

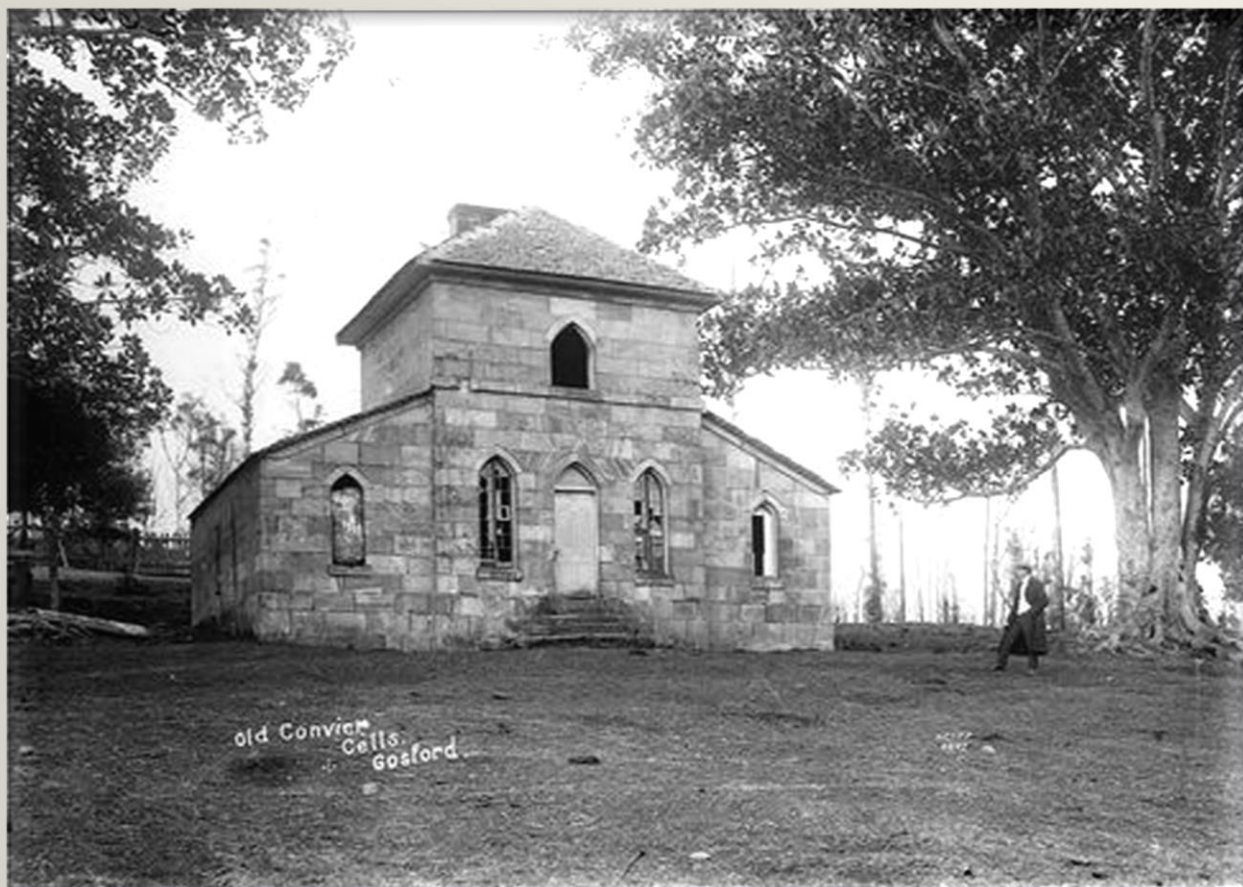
E-MUSTER

Central Coast Family History Society Inc.



August 2020

Issue 27



***THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CENTRAL COAST
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.***

CENTRAL COAST FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

PATRONS

Lucy Wicks, MP Federal Member for Robertson
Lisa Matthews, Mayor-Central Coast
Chris Holstein, Deputy Mayor-Central Coast

Members of NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies Inc. (State Body)
Australian Federation of Family History Organisation (National Body)
Federation of Family History Societies, United Kingdom (International Body)
Associate Member, Royal Australian Historical Society of NSW.

Executive:

President: Paul Schipp
Vice President: Vacant
Secretary: Vacant
Treasurer: Ken Clark

Public Officer: Marlene Bailey

Committee:

Bennie Campbell, Lorna Cullen, Carol Evans, Robyn Grant,
Rachel Legge, Anthony Lehner, Trish Michael.

RESEARCH CENTRE

Building 4, 8 Russell Drysdale Street, EAST GOSFORD NSW 2250
Phone: 4324 5164 - Email admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au
Open: Tues to Fri 9.30am-2.00pm;
Thursday evening 6.00pm-9.30pm
First Saturday of the month 9.30am-12noon
Research Centre Closed on Mondays for Administration

MEETINGS

First Saturday of each month from February to November
Commencing at 1.00pm – doors open 12.00 noon
Research Centre opens from 9.30am
Venue: Gosford Lions Community Hall
Rear of 8 Russell Drysdale Street, EAST GOSFORD NSW

THE E-MUSTER

August 2020 – No: 27

The **E- MUSTER** is the Official Journal of the Central Coast Family History Society Inc. **THE MUSTER** it was first published in April 1983.

The new **E-MUSTER** is published to our website 3 times a year - April, August, and December.

The Society does not hold itself responsible for statements made or opinions expressed by advertisers or authors of articles appearing in **E- MUSTER**.

© Central Coast Family History Society Inc. 2020

JOURNAL EDITOR
Heather YATES

All articles to:
admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au

E- MUSTER deadlines are
March 20
July 20
October 23

REGULAR FEATURES

Editorial	4
President's Piece	4
New Members List.....	5
Latest News/ Library Information.....	5-6
Membership Information.....	7
Research Tips.....	8

Articles from Members

Gold Pioneer-Victoria D. MacDONALD...	9-14
Years Ago M. DAVIDSON.....	15-19
My Life in Lockdown M. GAVEN.....	20
The Big Box G. DUNDON.....	21-25
Another type of tree HYATES.....	26
What is in a Line/Border?.....	27-34
Thomas Ainsworth ANLEZARK.....	34-36
How things have changed!.....	37
4th Infantry Battalion AIF WW2.....	38- 40
Assigned Duties.....	41
Transcription Agents & Advertisements.....	42
Central Coast Mobile Computers.....	43
Central Coast SHARP DC.....	43
Website Guy.....	43
Publications available for purchase.....	44

EDITORIAL

Welcome to the August 2020 *e-Muster*. I hope that with the increased time spent at home, Helpful hints and Access information about podcasts and online exhibitions in this issue will assist you in your research during our changed lifestyle.

Free remote access to Ancestry via Central Coast Library will continue until at least 31 August, 2020, when it will be reviewed. You must be a member of the Library and access via the member services section of the online catalogue.

We received correspondence from the Librarian of the 4th Aust. Infantry Battalion in reference to our recent article, with a few corrections which are included in this issue.

With our State borders currently closed an article referencing the actual historical division of our continent seemed appropriate along with stories of the exploration of transport routes through the years after colonisation.

Thank you so much to the contributors who have provided articles in this latest issue of the *e-Muster* for our enjoyment and interest. H.Yates.

PRESIDENTS REPORT – PAUL SCHIPP

Welcome readers to the August edition of the *e-Muster*.

This edition has intriguing stories which go well with the current lock-down requirements due to Covid-19. Also others that will show how members have been dealing with COVID-19 and isolation. Perhaps these articles are a welcome distraction; you may also like to visit previous *e-Muster* issues for an unread article, all found on our Website.

If you still have time on your hands put pen to paper or fingers to the keypad and start your story for the next issue in Dec. Remember to keep in contact with your family and friends, send them a link to the *e-Muster* to read.

Happy Reading,
Paul Schipp
CCFHS President.

NEW MEMBERS

We wish to extend a very warm welcome to our new and returned members. We hope they have many happy researching and social hours with us. Please remember to lodge your Members' Interest form with Bennie Campbell for inclusion on the Website.

2125	Peter FLYNN
------	-------------

LATEST NEWS





National Library of Australia ✓ @nlagovau · Aug 6

Delve into the age of cartography with a unique eResource: Mapping the World - Maps and Travel Literature, a collection of historic maps, atlases, gazetteers and travel narratives.

Use your Library card to access it from home via our eResources portal:
bit.ly/3ibhSVi



Major family history-related resources in our collections (with research guides) include:

- [Australian birth, marriage and death records](#)
- [Australian cemetery records](#)
- [Australian electoral rolls](#)
- [Australian Indigenous family history](#)
- [Australian Joint Copying Project](#) (British government records relating to the Australian colonies)
- [Australian maps for family historians](#)
- [Australian shipping and passenger records](#)
- [Biographies](#)
- [British and Irish maps for family historians](#)
- [Convict records](#)
- [Indian emigration passes to Fiji 1879-1919](#)
- [Newspapers and Newspaper indexes](#)

Due to COVID-19 changes at C.C.F.H.S as follows:-

- **General Meetings;** Saturdays 1:00 – 3:00 pm. (now bi monthly)
5th September 2020.
7th November 2020.
5th December 2020. (Possible Christmas lunch TBA). *
Research Centre closed for Summer Holidays. (Usual Practice)
Friday, 18th December 2020, last day opened for researchers.
Tuesday, 19th January 2021, first day opened for researchers.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION



A Gold coin donation is gratefully received when attending the Research Centre to assist in offsetting the cost of online subscription sites. A Day Research fee for Non-Members is \$10.

All Saturday workshops will incur a fee of \$10 for members unless otherwise stipulated and must be paid for prior to the day.

OUR MEMBERSHIP FORM is available to download from the website. From the front page click on the ...read more information Tab under Membership on the banner and all will be revealed.

Remember the website is www.centralcoastfhs.org.au

Please read the two additional questions on your membership form regarding the Rotary Raffle to the value of \$10.00 and/or a once per year donation of \$10.00 to the Equipment Maintenance Fund.

You can choose to collect the Tickets from the Centre or send in a stamped addressed envelope and we will post them to you.

Next Issue

No. 28 December 2020 E-MUSTER

Deadline for articles for the August edition of the Muster
20th October, 2020.

HELPFUL HINTS

RESEARCH USING TROVE

This might help people who are searching using Trove.

I posted an enquiry to Trove about the search facility which returns many more hits than necessary. This was the reply, which I thought was most interesting.

"When searching in Trove, a process known as 'fuzzy' searching takes place. This works by first checking for an exact match for your search terms. Once all exact matches have been found, Trove then 'stems' your search terms to also find near matches.

This is to help find those matches where the process of creating the searchable text has slightly misread the text, and these articles would not be returned by your search. This does, however, mean that you will sometimes see articles in your search results that are unrelated to your search.

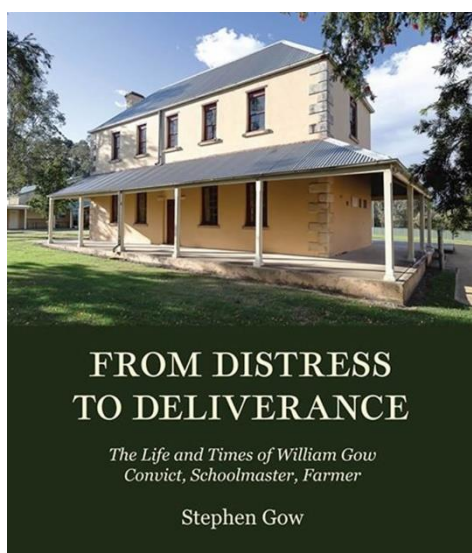
If you wish to only search for the exact search terms that you searched for, add 'fulltext:' before your search terms. This will force Trove to only search for the exact search terms that you have entered. For example:

fulltext:" Mrs Mills"

If you're really sure what you're after, you can further limit your results by adding '~0' to your phrase search. This turns off some of the fuzziness by specifying that you don't want any extra words within your phrase. For example:

fulltext:" Mrs Mills"~0

I certainly wasn't aware of the above. **Dasha BRANDT Member 1398**



The GOW family gathering which was to be held in October at Wilberforce, N.S.W. has been postponed. William Gow, transported in 1817, was working as a teacher in Wilberforce within about 12 months, subsequently being appointed as the first master of the new schoolhouse in 1820.

His history is to be published this month.

FROM DISTRESS TO DELIVERANCE

The Life and Times of William Gow

Convict, Schoolmaster, Farmer

by Stephen Gow (2020), ISBN 978-0-646-80379-1, 304 pages, \$60.

This limited edition, colour illustrated hardback book will be published next month to mark the bicentenary of the Wilberforce Schoolhouse, where William Gow (c.1795-1872) was the first schoolmaster. Extensively researched, fully referenced and indexed, the book provides an account of his life and times, from

his arrest and trial in London in 1816 to his death at Richmond, NSW, in 1872. The book also includes biographical information on his ten children and some of their notable descendants. Essential reading for family members, it should also appeal to those with an interest in Hawkesbury and colonial history.

For further enquiries/orders:

Email: wptgowdescendants@gmail.com or M/SMS: (+61) 0412 487 492

ARTICLES from our MEMBERS

Gold Pioneer – Victoria

Dr. Georg Herrmann Bruhn



The following story goes back to my paternal great, great grandfather, Dr. Georg Herrmann Bruhn who was born 20 August, 1810, and grew up in a town called Heide, Dithmarschen, Schleswig- Holstein in northern Germany. He was one of five children (one boy and four girls) to the local magistrate Johan Georg Bruhn and his wife Catharina Dorathea (nee Denker).

In the early 1830's he attended and graduated from Kiel University, Germany on 28 March, 1831, in geology, medicine and pharmacy, and was referred to as a Doctor of Philosophy. In 1837 he moved to Dresden, Germany where he was Technical Director at a coal test plant at Rosswein, Saxony, Germany.

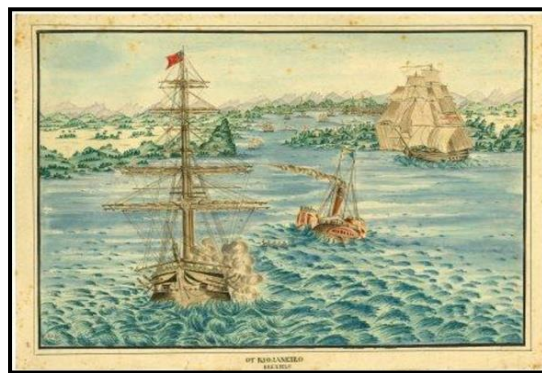
He set up a school at his residence in Dresden, lecturing in coal mining and wrote a book called 'Steinkohlen' (Pit Coal), published by Arnoldshe Book Publishing House, Leipzig, Germany. A copy is held at the Forestry Academy, Tharant, near Dresden, Germany. He also taught at the Academy educating future farmers, foresters and coalminers to improve their techniques. In 1842 he wrote a text book on agriculture, titled 'Kurzgefasstes Lehrbuch der Chemie in Bezug auf die Landwirtschaft und die in nachster Beziehung zu derselben stehenden Gerwerbe', (Brief Text Book on Chemistry related to Agriculture and related Occupations).

In 1837 he married Clara Linke (born 1820) in Dresden, Germany and had two children, (Carl Osca, b1837, and Elise Augusta, b1839) unfortunately Clara died in 1840. He remarried on 3 April, 1842, at the Evangelical/Lutheran Reformed Church, Matthaukirche, Dresden, to Caroline Amalie Baumgartel (born 29 September, 1824) and had another four children, (unnamed female, d1842, Adelaide Clara, b1843, Caecilie Mathilde, b1844, Hans Adolph, b1846, d1847).

On 18 July, 1847, accompanied by his wife, three daughters and a son, aged 3 to 9 years, they travelled from Bremenhaven, Germany, via Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (see painting below) and Cape Horn, South America on the sailing ship 'Herman Von Breckerath', (see painting below), a three masted, 530 tonne barque, carrying 25 cabin and 266 steerage passengers and crew arriving five months later in Adelaide, South Australia on 15 December, 1847.



Painting by Anton Lowtzow. C1847
'Hermann von Beckerath'



Painting by Dr. G. H. Bruhn. C1847
Sailing out of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

In April, 1848, he advertised in the South Australian Gazette & Mining Journal offering services to search for minerals and ores. He lectured at the Adelaide Mechanics Hall on chemistry and geology and sought subscriptions of £5 (\$1000 in today's money) from thirty people to finance a geological expedition for coal in a radius of 160 kilometres of Adelaide.

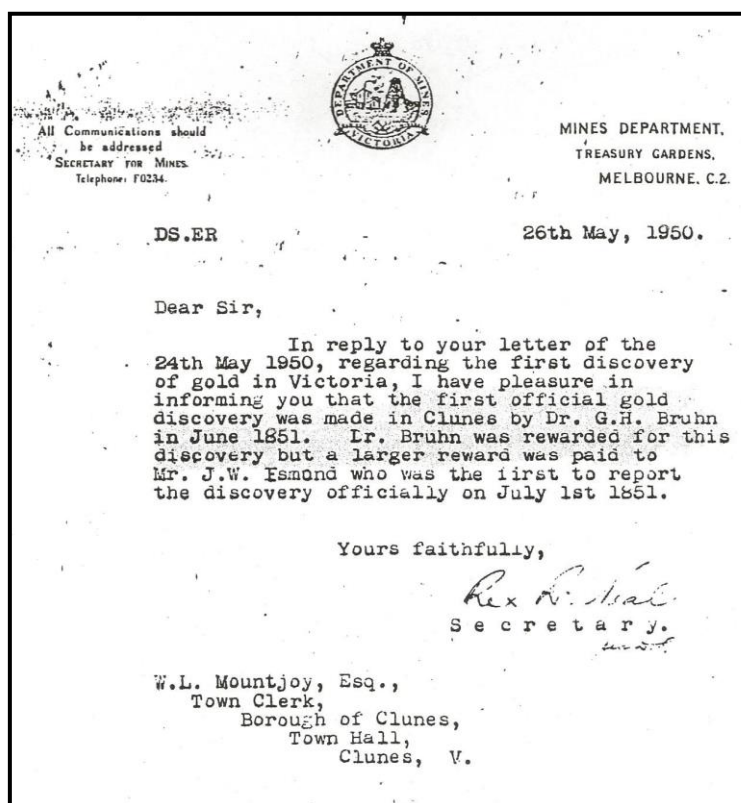
The search occurred between November 1848 and June 1849, with four men and a horse and cart to go north-west to Lake Torrens and beyond. However, there was no passage through the hills so they headed east across the Eastern Range, this nearly cost the party their lives due to lack of water and other mishaps. He collected 373 specimens and the list of mineral samples is held in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. A report of the expedition is contained in a four-page supplement to the 'South Australian Register' dated 22 August, 1849.

Dr. Georg and Caroline had two more children, born in North Adelaide, the first born 12 March, 1848, and died 9 September, 1848, and the second born 28 February, 1850, and died 21 February, 1851.

In 1850 he travelled by ship to Melbourne, Victoria, where he lectured to raise funds for a mineralogical research expedition. A few days after Black Thursday, 6 February, 1851, he set out on horseback with a pick and a shovel in search of gold. He was the first to find payable quantities of gold in the Pyrenees, near Clunes, north of Ballarat, Victoria in June, 1851. In a letter dated 17 July, 1851, he wrote to the Victorian Lieutenant-Governor Charles La Trobe advising him of the gold find and forwarded gold in crystal quartz samples to Melbourne, for examination and assay.

He was later to be rewarded £500 (greater than \$100,000 in today's money) by the Melbourne Gold Reward Committee. This discovery was to start the gold rush in Victoria which went on to produce 60 million troy ounces (1.9 million tonnes) of gold between 1851 and 1896.

It was some 100 years later that Dr. Georg Herrmann Bruhn was finally recognised by the Victorian Mines Department in a letter (refer to copy below) to the Clunes Town Clerk dated 26 May 1950, confirming that the first official gold discovery in Victoria was made in Clunes by Dr. Georg Hermann Bruhn in June, 1851.



Letter dated 1950 from the Mines Department, Victoria.

It has been recorded that a Mr James W. Esmond was the first to report the discovery of gold officially on 1 July, 1851, and was paid a larger reward of £1000 (greater than \$200,000 in today's money). It has been written that James Osmond, an Irish prospector, had been to the Californian gold fields and was travelling to Australia with Edward Hargreaves, (who had also been on the Californian gold fields), as they both had heard of gold finds in Australia.

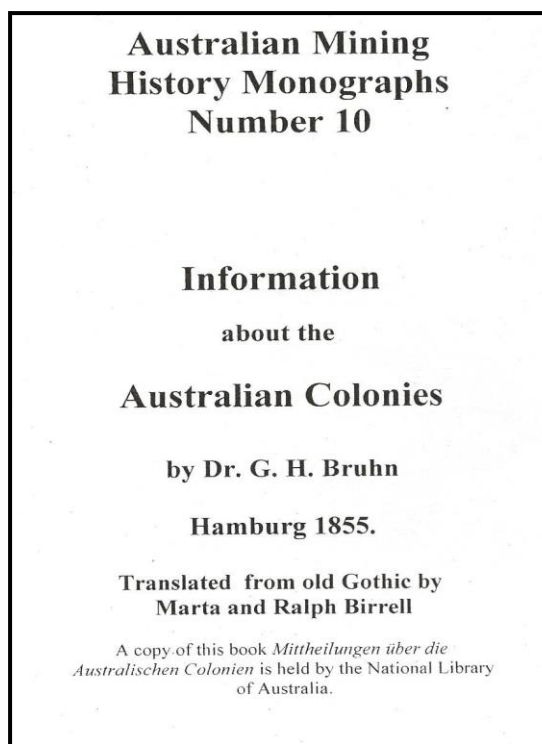
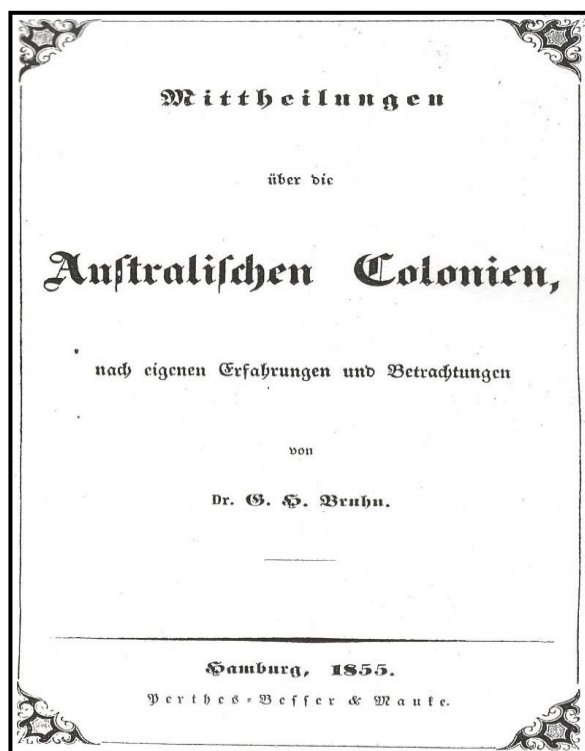
Edward Hargreaves went to Bathurst, NSW where he found gold whilst James Esmond went to Victoria where, as the story goes, he met up with Dr. Georg Bruhn who told him that if he goes to Clunes he will find all the gold he would ever want, which he did.

Dr. Bruhn's wife Caroline with their four children sailed from Adelaide to Melbourne on the 'Charlotte Jane' in February, 1852 and met up with him on the Victorian gold fields where he had set up as a doctor and pharmacist.

My great grand-mother Minna (Minnie) Victoria Bruhn was born in 1852 on those gold fields and later when all the family shifted to Bundarra, NSW, she was to meet up with and marry my great grand-father John Angus MacDonald (b1848) in 1870 at Bundarra, N.S.W.

Dr. Bruhn was interested in Europeans settled in Australia and how they were coping and progressing. As a result in 1855 he and the family returned to Germany where he lectured about Australia and he also travelled to and lectured in England.

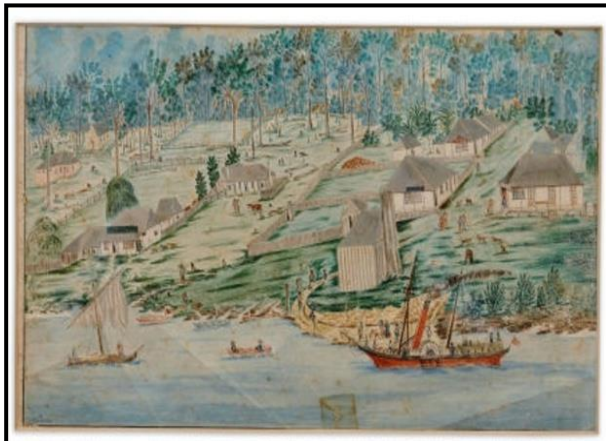
The German Government asked him to write a book on European settlement in the Australian Colonies. A copy of the book (see below) 'Mittheilungen über die Australischen Colonien' dated 1855, is held in the National Library in Canberra there is also a copy in the Public Library of Victoria. In 2002, this 48 page booklet was translated by Marta and Ralph Birrell from Old Gothic/German into English and titled 'Information about the Australian Colonies'.



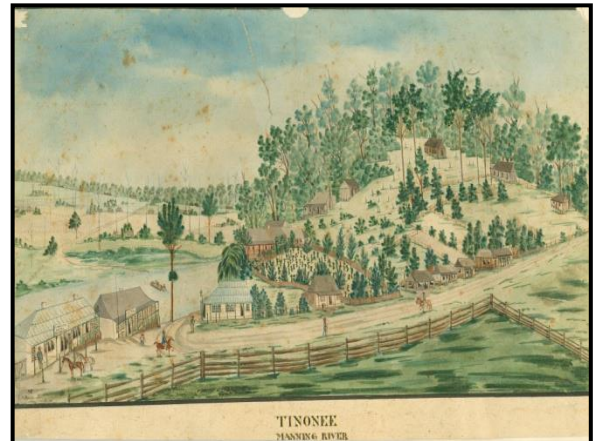
After returning to Australia in 1857, the family is listed as one of the first settlers in Cundletown in the Manning District, NSW where he owned property and set up a practise as the local doctor/surgeon and is where two of their children were born. (Flora Ann, b1857, Albert, b1859, d1859).

The family later moved and lived around the region where he owned property in Wingham, (where a child was born, Ellen Emma, b1860), Bundarra, (where their last child Harriett Augusta was born in 1863), Dundee, and the Maclean district, NSW where he practiced medicine and has been described as the first physician and surgeon in the Northern Districts of New South Wales.

Dr Bruhn was also a keen artist and did over fourteen known sketches and water colour paintings of streets and landscapes of areas where he lived at or travelled to. Four of his interesting paintings (see below) are of Cundletown, Tinonee, in the Manning District, NSW and two of Bundarra in the New England District, NSW.



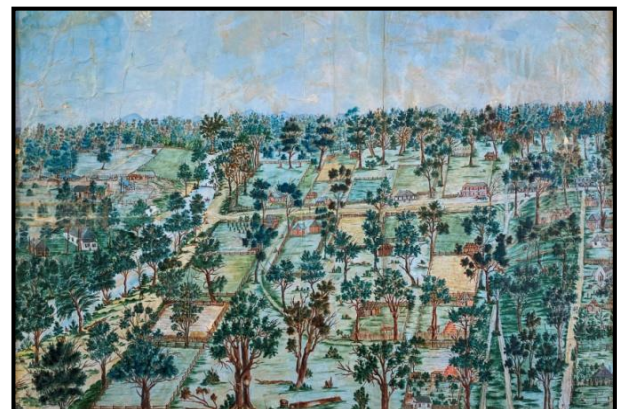
Just arrived at Cundletown. C1857



Tinonee. C1870



Clerkness Station, Bundarra, C1863



Bundarra Township, C1863

Acknowledgement: The five photographs of Dr. Bruhn's paintings show in this article are held in the Port Macquarie Museum collection and can be viewed on their web site. (pmmuseum@bigpond.com). The Museum has given permission to reproduce the digitised images of his paintings in the CCFHS, E-MUSTER.

In 1887 Dr. Georg Herrmann Bruhn left Inverell, NSW, where he, his wife and some of their children lived and he headed to Laggan, near Crookwell, NSW, to set up a new home and medical practice. On the way, in July, 1889, he had reported finding gold at Braidwood, NSW.

However, after 79 years, this remarkable life crowded with his practice of medicine, geological expeditions, lecturing, writing and painting, it was sadly reported that Dr. Georg Herrmann Bruhn had died of natural causes, (confirmed by a Coronial Inquest) alone and penniless on 29 July, 1889, at the Laggan Inn, (now demolished and believed to have been the Martin Clancy's Hotel), Tobinda Road, Laggan near Crookwell, NSW where he had been boarding.

Records state that he was buried on 1st August, 1889, in the Church of England Section, Crookwell Cemetery, NSW, however there is no record of the actual burial plot.

His wife Caroline had remained in Inverell, NSW, and died 18 December, 1895, and is buried in the Old Church of England Cemetery, Inverell, N.S.W. Their descendants are spread throughout Victoria and New South Wales.

There is much more to be written on the life of Dr. Georg Herrmann Bruhn and his wide ranging contribution to the Australian colonies. However the above is a brief description of a person who had a very fulfilling and exciting life.

A Goldfields Pioneer



Dr. Georg Herrmann Bruhn

Unfortunately no gold flowed my way.

I would to send a thank you to Debbie Sommers, Volunteer Curator at Port Macquarie Museum. Debbie was a big help in sending me the digital version of the painting I was after.

Website Email: pmmuseum@bigpond.com

David MacDONALD Member 1145

YEARS AGO.

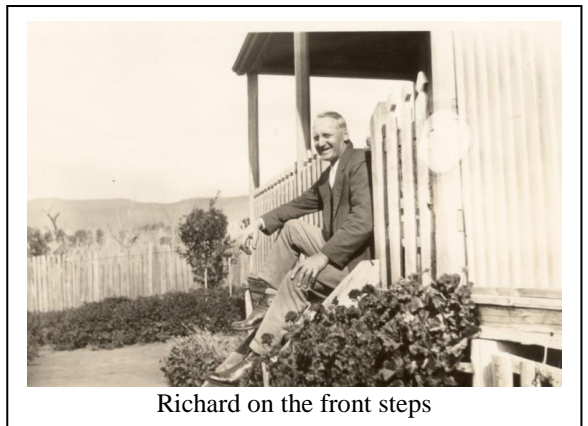
Years ago the *Newcastle Morning Herald* had a fascinating section Leaves From Old Files 25, 50, 75 and 100 years ago.

Years ago I saved the page for February 25th 1984. It featured the *dying breed of bushmen, the bullockies, the timber getters* of the Wollombi Valley and Cessnock areas. I remember these folk who delivered hardwood logs to the Craft and Sweetman sawmills at Millfield 50 years ago. They used timber trucks and told tales of their fathers and the bullock teams. This morning in a nostalgic mood I wondered what my ancestors were doing 25, 50, 75 and 100 years ago.

100 years ago.... 1920

In 1920, my Grandparents Richard and Mary Boyce had 5 children aged 13-5. They had spent the first 6 months of living on their own sheep/wool 825 acre property *Manildra* at Duncans Creek 30 miles from Tamworth. Grandfather on horseback with dogs and son Charles aged 10 in the sulky, were the drovers of their sheep and few cattle when they came from Walcha to Duncans Creek. Grandmother Mary and daughters were driven by their Walcha families in two cars the following week 19 May 1919. Both Mary and Richard left all their relatives in Walcha for this new venture. Mary's only brother Frederick Stier had died in France in 1918 in World War 1. Richard had been a much respected boundary rider and labourer with the Nivison family at their *Ohio* property in Walcha. Boyces had lived at *The Glen* home on Ohio.

Manildra had a 4 roomed small timber cottage which had been relocated from the district goldfields by previous owners. Water came from just 2 tanks. How precious was this for cooking, drinks, cuppa tea and taking turns in a weekly bath in the tin tub. Night lighting was by kerosene lantern and candle. All cooking was done out-of-doors as a fire safety precaution. A drip or Coolgardie safe was used to keep milk, butter and food cool. Bags of flour, tea and sugar were bought in Tamworth. Meat was usually an older sheep butchered and salted as needed. They had two sets of clothes for work or going-to-town. Town clothes were hung on the wall covered by a material drop. The outdoor pit toilet (long drop) was many yards distant from the house. Transport initially was walk, ride or by horse and sulky. The children rode, piggyback if needed, several miles to the one teacher school at Duncans Creek.



Richard on the front steps

Several years later Richard and Charles are seen here loading hay to store in the hay shed in the home paddock. Daughter Marjorie (often called on for outdoors work) is stacking the dray. Higher sides have been added on the dray to maximise the load.



Richard, Charles and Marjorie in the hay paddock.

The farm truck was used for farm and social occasions taking family and friends to local dances and church.



Ploughman Charles with two of his draught horses

Cultivation for grain crops of the home garden was with horse and plough. Shearing was by hand using blade shears.



In 1932 Charles shored 449 sheep and was paid £6.7.0 (six pounds seven shilling). Neighbour Ab Muller's wage was £5.17.6 (5 pounds seventeen and sixpence) for 469 shorn sheep. Another neighbour C Davis was paid £1.3.6 for a weeks shed work, like yarding sheep, putting tar on any spots accidentally cut on the sheep and putting wool in the bale.



It's hard to imagine the isolation that surrounded Mary in those days, months and years. Closest neighbours were a walk of 1 or more miles.

Communication with Walcha relatives was by letter handwritten with a pen dipped in ink and posted with a tuppenny (two pence) stamp. Letters took days to deliver and then to receive a reply in the roadside mailbox.

75 years ago 1945

By 1945 the third Boyce generation six of the eleven grandchildren had been born.

In 25 years the Boyce folk had added farm improvements of extra tanks (one attached under every roof) and built a shearing shed, hay shed, dairy, pig sty and tennis court.

Farm mechanisation included tractor, plough, harvester, two motor driven shearing machines, a more modern truck and a small car. Horses were still used extensively for stock work.

Bee hives and Mary's hens, eggs and honey added variety to the diet and pocket money. Their 4 daughters had run the dairy, sending cream in cans to Tamworth until early 1940s.

The recently built new timber home had a kitchen with a wood stove, a pantry, a dining room, verandas and a wood fired chip heater in an actual bathroom. Water came from a tank so take turns in the bath.



Mary and Richard Boyce, *Manildra*, 1940s

The original cottage, just visible to the right, was then used as bedrooms. As kids we loved sleeping here with a kerosene lamp softly flickering all night. Power was not connected here as future bedrooms were planned for the new house. Orchard and vegetable gardens had been extended and produce was swapped with neighbours.

The kitchen had stools, a family sized home-made table and traditional wooden bought chairs. All home-made family meals and cuppas were served there. Hot water was from the large kettle (called a fountain) that was always kept hot on the stove. Loaves of white dough were popped in the wood fired oven several times a week. Ladies knew when the oven temperature was right. Easy, just open the oven door and hold hand inside for a short time. Pop another log on the fire if needed. Fruit became delicious jam. Bottles with screw tops as we know them were scarce. So jam was sealed in long neck (beer etc.) bottles. The long neck was neatly cut off. Jam was sealed in with several layers of brown paper pasted on the open neck with home-made flour paste. Bread and jam never tasted so good. We kids were cautioned to mind our manners and have no more than two slices.



Silent Knight Refrigerator
Kerosene mechanism at base.

The 1940s *Silent Knight* Kerosene refrigerator was a real treasure. It had 2 very small trays for iceblocks which were only used on very special occasions in drinks and seldom for ice-cream.

The pantry had home-made furniture, cupboard, set of drawers and a table under the window overlooking the flower and vegetable garden. Washing up in a special dish by hand was always done there and water tossed out the window onto the garden. The dining room was mostly used for Sunday after church for gatherings of family and friends, cards games and chess groups.

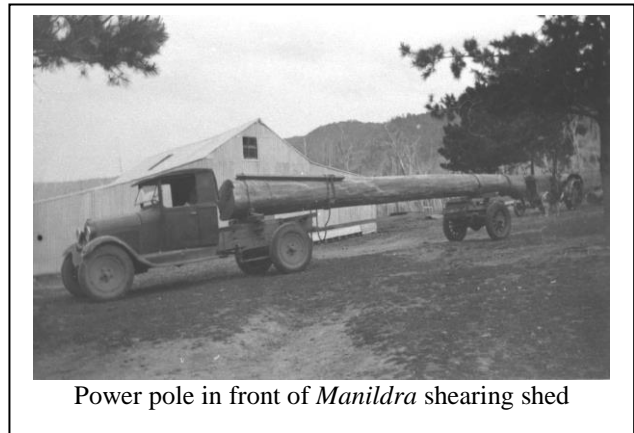
The laundry was built outside the fence at the same time as the new home. Clothes were boiled each week in the copper. Home-made soap was still preferred. A wooden copper stick lifted the clothes to the cement tubs. After being hand washed, rinsed and wrung by hand washing was hung on single lines with the line height adjusted by the clothes prop.

Cows were free to wander under and around the washing. Ironing was done with cast iron irons, heated on the kitchen stove.

When electricity was coming Charles cut and erected poles read to connect power lines from the main road about a mile away. The ladies so enjoyed the midday serial of *Blue Hills* on the tall standing wireless and the men the stock and wool prices.

The manual phone had pride of place securely attached to the wall. It was just wonderful to have captured so many events and people on the Kodak Box Brownie camera.

By 1945 three children had married and there were six grandchildren Noel, Maxine, Gwen, Gai, Marlene and Cae.



Power pole in front of *Manildra* shearing shed



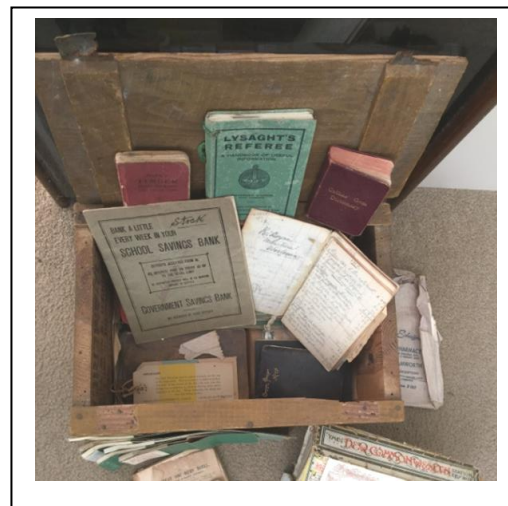
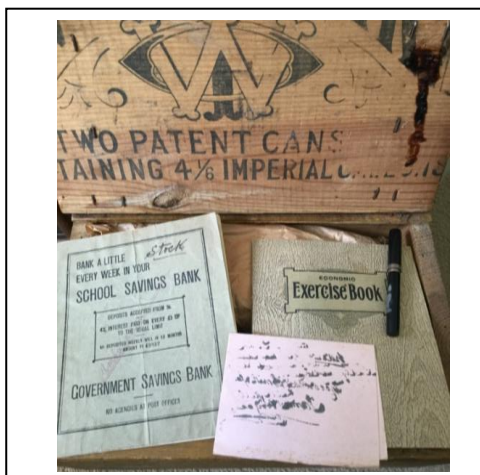
Youngest daughter Norma had married Gordon Davidson in 1941 and now lived with 2 daughters Marlene and Cae at Millfield on their 5 acre poultry farm. Eggs were taken to the Egg Board section at Brown's grocery shop at Cessnock. Home provisions from their bulk stores were purchased there too. Flour, sugar and biscuits each in pound weights were measured into brown paper bags.

Dad left the order and collected last thing before going home. Meat by the pound was always bought from Hungerford's butchery and wrapped in white paper.

Gordon's 3 brothers were serving overseas in World War 2.

Norma was the letter writer with frequent correspondence to and from Duncans Creek still by pen and ink with a tuppenny halfpenny stamp in 1945.

Grandfathers Office was a wooden box kept in his bedroom and used as a foot rest when lacing his boots. The box was cut down to size and the lid hinged on with two leather strips.



The lid describes its former contents as *two patent cans containing 4 ½ Imperial gallons of kerosene*. These precious boxes were recycled for many different purposes including kitchen and pantry cupboards. The photos give clues of the variety of business papers, cheque books, a district electoral roll, school exercise books and blotting paper too. Fortunately some of the history in a box has been saved. Detailed shopping lists and cheque books are yet to be thoroughly explored.

Oral history, photos and Trove newspapers helped verify the facts. We treasure the few visits we shared with grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. There were acres to run and explore, lambs to bottle feed, calves to pen late afternoon so cows had milk in the morning, a huge separator handle to turn carefully as too fast made the cream too thick and too slow it came out like milk. Hens ran free so exciting to find their nest in the wood heap, top of the hay in the hay shed, or hidden in the garden. We watched Aunty Marj make a simple millet broom from home grown millet. Grandfather always had us stand at his kids measuring door post. Name, weight in pounds and ounces and date was recorded. Wish I'd taken a photo of that post.

I'm glad I found that Newspaper page. I've certainly had a trip down memory lane. I wonder where your folk were 100 or 75 years ago?

Marlene DAVIDSON. Member 327L

Family History

J S D R Q Q M D A D Q V Y D S K S E C U H Q O G
 G B E T E X O K N E L K Q N T T A V A V C N X H
 C K T N K C T Y C C H Z O V N E J U F U E O G I
 Y L E E P R O Y G S K I L E A D M S I H T I Q S
 L G R M P V N R A O T Y R U T H E P G F S A F T
 K F N W O N C P D A L A G I T A D S L D T W A O
 S K A O K E B O R S P A C N R Q E L A E O B M R
 V T L D O W Y E R D L V E C I R F N Y H O H I Y
 C E H N V X N C N D G U H N C L C A L U R K L X
 L L S E N E F A C R I R S Z E E A G T Z V T Y U
 X K G T G K R Q Y U D N A L S G L E V L I C T Z
 Y O N B N G S O T O H P A T G G U T S M O M R Q
 L O K X S E V E S R P D O N N L B V R P G Q E I
 I B I J T I M S T Q Q R Z I C S Q A N F V B E W
 M Y N J R M F U Z A S J X C T E Q S P W J R H U
 A L I W A V M H C T C E X F Z M S E D T R B P O
 F I T S H Z T Y B O D I Z P B A B C E P I S G R
 U M I G C X P E P N D Q L D E N R R R F F S D M
 O A A Q N C H T I X Q S Z P I M M U I C R X I U
 H F T Z A D V L V D R T T L U B U O Y Z Q W H M
 B V O D F B B C M J H M P O T D K C D L E K A R
 E K R Q Q S E I R O M E M K J Z I S K L U A Z Y
 A X Y C D A N O I T A M R I F N O C I L D I G K
 O R S T N A D N E C S E D J B C O B P W N F K J

Grandparents	Duplicates	Ordinances	scources
documents	roots tech	sealing	Endowment
initiatory	Confirmation	baptisim	family booklet
ancestors	Dad	descendants	Eternal
Family	family tree	fan chart	Genealogy
generations	History	indexing	memories
Mom	names	photos	records
search	temple		

My Life during Lockdown.

My name is Marie Gaven, husband Michael, living in a retirement village on the Central Coast. What a beautiful place to be, 5 minutes from beaches, two minutes from small shopping centre and we still believe getting the daily paper delivered has the wow factor. 7 years ago we left travelling 1 to 2 hours for a newspaper, work or basic shopping.

During lockdown we still gathered wood for our outdoor fire which we cook on 4 out of 7 days (evening meal). We made a fun social morning or afternoon driving to regular spots on the road or walking among the gum trees collecting fallen branches at our village, back home sawing the thicker branches and breaking the smaller ones. Walking around the large pond, admiring other people's gardens, working in our own garden. One garden of native plants and one with lavender with other flowering plants. We have started watching old movies that belong to our village library, what a treat!

Hubby plays golf and I play a gentle version of croquet each twice a week. Both were out during most of lockdown however I introduced croquet and made simple kinder rules. Lockdown I printed new cards for play, scoring and spread-sheet for recording scores. Shopping at local Coles I found myself reading labels on new to me items and looked on in amazement at people who cleaned out toilet paper and paper towels. Australia has changed and we must all learn to be polite to each other, kind to each other.



During lockdown we seem to talk more to each other, sit around our fire more and talk, we plan a weekly main meal day by day together. Sorting older photos and putting them on the computer (endless job) Cleaning office desk, tidying craft items, reading more books and playing more with hubby's pet, small, smart rabbit. Cooking new cake and tart recipes, sharing with neighbours. Trying new meal recipes, reading new and old receipts, making a mixture of cards, birthday, greetings, get well, thinking of you and thank you.

I have not been bored, felt depressed or isolated the days fly by, I know having another person to talk with and share with makes a big difference however I have single friends who also keep busy as I do and feel the same as I do.

Thank you for reading my article

Marie GAVEN Member 2120

THE BIG BOX

In storage at my home is a big cabin trunk once known to the whole family as “The Big Box” and it must be more than 100 years old. When I was a small child I was allowed to take out the many small treasures kept in it, very carefully, and my mother told me a story attached to each of them. The trunk is 103cm long (40 inches) and 56 cm deep (22 inches). My first memories of it are of having to strain to reach over the front in order to reach any of the contents.



The Big Box

The Big Box came to Australia with my parents and their two-year-old first child on the ship *Largs Bay* of the Commonwealth and Aberdeen Line when they left London for Western Australia in 1924.

My father David Albert Reed had served in the army from 1914 to the end of 1919. I have his Service Record from England and his original document shows that he went in at 17 (he was actually aged 14 and 11 months – his father’s signature looks very suspicious). When he was 16 (they thought he was 18) he was sent to India, and served in several countries during his war service. He was only 20 when discharged.

Both my father and mother were born on the Isle of Wight in England’s Solent. The island is a popular holiday resort for mainlanders because of its mild climate, and even the Romans in Britain who called it Vectis, holidayed there.



David Reed ready for India.

My father's family lived at the port of Ryde (*Sirius*, the flagship of the 11 vessels of the First Fleet sailed from The Motherbank, Ryde, on 13 May 1787...*Wikipedia*). My mother, who was Emily Margaret Chappell, was from Bembridge. They met at the Armistice celebrations and married in 1921.

Times were very bad in Britain for returned soldiers after the First World War because of lack of work, so when the British-Australian Group Settlement Scheme was advertised, it represented the offer of a good new life for those willing to go to the other end of the earth. The idea was that the new settlers would help populate the south-west of Western Australia, and open up the country once they cleared the timber.

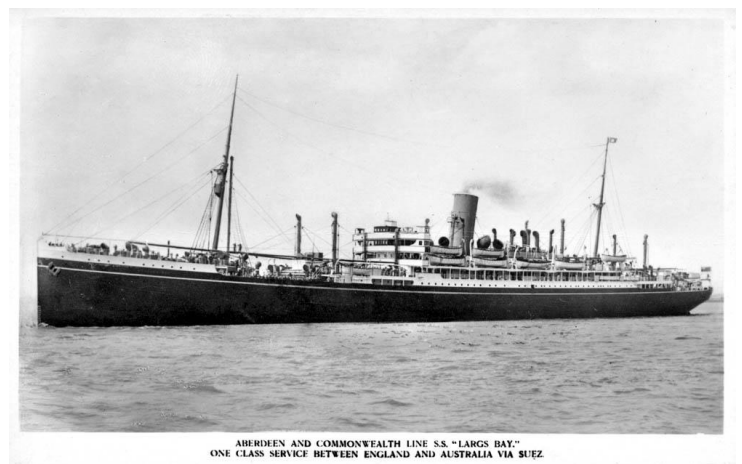


Emily Reed and daughter passport photo

David and Emily packed all their belongings into that "Big Box" which had been bought at an auction on the island and had been to America and back with its previous owner. Emily's mother, who had been an enthusiastic supporter of their decision to sign up for Australia for a better life, only realised the enormity of what might be ahead for her daughter and her husband when she saw the trunk filled to the top, ready to go to London, where it would be loaded into the *Largs Bay*.

She did not see her daughter again until 1952 when Emily went back to the Island to stay with her aged parents for a few weeks' holiday. She had kept in touch by writing numerous letters "home" and how I wish they had been retained as a record!

When the ship arrived at Fremantle on 4 April 1924, all the immigrants on board were taken to a large accommodation building which my mother never forgot because of the lice encountered there in the bedding. They were soon on a small train going south.



ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE S.S. "LARGS BAY."
ONE CLASS SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA SUEZ

My parents and their small daughter were part of Group 79, their land being about nine kilometres from the small town of Manjimup in the heavy timber country of Western Australia's south-west. It was very different from village life in England. Their property was to be a dairy farm, and comprised about 45 hectares which they called "Linfarn".



David Reed and daughter Margaret

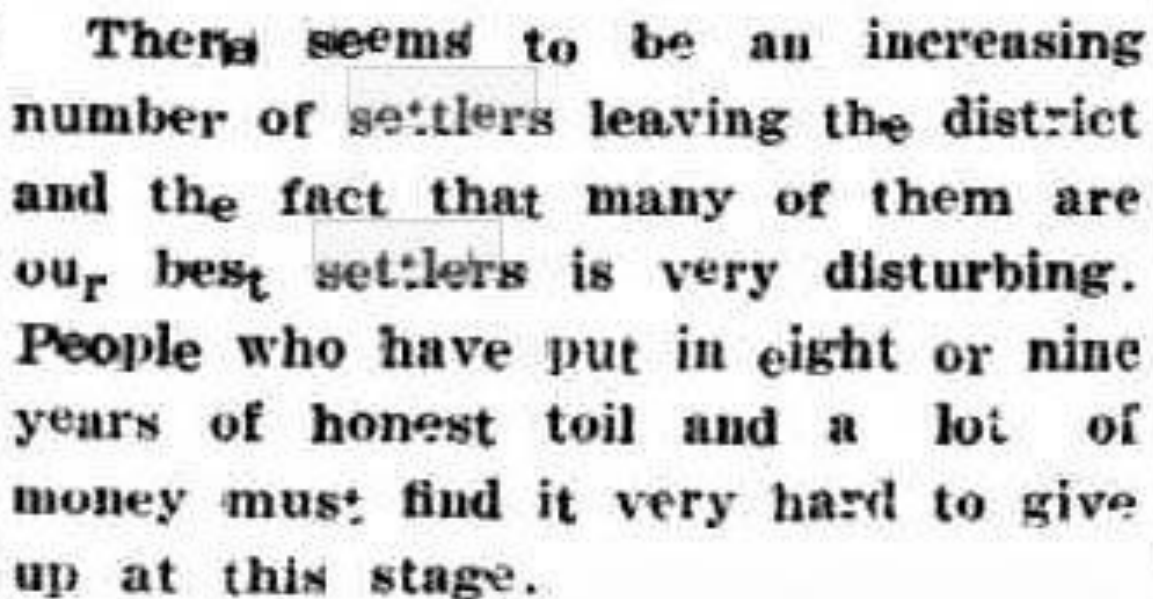
They were allotted a quota of cows, whose milk would go to a butter factory. Unfortunately the Group Settlement Scheme was to bring heartache to many of the new settlers who were put down in heavily timbered country to build up everything pretty much from scratch – the men worked together to cut and snig out the timber, while wives tried to “make do” and grow vegetables. Rabbits provided a welcome addition to lean diets. Many of the men had no trade, and were not used to the jobs they were expected to handle. My father had spent five years in the army from when he was a boy, and was very good at breaking in brumbies, but had to learn everything else. Some new settlers who had training and some financial means stayed on and made good. “Down the bush” doings were a familiar refrain in the family in later years after my parents had given up the farm (I was born in 1930 at Manjimup, Dad taking the expectant mother to the district hospital in a sulky).



Margaret with Gwen in the pram 1931 at Manjimup.

Many great friendships had been forged among the settlers and regular dances were held that brought people from far and wide. Dad was a natural musician and taught himself the accordion which he often played for the dancing. There were picnics, such as a crowd going on someone's truck to a scenic highlight of the district, and other good times over the years.

In 1933 my father was forced by poor circumstances to walk off the farm; the butter factory could no longer pay for milk. No-one in the district could afford to take on workers. They left a jarrah and asbestos house with a little verandah (the same for everyone), 12 cows, 3 heifers, one calf and one horse. It was all quickly advertised for sale by the Government.



There seems to be an increasing number of settlers leaving the district and the fact that many of them are our best settlers is very disturbing. People who have put in eight or nine years of honest toil and a lot of money must find it very hard to give up at this stage.

From the *Majimup Times* of 1933:

We travelled to Boulder City on the edge of the desert, where men could get work on the always-working goldmines (Boulder-Kalgoorlie) known as "The Golden Mile". We arrived there in 1933, just in time to witness the terrible race riot of that year. Although only 3 years old, I can remember seeing a box of butter in the main street with a knife sticking out of the top – it had been tossed out of a fish shop owned by a foreigner. Hotels were burned down and people injured. What an introduction to our new abode! Three years later my younger sister, the third daughter, was born in Kalgoorlie District Hospital.

Being a child, I thought living on the Goldfields was very nice, and I liked my school and riding a bike when I was old enough for one. Red dust storms became the norm, the hum and whistles of the mines and occasional sound of a collapse under the ground, plus the stink of sulphur in the smoke from the powerhouse if you were passing it.



Ivanhoe gold mine at Boulder-Kalgoorlie

There was a park opposite where we lived for the first few years in a converted row of shops and I liked to browse the grass on Sunday mornings looking for half pennies discarded by Two-Up players the night before. Tuppence (two pence) would buy a child-sized serve of potato chips wrapped in white paper and then newspaper. One could walk along the street eating chips from a hole poked in one end. We often went to the Saturday night flicks, as Dad called them, and even community singing in the Town Hall. I came to associate a good time with the smell of Nugget shoe polish as Dad cleaned his best shoes before leaving home. My father worked deep underground in the gold mines until he was able to join the RAAF in the Second World War and left them behind forever.

In 1971 each of us received a Shire of Manjimup certificate as a souvenir of festivities held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Group Settlement in the Manjimup, Northcliffe and Pemberton areas of WA.

I looked at The Big Box recently and wondered how on earth I can bear to dispose of it. Too stained inside now to use for anything good, but too full of memories. When my widowed mother moved to NSW from Perth in 1989, I filled it with her bedding and linen (small breakable ornaments folded inside) and sent it by road to NSW. That was the box's last service to our family. I will feel a traitor when I say goodbye to it.

Gwen DUNDON Member 134

A Different Type of Tree.

I am a tree lover, both my genealogical family tree and also the horticultural variety. I often gaze upon particularly beautiful specimens around the Central Coast. This e-Muster I have included the mammoth Eucalypt that is right beside the Catholic Public School at East Gosford that I am so pleased to view every time I visit our Research Centre.



I am inviting you to share a tree with us in each issue of the E-muster, one that has enraptured you or one that is your favourite. Please email details and a photograph to our email address and we will feature them in our Journal.

WHAT'S in a Line drawn on a Map?

At the end of January 1919 authorities made the drastic decision to suddenly close the New South Wales and Queensland border to stop the spread of the deadly Spanish Flu into the northern state.

"The Spanish Flu was amazing. We just don't realise the scale — it killed 50 million people worldwide," Tweed Regional Museum curator Erika Taylor said.

She said the absolute devastation of the flu led to the decision to quickly close the gate at the border, which caused immediate problems for residents in the border towns of Coolangatta and Tweed Heads.

"They just shut it at 2pm on a day at the end of January," Ms Taylor said.

"Of course we all know Twin Towns is so close, the border is so fluid.

"People were literally stuck. [They] had gone out to see a friend, come back [and] the gate was shut, there [were] ... police and they were not letting you through."

On the Queensland side the border closure shut people off from their usual shops and essential services.

"Coolangatta at the time had no school, no post office, not much. No baker, no butcher — all of that was on the Tweed Heads side," Ms Taylor said.



Angry residents hold a public meeting at the closed NSW and Queensland border after it was suddenly closed. (Supplied: Tweed Regional Museum)

Closure angers locals.

Upset residents quickly called an indignation meeting at the border. "They met on the footbridge and held a very angry meeting with the Quarantine Department asking for people to go through for business purposes and to allow food and mail and goods over," Ms Taylor said.

The Quarantine Department was determined to keep the flu out of Queensland, and only some concessions were made.

"The flu was so bad they said, 'No. Nothing, absolutely no people'," she said.

"You could pass some bread and food over and a bit of goods that could be traded."

A growing problem with the border closure was that people were unable to return home from their summer holidays on the NSW North Coast." There was a huge amount of people coming back [to Queensland]," Ms Taylor said.

"It was the end of summer so they were coming back from holidays from Byron, [and] Coffs Harbour ... back to Brisbane."

The Queenslanders had to be quarantined before they were allowed to re-enter their home state under police escort.

"They set up a camp in Rainbow Bay where they could go and have a vaccination and they had to wait a week to make sure they weren't showing signs."



*Police escort a group of women across the border to be quarantined at Rainbow Bay.
(Supplied: Tweed Regional Museum)*

Flu kills thousands of Australians

It is estimated that 15,000 Australians died from the Spanish Flu.

Across the country the National Museum of Australia said Australia had one of the world's lowest death rates from the disease, with 2.7 deaths for every 1,000 people.

However in some Aboriginal communities the mortality rate was as high as 50 percent Ms Taylor said by May 23, 1919 the flu had made its way into Queensland, despite all efforts to block its movement at the border.

"By June you could pass the border with a certificate saying you didn't have the flu, but only one police [was] stationed there, so I am not sure how ... well it would have gone holding back hundreds of people trying to cross over," Ms Taylor said.

The exact date of the border's full reopening is not known.

Ms Taylor said the 1919 closure is the only time the NSW and Queensland border has been closed to humans.

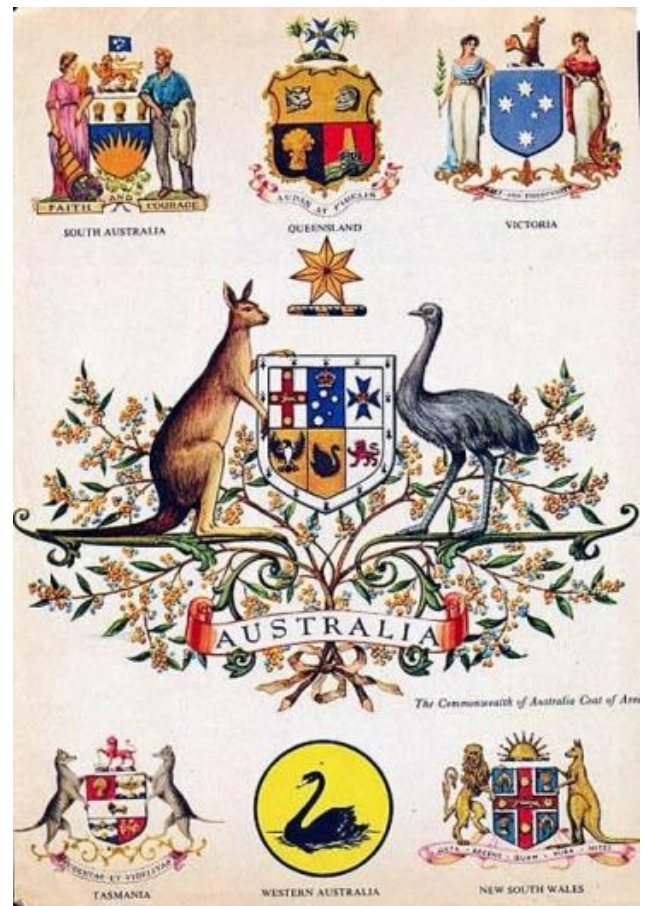
ABC Gold Coast story / By Bern Young, Elise Kinsella from Tuesday 5 February 2019.

State Borders within Australia and their History.

The definition of where state and territory boundaries lie has been constantly reviewed, sometimes causing great contention. Determining the physical ground position that corresponds with the meridians patented has never been easy.

Floods, droughts, and frequent lack of supplies were just a few of the challenges dealt with by colonial surveyors. Facing the same harsh conditions as early explorers in Australia, surveyors also had a difficult job to do.

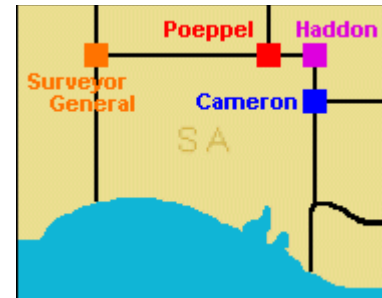
Given the possibility of discrepancies, border disputes have occurred between several states. Generally speaking, rulings have upheld the position of borders with established physical references or property lines. This is despite the advent of technologies which allow modern surveyors to accurately plot their location as originally described in the letters of patent for the formation of specific states.



As a result, few state borders are actually where they were originally intended, or as simple as a straight line marked by a meridian of longitude.

The Australian Capital Territory is the only land-locked state or territory in Australia, and Tasmania the only island state. The Northern Territory is the only jurisdiction which has a shorter mainland coastline than the combined coastline of all its islands.

South Australia shares a border with all the mainland states as well as the Northern Territory. Where the border meets another state, or changes direction, the corner has been officially named, except where it meets the New South Wales - Victorian border. Each of the corners is marked with a concrete pillar.



A glance at most maps of Australia will tell you something that isn't quite true. The border which runs along the eastern edge of Western Australia is not actually one continuous straight line.

The survey of the Western Australian border was first discussed in 1911, but it wasn't until 1922 that an agreement was signed between then Prime Minister W.M. Hughes, the Acting Premier for South Australia, Mr. Bice, and the Premier of Western Australia, Sir James Mitchell.

However, because the agreement required that the boundary be defined by lines running north and south from independently fixed points at Deakin and Argyle and also be a line determined by the 129th meridian east longitude these lines could not meet exactly.

In June 1968 two monuments approximately 127 metres apart were erected at the junction of the boundaries.

Letters of patent dated 6 June 1859 defined the boundary between Queensland and New South Wales as lying between Point Danger following watersheds and rivers to the line of parallel of 29° south. The survey was carried out between 1863 and 1866 from Point Danger to the Dumaresq River. Performed by Francis Roberts of Queensland and Isiah Rowland of New South Wales, the two were supposed to work together but when a falling out between them occurred, the pair each completed a separate survey. New South Wales records of the survey were destroyed in a fire and both State Governments settled on the Queensland survey.

From 1879 to 1881 the section between the Barwon River and the South Australian border was surveyed at 29° south latitude by George Watson of Queensland, and John B Cameron of New South Wales. The pair battled several floods and a drought to complete the job. The corner marked at the boundaries of Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia bears Cameron's name today.

When Victoria was made a colony separate from New South Wales in 1851, there was much discussion about where the border should lie. With natural boundaries being in favour at the time, one proposal was to make the Murrumbidgee River the boundary.

After much argument, it was eventually decided to define the border as a bearing from Cape Howe, which is the eastern-most point of Victoria, to the nearest source of the River Murray and from there along the river's course to the border with South Australia.

The use of a river as a boundary has caused many arguments and debates between the states. Originally it was thought that doing so would cause less disputes and require less maintenance, but as trade and tariffs became more important in the early days, the Murray also grew in importance as a major trading route.

The river has changed its course in some places over time and because the jurisdiction of New South Wales extends to the southern high bank of the River Murray, this may change the status of some land parcels affected by the river's meandering path.

The border between South Australia and Victoria has an interesting history. It was to have been surveyed along the 141st meridian of longitude. However, through a series of miscalculations the line was originally positioned 3.6 kilometres further to the west.

It is an interesting point to note that because of this decision, the western boundaries of Victoria and New South Wales do not meet. The New South Wales border is set at 141° east, leaving a section of boundary between Victoria and South Australia that is undefined along the River Murray, measuring 3.6 kilometres from east to west.

After Federation in 1901 it was decided that a seat of government for the new nation should be selected. The new capital would not be selected from existing state capitals to prevent further rivalry, particularly between Melbourne and Sydney. Several possible locations were suggested, including Albury, Armidale, Bombala, Lake George, Orange and Tumut.



In 1903, the House of Representatives initially selected the Bombala region by ballot but a change of government in 1904 favoured Dalgety and when political fortunes reversed again in 1905 the question was thrown open once more. Three areas were considered and visited by parliamentarians in 1906; Dalgety, the Canberra region and Lake George. John Gale, then proprietor of the Queanbeyan Age, pressed the virtues of Canberra in glowing terms while the counter claims of Dalgety were promoted vigorously.

Neither the Federal Parliament nor the New South Wales State Government were easily convinced and on 9 October, 1908 a ballot win of six votes selected the Yass-Canberra region to be the location of the national capital. Yass-Canberra was defined as a triangle, with Yass at the top corner, Lake George to the east and the Murrumbidgee to the west.

The national capital was known originally as the Federal Capital Territory and was formally transferred from New South Wales on 1 January 1911. Land-locked, the Federal Capital Territory acquired a port when Jervis Bay was transferred from NSW in 1915. On 29 July 1938, the Federal Capital Territory was officially legislated as the Australian Capital Territory.

Information sourced from:



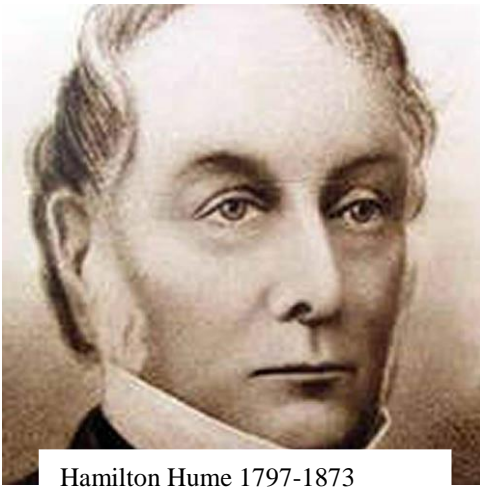
Australian Government
Geoscience Australia

History of the Great Southern Road – Hume Highway

Linking the nation's two largest state capitals, the Hume Highway is the most important highway in Australia.

The Hume Highway has its own rich history, interwoven into the story of the young Colony's expansion. Its development charts the economic growth of the nation, particularly since World War Two. Many will recall travelling on the highway in times past, when it passed through the numerous historic towns and localities along the way, each with its own interesting story to tell.

We must appreciate the historical significance of the former highway route, and the history of the towns, localities and features along its 570 km length within NSW, from Ashfield to the Victorian border.



Hamilton Hume 1797-1873

The route of the Hume Highway has changed many times over its long history. The original route was variously known as the Great Southern Road, Argyle Road, Port Phillip Road and Sydney Road. Many of the former sections of the road no longer exist, having been obliterated by subsequent works or reclaimed by their surroundings. Other sections are no longer public roads or now exist solely for local access, sometimes ending at locked property gates.

Early explorations

In the first twenty years after European settlement at Sydney Cove in 1788, exploration to the southwest was slow. This area was heavily wooded at the time, especially the 'Bargo brush' which was regarded as almost impenetrable. In 1798 explorers Wilson, Price, Hacking, and Collins reached the Moss Vale and Marulan districts,

Settlement of this area would have to await the construction of an adequate access track, which was beyond the Colony's resources at the time.

Soon after Sydney Cove was settled, the Colony's small but precious cattle stock consisting of two bulls and four cows strayed and were lost. In 1795 the cattle, now numbering 60 head, were found to the south of Sydney near Camden, then known as 'The Cowpastures'.

They were protected by order of the Government and no settlement was allowed beyond this point. By 1802 some 600 cattle were sighted near what is now Picton. Increasing herds of better bred cattle were placing pressure on the carrying capacity of the Cumberland Plain.

Hume was one of the earliest explorers of the area between Liverpool and Goulburn. In 1814 he discovered a tract of country north of Goulburn which was named 'Argyle'. On 3 March 1818 he accompanied Surveyor James Meehan and Charles Throsby (who in 1804 had penetrated through the Bargo brush to the tablelands country near Moss Vale and Sutton Forest) on a journey to determine if an overland route between Sydney and Jervis Bay could be found. They proceeded as far as the site of Moss Vale, then on a line to the north of the present route of the Hume Highway.

A number of settlers, in search of more pasture for their stock, brought their cattle beyond The Cowpastures, leading Governor Macquarie in 1820 to officially sanction settlement in the area now known as the Southern Highlands.

To be continued.....in December *e-Muster*

Thomas Ainsworth ANLEZARK and the Battle of Vinegar Hill.

Thomas Ainsworth Anlezark was born in 1772 at Pleasington Hall in Lancashire, the son of James Anlezark 1729-1772 and his wife nee Margaret Ainsworth 1733-1771.

In 1789, age 18, he enlisted in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He was discharged in August 1797.

In 1800 he was indicted at Bury St Edmunds Assizes that "In company with five others, he did at midnight on 22nd September 1800, steal two silver cases valued at twenty shillings, a silver cream pot at six shillings, a pair of silver tongs at two shillings, seven silver teaspoons at six pence, and four pounds in money".

Thomas Ainsworth Anlezark was found guilty, and sentenced to death by hanging. However his sentence was reduced to life imprisonment (1).

After being confined for two years on the prison hulk *Coromandel* at Portsmouth, he was put aboard the convict ship *Perseus* at Spithead on 12 February 1802 for transportation for the rest of his life to Australia. He arrived at Port Jackson (Sydney) on 14 August 1802 (2).

There he must have been an exemplary prisoner because he received a Conditional Pardon on 16th June 1803. He was appointed a Mounted Trooper, and served in putting down the "Castle Hill" rebellion of Irish convicts at Toongabbie in March 1804.

This rebellion was also named "The Battle of Vinegar Hill", as some of the Irishmen had been sentenced to transportation to Australia for life following their defeat at Vinegar Hill in County Wexford in the 1798 uprising in Ireland (3).





- * A painting was made by an eye-witness of the engagement which took place at Toongabbie on 5 March 1804.

On the far right a rebel is saying "Death or Liberty Major". Major George Johnston (the Commander) replies "You scoundrel. I'll liberate you! Next to the left is shown Trooper Anlezark dispatching another rebel leader. Trooper Anlezark acquitted himself so well that he received an Absolute Pardon in June 1804.



In 1804 he married Ann Starmer 1767-1825 born in Kettering, Northamptonshire. She was also a convict, and had been sentenced to transportation for seven years.

They had the following children:-

- * James Anlezark. He was born on 3 February 1806 in Liverpool in Sydney, Australia. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Jane Smith (by whom he had a son and four daughters) and secondly to Matilda Hawthorne (by whom he had a son and a daughter). He died in Parramatta on 24 December 1874.
- * Sophia Anlezark. She was born in 1807 in Liverpool in Sydney. She was twice married, first to William Edwards (by whom she had two sons and five daughters) and secondly to Thomas Shaw. She died at Towrang in New South Wales on 11 October 1876.
- * John Anlezark. He was born on 17 March 1812 in Liverpool in Sydney. He married twice, first Mary Ann Doyle(4) (by whom he had three sons and five daughters), and secondly Catherine Morrissey (by whom he had six sons and three daughters). He died at Argyle in New South Wales on 10 March 1889 aged 76 years.
- * Thomas Anlezark. He was born on 17 August 1812 and died on 13 August 1815 aged two years.

Their father Thomas Ainsworth Anlezark died at Liverpool, a suburb of Sydney in New South Wales, Australia on 3 April 1834, and was buried in Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park.

References

1) *Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books 1802-1849*. His entry is misspelled "Thomas Andelzack". Of the six men sentenced at Bury St Edmunds Assizes on 19 March 1801, two were convicted of robbery and sentenced to confinement on board a prison ship for life: Thomas Ainsworth Anlezark was imprisoned on the hulk *Coromandel* and Edward Cureton on the *Glutton*. The other four were convicted of what was evidently the lesser crime of grand larceny and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years on moored hulks. Thomas Brown served his sentence on the hulk *Laurel*. William Bannister and William Lockwood served out their time similarly confined, and George Smith died on 27 January 1802 before completing his similar sentence. (Winters must have been particularly terrible on those ancient and disease-ridden wooden ships.)

(2) His entry in the *New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists 1787-1834* gives the date as June 1802, but the August date seems more likely. His surname in the Convict Lists is misspelt as "Andlezark".

(3) On 21 June 1798 a decisive engagement was fought against the Irish uprising when British soldiers launched an attack on Vinegar Hill outside Enniscorthy in County Wexford, the main encampment of the Wexford United Irishmen. Fighting actually took place both on Vinegar Hill itself and in the streets of Enniscorthy.

(4) Mary Doyle is the authors first cousin 4 times removed and Thomas Ainsworth Anlezark is the Father in law of Mary Doyle.

Heather YATES Member 675.

How Things have Changed!!

Rules for Teachers ~ 1914

1. You will not marry during the term of your contract.
2. You are not to keep company with men.
3. You must be home between the hours of 8 PM and 6 AM unless at a school function.
4. You may not loiter downtown in any of the ice cream stores.
5. You may not travel beyond the city limits unless you have permission of the chairman of the school board.
6. You may not ride in carriages or automobiles with any man except your father or brother.
7. You may not smoke cigarettes.
8. You may not dress in bright colors.
9. You may under no circumstances dye your hair.
10. You must wear at least 2 petticoats.
11. Your dresses may not be any shorter than 2 inches above the ankles.
12. To keep the classroom neat and clean you must sweep the floor once a day, scrub the floor with hot soapy water once a week, clean the blackboards once a day and start the fire at 7 AM to have the school warm by 8 AM when the scholars arrive.

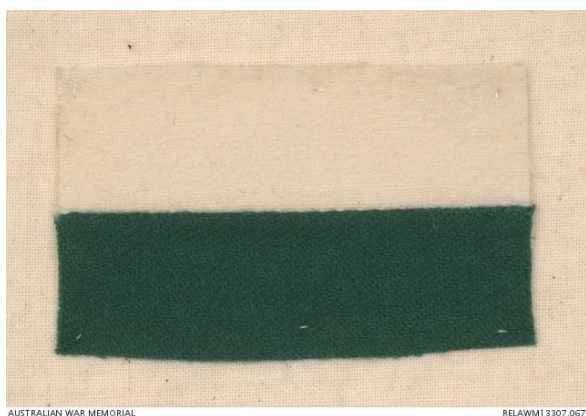
Identifying our brave lads. 4th Australian Infantry Battalion.

You may remember in our last 2 issues I posted a photograph of an Australian Battalion asking if anyone may be able to identify them. In the April issue we were very excited to report the information that our Volunteers at the Research Centre had uncovered about the photograph and possible matches to the men pictured.

Since then I have received correspondence from Sue Milson, Librarian/Admin -4th Australian Infantry Battalion Association. She read through the article and made notes where applicable. She also sent further information which may be of interest and hoped some corrections could be made, which I have endeavoured to do.

I also now know that the original photograph (which started this all off) belonged to a former Member of CCFHS, Barbara Womsley whose father, Frederick Charles WOMSLEY was a member of this Battalion. She had posted an article in the Muster of December 2008 which I found recently when searching the Archives for another item.

Corrections as follows:-



The colour patch shown here was actually for this Battalion in 1914-18. The correct patch for 1939-45 is shown below and had a grey background border.



- Corporal James Charles DAVIDSON NX120960 was a not in D Company; he was a cook in B Company.

- William James THOMAS NX194973 was in 4th Field Regiment not 4th Battalion.
- Ronald Bruce COHEN was formerly a resident of Port Macquarie and his death date was correctly reported however he was residing at Toongabbie at the time of his death. Pinegrove Memorial Park, Minchinbury.
- John Colin PETTIT died 2nd September 1982 formerly of Toowong, QLD buried at Pinnaroo Lawn Cemetery, Brisbane, QLD.

- Other members of this Battalion not listed previously are as follows:-

Albert James BAKER NX135787 Died 26.05.1957 Late of Grays Point, NSW

Jack Albert BATTLE N162447 Died 15.03.1999 Bulahdelah, NSW

Herbert James BENNETT NX156127 Died 4.10.2012 buried Cessnock, NSW

Adrian Bruce HADFIELD NX166855 Died 11.06.1988 Late of Girraween, NSW

Cecil Allan RODD NX132572 Died 18.06.1974 Late of Westmead, NSW

Kevin Patrick WHITE NX156823 Died 16.02.1978 Late of Toukley, NSW

Frederick Charles WOMSLEY NX87801 Died 21.05.1962 Late of Padstow, NSW

- It was the 30th and 35th Battalions that supported the 6th Division's Aitape to Wewak campaign, not the 4th Battalion as stated. Also 2 typographical errors in original article in April 2020 *e-Muster*, Rai Coast (not Rio) and Sidor (not Saido).

Further Information supplied by Sue Milson Librarian/Admin -4th Australian Infantry Battalion Association as follows:-



HMAS Westralia in Painted Livery/ Camouflage

4th Infantry Bn relieved 2/17 Infantry Bn at Sio and took up the advance to Singor Plantation while 30th Infantry Bn and 35th Infantry Bn waited at Kelanoa.

In June 1944 the 4th Infantry Bn took the lead to Hansa Bay where they established a base to patrol to the mouth of the Sepik River.

In late 1944 Australian units were assigned to relieve the US troops garrisoning New Guinea and in November a group from 4th Infantry Bn relieved C Coy 35th Infantry Bn at Potsdam on Hansa Bay,

This information is from the Book Set "The Unit Guide" Volume 2. The Australian Army 1939-1945.

Many thanks to Sue Milson for her attention to detail and also to those volunteers from CCFHS who pursued this research.

Heather YATES Member 675.

SOCIETIES MAILING LIST

The email address for our Society is admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au

You can also Like Us on Facebook!

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Central-Coast-Family-History-Society/>



ASSIGNED DUTIES

The following is a list of who does what to keep the society running as smoothly as it does.

Bookstall Coordinator	Paul Schipp
Bookstall meeting helper	Lynna Clark
Bus Trips and Tours	Rosemary Wiltshire
Event Coordinator	Committee
Facebook Administrator	Belinda Mabbott
Grant Applications	Marlene Davidson
Grant Application Proofreader	Committee
Guest Speakers	Paul Schipp
IT and Computer Network	CC Mobile Computers
Librarian/Unrelated Certificates	Bennie Campbell
Membership Secretary	Trish Michael
THE E-MUSTER Editor	Heather Yates
PELICAN PRESS Editor	Rachel Legge
Overseas Book Monitor	Heather Sushames
Property Officer/Public Officer	Marlene Bailey
Publicity and Advertising	Committee
Raffles/Rotary Raffle	Carol Evans
Catering	Lorna Cullen
Website Designer	Jeff Hall – Websiteguy
Welfare and Hospital Visits	Lorna Cullen
Research Officers	Margaret Morters
	Heather Sushames
	Bennie Campbell
Workshops	Trish Michael

TRANSCRIPTION AGENTS

Don't forget transcriptions of birth, death and marriage records are available in NSW and only NSW. New cost from 1 July 2013 - \$20 each



Email joy@joymurrin.com.au

NSW FAMILY HISTORY
TRANSCRIPTIONS PTY LTD

APPROVED TRANSCRIPTION AGENT OF NSW
**BIRTH MARRIAGE
& DEATH**
CERTIFICATES

nswtranscriptions.com.au

OUR SERVICES INFO EXAMPLES FAQ'S LINKS FORMS & BROCHURES ABOUT US NEWSLETTERS CONTACT US

Marilyn Rowan – marilynr@marbract.com.au



VicGUM is a not for profit organisation and offers software support to members. They are the Australian Distributors for Family Tree Maker (FTM).

The latest version is now available.

To purchase visit the website:

www.vicgum.asn.au

VicGUM members receive a 10% discount when they purchase on line.

Also available:

Reunion 12

Vicgum members receive a monthly newsletter, connection to Gumnet, members only website and ongoing technical support.

For member benefits visit the web site and join on line

email: info@vicgum.asn.au

Phone: (03) 9078 4738

Level 4, 460 Collins St Melbourne VIC 3000

PO Box 397 Collins St West VIC 8007



TURTLE CONSOLIDATED SERVICES

Laurie Turtle – lturtle@iprimus.com.au

We do not recommend our members use commercial businesses who advertise on the internet for fast delivery. Stick with the ones you know you can trust.

Central Coast MOBILE COMPUTER SERVICES

Still going strong after 18 years

*We Come To
You!*



Service fee:

Mobile computer repairs, sales and service

\$85.00 on site including
½ hour

\$40 per ½ hour after

**Bookings and Enquiries
4388 3106**

PO Box 5020, Chittaway Bay, 2261 E-mail: monique@ccmcr.com.au



The Central Coast's only locally owned and run supplier of copiers, printers and scan devices.

Website Guy



**Jeff Hall is looking after our website needs.
He is situated locally in Gosford CBD.**



Central Coast Family History Society Inc.

PO Box 4090 EAST GOSFORD NSW 2250

We have an extensive range of burial records and memorial inscriptions available on compact disk or in books.

Email your order to orders@centralcoastfhs.org.au

GOSFORD & CENTRAL COAST NSW	CD	Book	
Brady's Gully Park Pioneer Cemetery, Gosford	\$15.00	\$10.00	C
Gosford Burial Index 1810-2005	\$25.00		
Greengrove Cemetery (<i>formerly Lower Mangrove Creek Cemetery</i>)	\$15.00	\$10.00	C
Kincumber South Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church & Cemetery	\$25.00		
Kincumber St Paul's Anglican Cemetery	\$15.00		
Lisarow St John's Anglican Cemetery	\$25.00		
Lisarow St John's Anglican Cemetery "Forget Us Not" Unmarked Graves	\$30.00	\$30.00	E
Point Clare General Cemetery – <i>all Sections (3 CD set)</i>	\$60.00		
Point Clare General Cemetery – <i>Anglican Section, Memorial Gardens and Small Infant (Stillborn Births) Section</i>	\$25.00		
Point Clare General Cemetery – <i>General Lawn & Unmarked Graves</i>	\$25.00		
Point Clare General Cemetery – <i>Roman Catholic, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, Methodist and Presbyterian Sections</i>	\$25.00		
Point Frederick Pioneer Park Cemetery, Gosford	\$15.00	\$20.00	C
RH Creighton Funeral Directors' Index, Gosford 1909-1989	\$25.00		
Wamberal General Cemetery	\$25.00		
SYDNEY METROPOLITAN AREA NSW	CD	Book	
Balmain Cemetery Revisited: <i>Stories in Stone 1868-1912</i>	\$25.00		
Charles Kinsella Funeral Directors' Index 1905-1962	\$25.00		
HUNTER REGION NSW	CD	Book	
Cemeteries of Gresford & Surrounding Districts	\$25.00		
Clarence Town General Cemetery & St John's Anglican Church	\$25.00	\$15.00	C
Dungog General Cemetery – <i>including Digital Photograph Collection</i>	\$25.00		
Graves of the Pioneers of the Williams & Paterson River Valleys	\$25.00	\$15.00	C
Paterson General Cemetery	\$25.00		
CENTRAL WEST, NORTHERN & WESTERN NSW	CD	Book	
Canowindra General Cemetery	\$25.00		
Cargo, Cudal & District Cemeteries & Cudal Anglican Burial Register	\$25.00		
Coonabarabran General Cemetery	\$25.00		
Eugowra General Cemetery	\$25.00	\$10.00	C
Manildra & District Cemeteries - <i>including Manildra, Cumnock & Yeoval</i>	\$25.00		
Molong General Cemetery	\$25.00		
Moree Burial Records, Logan Funerals Register Index	\$25.00	\$35.00	E
Narrabri Burial Records, Logan Funerals Register Index	\$25.00	\$50.00	E
Walgett Cemetery	\$25.00		

Please add postage to your payment. CDs: \$3.00 per item. Books: Cat C \$6.00; Cat E \$15.00

We accept payment by



Direct Deposit or Cheque