

Founders

Magazine of the Fellowship of First Fleeters

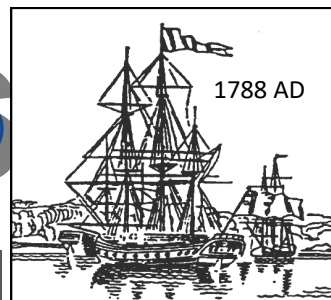
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To live on in the hearts and minds
of descendants is never to die

UNION, TRUTH, LIBERTY or DEATH

This is the story of **Reverend Henry James Fulton**, born on 1 March 1761 at Lisburn, Antrim, Ireland, son of **John Henry Fulton** and **Anne Mary (Walker) Fulton**. He was educated at Trinity College Dublin graduating B.A. in 1792. It was during these student years that he became interested in the Irish people's cause to win freedom from England. He eventually joined the Society of United Irishmen, and swore the oath 'Union, Truth, Liberty or Death'. Little did he know that it would lead to his banishment from his native Ireland.

After graduating from Trinity College in 1792, Henry worked for his father in India for two years. He was ordained into the Church of Ireland by **Bishop William Knox** and his first ministry was in 1796 as Curate of the Kilmore Union and Vicar of Monsea, both in County Tipperary. Later he was posted as a curate to a parish in East Galway (Acheson, Dictionary of Evangelical Biography). He married his sweetheart Ann Walker, daughter of Rev. James Walker of Waterford, in whose parish Fulton served for a short time.

Fulton came under suspicion during the Irish troubles of 1798. He was arrested, charged with sedition and other offences, and sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay for life. Unlike other political prisoners who sailed in

that time too common. The Convict Indent on which Fulton appears clearly delineates those who self-surrendered and those who were convicted of political crimes, and Fulton is recorded as being in the latter.

He arrived in Port Jackson on 11 January 1800, accompanied by his wife Ann and two children who came as 'free' travellers - her aunt had paid the exorbitant price of 120 guineas for their three passages and they had been afforded a cabin together for the five-month voyage.



Trinity College, Dublin

On board were military officers who were joining the New South Wales Corps - their leader was **William Cox**, travelling with his wife and children. (This association went on to become a long-running friendship, with two of the Cox boys becoming key landowners in Fulton's parish and being named as executors of his Will.)

The *Minerva's* ship's surgeon, **J. W. Price**, singled out Fulton to **Governor Hunter** as a man of good behaviour and should be allowed to leave the ship ahead of other convicts. This recommendation solved Governor John Hunter's dilemma about how a man such as Fulton, 'bred up in a genteel life', should be employed. The Governor took the departure of **Richard Johnson** for England, the principal chaplain, as an opportunity for Fulton to resume his profession.

On 8 November 1800 Fulton was conditionally emancipated and on 20 November the Government Gazette reported that, as assistant chaplain, 'the Rev Mr Fulton will perform divine service at Hawkesbury on Sunday 7th December next'. In February 1801 he was transferred to Norfolk Island where he acted as chaplain. He was granted a full pardon in December 1805 by **Governor King**.

(continued on page 3)



Minerva

the *Minerva* for Sydney from Cork, Fulton had not surrendered for 'self-transportation', as friends had declared that *his Confession was extorted by fear of a species of torture at*

FOUNDERS

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our team of faithful volunteers who
are at First Fleet House on Mondays,
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PRESIDENT'S PEN

Jon Fearon



With your copy of Founders this month you will find your booking form for next January's **Australia Day Luncheon**. Those of us who have heard our speaker or read his book will know how significant was the interplay between the indigenous people of Sydney's coastal areas and our FF ancestors in the early days of European settlement.

We are looking forward to hearing and seeing **Archaeologist and Historian Dr Paul Irish's** presentation on this subject and to learn of the indigenous family connections that stretch down to the present day. We hope you are planning to join us on the day (25 January 2020) at the Pullman Hotel in Sydney's College Street. The booking form shows methods of payment and the closing date.

Don't forget that this year's **Annual General Meeting** of the Fellowship will be held at Windsor Regional Museum and hosted by Hawkesbury-Nepean Chapter on Saturday 26 October. As we go to press there are still three Committee vacancies on the Board.

Now, some rather devastating news has just come to hand. Last year we were told that the NSW Government had ruled out any plans to locate a new Cruise Terminal at **Yarra Bay**, the site of the First Fleet's landfall in Botany Bay. Not so, it seems. Now we are told that two Botany Bay sites are back on the planner's table with expressions of interest being sought from cruise companies.

We of the Fellowship surely need to have our voice heard on this.

JON

STERLING SERVICE RECOGNISED

Fifteen years of dedicated service to the First Fleeters Southern Highlands Chapter was recognised at a special lunch in August. Members gathered to extend gratitude to **John Kirkby** who has resigned from the role of treasurer of the group.

John took on the role when the chapter first formed on February 3, 2005. After 15 years of loyal service he opted to resign from the role on August 8, 2019. Along with his wife **Rosemary** he hosted meetings, organised events and gave invaluable assistance in establishing and supporting the Chapter.

Chapter members all agreed that he would be missed from his committee role. However, they are pleased to note that John and Rosemary will continue to attend meetings and events.

John represented the Chapter on the Management Committee of the Mittagong Community Centre, from August 2010 to October 2016.

John and Rosemary are well known in the Southern Highlands from their days at the Burrawang General Store.



(from page 1) In 1806 Fulton returned to Sydney to take up the duties at Sydney and Parramatta of **Reverend Samuel Marsden** who had been given leave of absence; he also served on the Civil Court and the Commission of the Peace. On 8 June 1806 Reverend Fulton conducted the marriage ceremony of **Elizabeth Boggis** and **Charles Tompson Snr**, an educated convict who had arrived in 1804. Charles Jnr was born in Sydney 26 June 1807 and the families remained long-time friends.

A loyal supporter of **Bligh**, Fulton and several others were dining with the Governor on the night of 26 January 1808 when **Major George Johnston**, lieutenant-governor of the colony, led the NSW Corps down to Government House and arrested Bligh. Henry Fulton and **Mrs Mary Putland**, Bligh's daughter, tried to prevent the soldiers from entering - Fulton was standing guard behind the locked door when he was nearly killed by a soldier thrusting his sword through the door, just missing him. One of Johnston's first acts was to suspend Fulton from his Chaplain's position.

Twice in 1808 he wrote to Bligh testifying to his justice and impartiality, and twice in 1809 he wrote letters to **Viscount Castlereagh** giving accounts of what had happened and severely censuring the conduct of the officers.

Immediately after the arrival of Governor Macquarie, Fulton was reinstated as Assistant Chaplain. Reverend Marsden arrived back in the colony in May 1810 on the ship *Mary*. On board was the **Reverend Robert Cartwright** who became a close friend of the Fulton family (their daughter **Elizabeth** would marry Fulton's son **John Walker Fulton** in 1822).

Fulton was called to England as a witness at the court martial of Colonel Johnston, and on returning to Sydney in 1812, was appointed to St Phillip's Church Sydney during the illness of **Rev. William Cowper**. Next Governor Macquarie appointed Fulton to the position of parson at Castlereagh and Richmond, New South Wales in July 1814. Macquarie trusted Fulton - he was one of the few emancipists to be asked to dine at Government House and was one of the first magistrates to be appointed for the Evan and Castlereagh districts.

Reverend Fulton opened a school at Castlereagh on 11 July 1814, believed to be the first private Academy in Australia, a large brick cottage sixty feet by twenty feet with a shingled roof, draughty and cold in winter ...

for the accommodation of a few young gentlemen not exceeding 12. Wherein are taught the Latin and Greek classics, French and English grammatically, writing and such parts of the mathematics both Theory and Practice, as may suit the scholar, according as he may be intended for Commercial, Military, or Naval Pursuits - Terms 50 sterling per Annum, besides Books, Bed and Bedding, Washing, etc. (Sydney Gazette, 25 June 1814).

A skillion on one side of the building provided two small rooms for a schoolmaster to conduct a separate school for the children of poor settlers. Fulton was anxious to add to his supply of text books for his pupils and advertised for a Latin Dictionary, Caesar's Commentaries, and the poems of Ovid and Virgil - unobtainable from the limited shops in Sydney, hopefully held by private individuals (Sydney Gazette 8 July 1815). One of the school's first students was the gifted **Charles Tompson Junior**, whose poetic talent was encouraged by Fulton - for Charles wrote the poem *Ode to Spring* when he was twelve years of age.

In 1826 Charles Jnr's book of poetry entitled *Wild Notes, from the Lyre of a Native Minstrel* was the first book to be printed in Sydney - a facsimile copy of which is held in the Arthur Phillip Chapter Library. He dedicated his book to Fulton. In his first poem *Retrospect* he acknowledged with gratitude the debt he owed his former 'tutor my early hour'. He reflected on the happy times he had at Castlereagh and shared his feelings for the place, its beauty and 'rural stillness'.

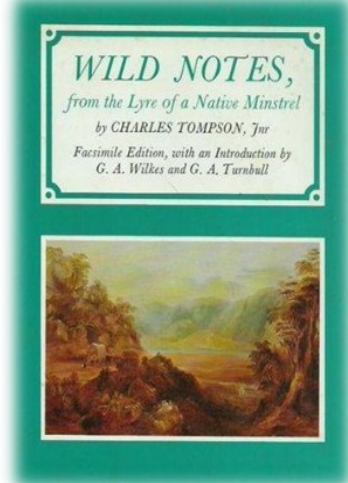
Fulton was still chaplain at Castlereagh in 1833 and in that year published a pamphlet of some forty pages entitled *Strictures Upon a Letter Lately Written by Roger Therry, Esquire*. In 1836 his name appears as a member of a sub-committee at Penrith formed to work against the introduction of the system of national education as had been established in Ireland.

He continued with a tireless ministry throughout the Castlereagh and Penrith districts - in 1838 conducting 20 weddings, 45 baptisms and 29 burials in Castlereagh. In 1839 he was appointed as the first Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Penrith, holding the position until 1840. The load proved to be too much, his last baptism was on 8th November and he died on 17 November 1840. He was buried with his wife Ann, who died four years earlier, at Christ Church of England, Castlereagh, near the site of his school and parsonage. They are buried in the family vault built by his daughter for her husband, **John MacHenry**.

(continued on page 6)



Charles Tompson Jnr 1807-1883



JAMES MCMANUS (1770-1798) and JANE POOLE (1768-1826) ~ Part 2

Author: Dennis James Thomas McManus PSM BA, Dip T and C P, M.B.Env. [dennis.mcmanus3@bigpond.com]

Jane Poole's story - 1770 to 1826

Born: Prior to 24 March 1771, the date of her baptism in Saints Peter and Paul Church in Combe Florey, near Taunton, Somerset, England. Her headstone records her as dying at the age of 56 (and if so born 1770) but the Cemetery Register records show 58 years of age (and, if so, born in 1768).

Where: Combe Florey near Taunton, Somerset, England
Occupations: Convict, Wife, Home Duties, Settler

Married to James McManus: By Rev Richard Johnson on Norfolk Island November 1791.

Second Partner Name: Richard Ridge **Died:** 28 November 1826 **Aged:** 58 Years **Where:** Parramatta. N.S.W. **Buried:** St. John's Cemetery, Parramatta.

Children born to Jane Poole: Prior to marrying James McManus in 1791 Jane had a daughter Margaret (1790.-1866). With James she had 3 children Sarah (1793-1793) James (1794-1839) and John (1797-1873). With Ridge she had a daughter Martha (1803-1821)

Jane Poole's birth and family

Jane Poole was the daughter of John Poole and Elizabeth Chedzoy of Combe Florey near Taunton, Somerset, England. John Poole and Elizabeth Chedzoy were married in the Combe Florey church sixteen years earlier in 1755. They had eight children baptised in the same church: Jenny 1755, Thomas 1757, Elizabeth 1759, Betty 1763, John 1766, Hannah 1768, Jane 1771 and Martha 1774.

Jane Poole's sentence in 1786

At the age of 16 Jane Poole was sentenced to be hanged for 'feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling house of John Cunnit about 11 in the forenoon, no person being therein, and stealing thereout one silver watch and other goods valued at 2 pounds 15 shillings his property at the parish of Bishop's Hull on 22 May, 1786'. (Source: *The Crimes of the First Fleet Convicts* by John Cobley, Sydney 1970 p.223) The trial was held in the City of Wells on 19 August, 1786. Her sentence was reprieved to 7 years transportation.

The website <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk> records that Jane was one of three persons convicted of house breaking in August 1786 in the Somerset Assizes in

Wells who were reprieved to 7 years transportation each. On 11 March 1787 Jane was discharged to the *Charlotte* which left Portsmouth on 13 May 1787 for Botany Bay. Of the 21 prisoners recommended for transportation in the Summer Western Circuit, Jane is the only female. Of the 21 only four from this Circuit were sent to Australia. Of these, two were on the same ship as Jane, but both died at sea - John Clarke in June 1787 and Edward Channing on 9 January 1788.

Jane Poole is sent to Norfolk Island in 1789 and returns in 1792 with James McManus

On 11 Nov 1789 Jane was sent on the *Supply* to Norfolk Island. The *Supply* carried supplies plus six male and eight female convicts including Jane. In 1790 Jane gives birth to Margaret Poole, father unknown. James McManus arrived on Norfolk Island on the *Atlantic* in late 1791.

In November 1791 James and Jane are among some 100 couples married by the Rev Richard Johnson. I have been unable to find any record of their life on Norfolk Island. What we do know is that they both left together on the *Atlantic* in September 1792 and Jane's daughter Margaret Poole was with them.

Jane Poole on the Hawkesbury

Jane's seven-year sentence expired on 19 August 1793. James McManus died in 1798 and was buried on 15 April.

Two years later, on 12 March 1800, 160 acres at Mulgrave Place was granted to Jane by Governor Hunter as explained in the history on James McManus.

By mid-1802 Jane 'owned 8 goats and had 8 acres ready for planting maize. Her household was herself, one male convict servant and 3 children – all supported on Government rations. In 1802 Jane was recorded as living with Richard Ridge, 2nd Fleet convict on 250 acres on the Hawkesbury. Jane and Richard went from strength to strength and in the 1806 muster they owned and leased 305 acres of which 51 acres were sown in grain, one acre in potatoes and 205 acres utilised as pasture. They also owned a horse, 2 oxen, 20 hogs and 19 bushels of grain in hand. In addition to Jane's children they supported 5 convicts and 1 freeman'.

(Source: Australian History Research)



Combe Florey Village. Image from Wikipedia

Jane's daughter Martha born in 1803 was fathered by Ridge. Ridge received his first land grant of 50 acres on 11 August 1804 (R J Ryan's *Land Grants 1788-1809*). In 1806 Ridge is listed as 'sole owner' of 305 acres, 51 sown in grain, 1 in potatoes, 205 as pasture, with 1 horse, 2 oxen, 20 hogs and 19 bushels of grain on hand. The land was made up of grants to himself and a 'wife' (Jane McManus) and by lease, 2 persons and 3 children all off government stores. They employed and supported 5 convicts and 1 freeman. Around 1806 Poole and Ridge parted. In 1806 Jane was renting part of her land. Ten acres each was worked in this way by Benjamin Mills and Hugh Dooling. On 7 November 1809 Ridge married Margaret Forrester, a young colonial born girl of First Fleeter Robert Forrester.

Jane Poole's later years in Parramatta

Excellent research of Jane's life for the St Johns Cemetery Parramatta Project in 2016 by Michaela Ann Cameron provides good largely new material on Jane's days in Parramatta.

'From 1809, Jane lived in 'a good substantial...well-fenced...dwelling house' on 'an extensive allotment'

granted to her on the south side of George Street, Parramatta on the block between present-day Barrack Lane and Charles Street.

Despite being a Parramattan, Jane must have continued to maintain a farm in the Hawkesbury region, too, because in September 1815, 'Mrs. Jane Poole' was one of only two women to appear on 'A LIST of Persons...AT PARRAMATTA...who have tendered SUPPLIES of FRESH MEAT for the Use of His Majesty's Stores.'

Also on the list were affluent landowners like John Blaxland, Sir John Jamison, Thomas Barber, and future owner of the Woolpack Inn, Andrew Nash, to name just a few, which gives a good indication of how much Jane's life had changed.

As part of Governor Macquarie's major improvements to public buildings and roads, construction began in 1820 on a new 'Prisoners Barracks' and lumberyard on Macquarie Street, directly behind Jane's George Street residence of fifteen years.

Eventually the government saw fit to reclaim Jane's allotment, with her consent, 'for the purpose of Converting the same into a Garden for the area of the Prisoners Barracks.' In what appeared to be a fair

agreement drawn up by Deputy Surveyor General James Meehan and witnessed by Richard Rouse Superintendent, 'Government engaged on their part to give an adequate allotment [sic] of Land – and to put up such Buildings and make such Improvements as had been done on the allotment of Land so given up to Government.'

(Michaela Ann Cameron, "Jane McManus: The Maid Freed From The Gallows," St. John's Cemetery Project (2016) <https://stjohnscemeteryproject.org/bio/jane-poole-mcmanus/> accessed 9/6/2019)

Jane was given an allotment on the south side of Macquarie Street, just two properties from Church Street, but she did not receive any compensation for the loss of her house until 1824. The *Sydney Gazette* of 19.9.1818 mentions land still owned by Jane Poole and the location referred to is Yarrow Mundie's lagoon.

During her final years Jane was a housekeeper to a shoemaker in Parramatta, William Parrot. When he died in 1824 he bequeathed to her and her children his property and possessions. R J

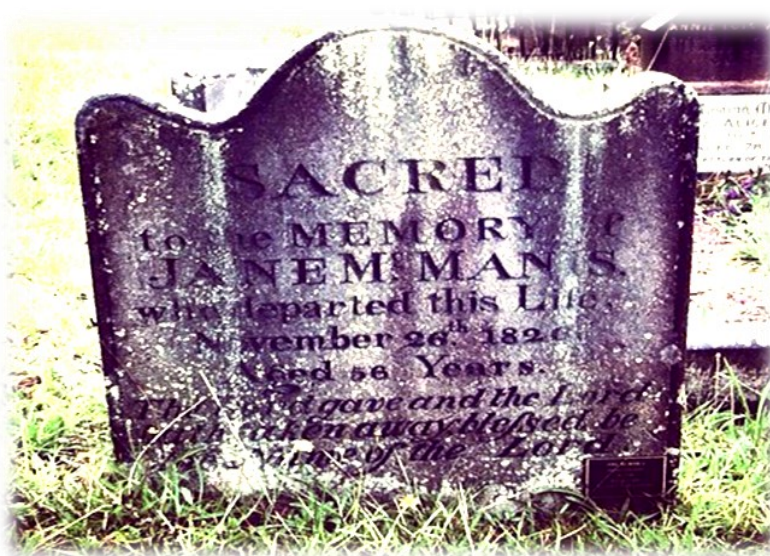
Ryan's *Land Grants 1788-1809* p. 280 records that William Parrot leased 76 rods of land in Main Street, Parramatta.

Jane died in 1826, listed as a 'Settler' and was buried at St John's Parramatta Cemetery, Sydney. Her headstone reads: *'Sacred to the memory of Jane McManis (sic), who departed this life, November 26th 1826, aged 56 years (Note 58 years of age was recorded on the Register) The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, Blessed be the name of the Lord.'*

There is a 1984 First Fleeter's bronze plaque in the corner of her headstone. The adjoining headstone is of her daughter Martha, 18yrs dated 17th June 1821.

Jane bequeathed her estate 'Share and share alike' to her remaining 3 children- James, John & Margaret. (James McManus and Jane Poole had three children of their own - Sarah (1793-1793), James (1794-1839) and John (1797-1873). Margaret (1790-1866) was born to Jane Poole on Norfolk Island father unknown. Martha (1803-1821) was the child she had to Richard Ridge. Sarah and Martha died before Jane in 1793 and 1821. Several horses were left to John and Margaret and also to Margaret's daughter 'Harriet'.

(continued on page 6)



(from page 5) Reflection on the lives of James and Jane

James McManus and Jane Poole are among a handful of First Fleeters to settle in Australia. Of the 1373 persons landed 306 were crew leaving 1067 as settlers. There were few free women on the First Fleet and 189 convict women but not all married first fleeters so the number of first fleeters married to each other is very small.

Although we know the broad outline of the lives of James and Jane – and in the case of Jane, where she came from and her conviction - their journey to Australia, their move to Norfolk Island and return to Sydney, their children, their land grant on the Hawkesbury River and Jane's life in Parramatta - we have few other details to bring them to life.

We have several contemporary accounts of the voyage and the first settlements which give a good indication of the life they would have led. Even so these accounts are by people who were of a higher status and these writers would no doubt have had an easier life than both James and Jane.

There is no doubt that Jane would have suffered greatly as did all convicts of that era, including her life as a settler on the Hawkesbury. But James's life would have been pretty tough also. The first-hand accounts indicate that marine privates were dealt with very poorly including food.

The reference to James' misdemeanours in August 1790 makes one wonder what sort of person he was. Perhaps the hardship of his life made misdemeanours, crime and even mental illness relatively common for him and his fellow marines. James did take up a grant on the Hawkesbury but he was dead the next year so we do not know what kind of settler he would have made. Also unanswered are the place of his birth and cause of his death in April 1798 at the young age of about 28.

What I do know is that my line of the descendants of James and Jane moved across the Blue Mountains in very early times and that until 1951 when my family came to live in Prospect near Parramatta this line lived in the Meadow Flat/Portland area. My parents Horace Oliver James McManus (1911-1992), born in Portland NSW and Kathleen Dorothy Joan McManus (nee Norris) (1916-1993), born in Orange NSW died at the St John of God Hospital, North Richmond, just across the river from the 1790s land grant.

My family knew nothing of that grant nor of the connection with the Hawkesbury. My older brother Brian has for many years lived at Grose Wold a few kilometres to the west. Both my father and myself have James in our names but the connection to our ancestor was never made. Like so many other things the reason was lost in time.

DJTM

UNION, TRUTH, LIBERTY or DEATH

(continued from page 3) The following Death notice appeared in *The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser*, NSW 1838-1841, Monday 23rd November 1840, page 3. (image below is the Fulton family vault):



After a short illness, at the Parsonage, Castlereagh, on the 17th instant, the Reverend Henry Fulton, B. A., aged seventy-nine. He departed this life a glorious instance of those Gospel truths he inculcated from the pulpit for the last forty years. His latter moments were calm and peaceful, and his hopes of another and a better state rested solely on the all sufficiency of a crucified Redeemer. It may be truly said, he never made an enemy or lost a friend.

The family lineage: Henry and Ann had two sons, Henry and John and three daughters. Henry had a property at Oberon, later at Bathurst. **John Walker Fulton**, married **Elizabeth Cartwright**, was Clerk of Petty Sessions at Parramatta, and also farmed at Castlereagh. John and Elizabeth had three daughters - one daughter married **George Wentworth**, step-brother to **William Charles Wentworth**.

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Researched for #F180 Mary Bluett, by Gillian Doyle.

THE SHORT LIFE OF FIRST FLEETER THOMAS BARRETT

On a wall behind the Four Seasons Hotel in Sydney a plaque commemorates the spot where the first convict in the colony of New South Wales was hanged. The area was once known to locals as 'Gallows Hill'. The execution took place on February 27, 1788.

As well as being the first convict executed in the colony, **Thomas Barrett** is believed to be the first person to craft a significant piece of colonial art.

Born in London about 1758, little is known of his early life. Records indicate Thomas was found guilty of theft in July 1782 when he appeared at the Old Bailey. He allegedly stole silver mugs, trays, cutlery and a wine strainer from a home belonging to **William Lewis**. Despite three witnesses testifying to seeing Barrett close to the house at the time of the robbery, he was found not guilty.

The following September he was caught running from the home of **Ann Milton**, after allegedly having stolen a silver watch, a chain and some shirts. Not so lucky this time, he was found guilty and sentenced to death. His sentence was commuted to transportation for life and he was sent to the *Mercury* transport on 26 March 1784 from a Thames hulk.

Two weeks later the convicts mutinied near Torbay, and Barrett, one of the ringleaders, escaped. He was recaptured near Plymouth and gaoled at Exeter to await execution. Apparently he had saved the steward's life and prevented the captain from being injured during the mutiny so he received a reprieve from his death sentence and was ordered to life transportation once again.

By 1787, Barrett now aged about 29 boarded the ship *Charlotte*, one of eleven ships that sailed with the First Fleet in May of that year. No profession is recorded on Barrett's papers but his penchant for stealing silver suggests he may have been an engraver before he was sentenced, or it may be a skill he picked up from other prisoners. Whatever the truth he put those skills to use, aided by other prisoners, by forging coins on the voyage using metal from belt buckles, buttons and spoons.

When the ship docked in Rio de Janeiro he tried to pass the coins to traders but was discovered. The surgeon aboard the *Charlotte*, **John White**, admired Barrett's 'great ingenuity and address', and said that the only thing that gave the scam away was the poor quality of the metal. A search of the convict quarters failed to reveal the equipment used.



White later commissioned Barrett to make a medal commemorating the voyage of the *Charlotte*, which Barrett carved in the six days from when the Fleet arrived at Botany Bay and moved to Sydney Cove. Once known as the *Botany Bay Medallion* and made from a silver medical kidney dish, the medal was inscribed with a picture of the *Charlotte* on one side, with details of

the voyage on the other, including starting and finishing co-ordinates and the distance travelled. (The medal has had various owners since, but in 2008 the Australian National Maritime Museum acquired it at auction for \$750,000.)

Although Barrett had earned a place as a convict artist he found himself on the wrong side of the authorities just four weeks after the First Fleet arrived in 1788. He conspired with three other prisoners, **Henry Lovell**, **John Ryan**

and **Joseph Hall**, to steal food, including butter, peas and pork, from the government stores. Called before a court martial the convicts were condemned to death.

The problem was that nobody wanted to be the executioner. One



of the prisoners, John Ryan, who had turned state's evidence against the others, was forced into the role of executioner. Hall and Lovell were given a reprieve to banishment but Barrett was taken to a large tree on the hill in what is now The Rocks and hanged. His body was left to hang for an hour to discourage others, the location being between the male and female convict camps, a site of maximum exposure, with the burial taking place nearby.

This article, submitted by #8445.1 Judith O'Donohue, first appeared in the Spring 2019 Hawkesbury-Nepean Chapter Newsletter. Further information has been added for publication here and the story will appear on the FFF website under SHIPS, Charlotte.

FIRST FLEETER ANN (aka MARY MARTIN 1769-1822)

Ann Martin, the second child of **John Martin** and **Sarah Ann How** was baptised on 22 December 1769, at St. Matthew's Church, Bethnal Green, London. Ann and her family lived in an area of London which, at that time was well known for the production of silk garments. In common with so many Londoners in those days, Ann was forced to survive as best she could. She was employed as a servant girl in **John Tenant's** house, which was located on the south side of the river Thames in Rotherhithe. Possibly motivated by the desire to possess an attractive garment, or perhaps simply with the intention of selling it at a local market, Ann who was just 17 and in league with **Amelia Levy**, aged 19, from the same area of London, stole some silk handkerchiefs from John Tenant's house, the items were, no doubt, the property of his wife. Ann and Amelia were later apprehended and charged with theft of silk handkerchiefs. These items of decorative apparel were made from ornamental material and were garments worn around a lady's neck and shoulders; they were also described as 'neckerchiefs'. (Amelia Levy's name is mentioned at the Sydney Jewish Museum)

'Ann Martin and Amelia Levy committed the 13th day of December 1786 by **William Mason Esq.** charged on the oath of John Tenant, **Anthony Shearcroft**, and **Ann Brown**, (an accomplice) with having feloniously taken and stolen, in the parish of Rotherhithe, some silk handkerchiefs the property of the said John Tenant' Both girls were tried at the Quarter Sessions at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, Surrey, on 9 January 1787. They were found guilty and sentenced to transportation beyond the seas for seven years. On 31 January 1787 Ann and Amelia were delivered by wagon to Gravesend and later embarked aboard the 338 ton convict transport ship *Lady Penrhyn*, together with 107 other female prisoners (A. B. Smyth pp. 3, 177, 178); none of whom was a member of the upper echelons of Britain's privileged classes.

On 16 March 1787 the fleet, comprising the ships *Alexander*, *Borrowdale*, *Charlotte*, *Friendship*, *Fishburn*, *Golden Grove*, *Lady Penrhyn*, *Prince of Wales*, *Scarborough*, *Sirius*, and *Supply*, assembled at Spithead, but two months passed before it set sail. On 13 May 1787, Ann Martin left England forever. The voyage took eight months, which included 68 days spent in ports en route.

The *Lady Penrhyn* arrived in Botany Bay on 20 January 1788. However, it was not until 6pm on 6 February 1788, following the move from Botany Bay to Port Jackson, that Ann and her compatriot female convicts were finally landed.

At Port Jackson, *In the evening of 19 August, Mr. Smith the constable found Ann Martin so drunk that she could hardly stand. She was throwing things about and shouting abuse. Two days later she was accused of drunkenness on the night of the 21st of August. She pleaded that it was her first offence, and was sentenced to make pegs for a month* {J. Copley, Vol. I, pp. 208, 210}. The little wooden pegs were used to secure the wooden shingles to the roofs of the crude dwellings which had been erected in the settlement.

Ann had created another *disturbance at night* on 30 March 1789, and it was for this offence that **Captain David Collins** initially ordered that Ann be stripped to the waist, tied to the back of a cart and be given thirty lashes with the cat-o-nine tails {J. Copley, Vol. II, p. 24}. Apparently Collins subsequently softened Ann's scourging to twenty five lashes; although there does not appear to be any record of the punishment having been administered, that is not to say it did not occur!

Later that year, on 11 November, Ann was sent by the ship *Supply* to Norfolk Island, arriving on 3 December with seven other women convicts. This was not punishment because she was a second offender, but possibly because of the need to reduce the stress of the food shortages in the colony, and the need to contribute to the population growth of the settlement on Norfolk Island. It was considered advisable to make the convicts self-sufficient in animal products, so livestock was distributed amongst the convicts at the rate of one sow for every three convicts. With **Francis Fowkes** and **Thomas Hill**, Ann shared a sow which produced a litter of eight piglets in October 1791. Ann cared for the piglets and shared the proceeds. Ann re-

turned to Port Jackson in September 1792 aboard the *Atlantic*, one of the Third Fleet vessels {M. Gillen. P. 238}.

By mid-June 1796 Ann had managed to acquire some belongings. During the night of 19 June 1796 some thieves broke into the house of **William Miller**. However, on the following morning, the greater part of what had been stolen was found placed in a garden where it was easily discovered and later restored to the owner. Suspicion fell upon **William Slater**, **William Merchant**, **John Barnes** and **Richard Bayliss**, all of whom were subsequently charged with breaking and entering the house of William Miller and stealing goods to the value of £56, some of which belonged to Ann Martin. A court of Criminal Jurisdiction met on 5 August 1796; all four men were acquitted of the charges because of inadequate evidence to identify the property {J. Copley. Vol. V, pp. 68, 80}.



In the year 1800 Ann was listed on the muster as living in Sydney, and in 1801 she was listed as a *Time expired convict*. Ann and William Miller never legally married, and it appears that they did not remain together. Ann was unable to care for her six year old daughter **Sarah** as well as working to support herself, and although Ann and William were still alive, Sarah was taken, sometime in 1801, to live with some suitable people, quite possibly the family of **William Cox**, until she could be admitted to the Orphan Institution {G, Grammeno. p. 11}.

The Female Orphan Institution, also known as the Female Orphan School, was established by **Governor King** in 1801, to care for orphaned and abandoned children in the colony of NSW. The Institution was situated about 350 metres South from William Miller's dwelling along Sergeant Major's Row (now George Street), near to its intersection with Bridge Street {Bryan Thomas: Map, "Early Sydney" c.1802-1809}. When the institution was officially opened girls aged between 7 and 14 years were in residence {G. Grammeno p. 12}.



Parramatta Female Factory, Augustus Earle, Watercolour, NLA.

In 1803 an event occurred which sheds further light on Ann's life at that time. She was called as a witness at the trial of Mary Turley who had been indicted for perjury. Mary had been transported aboard the *Hercules* which departed Ireland on 29 November 1801 and arrived at Port Jackson on 26 June 1802. Mary Turley had declared under oath that **Moses David** and **John Sullivan**, who were both boatmen, had made statements of a libellous and seditious nature. Ann Martin and **Mary Cole** were called by the prosecution and examined, because they were both in the *Parramatta Passage Boat* on the January day when Mary Turley said she had overheard the seditious conversation. They both recollected abusive language being exchanged between Mary Turley and John Sullivan, but only of a personal nature {G. Grammeno, p. 11}.

By 1808 Ann had formed a relationship with **Samuel Howell**, a convict of the Second Fleet, who had been transported aboard the *Scarborough*. Their affair saw the arrival of their son **James** on 9 August 1809 when Ann would have been 39 years of age; sadly, though, the child died in infancy {Howell Genealogy p. 2}.

It's quite likely that during the intervening years between 1809 and 1822, she may have had some association with the Female Factory at Parramatta and possibly died there on New Year's Day 1822.

It appears that Ann Martin was also known as Mary Martin, as her Christian name was recorded not as Ann, but as Mary, on at least three documents. **First**, on AO COD 132, page 316, her date of death is shown as *Parramatta Dec. 11, 1821 aged 52* (however there is no formal BDM record of her death on that date). **Secondly**, on AO fiche 620, her name is bracketed together with that of Amelia Levy her co-accused and that of **Mary Dickenson** with the accompanying statement *Tried at the Quarter Sessions for Southwark on 9th January 1787*. **Thirdly**, the burial records for St. John's Church Parramatta 1821/22 page 73, states: *Mary Martin aged 52 of the Parish of Parramatta was buried January the 2nd 1822 Registered same day by me Joseph Kenyon*. However, in other colonial records, as well

as the journal of **Arthur Bowes Smyth**, she is named Ann Martin.

Crucially, immediately preceding Joseph Kenyon's interment record for Mary Martin is the interment entry for an **Elizabeth Jones** aged 33 on Dec. 11th, 1821. Elizabeth's death is formally recorded in the NSW BDMs, clearly being the same date that

was recorded for Mary Martin in the early convict list but who was in fact interred at St. John's Cemetery Parramatta, on 2nd January 1822, as recorded in St. John's Register of Burials. The date that was recorded against Mary Martin's name in the convict register was indeed that of **Elizabeth Jones**. Clearly a transcription error had occurred in the recording of Mary Martin's date of death on the early convict roll. The handwriting in both the burial and convict records, are rather similar. There can be little doubt that Ann (aka Mary) Martin was buried, probably in an unmarked grave, on 2nd January 1822 at St. John's Cemetery Parramatta. Joseph Kenyon was a convict who had been assigned to Samuel Marsden as a clerk and as a tutor to his children.

#6610 C.H.McNeil 20-07-2019

Sources:

- Sydney Cove; Vols. I-V; 1965-1986.* John Copley.
- The First Fleeters 1981.* Paul Fidler & R. Ryan, Eds.
- The Lady Penrhyn; 1997.* Gaby Grammeno.
- The Founders of Australia; 1989.* Mollie Gillen.
- Lady Penrhyn 1787-1789; 1979.* Arthur Bowes Smyth.
- The Women of Botany Bay.* Portia Robinson.
- Convict Records.* NSW State Archives & Records.
- International Genealogical Index.* Church of Latter Day Saints.
- NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages.* NSW State Government.

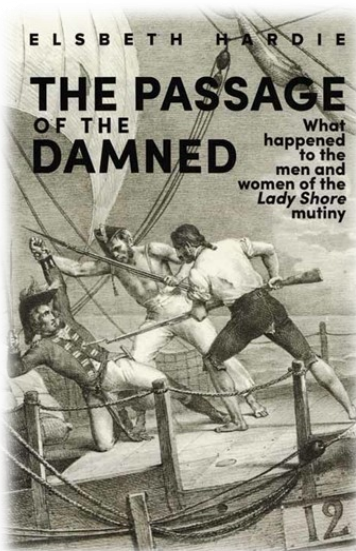
BOOK REVIEW ~ *The Passage of the Damned* by Elsbeth Hardie

Recruitment for the NSW corps in the late eighteenth century certainly produced some surprises. To make up for a shortfall in numbers in 1797 the British government pressed a small group of French and German prisoners of war into the corps, issued them with firearms and placed them as guards on a ship carrying sixty-six convict women and two convict men to NSW.

The political setting of events was significant, with France and its new ally Spain at war with several other European nations. Into the mix were numbers of privateers bent on capturing foreign shipping in the name of their motherlands and therefore constant danger for all on the high seas.

The author, **Elsbeth Hardie**, has given a most enthralling account of the background and personalities of many of those on board the *Lady Shore*, and the reader can tell right from the outset that the rumblings between those characters and their group antipathies will lead to a mutiny before long. If you know nothing about the mutiny, the only successful one that ever occurred on a transport ship to NSW, I would recommend that you first learn all about it from reading this excellent thriller.

As the tale proceeds we find out not just what happened during the mutiny, yes there was some loss of life,



but more importantly, as the subtitle of the book indicates, what happened to all those on board afterwards. For the latter, Hardie's research is first class, with over 65 pages of biographical notes and appendices.

She acknowledges the importance of published accounts by two of the survivors, the crewman **George Drinkald** and the fraudster convict **George Semple Lisle**, tales that had lain hidden for two hundred years. The diary of the ship's carpenter, **Thomas Millard**, together with the ship's log book and other material, survived for over 200 years in the private hands of his American descendants until

sold by Sotheby's to an undisclosed buyer in 2012. Drinkald's original handwritten manuscript was purchased by the University of Kansas Research library in 1974.

Argentinian authors **J M Massini Ezcurra** and **J M Mendez Avellaneda** uncovered the fate of many of those on board the *Lady Shore*, but their findings, skilfully used by Elsbeth Hardie to bring her book to life, have only been available in English in the last seven years.

Do read this excellent book. In finding out 'what happened' your eyes will be opened as to the amazing state of world travel early in the eighteenth century.

WJF

CHAPTER OFFICE BEARERS 2019-2020

NAME	PRESIDENT	VICE PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	TREASURER
ALBURY/WODONGA DISTRICT	Paul Gooding #8089	Michael Ronald #8037, Gaye Merkel #8095,	Mary Chalmers-Borella #8034.1	Mary Chalmers-Borella #8034.1
ARTHUR PHILLIP	Roderick White #6815		Judith O'Shea #8563	James Kemsley #7895
BOTANY BAY	Kevin Snowball #1251.1	Elaine Snowball #1251	Carol Macklin #8865	Margaret Binder #6607
CANBERRA	Toni Pike #6981		Brian Mattick #6077	Helen Mattick #6077.1
CENTRAL COAST	John Haxton #7058	Gavin Plunkett #8617	Jon Fearon #7141	Margaret Black #8544
DERWENT	Dianne Snowden #2862	Jacqui Noonan (App)	Paul Dobber #8462.1	Greg Bell #8277
EASTERN FARMS	Frank Olivier #8402.1	Judith Newell #7599	Jennifer Follers #7889	Rob Shipton #7981
HAWKESBURY NEPEAN	(Acting) Pamela Hempel #6740		William Hempel #6740.1	Theresa Ewan #8486
HUNTER VALLEY	(Acting) Terry Musgrave #8219	(Act.) George Pinkerton #7903.1	Kerry Neinert #8578	Philip Aubin #5685
MID NORTH COAST	Malcolm Tompson #7787		Heather Bath #8480	Margaret Pople #8517
MORETON	Brian Russell #2956.1	Robert McCarthy #8766	Robin McCarthy #8766.1	Barry Lack #8001
NORTH COAST	Pat Davis #7397.1	Margaret Bass #7374	Robyn Condliffe #6598	Graeme Hays #8815
NORTHERN RIVERS	Roderick Jordan #8469.1	Betty McPherson #4152	Karla Rojo #8875	Enid Taylor #F190
NORTH WEST	Jennifer Porter #7416	Sybil Small #218.1 Harold McLean #7439	Janet McLean #7439.1	Colin Worrad #F42
SOUTH COAST	KerrieAnne Christian #4858	Fae McGregor #7161	Robert Ratcliffe #7628	Anne Mobbs #F147
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	Pamela Cormick #1894	Ted Westwood #7264	Wendy Selman #6558	Wendy Selman #6558
SWAN RIVER	Bill Cutler #8024	Judy Bercene #8299	Toni Mahony #5525	Lynton Symington #7947

OUR CHAPTERS IN ACTION

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

Venue: usually at Albury Library/Museum, Kiewa St. Albury, monthly meetings, third Saturday at 10:00 for 10.30 am. **Next Meetings:** **Contact:** Mary Chalmers-Borella 6025 3283

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:** 22 October: John Jeremy, *Cockatoo Island Dockyard 1857-1991*, and Morning Tea for Arthur Phillip's birthday; 15 November: Judith Dunn, *Colonial Inns*; 20 December: General meeting and *Christmas party*. **Next Events:** 6 November: Jacaranda Sydney Harbour Cruise; 11 November: Remembrance Day at Roseville Memorial Club. **Contact:** Judith O'Shea 9797 0240

BOTANY BAY - Southern Sydney, from Cooks River to Waterfall and west to Liverpool

Venue: Our Lady of Fatima Church, 825 Forest Rd, Peakhurst. Bi-monthly on third Tuesday 10.30am **Next Meeting:** 19 November: David Payne, *Maritime Services in Botany Bay re-enactment fleet*. **Next Events:** 22 October: 10 am, *Bligh Exhibition* at Maritime Museum; 9 December: 12 noon Christmas Lunch at Oatley RSL **Contact:** Carol Macklin 0415376434

CANBERRA – ACT, Queanbeyan and surrounds.

Venue: Various locations in Canberra. **Next Event:** 8 December: 12 noon Christmas Barbecue at 7 Portus Place, Bruce. **Contact:** Toni Pike 6288 2778

CENTRAL COAST – From Lake Macquarie to Broken Bay, highlands to coast.

Venue: Point Clare Community Hall – meet monthly, second Saturday at 10 am for 10.30. **Next Meetings:** 12 October: Cassandra Holmes, *Guide Dogs of Australia*; 9 November: Raylee Jones, *FF William Butler*. **Next Event:** 14 December: Pot Luck Christmas Lunch, at the Hall, from 11.30. **Contact:** Jon Fearon 43116254

DERWENT - Southern Tasmania

Venue: Bi-monthly, 11am, first Saturday at Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania, Sandy Bay. **Next Meetings:** 5 October: Dianne Snowden, *Convict Women & Orphan School Children*. **Next Events:** 27 October: Visit to Rokeby Cemetery, led by Dr Dianne Snowden; 8 December: Christmas BBQ at Nubeena. **Contact:** Paul Dobber 0401566080

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 Meetings:** 5 October: Rob Shipton, *Big Ben*; 2 November: Ann Henderson, *Sir Robert Menzies*; 7 December: No Speaker, *Christmas Morning Tea*. **Next Event:** **Contact:** Jennifer Follers 97991161

HAWKESBURY-NEPEAN --Western Sydney, Penrith to Windsor, Blue Mountains.

Venue: Windsor Library, Penrith Library and in Springwood. -- monthly, second Saturday, 11 am. **Next Meetings:** 12 October: (at Windsor) Lorraine Turtle, *The Grey Scheme*. **Next Events:** 9 November: Tour of Female Factory with Judith Dunn; 14 December: (at Windsor) Christmas Party. **Contact:** William Hempel 0410950101

HUNTER VALLEY – Hunter Region, Newcastle and surrounds.

Venue: Teralba Community Hall Supper Room, 15 Anzac Pde Teralba – bi-monthly meetings, usually third Monday from 10am – 12.30pm. **Next Meetings:** 21 October: Janice McDonald, *Bee-Keeping in the Hunter*. **Next Event:** 4 November: Outing to State Library, Dead Central Exhibition. **Contact:** Kerry Neinert 49615083

MID NORTH COAST -- Taree and Surrounds, Bulahdelah to Kempsey.

Venue: Presbyterian Church, 76 Albert Street, Taree, Bi-monthly on 4th Tuesday at 2pm.. **Next Event:** Tuesday 26 November: Christmas Outing and Lunch at Port Macquarie. **Contact:** Heather Bath 0427018566

MORETON – South East Queensland.

Venue: St. Augustine's Anglican Church Hall, Hamilton – bi-monthly meetings, at 10 am on an available 2nd Saturday. **Next Meetings:** 12 October: Julie Webb, *DNA*, plus Members, *A Leaf from my Tree*. **Next Event:** 10 November: Outing to Old School House Gallery and Ormiston House. **Contact:** Robin McCarthy 0412305501

NORTH COAST – Boambee, Coffs Harbour, Dorrigo to Maclean

Venue: Either at Mylestom Hall, Coramba Hall or at members' homes, Bi-monthly, usually first Sunday at 10.30am. **Next Meetings:** 6 October, at Pat and Darrell Davis's: Earl Cruickshank, *Rowing down the Thames*. **Next Event:** 5 October: Afternoon Tea at Hosking Historic Home at Maclean; 7 December: Christmas Party at Golden Dog Hotel. **Contact:** Robyn Condliffe 66533615

NORTHERN RIVERS – Lismore and surrounds.

Venue: Ballina Cherry Street Sports and Bowling Club - bi-monthly meetings, fourth Sunday at 11.30am followed by lunch; **Next Meeting:** **Contact:** Karla Rojo 66884306

NORTH WEST – Tamworth and surrounds.

Venue: Various locations – bi-monthly meetings, usually first Saturday at 1.30pm **Next Meeting:** 5 October: Regular meeting at Family History Rooms, Steve Cunneen, *Major Grose*. **Next Event:** 7 December: Christmas lunch. **Contact:** Janet McLean 0438465529

SOUTH COAST – Engadine to Burrill Lake.

Venue: Scribbly Gum Room, Ribbonwood Centre, 93-109 Princes Highway, Dapto – monthly except. Jan, May and Dec. – first Tuesday at 10am - 1pm. **Next Meetings:** 1 October: Babette Smith, *The Making of the Working Class*; 5 November: Jillian Wilson, *The Channel Islands*. **Next Events:** 9 October: Sydney Convict walk & Burial Files, with John Boyd.; 7 December: Christmas Lunch, Illawarra Yacht Club. **Contact:** Rob Ratcliffe 42321842

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS – Mittagong, Moss Vale and surrounds.

Venue: Mittagong Community Centre – bi-monthly – second Wednesday at 10.30am \$5 Admission. **Next Meeting:** 9 October: Ted Westwood, *Elizabeth Macarthur, A Life at the Edge of the World*. **Next Event:** 11 December: Christmas Lunch at Mittagong RSL. **Contact:** Wendy Selman 48624849

SWAN RIVER – Perth, Fremantle and surrounds.

Venue: 16 Inwood Place Murdoch, bi-monthly, usually first Saturday, at 2pm. **Next Meetings:** 5 October: Glenn Farley, *FF Andrew Fishburn*; 7 December: *Show and Tell*, followed by coffee, wine, cheese and general frivolity. **Next Event:** **Contact:** Toni Mahony 0892717630

Karys Fearon, Chapter Liaison Officer

EDITOR'S NOTE: Closing date for this page for the next issue is 18 November 2019

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

DEATHS

Ordinary and Pensioner Members

BARTHOLOMEW REARDON

#8981 Susan Jane Binning

PHILLIP DEVINE aka THOMAS HILTON TEN-NANT

#8983 Beverley Gwatkin

JOSHUA PECK

#8984 Louise Ellen Leslie

THOMAS ACRES

#8985 Kathryn Gai Cook

ELIZABETH FITZGERALD

#8986 John Reginald Brown

JOSEPH TUZO

#8987 David Joseph Payne

EDWARD MILES

#8988 Gail Suzanne Rampling

NATHANIEL LUCAS/OLIVIA GASCOIGNE

#8989 Catherine Lucas

Ordinary and Pensioner Members

WILLIAM BROUGHTON

#8990 Catherine Mackenzie Macpherson

ANTHONY ROPE/ELIZABETH PULLEY

#8991 Frances Marie-Therese Reid

Junior Members

NATHANIEL LUCAS/OLIVIA GASCOIGNE

#8982 Bryson Bagnall

Associates

#6077.1 Helen Mattick

#5019.1 Sylvia Else Lucas

Friend

#F195 Lesley Fitzgibbon

#F196 Jason Prior

#F197 Hugh Graeme Black

#F198 Edna Balmain

MATTHEW EVERINGHAM

#8539 John Forbes, of Armidale New South Wales, died on 04.08.2019, aged 92. He had been a member for just over 4 years.

ANN FORBES

#7971 Dulcie Marie Simes, of Safety Beach New South Wales, died on 16.08.2019, aged 93. Dulcie had been a member of North Coast Chapter since joining the Fellowship in 2011.

WRECKED ON THE REEF ~ REMEMBERING 19 MARCH 1790



Those who will be on Norfolk Island during HMS Sirius Week next year will be spoilt for luncheon choices on Wednesday 19 March 2020 when the 130th anniversary of the sinking of HMS Sirius is commemorated.

The tours of both the NI Travel Centre and Australian History Research, as detailed last issue, will be holding separate luncheons on the waterfront on the day, with special guest speakers and entertainment on their programmes.

I, for one, would like to be at both, to honour my First Fleeter **James Bryan Cullen**, who for reasons unknown to me, was the only convict still on board on the day of the disaster. **WJF**



Donations received for House Upkeep:

Baxter L R, Dent J E, Huntley A, Lewis H, Miles P B, Miles P J W, Mortimer D J, Squire R M, Woodbury A, Woodbury A J.

Thank you all for your welcome contributions which have been put to good use for the major refurbishments at First Fleet House in 2018.



DISCLAIMER: Whilst every effort is made to check the accuracy of articles published in this Newsletter, the Fellowship accepts no responsibility for errors, and the views expressed are not necessarily those of the Fellowship.

MEMBERS' MESSAGE BOARD

The **JOHN SMALL AND MARY SMALL DESCENDANTS ASSOCIATION** advises that they are holding their **49th Annual Family Reunion** on Sunday 11 October in the Linden Room at Parramatta RSL Club between 11 am and 3 pm. Included will be the AGM, a buffet lunch, guest speaker (Peter Bradley) and family presentations.

The day will conclude with a tour of St John's Cemetery.

For details and bookings contact the Secretary, Janice Easement at small_family@hotmail.com

CHAPTER SECRETARIES

ALBURY-WODONGA DIST.

Mary Chalmers-Borella
02 6025 3283

ARTHUR PHILLIP

Judith O'Shea 02 9797 0240

BOTANY BAY

Carol Macklin 0415 376 434

CANBERRA

Brian Mattick 02 6231 8880

CENTRAL COAST

Jon Fearon 02 4311 6254

DERWENT

Paul Dobber 0401 566 080

EASTERN FARMS

Jennifer Follers 02 9799 1161

HAWKESBURY-NEPEAN

William Hempel 0410 950 101

HUNTER VALLEY

Kerry Neinert 02 4961 5083

MID NORTH COAST

Heather Bath 0427 018 566

MORETON

Robin McCarthy 0412 305 501

NORTH COAST

Robyn Condliffe 02 6653 3615

NORTHERN RIVERS

Karla Rojo 02 6688 4306

NORTH WEST

Janet McLean 02 6746 5529

SOUTH COAST

Rob Ratcliffe 02 4232 1842

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

Wendy Selman 02 4862 4849

SWAN RIVER

Toni Mahony 08 9271 7630