

Founders

Magazine of the Fellowship of First Fleeters

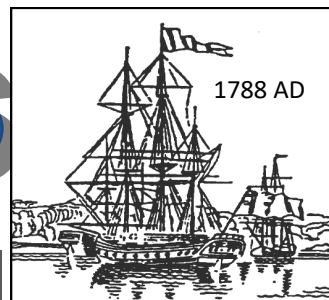
ACN 003 223 425

PATRON: Professor The Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD CVO

Volume 51 Issue 1

52nd Year of Publication

February - March 2020



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

THE MYSTERIOUS MRS MARY BISHOP

New Member, #9004.1 Jon Heppell, investigates a 230 year-old mystery

This narrative presents a solution to the **mystery** surrounding the relationships between **Thomas** and **Mary Bishop**, and Mary's daughter **Charlotte**. Thomas, a marine, and Mary (a convict transported on Lady Penrhyn as Davis or Davies) arrived on the First Fleet. Charlotte was born on Norfolk Island a couple of years later.

The mystery began with the very identity of Mary Bishop. **Mollie Gillen**, in her seminal work **The Founders of Australia**, while establishing that 'no convict of the name Mary Bishop was recorded in any First Fleet document', posed a raft of unanswered questions about Mary Davis, couched in statements such as 'why she used the name Mary Bishop', 'considerable complications to her story', 'there has been an assumption', 'this assumption is seriously undermined', and 'Why Mary married **Samuel Day** in 1788 and did not stay (with him)' remain at this time a mystery.

THE SEARCH

My wife Gail carries the Bishop genes in our family. Routine tracking of births, deaths and marriages led us to her most recent convict ancestor, **Jacob Chillingworth**, a surname well known in the Tamworth locality, who prior to employment in the 1850s at the AA Company's Goonoo Goonoo station, married a much younger **Susannah Pentley**, daughter of another convict, **John**.

Encouraged by these discoveries, we found that Susan-

nah's mother, Charlotte (née **Bishop**), led something of a tumultuous life, with many children and multiple partners.

With the knowledge that Charlotte was buried in St. Peter's cemetery in Richmond, in 2001 we went to visit. Gratified to find a substantial headstone marking her grave, we were excited by the discovery, on this well-preserved memorial, of a **Fellowship of First Fleeters' plaque**, celebrating the life of one **Mary (Davis) Bishop**.

Investigation with the **Fellowship** soon revealed that Mary was Charlotte's mother. However, paternity searches led to nothing but controversy and discord about Charlotte's father's identity. Theories abounded, on multiple genealogical platforms, suggesting varied candidates and even of a complicated adoption. However, NOT ONE quoted any supporting sources for these speculations.

Who then was Charlotte's father? The likely suspects begin with mother Mary's first recorded husband. According to Mollie Gillen, based on the St. Phillip's early church Register, that first husband was convict Samuel Day, who she allegedly married in November 1788. However, the bride recorded in this union was Mary BISHOP. The fact that there was no Mary Bishop recorded in the

First Fleet leads back to Mary Davis and Mollie Gillen's question: why she (Mary Davis) used the name Mary Bishop, remain(s) at this time a mystery.



(to Page 3)

FOUNDERS

The magazine of the
Fellowship of First Fleeters
Editor, Layout and Artwork
Jon & Karys Fearon
Ph. 02 4311 6254
E-mail: jkfearon@iinet.net.au

DIRECTORS 2019-2020

President/Publications

Jon **FEARON** BA Dip Ed Stud (TESOL),

Vice-President/Events/Maintenance
Denis **SMITH** OAM

Treasurer/Secretary

Kevin **THOMAS** FCA CPA FCIS

Committee

Roderick **BEST** BA LLM Grad Dip LM PSM

Facebook/Website Liaison

Kerrie Anne **CHRISTIAN** BMet

Research/Publicity

Gillian **DOYLE** Dip Bus Stud

Chapter Liaison /Membership

Karys **FEARON** BN

Chapter Development

Paul **GOODING** Dip Met

Archivist

Sharon **LAMB** Assoc Dip Land & Eng
Survey Drafting

Minute Secretary/Library/Events

Karen **LOVETT** BA Dip Ed

Publicity

Judith **O'SHEA**

Plaques

Warren **O'SHEA**

DNA Research

Julie **WEBB** BA B App Sc Dip Med Tech
Dip FH

*Note: Other tasks are looked after by
our team of faithful volunteers who are
usually at First Fleet House on Mondays,
Wednesdays and Thursdays.*



PRESIDENT'S PEN

Jon Fearon

A Happy New Year to all, and what a year it is going to be. We enter the 'Twenties' and although they may not be roaring as the last lot were described one hundred years ago we do know there are several commemorations on the 2020 calendar that should be of great interest in many parts of the world. Australia has **Cook 250**, USA has **Mayflower 400**, music lovers have **Beethoven 250** and Norfolk Island has **Sirius 230**.



You can read about some of these celebrations in this issue along with research updates and some excellent creative writing from our members. Even though we are told we live in a digital era published books in traditional printed form continue to reach our desks and deserve to be reviewed and shared. Chapters often invite authors to address their meetings and a quick glance at the programme for the next few months indicates that up to ten authors will be introducing their well-researched books to members nation-wide. See two examples below.

On the subject of creative writing I must pay tribute to members **#3493 Philip and Hendrika Johnson** for their amazing discipline in giving us the on-line story of **Peter Hibbs** the ship's boy who supposedly travelled with James Cook on *HMB Endeavour's* voyage of discovery.

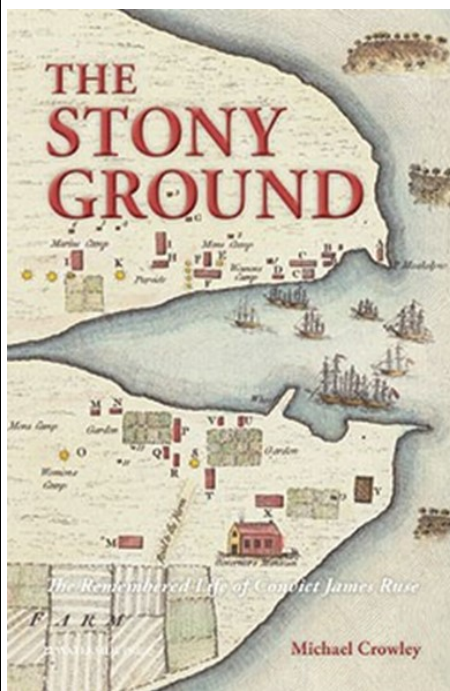
I don't know how many of our readers have been following young Peter's daily adventures since the three-year journey began. Even if you didn't start reading back in August 2018 when it was introduced in Founders 49.4 you may like to do so now. As this issue goes to press the *Endeavour* is making its way down the west coast of New Zealand and will soon turn west and head for new territory that Cook later named New South Wales. Those who know their history are awaiting **29 April 2020**, 250 years since landfall in Botany Bay. **JON**

For today's episode go to www.PeterHibbs1770.com

AUTHORS and BOOKS at CHAPTER MEETINGS

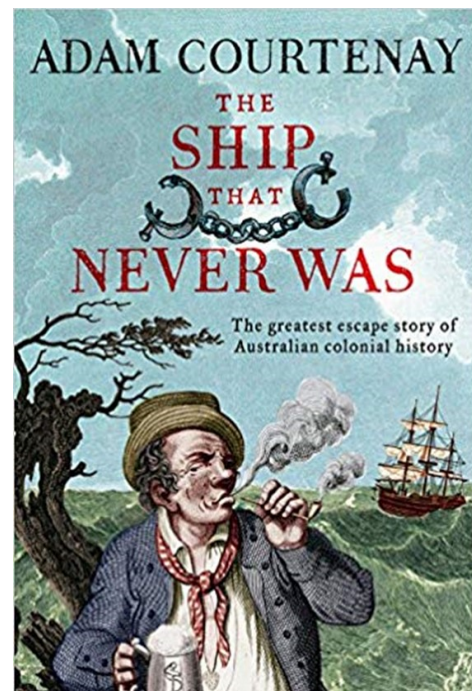
Michael Crowley

at Botany Bay Chapter, 18 February



Adam Courtenay

at Central Coast Chapter, 14 March



CONTENTS

1. The Mysterious Mrs Mary Bishop
2. Directors; President's Pen; Authors, books at Chapter Meetings.
3. The Mysterious Mrs Mary Bishop
- 4-5. Book Review: Lying for the Admiralty; James Cook 250 - Australia's Encounters 2020; Mrs Mary Bishop, concludes
- 6-7-8. Ode to Ann Martin 1769-1822.
9. Australian Charter for Mayflower Descendants.
10. President's Toast to our Ancestors 25.01.2020
11. Chapters in Action
12. New Members; Your Stories; At the Helm; Founders is Indexed; Disclaimer; Chapter Secretaries; Deaths

(from page 1) However, what **is** established is that within ten months of the arrival of the First Fleet, Mary Davis was **already known** as Mary Bishop. The most credible reason for this name change is she had formed a liaison with a male named Bishop. There were only three. Two of them subsequently married others, as did, incidentally, Samuel Day. He settled on Norfolk Island with convict Mary **Bolton** (within ten months of his alleged marriage to Mary Bishop) and they were later recorded in Norfolk Island documentation as married. So, if Day truly married Mary Bishop in 1788, another question arises, how did he get away with bigamy, and Mary continue on with the name of Bishop?

The answer increasingly appears to be a case of mistaken identity. Mary Bolton and Mary Davis were transported on the **same** ship, convicted **together**, on the **same** day, of the **same** crime, in the **same** court. Given that Mary Davis had already acquired the name of Bishop (therefore **both** were **Mary B___**), was the scribe confused? It is virtually certain that Samuel Day married Mary **Bolton**, not Mary **Bishop**. Which left our Mary continuing her relationship with **Unknown** BISHOP.

Whilst records show that both Elias and Joseph Bishop married others within a few years of arrival, there is no extant record of marriage for **Thomas**. Thomas Bishop, a 21st Plymouth Company marine private, was assigned upon arrival in NSW to Captain Campbell's Company to garrison Port Jackson. Upon discharge in late 1791, Thomas applied to settle on Norfolk Island and received a grant of land. Mary had travelled separately to Norfolk in early 1790 on *HMS Sirius* and lived there without a recorded partner. Thomas took up his land, but after more than twelve months of documented productivity, relinquished his grant and returned to Sydney per the *Kitty*, in March 1793. Mary and Charlotte accompanied him. Upon return to Port Jackson, Thomas was granted 110 acres on the harbour. Sadly, he died in early December, within six months of the grant, and was interred in the Old Burial Ground in George St, thus disappearing from the record.

The notion that Thomas may have been Mary's husband, de facto or otherwise, and possibly the father of Charlotte, was gaining momentum. It was not an original thought, having been expressed by other researchers well before it occurred to us. However, whilst the partnership was accepted, the paternity was adamantly debunked, on the grounds that Thomas remained in Sydney for the entire seventeen months leading up to Charlotte's recorded birth on Norfolk. It appeared that the quest had hit one of those well-known brick walls.

Then along came a succession of lucky breaks. In genealogical research, as in life, oftentimes, the harder you work, the luckier you get. Most of us are familiar with the term 'the devil's in the detail'. Sometimes, so too are the jewels. And often, key details are only revealed in the **context** of a document, such as an introduction, a foot note or

margin note, a heading or an endnote.

We discovered that the 110 acres granted to Thomas in June 1793, known as Bishop's Farm, is of exactly the entitlement due to a discharged marine private, married, with one child. From the Historical Records of New South Wales: '(Governor) Phillip, accordingly, was directed to issue grants, as follows: To married men, privates, 100 acres; and, in each case, 10 additional acres for every child'. Thomas was adjudged to be both husband and father.

We then found that Charlotte's birth date, generally believed to be 9 July 1791, had been arbitrarily derived from an entry found in the Norfolk Island Victualling Book. However, analysis of this entry, and the dates of adjacent entries, reveals that they were entered on a Saturday. In fact, further review reveals that many of the entries in the Victualling Book (with the common exception of some ship arrivals) were made on a Saturday. It would appear then, that Saturday was the day of the week that the Victualling Book was updated. So, in Charlotte's case this would not have been her actual date of birth.

Weight is added to this interpretation by the column headings in this document. The date 9 July 1791 is in the column headed 'Time of Entry'. The notation 'Born', against each child, is in the column headed 'from whence', not indicating a date of birth, but simply confirmation of birth as a means of arrival. This convention is reflected in many later accountings of the colony's population, the universal identifiers being 'date and ship of arrival', or 'born in the colony'.

Clearly then, this is not a birth date, but simply the date of the first entry for each child, i.e. when they began to draw a ration, which implies they have experienced a period of weaning. Historically, at the time this would have been for a period of six to twelve months.

Consider now the preamble to the list prepared in Sydney (Port Jackson), at or about the same time, for the Government Store (i.e. Victualling List ~ 1788) which states 'The original list did not include nursing babies, which were added later when weaned'.

There is more. The March 1793 departure notation in the NIVB gives Charlotte's 'status' as receipt of half rations, which was due only to children of or over the age of 2. Charlotte's birth therefore, at the very least, pre-dates Feb/Mar 1791, thus discrediting the abovementioned popular date in July.

THE CONCLUSIONS logically drawn from the above details are: Thomas Bishop **WAS** a husband and father. Charlotte Bishop was **NOT** born in July 1791, but rather sometime during mid to late 1790. Given that Mary Bishop didn't embark for Norfolk Island from Port Jackson until mid March 1790, it is now virtually certain that she was with child upon departure.

(to page 5)

BOOK REVIEW ~ LYING FOR THE ADMIRALTY

FOR THE YEAR OF THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AUSTRALIA

Lying for the Admiralty – Captain Cook's Endeavour Voyage, by Margaret Cameron-Ash

Publisher: Rosenberg, Sydney, 2018. ISBN 9780648043966, 240 pages, on price \$27.80 from Angus & Robertson

The World scene: The author gives an excellent description of the imperialism of the day; the race for dominance in the Southern Seas; winning the patronage needed to command a scientific expedition; the inclusion of **Joseph Banks** and his team of botanists; the secrecy required to deal with the geopolitical rivalry for maritime supremacy among the 18th century European powers.

The Empire building: The period was often referred to as "The Great Game" when competing nations vied for control of new discoveries, particularly in the Pacific. After the Seven Years War (1756 to 1763) which divided Europe into two opposing coalitions, Britain and France continued their rivalry around the globe.

To support the long voyages required to round Cape Horn and to cross the Pacific, it was imperative to find and claim for Britain new ports of call. So Britain sent **Captain John Byron** to plant a colony on the second Falkland Island in the South Atlantic (the first island had been claimed by French navigator, **Bougainville**); and **Captain Samuel Wallis**, during his search for the Great South Land, discovered the islands of Tahiti in 1767 - a pivotal discovery in Pacific exploration. Using it as a base, no longer would navigators have to cross the expanses of the Pacific Ocean with the constant fear of running out of food, water and wood, and somewhere to make essential ship repairs.

The aims of Cook's expedition: To record the transit of Venus; to command an Enlightenment-inspired scientific expedition under the auspices of the Royal Society; to take possession of any unclaimed lands useful for trade and navigation; and to follow the secret instructions to search for the unknown Southern Continent.

James Cook was an astute naval captain, adventurous explorer, and a highly skilled navigator and cartographer. He knew the importance of preparing charts, log books and journals which, with the approval of the British Admiralty, recorded misinformation to deceive the navigators of foreign powers.

The secrecy: Because of the era's widespread inter-nation espionage, Cook doubted that even the most loyal

of his crew could be tempted to sell confidential information to the enemy, the sale of which could put in jeopardy the colonising of newly-discovered lands. Cook followed the British Admiralty's orders to conceal strategically valuable discoveries that were basically Britain's intellectual property.

Why hide the suspected insularity of a small landmass?

An unclaimed island off the coast of a British territory could lead to the occupation of the said island by a foreign power and that could threaten the sovereignty of the British claim.

Explaining the 'errors' that have tarnished Cook's reputation for 250 years:

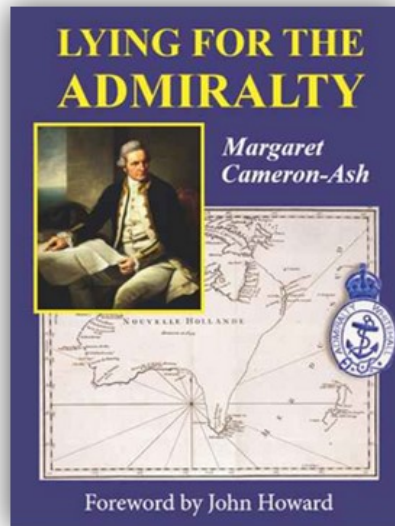
Cook has been accused of careless mapping when he omitted Foveaux Strait and joined Stewart Island to the southern-most point of New Zealand, making it a peninsula.

In addition, when Cook reached the east coast of Australia, he went to elaborate lengths to remove from his map any hint of a suspected channel (later called Bass Strait) separating Van Diemen's Land from this coastline.

Before turning north for his east coast survey, Cook marked on his charts Point Hicks as the southernmost point of land, thus masking the distinct possibility of a strait.

The author's most dramatic claim is that, while anchored in Botany Bay, there is a strong probability that Cook followed an ancient Aboriginal track that connected Botany Bay to Port Jackson, a distance of some ten kilometres. From a high point (e.g. Bellevue Hill) Cook would be able to see the full extent of a safe, deep, natural harbour. Recognising its strategic value, Cook did not record its existence in his journals, instead personally reporting his findings to the Admiralty immediately upon his return to England.

None of these theories are found in any of the papers of Cook or the Admiralty. Instead the information was revealed by **Arthur Phillip** in letters to the Home Office before leaving Britain with the First Fleet in May 1787. Phillip commented that, if he found Botany Bay suitable, he would make the settlement there; but, if not, he would "go to a Port a few Leagues to the Northward, where there appear'd to be a good Harbour, and several islands". Being hidden behind the Harbour heads and Middle Head, none of the Port Jackson islands and the Harbour itself would have been visible from the deck of the *Endeavour* from three miles out to sea. If Cook had indeed found this very valuable asset it explains why, over the whole length of the east coast Cook landed only five times – there was no time to explore more possibilities.



After the near-disaster when the *Endeavour* ran aground on the Great Barrier Reef, Cook guided the leaking ship to the mouth of the Endeavour River (now Cooktown) where the ship was repaired. Continuing north, he plotted a course to Cape York through dangerous reefs and safely through Torres Strait, proving that New Guinea was a separate landmass from New Holland. On Possession Island Cook made the declaration of possession of the land he had charted for Great Britain, naming it New South Wales. Cook knew he could not annex New Holland which laid to the west as it had been claimed by Dutch Navigators in the 1600s.

Phillip and the First Fleet at Port Jackson: After an eight-month voyage from England and a cursory two-day survey of Botany Bay, Phillip hastily set off to inspect Port Jackson. He returned three days later, confirming that this was *the finest harbour in the world, in which a thousand sail of the line may ride in the most perfect security*

Once all the ships of the First Fleet were anchored at

Sydney Cove, on 26th January 1788 Governor Arthur Phillip raised the Union Flag and read the declaration of possession, with the 135° meridian as the western boundary. This clarified Cook's declaration on Possession Island and divided the continent in half between the British and the Dutch governments.

Conclusion: Margaret Cameron-Ash's well-written book explains the reasons for the deliberate omissions in Cook's charts as well as covering the political climate and Cook's role behind the founding of Australia. Her careful research and convincing arguments are seamlessly combined to make an exciting, well-presented book, one of the best historically-based books I have read in a long time.

The book includes a Bibliography, a list of 51 maps and illustrations, Endnotes, and Index. Hopefully before too long new research will provide verification of her very plausible theories.

Reviewed for the Fellowship of First Fleeters by Gillian Doyle, Research Director

JAMES COOK 250 ~ Australia's Encounters 2020

This year marks 250 years since Captain James Cook and *HMB Endeavour* charted the East Coast of Australia. Encounters 2020 is an **Australian National Maritime Museum** program designed to recognise both the achievements of Cook's 1770 scientific voyage, its lasting impact on Australia's First Peoples, and the nation as a whole.

For the First Peoples of Australia, custodians of the continent for over 60,000 years, Cook's voyage was the most consequential encounter by early Western explorers as it heralded the beginning of a fundamental change to their way of life.

This anniversary offers a unique opportunity for all Australians to reflect on, discuss and re-evaluate the lasting impact this pivotal event has had on us all and, in particular, the repercussions on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Encounters 2020 will utilise this historic event to examine both its significance in Australian history and its enduring legacy – from the dual perspectives of from the ship and from the shore and will encourage community engagement, discussion and debate about our past and

our future.

"In the 250 years since Cook arrived we really have only looked at it from one perspective, that from the ship. We want to take this opportunity to also look at it from the perspective of the First Australians on the shore. We want to separate myth from fact. We can acknowledge Cook's achievements and impacts, and clarify the role he played in Australian history." Kevin Sumption PSM – *Australian National Maritime Museum Director & CEO*

The aim of Encounters 2020 is to engage all Australians and foster a respectful discussion about our past. The program includes exhibitions and talks at the Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney, new educational resources, film and digital projects, a national travelling exhibition and the sailing of *HMB Endeavour* around Australia.

Throughout 2020 the museum will host several exhibitions which bring to life differing perspectives from those onboard the ship and those on the shore. Art and objects from the 18th century through to contemporary indigenous work will elicit discussion and encourage all Australians to rethink our history.

(from page 3) **Mysterious Mrs Mary Bishop concludes...**

The growing **conviction** that the Bishops were a married couple is now confirmed by the serendipitous discovery of an original handwritten land dealing. Dated just eight months after Thomas's death it records the release of 110 acres of land known as Bishop's Farm, on the South side of the Harbour of Sydney, for £45, on 11th August 1794, to James Squire the colonial brewer, by Mary Bishop, widow of Thomas Bishop.

This extremely early Australian land document, recording a transaction that took place within seven years of the

arrival of the First Fleet at Port Jackson, was offered at auction in Melbourne in 2012, and turned up in a periodic internet search for 'Mary Bishop'. Full credit to Google and to revisiting old ground.

Thomas and Mary Bishop, tragic couple, who had no more than a handful of years together, punctuated by servitude and duty, gifted the infant colony but one child, Charlotte. She, on the other hand, made amends, by bearing ten children (to six different fathers). Their descendants are legion.

This closure is for them.

JH

Ode to Ann Martin (1769-1822)

(In memory of my ggggg-grandmother; a convict of the First Fleet)

Foreword

During the late 1780s-1800 a coincidence of historical events had occurred:

The over-crowding of British gaols and hulks;

The refusal of the newly independent America to accept any more British convicts;

The emergent Malthusian view of the impact of population growth in Britain.

Such events impelled Britain to formulate a twofold political policy.

The first objective being, the need to rid itself of its burgeoning population of gaoled felons, and secondly, the political need to firmly establish a British colonial power presence in the South Pacific, as a bulwark against French colonial expansionism.

The callous yet clever solution was the transportation of its convicts, initially, to the east coast of New Holland, discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1770, which he'd named New South Wales, and was declared to be "Terra Nullius";

A new British possession to be populated by a white, British, slave-labour force.

Ode", Definition: Noun. A lyric poem, particularly addressed to a particular subject, with lines of varying lengths and complex rhythms. (Collins English Dictionary, 1980)

'Twas the Friday before Christmas 1769,
At St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green;
It was bleak and grey, that day divine,
When Ann Martin was baptised.
Her family gathered round the font,
And the curate performed the rite,
Yet for them, it was but another day,
Of misery and endless plight.

Somewhere within the east of London's,
Pervasive poverty stricken gloom,
Ann would have shared what space there was,
In one grim and squalid room;
She was the second of several children,
Born to John Martin and Sarah How;
By her formative years of such privation,
Did Ann's survival, probably endow.

East London, where she lived,
Was known for its finest silk,
Fashioned for attire that Ann would covet,
But worn by ladies of a superior ilk.
Now Ann had an older accomplice,
Amelia Levy was her name,
A descendant of the House of David;
Their neighbourhood was the same.

Sadly, parents of a child that's errant,
Are destined to suffer grief,
If that child, despite its nurture,
Chooses to become a thief.
This dreadful truth was realised,
By the parents of Amelia and Ann,
On learning that their wilful daughters
Had effected a felonious plan.

They were servant girls to John Tenant
At his home in Rotherhithe,
And from whom they'd stolen silk items,
To the risks they were so blithe.
The act of having filched such property,
From their employer's residence,
Was reported to a watchman;
They were later banished for their offence.

On Tuesday January 9, 1787,
At Southwark Quarter Sessions, St. Margaret's Hill,
They appeared before the court,
And there found guilty; while trembling still.
And despite their plight and their tears,
And their desperate fervent pleas,
The Justice, unmoved, intoned:
"Seven years transportation beyond the seas".

They were sent by wagon to Gravesend,
And their imminent departure drew near;
In common with other convicted women,
They were fraught with anxiety and fear.
On May 13, 1787 they sailed from Portsmouth,
And their homeland, kith and kin,
Their perilous voyage to the Antipodes began,
Aboard the transport, Lady Penrhyn.

That ship was one of eleven vessels,
Of the first shameful Convict fleet,
Taking 251 days, 'til its fateful voyage,
To Earth's end, was complete.
The flotilla had anchored,
At Teneriffe, Rio, Cape Town and Botany Bay,
Arriving at Sydney Cove January 26, 1788;
Indeed for many, a contentious day!

The declaration of the Colony's creation,
Took place at dusk, that Saturday,
By Governor Phillip and his officers;
The Union Jack hung languidly on display.
The occasion confirmed, the birth of a nation,
With formal military hubris;
By discharging arms, toasts to His Majesty,
And the Colony's success.

Meanwhile, some 543 male convicts,
While being closely overseen,
Set about their labours making camp;
Observed by officers and marines.
Tents were made ready to provide shelter,
Their quality being crudely poor,
Erected both east and west of Sydney Cove,
Quite near the tidal shore.

Eleven days later, all 188 female convicts,
Were in turn brought ashore,
Ann had just turned eighteen years of age,
Barely seven weeks before.
Though Lt. Clark, grandly wrote,
“The tents look pretty amongst the trees”,
Hapless convicts were destined to suffer,
Alienation hard labour and disease.

Five days later, an officer remarked,
On the behaviour in the camp,
The women were encouraged,
To reject conduct, familiar to a vamp;
He likened it to a “scene of whoredom”,
A place of debauchery lust and sin,
Necessary steps were then taken,
And applied with coercive discipline.

On August 21, 1788 after an alcoholic binge,
Ann could hardly stand erect.
She was throwing things and shouting abuse,
With flagrant disrespect.
After questioning by Capt. Hunter and Lt. Collins;
Both officiously aloof,
Ann was punished by making pegs,
Used to secure shingles on another’s roof.

The rations for the convicts included
Salt, pork, butter, peas and, flour;
But the quantity of food was spare;
They were getting hungrier by the hour.
And as their health began to suffer,
And scurvy became widespread,
They knew, without ample rations,
It was likely they’d soon be dead.

With the shortage of basic food supplies,
From England’s pastures green;
The failure of the Colony’s crops,
The loss of wandering stock,
And empty fishing creels,
The spectre of famine was now extreme,
So Governor Phillip looked to Norfolk Island,
To provision his starving flock.

On March 30, 1789 Ann stood before Lt. Collins;
Having again caused a fracas;
While wassailing, well into the night,
She’d surrendered herself to Bacchus.
As Collins may have thought this convict wench,
To be a contumacious tart;
He ordered that she suffer thirty lashes,
To her naked back, while tethered to a cart.

On October 11, 1789, Ann was sent to Norfolk Island,
Aboard the ship *Supply*,
Together with other convicts and officials;
The threat of starvation hopefully to defy.
Ann shared a sow with Fowkes and Hill;
The animal later give birth to eight,
Ann cared for its litter for several months,
Which they duly despatched, and ate.

On October 17, 1791 the transport *Albemarle*,
A Third Fleet foetid ark,
Entered Port Jackson with its wretched human cargo,
Anxiously preparing to disembark.
Aboard was the convict William Miller,
He’d been spared the noose, and never had a wife;
His death sentence had been commuted,
To “*transportation for life*”.

By now so desperate was the need for food,
That action needed to be taken.
Land was cleared for planting;
By yoking men, and working them like oxen.
In September 1792 Ann returned to Port Jackson,
Aboard the ship *Atlantic*.
The Island crop had been destroyed by pests;
The need for food now frantic.

Shortly thereafter Ann and William met;
Their relationship began to grow,
And they established living quarters,
Near the wharf, on Sergeant Major’s Row.
Their daughter was born September 4, 1795;
Sarah was her given name,
Upon baptism April 17, 1796, at St. Philip’s Church;
The rite quashed any shame.

Ann had chosen her mother’s name,
To bestow upon her newborn child.
Though she longed to see her mother’s pride,
She knew of that, she would be denied.
Sarah was the 501st child to be baptised,
In the fledgling British outpost;
And was the first of Ann’s myriad descendants,
Certainly, not an idle boast .

(continued on page 8)

(from page 7)

On April 30, 1796 the *Indispensible* arrived,
With Mary Palmer aged 22 aboard.
She was dispersed as a 'convict assigned' to William;
To her, some dignity was restored.
Ann now had a resident rival,
As Mary caught William's eye;
In time Ann's ties to William frayed,
Her ambitions had gone awry.

By this time Ann had gathered,
Some personal possessions;
On June 19, 1796, thieves entered Miller's house,
With felonious intentions.
They stole some goods belonging to Ann,
Their value being £56,
Though, the following day in a nearby garden,
Some of the goods were found.

Ann had now to support both Sarah and herself,
Her options being very few;
She survived by providing a service that was in demand,
A reality she so well knew.
In the year 1800, Ann was recorded in the Muster,
As living in Sydney Town,
And by 1801, as a "Time expired convict";
She'd settled her debt to the crown.

Ann was unable to pursue both her trade,
And give Sarah her proper care,
Happily, in 1801 the fortunate five year old,
Was protected by a compassionate pair.
It was some two years later,
When Sarah had just turned seven,
She was admitted to the Orphan School;
An outcome ordained in heaven.

Having fallen foul of the British judicial system,
And its penal application,
Ann had found herself eking out a living,
From a timeless occupation.
By 1803 she had a regular presence,
On the Parramatta Passenger Boat,
Providing favours for a consideration,
To men whose empathy was remote.

That was also the year that Ann appeared,
As a witness in another's trial;
Mary Turley had been indicted for perjury,
A charge suggestive of her guile,
She'd made the declaration that;
"Two men had made statements seditious",
Ann recalled they'd used abusive language;
Though "their remarks had not been malicious".

By 1808 Ann had formed a fresh relationship
With the fellow Samuel Howell,
For her the years were gathering pace,
A fact she had to avow.
Their affair saw the birth of their infant James,
But the child's existence was not to be;
On August 9, 1809,
He died in early infancy.

The New Female Factory at Parramatta,
Accepted its initial inmates in 1821;
Ann now 52, forlorn and alone; but no matter;
She may have found some refuge there,
Her life's course had now been run.
A short time later her torment ceased;
She was interred unmourned, unsung and released,
Within St. John's sombre grounds, for the deceased.

Soon two centuries will have seen untold thousands pass,
That silent consecrated desolate pound,
With few having a thought as to its history past;
Though its importance to the nation is profound.
Citizens no longer know who engraved,
Those headstone texts with tools and tears,
Yet there are those of Ann's descendents, who know,
Their life is linked to hers, for an eternity of years.

Now Ann Martin was, as Mary, also known,
As facts on certain documents, have clearly shown,
The Burial Register gave her name as Mary Martin;
But it was from the adjacent record of another,
That her stated date of death was taken,
Ensuring that her terminal date, would be mistaken,
Being due quite simply to an error of transcription,
Thus creating a record of fallacy and frustration.

The register of St. John's Church includes the words;
Cold, terse and few: "*Mary Martin aged 52,
Of the Parish of Parramatta was buried 2nd January 1822,
Registered the same day by me Joseph Kenyon*".
Her life was shaped by events beyond her ken,
And debased by shameless inconsiderate men.
May the Lord cosset her lost and forsaken soul,
Now and for evermore; Amen!



All of these years later it is here mentioned below, as a concluding footnote to the previous, sadly brief account, of a young Londoner's underprivileged, troubled and tragic life:

Not in their wildest imaginings could Ann Martin, or any of her convict compatriots, ever know the extent of the contribution their existence would make to the creation and growth of the Australian nation. It is estimated that four million Australians are the unintended yet favoured beneficiaries of their transgressions, trials, transportation and torment.

© C. H. McNeil. 02. 04. 2019

AUSTRALIAN CHARTER FOR MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

As we indicated last issue, this year, 2020, marks 400 years since the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers in North America and the Society for Descendants of those who made that perilous voyage in the *Mayflower* four centuries ago are busily preparing for a year of celebrations.

As we go to press that society has approved the setting up of an Australian charter and the proposed date for this is planned for Australia Day 2020. The secretary of this newly formed Australian Society of Mayflower Descendants is **#9013 Fiona Lynton** a member of our Fellowship. If you know of others who have this dual genetic connection you can still link them to **#8859 Keith and Genevieve Quimbach** at kcquimbach@gmail.com Once the ASMD is up and running we will let you know contact details and provide a link via our website.

Fiona explains her connection to the Mayflower:

I contacted Keith Quimbach in regards to an update on our Aussie Mayflower charter and what to report. His response follows my story, below.

My Mayflower heritage comes from my father's side of the family. I have proven lines to four Mayflower passengers: **John Billington, William Brewster, Thomas Rogers** and **Stephen Hopkins**.

I was in Plymouth MA in July 2019 and enquired about joining the Mayflower Society. **Sylvie Carlson**, the sales manager at the General Society of Mayflower Descendants mentioned that there was interest in starting a chapter in Australia. I applied through the North Dakota chapter because that is where my paternal grandfather was born and raised ... and I still have a lot of relatives living there. **Margaret Bobertz** was the Historian assessing my application and it was expedited because of my interest in joining an Australian chapter. So I was very lucky!

See below a family photo ... it was taken a few years ago but it was the only recent one I could find with my family. My mother, **#1934 Norma Millard**, who passed away in 2016, is in this photo and was descended from First Fleet-er **Joseph Wright**.

Left to Right: Paul (son), Fiona, Cathryn (daughter), Stacey (daughter), Adam (son-in-law), Garry (husband), Norma Millard (mum). My children, Paul, Stacey and Cathryn are all FFF members (currently non-financial) since 1988.

Keith provides the background:

It's not easy to say just how we have come about - An idea - an adventure.

It started with an e-mail on 16 September from **Steve Arnold** - addressed to both myself and **Steve Isham** who lives in Hobart, Tasmania. The letter was an introduction to the idea that there might be enough interest in Australia, to form our own Society. Yes, we both agreed to pursue the idea, and went about sending out over 65 emails and some 25 letters of regular mail to potential individuals who were members from other states in the USA, living in Australia or people who had inquired about joining a Mayflower Society and whose address may have been Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore or even Turkey.

What has really brought our Charter Group together is the strong family bond we all have in preserving our great heritage as descendants from the *Mayflower* and passing those ideals onto the next generation or two. We are a special family group of fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, sisters, and cousins.

We have come together in less than four months (106 days) and have sent our Petition to the Secretary General, hoping for Charter date of 26th of January, Australia Day, if all goes well. We have final approval for 21 charter members.

Our greatest struggle has been waiting on the postal service, with Thanksgiving and Christmas Holidays hampering things significantly, but patience triumphed. We didn't do this alone - we have had a tremendous amount of support from GSMD members in Canada, Europe and from the GSMD Society itself, **Governor General Garmany**, **Steve Arnold**, and especially **Midge Hurtuk**.

We are sailing well in 2020,

Keith C. Quimbach, Piara Waters, WA 6012.



PRESIDENT'S TOAST TO OUR ANCESTORS 25 January 2020

I am sure you will have noticed how the media has long been inclined to classify and describe those introduced or written about by their journalists and presenters.

In the Press people's names are usually not enough. If known, their age is usually appended along with the area they come from, and more often than not their occupation. Such attributes, whether we are aware of it or not, colour our thinking as we read on.

In our social circles, too, a common introductory topic of conversation with newcomers is to ask about and then discuss each other's occupations. 'What do you do?' usually implies a current connection to the workforce, and if we are not careful that can mean allowing our jobs to define us as persons. Psychologists label the degree to which we feel we are our jobs as 'work-role centrality'.

It is hard-wired into our culture to label ourselves and others. Back in Primary School we were probably asked what we wanted to be when we grew up and most of us have been doing it ever since.

In his wisdom Professor Google asks, 'But don't you have a life as well. Aren't you a person first, a son or daughter, a grandparent, a child-minder, a friend, and perhaps an athlete, a fisherman, a musician, a painter or whatever it is that you do in your spare time? It's good to be proud of what you do, or did, from 9 to 5, but don't let that job define how you live'.

Thinking about career choices in today's world, and the likelihood that there will be several changes throughout the lives of our children and grandchildren took me back to the very different world of our First Fleeters.

Our research into court papers and other documents may have thrown some light on the lives and times of the 67 ancestors we are honouring today, their 'career changes' in the late 18th and early 19th centuries being quite significant. Could their jobs, old or new, have defined them as persons in the same way that they do for their descendants today? I suspect so.

The appendices compiled by Yvonne Browning in Mollie Gillen's *Founders of Australia* separate the 'trades and professions' of the First Fleeters into two classes, Pre 1788 and Post 1788.

From the former list Arthur Phillip would possibly have looked in dismay at his potential settlement builders, and yet once all were here the work went on with new skills emerging.

For clarity I have merged the two lists, presenting the trades and professions alphabetically. For those whose jobs are indicated both before and after 1788 only the earlier one is listed, and those without an original trade are classified as to their documented skill in the new settlement.

As to those of our ancestors for whom several trades are mentioned I have selected just one to keep the classification manageable. I realise that some of might know far more about your First Fleeter than the revelations from statistics but I offer you the following:

Barrow Woman: Mary Dickenson

Bittmaker: John Small

Blacksmith: James Morrisby and James Williams

Brickmaker: James Bloodworth

Carpenter: Edward Pugh and Edward Miles

Clerk: Matthew Everingham

Constable: William Wall

Coxswain: William Dring

Farmer: James Bradley, John Cross, Phillip Devine, William Eggleton, Robert Forrester, Andrew Goodwin, Henry Kable, Samuel Pigott, James Ruse, James Squire, Edward Whitton and Joseph Wright

Game Killer: John Randall

Infant: Henrietta Langley-Scriven

Jockey: James Bryan Cullen

Labourer: James Freeman and Anthony Rope

Landholder: Jane Poole

Marine: John Barrisford, Andrew Fishburn, James McManus, William Nash and Thomas Williams

Naval Seaman: Owen Cavanough, Peter Hibbs, John Shortland, Thomas Shortland

Needleworker: Ann Sandlin

Pedlar: Joseph Hatton

Pound Keeper: John Martin

Purser: John Palmer

Saddler John Morris

Sawyer: David Killpack and Richard Morgan

Seaman: Thomas Akers, William Boggis, Philip Scriven, Joseph Tuso and John Winter

Servant: Ann Colpitts, Ann Martin and Mary Parker

Silk Weaver: Jacob Bellett

Steward: Frederick Meredith

Stockman: William Roberts

Surgeon: Thomas Arndell

Tambour Worker: Jane Langley

Weaver: Sarah Bellamy

Wife: Hannah Barrisford, Elizabeth Burleigh, Margaret Darnell, Ann Forbes, Maria Haynes, Susannah Holmes, Lydia Munro, Hannah Smith and Elizabeth Pulley.

Well, there they are. Let's honour them. Have you charged your glasses? Let's go! Ladies and Gentlemen. Let's rise for a joyous toast, stating their names and living on in our hearts and minds as those never to die: OUR ANCESTORS.

WJF

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:** 15 February: *Intereach Aged Care*, Thumbnail, Kate MacPherson; 21 March: Elise Heta, *Wiradjuri Elder*, Thumbnail, Paul Gooding; 18 April: Greg Ryan, *Hume Dam Centenary*, Thumbnail, Desmond Rose. **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:** 15 February: Denis Smith, *The Mighty Sunderland in Peace and War*; 20 March: Greg de Moore, *Finding Sanity*; 17 April: Andrew Tink, *Apollo Landing and Honeysuckle Creek*. **Next Events:** 17 March: Tour of Anzac Memorial Hyde Park; 25 April: Dawn Service 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:** 18 February: Michael Crowley, *The remembered life of convict James Ruse*. **Next Event:** 17 March: Outing to St Stephens Newtown church and cemetery **Contact:** Carol Macklin 0415376434

CANBERRA – ACT, Queanbeyan and surrounds.

Venue: Various locations in Canberra. **Next Event:** Nothing planned this quarter. **Contact:** Toni Pike 0410412778

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:** 8 February: Geoff Potter, *The Milligan Family of Woy Woy*; 14 March: Adam Courtenay, *The Ship that Never Was*; Karys Fearon: *In for the Long Hall, The Rope and Pulley Story*. **Next Event:** **Contact:** Jon Fearon 43116254

DERWENT - Southern Tasmania

Venue: Bi-monthly, 11am, first Saturday at Royal Yacht Club of Tasmania, Sandy Bay. **Next Meetings:** 1 February: John Stephenson, *Tasmanian History in the Beattie Photo Collection*; 4 April: Speaker, TBA; **Next Events:** **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:** 1 February: Ron Ray, *Governor Macquarie - 73rd Regiment of Foot*; 7 March: Jessica North, *Esther*; 4 April: Carol Liston, *Assigned to Bungarribee*. **Next Event:** **Contact:** Jennifer Follers 97991161

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

Venue: Windsor Library, Penrith Library and Springwood. Presbyterian Church --Bi-monthly, third Saturday, 11 am. **Next Meetings:** 15 February (Windsor): Patrick Dodd, *John Macarthur*. 18 April (Windsor): John Lanser, *The Wreck of the Dunbar*. **Next Events:** **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:** 17 February: Judith Dunn, *Colonial Ladies, Lovely, Lively and Lamentably Loose*; 20 April: Monty Dwyer, *Weather Man*. **Next Event:** 16 March: Visit to Newcastle University Library. **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 Meeting:** 24 March: Speaker TBA **Next Event:** **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:** 8 February: Cherie Lamb, *First Fleet Segment*, Julie Webb, *DNA*, Robert McCarthy, *Ancestry and Genetics*; 4 April: Robin McCarthy, *Convict Food*, Other Speakers TBA. **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:** 2 February: at Mylestom, Karen Filewood, *Keilawarra and Helen Nicoll Steamships collision*; 5 April: at Nana Glen, Speaker TBA. **Next Events** **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:** 22 March: Speaker and topic TBA. **Contact:** Karla Rojo 66884306

NORTH WEST – Tamworth and surrounds.

Venue: Various locations – bi-monthly meetings, usually first Saturday at 1.30pm **Next Meetings:** 8 February, at Family History Rooms: Activity TBA; 4 April, at Family History Rooms: Activity TBA. **Next Events:** **Contact:** Janet McLean 0438465529 for details.

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:** 4 February: Members, *Show and Tell*; 3 March: Ray Thorburn, *Genetics Issues and Information*; 7 April: John Stewart, *Walking the Kokoda Track*. **Next Events:** **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:** 12 February: Judith Dunn, *Colonial Ladies, Lovely, Lively and Lamentably Loose*; 8 April: Billie Arnell, *Wingecarribee Library Information Officer*. **Next Event:** 25 April, Wreath Laying at 10.45 Service at Mittagong. **Contact:** Wendy Selman 48624849

SWAN RIVER – Perth, Fremantle and surrounds.

Venue: 16 Inwood Place Murdoch, bi-monthly, usually first Saturday, at 2pm. **Next Meetings:** 1 February: Moya Sharp, *Outback History*. (TBC); 4 April: Lionel Lovell, *Two First Fleeters*. **Next Event:** in April (date TBC): Government House Open Day. **Contact:** Toni Mahony 0892717630

Karys Fearon, Chapter Liaison Officer

EDITOR'S NOTE: Closing date for this page for the next issue is 23 March 2020

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

DEATHS

Ordinary and Pensioner Members

JOHN RANDALL

#9003 David Thomas Lea

THOMAS BISHOP/MARY DAVIS

Thomas Bishop is a new First Fleeter

#9004 Gail Maree Heppell

THOMAS CHIPP/JANE LANGLEY

#9005 Margaret Rosemary Chaseling

OWEN CAVANOUGH/MARGARET DARNELL

#9006 Margaret Anne Humphries

NATHANIEL LUCAS/OLIVIA GASCOIGNE

#9007 Gerald Marcus Keatinge

#9025 Robert Ian Peck

RICHARD PARTRIDGE/MARY GREENWOOD/JOHN RANDALL/JOHN MARTIN

#9008 Margaret Anne Sulman OAM

WILLIAM HAMBLY/MARY SPRINGHAM

#9009 Jacqueline Therese Noonan

ROBERT FORRESTER/ANN FORBES

#9010 David Reginald Paul

RICHARD MORGAN

#9011 Phillip Shaun Townsend

THOMAS SPENCER/MARY PHILLIPS

#9023 Sita Breuillaud-Limondin

SAMUEL PIGOTT

#9024 Kathleen Ann Bott

Ordinary and Pensioner Members

PETER HIBBS/WILLIAM DOUGLASS/MARY GROVES

#9012 Maree Therese Windress

#9013 Fiona Rae Lynton

JAMES NEAL/ANN FORBES

James Neal is a new First Fleeter

#9014 Gerarda Catherine Quilty

#9017 Therese Narelle Thompson

#9020 Monica Helen Stratford

ANN MARTIN

#9021 Sandra Beer

PETER HIBBS

#9022 Anthony Francis Burns

Junior Members

JAMES NEAL/ANN FORBES

#9015 Noah Daniel Quilty

#9016 Finn Everard Quilty

#9018 Fleur Evelyn Stratford

#9019 Abigail Estelle Imogen Buckle

Associates

#6815.1 Judith Anne White OAM

#8809.1 Raymond Saliba

#9004.1 Jonathan Harold Heppell

#9005.1 Garvas Chaseling

#9014.1 Russell Joseph Quilty

Friends

#F203 Warwick Geering

#F204 Robin Geering

THOMAS ARNDELL/DALTON-BURLEY-BURLEIGH ELIZABETH

#1079 Marjorie Raven, of Bangor and formerly Bexley, New South Wales, died on 09.12.2019, aged 90. Marge maintained a strong and loyal membership of the Fellowship for over 45 years and her two books on Thomas Arndell and family have been in the FFF library since 1988. She was always a great encourager and was so excited to pass on her warm greetings to the newly formed Botany Bay Chapter, despite being unable to take an active part. She is sadly missed by friends, family and Fellowship members.

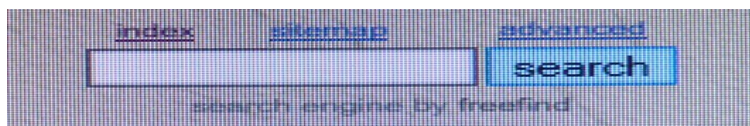


Once again we are encouraging our members to complete the set of First Fleeter Stories in the SHIPS section of our website. In the next issue of Founders we hope to list those we are waiting for. We know your research into your FF ancestors has been rigorous and will no doubt be most informative. Please share it with the whole Fellowship to enhance our records.

GOOD NEWS: FOUNDERS IS INDEXED

How to find your way through our own Online Index:

1. Go to www.fellowshipfirstfleeters.org.au



2. Find the search box at bottom left of home page.
3. Type in the words or subject and click search.
4. A list will come up with all the Newsletters or Founders by volume and number where your search words can be found.
5. Click on the issue you would like to look through.
6. Its front page will show up.
7. Hold down the Control Key and press the F (find) key
8. The Adobe Search engine will take you to a new search box in the bottom left corner of the screen.
9. Type in your words or subject in this new box and click search.
10. Your words or subject will then be highlighted throughout the issue as you scroll down.

Note that only Issues 43.4 to 50.6 have been indexed in this way.

YOUR STORIES

Founders, reminding you once again, is waiting to receive First Fleeter stories for the magazine and web.

The following guidelines are suggested:-

1. Include your name as the author.
2. Only one story per FF. A new story could replace that existing with the previous author so informed.
3. The Fellowship deserves the right to edit.
4. Biographies must contain facts.
5. References are definitely preferred.
6. Type in *Calibri*, size 11.

Contact the editor for further information.

If your First Fleeters' names are not printed in blue in the ship's list on our web site then we need their stories.

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