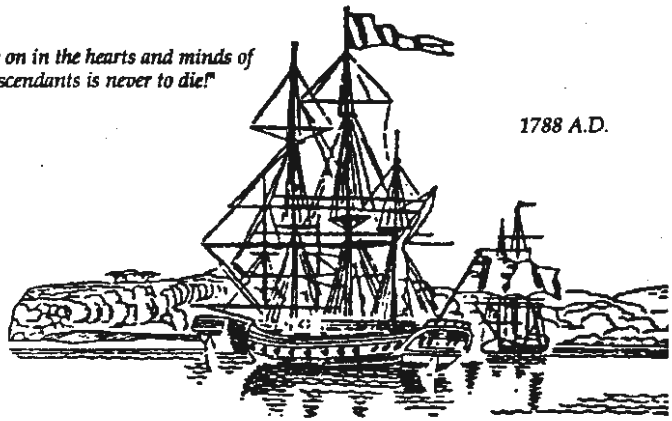


Fellowship of First Fleeters Newsletter

"To live on in the hearts and minds of
Descendants is never to die!"

1788 A.D.



*Dear Anika,
Groom, Love you
are still,
Margie Rowen*

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PATRON:
OFFICE ADDRESS:
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First Fleet House 105 Cathedral Street, Woolloomooloo, N.S.W. 2011
(02) 360-3788, 360-3988

January / February 1992 Volume 23 NO.1

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

I hope everyone had a very enjoyable Australia Day this year. From my observations this was the most active one that I have seen since 1988. I think we Australians are truly showing signs of national pride and sensitivity about our modern national heritage.

I have noticed that the Australian Aborigines have declared Australia Day "Invasion Day." Despite we later Australians' sentiment, that term from their viewpoint would be quite fairly appropriate. The First Fleet was in fact an invasion force. Whilst the Letters Patent authorised Governor Phillip to seek the cooperation of the indigenous people, it made no mention of purchasing the land addressed in the document to be granted or to seek some means of transferring it to the Crown for distribution among the settlers.

The solution to the Aborigines' dilemma is too big for my mind to suggest a resolve, but we should be fair enough to respect the stand they have taken and to encourage some form of accommodation between both peoples so that both will live in harmony, each making progress for the whole nation's sake in their own ways.

The Fellowship's annual dinner was held at Sydney University again and was successful. Our special guest was Dr Carol Liston, President of the Royal Australian Historical Society. Dr Liston is Senior Lecturer in Australian History at the University of Western Sydney. She addressed the dinner on the theme of new thoughts on the background to the First Fleet and the need for historical researchers to challenge some of the myths and established history assertions as to our modern nation's origins and early development.

I attended the New South Wales official function at the Sydney Opera House on Australia Day and later the Premier's Reception.

I am most delighted to announce that my wife, Sandra, and I, as President of the Fellowship, have been invited to attend a function at New South Wales Government House with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Sandra and I are most honoured at this privilege to represent the Fellowship at this function.

*Yours in Fellowship
James Hugh Donohoe*

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AUSTRALIA DAY, 1992

The Australia Day Eve Dinner on 25th January marked the beginning of the Fellowship's Australia Day celebrations. A most enjoyable evening it was, from predinner drinks on the terrace of the Wentworth Building to the excellent fare, meeting old friends and making new friendships, and culminating in the Address by Dr Carol Liston, President of the Royal Australian Historical Society.

Life Membership badges were presented by President James Donohoe to Wynne Anderson and Norma Dawson, for their services to the Fellowship over many years. Hazel Liebau, unable to attend due to ill-health, will receive her badge, privately, from Vice-President Peter Christian.

The Fellowship was well-represented at the official Australia Day ceremony in the forecourt of the Opera House. It was good to see such a large crowd of people of all ages and all nations join in the celebration of the foundation of our nation; to see the huge Australian flag borne by a

Continued next page

Australia Day Continued

parachutist floating overhead and the number of much smaller flags being waved by the crowd below.

The ceremony began with the reading of Governor Arthur Phillip's Commission from King George III by compere Ross Symonds followed by the raising of the Jack of Queen Anne, and God Save the Queen.

After the Prayer for the Nation was said by Archbishop Robinson, we all joined in the Bicentennial Hymn. Addresses by the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Alderman Frank Sartor, and the Premier, the Hon. Nick Greiner, M.P., the Sydney Children's Choir sang "Bound for Botany Bay," accompanied by the Naval Support Command Band. The Australian of the Year and those who won Achievers Awards were acknowledged.

The Australia Day Address was given by the Governor of New South Wales Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair AO. All joined in singing "Advance Australia Fair" and a Fly Past by Australian Navy helicopters marked the conclusion of the ceremony.

Standing on the forecourt steps and gazing at our beautiful harbour, - "the finest harbour in the World, in which a thousand sail of the line may ride in the most perfect security" - the words of our first

Governor, Captain Arthur Phillip, on 26 January 1788, seemed so profound.

In the afternoon, Fellowship of First Fleet members attended the "Story of Sydney" celebration for light refreshments, then joined in the Parade for the re-enactment of the Rum Rebellion, and the arrest of Governor Bligh. Bernice Smart and June Broomhead, as well as others, in Colonial Dress added to the colour and pageantry. From George Street, the parade, led by the Sydney Town Crier (mounted on his thoroughbred), Lieutenant George Johnston in his carriage and pair, and a large detachment of Marines, followed by a large number of the populace turned into Bridge Street and continued to the site of the First Government House. Governor Bligh, courageous and indomitable, stood and faced his accusers; - and was delivered into "safe custody."

Our Governor, Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair AO, then unveiled a plaque to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Local Government in New South Wales.

During afternoon tea, which was provided courtesy the Hotel Intercontinental, the Governor and Mrs Sinclair moved among the guests speaking to all in turn.

—Alice Clarke,
Social Convenor.

Open Letter to Members

On Saturday 25th January I had a wonderful evening at the Fellowship of First Fleeters Australia Day Eve Dinner. The venue was superb, it was so pleasant sipping our pre-dinner drinks in the fresh air on the balcony. The meal was delicious and served in air-conditioned comfort. Dr Carol Liston our Guest of Honour proved to be an interesting speaker, a delight to listen to. But most of all I enjoyed the fellowship of meeting and mixing with so many members and their friends. This was the 23rd consecutive dinner held to celebrate "Our Day" and truly fulfills the third of our Aims and Objects as specified in our Constitution. Congratulations to all concerned, especially Alice Clarke and Peter Christian.

Were you there? If not you missed a wonderful function. Start saving for next year - it will be our Silver Jubilee (1968-1993) - \$1 a week will more than pay for it — don't "just belong," come and join us.

Beryl Lewis
Past President and Life Member
#709

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

27th November 1991 to 7th January 1992

We extend a warm welcome to new members joining during this period, seven adults, one junior and one spouse associate.

THOMAS ARNDELL -
ELIZABETH BURLEY: Mr Adam
Andrew Arndell (jun).

WILLIAM BAKER - SUSANNAH
HUFFNELL: Mrs Anne Maree
Simon-Mayer; Miss Jeni Lee
Horniman.

ANDREW FISHBURN: Mrs Joan
Lillian Edwards (sp. Mr James
Henry Edwards); Mr Gregory
Outhred Edwards.

PETER HIBBS: Mrs Betty Warn.

DANIEL STANFIELD - ALICE
HARMSWORTH: Mr Kevin Vince
Stanfield.

JOHN SUMMERS: Mrs Angela
Jane Dillon.

JAMES SHEERS/MARY SMITH

*A Commemorative Plaque Dedication Service by the Fellowship of First
Fleeters has been arranged for*

Sunday, 7th June 1992,

at

Holy Trinity Church,

Kelso (just outside of Bathurst)

The Dedication Service will take place after the 10 o'clock Morning Service.

A Piper Family reunion is planned for the afternoon.

Interested descendants please communicate with:-

Mrs Zona Maguire,

*1 Kethel Road,
Cheltenham NSW 2119.*

Telephone (02) 8698635

DAYTIME FELLOWSHIP

Prior to the closure of the office for the holiday period, 39 members and friends attended our Christmas luncheon at the N.S.W. Bowlers Club in the City, where once again we were well-looked after with good food and service. Raffle winners on the day were Mrs Marge Raven and Mr Bert Weston.

As the Daytime Fellowship was reconstituted in March 1991, our next meeting on 5th March 1992 will be the Annual General Meeting and there will be an election of office bearers. New financial arrangements suggested by the Executive will necessitate the appointment of another office bearer, namely a Treasurer.

A notice of motion has also been received: "That the motion concerning the tenure of office bearers passed in March 1991 be rescinded." Proposed by Mrs Wynn Anderson, seconded by Mrs Norma Dawson.

Once the business is taken care of, tea and coffee will be provided for lunch (please bring your own sandwich, etc.), and then we have a treat in store. We have been able to secure Mr Paul Brunton, Documents Librarian from the State Library of New South Wales, as a Guest Speaker. His subject will be "The First Fleet Diaries."

Mr Brunton is an accomplished speaker of high renown in historical circles, and I'm sure there will be a good number of us wishing to take this opportunity to be in his audience. He will begin at 2.00pm.

For those not able to attend earlier in the day, consider coming for the talk and staying for afternoon tea, Devonshire style, with home-made scones, for a small charge of \$2.00.

Looking further ahead, keep Wednesday, 6th May, in mind for our train trip to Katoomba.

Hope to see you in March.

MEETING DAY:

Thursday, 5th March

WHERE and WHEN:

11.30am, First Fleet House

- Joyce Cowell &
Bernice Smart

SOME FIRST FLEETER - ABORIGINAL INTERACTIONS

There is no doubt that the arrival of the First Fleet meant the disintegration of the society of the prior inhabitants. To acknowledge that this process was inevitable and inexorable is not to minimise nor condone the injustice that was done to these people; any more than to acknowledge that poverty and social conditions were a cause of crime is to condone the crimes of many of the First Fleeters; or to acknowledge that the attitudes of the social class from which judges came influenced their judgments, is to condone the harsh sentences that were handed down.

Most of the First Fleeters had had little education. Even intelligent, professionally competent, well-intentioned men like Collins, Dawes and Tench had received most of their education in the services, and people like Alt and Johnson with some claim to a liberal education were not in the first rank of influence in the settlement.

These 18th-century invaders saw a people that built no houses or barns, erected no fences, planted no crops and may have assumed that they had no idea of ownership of personal territory; they saw a people who wore no clothes, stored no provisions and may have assumed that they had no culture or sense of history.

In the circumstances, the attitudes of a few of the newcomers were better than their background might have led one to expect. With the benefit of another 200 years one can see that their good intentions were often misplaced and no doubt often spasmodic and influenced by day-to-day irritations. Phillip's instructions urged him to "conciliate the affections of the natives", an instruction which apparently accorded with his own temperament and inclination, and the scientifically minded of his officers were interested to gain information about the language and customs of these strange people.

The tragedy that could ensue when good intentions and scientific interest were combined with a fundamental incomprehension of an alien culture and the common humanity of its people is illustrated by the fate of

Arabanoo. Because the aborigines kept away from the settlement at the end of 1788, Phillip ordered Lieutenants Ball and Johnson to bring some in by force. With some difficulty they captured a young man at Manly and took him to the Governor's house. Here he was washed, clothed and fed and kept shackled until it was clear that he would not escape. Arabanoo became a favourite of the officers but contributed little to the knowledge or understanding of his people. In April 1789, smallpox broke out among the aborigines and some of them were brought to the settlement for treatment. Arabanoo helped care for them but he succumbed and was buried in the Governor's garden. A boy, Nanbaree, and a girl, Booron or Abaroo, who survived were taken into the households of Surgeon White and Chaplain Johnson respectively.

Later that year a party led by Lieutenant Bradley brought in two young men, the best known of these unwilling intermediaries between the two races: Bennelong and Colebee. Bennelong in particular became a firm favourite, had a brick hut built for him on the point of the cove, and accompanied Phillip to England. On his return he enjoyed for a time the status of principal intermediary between the two races but the colonists became unsympathetic to his inability or unwillingness to become completely "civilised" and his drunken behaviour (not uncommon among the settlers) were especially offensive to many. By the time he died in 1813 the Sydney Gazette could find little favourable to say of him.

For Nanbaree, the boy taken into White's household, the adjustment to white society may have been easier and the attachment to tribal customs less strong, though he was obviously attached to Colebee and underwent tribal initiation in 1795. After White's departure he became a seaman and sailed with Waterhouse and Flinders. Later he withdrew "to his native wilds" and died in 1821. He was buried near Bennelong at Kissing

Continued next page

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Point on the farm of James Squire who, as the Sydney Gazette reported, "treated him with particular tenderness, and had recourse to many stratagems to rescue him from wretchedness; and with this view, occasionally gave him amusing employment, accompanied with plenty of indulgence, but all proved unavailing - ancestral habits being indelibly engendered in its benevolent design."

Abaroo, the girl taken into the chaplain's household, also helped in the communications between the races. Tench wrote that "Dawes attempted to teach Abaroo some of our notions of religion, and hoped that she would thereby be induced to communicate hers in return. But her levity, and love of play, in a great measure defeated his efforts; although everything he did learn from her served to confirm what is here advanced (i.e. that the aborigines acknowledge the existence of a superintending deity). Johnson's hopes for her complete education were not surprisingly disappointed when she continued to go off in the woods at times.

All this should not suggest that the aborigines accepted what was happening without opposition. No doubt it is an understatement when Tench writes in September 1790, that the aboriginal "inhabitants of Rose Hill expressed great dissatisfaction at the number of white men who had settled on their former territories. A number of Europeans had been killed before December 1790, when John McEntyre, the Governor's convict gamekeeper and a man unpopular with both the aborigines and whites, was killed by Pemulwy, who had but recently made contact with the newcomers. Bennelong and Colebee agreed to bring Pemulwy in but made no attempt to do so. Phillip decided on drastic action. He ordered Tench to lead a party of about 50 to capture six aboriginal men, two of whom would be executed and the others sent to Norfolk Island for a time as a warning of what aborigines could expect from European justice. This uncharacteristic harshness of Phillip's did not receive universal approbation from his officials, and Dawes only took part with great

reluctance. His disagreement with Phillip influenced his decision to leave the Colony with the first lot of marines in 1791.

In the event, the expedition was unsuccessful, and Tench and his party made no arrests. Pemulwy acquired a reputation for invulnerability and continued to resist the invaders until he was killed in 1802. He has been accorded some measure of fame as the eponymous hero of a novel by Eric Willmot and his patriotic status has been commemorated by the recent naming of a high school in Newtown. The warrior, the rebel, the resister has become the popular hero, but one might argue that someone like Namatjira, Perkins, Goolagong or Noonuccal (formerly Kath Walker) would have provided a more relevant example for 21st-century urban aborigines.

Travellers by land and sea often took aborigines to guide and aid them in their intercourse with other natives, and on 1 January 1814 the Sydney Gazette had an article which began: "A well-known native, who has had many short voyages to sea and always acquitted himself well, was a few days since asked why, upon his return to port, he should prefer rejoining his native acquaintances? His reply went no further than to oppose one interrogation with another: "Will you," said he, "keep me company; or will any white man or woman keep me company?why then wish me to keep away from my own people, when no other will look upon me?" Such a *cri de coeur* could have come from Nanbaree or others like him who tried to adapt to the new dispensation.

Given the thrust of expansion of 18-19th century Europe, the sociological attitudes of the day, and indeed the centuries' long histories of conquerors and colonisers, it is difficult to imagine a situation that would not have involved tragedy for the aborigines. The small, and possibly often misdirected, kindness of people like Richard Johnson, John White and James Squire at least provide some bright spots in this picture.

This subject is treated in more detail in Isabel McBryde's: *Guests of the Governor*. (1989)

D. B. Webster, FFF member No. 1936

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JAMES SCOTT, FIRST FLEET

In accordance with our continuing search for the details of the burial places of our First Fleet pioneers, correspondence was entered into with the Portsmouth/Sydney Sister City Committee trying to identify the final resting place of James Scott, Marine Sergeant, Prince of Wales.

In early November a letter was received from the Secretary of the Right Worshipful Lord Mayor of Portsmouth thanking us, on his behalf, for our interest, and stating that inquiries would be instituted hopefully to assist our research.

According to our records, James Scott, who was a marine sergeant, 17th (Portsmouth) Company on Prince of Wales, arrived with the First Fleet accompanied by his wife, Jane, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who was born on the voyage out. The family, including a son born in 1790, returned to England on Gorgon in 1792.

James Scott died in Portsmouth sometime in early in 1796 after serving as a squad sergeant.

Later in November we receive further correspondence from Portsmouth. This time it was from the Portsmouth City Records Office which supplied the following information.

The parish records for Portsmouth and the surrounding area are deposited in the City Records Office. A search of the burial register of St. Thomas's Parish Church, Portsmouth, for the first half of 1796 includes the following entry: Buried 2 April 1796 James Scott.

Unfortunately, only the briefest details were recorded in the registers at that time.

St. Thomas's Church is now Portsmouth Cathedral and the gravestones in the churchyard, which was closed for burials in 1854, have long since been removed. The list of memorial inscriptions which was compiled in 1891 has no reference for James Scott.

THE

Sydney Gazette,

AND

NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER.

Published by Authority.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS

His Excellency the Governor being extremely desirous to do every thing in his power that can in the least degree contribute to the Ornament and Regularity of the Town of Sydney, as well as to the convenience, accommodation, and safety of the inhabitants thereof, has already, in prosecution of these views, divided the town into five separate districts, and has given directions for the erecting immediately a proper Watch-house in each district, for the protection of the inhabitants from night robberies, and for the more effectually securing the peace and tranquillity of the town, and apprehending all disorderly and ill-disposed persons committing nightly depredations. In further prosecution of these views, His Excellency also intends to establish a well-regulated and strict system of police in the town, as soon as the Watch-houses are completely finished.

As a necessary preparatory step to the proposed arrangements, His Excellency deems it expedient to give regular and permanent Names to all the streets and ways leading through the town, and to order posts and finger-boards, with the names of the streets painted on them, to be erected in conspicuous parts of the different streets where they cross each other, as well as at their respective terminations. These posts and finger-boards are accordingly to be immediately put up, and the streets are henceforth to be known and called only by the new names now given them.

The principal Street in the Town, and leading through the middle of it from Dawes's Point to the place near the Brickfields, where it is intended to erect the first Toll Bar, being upwards of a mile in length, and hitherto known alternately by the names of High Street, Spring

Row and Serjeant Major's Row, is now named George Street, in honour of our revered and gracious Sovereign.

The open space of Ground, or Area, whereon the Church of St. Phillip now stands, and which is hereafter intended to be formed into a handsome square (the street hitherto known by the name of Church Street forming the west side thereof) has been named Charlotte Square in honour of Her Majesty, by which name only it is henceforth to be denominated.

It being intended to remove all those old buildings and enclosures now on that space of ground which is bounded by the Government Domain on the east, by the Judge Advocate's, Secretary's, Chaplain's, and Commissary's houses on the south, by the spring of water and stream on the west, and by the houses of Mr Lord, Mr Thompson and Mr Reibey on the north, and to throw the same into an open area, the said area or space of ground, has been named Macquarie Place, and it is henceforth to be so denominated.

The present Market-Place being very badly and inconveniently situated, it is His Excellency's intention to remove the market very soon to a more commodious and central situation for the inhabitants of the town in general. The place thus intended to remove the market to is that piece of open ground (part of which was lately used by Messrs Blaxland as a stock-yard, &c.) bounded by George Street on the east, York Street on the west, Market Street on the north, and the Burying Ground on the south; and is henceforth to be called Market Square.

For the further accommodation and convenience of the inhabitants in general, and particularly of those persons bringing corn or other grain, goods or other merchandise,

in vessels or boats from the Hawkesbury, &c. to the market, it is intended to erect a wharf immediately at Cockle Bay, contiguous to the new market place; and from thence there will be a good road or street made to communicate directly with the said market square; and which, when completed, is to be called Market Wharf.

The whole of the open ground yet unoccupied in the vicinity of the Town of Sydney, hitherto known and alternately called by the names of The Common, Exercising Ground, Cricket Ground and Race Course, bounded by the Government Domain on the north; the Town of Sydney on the west; the Brickfields on the south; and Mr Palmer's premises on the east; being intended in future for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of the Town, and as a field of exercise for the Troops, the Governor has thought proper to name the ground thus described Hyde Park; by which name it is henceforth to be called and denominated.

The Governor being desirous to prevent any incroachments from being made on the Park by brick-makers, and the Acting Surveyor having been directed to mark out for this purpose a boundary line, dividing Hyde Park from the Brickfields, and which line of demarcation runs from the rear of Mr Wilshire's lease across to Mr Palmer's premises, His Excellency commands and directs, that none of those persons who have obtained permission to make bricks shall in future, on any pretence whatever, presume to cut up any ground for that purpose beyond the line fixed upon as the boundary for the Brickfields. — Any person transgressing this order will be deprived of the indulgence of

Continued next page

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making bricks in future, and be prosecuted besides, according to Law, for such trespass.

In further view to the accommodation and convenience of the inhabitants of the Town of Sydney, particularly of those who have horses or other cattle that they may wish to have grazing for within a short distance, it is His Excellency's intentions to have a large common marked out immediately, within as short a distance of the Town as circumstances will admit; and which will be publicly notified as soon as the ground is measured and marked out

The following plan, containing the names and descriptions of the new streets of the Town of Sydney, is now published for general information.

(Signed)

LACHLAN

MACQUARIE.

By Command of

His Excellency,

J. T. Campbell, Sec.

A FIRST FLEET STORY

by Una Birrell Emin

Whenever I have mentioned that my ancestors came on the First Fleet, the usual reaction of people is disbelief - "How do you know? It's 200 years' ago." Well, the fact is until some years ago, I didn't know. I had always known that my maternal grandmother's family were among the first people in the bush in Tasmania, but it was a telephone call from Hobart from a cousin, of whom I had never heard, that aroused my interest. She rang inquiring if I knew how the Devereux family came by their money, as she was doing a family history. Devereux was the family name for generations. Well, I knew they had plenty, but how they got it I didn't know. "Of course, you know," she said, "our family came on the First Fleet."

So after many telephone calls to and from Hobart and letters containing information flying over Bass Strait, I decided one day that I would put all this information down on paper, for future generations to marvel at. Where the money came from, and,

more importantly, where it went, is still unknown, so I have attempted to solve this baffling problem by putting all the facts together, and writing my story.

John McCarthy, private, Company 21, Royal Marines, sailed with the First Fleet. His military record: Born in Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, c.1758.

Enlisted in the Marines in 1785.

Volunteered for service with the First Fleet and came out in the Friendship 1788.

Took his discharge in 1791 when his term of three years service with the First Fleet expired and settled on a grant.

Re-enlisted in the New South Wales Corps on Norfolk Island on 23 December 1801.

He was still serving in September 1809 when the Description and Succession Book for the New South Wales Corps was written.

Physical Description on enlistment:

Complexion: Fair, Eyes Grey, Hair Dark Brown.

Trade: Cordwainer (Shoe maker)

The Marines were soldiers who were specially trained for fighting at sea. The founding regiment had been set up in 1644 "to produce the type of soldier whose capacity to fight was not diminished by the debilitating effects of long and arduous voyages". The Marine Corps counterparts in today's army would be the commandos. Private John McCarthy was my great-great-grandfather and, for the record, I will refer to him as Papa McCarthy.

Also on the Friendship was Ann Beardsley, aged 21 years, sentenced at Derby on 5th August, 1786, for having in her custody a "black satin cloak" and "other goods" the property of Elizabeth Woodhead and which were feloniously stolen out of her dwelling house in April, 1786. Sentenced to five years transportation, Ann shared with one other convict woman the distinction of having the lightest sentence of all the Fleet. However, in August 1787, when the Fleet was at Rio de Janeiro, Lieutenant. Ralph Clark, of the

ANNANDALE HOUSE GATES

Dedication Service 15 March 1992, Annandale Public School

Two First Fleeter descendants have been found among the students of Annandale Public School, they are eight-year-old Paul Young and his five-year-old brother, Andrew.

The boys are descendants of Surgeon-General John White.

Although the service is for George and Esther Johnston, however, in recognition that the school has among its students descendants of a First Fleeter, Paul will give a short speech on his famous ancestor at the service.

Mr Bert Weston, a foundation member of the Fellowship, and a young ninety-two-year-old, will give the Eulogy for his First Fleeters George and Esther Johnston.

Representatives of the adjoining schools will be attending with clergy of the local churches.

Alderman Larry Hand, Mayor of Leichhardt, has accepted our invitation. Beverley Naughton and Roderick Best are organising a walk

along Johnston Street, Annandale, to conclude at Annandale School shortly before the Dedication Service at 3pm.

The School Choir will entertain before and after the service and afternoon tea will be served at the conclusion.

The Fellowship is anticipating a large crowd and looks forward to meeting many of its members at this service.

—Douglas Oakes

Plaques Convenor.

Before the Dedication Service the Fellowship will be conducting a walk along Johnston Street, Annandale, to finish at the Annandale Public School.

Prior to the walk, luncheon will be served at St. Aidan's Anglican Church, 74 Booth Street, at 12.30pm. A charge of \$8.00 includes the walk which will start from the church at 1.30pm. To save chaotic catering, R.S.V.P. to Fleet House, (02) 360 3788, by 12 March or earlier would be appreciated.

Those who do not wish to partake of lunch, please meet at the church.

There will be a charge of \$3.00 for the

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Marines, who kept a most interesting journal, records that he supervised the transfer of six of the women convicts from the *Friendship* to the *Charlotte* (Ann Beardsley was one of the six) as a reward for being so well behaved and received in return six of the worst from the *Charlotte*, which did not make him very pleased, as according to his journal, things were just about out of hand aboard the *Friendship*.

It is certain that John McCarthy and Ann Beardsley met aboard the *Friendship* and their friendship certainly blossomed into romance as is evidenced later on. When the *Fleet* reached Table Bay (South Africa) all the women convicts were taken off the *Friendship* and transferred to other ships and sheep were taken on. Lieutenant. Ralph Clark could not contain himself and wrote - "Thank God, we have got rid of the 'damned whores', the sheep are a lot less trouble" and swore an oath that he would never set foot on a ship again, if ever there was a woman on it.

The Baptism Book of New South Wales, Vol. 1, Entry No. 48, records that on March 1, 1789 at Port Jackson in the County of Cumberland, New South Wales, in the presence of His Excellency, Arthur Phillip, Esq., Governor, the daughter of John McCarthy, a marine, and of Ann Beardsley, a convict, was christened Harriet Beardsley. That baby was my grandma's grandmother. Governor Phillip made sure that everyone attended the church services and also that all babies were christened, but for reasons that are obvious, no marine was allowed to marry a convict, but this did not prevent some long-lasting liaisons from being formed.

Now, Papa McCarthy, in his capacity of marine, showed very good sense in getting himself stationed on Norfolk Island in June, 1789. Remembering he had become a father in February of that year, presumably Ann Beardsley went with him. The more decent types among the convict women attached themselves to one man for protection, particularly one of the soldiers. Because of the dreadful starvation in the settlement at Port Jackson, the

population was equally divided between Sydney Cove and Norfolk Island, with approximately 500 at each settlement. Land at Norfolk Island was much more fertile than around Sydney Cove and soon supplies of food were able to be sent back to Sydney, where the situation was desperate.

On Norfolk Island, a moonlit night, November 1807. A young couple can be seen strolling hand in hand along the beach. John McCarthy's daughter, Harriet, now 18 years old has fallen in love with John Devereux, who, we presume, is working for her father. Papa McCarthy has become an established settler described by Philip Gidley King as "a very quiet and well-behaved marine settler, a very peaceable man". Papa McCarthy also had the distinction of being on the list of First Settlers.

Papa McCarthy arrived in Hobart on September 3, 1808, to find that he was now a grandfather. The shipping list of the *Fifth Embarkation* on *The City of Edinburgh* shows no wife or other children accompanied him - so what happened to Ann Beardsley? Did she die? Marry someone else? Or go back to England a free woman, having paid her debt to society and cleansed of her sins? Did she leave her child with Papa McCarthy to rear, as Harriet was named on the shipping lists as Harriet McCarthy.

All now settled down peacefully in the beautiful valley of the Derwent River at New Norfolk, under the command of Lieutenant-Governor David Collins, himself a First Fleeter, having been Governor Phillip's right hand man. John Devereux was granted 65 acres in accordance with the instructions for granting land to ex-convicts - 30 if single, 50 if married, and 110 more for each child. Papa McCarthy was granted 80 acres in the same area. This grant was in compensation for land relinquished by the grantee at Norfolk Island.

After some years he seems to have moved around quite a bit. It is documented that in the 1820s he was Chief Constable on the Windsor Road, New South Wales. Now this is where the REAL "Wild Colonial Boy", Bold Jack Donahoe, was plying his highwayman trade in the

surrounding hills. Donahoe or O'Donahoe was born in Castlemaine, Co. Kerry, Ireland, the same county as Papa McCarthy. Donahoe was "taken on the orders of McCarthy", who had obviously issued the warrant and who, at this time, would have been getting on in years and because of his military background, he apparently just sat there and sent the troopers out. He was certainly not in the posse of horse police led by Sergeant Hodson. Trooper Muggleston shot Donahoe "through the jaws" as the song says, but otherwise the truth has been vandalised by putting the "Wild Colonial Boy" into a Victorian setting. It may have been changed to overcome the fact that, after Donahoe's death, the song had such a evil influence on the Colony that its singing was banned in public houses on pain of loss of licence. Donahoe earned the title "Bold" because he did most of his marauding on foot and was cheeky enough to make his victims change clothes with him.

Papa McCarthy died in Melbourne and the following obituary appeared in the *Melbourne Argus* of July 28, 1846:

A First Fleeter. - We have today to record the now unusual occurrence of the death of a "First Fleeter," an old man named McCarthy, upwards of 100 years of age, who arrived in the colony in the capacity of a sergeant of marines, with the first detachment sent out from England, for the purpose of establishing a settlement at Botany Bay. McCarthy removed from Sydney to Norfolk Island on the formation of a settlement there, and on its being broken up he accompanied the other settlers to Van Diemen's Land, and had, consequently, the rare distinction of being among the first settlers of both colonies. The old man passed his 100th year at Christmas last, but up to the time of his death he betrayed few of the failings of age, being able to read the smallest print without the use of spectacles, and retaining the full possession of his faculties until within ten minutes of his death, which did not take him by surprise, for he remarked, on going to his bed a short time before, that he was going to lie down and die. McCarthy died on Friday last, at the residence of Mr W. H. Budd, Kinlochewe, who married his great-granddaughter, and with whom he has been living for nearly eight years.

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So McCarthy had a Geelong connection. The W. H. Budd, of Kinlochewe, was the Wm Budd who had the Ashby Inn in Britannia Street from 1840-45 when there was a recession and he sold up and went to the Inn at Kinlochewe, where there would have been more customers from the passing trade on the Sydney Road. So it seems that Papa McCarthy would have been living in Geelong from 1840-45 as he came over from Van Diemen's Land on 1st November, 1839.

-Courtesy Geelong Historical Society

JOHN McCARTHY (circa 1756 - 1846)

Early last year an article was written on the probability that McCarthy had been buried in the now extinct town of Kinlochewe.

Mavis Dingwell, #5875, a descendant of John McCarthy, has been researching the life of her famous ancestor and has spoken to relatives she did not know existed until she joined the Fellowship.

Investigation now shows that McCarthy may have been buried in the Old Melbourne Cemetery which is now the Queen Victoria Markets.

Congratulations are due to Mavis for her initiative in following the matter up and supplying the results of her findings.

Doug Oakes,
Plaques Committee
Convenor

Closing Date for Next Newsletter - 17th March 1992

Opinions expressed herein are those of the article authors and correspondents and do not necessarily reflect the policy or views of the Fellowship of First Fleeters, nor the views of the Editor.

The Editor reserves the right to omit any material considered unsuitable for publication.

Space limitations may result in some material being held over to another issue.

200 YEARS OF LAND TITLES

February 1992 is the Anniversary of the registration of the first registered land grant, issued to James Ruse for Experiment Farm, Parramatta.

To mark the historic anniversary of Ruse's grant on 22nd February 1792, a number of events, centred on the Parramatta District, are being organised by the Land Titles Office.

OLIVIA GASCOIGNE'S ORIGINS

New information found about Olivia Gascoigne has revealed that the commander of the British army in the Severn District at the time of her arrest was Major-General Sir Isaac Gascoigne. In the early 1800s Sir Isaac was the member for Liverpool in the British Parliament.

Also found living in Great Malvern next to Severn Stoke at the same time was Sir Charles Gascoigne. Sir Charles's daughter, Anne (1760-1840), became Lady Hamilton, wife of the Earl of Haddington. Olivia did have a descendant named Hamilton Lucas. The Earl of Haddington was a Scottish peer and related to the Campbells, as Olivia is recalled for claiming.

— J. H. Donohoe

Highlights of the program are a Colonial Fair and a cocktail party, both to be held on the anniversary date, 22nd February.

The Colonial Fair will take place in James Ruse Reserve, opposite Experiment Farm Cottage in Ruse Street, Parramatta. Some of the activities arranged for the fair are sheep-shearing, Punch and Judy show, a town crier, colonial crafts, bush bands, yarn-tellers and school choirs. Convicts and Rum Corps soldiers will also be in attendance to add to the period atmosphere.

Old Government House, situated in Parramatta Park, is the venue for Saturday evening's cocktail party. The House will be candlelit for the evening and festivities will take place in the courtyard.

In the week preceding the anniversary, the Lands Office will mount a display at the Westfield Shoppingtown, Parramatta, to show the evolution of land titles from the quill and parchment days of the 18th century to the keyboards and computers of today. The very latest technologies utilised by the Office will be demonstrated.

A number of other organisations are joining the Lands Titles Office in celebrating this significant anniversary. Further information is available from Andrew Nicholls, who is coordinating the project, on (02) 228 6740.

OBITUARIES

Deepest sympathy is offered to the families of the following:

MARGARET DUART YATES (#1151), FF Philip Gidley King. Died 19 November 1991, aged 89 years. Mother of Jocelyn Medhurst (#1152) and Jenifer Miller (#1153).

BIRTHS

SHANNON ELLEN MAY HOWARD. FF William Eggleton/ Mary Dickinson. Born 19th December 1991. First child of Julianne Mary (#4448) and Robert Howard. First granddaughter of Moya and Ross (#4446) Hannon.

TANYA ANTONIETTA FRANCES MONTUORI. FF John Palmer. Born 4th November 1991. Daughter to Michael and Lianne (#2695) Montuori and sixth grandchild of Bill (#2426) and Colleen Carter.

CONGRATULATIONS TO

Craig Lamb (#1320) who received a tertiary entrance rank of 99.85 in the 1991 Higher School Certificate exam, which placed him in the first 100 students. Craig attended James Ruse Agricultural High School and is a descendant of Henry Kable, Susannah Holmes and Joseph Tusso. He is the son of members Sharon (#1318) and Bob Lamb and grandson of Norma Dawson (#727).

MARRIAGES

Chris J. Wilkinson (#381LM), FF Kable/Holmes, 1st December 1990 married Dr Kate Harris, at Furramura.

Gary Bowles (#5821), FF Charles Peat/Hannah Mullins, 18th January 1992 married Fiona Kotzor, under a tree as were Charles and Hannah on 22nd February 1788.