007 edition of *Quadrant*, Dr Keith Windschuttle wrote:

"The idea that slavery was an affront to humanity and had no place in a free land was part of the original definition of what it meant to be an Australian."

### The Acquisition

So much for the key people; let me say some words about the acquisition or as some say, the invasion.

When the British came to Australia, they did not find a country in which there was anything recognisable to Europeans as a government. To say that is to denigrate neither the Aboriginal history of this continent nor the Aboriginal people. Modern Australia began with the British settlement, which had both harsh and good consequences for the indigenous people.

Some form of European settlement was inevitable, and the fact that the acquisition was British was, on all historical evidence and comparisons with other places, preferable.

Much has been said about international law. International law of the time was little more than the established customs under which the European powers conducted their relations.

Under this, territory could be acquired in three principal ways: occupation, conquest or cession. And unlike today, conquest was a perfectly lawful way of acquiring territory. The British were not at all shy about acquiring territory by conquest. Nor were the other powers. But the British did not regard their involvement here as a conquest.

Incidentally they did not actually use the

word *terra nullius* — this term began to be used in the nineteenth century. The concept did not only mean land without inhabitants, it also included land where there was no state — that is a territory without a recognisable government.

There was one consequence of conquest which did not apply to occupation or settlement, at least for the British. In a conquered territory, for example Quebec, the law of the conquered people continued until the colonial power changed it. Accordingly, French civil law continued in Quebec and continues to this day.



*The First Fleet Ships in Sydney Cove, by Frank Allen*

But in an occupied or settled territory there was a vacuum. So the British brought their law with them. They were of course not as myopic as not to see that something regulated relations within the Aboriginal tribes, but they regarded this as no more than tribal custom.

As with any birthday, this is a day for celebration and for commemoration. This is the day on which we look to the things which unite us, and not those which divide us.

### The Pillars of the Nation

Captain Arthur Phillip brought to this land what would become four of the six foundation pillars of this nation. These four are our national language, English, the rule of law, our Judeo-Christian values and the Crown.

All were Australianised and made ours. To them were added, later, the other two foundation pillars of our nation.

One was yet another gift of the British, self government under the Westminster system.

Federation was our sixth foundation pillar. While given legal effect by the British, it was all our own work.

The decision to federate and the form of federation were Australian achievements. That did not mean that our founding Fathers did not look to the experience of other countries. An extraordinary and erudite group, they did. They understood history; they understood the way other people had been governed, and indeed misgoverned.

The result of their deliberations, and our consent freely given, was the success story of the twentieth century — our indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown and under the Constitution. It was designed in Australia by Australians, and approved by the Australian people.

And the seed of this was laid on 26 January, 1788.

DF

## Perceptions overturned on this voyage on the *Hawkesbury*

**Hawkesbury Settlement Revealed** is a ground-breaking piece of historical research by Jan Barkley-Jack who is both a history and an archaeology scholar and a resident of Windsor.

Fixing her focus on the period 1793 to 1802, she marshals a formidable array of property data, muster records, contemporary government reports, Lands Department maps, flood events and case studies to re-evaluate the character of, and the part played by, the third mainland settlement, **Mulgrave Place** on the Hawkesbury, in the developing life of the overall colony.

The book tackles a number of controversial themes, examining the cultural bias of the contemporary chroniclers, and largely and convincingly championing the role of the former convicts.

The myth of military supremacy is firmly debunked, especially with the patterns of land grants in the district pointing up that Acting Governor Grose deliberately manufactured the Hawkesbury to be a low socio-economic area. Barkley-Jack asserts that the ex-convicts did not receive their full acreage entitlements in favour of soldiers, who in turn failed to work their holdings or promptly onsold them to productive former convicts.

She looks without fear or favour into the delicate balance between law and

order. She examines who owned the stock and who ran the half-dozen pubs and how they fared.

Barkley-Jack also looks at the gender balance. There is a specific spotlight on women's lives, highlighting their varied roles, which extended far from domesticity. At least eleven women at Hawkesbury between 1797 and 1802 were granted their own title to the land, and eight of these were former convicts.

She buys into the black armband debate with weighty statistics of deaths and casualties on both sides of the confrontation between settlers and the indigenous people. She contends that many so-called 'attacks' by the latter were better considered as robberies by people denied their traditional food sources. She identifies who among the Europeans mounted fatal reprisal attacks, and in most cases points the finger at the military.

The case studies throughout are particularly poignant. Foremost among them is the fascinating account of the hugely expansive business partnership between John Palmer, the commissary farmer, and John Stogdell, his emancipist agent – probably the first arrangement of its kind in the colony. The study of Sarah Cooley provides an intimate glimpse into the life of one of

## Hawkesbury Settlement Revealed

A new look at Australia's third mainland settlement  
1793 - 1802



Jan Barkley-Jack

the hitherto 'invisible' female settlers.

The book is printed in large font on quality paper. The maps and charts are meticulously presented. Water colour images of the area abound, but lost in the narrative, I did not find them particularly helpful. However, I did eventually appreciate the unusual two-column page layout, which gave the author the opportunity to display a series of data boxes containing her case studies or details of documents referred to in the body text. This meant that I did not have to go searching in back-page Notes, and that added to the pace of the chase.

**Hardback, Rosenberg Press 2009, 488pp  
185x245. Colour images.\$59.95. Bookstores.**

## John Hunter 1737-1821, a fresh appraisal



In 1991 the Fellowship made a grant for the restoration of the inscription on John Hunter's tomb in Hackney, London, and on 16 June of that year our FFF memorial plaque on the tomb was unveiled. The grave is located in the churchyard of St John's-At-Hackney. The church itself was being built at the same time as Hunter was serving as Governor in NSW.

The Fellowship was represented at the plaque ceremony by #651 Alice Clarke. Her account of the event will form the basis of the report which will appear in the revised edition of *Where First Fleeters Lie*, now being compiled.

The Fellowship has thus given Hunter's memory our full recognition. But despite lending his name to a river, a street, a hospital and even a region of the State, John Hunter, the second governor of NSW (September 1795 to September 1800) remains something of an enigma. He is less remembered than other Governors. **This phenomenon has been addressed in a new book by Robert Barnes, *An Unlikely Leader: the life and times of Captain John Hunter*.**

The book examines the character of Hunter, his strengths, failings and achievements while at the same time providing insight into the contemporary political and social pres-

ures with which he had to contend. It sets out to try to dispel the notion that Hunter was just a wishy-washy, well-meaning fellow who had risen above his level of competence.

It should be noted that the time Hunter spent in NSW was a brief part of his life, the majority of which was as a solitary career-driven naval officer. In this role he had his successes and failures. He captained *HMS Sirius* in the First Fleet. On his mercy dash in *Sirius* to get supplies for the fledgling colony from Cape Town he opened up a new route under New Zealand and around Cape Horn, utilising the Roaring Forties to speed his trip. His failures included the sinking of *Sirius* at Norfolk Island in 1790 and the loss of *HMS Venerable* in Torbay in 1802.

Barnes points out that after Arthur Phillip's departure there was a period of over two-and-a-half years before Hunter returned to the colony as governor. This allowed the NSW Corps to establish themselves as powerbrokers within the colony. Barnes suggests that very few people could have made progress without military backup against such entrenchment, especially when it was coupled with an underlying lack of real support from Britain which at the time was fighting a war with France. Recalled to England in 1800, Hunter eventually redeemed his reputation and be-



AN UNLIKELY LEADER  
The life and times of Captain John Hunter

Robert Barnes



## A sign for the times



Danthonia Designs

Project management by Ron Withington

After many a summer the Board has enhanced the address of our home base, First Fleet House, Woolloomooloo, by the installation of a hanging sign on the Cathedral Street facade.

The sign is a two-sided "shingle", oblong in basic shape, reflecting the 18th century habit of making street signs from recycled planks. Our maritime theme is suggested in the opposing wave forms at the top and in the rolling curve at the bottom. The ship emblem mirrors the port-side-stern aspect of our logo. The script is of Celtic origin, also conveying tradition, while providing reading clarity at a distance.

But there is nothing traditional in the materials used. The sign has been fashioned from waterproof, insect-proof, high density urethane coated with ten-year Dulux Weathershield in blue lobelia tint. The text and emblem are incise carved and gilded with 23 carat gold leaf. The colours of blue and gold thus accord with our FFF banner. The hanger is rust-proof black powder-coated aluminium.

Despite its proximity to a corner shop and a looming laundry, First Fleet House is situated at the 'Paris' end of Cathedral Street in company with a number of classy buildings, including a new art gallery. Our hanging sign is a stylish and appropriate addition to this enclave.

## BURNING OF THE BOYD COMMEMORATION (see Founders 39.6, page 10)

Richard Hankin (FF William Broughton), Beth Brooker, Liz McCarthy, Robert Smith and John Brooker (FF Nancy Yates) pictured at the Boyd Bicentenary Commemoration Luncheon at Hyde Park Barracks on Sunday 29 October. The Luncheon followed a Choral Eucharist Service at St James', Sydney where fifty descendants of the survivors of the massacre at Whangaroa Harbour in 1809 were in attendance. Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair and Mrs Victoria Dodge read the Lessons. Anna Bruce read the intercessory prayers.

Margaret Stuart, descended from Betsey Throsby (née Broughton), the two-year-old survivor who was to have 17 children, was secretary of the organising committee. John Gooch (FF William Broughton) represented the Throsby Park Support Group of Bong Bong, Moss Vale.

Beth and John Brooker of Hunter Valley Chapter and Richard Hankin were about to fly to New Zealand for the three-day commemoration at the site of the tragedy. Liz and Robert are descendants of survivor, Ann Morley.

The theme of both celebrations is reconciliation. The Sydney event was attended by Elder Nau Epiha and his associ-



ate Erimana Taniora representing the Maori who suffered in the erroneous reprisal attacks.

Elder Epiha's message to the gathering, expressed in two languages, was one of love and ever-abundant hope:

Nā te ringaringa kaha o aitia, i tāhae. Moe mai koutou, moe mai koutou, e moe Koutou ki koutou. Tātou te kanohi ora, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tātou katoa.

*Where lives touch, where love moves, where hope stirs, here is holy ground. How strong our need is for one another as we share life and death together.*

## MAINTAIN-A-BRICK valued donors to the work of FF House

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## ELIZA DYEL STORY AVAILABLE NOW!

Julia Kable #5604 has recently published the story of Eliza Dyel, the wife of John Kable, son of the First Fleeters, Henry and Susannah Kable. This small book, entitled *Eliza Dyel and the Dyel Family: A Chapter in the Kable Saga*, answers many of the questions about Eliza's origins, family background and history in an unembroidered, factual way. The story is also relevant to those with an interest in the lives of women in New South Wales in the 1820s and following decades, the Female Orphan School and the Female Factory.

Paperback, 50pp, \$14.95 plus \$2.65 p&p (within Australia), from [jkable@ezylink.net.au](mailto:jkable@ezylink.net.au) or 02 9522 0669.

Eliza Dyel and  
the Dyel Family



A Chapter in the Kable Saga  
— Julia R. Kable —

came a vice-admiral in 1810. He died at Hackney in 1821.

Hunter left no descendants. But his Journal is one of the more authoritative records of the voyage and the very early days of the colony. In it he is revealed as a first-class 2ic, a fine explorer, a perceptive observer of flora and fauna and of Aboriginal people and an able draughtsman and artist.

Intriguingly, Robert Barnes, of Melbourne, who was raised

in the Hunter, and previously wrote a thesis on Captain Hunter, says that he can find no record that he ever came to Newcastle and saw the river that, thanks to John Shortland, bore his name. This is an assertion that our Hunter Valley Chapter may have evidence to challenge?! RW

Paperback, Sydney University Press, 329pp \$34.95 plus p & h.  
02 9036 9958 Website: [www.sup.usyd.edu.au](http://www.sup.usyd.edu.au)

## Investigating the Boston vs Squire Brewhaha



Until the middle of the 16th century, beer making was mainly a family operation and had little commercial application. However, it was certainly an integral part of everyday diet.

Voyager Christopher Columbus made note of American natives making beer from maize.

Ladies-in-waiting at the court of Henry VII were allowed a gallon of beer for breakfast alone. Queen Elizabeth I, when travelling through the country, always sent couriers ahead to taste the local ale. If it didn't measure up in quality a supply would be shipped from London for her.

It is said that William Shakespeare's father was an ale-tester or "conner". The "conner" tested the ale by pouring some upon a bench and sitting on it while drinking the rest. If there was sugar in the ale, or it was impure, his leather breeches would stick after half an hour or so.

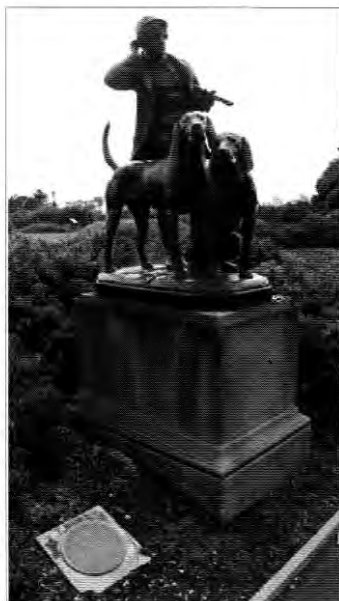
Dr Alexander Norwell is the man credited with putting ale or beer into bottles. In the 16th century, Norwell prepared his ale for a fishing trip, placing it into glass bottles and corking it. He forgot about his invention until a few years later when he stumbled upon it once more. The cork came out with a bang but the ale still held its taste and consistency.

The Pilgrim Fathers in 1620 landed at Plymouth Rock, instead of further south as planned, partly because "We could not take time for further search or consideration; our victuals being much spent, especially our beer".

In 17th century England, beer was allotted to school pupils – two bottles a day.

According to Benjamin Franklin, who made note in the 1750s, Londoners would go through at least six pints of beer a day because drinking water was often polluted.

So it is no surprise that Beer arrived in Australia with the First Fleet in 1788, brewed aboard from malt essence, with the addition of hops or spruce. It was thought to ward off scurvy, and to dampen possible mutinies.



Huntsman and Dogs statue at the site of Boston's Mill. See the plaque inscription on page 7.

Lieutenant King's journal records how at Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788 Governor Phillip and other officers drank four glasses of Porter to toast "Their Majesties and the Prince of Wales, with success to the Colony" followed by a salute of musket fire from the marines and three cheers by the assembled men and convicts.

It would be eight years before the records showed that beer was being brewed in the Colony, but the jury is out on who was the country's first brewer – gypsy, poultry plunderer, convict, landowner, FF James

Squire, or apothecary, republican, salt seller, schemer, trader, **John Boston**.

As early as 5 March 1789, James Squire was charged with stealing 'medicines', from the hospital stores, a pound of pepper and horehound, a herb that mirrors the flavour of hops. His first home brew was underway, to be followed, it is alleged, by bootleg supply to the top brass over the next few years until he was conditionally pardoned in 1795. James promptly established a brewery and hop farm on the 30 acres granted to him at Kissing Point.

John Boston arrived free in 1794 on *Surprise* with his wife and three children. He was empowered by the Colonial Office to supply fish from Lord Howe Island. The venture failed due to lack of boats and available manpower. John then offered to supply salt from seawater (our first desalination plant?). The Governor granted him a spot on Bennelong Point: but his output was meagre. So, ever enterprising, with the aid of an encyclopædia, John turned to brewing. He set up a windmill and shed where the Huntsman and Dogs statue in the Botanical Gardens now stands, brewed beer, and made soap as a sideline.

Thus by 1796 both men were active as brewers, a situation that has been described as a "godsend to a rum-soaked young colony".

James Squire's beer was most likely brewed initially from his own successful plantings of maize and barley. In 1798 he opened the *Malting Shovel* tavern and by 1806 he had cultivated and begun using the first Australian hops. This original commercial brewery remained in production until 1834. In 1999 the James Squire name was reborn and lives on via the Malt Shovel Brewery in Camperdown and its six quality brews that bear his name – Amber Ale, Golden Ale, Pilsener, IPA, Porter (!) and Sundowner.

John Boston's beer was probably a bit rough and ready, based on Indian corn and bittered with the stalks and leaves of Peruvian cape gooseberry. It is unlikely that it continued in production beyond 1798 when John had become a trader.

But the name John Boston has also been reborn, and now adorns a new beer launched by The Wine Society in Sydney in late October 2009, as that organisation's first dip into the amber fluid. In contrast to John's first release, the brewer, Bruce Peachey, describes John Boston Premium Lager as a luxury "all prime malted barley beer with specially selected yeast and premium local hops: noble hops that are low in bitterness but with vibrant aromas added late in the process further balance the beer and provide seductive, fresh floral aromas." Does that sound like a wine society or what? Maybe it should change its name.

So James Squire and John Boston are going head to head in the beer market again (albeit with dozens of others). Or one may prefer to say it is Japanese company Kirin Brewery versus all-Australian Independent Brewers. In Australia, per capita beer consumption peaked in 1975 so these premium craft beers may fare better than most. As to cost, a slab of JS Golden Ale is \$64.99, and a slab of JB Premium Lager will set you back \$54.99. As to taste, I have yet to sample either.



The author admits neither to beer nor wine bias in this article. He has built a hotel and a brewery for Tooheys Limited and in the late 1980s managed the relocation of The Wine Society to its then new home in Woolloomooloo, at 177 Cathedral St, just a brief barrel roll from First Fleet House. He was a short term-member of the Society. He now prefers fresh apple/carrot juice.



It remains to recount the later years of James and John – again a study in contrasts.

After the Rum Rebellion in 1808, Squire diversified his businesses and opened a bakery in Kent Street, a butchery supplying meat to the colony, and a credit union where his fair play as a lender and a philanthropist to his poorer neighbours saw him named the 'Patriarch of Kissing Point', a title he enforced with gentle persuasion as constable of the Eastern Farms district.

Squire died in 1822. He was buried at Devonshire St Cemetery on the site of the current Central Station, but was later moved to Botany Cemetery and interred beneath a headstone too faded to identify. His epitaph proclaimed: "Having come hither in the first fleet in 1788, none ever more exerted himself for the benefits of the inhabitants than the deceased. Squire was the first that brought Hops any perfection."

In 1800 Boston and others had bought the unseaworthy Spanish prize *El*

*Plumier*. Carrying miscellaneous cargo and accompanied by Boston's wife and family, they sailed in early 1801 for the Cape of Good Hope. Calling at New Zealand for timber, they were delayed for four months for repairs, and went to Tongatapu to replenish their stores.

The ship was damaged on a reef off Koro Island. Making for Macao, she entered Guam Bay on 10 January 1802 in great distress, and was made a prize by the Spaniards in their turn. However, the owners were hospitably treated by the governor, and during the year Boston, with some of the ship's company, reached Manila. Boston successfully ran a distillery there, and acquired an American ship, *Fair American*.

In May 1804 Boston returned to Sydney. There he agreed with Simeon Lord to buy a ship in America and, to finance the purchase, they agreed with Captain Pendleton of the American brig *Union* to obtain a cargo of sandalwood for their joint profit. They also bought the 14,000 sealskins already collected



by *Union*, and sailed in her for Fiji. On 30 September they reached Nukualofa on Tongatapu Island. In response to a friendly Tongan invitation to dinner, Boston, Pendleton and six men put ashore in a boat, only to find, so it has been reported, that they were that evening to be the main items on the menu. Brewing details of the beverage served with the meal have not been revealed. **RW**

## AGM — the Year ends soundly on a high note



At the Annual General Meeting of the Fellowship at First Fleet House on 28 November 2009, the President, John Haxton, and nine other existing Board members were elected unopposed. One Board member, Peter Meyer, did not nominate for re-election. There are still four Board positions to be filled, and the Board will be seeking to coopt candidates as the busy new year gets underway. The present composition of the Board for 2009-2010, together with member roles are set out on page 2 of this issue of *Founders*.

A comprehensive Annual Report booklet had been circulated with the Accounts to all financial members of the Fel-

lowship and the relevant Board members spoke briefly on their individual portfolio activities.

The redrafted Memorandum of Association of the Fellowship of First Fleeters (the 24-page blue document posted to members in October, 2009) was endorsed by the meeting, after Rod Best explained that this update of our 'Constitution' had become necessary following the highly successful emergence of the body of Chapters within our organisation. The Bylaws relating to the Chapters (pages 22 to 24) were also endorsed. The document is to be sent to all new members.

Mrs Jean Mortimer was elected a Life Member of the Fellowship, with acclamation, in recognition of her sterling work in the establishment of our Chapters, and her untiring efforts over many years as the South Coast Chapter Secretary and as a regular office volunteer at First Fleet House.

### ~ NEWLY ENMESHED ~

- ◆ Download under **JOIN** the Introductory Leaflet as well as the Application Form to pass to an enquiring friend or relative.
- ◆ Look for **EVENTS** that miss the *Founders* cut-off.
- ◆ Check under **SHIPS** for your First Fleeter's profile.
- ◆ Look at the **PHOTO GALLERY**. You may be there!

### FFF Web Watch



## The Battle of Copenhagen

During the Rum Rebellion at sundown on 26 January 1808, Governor Bligh, hot, flushed and robbed of dignity, was escorted under arrest into the drawing room of Government House by Lieutenant Minchin.

Captain Abbott, complicit in the overthrow of the Governor, remained at Paramatta, unwilling to come to Bligh's assistance. When apprehended, Bligh was wearing his heavy naval uniform which would have included the medal he won with (Horatio) Nelson at the 1801 Battle of Copenhagen.

During the ETS Rebellion of 2009, Malcolm **Bligh** Turnbull was deposed by the rebels Minchin and Abbott over the battle for Copenhagen. Living history!

## A Near Travesty of Justice



A rope  
that's  
slack  
rescues  
Zac

The Death of  
Constable  
Luker 1803 by  
Wayne Davis,  
ink on Paper,  
20cm x 30cm

### A BLUEY-HUNTER IS LED TO THE DOCK

Joseph Lucar had an early career as a 'Bluey-Hunter', and was duly indicted as such — for on the night of 23 June 1789 "stealing, along with one James Roche, eighty-four pounds of lead, value 10s, the property of George Dowling, fixed to his house".

The second Middlesex Jury at the Old Bailey on 8 July 1789 suffered through the typical conflict of evidence. Witnesses maintained that Lucar was seen to carry off the 13ft length of lead gutter and dispose of it into an empty house, before he drew a knife — "but not opened, and said he would cut out b...dy livers." He was apprehended at gun point. Lucar in defence said, "I met Roche in Lamb-alley, and we went to have a pint of beer: and on going along, one of the witnesses came and put a pistol to Roche's head, and took my knife out of my pocket." Guilty was the verdict, and Mr Justice Wilson settled seven years' transportation on each of them.

Joseph Lucar sailed from Plymouth in 1791 as one of 220 male convicts on the Third Fleet ship *Atlantic*, arriving in Sydney on 20 August. En route the ship called into Jervis Bay, which was named by Lt Richard Bowen, the naval agent on board.

### POLICE CONSTABLE LUKER

In August 1789, Arthur Phillip had established a night watch which came under civil control. It consisted of eight of the best behaved convicts in the Colony. This was the first Police Force. The force was reorganised by Governor Hunter in 1796, with constables being placed under the control of local magistrates. It remained that way until 1811.

In 1796 Joseph was declared a free man and became a Police Constable in NSW. Police records have him at that time recorded as Joseph Euker. The next year he married Ann Chapman under the name of Looker. He later became known as Luker, and his death certificate records his name as Looker. As we are well aware, there was no penalty in those times for intemperate spelling. We shall call him Luker!

### A DASTARDLY ATTACK

On the night of 25/26 August 1803 Constable Joseph Luker was engaged in a foot patrol in Back Row East (in the area now bounded by Phillip Street, Hunter Street, Macquarie Street and Martin Place) in response to a large number of burglaries that had been committed in that part of town. Approaching the dwelling of prostitute Mary Breeze, where a robbery had been committed earlier that night, the Constable was set upon by a number of offenders and beaten to death. He suffered horrific head wounds, reportedly sixteen in number, and when found had his cutlass guard

embedded in his skull.

Four offenders later faced court: Joseph Samuels, Isaac Simmonds, Richard Jackson and James Hardwicke. Simmonds and Jackson (who were constables) were acquitted. Samuels and Hardwicke were found guilty and sentenced to hang.

### OUR FRIEND GEORGE HOWE OF SYDNEY GAZETTE TAKES UP THE STORY...

26 September 1803: "At half past nine in the morning the NSW Corps got under Arms, and proceeded to the place of execution, (at Castle Hill) to which Joseph Samuels and James Hardwicke were brought, in pursuance of the sentence passed upon them on the preceding Friday.

"Joseph Samuels had pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mary Breeze, at Sydney, on the 25th of August last, and stealing therefrom a writing desk, which contained 50 Dollars, 3 guineas, 2 Pieces of Gold Coin and sundry articles etc., etc. Later that night Constable Joseph Luker was assassinated, while endeavouring to recover the same desk from several unknown men.

"James Hardwicke had been found guilty of burglariously entering a dwelling at the Debtor's side of the Gaol, and stealing a blue cloth jacket and other sundry articles.

"Both prisoners conducted themselves by becoming decency; and when the Reverend Mr Marsden had performed the duties of his function, and quitted Hardwicke, he turned to Samuels and questioned him on the subject of the murder of Luker. Samuels solemnly declared, that during the interval of his confinement in the cell with Isaac Simmonds, nicknamed *Hikey Bull*, they in the Hebrew tongue exchanged an oath, by which they bound themselves in secrecy and silence in whatever they might then disclose.

"Conjured by that GOD before whom he was shortly to appear, not to advance any thing in his latter moments that would endanger his salvation, he now repealed with an air of firmness what he had before declared; and appealed to Heaven to bear him testimony, that Isaac Simmonds had, under the influence of the oath by which they were reciprocally bound, acknowledged to him that Luker had accidentally surprised him with the desk belonging to Mary Breeze; and that he, in consequence thereof had "knocked him down, and given him a topper for luck!" Simmonds said he would hang 500 Christians to save himself.

"Simmonds, who was purposely brought from George's Head to witness the awful end of the unhappy Samuels, heard what he advanced, and repeatedly endeavoured to check the declaration, which was delivered with mildness and composure, and which, as it appeared wholly untinctured with acrimony, gained credit among the spectators.

"Odium and suspicion had attached to Simmonds from the very day on which the dreadful crime had been perpetrated, and every eye was fixed in doubt upon his countenance when he had assiduously assisted to lower the mangled corpse of Luker into the grave. From the want of that full and sufficient evidence which the Law requires, he had escaped Condemnation at the Trial, yet he had been arraigned at the arbitrary tribunal of Public Opinion. The feelings of the multitude burst forth into invective.

### A TIMELY REPRIEVE

"At about ten the Criminals reascended the cart; and when about to be launched into eternity, a reprieve for James Hardwicke was received by the Provost Marshall.

### A GREATER PROVIDENCE AT WORK?

"Samuel devoted the last awful minute allowed him to the most earnest and fervent prayer; at length the signal





was given, and the cart drove from under him; but by the concussion, the suspending rope was separated about the centre, and the culprit fell to the ground, on which he remained motionless, with his face downwards.

"The cart returned, and the criminal was supported on each side until another rope was applied in lieu of the former. He was again launched off, but the rope unrove, and continued to slip until the legs of the sufferer trailed along the ground, the body being only half suspended.

"All that beheld were also moved at his protracted sufferings; and some did declare, that the invisible hand of Providence was at work in the behalf of him who had revealed the circumstances, related above.

"To every appearance lifeless, the body was now raised and supported on men's shoulders, while the executioner prepared anew the work of death. The body was gently lowered but when left alone, again fell prostrate to the earth, this rope also having snapped short close to the neck.

"Compassion could no longer bear restraint; winged with humanity, the Provost Marshall sped to His Excellency's presence. A reprieve (by the Acting Governor Philip Gidley King) was announced.

"Samuels, when the Provost Marshall arrived with the tidings, which diffused gladness throughout every heart, was incapable of participating in the general satisfaction. By what he had endured his reasonable faculties were totally impaired. When his nerves recovered somewhat from their feebleness, he uttered many incoherences, and was alone ignorant of what had passed."

**CODA:** There is a report that later in the morning, the rope used in the execution underwent an experiment. One of the ends being fastened to a beam, seven weights were supported by it, each weighing 56lbs, one of the strands was cut across, and afterwards a second; but the single strand was found sufficient to support the whole weight suspended from it.

Eventually, the murder was proved against Simmonds who was tried and hanged with a rope that hung soundly. Joseph Samuels was not immortal. He drowned in Sydney Harbour when his open boat was upset by a sudden squall.

Phil May in this 1920 cartoon can be forgiven for seeing the farcical side of the episode. Hopefully, as an unreconstructed wordsmith, so may I. Rearrange the letters of A ROPE ENDS IT. What do you get? - DESPERATION!

Joseph Luker was the first NSW Police Officer to die in the pursuit of his duties. RW



- Apologies to new member Warren Meyer: his FF ancestor was James Bryan Cullen, not John Bryan Cullen.
- Yep, last issue was Nov/Dec NOT Sept/Oct. Sorreeeee!
- That wonderful member who would just love to begin INDEXING *Founders* 04-07 still hasn't rung up! Maybe this month he or she will call Ron on 02 4757 3984?

## Foundlings

### FIRST FLEET QUIZ NO.12

- Most of the land grants made at Mulgrave Place by Acting Governor Grose in 1794 were in the vicinity of present day: **a.** Richmond **b.** Prospect **c.** Windsor **d.** Wilberforce
- Four came on the First Fleet, three on the Second Fleet, and eight on the Third Fleet. Their name was: **a.** William Smith **b.** John Jones **c.** Thomas Brown **d.** James Russell
- FF Watkin Tench and FF Newton Fowell both report their ships passing Mewstone Rock. It is off: **a.** Tenerife **b.** Cape Town **c.** Rio de Janeiro **d.** Canary Is **e.** Van Diemen's Land
- The first Holy Communion Service in the Colony was celebrated by Richard Johnson in the tent and at the table of **a.** Ralph Clark **b.** William Dawes **c.** William Faddy **d.** George Johnston
- One ship of the FF was scuttled in Makassar Strait while returning to England. She was: **a.** *Alexander* **b.** *Golden Grove* **c.** *Friendship*. **Bonus point for the reason why!**
- The first theatre building in the Colony predated the first Church which opened in August 1793. It was situated at **a.** Back Row East (Phillip St) **b.** the Brickfields near present Chinatown **c.** Cumberland St towards Dawes Point
- The aboriginal people called the First Fleeters *Berewalgal*. This had the meaning: **a.** coming from the sea **b.** a great distance off **c.** I don't want your company **d.** ghost bird man
- George Caley wrote to his employer Sir Joseph Banks in 1808 complaining about the "ill effects" on all of a cider then being made from **a.** apples **b.** pears **c.** peaches **d.** plums
- Who declared that "it would be less trouble and expense to keep all the Kingdom's felons at the best London hotel for the duration of their sentences"? **a.** Ralph Clark **b.** Robert Ross **c.** David Collins **d.** John Hunter **e.** William Bradley



#### SCORES AND PRIZES:

- 10/9 ... Re-Allotments at 7, 8, 9 and 10 Mulgrave Place  
6/9 ... A rope-testing contract from P Gidley King  
4/9 ... An overnigher on Mewstone Rock

Answers on Page 11.

Ron Withington

### \* semaphore \*

**WHAT YOU DO:** Each symbol stands for a letter.

Clues are set out below. Just decipher each of the eight lines.

**THIS MONTH'S CODE:**

**SEEN ON THE FF VOYAGE:** Examples: Tenerife, helmsman

**THIS MONTH'S CLUES:** ✕ = L ✱ = H



Answers next issue. RW after DA/SMH

## ~ Four of our Chapters Unite at Wallabadah ~

### A COACH TRIP TO FIRST FLEET MEMORIAL GARDENS

**A**fter calling in to First Fleet Memorial Gardens in April this year I suggested to the Eastern Farms Chapter that all First Fleeters should witness the splendid job that Ray Collins and the Liverpool Plains Shire Council have achieved at Wallabadah.

The tour started at Hopetoun Village, Castle Hill, where we picked up the Eastern Farms Chapter members.

We then proceeded to Hornsby Railway Station to collect members from the South Coast Chapter, who had stayed overnight at Sydney and Hornsby.

The next stop was at Westfield Shopping Centre bus interchange at Tuggerah, where we took on board members from the Central Coast Chapter, making a grand total of thirty-two passengers.

From Tuggerah, till we arrived at Wallabadah, we played four storybook CDs entitled, *Bound For Botany Bay*. These were a great prelude to our visit to the Memorial Gardens.

Lunch was at Muswellbrook and then onto Wallabadah where Harold McLean, a member of the North West Chapter, met us and recounted something of the history of the Gardens.

After everyone had looked around and located the inscription for their First Fleet ancestor, we gathered under the shaded picnic area, which looks like a sailing ship, and President John Haxton proposed a toast to our ancestors, the First Fleet and Australia. Everyone had a sip of champagne and we all joined in a rousing rendition of *Advance Australia Fair*.

Our overnight accommodation was at a very comfortable *Alandale Motel* in Tamworth, where we had a delicious evening meal in their restaurant. Diana Harband, President of the North West Chapter, led a delegation of nine members from North West Chapter to share the repast in fellowship with the three Chapters who travelled on the coach. **This was a unique experience where four Chapters were meeting together.**

Our coach left Tamworth at 8.00am on the Wednesday and travelled through some picturesque country following the course of the Peel River, to Nundle, an intriguing village in the beautiful *Hills of Gold*, 60km southeast of Tamworth.

At Nundle we had a guided tour of the working woollen mills, which contained some vintage wool mill machinery. After the tour we had morning tea at the mill and many of the ladies made purchases at the mill shop.

Halfway between Nundle and Wallabadah, on the scenic Fossickers Way, at eleven o'clock on the eleventh day of the eleventh month, we stopped the coach on the side of the road, and our President, Malcolm, gave a short introduction to Remembrance Day and we observed a minute's silence. The location seemed so appropriate, with beautiful green pastures on either side of the coach stretching out in the distance to magnificent rolling hills, with a clear blue-sky overhead. I couldn't help but remark that



**Four Chapters speak volumes. A group photo of the auspicious event over the two days, Tuesday, Wednesday, 10-11 November 2009.**

we were in a Blue-Domed Cathedral.

As we passed Wallabadah Memorial Gardens on the way home Malcolm led three cheers for the Memorial. The rest of the return journey was quiet as we listened to some soothing music, courtesy of our competent coach driver, Dennis.

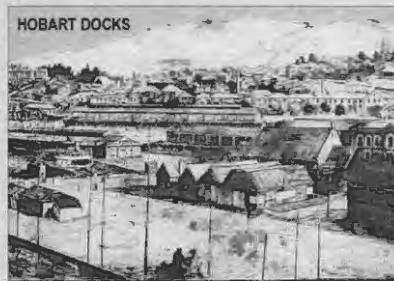
Both Gillian Morthorpe and Pauline Walker had offered to help if needed, so I delegated them the job of organising the weather. Well, for the two days it was perfect – so a big thank you, ladies.

Also a big thank you to our Eastern Farms Chapter President and Secretary, Malcolm Squire and Robin Palmer, for their valuable ideas and support.

*John Higman – VP, Eastern Farms Chapter*

### DERWENT AND TAMAR CONFERENCES

**T**he Tenth Biennial Tasmanian Local History Conference was held at Wrest Point Hotel in Hobart on Saturday 10 October, 2009. The event, titled *Manufacturers & Traders of Van Diemen's Land 1820-1860*, focussing on the Derwent region, was organised by the **Hobart Town (1804) Settlers' Association** and was opened by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Rob Valentine.



Some speakers pinpointed individuals of the period, eg, Henry Seabrook, George Gatehouse, George Stokell, Henry Reed, Simeon Lord and the Risby brothers, while others spoke on topics including Shop Fronts of Early Hobart, Banks of 1820-60, the Leather Industry, Boatmen and River Merchants and the Prison Industry. A highlight of the day was a presentation by Warren Glover on the Wapping Area (near the docks) and the history of Henry Jones and the IXL Jam Factory in particular. The Henry Jones Complex has been wonderfully converted into an Art Hotel.

Members of the Fellowship will find much of interest in a trip to Tasmania, as a large number of First Fleeters settled in Van Diemen's Land, including Samuel Lightfoot and William Parish who arrived with David Collins in 1804, and those who were transferred in 1807-08 upon the closure of Norfolk Island settlement. In 1818, my ancestor, Olivia Gascoigne settled with six of her children on 100 acres at Port Dalrymple. An upcoming focus event will be a history conference by the **Georgetown Historical Society** in November 2010 covering settlements in the Tamar region.

*Glenda Miskelly, FF Nathaniel Lucas/Olivia Gascoigne/James Squire*





### Springtime at Calala Cottage

**T**amworth Historical Society operates a museum complex at 142 Denison Street. The main building is the town house of Philip Gidley King, Tamworth's first Mayor. King was the grandson of the third Governor of NSW and Superintendent of the Peel River Land & Mineral Company stationed at Goonoo Goonoo, near Tamworth. He built the Cottage in 1875 so that he could keep an eye on the town that was then being developed on the other side of the river. He named it *Calala*. In 1878 King added a ballroom to entertain the Governor when His Excellency arrived to open the West Tamworth Railway Station.

*Calala Cottage* out-buildings include a vertical slab shepherd's hut with a bark roof on its original site (ca1845) and a blacksmith's shop with a working replica of a huge leather bellows.

Calala Cottage 'beehive' school, which was originally built at nearby Moonbi, was relocated to the site in 1984 by the Rotary Club of Tamworth West. With its distinctly curved roof, the one-room, weatherboard building contains the original deeply-gauged desks which tell stories of inkwells, slates, nibs, chalk and dust and soot — of a school in a different era. There is even a horse rail in front of the small verandah.

The Cottage is now restored and is furnished as it might have been around the turn of the century. The complex contains many interesting exhibits including relics and history of the King family, together with artefacts, bric-a-brac, photographs and heritage objects from around Tamworth, all in a garden setting.

Fifteen members of our North West Chapter joined with the Historical Society and the Family History Group for the 2009 *Calala Cottage Spring Fair*. While enjoying the less permanent distractions of home-made jams, gifts, games, a BBQ and fresh berry icecream the Chapter folk still managed to mount and staff an impressive First Fleet display inside the Cottage. NWC



### CANBERRA: ACT, Queanbeyan & surrounds

**Next meeting:** 26 January. Australia Day Luncheon, 12.00 noon at Southern Cross Yacht Club. Contact Geoff Cameron. ☎ (02)6251 4095.

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

**Venue:** Wyong RSL Club, corner Anzac Ave and Margaret St, Wyong. Meetings each month on second Saturday at 10.15am for 10.30am.

**Next Meetings:** 13 February. Speaker: Jean Brown. Topic: *History of the Salvation Army*. 13 March: Speaker: from the Family History Transcription Services. Topic: *NSW BDM, including convict records*. 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:** 6 February. Speaker: Shirley Seale. Topic: *Mary Putland, Governor Bligh's daughter, who acted as First Lady of the Colony*. 6 March. Speaker: Dr Lisa Murray, Acting City of Sydney Historian. Topic: *Old Sydney Burial Grounds*. 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 Event:** 26 January. Chapter has a FFF stand at the Australia Day Celebrations at Newcastle Harbour Foreshore. Volunteers needed.

**Next Outing:** 15 March. Fabulous multi-purpose history day at several venues at Port Stephens. For details please contact Yvonne Bradley, ☎ 4957 4758

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

**Venue:** Quarterly meetings at different venues. November event cancelled due to threat of fire. **Next Event:** 20 February. For details please contact Judy Dwyer, ☎ 6365 8234.

### 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 Event:** 30 January. Australia Day Luncheon at Grand View Hotel, Cleveland.

**Next Meeting:** 13 March. Our First Anniversary Meeting. Speaker: Les McFadden. Topic: *Recording/presenting your family history*. Contact Brian Russell ☎ 07 3286 2927

### NEW ENGLAND: Armidale & surrounds

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

**Next Event:** 26 January. A stand on Australia Day at Armidale Racecourse.

**Next Meeting:** Saturday 13 February. For details ring Fran Newling, ☎ 6771 5099.

### 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:** 26 January. Australia Day, Hickory Rd, Dorrigo St & Dorrigo Community Hall. 8.00am breakfast, then entertainment. Help needed with FFF stand. 7 February. Boambee Ck Reserve. Please bring or email a secret baby photo of self for a later competition. Details from Robyn Condliffe, ☎ 6653 3615, [condliffe@smartchat.net.au](mailto:condliffe@smartchat.net.au)

### NORTHERN RIVERS: Lismore & surrounds

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

**Next Meeting:** 26 January. Australia Day Luncheon from 11.30am at Wollongbar Tavern private room. Extensive menu. Friends welcome. Ring Margaret Soward ☎ 6686 3597.

### 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:** 6 February. Topic TBA. Please contact Jo Crossing, ☎ 6766 8255

### 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 Meetings:** 2 February. Speakers: Members who have recently joined the SCC. Topic: *Getting To Know You*. 9 March: Speakers: NSW Ambulance. Topic: *What to do while Waiting for an Ambulance*. Contact the Secretary Jean Mortimer ☎ 4257 5575.

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

**Venue:** Mittagong Community Centre, on the second Wednesday of each month 10.30am to 12.30pm. **Next meetings:** 24 January at 1.00pm. Informal Muster at Joadja Winery, Green Hills Road, Berrima. Music in the Vineyard. Free event. Reply direct to Vineyard. ☎ 4878 5236. 10 February. Speaker: Robert Griffin, Curator of Government House and the Mint. Topic: *Conservation of Gov. House*. Contact Neville Usher ☎ 4869 1406.

**T**hank you to all Chapter Executives and members for your wonderful cooperation during 2009, which has made my job a virtual delight. It has been a revelation in my first year as Liaison Officer to see such a diversity of activity so obviously enjoyed by all. Happy Australia Day!

Margaret Withington, Chapter Liaison,  
4757 3984, [margaretwith@ozemail.com.au](mailto:margaretwith@ozemail.com.au)

L-R: Karys Fearon (CCC), Jo Crossing (NMC), Anne Ware (NWC), Jon Fearon (CCC), Shirley Shields (EFC) & Shirley Bolton (EFC) at Alandale Hotel during the Chapters' trip to Wallabadah in November.



## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

**JOHN MARTIN/JOHN RANDALL/MARY GREENWOOD/RICHARD PARTRIDGE**  
 #7734 Jeanette Ann Westley  
**WILLIAM NASH/MARIA HAYNES**  
 #7735 Ashley Crook (Jr)  
**JAMES McMANUS/JANE POOLE**  
 #7736 Jennifer May Macdouall  
 #7736.1 Christopher Macdouall  
**JAMES SHIERS/MARY SMITH**  
 #7737 Kristy Lee Frasa (Jr)  
**THOMAS ARNDELL/ANN FORBES**  
 #3282.1 Lauren Rosalie Sturges  
 #7738 Hayden Samuel Sturges (Jr)  
 #7739 Mahnee Rose Sturges (Jr)

## MEMBERS MEMORANDA

### BIRTHS Congratulations to the families of:

**JANE LANGLEY/PHILIP SCRIVEN/HENRIETTA SCRIVEN**  
**Zoe Anne Bryce**  
 18 September 2009, in Sydney, daughter to Elizabeth and Grant Bryce, great-granddaughter for Margaret and the late #6203 Robert Hardwick.

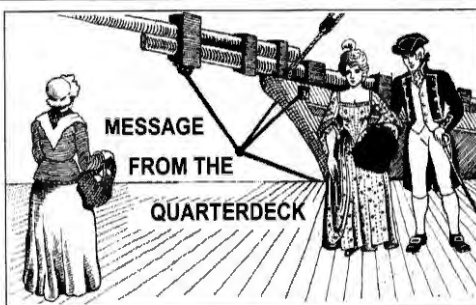
**WILLIAM PARISH/PHEBE NORTON**  
**Lachlan Preece**  
 23 May 2009, in London, son to James and Catherine Preece, 4th grandchild for David and #4785 Kaye Preece.

### DEATHS Sympathy to the family & friends of:

**JAMES BLOODWORTH/SARAH BELLAMY**  
**#95 Enid Hughes**  
 27 September, 2009, aged 88. Late of Heathcote NSW, Sister of #74 Elsie Watson of Helensburgh, both Founding Members of the Fellowship.

**FREDERICK MEREDITH**  
**#1768 June Broomhead**  
 10 November, 2009, aged 79. Late of West Ryde. A member of Eastern Farms Chapter.

**PHOEBE FLARTY**  
**#1972 Bethel Robinson**  
 2 December 2009, aged 87. Late of Lane Cove. Wife of Eric, mother of Ann and Graeme.



On 2 October, it was 142 years since in 1866 Jenolan Caves area was declared a reserve. The man most instrumental in this process was John Lucas, Member of the Legislative Assembly for Hartley and grandson of FF Nathaniel Lucas.

Along with 11 others, Lucas had entered what was then called *New Cave*, some 18 months after it had been discovered in 1860. He returned twice more, exploring about 30 chambers in all. During these explorations, Lucas removed



about a hundred crystal formations as well as leaving his signature in various places throughout the caves (naughty). In 1866 he

also recommended that a Jeremiah Wilson be appointed as warden, and that gentleman stayed as *The Keeper of the Caves* for nearly 30 years. In 1878, *New Cave* was renamed *Lucas Cave*, the name being retained today.

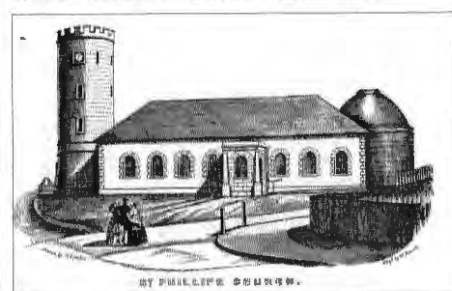
Lucas died in 1902, ending the life of a tireless promoter of caves over his four decades as a parliamentary figure.

The *John Lucas Returns* History Tour which runs once a year as part of the Jenolan Commemorative Tour series will take place on May 15 and 16, 2010. To book, call 1300 76 33 11. Normal cave entry fees apply, and weekend accommodation packages are available.

The State Government has made a tardy start in recognising the 200th Anniversary of Macquarie's appointment as Governor of NSW on 1 January 1810, although we are now being told to watch [www.macquarie2010.nsw.gov.au](http://www.macquarie2010.nsw.gov.au)

for news of upcoming events. State Archives is creating a new digital gallery which will showcase a selection of Macquarie documents from its collection. The gallery will give insight into Macquarie the builder, the visionary and the man. It is an ongoing project where more records will be added throughout 2010. Log on to this site from January: [www.records.nsw.gov.au/state-archives/digital-gallery/digital-gallery](http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/state-archives/digital-gallery/digital-gallery)

**Missing Plaque:** In 1988 the Fellowship dedicated a plaque in Lang Park, York St, Sydney, to those of the First Fleet who were buried from the original St Phillip's Church (pictured) which stood on the site until 1856.



Our plaque was attached to the side of a 1942 pedestal which memorialised the Church. Sadly the plaque has disappeared. This is one of very few instances on record where one of our plaques has gone missing. Plaques Convenor, Bruce Arnett, is pulling out all stops to find it or to get a replacement.

On your next stroll along East Circular Quay, trying to walk between the joints in the paving slabs (so the press gang can't get you) you will spot a sequence of these brass plaques indicating the alignment of the Cove shoreline when the First Fleet arrived. It's all a bit hard to visualise now, but what a nice idea.

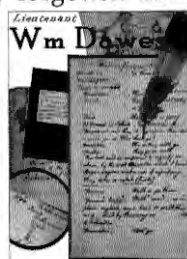
Our much-revered Vice-President, Peter Christian, OAM, continues, as he has for many years, to be constantly sort-after as a speaker on behalf of the Fellowship. Peter is often with family

history groups and historical societies and is a regular on the Probus circuit. He will be our MC at the Australia Day Luncheon, 2010.

It has been the custom of the Fellowship to issue our **Certificate of FFF Membership ONLY** to full Members. However the Board has decided that each new Associate or Friend will henceforth be given a Certificate. If you are already an Associate or a Friend and you would like to receive a back-dated Certificate, would you please make your request to the Secretary in writing, either by letter or email.

In *Founders* 39.6 we visited the **Notebooks of First Fleeter William Dawes** through the filter of Kate Grenville's stylish fictional second novel, *The Lieutenant*. These original notebooks diarise, among colonial activities and close scientific measurements, something of the life, culture and particularly the language of the Aboriginal people in the Port Jackson region during the early years of the first settlement.

The notebooks lay forgotten until 1972, and then until October 2009 were only available in Australia as poor microfilm. However, the NSW Government with the Universities of London and Macquarie have just completed the digitisation, and the diaries may now be accessed by Fellowship members and the wider public. See the intricate but accomplished website at this address: [www.williamdawes.org](http://www.williamdawes.org)



**THE FAX:** There is hardly any correspondence to or from First Fleet House by FAX these days, so we are switching the fax line to a second phone line to give a double-line voice service. If you do need to send a fax, please ring in advance.

This thief colony might hereafter become a great empire, whose nobles will probably, like the nobles of Rome, boast of their blood. *Morning Post, London, 1 Nov. 1786*