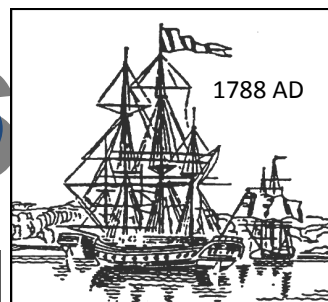


Founders

Magazine of the Fellowship of First Fleeters Inc.

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PATRON: Professor The Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD CVO



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46th Year of Publication

December 2014/January 2015

To live on in the hearts and minds
of descendants is never to die

PHILLIP FESTIVITIES IN LYNTHURST AND LYMINGTON

Ron Withington continues his account of the Arthur Phillip Bicentenary commemorations.

After his marriage to **Margaret Charlotte Denison**, a rich widow, **Arthur Phillip** lived in Lyndhurst from 1765 until 1768, when the couple separated. Following his return from Sydney Cove he lived in Lymington with wife **Isabella Whitehead** from 1798 to 1804.

In Lyndhurst

Many of the delegates went, two days after the Dinner, on 14 July 2014, to attend further celebrations of the Arthur Phillip bicentenary, this time in the New Forest, centring on the towns of Lyndhurst, Boldre and Lymington. Denis and I did not attend these, but we had passed through the Forest two weeks earlier and had discussed the preparations and visited key sites with local Britain-Australia and Parish Council identities.

Known as the capital of the New Forest since **William the Conqueror** established it as a royal hunting ground in 1079, Lyndhurst has been visited by kings and queens staying at the Kings or Queens Lodge at the Royal Manor throughout the centuries. Towering over the skyline is the Pre-Raphaelite church of St Michael and All Angels where the grave of former Lyndhurst resident **Alice Liddell Hargreaves**, **Lewis Carroll's** inspiration for *Alice in Wonderland*, can be found.

The town displayed no fewer than five flags of New South Wales for the Arthur Phillip celebrations. There were 30 Australian flags and ten lines of Australian bunting in the High Street. At 10.30am church bells of St Michael's greeted the delegates who assembled at Appletree Court, a modified Edwardian house on the edge of the Forest which since 1953 has been the offices of the New Forest District Council. They were welcomed by **Mrs Gilly Drummond**, Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire, NFDC Chairman Councillor **Maureen Holding**, and **Mark Rollé**, Chairman of Lyndhurst Parish Council. **Captain Steve Timms OBE**, a local retired naval officer, presented a brief history of Arthur Phillip

and delegates were also entertained by the Lyndhurst Community Choir's singing of English folk songs.

Her Excellency **Governor Bashir** was welcomed by **Ednyfed Hudson Davies**, president of the New Forest Ninth Centenary Trust, and **Hilary Marshall**, New Forest Centre Manager. She was shown the Overseers Account and Rates Book, especially brought from Hampshire Record Office, for the period 1763 to 1776, containing Phillip's signature and showing he was appointed 'Overseer of the Poor'. The book lists some of the land and properties Phillip and his wife Margaret Charlotte leased in Lyndhurst, including Glasshayes, (now Lyndhurst Park Hotel), Vernalls house and farm, and Blackacre fields.

Under the inspiration and hard work of local councillors **Angela Trend** and

Len Cornell strongly supported by their partners **Paul Trend** and **Jennifer Cornell** with **Steve Timms**, a superlative free exhibition *Celebrating Arthur Phillip* had been assembled in the centre's Museum within the building. Key support to the exhibition was provided to the New Forest Centre and the Lyndhurst Parish Council through the award of a Heritage Lottery Fund grant by the Hampshire County Council.

This tireless and extensive research into the life of Phillip and his association with the district, the exquisite draftsmanship of the maps and information panels and the memorabilia demand that it be granted the status of permanent exhibition in Lyndhurst! And in fact work on the project continues.

A particular highlight for me was the painting by **Roger King**, commissioned by local British-Australian Society member **Bevan Major**, of the eleven ships of the First Fleet passing the Old Lighthouse at the Needles on the Isle of Wight on 13 May 1787. It had even been reproduced for sale as a jigsaw.

Following coffee, the delegates set off across the meadows of the Council grounds and were surprised to encounter a mid-sized eucalypt within a timber enclosure. It had been planted on 10



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Arthur Phillip
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Founders

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PRESIDENT'S PEN

Ian Palmer



The **Annual General Meeting** of the Fellowship this year was hosted by the Eastern Farms Chapter at **Brush Farm House** at Eastwood. The house was built by Gregory Blaxland around 1820 and is thus one of the oldest buildings in Sydney. After the Blaxland family, the home had many owners and was put to many uses until falling into disrepair in quite recent times. A major refurbishment by Ryde Council has restored the building to its original state and it is now listed on the NSW Government's State Heritage Register as well as being listed with the National Trust. It is truly a wonderful building to visit and for an organisation like the Fellowship a fitting venue in which to meet.



The Chapter Members did a wonderful job of preparing the venue and organising refreshments and I thank them sincerely for their effort. The Board retains the same Members as last year and I am looking forward to working with them over the course of the next twelve months. Professor the Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD CVO shall remain the Patron of the Fellowship.

This edition of Founders contains a Booking Form for the **2015 Australia Day Luncheon** which will be held on Saturday the 24th January 2015. As 2015 is the Centenary of the landings at Gallipoli, the speaker this year will be **Michael Kelly** from the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.

As 2014 draws to a close and with the festive and holiday season approaching, on behalf of the Board, I would like to wish all members a Merry Christmas and a safe, healthy and Happy New Year.



Brush Farm House

EDITORIAL

Our Phillip Bicentenary year has all but flown but we leave you with an interesting thought from Bevan Major of the Arthur Phillip Awareness Society. In thanking Professor Marie Bashir for unveiling the Arthur Phillip plaque at Lymington, he said:

It would seem a pity if this warmth of feeling between New South Wales and the New Forest was allowed to fade. Perhaps it would be possible to consider or foster a friendship link or twinning between NSW and the New Forest, Arthur Phillip's home territory. We are hoping that Australia Day will be marked each year throughout the Forest by the Parish and Town Councils in addition to the service held each year at Boldre Church.

The Gallipoli Centenary is upon us soon, so the story of Borella VC in this issue is a fore-taste of themes to come in 2015. FF descendants have made their mark. **JON**

AN ITEM OF NOTE

The President called for any other items of general business.

Up jumped #7058 **John Haxton** and #7649 **Fay Maloney** and, to the great surprise of nearly everyone in the room, announced their engagement.

The event occurred at the November 2014 meeting of **Central Coast Chapter**. Congratulations were voiced all round, everyone delighting in the joy of these two committee members. John and Fay will be marrying at Yarramalong in late March next year.



(cont. from page 1) May 1987 by the District Council to commemorate the bicentenary of the sailing of the First Fleet, being commanded by Captain Arthur Phillip who had lived near this place. In a ceremony enacted by our Governor of New South Wales, a companion Australian wattle tree, *Acacia Dealbata*, was planted, this time in remembrance of the bicentenary of Phillip's death.

A short walk followed, led by costumed guides, taking in the Lyndhurst Phillip would have known: Crown Inn, Blind House, the church and the Bench. The latter is open land, part of the New Forest scenery where commoners' donkeys, cows, ponies and sometimes sheep and pigs are allowed to graze. Her Excellency, accompanied by **Sir Nicholas**, visited the Verderer's Court, which is the oldest operating court in the United Kingdom. It oversees the interests of New Forest Commoners and their animals. The main responsibilities for development rest with the New Forest National Park Authority and the New Forest District Council.

The delegates had the opportunity to visit Lyndhurst Park Hotel, which, as Glasshayes, was a small house on land Phillip leased while living at Vernalls House on Goose Green. In the foyer of the hotel is a memorial to Phillip, a large chunk of sandstone from the Gateway Plaza site on Sydney Cove mounted on a masonry pedestal. It was provided by Concrete Constructions and transported to England by Lufthansa. The memorial was unveiled in October 1986 by the Agent General for New South Wales, the **Honourable Kevin Stewart**. Len Cornell explained that it formerly stood in an inconspicuous position on the rear patio of the hotel.

George Rose, Christchurch MP and Secretary to the Navy and known to Phillip, lived at the property *Cuffnells* from 1784 in Lyndhurst. From 1880 it was the home for many years of Alice Pleasance Liddell Hargreaves, the inspiration of Lewis Carroll's "Alice". Only the lodges remain, and Denis and I drove by the East Lodge in company with Len and Jennifer Cornell.

We also looked over the lands of Phillip's residence, Vernalls house and farm near Glasshayes. The house, situated in Gosport Lane, is no more, but it has been described as "about 100 years old, a rather plain fronted brick house, comfortable with white coated walls and square windows filled with small panes of glass". Phillip leased about 30 acres including *Glasshayes* from a **Dinah Coleman**. He spent the large sum of £2000 principally of domestic disbursements at Vernalls, but discovered that the New Forest soil was poor and more suited to grazing than to

crops. This experience no doubt helped him to later realise that the Botany Bay soil would also not be suitable for cropping. The lease and all the household goods were sold at auction in 1770. The sale notice described a gentleman's residence, genteel, delightfully situated, with pleasure gardens, fish pond, stables, coach house, fire engine and buckets, dairy, brew house, forest rights and even a commodious pew at Lyndhurst Church.

The Phillips' house and land changed hands several times. The Reverend Richard and Mrs Georgina Bowden Smith lived at Vernalls from 1856. Their son Walter Baird Bowden Smith died at Vernalls in 1932 when it passed to **Brigadier General Edward Weyland Martin Powell CB CMG DSO**. Before Australia's Sesquicentenary in 1938 Powell was asked if Vernalls could be bought and rebuilt as a memorial to Phillip in Sydney. He declined. Brigadier Powell died at Lyndhurst in 1954 and in 1955 Vernalls was demolished to make a safer entrance to *Booklands*, Powell's house in Gosport Lane. Bricks from Vernalls were used to make garden walls.

There is a remnant brick wall at the Vernalls house site which Denis and I inspected with Len and Jennifer. Sydney businessman **Geoff Cottee** hatched a plan to rebuild Vernalls house in Sydney for the Australian 1988 Bicentenary celebrations. He was disappointed to visit Lyndhurst and discover that the house had gone, although to his delight a **Mrs Versey Fitzgerald** directed him to the remnant garden wall. Advised by **Richard Harris** from the Weald and Downland Open Museum in Chichester, Cottee arranged for 600 bricks, weighing 15 tonnes to be packed in 21 wooden boxes for transport to Australia. Each of the 11 ships of the Bicentenary Reenactment which sailed from Portsmouth on 13 May 1987 carried a single brick symbolising Phillip's presence. **Lord Linley**, Queen Elizabeth's nephew, made four commemorative velvet-lined boxes for presentation bricks.

Geoff Cottee did not get his house, but he made good use of the bricks on their arrival in Australia, and the location and notes on the memorials thus built, along with the plaques have appeared in earlier issues of *Founders*.

Her Excellency, accompanied by Sir Nicholas, was the Guest of Honour at a luncheon at Lime Wood Hotel, generously sponsored by Lime Wood Short speeches were made before dessert by Mark Rolle, Ednyfed Hudson Davies and the Governor herself. Other members of the party continued to explore Lyndhurst, some lunching at Lyndhurst Park Hotel. (Cont. page 8)



Congratulations, Moreton Chapter. You've Won. With 5 articles submitted for the Website during the **Year of Challenge**, your nearest rivals were non-members with a total of 4. Central Coast sent 2, with 2 more from members-at-large.

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1790: A PIVOTAL YEAR FOR SYDNEY COVE

An address given by Dr Stephen Cunneen at First Fleet Garden, Wallabadah NSW on 31.08.2014

I want to talk today about the year 1790 which I feel was the pivotal year in the life of the colony of NSW. For during that year **Arthur Phillip** showed just what an extraordinary leader he was and by his personal involvement in all aspects of its life carried the colony through some desperate times.

As you all know the story began in August 1786 when **Lord Sydney** informed the Treasury of the decision to colonise NSW with convicts under the command of an obscure naval captain, Arthur Phillip. Phillip had had wide experience in the navy having sailed to the Canaries, Rio and the Cape as well as Brazil, India and the West Indies. He was familiar with fitting out a large vessel for a long voyage to a distant colony and also the skills needed to manage that isolated colony. Besides an extensive naval career he also had some farming experience from his time at Lyndhurst and it is possible that he had experience in transporting convicts for the Portuguese navy when on secondment. His public and private lives had prepared him very well for the task now given him.

His ideas on how the colony should be administered showed a vision and depth of thought that was insightful and daring. He was the first person to consider or enunciate that the colony was not just to be a penal settlement when in Feb 1787 he wrote:

"As I would not wish convicts to lay the foundation of an empire, I think they should ever remain separated from the garrison, and other settlers that may come from Europe, and not be allowed to mix with them, even after the 7 or 14 years for which they are transported may be expired."

There is no mention in any other letter, note or report of establishing "an empire" nor of "other settlers from Europe" so Phillip's ideas were unique and wholly at odds with the English government's punitive ideas of establishing and managing a penal colony. In fact the First Fleet was a 'one-off' to test the plausibility of such a venture.

He was given sole command of the fleet and the colony with extraordinary powers never before given to any English officer. His preparations for the voyage were detailed and covered every conceivable matter from the surgeon's instruments to the allocation of an extra vessel, the *Prince of Wales*, to relieve the overcrowding amongst the convicts.

Above all he was opposed to slavery and would not allow it to be used in any way in the colony. The route to be taken from England to Botany Bay via Rio and the Cape had the advantage of providing the convicts with the best plan for survival being able to obtain fresh provisions at each place and to be given respite from the rigours of long reaches at sea.

The fleet sailed on the 13th May 1787 and a week later Phillip ordered the convicts' shackles be removed. That was a brave decision as mutiny was always a concern and with 775 convicts in six vessels mutiny or trouble was always a possibility. He also ordered that all convicts' meals were to be supervised by an officer either naval or marine and that the sailors were not to be

bullied or struck with ropes to make them work. His command, humanity and strong leadership were exemplary from the outset. The success of that untroubled voyage was evidenced by the good health of all and the remarkably low loss of life.

The main problem that Phillip faced in NSW was the shortage of rations. The fleet had been sent out with supposedly sufficient rations to last for two years yet on the 2nd of October 1788 the *Sirius* was dispatched to South Africa for much needed food whilst at Sydney Cove, the first of the reductions in rations was ordered. The soil at Botany Bay and Sydney Cove was totally unsuitable for grain farming and therefore the colony would not be able to become self sufficient in grain production and would need re-supply for several years. The spectre of starvation was an ever present dilemma during Phillip's entire governorship.

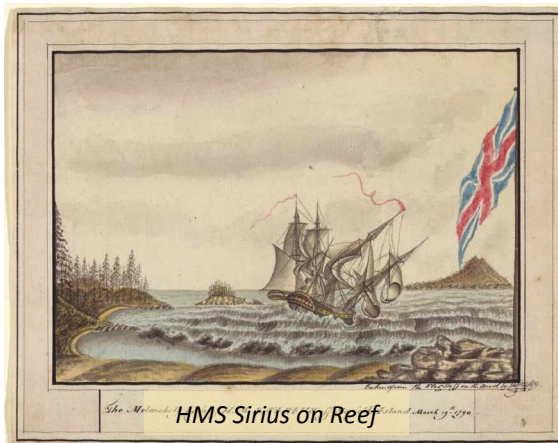
The ration issue improved slightly when the *Sirius* returned in May 1789 but because of the non-arrival of provisions from England the issue was reduced in November and again in March 1790. To try to improve matters Phillip sent about ½ the population and ½ the food stocks with **Major Ross** to Norfolk in the *Sirius* and *Supply*. Ross was to take command of the Island and send the *Sirius* on to China to obtain food for NSW. He was to send **Philip Gidley King** back to Sydney to go to England to report to the authorities on the parlous state of the colony especially regarding the food supply.

Tragically on 19th March the *Sirius* struck the rocks at Norfolk Island and was lost without loss of life but with the loss of some of the food supplies. Norfolk settlers were better off than Sydney Cove with their being able to harvest the mutton birds and also obtain fish from the ocean. King returned to Sydney Cove with the tragic news of the sinking of the *Sirius* which shocked and caused great consternation amongst all. None-the-less on 17

April 1790 King was sent by Phillip to Batavia, now Jakarta, in the *Supply* to hire a ship to bring urgently required food to Sydney and then to find passage to England. The calculations were that it would take the *Supply* six months to sail to Batavia and back but the food on hand was sufficient for four months and if relief did not arrive from England then they would have exhausted their stocks of salt beef, pork, peas and rice and be living on flour and biscuits.

It was a brave decision by Phillip and an example of his strong leadership because in sending the *Supply* to Batavia he was effectively isolating the colony from England and they had no other method of communicating or obtaining re-supply. He was gambling that relief vessels would arrive before they ran out of food though there was nothing to support his contention but his own strong belief and faith in Lord Sydney and the English authorities. They were alone and could do nothing but wait for the hoped for relief vessels from England.

Today we can hardly imagine the feelings of the 530 odd souls at Sydney Cove as they stood among the half empty houses and deserted streets and watched their sole method of returning to England sail out of the harbour. They were in dreadfully low spirits and even leaders such as **Surgeon White**, the chief medical officer, **Captain Collins**, Phillip's secretary and the Judge Ad-



(*cont. from page 4*)-vocate as well as **Captain Watkin Tench** the ebullient Marine officer, were all despondent and fearful of their fate. White wrote "In the name of heaven what has the Ministry been about?" and, as the *Supply* sailed away "Lord have mercy on us!" Tench recorded in his diary that "We followed her with anxious eyes until she was no longer visible" and quoted Virgil saying "Our frail state depends entirely on you."

Not so Phillip. Despite being physically unwell from a pain in his side that never left him, he remained upbeat and positive in his attitude and never for a moment lost his vision for the colony. In an amazing letter to Lord Sydney, he calmly and methodically laid out their circumstances and advised Sydney of the sending of half the inhabitants to live at Norfolk and of the reduction in rations from two-thirds to just under a half, noting that they would survive for a further few months. He phlegmatically advised Sydney of the loss of the *Sirius* as though it was a natural occurrence and not of that great importance. In his private correspondence there was not the slightest hint of negativity or despair and he wrote to **Evan Nepean** that "we will not starve though seven-eighths of the colony deserves nothing better."

This was Phillip's finest hour and for the next seven weeks he alone carried the colony forward by the strength of his iron will and determined leadership. In an egalitarian gesture he gave his own personal flour supply into the commissariat and ordered that every man, himself included, irrespective of rank or position would be given the same ration issue. It was a decisive action and at one stroke precluded all complaints about the paucity of the rations and bound the small colony into a cohesive unit with everyone suffering the same privations. It had a unifying effect which was extraordinary amongst such a disparate group of Royal Navy personnel, Marine officers and men, medical officers, civilians as well as the 291 male and female convicts. They were united and secure under Phillip's leadership.

To give you some idea of the state of the food supplies it has been calculated that the calorific value of those rations was less than the calorific value of the rations served in the Japanese POW camps to the Australian soldiers working on the Burma-Thai railway during WW2. Phillip retained strict ration conditions until the day he departed in December 1792 much to the chagrin of the officers and men of the NSW Corps.

There was little or no work done yet Phillip remained busy trying every method he could to maintain morale and positivity amongst all the inhabitants. He organised night-time fishing expeditions with an officer in every vessel to ensure that all the catch was put into the commissariat. He organised shooting parties of the best shots both marines and convicts to hunt kangaroos and gave the fishermen and hunters a small increase in rations to facilitate their endeavours.

Phillip also encouraged everyone to grow their own vegetables and severely punished those who stole from those plots with the death penalty or floggings of 2000 lashes. Surprisingly despite the chronic shortage of food there were only 8 deaths in total from April to June.

Not only was food in short supply but the marines and convicts were chronically short of clothing as their initial issue of three years ago had worn out and some marines were parading barefooted and most were in rags. To add to Phillip's woes, **Bennelong** with whom Phillip was establishing a good relation-

ship and who lived in luxurious captivity at the governor's house, took the opportunity of escaping which saddened Phillip as he was fond of his young companion and had given him as much food as could be spared.

Then on the 2nd of June 1790 the *Lady Juliana* sailed into Sydney Cove to the tearful enjoyment of all the colonists. Her arrival signaled that they had not been and would not be abandoned or forgotten by England and that Phillip's belief and trust in England was justified. When, on 20th June the store ship *Justinian* arrived with much needed provisions, the mood in the colony was buoyant and upbeat as they realised that they had survived a stern test and had come through alive because of Phillip's leadership. Thus despite their living in rags, being barefooted and half starved the first colonists still could feel great compassion for the dreadful state of the convicts who arrived late in June in the Second Fleet. Of 1038 convicts who had boarded the transports in England, 273 had died on the voyage and a further 124 died at Sydney in July and August from their ill treatment. The 124 deaths in those two months equaled the total number of deaths that had occurred during the 30 months since the initial landing in January 1788.

Phillip was appalled at the condition of those new arrivals and quickly set about attending to their physical and spiritual needs and absorption into the social network that Phillip had developed. Though nearly 500 sick and debilitated convicts arrived in June 1790 only 124 died which was testament to the compassion and generous care afforded by those first fleeters. They had suffered and bonded together under Phillip's leadership and extended that bond of comfort to the new arrivals.

One of the most intriguing aspects of society in the new colony which was composed of career criminals, was the surprisingly low crime rate. Despite there being almost 1750 convicts in NSW and Norfolk Island in late 1790, the rule of law prevailed and most never re-offended and those who did, rarely did so again. It was as though in coming to the new settlement where under Phillip's strong leadership the rule of law was seen as being fundamental to life in NSW, the new arrivals abandoned their old criminal ways and responded to Phillip's vision of a free society predicated on the wide open streets of Sydney and Parramatta.

One further very important point was that there was no jail so everyone lived virtually free lives unfettered and unsupervised in their own homes. This little known fact added greatly to their sense of well-being and developed a new found self-respect and optimism for their future. There was no central jail in Sydney until 1819 when **Macquarie** finished the Hyde Park Barracks.

By July 1790 the colony had sufficient food for rations to be increased and life settled down though there was to be one more instance of Phillip's extraordinary leadership. In September he was invited by Bennelong to a feast at Manly Cove. Once arrived in the long-boat Phillip was greeted exuberantly by Bennelong and shown a ceremonial spear which he placed at the feet of a nervous warrior standing to one side. Bennelong knew Phillip prized native artifacts and when Phillip approached seeking to acquire the spear the warrior flicked the spear up into his woomera and from close range threw it with great force and accuracy into Phillip's right shoulder and out through his back.

As you can imagine pandemonium broke out as (*cont. page 8*)



A NEW CHAPTER FOR WESTERN SYDNEY?

The Fellowship of First Fleeters has 16 Chapters throughout Australia, where people with a common interest can socialise together and listen to guest speakers on various topics. These meetings also enable people to hear about the stories of First Fleeters that accompanied their own ancestor during that long voyage from May 1787 to 26 January 1788.

In 2015 it is intended to form a Chapter in Sydney's west, encompassing areas of the Hawkesbury, Nepean, Penrith, Blue Mountains, St Marys, Prospect and surrounds. These areas were settled by many First Fleeters in the early stages of the Colony from 1791.

For a successful formation of a Chapter, a Steering Committee is required to set a convenient time, day, venue and format for meetings. If you have a few spare hours to help create the inaugural meeting of this new Chapter please contact one of the following people;

Sharon Lamb on 79030771, 0419434776 or slamb1950@gmail.com

Pamela Hempel on 0407660579 or pamela.hempel@hotmail.com

We are also taking names of people who would just like to attend the monthly meetings and who do not want to be on the Steering Committee. This will be an excellent opportunity to share and promote our early Australian family history.

Sharon Lamb and Pamela Hempel

HENRY LIDGBIRD BALL, AN UPDATE FROM ST PETERS

Dear Denis,

Thank you very much indeed for sending me the current copy of *Founders* which I have read with great interest! You certainly had a very action packed visit to the UK. As I am sure that you will have picked up, there are some mistakes in the report about **Henry Lidgbird Ball**. I hope you will not mind me mentioning them?

Lt. Cdr. Ted Bourn instigated the search for this grave by writing to the Vicar of Petersham with his enquiry. The letter was passed to me, as the Church Archivist, to action, and I am grateful to Ted Bourn for initiating this search.

A team of three people and I located the grave after several weeks of research. This was because the Rear Admiral is in a shared vault that was recorded in the church records under the name of his father-in-law. It took a lot of detective work to find him!

The proof of his burial in this vault was the wax impression that I took of the epitaph, which has been very badly eroded by the weather and is almost impossible to read, as we discussed when I had the privilege of showing you around St. Peter's Church.

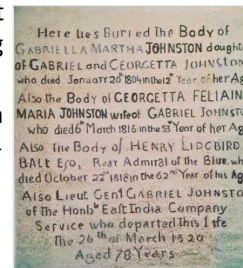
The "amateurish inscription" is in fact *what remains* of the eroded inscription which was originally incised in "Modern Roman" lettering style, circa 1820.

I am sure that Cdr. Bourn would have been delighted to have joined us when you visited St. Peter's if it had been possible, so I briefed him fully after your visit. I am very pleased that we met you at the unveiling of the **Matthew Flinders** statue at the Australian High Commission, what good fortune for all of us!

I hope to sometime visit Bathampton to see the **Arthur Phillip** chapel, and to look around Bath again. It is a very long time since my last visit, and at that time one was not concentrating on this famous explorer. Definitely an omission that needs to be rectified.

With very best wishes, and thank you again,

Jean Allsopp, St Peters Church historian



Did Captain Arthur Phillip really make that Speech?

Thank you Southern Highlands Chapter for rising to the occasion and checking out that speech (see *Phillip's Promise*, *Founders* 45/5. page 5) that was supposedly given by Phillip on the 26.01 1788? *Founders* admits it had grave doubts as to its authenticity, mainly due to the language used.

Wendy Selman checked with the National Library who state:

National Republicans: The organisation of Australian Nativism website claims a speech was given by Captain Arthur Phillip at the flag raising ceremony on arrival at Sydney Cove on January 26, 1788. The site contains an excerpt of the speech given by Phillip. However, the source of the quotation is not cited and the website is of dubious provenance.

Published biographies of Arthur Phillip make no mention of this significant speech. This seems a remarkable omission if the text was, in fact, recorded anywhere. *Historical Records of New South Wales* also contains no reference to the speech.

The original source of the quoted excerpt is in fact *The History of New South Wales* by Roderick Flanagan supposedly

"compiled from official and other authentic and original sources". However, other commentators such as G.B. Barton, author of *History of New South Wales from the records. Vol. 1, Governor Phillip, 1783-1789* are firmly of the belief that this speech is "a work of the imagination" by Flanagan. Additionally, three eyewitnesses to the flag-raising ceremony on 7 Feb 1788 all recorded their memories of the proceedings independently but none of them mentioned anything like the words in this "speech" having been said. The speech quoted in the Flanagan book was supposedly made on February 7, not January 26 1788. It is the only version of a speech in the few days around the landing that seems to be in existence. On page 29, the Flanagan book simply states that, on January 26, "the principal officers and others assembled round the flag-staff, drank the king's health and success to the settlement" with no indication of the words that were said.

So it would seem that the First Fleet Re-enactment Committee of January 1981 may have been hoodwinked.

ALONG THE SEASHORE

Sculpture by the Sea, in Sydney, along the coast walk from Bondi to Tamarama, has once again drawn large crowds, all intent on enjoying their annual helping of free art.

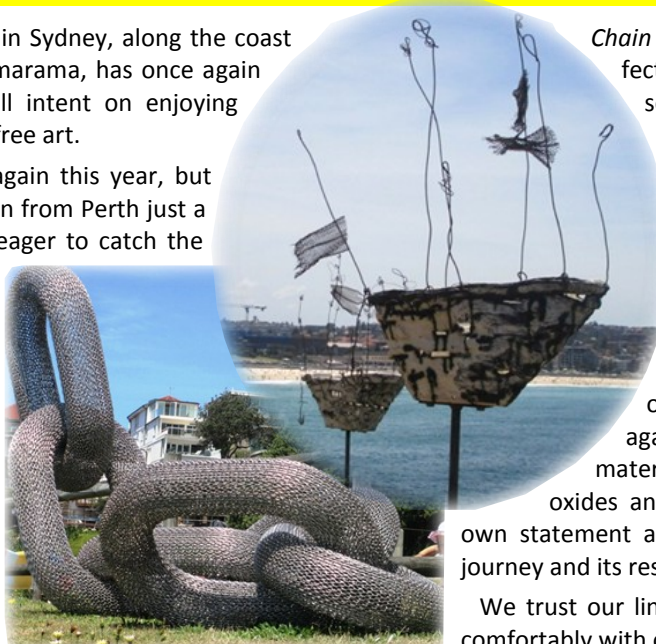
Founders was there again this year, but only just, having flown in from Perth just a few hours before and eager to catch the exhibition before it closed a day or so later.

Last year we were amazed to find a First Fleet conjunction between the winning sculptures, the major prize and the people's and kid's choice.

This year we had no prior knowledge of any awards so were able to come up with our own opinions unaffected by any preceding acclaim or, be it critical or popular.

Your editor had his own preference, Michael Purdy's *Resignation*, a sandstone chess piece slumped in resignation and in part a memorial to Michael's own father, a former Australian chess champion. This, however, is merely an aside, as was our granddaughter's choice, Akira Kamada's *Suspended in Time*, a huge raindrop of bamboo, vines, ties and cable, an exhibit that could be touched and swung – just the thing for a 4 year old and her younger sister.

Of this year's pieces, our choice, in keeping with our First Fleet themes, range between two of the works which we have pictured here.



Chain Reaction & Vessels of Destiny

Chain Reaction, by Michael van Dam, had the perfect setting – the start of the walk and in one sense lining the whole exhibition for the public's inevitable reaction as they moved between the works. We, however, saw in it the fetters of those who arrived here in 1788 and who may have endured such punishment on their way to nation building.

And not too far along the walk we found our other choice, Melissa McElhone's *Vessels of Destiny*. This was by contrast, a delicate set of ship-like vessels flying free in the breeze against a backdrop of sea and sky. The artist's materials, a combination of clay, wire, nails, steel, oxides and engobes, were nicely accompanied by her own statement about the work: "the vessels are inspired by journey and its resulting life changes".

We trust our linking of the two to our nation's founders sits comfortably with our reader's artistic sensitivities and that those of you who live close enough to the exhibition were able to include a grimace from Bondi to Tamarama again this year.

Footnote: *Sculpture by the Sea* also appears in Cottesloe in Western Australia each year. *Founders* would love to include a review of the forthcoming exhibition there for inclusion in a future issue. Do we have a volunteer who would rise to the occasion? There may be new works in that show that tick all the boxes for First Fleeters!



Suspended in Time

TWO CHAPTERS MEET AT TWEED HEADS

A happy meeting between Northern Rivers Chapter and Moreton Chapter was held on Sunday 28th September 2014 at the Tweed Heads Bowling club. We began our meeting with morning tea & chat at 10 am, followed by welcome from Northern Rivers President **Richmond Manyweathers**, and Moreton Chapter's new President Gloria Wallace. We all then identified ourselves and our ancestors.

Mary Sweeney from Moreton Chapter gave an interesting talk on an unexpected topic - those of African extraction on the First Fleet and their contribution or otherwise, to the new colony.

Following her talk all were tested on their First Fleet knowledge with a trivia quiz by **Margaret Soward** from Northern Rivers Chapter. Sad to say no one got 100 percent!

Our guest speaker, **Margaret O'Neill** from Ballina, told us of her passion for sailing on Tall ships over several years. She was first inspired by the arrival of the Tall Ships in Sydney Harbour in 1988. One of those ships was the *Soren Larsen*. She decided that she would like to try life on board. Her first introductory trip was for only five days, when she was pleased to discover she did not suffer from seasickness. She then did four more trips, with her last one on the *Soren Larsen* in 2008 for 4 weeks.

Her description of the corkscrew action of the ship at times would test the most seasoned sailor. We wondered how our

ancestors survived for so well, in much worse conditions, and for such a long time. Margaret spoke of getting up for her watch which always seemed to be the 4 am watch, getting up on deck to be met by big seas, rain & wind. Her jobs included going out on the bowsprit, doing the pin line, polishing the brass, galley duty, being at the helm & going up in the rigging. This was a great experience that she paid for.

Her interest is so great that she has made fourteen beautiful model ships. We were fortunate to see the *Endeavour* and *Bounty*.

The cat of nine tails, (made by local sea cadets) the very heavy leadline, and the sextant from the Ballina Maritime Museum, where Margaret works as a volunteer, were also on display. The Ballina Maritime Museum is well worth a visit as among its displays it houses a *La Balsa* raft.

We then adjourned for lunch in the Club Bistro, where more fellowship was enjoyed.



Margaret O'Neill



cont. from page 5) Aborigines, marines and seamen ran in all directions and many spears whistled through the air though, strangely, all fell harmlessly. Phillip staggered about with a three metre spear in him, the butt of which jagged into the sand as he stumbled towards the boat. The spear was broken off and he was rushed back to medical attention at Sydney Cove with all, including Phillip, fearing that the wound was mortal. Incredibly, he dictated his will to Lt. Waterhouse as they rowed him back to Sydney Cove. To everyone's delight, Surgeon Balmain removed the shaft and announced that the wound was not fatal and that Phillip would make a full recovery which he did in a short time.

Again, in keeping with Phillip's proven skills as a leader, he forbade any punitive action to be taken against the Aborigines claiming that it was a misunderstanding brought about by his own actions. Even though the whole affair was probably deliberately orchestrated by Bennelong, Phillip welcomed him back into his house and their friendship developed to such a depth that they returned to England together in December 1792.

1790 then was a pivotal year during which Phillip clearly demonstrated his vision for the type of colony he wanted to establish, which vision was anathema to the ideas of Lord Sydney, the British government and English society. They saw the inhabitants of a penal colony at the ends of the earth as deserving of severe punishment and their settlement was to be treated with derision and scorn. They imagined that crime and every form of degradation were rife, that the convicts formed a "bunyip aristocracy" and lived a subsistence life of hand to mouth existence.

From the outset Phillip had envisaged the colony as a place where the convicts could find a new life where they would marry and raise families in towns similar to those in rural England yet without the problems of overcrowded cities. And so he created both Sydney Town and Parramatta with wide streets

and separate dwellings, which were nothing like the tenements, slums and mean crowded streets of London where crime and disease were rife. Australian towns were deliberately designed to facilitate the rule of law and a healthy life for everyone and not just those privileged by an accident of birth.

He also led the colony in establishing relationships with the Eora Aboriginal people who called him "Be-Anna" that is father and he forbade punitive expeditions against them, adjudging all their acts of aggression to be the fault of the colonists for not understanding the Aborigines' culture.

Phillip's leadership was sustained by his extraordinary and unique vision that had been shaped by his experiences of sailing to and experiencing life in many and varied places around the world. It was his strong and sustained leadership that enabled him to maintain control in Sydney and establish an "empire" at the opposite side of the world. Despite the feelings of abandonment and despair engendered by the traumatic events of 1790 such as sending half of the Sydney community to Norfolk, the loss of the *Sirius*, the enforced starvation, the dispatch of the *Supply* to Batavia, the arrival of the sick and dying in the Second Fleet and his near-fatal spearing at Manly Cove, Phillip never doubted his ability to lead and fashion a new society.

It is right that to-day we should celebrate the memory of an extraordinary English naval officer who has recently been honoured with a plaque being laid in Westminster Abbey in his memory. His was truly an inspired vision that was enthusiastically embraced by the convicts who, despite a previous criminal lifestyle seldom re-offended in their new surroundings.

The legacy of Phillip's leadership of 1790 was a free, healthy law-abiding society that was inclusive of all peoples and to which we stand as a testament here today.

Thank You,

Stephen Cunneen



Stephen Cunneen

(continued from page 3)

At Lymington

Lymington is a beautiful Georgian market town situated on the southern edge of the New Forest at the western end of the Solent. The town is of world renown as a sailing resort; there are two large marinas, Berthon and Haven and two sailing clubs.

After refreshments at Boldre the delegates moved on to Lymington, the home of Arthur Phillip and his second wife, Isabella Whitehead, from 1798-1804. Once again Denis and I had been there a fortnight before, for a visit under the guidance of Bevan Major. In Phillip's time timber came to the Port at Lymington from the New Forest to be shipped along the coast to Portsmouth. The town had its own assembly rooms, sea-baths, theatre and circulating library and a mail coach to London every afternoon. His leased home was in High Street on the corner of Ashley Lane, now under lease as Clark's shoe shop.

Following devoted representation to authorities and other parties over a long time, Bevan Major was able to obtain approval for a plaque to be placed on the wall of the present building. This was unveiled by our Governor on the afternoon of 14 July, local coast guards and the Royal National Life Boat Institution providing a guard of honour. Afterwards, Her Excellency, accompanied by Sir Nicholas, attended a Civic Reception in her honour at Lymington Town Hall.

While in Lymington, Phillip, directed by Ewan Nepean, became a commander of the local Hampshire group of Sea Fencibles, a sort of naval *Dads' Army* set up to guard the coastline of Britain from the threat of French invasion. He was also commissioned to undertake a thorough inspection and review of the Impress Service. By the end of 1803 Phillip was Inspector for the whole of the Sea Fencibles Service of some 70 groups, in addition to his role of inspector of the Impress Service. Using his long-honed analytical skills and insights he brought to light the fact that many Fencibles groups were under-resourced in weapons and that two services were competing for the same pool of men: those candidates suitable for the impressment joining the volunteer Sea Fencibles as the avoidance option. The Admiralty finally acted on his advice and the two services were amalgamated.

Bevan Major took Denis and me to an old waterfront pub in Quay Street which he said his research showed was Phillip's headquarters for impressment in Lymington. The building and the street certainly looked the part: I expected Long John Silver to emerge through the scaffolding at any moment. However, all was well and we had a nice cup of tea in the High Street to complete the tour of Phillip's sites in the New Forest. Bevan's enthusiasm for generating Arthur Phillip memorability was incredibly infectious.

Ron W



ANTHONY ROPE AND ELIZABETH PULLEY

Anthony Rope was baptised on 1st August 1755, at the round-towered church of St Marys, Norton Subcourse, Norfolk, England.

He himself was illiterate and a labourer but he came from a family of carpenters and brickmakers and would have been able to use such handy skills when he came to Sydney Cove.

At his trial at Chelmsford Assizes in Essex on 10 March 1785 he, now close to 30 years of age, was found guilty of stealing clothing and coin to the value of 35 shillings from Robert Gosling and Robert Bradley. As was usual at the time the full list of what was stolen is recorded in the Assizes records:

Two printed cotton gowns of the value of twenty shillings, one Petticoat made of silk and worsted of the value of five shillings, one silk neck handkerchief of the value of eighteen pence, one pair of women's leather shoes of the value of one shilling, one pair of metal buckles plated with silver of the value of six pence one man's hat of the value of five shillings, one pair of men's leather shoes of the value of two shillings, one pair of other men's shoe buckles plated with silver of the value of one shilling, and one hempen sack of the value of sixpence of the goods and chattels of the said Robert Gosling; and one pair of others men's leather shoes of the value of five shillings, one pair of other metal buckles plated with silver of the value of three shillings, one cotton waist coat of the value of two shillings, one linen shirt of the value of sixpence, silk handkerchiefs of the value of two shillings, one piece of silver coin of the proper coin of this realm called a half crown of the value of two shillings and six pence, and one piece of proper silver coin of this realm called a shilling of the goods and monies of Robert Bradley in the same dwelling house.

He was sentenced to transportation for seven years and after two years on a hulk at Woolwich came to New South Wales on the *Alexander*, one of the convict transport ships of the First Fleet. There is no record of any misdemeanours committed by Anthony Rope while on the voyage.

Elizabeth Pulley, also from Norfolk, was born in Felthorpe, a village just thirty kilometres north-west of Anthony Rope's birthplace at Norton Subcourse. Her baptism took place on 21 Feb 1762 at St Margaret's in Felthorpe with her parents listed as Tobias and Alice Pully. She and her three brothers were orphaned by the time she was 6 and all four may have been then sent to the workhouse.

During her teenage years Elizabeth ran wild. In July 1779 she was acquitted of stealing clothes and just a year later she was sentenced to three weeks in Wymondham Bridewell prison for stealing clothes from a house near Drayton. Her punishment included a public whipping in the market place.

Things were getting worse by 1781 when again she was in court for stealing clothing and money belonging to a Mr Pightling of Hethersett. This crime earned her a year's hard labour at Aylsham Bridewell. Not long after her release she was in trouble again and in March 1783 she was tried at Thetford Assizes and

convicted of stealing a large quantity of food and material (worsted) from the shop of a Mrs Elizabeth Minns of Hethersett. This time she was sentenced to death by hanging but was reprieved by the judge as he left for London and she then spent three years languishing in gaol at Norwich castle while awaiting transportation. A short time in the *Dunkirk* hulk at Plymouth preceded her voyage to New South Wales on the transport *Friendship*.

Along with 20 other female convicts Elizabeth suffered dreadfully, as she herself was in irons for 72 days of the 93 days from 13 May till 13 August 1787. Lt Ralph Clark's diary pinpoints five fighting women which he at one stage labelled as damned whores. Elizabeth Pulley was listed as one of the five. The ship travelled in extremely hot weather and it was lice-ridden, so her conditions were very uncomfortable. Thankfully, when the Fleet reached Cape Town (South Africa), she was transferred to the *Prince of Wales* ship with other female convicts. This was to make room for animals and other supplies to be taken on board the *Friendship*.

Upon the arrival of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove, all the convicts were put to work in various jobs necessary to build shelter and feed all the people. Anthony Rope was sent to work in the brickfields, which were located near what is now Central Station in Sydney. In Anthony's small amount of spare time he built a hut there for himself and this was finished by May 1788. Elizabeth, along with other women, would have been put to work sewing, cleaning, washing and cooking.

Anthony and Elizabeth met on the first night that the women of the Fleet were set down at Sydney Cove on 6th February 1788. They were married on 19th May 1788 by the Reverend

Richard Johnson, celebrating with meat from a goat that one naval officer reported as missing. Their son **Robert Rope** was possibly one of the first children conceived and born in the settlement.

Anthony was given a grant of land at The Ponds which is now part of the Sydney suburb of Dundas, but this later had to be sold to repay debt. Farming was very harsh and the settlers were constantly deluged by

floods and ravaged by fires and droughts.

The family moved to various farms out in the west of Sydney as they looked for land that would safely grow crops. It should be noted that although the farms were granted to the owners, Anthony was the first settler at all of the farms he moved to, so he first had to clear the land before he could put crops in. He also had to build the family home every time they moved.

Anthony did extra jobs to make money along the way. At one stage he was employed to build a dwelling for the workers on Elizabeth King's farm *Dunheved* in 1807.

Recent research by Rope family historians has identified at least five sites where the family lived as they moved to and from leaseholds: *Rope's Farm* at The Ponds, now Dundas; a farm at Toongabbie; *Tumbledown Barn* at Mulgrave Place, now Riverstone, near Windsor; *Badgery's Farm* on the Nepean **(to p10)**



St Mary's Norton Subcourse



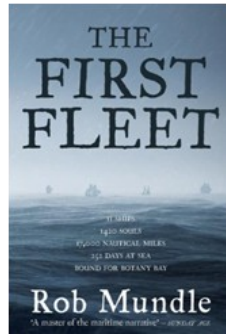
BOOK REVIEW: THE FIRST FLEET - ROB MUNDLE

Readers of Rob Mundle's books on early Australian mariners such as **Bligh**, **Cook** and **Flinders** will be familiar with his style in this, his latest (2014) book. He has called it *The First Fleet* but in essence it is a most readable study on **Arthur Phillip** and his professional and successful leadership, both at sea and on land.

Mundle is masterful in his chronicling of events at sea and he pays tribute to the skill of the mariners, from the 'tars' to the captains, all of whom assisted Phillip in bringing the fleet, intact, to Botany Bay and eventually Port Jackson.

The middle section of the book covers the actual voyage of the fleet, the focus earlier being on Phillip's meticulous preparation for the undertaking. After the journey, with its vivid descriptions of storms and calms, damage and repairs, seamanship and foolhardiness, we are given a clear picture of day-to-day activities during the first years of the new settlement.

Throughout the book Mundle has made use of his primary sources to great advantage. The journals and diaries of those on



board, such as **Watkin Tench**, **David Collins**, **Arthur Phillip** and others, are seamlessly crafted into the whole to give the narrative a grand flow and thus a sense of direction. The extracts from the journal of the experienced sailor **Jacob Nagle** in particular, the unseen narrator, are the links that unite the work as a whole.

Even if you feel you have read, whether in academic tomes or short school histories, everything there is to know about the First Fleet you will be surprised at the gems the writer has chosen to include in his coverage. Are you familiar with the pigeons on *Sirius*, or **Captain John Marshall's** dog, *Hector*, on *Scarborough*? Your reviewer was surprised to read of the abortive attempt to call in at Cape Verde Islands, and was on the edge of his seat as he read about the mercy mission by *Sirius*, circumnavigating the world to replenish supplies.

This is a book worth having, not just to sit on your shelf but to be read with new insight and shared with family and friends who may need to be updated on our nation's beginnings.

(continued from page 9) near Richmond; and *Jordan Hill* in what is now Llandilo, on the west bank of South Creek. The stretch of land leading to this leasehold was known as Rope's Paddock for many years. The new suburb, Ropes Crossing, has been named after him as it lies near where the family farmed at Jordan Hill.

Stories about the Ropes' eight children and their descendants can be found on the website of the Rope and Pulley Family Association. In order the children were **Robert** b1788, **Mary** 1791, **Elizabeth** 1794, **John** 1795, **Sarah** 1798, **Susannah** c1800, **William** 1805 and **Elizabeth Ann** 1808.

Elizabeth Pulley died on 9th August 1837 aged 75 years (note her stone reads 80 years), her



St Margaret's Felthorpe

husband Anthony Rope died on 20th April 1843 aged 88 years (note his stone reads 89 years). Anthony and Elizabeth are buried with extended family members and friends in Castlereagh Anglican Cemetery where the Fellowship of First Fleeters installed memorial plaques in 1985 (Elizabeth) and 1995 (Anthony).

The above information is an edited version of material provided by Rosemary Roberts, Chairperson of the Rope-Pulley Family Heritage Association. Extra details came from an article by Dick Meadows which appeared in EDP Weekend (Norfolk, UK) on 14 February 2014. Readers are also referred to Dispatched Downunder, pages 180-187.

Norfolk Island History Lovers' Holiday, March 2015

Inclusions:

- * Return 'Seat & Bag' airfare to Norfolk Island and all pre-paid Airline taxes
- * Meet & Greet at the Airport
- * Seven night's accommodation on Norfolk Island
- * Seven days car hire (\$20 per day car hire surcharge plus petrol extra and payable direct)
- * 'Discover Our World' half day island tour: marvel at the beauty and heritage of Norfolk Island
- * Historic and genealogy research information sessions led by historians Cathy Dunn and Liz McCoy
- * Historic Cemetery visit
- * Twilight tour of world heritage and the convict days of old, at the Kingston Convict Settlement including dinner.
- * Norfolk Island First Settlement history and genealogy research resource CD
- * Multiple entry pass to the Norfolk Island Museums
- * Walk in the footsteps of your ancestors – discover where on Norfolk Island your ancestors lived during 1st Settlement
- * Discover the history of the *HMS Sirius* shipwreck from March 1790, 225th Anniversary special presentation by the Norfolk Island Museums includes special maritime and

heritage guest speakers, lunch at Kingston, tour of *HMS Sirius* Museum

- * Attend the launch of *HMS Sirius: her final Voyage*
- * Discount Norfolk Shopping Card with free gift
- * Also additional *HMS Sirius* and Norfolk island 1st Settlement events to be announced

Cathy Dunn is one of the leading 1st Settlement Norfolk Island Historians and early colonial convict specialist. We are offering a unique Norfolk Island and historical research experience;

We recently published *HM Supply Norfolk Island March 1790*

HM Supply Norfolk Island March 1790 includes index of the ship's muster and a biography of the Marines, Convicts and Convict children sent to Norfolk Island on 5 March from Port Jackson and the next generation, in addition to the passengers of the return voyage to Port Jackson, including some crew of the late *HMS Sirius*. <http://www.australianhistoryresearch.info/hm-supply-norfolk-island-march-1790/>

"A plastic bag free holiday: Help protect Norfolk Island's Marine Life"

Cathy Dunn, Australian History Research
www.australianhistoryresearch.info

Our Sixteen Chapters in Action

ALBURY-WODONGA DISTRICT – *Both sides of the Murray River.*

Venue: Albury Library/Museum, Kiewa St. Albury – bi-monthly meetings, odd months, third Saturday at 10am for 10.30

Next Meeting: 17 January to plan for Australia Day **Next Events:** 20 December: Picnic/Sausage Sizzle at Brown's Lagoon Park, from 10 am; 26 January: Australia Day at Norieul Park, chapter stall from 1000-1300 **Contact:** Val Heel 0357282613

ARTHUR PHILLIP – *Milsons Point to Brooklyn and across to all northern beaches.*

Venue: Meeting Room, Old Gordon Public School. 799 Pacific Highway, Gordon – monthly meetings, third Friday at 10.30 .

Next Meetings: 19 December: Meeting and Christmas Party; 20 February: Richard Whittaker, *Sydney in the 1800s*. **Next Event:** 26 February: Riverboat Postman Cruise 10 am from Brooklyn. **Contact:** Jane Ann Tainsh 9488 5453

CANBERRA – *ACT, Queanbeyan and surrounds.*

Venue: Various locations TBA. **Next Events** Christmas BBQ to be held at 12.00 on Sunday 14 December at 7 Portus Place, Bruce; 26 January at 12 noon, Australia Day Lunch at Southern Cross Yacht Club. **Contact:** Geoff Cameron 6251 4095

CENTRAL COAST – *Gosford, Tuggerah Lake, Wyong, Budgewoi and surrounds.*

Venue: Wyong RSL Club, Anzac Ave and Margaret St, Wyong – monthly meetings, second Saturday at 10am for 10.30. **Next Meeting:** 14 February: Peter Rea, *WW 2 Forts and sunken naval ships on Broken Bay*. **Next Event:** 13 December, from 11.30, Christmas Lunch at Wyong RSL **Contact:** Jon Fearon 4323 1849

DERWENT - *Southern Tasmania*

Venue: Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania, Sandy Bay. **Next Meeting:** 7 February. *Speaker/topic TBA*. **Next Event:** 7 December: Family Christmas Picnic/barbecue at Pooley's Wines, Richmond. **Contact:** Cecily Dougan 03 6231 1256

EASTERN FARMS – *Ryde, Eastwood, Parramatta, Kings Langley, Pennant Hills and surrounds.*

Venue: The Hall at Brush Farm House, 19 Lawson St. Eastwood – monthly meetings, first Saturday from 10am **Next Meeting:** 7 February: *Speaker/topic TBA*. **Contact:** Robin Palmer 9871 4102

HUNTER VALLEY – *Hunter Region, Newcastle and surrounds.*

Venue: Adamstown Senior Citizens' Hall, 153A Bruncker Road, Adamstown – bi-monthly meetings, usually third Monday from 10am – 12.30pm. **Next Meetings:** 16 February: Jane van Woerkom, *Owen Cavanough and Susannah Holmes*. **Next Event:** 8 December: Meeting, then Christmas Party at 12.30 at Adamstown Meeting Hall **Contact:** Raymond Green 4964 1328

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

Venue: Kinross-Wolaroi Library, Orange. **Next Meeting:** 21 February: Topic/Speaker, *TBA* **Contact:** Judy Dwyer 6365 8234 or 0428 173 213 or dyr.tara@bigpond.com

MORETON – *South East Queensland.*

Venue: St. Augustine's Anglican Church Hall, Hamilton – bi-monthly meetings, on an available Saturday. **Next Meeting:** 14 February, Julie Webb, *The Second Fleet*. **Next Event:** 26 January: Australia Day evening barbecue at the home of President Gloria Wallace. **Contact:** Don Cornford 04 5746 6020

NEW ENGLAND – *Armidale to Glen Innes and surrounds.*

Venue: Various locations – five times per year, **Next Meeting:** at Anglican Parish Centre, Armidale. **Next Event:** 13 December: Christmas Party at Saumarez Homestead. **Contact:** Wal Whalley 6772 3499

NORTH COAST – *Boambee, Coffs Harbour, Dorrigo to Woolgoolga.*

Venue: Varies, Bi-monthly meetings, first Sunday at 11.30am. **Next Meetings;** **Next Event:** 7 December: Christmas Party, from 10.30 am at Mylestom Hall. **Contact:** Robyn Condliffe 6653 3615

NORTHERN RIVERS – *Lismore and surrounds.*

Venue: Various locations - bi-monthly meetings, fourth Sunday at 11.30am; **Next Meeting:** 26 January, followed by Australia Day Lunch. **Contact:** Margaret Soward 6686 3597

NORTH WEST – *Tamworth and surrounds.*

Venue: Various locations – bi-monthly meetings, usually first Saturday at 1.30pm at Tamworth Croquet Club. **Next Meeting:** 7 February: Dr John Fisher, *French Explorers on the East Coast*. **Next Event:** 13 December: Christmas Party at Saumarez Homestead with New England Chapter. **Contact:** Diana Harband 6765 2122

SOUTH COAST – *Engadine to Burrill Lake.*

Venue: Laurel Room, Ribbonwood Centre, 93-109 Princes Highway, Dapto – monthly meetings except. Jan, May and Dec. – first Tuesday at 10am - 1pm **Next Meeting:** 3 February: David Christian & Cath Philp, *Uzbekistan and its Archaeological Digs*. **Next Event:** 6 December, 12 noon, Christmas Luncheon in Sinclair Room, Dapto Leagues Club. **Contact:** Warwick Grace 4272 7013

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS – *Mittagong, Moss Vale and surrounds. Contact Warwick Grace*

Venue: Mittagong Community Centre – bi-monthly – second Wednesday at 10.30am \$5 Admission. **Next Meetings:** 11 February: Russell Oates, *Refresher Course for Older Drivers*. **Next Event:** 10 December, 10th Anniversary Lunch at Mittagong RSL. \$46. 11.45. **Contact:** Wendy Selman 4862 4849

SWAN RIVER – *Perth, Fremantle and surrounds.*

Next Meeting: 21 February 2pm at 256 Stirling St, Perth, **Next Event:** Australia Day Brunch at Burswood Park. **Contact:** Jodi Gratton 08 9384 5944

Karys Fearon, Chapter Liaison Officer

A WARM WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

MATTHEW EVERINGHAM

#8401 Ann Jeanette Tegelaar

WILLIAM WALL

#8402 Carolyn Olivier

GEORGE JOHNSTON/ESTHER ABRAHAMS

#8403 Jenny Ann Wilton

WILLIAM DOUGLAS/MARY GROVES

#8404 Craig Daniel Jurd

THOMAS ACRES

#8405 Jane Zyznik

PHILLIP DEVINE

#8406 Charles William Devine

JOHN GRIFFITHS

#8408 Timothy Andrew Croft

#8409 Dorothy Constance Croft

ANDREW FISHBURN

#8407 Graham Ewan Eagleton

#8414 Dianne Joan East

JOSEPH WRIGHT

#8411 Nathan Prentice Ferguson-Gornalle

JOSEPH TUZO

#8412 Joyce Emily Power

JOHN ROWE

#8413 Erica Emily Mary Fitzgibbon

FREDERICK MEREDITH

#8415 Phillip Matthew Prideaux

Junior Members

ANDREW FISHBURN

#8410 Nate William Pugh-Morelli

Associates

#8402.1 Frank Ulrich Olivier

#8408.1 Kerry Croft

#8275.1 William Arthur Gow

Friends

#F147 Anne Marie Mobbs

#F148 Rosalind Dale

BIRTHS

ELLEN WAINWRIGHT

Thomas Hollis Wheeler, born 08.09.2014. son of #8313 Matthew Wheeler and his fiancée of Loxton South Australia

JACOB BELLETT/ROBERT FORRESTER

Chloe Annabelle Flanders, born 14.07.2014 to Karen Vanessa Pang and Ryan Damian Flanders. Granddaughter to #6600 Janice Bellette, 9th generation.

WILLIAM ROBERTS

Shelby Kate Binder, born 04.12.2013, first child to Stuart Binder and Wendy Dennis. First granddaughter to #6607 Margaret and Kevin Binder.

Cailyn Clare Taylor, born 21.09.2014, first child to #6608 Katrina Jane Binder and Douglas Taylor, second granddaughter to #6607 Margaret and Kevin Binder.

THOMAS KIDNER

Alex Florence Moran, born 29.10.2014 to Rheannon and Scott Moran, fifth great grandchild to #8304 Rowan Chalmers-Borella and his wife Mary, members of Albury-Wodonga Chapter. Alex is a 9th generation FF descendant.

DEATHS

MATTHEW EVERINGHAM

#751 Doreen Rouse of North Turrumurra NSW died on 24.10.2014, aged 98. Doreen was a life member of the Fellowship.

NATHANIEL LUCAS/OLIVIA GASCOIGNE

#1092 Betty Taber of Fingal Bay NSW died on 29.09.2014

JAMES BRADLEY/MARY PARKER/JOHN SMALL

#718 Wendy Swinkels of Raworth NSW died, quite suddenly, on 22.10.2014. Wendy was a great friend, valued member and assistant treasurer of Hunter Valley Chapter.

ELLEN WAINWRIGHT

#3880 David Hollis Wheeler, formerly of Springburn, Willaura, Victoria died on 28.05.2014

WILLIAM EGGLETON/MARY DICKENSON

#3132 John Edmund James Frazer of Hawks Nest NSW died on 08.11.2014, aged 92

Donations received for First Fleet House upkeep:

Benoit B, Benoit M L, Blogg C J, Carter K L, Cislowski C, Daniell J V, Davis B, Dingwall G, Elmitt H V S, Francis M L, Haswell J, Knight M K, Millar M F, Monck A C, Morgan D J, Morgan H V, Morgan J H, Northern Rivers Chapter, Olivier C, Rex R R, Sloan E S, Smith J E, Talbot M, Young R, Zylstra W.



The fellowship Website may now be found in the **PANDORA Archive** of the National Library. We have granted the library the licence to retain, copy and provide online public access to it, in perpetuity. Go to nla.gov.au/nla.arc-148187.



We had no response from our readers identifying the location of the final **Where is it?** pictured in the last issue as **Number 9**. It is a large mosaic set in the ground beside Tumbalong Park, Darling Harbour, Sydney, right opposite the entrance to the Chinese Garden.



Thank you to those who have opted to have their copy of **Founders** e-mailed in colour to them each issue in pdf form. You can still do this by e-mailing your request to the Editor, jkfearon@inet.net.au and copying it to the Secretary, ffaus@optusnet.com.au. Indicate whether or not you still require a posted copy.



ALBURY CITY HONOURS ALBERT BORELLA V.C.

FFF Albury Wodonga District Chapter members decided at their October general meeting to change the frequency of meetings. Beginning January, 2015 general meetings will be held on the odd-numbered months of each year. Thus the 2015 AGM will be held in July.

The 3rd Saturday remains the preferred meeting day and Albury Library Museum the meeting venue.

As it is the Centenary of the Anzac landing at Gallipoli, April 2015 will be the exception and an added meeting held.

In April, Chapter members will gather at the Albury War Memorial to commemorate the Centenary. It is hoped our own member #8034 Rowan Chalmers-Borella will address the gathering.

His father, **Albert Borella**, a descendant of **FF Thomas Kidner**, fought in the Gallipoli Campaign and on the Western Front. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for valour whilst fighting on the Front Line at Villers-Bretonneux, France. It was at this time he received his commission. Lieutenant Albert Borella was later promoted to Captain.

On 6th November, 2014 Albury honoured Captain Albert Borella VC MM MID when a statue of the brave soldier was unveiled outside Cafe Borella's on Borella Road, Albury.

HOLIDAY BREAK First Fleet House will be unstaffed from 12th December and will reopen on 2nd February 2015. **Luncheon booking forms** will be collected through the break.