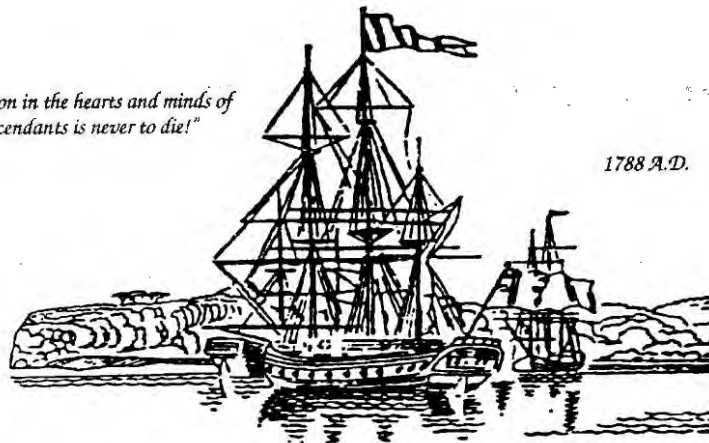


Fellowship of First Fleeters

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

1788 A.D.



N E W S L E T T E R

JOURNAL OF THE FELLOWSHIP OF FIRST FLEETERS INC. NSW 1988

PRICE 50¢ Registered by Australia Post Publication No. NBH 1271

PATRON: His Excellency Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair, AC AO, Governor of New South Wales

OFFICE ADDRESS: First Fleet House, 105 Cathedral Street Woolloomooloo NSW 2011 **PHONE:** (02) 360 3788, 360 3988

JULY/AUGUST 1993 VOLUME 24 NO. 4

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

I had a number of calls from members recently, expressing concern over the removal of the Bicentennial Memorial at Brighton-le-Sands, on the shore of Botany Bay.

This monument contains the names of those who arrived on the First Fleet, the only one of its kind in existence, therefore making it sacrosanct in the eyes of all First Fleet descendants. In response to a letter I wrote on your behalf to the Rockdale Council, I have been assured that it will be re-erected in a more suitable position in the near future. We intend to keep this matter under close scrutiny.

I have also had a rather disturbing letter from member Mrs Nell Samson (FF James Bloodworth) as Chairman of the Friends of First Government House. It is envisaged that a museum is to be included in the development of this most historic site, under the auspices of the Historic Houses Trust of N.S.W. Nell is most concerned that this body has shown a most unsympathetic view to the early settlement – especially the convicts. It seems to be the "in thing" these days to denigrate the role of the convicts in the development of the Colony. Nell has been verbally informed that the descendants of the settlers of the period in question were of little consequence. It seems to me that any memorial on the site of First Government House could end up as the pseudo-intellectual whitewash of an "Imperial Invasion." How little some of these woolly headed academics know of our early history!!

Before the year's end I hope to visit our chapters at Newcastle, Canberra and Northern Rivers. I look forward to meeting in fellowship our members in these areas.

Talking of the year's end – I hope you will keep your annual subscriptions coming in. The annual meeting this year will be held at First Fleet House at 2.00pm on Sunday, 14 November. If at all possible, would you please consider putting your name forward for an executive position. Since we incorporated in 1988, we are now able to include spouse associates and relative associates on our governing body. Any takers? The Executive usually meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

Some time ago I reported a missing book in the library – "Matthew Everingham." Another Everingham volume is missing namely "The Hawkesbury Story." Both volumes were the work of member Val Ross and we would appreciate the return of these books. I think I stated in an earlier Newsletter that Matthew Everingham received seven years for pinching one book! Enough said!! In conclusion I would like to express appreciation to all who have contributed to the "Buy-a-brick" Fund. Over the past two months we have received many donations, two of which were for \$200. I have written to the two members personally expressing appreciation for their generosity. We are within some \$35,000 of owning First Fleet House outright!

In Fellowship
Peter

LA PEROUSE FULL DAY EXCURSION

**SUNDAY
10 OCTOBER**

Enjoy a full-day excursion to La Perouse including French and Aboriginal Museums and Watch Tower.

Meet outside French Museum at 10.00am for conducted tour (approximately 1½ hours).

This is a very interesting, historical landmark.

Entrance Fee:
\$8.00 adult,
\$4.00 concession or child

Lunch:
Bring picnic lunch or avail yourself of the variety of meals for sale.

View the Aboriginal Museum after lunch. Please ring office, 360 3788 or 360 3988, for bookings for tour by 1 October.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

for period 25 February to
28 July 1993

We extend a warm welcome to new members joined during this period - 21 adults, seven juniors and seven spouse associates.

MARY ALLEN: Miss Patricia Ormonde.

JOHN BARRISFORD - HANNAH BARRISFORD: Mr Graham Douglas Wattleworth.

MARY BISHOP - SAMUEL DAY: Mr Thomas James Samuels (sp. Mrs Betty May Samuels).

ELIZABETH COLE: Mr Graeme Blakiston Martin (sp. Mrs Valma Arley Martin).

ANN FORBES: Mr Darrall Jeffrey Matschoss; Mr Gary Keith Hoare (sp. Mrs Shelley Hoare); Miss Rachelle Irene Hoare (jun.); Mr James Alexander Hoare (jun.).

JOHN HERBERT - DEBORAH ELLAM: Mrs Glenda Joan Burns (sp. Mr Robert John Burns, (The Hon. Dr) Marlene Goldsmith.

DAVID KILPACK: Mr Ian Dinham Pike (sp. Mrs Joan Hannah Pike).

CAROLINE LAYCOCK: Mr Roy Frederick Turner.

NATHANIEL LUCAS - OLIVIA GASCOIGNE: Mr Maxwell Leslie Arch; Mrs Jill Margaret Mullins.

FREDERICK MEREDITH: Miss Judith Anne Blacka.

RICHARD MORGAN: Mr Raymond John Kemp.

JOHN PALMER: Ms Gillian Pemberton

Palmer, Mr Ross Andrew Palmer, Miss Cassandra Shannon Palmer (jun.).

SAMUEL PIGOTT: Mr Gerard Michael Murphy (sp. Mrs Carol Ann Murphy); Mr Michael Gerard Murphy (jun.); Mr Steven John Murphy (jun.); Mr Rodney James Murphy (jun.); Mr Christopher Robert Murphy (jun.).

JOHN ROBERTS: Mr Roger Vernon Monck (sp. Mrs Lucy Agnes Monck).

ANTHONY ROPE - ELIZABETH PULLEY: Mr Bernard Philip Sloan.

DANIEL STANFIELD - ALICE HARMSWORTH + EDWARD KIMBERLEY + JACOB BELLETT + JAMES MORRISBY: Mr Douglas Charles Chipman.

WILLIAM STANDLEY: Mrs Lola Dorothy Thomas

BUY A BRICK DONATION

We wish to record appreciation to the following for donations to the Fellowship's "Buy a Brick" Fund. These names have been recorded in the Donor Book in the Library at First Fleet House.

Henry Robert John Amesbury, W. J. Anderson, Tunks Descendant Group.

BIRTHS

A warm welcome to the following New First Fleeters:

JULIAN NEVILLE COULTER 21 March 1993. Son of Jeffrey and Linda Coulter, first great-grandson of Jean Coulter (#2727).

AMANDA JANELLE COULTER 25 April 1993. Daughter of Trevor and Toni Coulter, first great-granddaughter of Jean Coulter (#2727).

SAMANTHA KATHLEEN DOHERTY 5 July 1993. F.F. John Nichols. First child of Peter and Sandra Doherty, granddaughter for Shirley (#3705) and Kevin Doherty. Seventh generation Australian.

OBITUARIES

Deepest sympathy is offered to the families of the following:

WILLIAM ROBERT FAY, F.F. Thomas Chipp. Died 23 February 1993, aged 84 years. Uncle of Keith Crossley and James Hindmarsh (#3747).

MARGARET VICTORIA MAY GREAVES, F.F. Jane Langley. Died 11 June 1993 in Melbourne. Fond Aunt of Rev. Canon Robert Hardwick (#6203) and family.

BETTY SPENCE of Emu Plains, spouse of William Spence (#5856).

JANE LANGLEY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER SUNDAY, 31 OCTOBER PARRAMATTA PARK

Annual meeting and picnic from 10.00am. At 2.00pm Judith Dunn from Parramatta Historical Society will lead a walk through St. John's Cemetery.

Meet at Gates at 2.00pm. Judith is researching and writing a book on the lives of these early unsung pioneers who are buried in the cemetery.

This will be a very interesting afternoon and any First Fleeters are welcome to come along.

Details from Pam Quick, 489 5772, or Elaine Bennett, 639 5929.

HI! TO ALL JUNIOR MEMBERS

The Junior Newsletter is to be reinstated for all F.F.F. Members aged 5 - 12 years.

We would like stories and items from you - about your own First Fleeter - a story about what you like doing best of all or your hobby, sport, pet, your favourite subject.

Send to:
The Editor
Junior Newsletter
105 Cathedral Street
Woolloomooloo NSW 2011

by 1 September 1993

THE SMALL FAMILY ASSOCIATION

First it was the Tunks Family Association, then it was the Fellowship of First Fleeters, now it is the Small Family Association which is seeking famous ancestors' burial sites and restoring the tombstones and graves, and also having memorial plaques attached.

In 1973 the Smalls had the tombstone of First Fleeter John Small transferred from St. Anne's churchyard cemetery to the Field of Mars Cemetery.

Then in 1976 they had the tombstone of John Small's son, William Small, also removed from St. Anne's to the Field of Mars Cemetery. The name of William's spouse, Charlotte, is inscribed on the tombstone as they are buried together at St. Anne's Cemetery. Both tombstones are located on the burial site of William and Sarah Small. This William is the son of the William buried at St. Anne's.

In 1979 the family found the burial site of, they believe, Mary Small and had a memorial installed on the site in memory of her. Mary (Parker) Small is also a First Fleeter.

In 1979 the Small Family had a new memorial built on John Small's grave at St. Anne's for John Small. John and Mary Small had seven children all of whom married. The Family has sought out the burial sites of John and Mary Small's children and their spouses with the idea of endeavouring to restore them to their original appearance.

Rebecca Oakes is buried at Rookwood Cemetery in a plot of three burial sites. Despite having a husband, 14 children and 74 grandchildren she is buried on her own. The family is in the process of seeking permission from both the Cemetery Trust and the Heritage Council to have this burial site restored. Francis Oakes is buried at St. John's Cemetery, in a vault, with three of his children who died in infancy. The vault was restored a number of years ago and the family is having the wording on the tombstone restored.

Mary and Matthew Hughes are buried together at St. Peter's Church Cemetery, Richmond. The tombstone's wording had previously been restored. The family has had the grave restored to make it weedproof. The grave restoration will be the subject of a dedication service on Sunday, 13 March 1994.

John and Elizabeth Small are buried in their family's burial site on Woodford

Island, Clarence River. Unfortunately the price to restore the grave site is prohibitive. The site cannot be reached by the average car and can only be visited at special times of the year by either truck or walking.

A donation has been sent to the Bushgrove Cowper Community and Sports Association to offset the cost of periodically clearing the accumulated debris from the site. There is a tombstone for Elizabeth but no tombstone for John.

William and Charlotte Small are buried together at St. Anne's, Ryde, and were mentioned earlier in this article. However, there was a letter missing off the tombstone which has now been replaced.

Thomas and Priscilla Small and Samuel and Rachel Small are all buried at St.

Anne's, Ryde, but, alas, there are no tombstones and the actual locations are unknown. There is no record of any date of death nor detail of burial place for either George or Sarah Patfield.

The Family Association is having a memorial built in memory of John and Mary Small's children and their spouses. The memorial will be located on the burial site of William and Charlotte Small at St. Anne's, Ryde.

The plaque will be dedicated at the Family Association's twenty-third annual reunion on Sunday, 10 October 1993. The Fellowship of First Fleeters congratulates the Small Family Association for this project and looks forward with it to the completion. The Fellowship also encourages other family associations and groups to seek out and restore for posterity the burial sites of their First Fleet ancestors.

The following are the burial locations:

Child	Died	Buried	Spouse	Died	Buried
Rebecca	30.1.1883	Rookwood	Francis Oakes	15.2.1844	Parramatta
Mary	21.11.1879	Richmond	Matthew Hughes	25.12.1845	Richmond
John	15.4.1883	Woodfield Is	Elizabeth Patfield	29.5.1870	W.I.
William	9.11.1891	Ryde	Charlotte Melville	23.9.1885	Ryde
Thomas	12.11.1863	Ryde	Priscilla Devlin	28.6.1862	Ryde
Sarah	unknown	unknown	George Patfield	unknown	unknown
Samuel	18.4.1889	Ryde	Rachel Bradley	19.2.1891	Ryde

The plaque on the memorial will read as follows:

This plaque was erected by
THE SMALL FAMILY ASSOCIATION
 in memory of the children of
JOHN AND MARY SMALL
 on the grave site of William and Charlotte Small

Rebecca Small	Francis Oakes
30.1.1883	15.2.1844
Mary Small	Matthew Hughes
21.11.1879	25.12.1845
John Small	Elizabeth Patfield
15.4.1883	29.5.1870
William Small	Charlotte Melvill
9.11.1891	23.9.1885
Thomas Small	Priscilla Devlin
12.11.1863	28.6.1862
Sarah Small	George Patfield
Samuel Small	Rachel Bradley
18.4.1889	19.2.1891

The tombstone of William and Charlotte Small was moved by their descendants from St. Anne's, Ryde, to the Field of Mars
 November 1976.

1993

PETER HIBBS, LAUGHTONDALE and WILLIAM DOUGLAS, ST. ALBANS

Gordon Brown has successfully restored the tombstones of First Fleeters Peter Hibbs at Laughtondale and of William Douglas at St. Albans. Both these graves are in the Hawkesbury area.

Peter Hibbs's grave was featured in the NRMA membership magazine in 1985. On 5 May 1985 the Fellowship dedicated a memorial plaque on the tombstone.

Mrs Joan McGrath, a descendant of Peter Hibbs who came all the way from Kawara Waters, Queensland, to join us raised the Queen Anne flag to dedicate the plaque.

Later that day we dedicated a plaque placed on William Douglas's tombstone at St. Albans. I was extended the honour of raising the Queen Anne flag to dedicate the plaque.

Unfortunately William Douglas's tombstone appears to have been vandalised and Gordon Brown was not able to completely restore the poem.

If any descendant of William Douglas has details of the original inscription, please let us know as Gordon Brown is prepared to return and complete the work. Please ring the office on 360 3788 or 360 3988 and leave a message so that the work of restoration can be completed.

DOUGLAS OAKES,
Plaques Convener

SMALL FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting and Family Reunion,
Sunday, 10 October 1993. Family Picnic

and Dedication Service, Sunday, 13 March 1994.

October 12, 1993, will be the 205th anniversary of the marriage of First Fleeters John Small and Mary Parker at St. Anne's, Ryde.

The Small Family Association will be celebrating this anniversary on Sunday, 10 October 1993. It is busily sending out invitations to all known descendants to be with them on that day.

The day will start at 11.30am with the annual meeting being held in St. Anne's Memorial Hall. Like all Family Associations they need new faces and more people on the committee. After the annual meeting, around 12.30pm, lunch will be served. A donation of \$5.00 per head is being asked to offset catering costs. The family's 25th annual gathering will then be held in historical St. Anne's Church. The service will be conducted by the Rector of St. Anne's, the Reverend John E. Gelding.

The thanksgiving service will be concluded with a dedication of a memorial, built on the burial site of William and Charlotte Small, to the seven children of John and Mary Small and the children's spouses. William Small was John and Mary Small's fourth child.

All descendants of John and Mary Small and their families and friends are asked to join the Family Association on the day, whether you have received an invitation or not.

Previous thanksgiving services have been well-attended and as there is a dedication service the Family Association would welcome a very large crowd.

The Family Association will be having another special day function on Sunday, 13 March 1994, at Richmond.

Mary Small, the second child of John and Mary Small, and her spouse, Matthew Hughes, who were married by the Reverend Henry Fulton on 12 March 1810, are buried at St. Peter's

Church Cemetery, Richmond. The grave has been restored.

The family will be having a dedication ceremony in the cemetery after the 10 o'clock Morning Service at St. Peter's Church. It will be followed by a family picnic in Smith's Park, Richmond.

Again, the Association would like all John and Mary Small descendants and their friends to be with them, and particularly, Matthew and Mary Hughes descendants and friends.

ROPE/PULLEY FAMILY REUNION

November 20/21 1993 will see families from many parts of Australia gather in Bathurst.

The occasion will be the third Annual Family Reunion Weekend, and the focus of attention will be on families with plaques on the Bathurst Heritage Wall. Over 128 families (many First Fleeters) have recognised the contribution of their forebears in this way.

A special feature of this year's activity will be the gathering of the Rope/Pulley descendants, and organisers are inviting these members, in particular, to gather at Bathurst on 20/21 November 1993.

We are looking for members to volunteer to assist in organising the Rope/Pulley gathering at a suggested time of 10.00am on Sunday, 21 November 1993. A marquee is available if necessary which may require some finance.

Interested persons please contact:

Nevil Barlow,
P.O. Box 618,
Bathurst 2795
(063) 313935

or
Mrs Sylvia Taylor (#5594),
44 Coorabin Crescent,
Toormina 2452.
(066) 532483



Food for Thought



It has been said that "the two main preoccupations of man are, first, to earn his dinner, and second, to eat it." The first Australian community, about 19,000 kilometres from its supply base, was faced with the formidable task of establishing a food supply. There were no recognisable edible plants or animals, so the first Australian industry had to be farming. Without food there could be no future, no great nation of today.

Three First Fleeters who led in establishing agriculture in New South Wales were Henry Dodd, Richard Johnson and James Ruse. The only major resource they had was a large workforce of First Fleeters sponsored by the Government of the day.

Henry Dodd came to Australia as an able seaman, the personal servant of Governor Phillip. Having been a farmhand in his homeland, he was given the task of establishing the first crops at Farm Cove on the present site of the Botanic Gardens. With the aid of convicts, he had a small area of land cleared, hoed, and planted with corn. But the soil was poor and the crop failed. Better land was found at Rose Hill and a Government farm was started and Dodd replaced the farm supervisor who proved to be incompetent. Here he was able to achieve much better results. His garden produced a 10kg cabbage, which was presented to the Governor for Christmas, 1789. Dodd also had a gift for managing his convict labourers, getting the best out of them without resort to too much punishment. He was a man of imposing stature which may have given emphasis to his authority. Just before his untimely death in 1791, Dodd and his 100 labourers had cleared 200 acres, and had 88 acres under wheat, barley, oats and maize.

Another First Fleeter who took a keen interest in farming was the Colony's chaplain, the Rev. Richard Johnson. He had two areas under cultivation, one at Brickfield Hill and one at Canterbury Vale. Beside wheat, barley and vegetables, he was also growing citrus fruits, grapes and tobacco.

But it was ex-convict James Ruse who first proved that a man and wife team could be self-supporting. Ruse had been a farmer in his native Cornwall before being transported in Scarborough for burglary. He was given some Government help to set up a small farm at Rose Hill, and was promised a grant of 30 acres if he became self-supporting.

With the aid of only the most basic tools – an axe, mattock, hoe and rake – and an industrious wife, he carefully prepared his land and sowed his seed by hand. The crop harvested with a sickle returned a good yield of wheat and maize. His kitchen garden was flourishing. As a reward for his success, he received the first grant of land in Australia – his deed for 30 acres at Rose Hill was issued on 30 March 1791.

As a result of the labours of these men and women, under the most trying and desperate conditions, the Colony was able to supply most of its basic food requirements by 1802.



HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS ACT AMNESTY

Our earliest known shipwreck is the Trial, an English East Indiaman which sank off Western Australia in 1622. Since then an estimated 5,000 ships have foundered around the coast of Australia and its Territories.

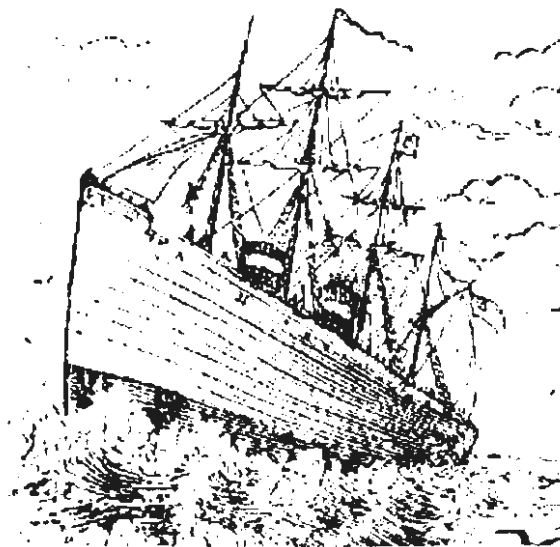
The remains of some of these are of international significance such as HMS Pandora, sent to capture the Bounty mutineers, whose hull is largely intact. Some have great heritage value to the nation such as First Fleet flagship HMS Sirius at Norfolk Island. Many others are important as examples of maritime technological development or because they assisted the exploration and economic development of various settlements, such as the Gothenburg sunk when returning from the Northern Territory to its colonial capital, Adelaide. Others, like the Yongala near Townsville, continue to contribute to local economic development by becoming major tourist attractions and the centre of a recreational diving industry. Some have become prominent in our folklore like the Dunbar and the Loch Ard from which only one or two people survived.

The introduction of SCUBA diving in the 1960s accelerated the discovery of wrecks and the removal of relics for commercial gain and souvenirs. The use of explosives to get at silver bullion on the old Dutch shipwrecks off Western Australia led the Western Australian Government to introduce the first legislation to protect shipwrecks. But because most of them lie in waters under Commonwealth rather than State jurisdiction, the Commonwealth was forced to step in with the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976.

Since then, all States and the Northern Territory have enacted legislation to protect shipwrecks in State waters, ie on the landward side of low-water mark and including rivers, bays and between some islands and the coast. The States and the Commonwealth now cooperate in a national historic shipwrecks program for wrecks in Commonwealth waters. The principal objectives of this program are to conserve and protect shipwreck sites and recovered relics, to

foster research into our underwater heritage, to encourage community appreciation of shipwrecks and to gain their support for the protection of shipwrecks as a cultural resource of the nation.

Why protect shipwrecks? The remains of wrecks and the cargoes and personal effects they carried are an important part of Australia's heritage. They provide irreplaceable evidence about many aspects of Australian history which is not available in the documentary record.



For example, excavation of the Sydney Cove at Preservation Island in Bass Strait, wrecked in 1797, is yielding examples of speculative trade goods brought to Australia for which there are no ship's manifests. They can be precisely dated because of the wreck event. In many cases they survive surprisingly well under water, as they may not have done had they reached their destination. For example, sealed bottles of rum from the days of the Rum Corps, having escaped the thirst of early settlers, can now be subjected to scientific analysis.

Shipbuilding was for long a craft passed on orally, with only rudimentary plans which often do not survive. So the structure of the Sydney Cove itself, built in India, tells us about the colonial construction and adaptation of merchant vessels. Through professional excavation of this shipwreck, a richer picture is being built up of Australia's economic development in the first decade of European settlement.

Material recovered from the site will be displayed in the local community and at Hobart, and may be lent for display

elsewhere. The total assemblage and all excavation records will be conserved and available for study. What would the result be if it had been looted for profit or souvenirs, and dispersed?

The Historic Shipwrecks Act aims to protect wrecks for both their heritage and recreational values. Sports diving is a growing industry. The Act does not lock wrecks away - except for a mere 10 sites of outstanding heritage value which are at particular risk to human damage, and even these may be visited by permit. The rest may be freely visited.

Over the years, 158 wrecks in Commonwealth waters were declared protected under the Act. But on 1 April 1993 all shipwrecks aged 75 years or more under control (ie on the seaward side of the low-water mark) became protected.

Protection under the Act means it is illegal to damage or disturb the remains of the wreck or to take souvenirs. Bona fide archaeological work can only be done with a permit. The Commonwealth wants to protect them for the

enjoyment of people now and in the future.

The Act also requires any person who finds a shipwreck or a relic of a ship in Commonwealth waters, or who has possession of a relic from a protected shipwreck, to report it to the Minister.

There is an amnesty from 1 May to 30 October 1993 in respect of due notifications that were not given prior to 1 April 1993 and where a person voluntarily submits the required notification within the period of the amnesty. It does not apply in the case of an offence committed or detected after 1 April or where charges are current or pending.

For further information or to obtain reporting forms, contact:
The Director,
Department of Planning,
GPO Box 3927
Sydney NSW 2001
Telephone 02 391 2222,
or telephone toll-free 008 819461.

Alan Roberts

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY

We all know that researching our ancestors is not always easy. Usually problems arise from an inability to find information but sometimes they arise from interpreting the information which has been found. One such recent question concerns the issue of who is a First Fleeter.

Have you ever thought of where the line is to be drawn? What characterises a person as a First Fleeter? The Fellowship has always tried to adopt a broad interpretation. It has always accepted a person as a First Fleeter if, at some stage, they travelled on the Fleet of 11 ships which completed its journey in Port Jackson on 26 January 1788.

This definition includes those who died during the voyage and so may never have seen Australia. It includes those born on the voyage and so may never have seen England. It includes those who joined or left the Fleet part way through its voyage.

What the definition does not include are those conceived during the voyage – but born after 26 January 1788. Are there many in this category? Well, if you look at the early baptisms as a rough guide then 19 baptisms are recorded by Dr Cobley prior to 26 October 1788. It is possible that each of these children could have been conceived during the voyage. Others could have died before being baptised, never been baptised or been baptised other than as a young infant. The size of the group is not therefore insignificant.

Research on one of these children, Frances Hannah Clement (or Clements), baptised before 26 October 1788, has recently been undertaken.

The details of this girl can be shortly stated. She appears on a victualling list of 5 April as Frances Dalton and was baptised on 20 April 1788 at St. Phillip's, Church Hill. The baptismal records show her mother as Elizabeth Dalton and her father as John Clement. The child died on 20 January 1800 and was buried three days later in St. John's Cemetery, Parramatta. The headstone records her age as 11 years.

Just getting to this point necessitated considerable checking. The original burial records at St. John's, Parramatta, show her baptismal date as 23 April 1788. Archdeacon Goodin in his work on St. John's Cemetery records a baptismal date of 17 April 1788. As well, the more recent work of Judith Dunn, also on St. John's Cemetery, records the date

of death as 23 January 1800. Each of these issues had to be proven as errors.

But beyond these facts what else is known? Nothing is known of John Clement other than that he was a seaman aboard the Lady Penrhyn. What is known is that Elizabeth Dalton went on to become the wife of Surgeon Arndell. It is also known that she used the name of Elizabeth Burley as well as that of Dalton.

What characterises a person as a First Fleeter? The Fellowship ... has always accepted a person as a First Fleeter if, at some stage, they travelled on the Fleet of 11 ships which completed its journey in Port Jackson on 26 January 1788.

But what of records of the child before 26 January 1788? Children did not often rate a mention during the voyage, other than in the Journal of Bowes Smyth. It must, however, be immediately said that for a medical man he showed considerable inaccuracy about children. By way of illustration, Bowes Smyth records Henrietta Langley as a boy. (In her case we do however have the ship's log to throw some light on the situation.) Thus a doctor who cannot tell the sex of a child cannot be said to be a provider of reliable evidence.

Yet, with all these qualifications can any clues be gleaned from Bowes Smyth's Journal? It has been pointed out that one child recorded in the Journal is a "John Burleigh." No parents for this child can be identified but there is a similarity between the surname "Burleigh" and a name used by Elizabeth Dalton – the mother of Frances Hannah Clement.

This is slim evidence – assuming that it is evidence at all. However, it has been shown that Bowes Smyth has been wrong before on first names and on a child's sex. So, he can be wrong again. If, as is argued, other evidence can be found that Frances Hannah Clement was born during the voyage then Bowes Smyth's Journal can be said to be corroborative.

What is this other evidence? It is that the age at death of Frances Hannah Clement is recorded as 11 years. If she was aged 11 years on 20 January 1800 then she must have turned 12 after 20 January 1800. For this to have occurred and for her to have been born pre 26 January 1788 she must have been born between 21 January and 25 January 1788 (inclusive). This being the case then she was born before 26 January 1788 and is, therefore, a First Fleeter. As a First Fleeter corroborative evidence exists in Bowes Smyth.

This logic hasn't been accepted by all in the Fellowship. An alternative argument runs like this. From the victualling list it is known that Frances Hannah Clement (or Dalton) was alive on 5 April 1788. Let us assume for argument sake that she was a month old when first on the victualling list (ie born 5 March 1788). How old would that make her when she died on 20 January 1800 – why 11 years (as she turned 12, on this assumption, on 5 March 1800). If this is the case, then what justification is there for the assumption that she was born before 26 January 1788.

If Frances Hannah Clement died on 20 January 1800 aged 11 years then she could have been born at any time between 21 January 1788 and, say, 5 March 1788. (It is possible for a child to be on the victualling list at an early age, especially if the mother required extra rations to assist with breast feeding. There appear few records of this era which indicate when it was normal to stop breast feeding.) She could not have been born earlier than 21 January 1788 otherwise she would have turned 12 by her death. With this breadth of birth dates can it be clearly stated that Frances Hannah Clement is a First Fleeter?

The assumption made by some (and indeed by Molly Gillen in her excellent work) might be supported if greater credence could be placed on Bowes Smyth's Journal. For instance, one argument which has not been referred to is that if the Bowes Smyth "Burleigh" child can be linked to Elizabeth Dalton then it is physically unlikely that

Elizabeth Dalton could have given birth to one child during the voyage and a second which is baptised as early as April 1788. This would suggest that for Elizabeth Dalton to be the mother of the "Burleigh" child then that child must be one and the same as the baptised child ie both are Frances Hannah Clement. But once again, this depends upon how much reliance is placed on a proven unreliable source.

On a question of unreliable sources – how much reliance can be placed upon Frances Hannah Clement's age on death? It only appears once – on her tombstone. We all have stories of inaccurate inscriptions. Surely all records need to be substantiated. In this case we know that the church records associated with the burial are inaccurate (by stating a wrong baptism date) so what reliance can be placed on the inscription? This is not to deny that headstone inscriptions are extremely persuasive. What is being said is that, as with any primary source, it must be used with some caution. The question always is – how much?

These are the issues, and some of the arguments. What do you think? Was Frances Hannah Clement a First Flecter, and why?

TOBRUK EXCURSION

The winds had abated and the sun shone brightly as we set off on our trip to Tobruk sheep station. After the rest of our party joined us at Chatswood and Ryde we were away.

On arrival we were greeted by our host on horseback with a very important question. When those who needed to answered the question, and returned, we then alighted at the top of the hill where the open log-fire was blazing with the dampers cooking to perfection and the billy boiling. Our group of 26 soon demolished the hot buttered damper with golden syrup and billy tea.

After an interesting talk on the Australian sheepdog we followed behind the competent Caz and his apprentice Gus while they rounded up the sheep and brought them down the hill into the yards. We watched shearing and other demonstrations before enjoying a pleasant lunch in the well-situated diningroom.

Prior to returning home many of us took the opportunity of a very brief horse ride.

JOY PANKHURST

DAYTIME FELLOWSHIP

The meeting room at First Fleet House was crammed almost to the limit when we combined lunch and afternoon tea with our 1 July meeting. For some it was the first look at our new vertical blinds which now hang at our front windows, and certainly do smarten up our rooms.

We are indebted to Mrs Joan Hall for her wonderful talk, accompanied by slides, on the subject of May Gibb, her home, and children's stories. Mrs Hall when a child lived not far from "Nutcote" and had actually met and talked with May Gibb, so she spoke with experience and feeling.

Readers may have noticed in the last Newsletter that the Daytime Fellowship is tackling something new with the five-day tour of the Manning Valley. We have had a great response and the initial limited number has been slightly expanded so as to avoid disappointment. This tour takes the place of our usual day out in September.

The November outing has already been arranged. We will visit the Masonic Centre, corner of Goulburn and Castlereagh Streets, for a tour and a lunch. Morning tea will be served on arrival. Cost will be \$10.00, which includes a donation. In the next Newsletter we will give a date for the names to be in by for this, to assist with the catering. We must thank our members for keeping us informed of places they hear about which may be suitable for our group to visit. We are grateful for the help.

BERNICE SMART

ADVERTISING IN 1805

This is another selection of advertisements which appeared in the Government Gazette and Advertiser circa 1805. In many ways they differ little to those of today in, say, The Sydney Morning Herald.

As well as exhibiting wares for sale they also served the purpose of distributing news. The areas, very familiar to us as we travel through them, today beggar the description used in the advertisements.

The early newspapers – even up until World War II – had advertisements, particularly shipping notices, on their front pages. Don't forget, Australia was an isolated island nation and the most important news was about shipping movements.

W. CLURE,

Pipe Manufacturer, Brickfield Hill.

Respectfully informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has lately burnt off a kiln of superior quality to any former, and that his Merchandize may be justly considered to rival the best English Manufacture.

Having a large stock on hand, he is enabled to furnish the best Pipes at the very moderate rate of Six Shillings per gross; – their durability is undoubted; they seldom break unless by accident; and possess every other quality that can recommend them to general use and approbation.

LARKEN'S COLONIAL BREWERY.

Ales, Pale Brown, and Amber; Two-penny and London Porter, &c. prepared after the system of the British Breweries.

[No. 45, Chapel Row.]

The Advertiser respectfully hopes the general introduction of those wholesome, long and justly celebrated English Beverages, as tending to supersede the too destructive use of ardent Spirits, will recommend the present Undertaking to the attention of the Colony, from its prompt conduciveness to Health, Sobriety, and Economy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Public are respectfully informed, that an ACADEMY will be opened for the Instruction of Youth (to commence the first Week in January), at the House of

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, Sydney.

Parents who are desirous of entering into terms for the Education of their Children, are requested to apply to John Mitchell and James MacConnell, who will teach, viz. English grammatically, Writing, Book keeping after the Italian mode, French grammatically, and Mathematics. As every pains will be taken with the Pupils, the Terms consequently must be liberal.

It is also a well-known fact to many respectable Gentlemen in this Colony, that John Mitchell has rendered ample satisfaction to the Parents of the different Youths he has already had under his tuition.

