

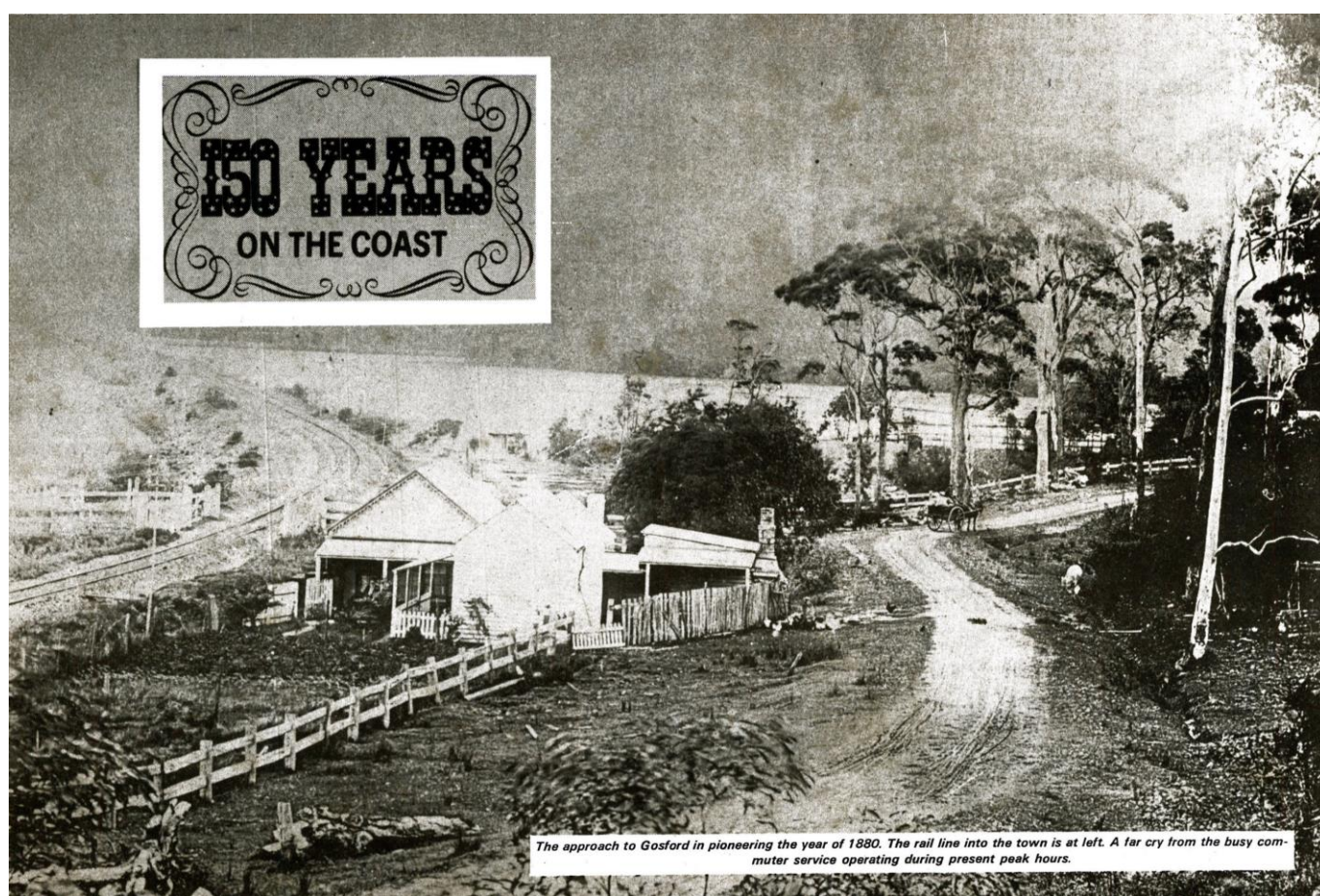
E-MUSTER

Central Coast Family History Society Inc.



December 2019

Issue 25



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

CENTRAL COAST FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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

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**JOURNAL EDITOR
Heather YATES**

All articles to:
admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au

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THE E-MUSTER

December 2019 – No: 25

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EDITORIAL

This issue of the *e-Muster* is a mix of articles. Many thanks go to those Members who have donated their items for inclusion.

Earlier this month family histories were donated and are now part of our records as well as clippings from local papers that were saved over the years by Jim MUNDAY of Davistown.

Also, recently students from Ourimbah University have visited our Research Centre to access local family history about a branch of the Coulter family, who are being acknowledged in 2020 for the role Honoria COULTER nee McGRATH played as first headmistress of Gosford Public School.

It has become very clear to me over the past few years how important it is to ensure memories from your family are recorded either on voice recordings or written down- sooner than later. These memories are very important in each family's story.

As the Editor of your magazine, I thank the contributors who have provided such interesting stories in this latest issue of the *e-Muster*.



PRESIDENTS REPORT – PAUL SCHIPP

Welcome readers to the 3rd and final *e-Muster* for 2019. A fine collection of articles brought together by our editor Heather Y. Inspired by the recent Scottish Festival on the Central Coast N.S.W. we feature Tartans and Clan information. If that is not your interest then enjoy articles about our local families, an array of noteworthy personalities and coming exhibitions.

Wishing all members, families and friends, an enjoyable, safe and relaxing Christmas Festive Season.

Merry Christmas!

Regards,

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.

2106	Jill DOMINGUEZ	2113	Gloria MARKER
2107	Maureen O'NEILL	2114	Brett DONNELLY
2108	Richard BAXTER	2115	Joan O'BRIEN
2109	Jennifer WALSH	2116	Norma RODD
2111	Susan CANTLEY	2117	Yvonne WHITE
2112J	Lyn & Geoff BYRNES	2118	Brent JONES
1751	Janine TAYLOR	2119	Cherylyn PRYOR

EXHIBITION

NSW ART GALLERY
12 Oct 2019 – 8 Mar 2020
Free Admission

Discover the story behind the Gallery's unfinished front facade

At the start of the 20th century Dora Ohlfsen, an Australian living in Rome, was one of the world's most highly regarded sculptors and designers of medals and medallions. In 1913, she was asked to submit designs for a bronze panel at the entrance of the Art Gallery of NSW. While her designs were approved and the commission progressed, in 1919 her chariot race sculpture was cancelled.

This exhibition unpacks the 100-year-old story, bringing together work by Ohlfsen with proposals from six contemporary artists for a possible new commission above the front doors of the Gallery.



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. 26 April 2020 E-MUSTER

Deadline for articles for the April edition of the Muster
23rd March, 2020.

UPCOMING EVENT



A Very Special Event
Seniors Week Presentation

Colonial Cuisine

Hosted by: Central Coast Family History Society Inc.

FOUR AMAZING SPEAKERS

Nancy Cushing: Associate Professor, University of Newcastle.
Nancy will take us back in time to Colonial Cuisine.

Edith Campbell: Brisbane Waters Historical Society.
Edith will speak about Colonial cooking utensils and gadgets.
There will be a display of utensils and gadgets.

David Williamson: The Egg Shed- Erina.
David will tell us the history of the family farm.

Barbara Elkins: Central Coast Amateur Beekeepers.
Barbara will take us to "The Amazing World of Bees."

This event is an unusual and rare insight into colonial food and what utensils were used.

COST: \$30 Includes: Entry, Colonial Morning Tea, Colonial Lunch, Tea & Coffee.

WHEN: 15 February 2020

WHERE: Lions Hall- 8 Russell Drysdale St. East Gosford NSW

TIME: 9.00 a.m. Speakers commencing at 9.30am .

NOT TO BE MISSED

LIMITED NUMBERS - MAKE YOUR RESERVATION.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE AT TIME OF BOOKING.

Book and Pay at CCFHS Inc.

4/8 Russell Drysdale St, East Gosford

OR

Make your booking by phoning (02 4324 5164) and pay by: Direct Deposit.

Direct Deposit to: Central Coast Family History Society Inc

ANZ Bank- BSB: 012621

Account Number: 203413323

Please use the following

REFERENCE : Col C- your Surname & Initial.



BOOK REVIEW

Dare to Dream: The Memoirs of Tom and Audrey McDonald

"Love for each other and a passionate commitment to human rights have driven two wonderful people to not only 'dare to dream' but to win!"

Ged Kearney, ACTU President

Dare to Dream is a story of struggle and hope - a story about and for the countless numbers of people whose determination, courage and sacrifice helped create a better world. Audrey and Tom's belief in a cause took them from the factory floor to Moscow's Red Square, from ASIO surveillance to Australia's highest honours.

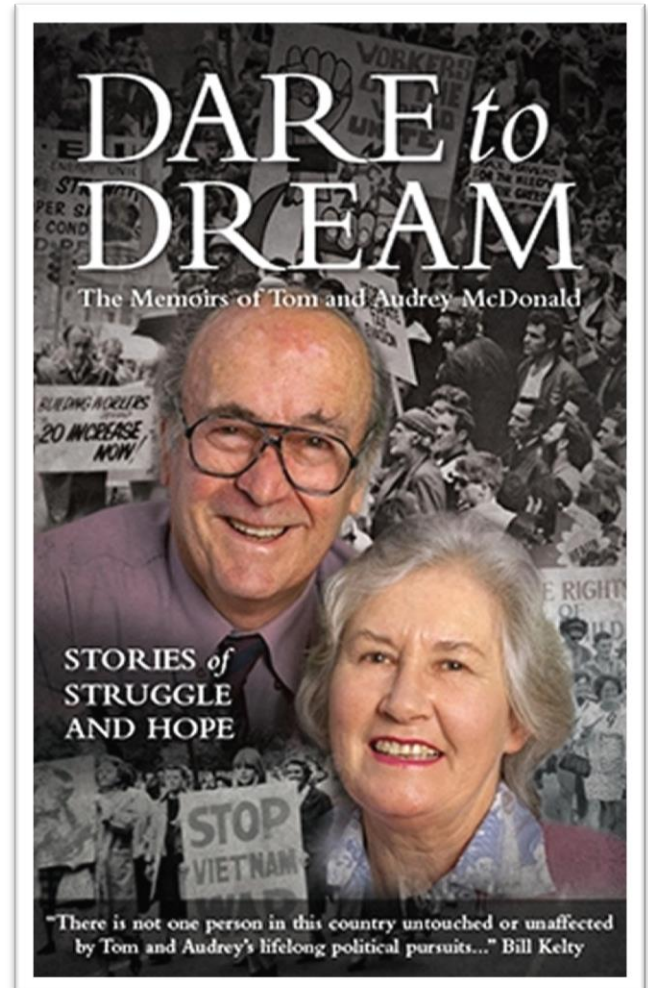
Their story is a unique account of epic social and political change. This book tells of the hand played by the trade union and peoples' movements in building a fairer Australia. But there is much unfinished business in realising the dream shared by the millions who want a just society.

Tom and Audrey's memoirs will inform and inspire you in this quest.

Profits from the sale of the book will go to Union Aid Abroad-APHEDA.

Tom and Audrey are two of the most loved elders of the Australian Union movement with an extraordinary history of activism, struggle and solidarity. Tom was the former National Secretary of the Building Workers' Industrial Union (forerunner to the CFMEU) and Audrey was a key figure in the Union of Australian Women.

Published November 2016



ARTICLES from our MEMBERS

CHRISTMAS GREETING FROM THE FRONT-1917

**“Did you hear a whisper’d Coo-ee,
Did you feel a clasping hand
When the Christmas bells were
Ringing in Australia’s Golden Land?**

**For in my thoughts I sent them you
From the shatter’d fields of war
That we might meet, that we might greet,
As in days of yore;**

**And O, how distant seems those times
When you and I were near,
Ah, would the Southern Cross and you,
Were shining on me here.”**



Written by 9910 Spr. A.G.MANGAN 9th Field Coy. Australian Engineers
(Alexander Gray “Snowy” Mangan)

This standard Christmas greeting was sent in 1917 from France to his sister Annie (my Grandmother).

Although only a boy when he enlisted his knowledge of motor mechanics was at once availed by the military authorities and later Alex had some highly exciting experiences in France in rushing up ammunition through heavily shelled areas to the front lines.

His father died in 1917 while he was serving.
My mother was born that year.
Alex returned to Australia in 1919 and married
Connie Willett in 1921.
After only one week of their marriage Mrs.
Mangan was rushed to hospital and died of
tuberculosis.
He never re-married and is buried at Rookwood
Cemetery with his Mother and his beloved
Connie.

Sharan CHAPMAN Member 1390.

Photo: Alex Mangan (centre)



Audrey Mc DONALD Member 1050 visited our Research Centre recently and brought with her a valuable article from her past.

This letter was written over 100 years ago and is linked to an earlier article published in the E-Muster in December 2016.

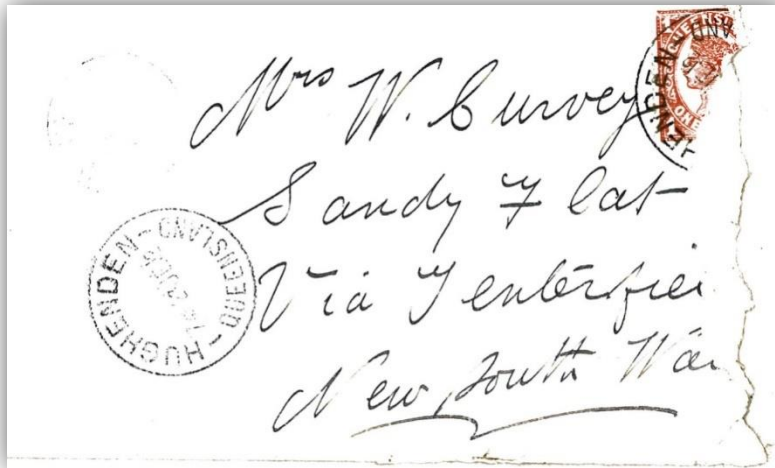
"Mairville"

1/6/14

Dear Uncle & Auntie

I write these few lines in deepest sympathy for you in the loss of your dear son Archie. Oh dear how terrible it is to hear of the poor boys falling every day but when it is one of our own how hard it is to bear. We are praying every day for this awful war to be brought to an end but there is no sign as yet I don't think. Poor Archie he was a splendid boy one of the best that left Australian shores to take part in this awful strife. I feel his death very much he was indeed my favourite cousin & little Mavis thought there was no one like him & he was fond of her too. It was very sad that little girl Baguley dying she must have suffered & old Mr Saird also but it was a happy relief for him poor man he would never get right. We are having the winter weather now my little ones all have nasty colds & every one around seems to have it. Auntie will you send me Harry's address the last letter I got his battalion was censured I've written a couple of letters to him but I don't think

He would get Harry Archie could never recover my letters or else did not get too. He sent Mavis a card at the time I did not say he recovered any from me. So terrible the way they have died. Audrey some poor little poor to all from your & Cousin's



The article was a poem written by Daren Mc Donald to honour Archie CURVEY. Below is an excerpt from that article:-

A FLOWER FOR AJ CURVEY'S SISTER

"They say a visit to the battlefields is a pilgrimage. And indeed - somewhat to my surprise - this is exactly how I felt upon my visit in 2005. I am no poet. But that experience demanded that I record the lifelong love of Pauline Curvey for her brother Archie who died at Bullecourt on 3rd May 1917. They were born to a poor family who had taken up a small selection at Sandy Flat near Tenterfield. The family lived in a bark roofed hut and Pauline and her mother would mind the sheep whilst doing their needlework. Archie became a police officer and would regularly write home to his mother and younger sister. When I was a boy my grandmother and I would sit by the kerosene lamp looking for little creatures in the coals of the log fire. One night she told me about Archie."

This poem published in the December 2016 E- Muster tells that story and of Daren's visit- thirty plus years later -to the battlefields with his family.

Editor's Note:

In early 1917, two battles at Bullecourt became significant to the military history of Australia. The village lay at the southern end of a highly active front. On April 11, in the First Battle of Bullecourt, two brigades of the Australian 4th Division attacked German positions in Bullecourt, supported by 12 tanks but without artillery support. Caught in heavy fire, the Australians were forced to retreat. The Australian 4th Brigade alone sustained losses of 2,258 killed, wounded or taken prisoner, out of approximately 3,000 infantry. 27 Australian officers and 1,137 other ranks were captured. On May 3, 1917, in the Second Battle of Bullecourt, an attack on both flanks of the village was conducted by the Australian 2nd Division & British 62nd Division respectively. Bullecourt itself was recaptured, but the anticipated breakthrough on the Hindenburg line did not occur.

Streets of Sydney and the origin of their names.



CHIPS RAFFERTY AVE, Moore Park

Earlier called Mackenzie St.

One of a number of streets commemorating famous Australian actors following the closure of the Sydney Showground in 1998.

Fox Studios Australia opened on the site in 1999.

EGLINTON RD, Glebe

Alexander Brodie Spark, merchant, purchased about 40 acres at the Glebe land auction on Lot 21 on which he planned an ideal village to be called 'Eglintoun'. (He came from Elgin, Scotland).

He became insolvent in the 1840's crash.

FIG ST, Pyrmont

This street terminated in a flight of steps at the Darling Harbour Goods yards, next to a landmark Moreton Bay fig tree visible in 19th C. photographs. Such trees were once common on the Pyrmont peninsula.



HARRINGTON LANE, The Rocks

Some 19th C. maps show a 20ft La running parallel to Harrington St between it and George St, sometimes known as Reynolds La for William Reynolds, the local blacksmith. Also known as Anvil Pl and Queen St. Currently, Harrington La, Nurses Walk and Kendall La approximate the line of this street.

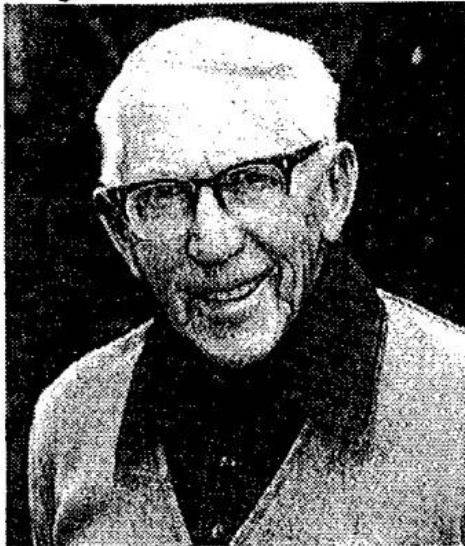
IVY ST, Darlington

A botanical reminder of Thomas Shepherds' Darling Nursery. Originally ran from Wilson St to Darlington Rd (Maze Crest). Now it ends at Shepherd St with the onwards section under University Engineering buildings.

KIMBERLEY GROVE, Rosebery

Named after John Wodehouse, Lord Kimberley, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs who named the South African diamond mining town after himself. He was the 2nd Lord Wodehouse and 1st Earl of Kimberley.





Bridge named for pioneer road maker

When you drive on the Sydney-Newcastle Freeway and pass over Joll's Bridge, about 5 km on the Gosford side of the Hawkesbury River, you may wonder how it got its name.

Bill Jollow (Joll to his friends) joined the then Main Roads Board in the 1920s when work was beginning on the Pacific

Highway north of the Hawkesbury River.

He soon became foreman of a team which had the daunting task of building the road to Gosford through mountainous country using horses and drays, little tip trucks on rails, jumper bars to make holes in the rock for the gelignite, axes to chop trees, horse-drawn graders — and eventually a steam roller. Despite the lack of modern equipment the 35 km stretch was completed in four years.

Joll had a favourite place overlooking both the river and the ocean; it was developed as a picnic spot and became known as Joll's Lookout. When the freeway went through a bridge was built across the lookout and the Department of Main Roads named it Joll's Bridge in recognition of his services.

Bill Jollow, pictured, retired from the DMR in 1962. He died in February this year, just one month short of his 90th birthday.

Editor's Note: This article was among the clippings we received from Jack Munday from Davistown recently.

CUTTING FROM "THE OPEN ROAD", 1986.

WILLIAM 'BILL' JOLL.
1896 - 1986.

History in the Street.

Prompted by the street names in the last CCFHS *Muster* (thanks Heather) my mind wandered to my first street, **Walmsley Street**. As a child Walmsley was an awfully difficult word to spell and what was its significance? We lived many years there at Millfield, the village between Cessnock and Wollombi. Years later Walmsley history came alive at CCFHS when turning the pages of the book *Pioneers Family Album*.ⁱ Here were those very Walmsley pioneers John & Mary who lived at *Rose Hill*, Millfield.ⁱⁱ More Walmsley relatives are noted in Ourimbah cemetery.

Walmsleys and Crawfords lived at *Rose Hill* farm and owned much land. Crawford brothers Harrie and Thomas (Jack) subdivided portion of their land in 1923 and built several cottages in anticipation of the accommodation needs of miners as the district coal mines began operating. Harrie continued to live at *Rose Hill* and Jack, our neighbour, built the first home in Walmsley Street. He married Bertha Edwards, daughter of the Millfield school teacher. I love the courting days story. Bertha was invited to visit when a towel was hung from the bathroom window.

Crawfordville was the name of the little one teacher infants school (Kindergarten to year 3) built on land donated by the Crawfords.ⁱⁱⁱ Yes I vividly remember my 4 years there, especially sitting listening to *Kindergarten of the Air*, each morning on the wireless, while the older children recited their times tables.



It was our Christmas party day. Parents had decorated the Christmas tree and the final song on *Kindergarten of the Air* that morning was ...



Dumpty Diddley, Dumpty Dee .. I can see a Christmas tree.

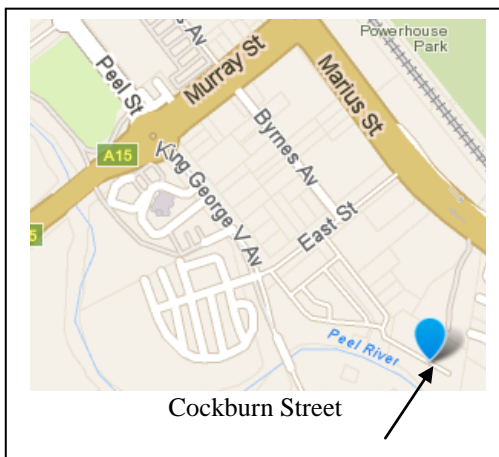
I'm as happy as I can be. Dumpty Diddley Dee

How magical for a 6 year old. How did the people in that wireless know we had a Christmas tree?

The school operated from 1929-1970^{iv} and is now part of Cessnock Council's Crawfordville Park. The Crawfordville subdivision between Wollombi and Millfield Roads includes Bligh, Davis, Portland and Bennett Streets.^v More pioneers' names for another research day.

What of street names for other family generations? My parents Gordon and Norma Davidson retired to **White St, Tamworth**. There are several possible historic associations with White surnames. In 1835 James White, the former *Australian Agricultural Company* clerk, established the first permanent residence on the banks of the Peel River.^{vi} Checking further in the *Tamworth and Districts Early History*, White Street was actually named in recognition of surveyor G B White.^{vii} Today White Street leads to the popular Tamworth lookout with visions of the Peel River valley to the distant mountains of the Great Dividing Range.

Grandparent Adam Davidson's ancestry dates from Fife Scotland. The family lived



in **Cockburn Street**, Tamworth from the early 1900s. Google identified Cockburn as a picturesque street in Edinburgh's Old Town in Scotland. That sounds a likely fact. However *Wikipedia* quotes from explorer John Oxley's journal of 1818 and explains that, "On his explorations Oxley named the Peel River after Robert Peel, Prime Minister and the Cockburn River (probably after Admiral Sir George Cockburn who had fought under Lord Nelson)."

Sadly not many modern day subdivisions recall our pioneers. Hilltop Street, Bateau Bay is self-explanatory. It follows the coast line to the top of the hill with views of the ocean and Tuggerah Lake from the summit. But why is the lookout called Crackneck? More research required. I hope someone can help with an explanation.

Our families do not have the honour of a having a street name but it's fascinating looking at the history associated with various family places.

Marlene DAVIDSON. Member 327L

¹ *Pioneers Family Album*, CCFHS Library ref number FH 202

¹ ...ibid

¹ W S Parkes *Village on the Wollombi, Millfield 1825-1968*, School Centenary publication

¹ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, *Crawfordville School*, Cessnock City Council

¹ Cessnock City Council Management Plan

¹ Internet <https://www.tamworth.nsw.gov.au> pdf Tamworth and Districts- Tamworth Regional Council –NSW Government, Page 26 of 95

¹ Ibid p27

Mann Street Gosford in the Age of Steam

While I researched the three historic street names (Walmsley, White and Cockburn) associated with just three of my families I was asked to check a Gosford name associated with Mann Street. What a revelation!

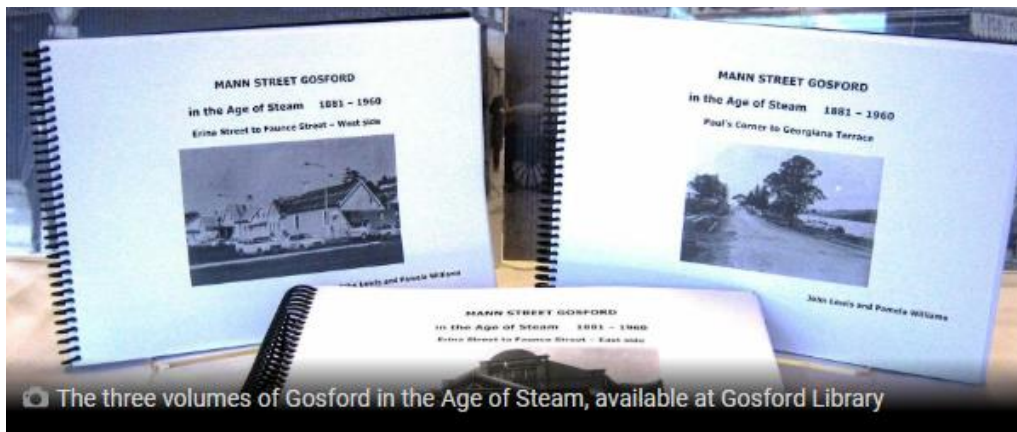
Next time you visit CCFHS do pause awhile and look at the history recorded in *Mann Street Gosford in the Age of Steam 1881-1960*. You too will be amazed at the historic contribution of CCFHS members Pam Williams and Brian Lewis. Their years of research detail the residents of Mann Street from 1881-1960.

Speaking at the book launch, Council's local studies librarian Geoffrey Potter said, "the important story this publication tells about Gosford's local history cannot be underestimated."

"Through exhaustive research of land records, newspapers, directories, photographs and council records as well as interviews with residents, Pam and John have pieced together much of Gosford's previously lost history," Mr Potter said.

These two dedicated and patient local historians have documented in detail the when and where of Mann Street's buildings, who owned them, the people who lived there, and the businesses that were the lifeblood of the town in its formative years.

It traces the story of Mann Street's individual building lots from the approval of the Homebush to Waratah railway link in 1881 through to the arrival of the electric train in 1960.



Pam and John described their research as a labour of love which had uncovered many fascinating stories about Gosford before and after the turn of the 20th century.

Next CCFHS visit, do pause awhile and enjoy reading the changing scene of Mann Street that Pam and John reveal in these three volumes. By chance do you have a family who spent a short time living in Mann Street?

Marlene DAVIDSON. Member 327L

Toys from a Bygone Era.

A seven-year-old girl received a gift of a doll for her birthday. Nothing newsworthy, you may comment. That would be true in today's society. However, imagine this was 1919. The First World War had just finished, and money was tight. Such a doll would cost over £1, depending on its size. At the time, £1 was more than many workers earned in a day. If you were an orchardist like my grandfather, dolls and toys were probably considered frivolous.



That seven-year-old girl was my mother. The doll she received was a 22" celluloid doll, which has survived for 100 years. This is remarkable, considering that celluloid is highly flammable. If a celluloid doll was left in the sun or near an open fire, it could melt or become distorted. They could also be damaged by brothers jumping on them.

Celluloid was also used in movie films, and in some articles of clothing, such as boys' collars. My mother's doll was quite lifelike. I was told that one day a P.M.G. telephone technician had visited the house. He saw the doll lying on my grandparents' bed and told people to be quiet as "the baby was asleep."

The doll is now on display in our lounge room.

Recently a visitor told me that he didn't like seeing the doll as "it appeared to be staring at him."

As my sister and I were growing up, we were never allowed to play with the doll, however we named it Lynette. The fact that it was not played with is probably another reason why it has survived so long.

I have knitted a number of outfits for the doll to provide variety in how it looks.

Although there are a few small cracks in the body, it is still in quite good condition.

I have included recent photos of the doll.



Lynna CLARK Member 1617J

MANY OF OUR MEMBERS HAVE CELTIC HERITAGE.

A Theme for you to follow and contribute to.....

In many countries today, the pattern of interlocking stripes called a tartan is often mistakenly known as “plaid.”

Plaide actually comes from the Gaelic word for a blanket, and is specifically used in the context of Highland dress to refer to a large length of material. The original kilt was known as the “belted plaid” and consisted of a length of cloth (basically a large blanket) that was gathered and belted at the waist. The plaids were most often made from a tartan cloth, and so the confusion between the two terms is understandable.

Tartan refers to the pattern of interlocking stripes, running in both the warp and weft in the cloth (horizontal and vertical), or any representation of such a woven design in other media (printed, painted, or otherwise rendered). Typically today one thinks of “clan tartans” — that is, tartan designs that represent certain Scottish clans and families. While this is typical, it was not always so.

This issue we will present Clan Campbell and Clan Montgomery.

CAMPBELL

Crest: On a boar's head erased fessways erased or, armed Argent, langued Gules

Motto: Ne Obliviscaris (Latin for Forget Not)



Historically one of the largest and most powerful of the Highland clans, their lands were in Argyll and the chief of the clan became the Earl and later Duke of Argyll.

In traditional genealogies of the Clan Campbell, its origins are placed amongst the ancient Britons of Strathclyde; the earliest Campbell in written records is Gillespie who is recorded in 1263.

Early grants to Gillespie and his relations were almost all in east-central Scotland, but the family's connection with Argyll came some generations before, when a Campbell married the heiress of the O'Duines and she brought with her the Lordship of Loch Awe. Because of this the early clan name was *Clan O' Duine* and this was later supplanted by the style *Clann Diarmaid*. This name came from a fancied connection to *Diarmid the Boar*, a great hero from early Celtic mythology.

The Clan Chief recognises only four tartans.

- Campbell:

More commonly known as the Black Watch tartan or the *Government Sett*. The Black Watch, first raised in 1695 to police the 'Black Trade' of cattle smuggling in the Highlands, taking role later as a militia in 1725 by General Wade. All Campbell tartans are based upon the Black Watch tartan, as are many clan tartans. The tartan was used, and is in current use, by several military units throughout the Commonwealth.



- Campbell of Breadalbane:



This tartan may be worn by Campbells of the Breadalbane, or Glenorchy branches.

- Campbell of Cawdor:

This tartan may be worn by members of the Campbell of Cawdor branch.



- Campbell of Loudoun.



This tartan may be worn by members of the Campbell of Loudoun branch.



MONTGOMERY

CREST BADGE : *A female figure proper, antequely attired, argent, holding in dexter an anchor or, in sinister a savage's head held by the hair, couped of the fist.*

MOTTO : *Gardez bien (Look well).*

GAELIC NAME : *MacGumerait.*

The MONTGOMERYS are a lowland Scottish clan.

They emigrated from Wales to Scotland in the 12th century as vassals of the FitzAlans; the family derives its surname from lands in Wales from the Honour of Montgomery, located near the Shropshire lands of the FitzAlans. In 1296 John de Montgomery and his brother are recorded on the Ragman Rolls rendering homage to Edward I of England.

The earliest member of the clan in Scotland was Robert Montgomery.

Robert, received the manor of Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, which became the principal home of the Montgomery's.

Sir John Montgomery, 7th of Eaglesham, distinguished himself at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388 by capturing Sir Henry Percy known as Hotspur in single combat and holding him ransom.

Sir John's mother was a Douglas and a long term feud had existed between the Percy and Douglas families.

The ballad of the 'Battle of Otterburne' commemorates the events of 1388 that led to these developments:

*The Percy and Montgomerie met,
Of other they were richt fain,
They swakked swords until they swat,
And their red blude ran between.*

*Yield thee, yield thee, Percy, he said,
Or I swear I'll lay thee low!
To whom shall I yield, said Earl Percy,
Since I see that it maim be so?*

*As soon as he knew it was Montgomerie,
He stuck his sword-point in the ground;
But the Montgomerie was a courteous knight,
And quickly took him by the hand.*

"Battle of Otterburne". musicianet. Retrieved 2009-11-16.

With Percy's ransom he built Polnoon Castle.

Members of the clan are recorded in the late 13th century Ragman Rolls, but it is not until the 14th century when the family rose in prominence, through a dynastic marriage with Elizabeth de Eglinton, and obtained the lands of Eglinton and Ardrossan.

Sir Hugh Montgomery, the son of this Sir John, was slain at the Battle of Otterburn by an arrow fired by an English archer as recorded in The Ballad of Chevy Chase:

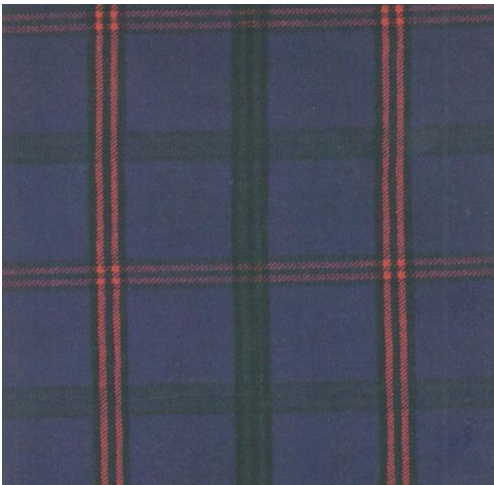
*He had a bow bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree:
An arrow of a clothyard long
Up to the head drew he:*

*Against Sir Hugh Montgomerie
So right the shaft he set,
The gray goose-wing that was thereon,
In his heart-blood was wet.*

Fullarton, John (1864). Historical Memoir of the family of Eglinton and Winton. Ardrossan : Arthur Guthrie

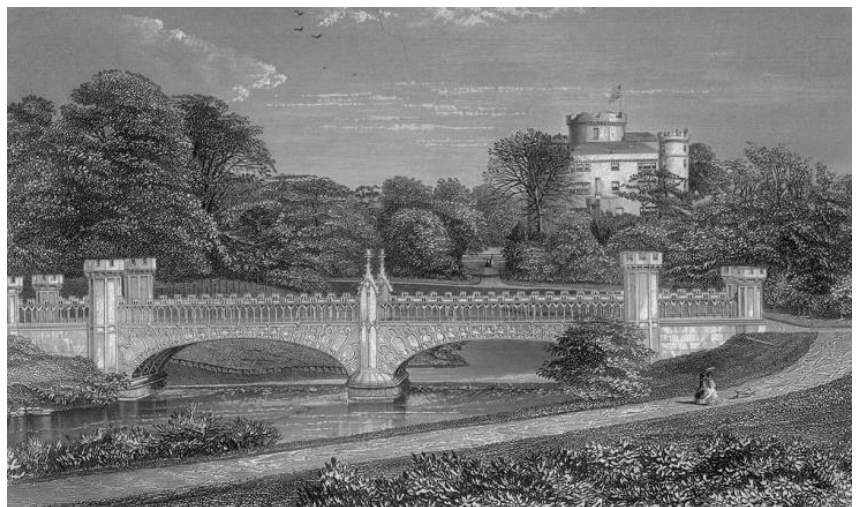
Hugh's body was carried to Edinburgh Castle, together with the trophies of Percy's spear and pennon. These have remained with the Montgomery family to the present day.

Hugh's body was taken for burial to his home lands and his coffin now lies in the Skelmorlie Aisle at Largs in North Ayrshire.



Montgomery Tartan

Eglinton Castle 1876



ROYAL SURF LIFE SAVING AWARD 1922.



This Certificate was forwarded to CCFHS by Brisbane Waters Historical Society, in the hope that someone may be a member of the family and claim the certificate which was awarded in 1922.

Her maiden name was Edna DOWLING– She married Reginald NOTT and lived at Golden Grove near Woy Woy. Edna died in 1983.

Can anyone help? Please contact us on (02) 43245164 or by email at: admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au , if you know of Edna.

Can you identify any of the Servicemen in this photograph?



C

W. C. ... *W. Thomas* *Alfred* *J. H. E. Fairbairn*
A. H. Richards *Andrew* *J. Pettis* *L. Baxter*
D. Young *J. M. ...* *P. Quinn* *C. Windey*
G. D. ... *M. R. ...* *upsteward* *A. West*
Abraham *W. ...*

PASSED BY CENSOR
 FOR PUBLICATION

Walter C. Woodward

Their signatures are shown above..

If you can identify anyone please contact us on (02) 43245164 or by email at admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au

GOSFORD LOCAL FAMILIES

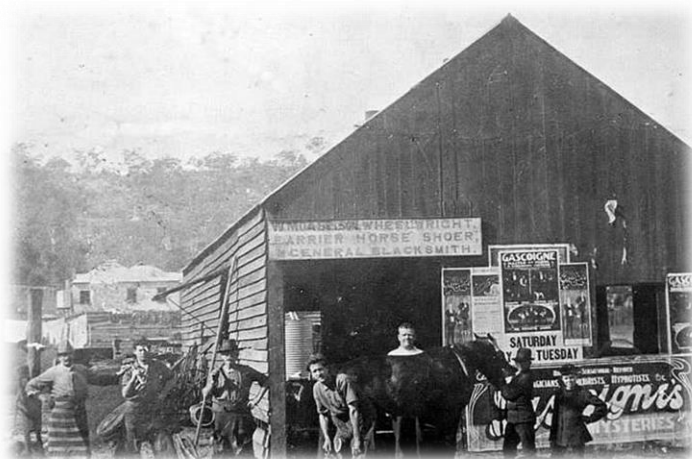
THE PARRY FAMILY:

William Henry (1855-1936), wheelwright, Henry Griffith (1886-1971), nurseryman, orchardist and quarry manager, and Percy Joseph (1901-1986), nurseryman, were father and sons.

William was born on 17 March 1855 at Lower Mangrove, near Gosford, New South Wales, one of ten children of Griffith William Parry, farmer and carpenter, and his wife Sarah Jane, née Watkins.

Describing himself as a carpenter, William married Frances Alice Miller at St Luke's Church of England, Burwood, Sydney, on 8 April 1885. They had twelve children. Although he moved around the colony to work as an engine driver, by 1890 William had returned to Gosford and established a wheelwright's shop in Erina Street.

Something of an entrepreneur, he had previously built an assembly hall with 'a marvellous floor for dancing' near the corner of Mann and Erina streets.



William Parry's Mann Street, Gosford, Blacksmith Shop

The first Gosford Wildflower

Show was held there in September 1885, with ferns, staghorns, palms, rock lilies, waratahs and native roses wrenched from the soil with their roots or cut from the bush to produce 'the finest display of wildflowers and ferns ever exhibited in the colony'.

With Parry family encouragement, the Gosford wildflower show became an institution. In 1890 its main attractions were two bangalow palms, one with a (dead) diamond python curled round its trunk, the other graced by a (live) native bear (koala) with a bow of red ribbon round its neck.

Following the Parrys' example, similar shows became popular as fund raisers in and around Sydney in the late nineteenth century, but they did considerable damage in the bush, especially near Gosford because so much of the material came from there, leading to the New South Wales Wild Flowers and Native Plants Act of 1927, which banned the indiscriminate picking and sale of wildflowers.

William began acquiring citrus orchards, and was described as a farmer when he died on 1 January 1936 at Erina Street. He was buried in Bradys Gully cemetery, Gosford.

Five sons and four daughters survived him.

Henry, the eldest son, was born on 22 January 1886 at Ulmarra on the Clarence River but grew up at Gosford. There he involved himself in the rising citrus industry and established a wholesale and retail fruit shop, with refreshment rooms attached, at the corner of Mann and Erina streets, near his father's wheelwright shop. His sisters Lena, Ethel and Bella were involved as staff members. With his brother Charles he also established a nursery behind the fruit shop providing, among other things, citrus trees, especially oranges, for the expanding local industry. By 1905 Henry had selected land at Kariong, an area noted for its wildflowers, to secure supplies from the existing Christmas bush for the Sydney cut flower market.

On 2 June 1928 at Christ Church, Gosford, Henry married 25-year-old Amy Elizabeth, daughter of George Margin, a cordial manufacturer.

Henry became general manager of Gosford Quarries in 1926, and installed the latest machinery. Building and monumental stone was quarried at sites in and around Gosford, mainly for shipment to Sydney. The company came to employ about 100 men. He continued as managing director after his brother-in-law A. K. Margin succeeded him as manager in 1966.

Henry was prominent in local branches of such organizations as the St John Ambulance Association, the Girl Guides Association and in the orchid society and the garden club. He died on 12 December 1971 in the district hospital, Gosford, and was buried in the Anglican cemetery, Point Clare. His wife and their daughter survived him.

Henry Parry Drive, which by the 1990s curled through new Gosford suburbs, was formerly an access road to a quarry site closed in 1975.

William's eighth child, Percy had been born on 12 October 1901 at Gosford. Having worked before and after school with his brother Henry in the nursery at Gosford and on the land at Kariong, he became interested in breeding native plants and shrubs. In 1925 he bought the Kariong land, now known as Floralands, from Henry and began a programme to preserve the native flora by propagation and cultivation.



He claimed a 95 per cent success rate with the waratah seeds he collected and planted, and he began to grow waratahs, Christmas bush with consistent colour, Christmas bells, eriostemon and other native species that would flower reliably and sustainably for commercial purposes.

On 30 October 1929 at Christ Church, Gosford, he married Olive Kari Olsen, a public school teacher. They had seven children and Olive became a partner in his work at Floraland. In 1942-44 Percy served part time in the Volunteer Defence Corps.

As a result of pressure from conservation groups, in the 1940s it was proposed to ban the picking and selling of all wildflowers. Percy wrote to J. J. Cahill, the responsible minister, and after an examination of the work at Floraland in 1945 a system of licensing the sale of native flowers as recommended by Parry was introduced.

He then had 113 acres (45.7 ha), four acres (1.6 ha) devoted entirely to Christmas bush, and approximately a thousand mature waratah plants, each of which produced up to forty blooms a year.



By the 1960s when the Society for Growing Australian Plants was established, Parry's years of observation and experiment became an invaluable resource for the society. Olive was an early office-holder.

They were generous with seeds and plants to those interested in cultivating Australian native plants, and displays were regularly packed and dispatched as

requested in Australia and from overseas.

The waratahs and pink bottlebrush (a Parry hybrid) that decorated the dining room in 1968 when the Australian parliament entertained President Lyndon B. Johnson came from Floraland.

Percy and Olive were both appointed O.A.M. on Australia Day 1981 for their service to the preservation and cultivation of native flora. Percy died on 25 May 1986 at his home at Kariong, and was buried in the Anglican cemetery, Point Clare. His wife (d.1987), three sons and three daughters survived him. Floraland has since been consumed by a housing estate, with not a Christmas bush or a waratah anywhere in sight.

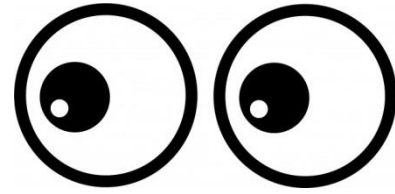


Written by Beverley KINGSTON

This article was published in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Supplementary Volume, (MUP), 2005
Select Bibliography

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- *Agnes Fagan's Diary 1885* (Gosford, NSW, 1991)
- *Parliamentary Debates* (New South Wales), 28 Feb 1945, p 2184
- *Native Plants for New South Wales*, vol 21, no 3, June/July 1986, p 3
- *Gosford Star*, 15 Dec 1971, p 18
- *Town and Country Journal*, 27 Sept 1890, p 40.

Never know until you look.



I've had the family history bug for close on 30 years. Early on you wrote to all the relations asking for information. Over time more facts became accessible as the internet improved and sites like Ancestry and Findmypast appeared and the SAG bought the St Catherine indexes.

Common surnames can sometimes be a problem.



My maternal grandmother was Annie Elizabeth CLARKE b 1888, Shottisham, Suffolk, UK, daughter of Alfred and Laura, granddaughter of George & Mahala.

Had a few stabs at enlarging my knowledge of this families twig in my ancestry. Gradually more UK census and other data were released. I had quite a lot of information on grandma's direct line with her 3 sisters and a brother as I spent part of my childhood with them all.

Knew that there was an Isaac CLARKE

drifting somewhere But my husband's ancestry beckoned with his American, Irish, Scottish and English roots plus a friend who had been adopted plus and lots more via the CCFHS.

My CLARKE family hit the back burner and more or less stayed until about 6 weeks ago when I was idly looking thru a few public trees in Ancestry and came across a Henry CLARKE who died in Glebe, NSW 1931 son of Isaac WOW! That has to be GrandmaAnnie's family, and it was!

Happy hunting

Marg MORTERS Member 406

Secrets revealed - Canada Bay, N.S.W.

In 1837 the rebellion of the French Canadians of Lower Canada (now known as Quebec) and their claims for constitutional reform were rejected and their militancy increased dramatically. Outright rebellion broke out and there were further revolts early in 1838 and a last, desperate stand in November of that year. Despite their zeal they were no match for the British forces.

The captured rebels then endured a series of showcase trials at which the British government indicated clearly that their punishment would be severe. Twenty-nine men were executed and eight exiled to Bermuda. Public opinion, however, would not tolerate the execution of the remaining rebels and an alternative punishment was therefore suggested by the new lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, Sir George Arthur, who had spent the previous thirteen years as lieutenant governor of Tasmania. In September 1839 the Patriotes were told to prepare for exile to Australia on the following day.

Two days later the men were on board the *Buffalo*, where they spent the next five months rotting in the hold while the ship made its circuitous voyage to Australia.

On 15th February, 1840 ninety-one English-speaking rebels from Upper Canada were disembarked at Hobart Town; the fifty-eight French-speaking Canadians from Quebec remained on board until the *Buffalo* reached Port Jackson ten days later.

Leon Ducharme, one of the prisoners, in his *Journal of a Political Exile in Australia* (translated by George Mackaness), described the exiles' horror at the first sight of their new home:

"We came on deck as usual, and gazed with horror on this land that some few days previously we so ardently desired. Looking down from the deck we saw miserable wretches harnessed to carts, engaged in dragging blocks of stone for public buildings;... others were breaking stones; the sight of this brought to us many sad thoughts, for we believed that within a few days we too would be employed in exactly the same way."

The prisoners, were kept on board the *Buffalo* for a fortnight. They were sent to Longbottom, Concord (Longbottom Farm).

Of the 58 prisoners, 26 stated their occupation as farmers. Three were blacksmiths, 3 merchants, 2 carriage makers and painters, 2 clerks and 2 farm labourers. The remaining 9 were made up of a joiner, a merchant, a house painter, a mariner, a surgeon, a wheelwright, 2 carpenters and joiners, and a labourer.

The oldest prisoner was the Surgeon, Samuel Newcombe, who was 65, and the youngest was Desire Bourbonnais who was 20. Two of them, Francois Xavier Prieur and Leon or Leandre Ducharme, wrote accounts of their experiences which were translated by Dr George Mackaness and privately printed.

The Canadians spent 20 months at Longbottom, engaged in stone breaking and dragging it to Parramatta Road, which was then under construction. They were also engaged in cutting wood blocks for paving the streets of Sydney. In 1842 the prisoners were allowed to leave Longbottom to try and gain employment on the ticket-of-leave system. This was not easy because the Colony was suffering from a severe trade depression at the time.

Some of the prisoners established a sawmill near Parramatta, some were employed as assigned servants by such people as the Surveyor General and the superintendent of convicts. Prieur tried his hand at a number of occupations, including confectionery making, cutting timber lathes and, with two of his compatriots, a store, a bakery and a blacksmith's shop or forge at Irish Town on the Liverpool Road. This site is now known as Bass Hill.

The good behaviour and honest character of all the prisoners had by this time disproved the allegation made on their first arrival that they were men of the worst character.

In 1844 all the prisoners, including the Americans in Van Diemen's Land, received full pardons. Two of the French Canadians, Joson Dumouchel and Ignase Chevrefils, had died soon after their arrival in NSW. One, Joseph Marceau, married a colonial girl, Mary Barrett, by whom he had ten children. The youngest of these died at Figtree near Wollongong in 1947 at the age of 90.

The remaining 55 Canadians all returned to their homeland. In the modern suburb of Concord the memory of these unfortunate men is commemorated in three small bays on the Eastern shores of the municipality (Exile Bay, Canada Bay and France Bay), also by the erection of a monument in Bayview Park and Marceau Drive and Durham Street.



Further reading:

All But One Went Home – Joseph Marceau

Land of a Thousand Sorrows – The Australian Prison Journal, 1840-1842 of the Exiled Canadian Patriote, Francois-Maurice Lepailleur – Translated and Edited by F. Murray Greenwood.

A Deep Sense of Wrong by Beverley Boissery

The Road to us of Parramatta (a literal translation of the French title) by Louise Simard.

Sourced by Gloria MORLEY Member 2037

Reverend Frederick COLWELL

My friend bought a roll top desk from a gentleman. Inside the desk was a small booklet written about the original owner for his funeral. It was to be kept with the desk for provenance. It belonged to:-

Reverend Frederick Colwell was born 20 November 1858 in Hartpury, in the Cotswolds.

His father Richard conducted the first Methodist church services in the area. As an 18 year old Frederick moved to Australia eventually joining the Bourke St church in Sydney.

He became a minister and served in Oberon, Moruya, Katoomba, Cobar, Bourke, Grafton, Stanmore, and Bombala amongst many others.

He built the church at Rose Bay and Bellevue street North Sydney. He was chaplain to troops in Egypt and Gallipoli.

While in charge of the North Sydney Church the war commenced, and Mr. Colwell went with the troops to Egypt and Gallipoli, spending several weeks in the trenches, and serving under General Birdwood and others.

In 1914 he was elected president of the conference, and a year later served as chaplain to the A.I.F. at Gallipoli. Being invalided to England, he returned as chaplain on a troopship, and served in the same capacity at Liverpool camp for three years. He was an outspoken and fearless champion of every cause that needed assistance, and he was so essentially a man's man that he was always at home amongst men, to whom he spoke in persuasive, telling, and original words. His humour was irrepressible and spontaneous.

He passed away in Lindfield on 7 April 1924 leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, his youngest son Raymond having fallen during the war.

Mr. Colwell was the only surviving brother of the Rev. James Colwell, well known through his literary work.

He was able to trace his ancestry back to the Domesday book. The article is copied and in our library.

Robyn GREGG. Member 2077



THE BLAEU MAPS- EXHIBITION AT NATIONAL LIBRARY A.C.T.

I have a Blaeu map mounted on the wall of my study and have spent many hours over the past 25+ years perusing it, appreciating its beauty and detail and enjoying his talent and gifted artwork.

I particularly became interested in these maps when I met a Dutchman when I was teaching in Western Sydney. He is a descendent of the Schouten family and Schouten Island as well as Maria Island just off the coast of Tasmania were named for members of his family by seafarer Abel Tasman.



Willem Janszoon Blaeu was a Dutch cartographer, atlas maker and publisher. Along with his son Johannes Blaeu, Willem is considered one of the notable figures of the Netherlandish/Dutch school of cartography in its golden age. His wall maps are considered to be among the most influential and artistically virtuous masterpieces of the great era of baroque cartography. He also made terrestrial and celestial globes, various instruments such as quadrants, a planetarium and a tellurium. He invented mechanical devices for improving the technics of printing.

In 1605, Willem Blaeu lived in Damrak, where most of the Amsterdam booksellers and mapmakers were established.

On Damrak, at that time a canal in the centre of Amsterdam, they had direct contact with sailors. The Blaeu's house was called "In de Vergulde Sonnewijser" (In the gilt sundial).

By 1608, Willem Blaeu had already published a fine world map and a popular marine atlas. He then began planning a major atlas intended to include the most up-to-date maps of the entire world. Progress was extremely slow, and although he spent the rest of his life compiling maps for this ambitious project, the atlas was completed well after his death by his son Johannes.

One of the rarest maps in the world, a 17th century depiction of New Holland, will go on display for the first time in Canberra after being forgotten for a century.

The large-scale map, Archipelagus Orientalis, sive Asiaticus (the Eastern and Asian archipelago), was created in 1663 by the master cartographer for the Dutch East India Company, Johannes Blaeu.

It formed the basis for all other maps of New Holland and was used by Captain James Cook to complete the mapping of Australia in 1770. Mapping Our World will feature many of the world's greatest maps, including treasures from the British Library, the Vatican, and the Bibliotheque Nationale de France.



Willem Janszoon Blaeu

It is the first time many of the maps have been seen in the southern hemisphere.

"The exhibition tells the story of the imaginings of Australia from ancient Greek days all the way through medieval Europe to the Dutch and French and Portuguese and Spanish explorations in this part of the world, and finishing with the original mapping by Flinders and Cook," Mr Woods, the Curator at the National Library, said.

Actor Russell Crowe, who has an interest in maps, will open the exhibition on November 7.

Entry is free; however, bookings are required.

For more information:-

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-10-09/rare-new-holland-map-on-show-in-canberra/5011288>

Heather YATES Member 675

Annie Cecile Ramsbottom-Isherwood

When I have been researching, there is an amazing amount of people that I have discovered since 2005 up to the present day. Why I say 2005 is because my father passed away in that year and my mother died eleven years before in 1994. I have discovered many people on both sides of the family tree that I now cannot say “Hey Mum, you would love to hear who I have found on the Cox Family” or “Dad, I have just located descendants of your Aunt Mathilde Tegel”. Well, this is just one of those instances.



[St John the Baptist, Hillingdon Uxbridge, UK.](#)

Her name is Annie Cecile Ramsbottom-Isherwood. She was the youngest of 6 children born to Captain Richard Ramsbottom-Isherwood and his Australian born wife Anna Clarendon (nee Cox).

Anna was the youngest child of Lt. William Cox who supervised the building of the first Road over the Blue Mountains, which was requested by Governor Lachlan Macquarie.

William was first married to Rebecca (nee Upjohn) who predeceased him in 1819. He then married Anna Blachford in 1821 of which the marriage was solemnised in 1821 by the Rev. Samuel Marsden at St Johns Parramatta.

They had four children, 3 sons and 1 daughter. Edgar born in 1822 (from whom I descend), Thomas (born 1823) who became an Anglican Priest in the UK, Alfred (born 1825) who moved over to Christchurch NZ and became a pastoralist) and Anna who married Captain Richard Ramsbottom Isherwood. Annie Cecile Ramsbottom-Isherwood was their youngest child.

1862 Dec 7 No. 138	Annie Cecilia	Richard & Ann Clarendon	Ramsbottom- Isherwood	Hillingdon	Esquire	Rich [unclear] Vicar
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Baptism Entry for Annie Cecile Ramsbottom-Isherwood

Annie Cecile was born 14th November 1862 at Hillington Lodge, Uxbridge Middlesex. By 1875 she was completely orphaned after her father died. Her mother by that time had been deceased for 5 years. It would be careless of me not to point out that Mother Cecelia came from a family that traced it's lineage to a signer of the Magna Carta. She was only 8 when her mother died and 12 or 13 by the time of her father's death. She was then raised by her brother and devoted family friends, General Sir James and Lady Browne.

She was bought up by relatives in London where she attended church at St Peters, Eaton Square. It was at this London parish of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, where conversations with a sensitive and supportive rector led to her confirmation, a life of parish work, becoming a deaconess and then being accepted by Bishop Webb from the Diocese of Grahamstown, South Africa to join him to become part of the effort to expand the Anglican Church there.



Photograph of Mother Cecile of Grahamstown, South Africa.

At the time she was 21 years of age. This was the time she felt a calling to leave England and start work in Bishop Webb's diocese of Grahamstown in South Africa. It was agreed by her and Bishop Webb to start an order of Anglican nuns to be known as the Community of the Resurrection of our Lord. On 25th April 1884 (feast of St Mark) she was made novice and then made her final profession on 14th November 1887 which was her 25th birthday. She was finally made the Mother Superior of that order and became Mother Cecile CR . It is very sad that at this time two of her siblings refused to have anything more to do with her.

After arriving in South Africa, she witnessed the striking need for prison reform. Adults and children were herded together, and stray children were locked in cells with hardened offenders. The young social reformer's intense lobbying led to a parliamentary commission being named to investigate the problem. Meanwhile, she founded an orphanage in Grahamstown and a home for unwed mothers in Port Elizabeth.



The sisters created a training college for teachers and assisted in educational and social ministries in Grahamstown in South Africa. They also started an orphanage for coloured children; also a mission for the Chinese community, an industrial training school for African girls, a hostel and other institutions in what is now Zimbabwe. While the community found an attractive property, Eden Grove, near the Grahamstown Botanical Gardens, the nuns lived barely at a subsistence level to pay the mortgage. In the early years, they possessed only one cloak and pair of shoes to wear in bad weather, and only one lamp for communal use at night.

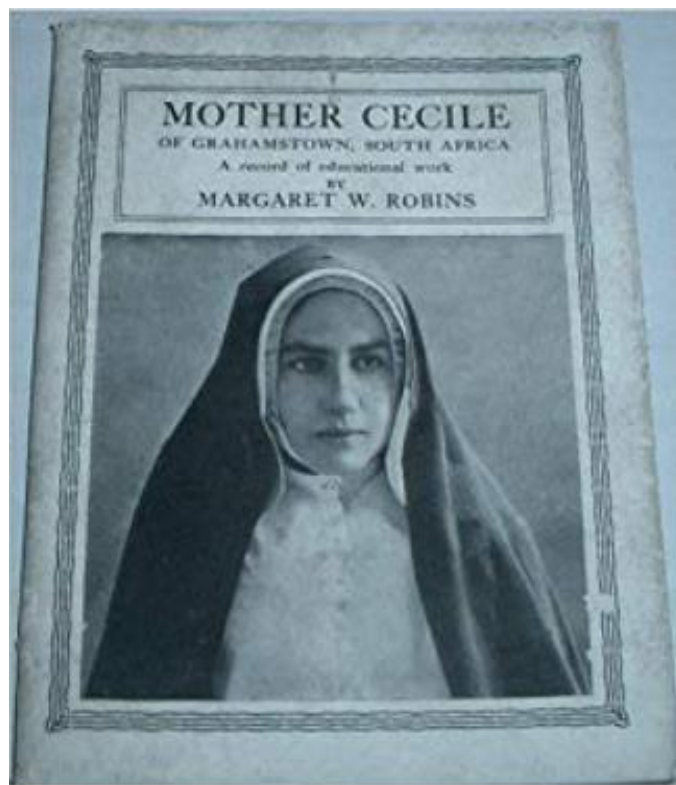
The following story is told of one of Mother Cecile's actions after learning of a dying mother's plight which she took dealt with immediately.

"A DYING mother in hospital clung to the hand of a nun visiting her. The mother had sold her baby to a Muslim family, but now realising what she had done, begged the sister to rescue the child. The sister went immediately to obtain a magistrate's order and, accompanied by a policeman, set off for the Muslim house. There was a large group of Muslims huddled about the door, an ominous sign. Suddenly the nun, spotting the child, seized it, tucked it under the capacious sleeves of her habit and fled. The mob followed her to the railway station, but she escaped with the baby unharmed"

In 1902 she returned to England to raise £5 000 for the college, – she had refused Government grants and also again in 1905. In February 1906, while she was still in England, her condition necessitated an operation, but she did not long survive it, dying on the 20th February 1906.

Some Anglican churches remember her on her feast day which is 20th February.

She is buried at Kensal Green Cemetery. A book about Mother Cecile was published in 1911.



Rosemary WILTSHIRE

Member 593

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

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Bookstall meeting helper	Lynna Clark
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Event Coordinator	Committee
Facebook Administrator	Belinda Mabbott
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Marilyn Rowan – marilynr@marbract.com.au



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Molong General Cemetery	\$25.00		
Moree Burial Records, Logan Funerals Register Index	\$25.00	\$35.00	E
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