

E-Muster

Central Coast Family History Society Inc.
August 2018 Issue 21



Ettalong Hall, Blackwall, from a collection recently donated to our Society.

*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 and Fourth 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

MEMBERSHIP FEE - GST INCLUDED

Single Membership \$45.00 Joining Fee \$10.00
Joint Membership \$65.00 Joining Fee \$10.00

The *e-Muster* is the Official Journal of the Central Coast Family History Society Inc. as *The Muster* it was first published in April 1983.

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

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JOURNAL EDITOR **Heather YATES**

All articles to:
admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au

e-Muster deadlines are
March 20
July 20
October 23

Cover Photo- Ettalong Hall,
Blackwall. NSW home of Henry
Cox. storv n35

The E-Muster

August 2018 – No: 21

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EDITORIAL

We as a Society have so much to offer- Local knowledge? YES. Pioneer family history? YES. The History and Heritage of our region? YES.

We have a very well-resourced Library, we are a stand-alone society but also we have on-going costs such as Rent, Public Liability and Contents Insurance, equipment maintenance etc. We rely on membership subscriptions, raffles and fundraising activities for our financial support, and are fortunate to have a very dedicated and knowledgeable team of Helpers and Assistants.

Many people now choose to research on the internet from the comfort of their own home. There is nothing wrong with that, I also spend a considerable amount of time perusing the internet, it is a great tool to use, with more and more archival records and photographs coming online all the time. But it does affect the patronage of our Centre.

Is it time to re-evaluate how we, as a small society, can maintain our current membership? I welcome your thoughts and comments re: this very real issue that is affecting not only us but many other Volunteer Associations throughout the State. Are you interested and do you have any ideas of how we can address this and move forward? Please call us at the Centre on (02)43 245164 OR email admin@centralcoastfhs.org.au to let us know your thoughts

We were very fortunate to be the recipients of a donation in July of several boxes including photographs dating from the early 1900's that had been found in a home in Tumby when it was purchased. We have been busy sorting through these beautiful photos and postcards and piecing together their story. One of them graces the cover of this issue and more are further inside with a short article from the Sunday times November 1907.

As the Editor of your magazine **e-Muster**, I thank the contributors who have provided such interesting stories resulting from researching their Family History for this issue.

Muster Editor. Heather YATES Member 675

PRESIDENT's REPORT – PAUL SCHIPP

This e-Muster is another exciting collection of stories from our Members and their research or personal recollections from their lives. As you know family history helps to provide meaningful connections to your ancestors. Old photos, letters, and journals give you a glimpse into what your ancestors were really like. Stories handed down from one generation to the next about something an ancestor did can be inspiring. Family history is what makes a name and series of dates on a page into a living, breathing, person.... Enjoy reading these stories and be inspired, you too may wish to share with us a memory that has impacted on your life.

Regards, Paul Schipp.

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.

2071	Jan COOPER	2076	Robyn GREGG
2072	Ellen BEVAN	2077	Kelly BEHAN
2073	Barbara PRICE	2078	Anthony LORD
2074	Joscelyn MURPHY	2079	Jill ADAMSON
2075	Cynthia NOLASCO	1921	Margaret VIDLER

E- JOURNALS

Societies and Groups send their journals and newsletters to us via email. They are downloaded on to Pelicanet and are available for you to read on Computers 1-4 and 7-10 at the Research Centre.

How? From the desktop select the Pelican logo, and  then select E- Journals.

The list grows steadily every month so please make sure you keep checking back if you cannot find a hard copy in the Journal Basket.

SPEAKERS FOR 2018

1st September 2018

John CANN "Death, Death, Death" a fascinating look at a wide range of death records.

John was a History Teacher in High Schools for 15 years and has been an Archivist at NSW State Archives for 13.

Since 2005 he has completed a Master's degree, worked in the reading room giving advice to enquirers and researched and presented on many subjects.



6th October 2018

Elly RAMON **DUTCH-AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGY GROUP**



The Dutch Australian Genealogy Group has as its aims and objectives the collection, preservation, promotion and dissemination of Dutch culture and heritage in Australia. Elly will be speaking with us today about this group and the immigration of Dutch to Australia particularly after WWII.

Female Convict Research Centre Inc Hobart Tasmania

Spring Seminar, Sunday, 28th October 2018

Topic: A Great Blessing? Convict Women and Orphan School Children

Our next seminar explores the links between convict women and orphan school children. Lieutenant-Governor Arthur believed it would be 'a great blessing' for the children of convicts to be removed from their parents. He established the Orphan Schools to house and educate them. Children were taken from their convict mothers once they were weaned and sent to the bleak Orphan Schools at New Town. Some were as young as two.

To mark the 190th anniversary of the Orphan Schools and the Cascades Female Factory, our next seminar will be run jointly by the Female Convicts Research Centre and the Friends of the Orphan Schools and it will be held at the Orphan School, St John's Avenue, New Town

(<http://www.orphanschool.org.au>).

Registrations open Saturday 28th July. To register, please complete the online registration form at: <https://femaleconvicts.org.au/index.php/fcrc-seminars/seminar-details>. Bookings and payments must be finalised by Monday 22 October.

Regards

Dianne Snowden, President, Female Convict Research Centre Inc.

MEMBERSHIP FEES 2018 – effective 1st April



EXISTING MEMBERS - REJOINING

Membership Fees for 2018-2019 will be:

Single Membership	\$45.00
Joint Membership	\$65.00

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.

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. 22

December 2018

e-Muster

Deadline for articles for the December edition of the Muster
23rd October, 2018.

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	Belinda Mabbott
Event Coordinator	Committee
Members Interests /Facebook Administrator	Belinda Mabbott
Grant Applications	Marlene Davidson
Grant Application Proofreader	Committee
Guest Speakers	Paul Schipp
Housekeeping	Rosemary Wiltshire
IT and Computer Network	CC Mobile Computers
Librarian/ Unrelated Certificates	Bennie Campbell
Membership Secretary	Trish Michael
Membership Secretary's helper	Marlene Bailey
<i>The e-Muster</i> Editor	Heather Yates
Pelican Press Editor	Heather Yates
Overseas Book Monitor	Heather Sushames
Property Officer/ Public Officer	Marlene Bailey
Publicity and Advertising	Vacant
Raffles/ Rotary Raffle	Carol Evans
Catering	Lorna Cullen
Website Administrator	Heather Yates
Website Designer	Zac Hall – Websiteguy
Welfare and Hospital Visits	Lorna Cullen
Research Officers	Margaret Morters
	Heather Sushames
	Bennie Campbell
Workshops	Trish Michael

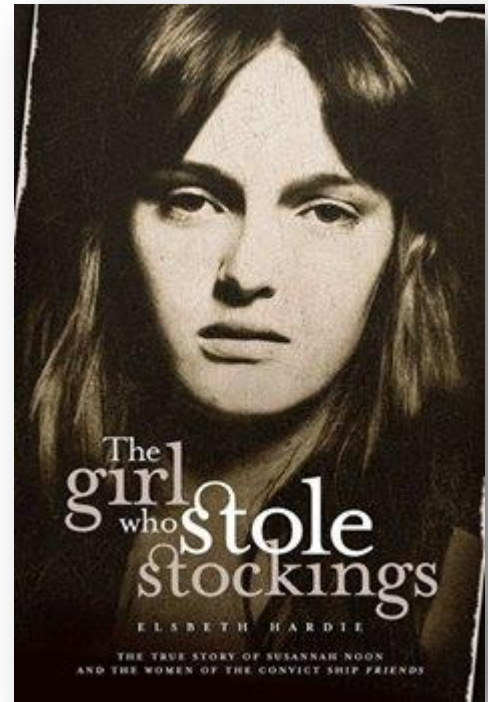
BOOK REVIEWS

Anyone descended from convicts who arrived in New South Wales and Tasmania in the early colonial era will be interested in "*The Girl Who Stole Stockings*".

It tells the true story of Susannah Noon who arrived in 1811 on the ship *Friends* and who lived in the Hawkesbury area and then Sydney.

This is a factual account that provides much fascinating information about the lives of the women who accompanied her to NSW, the voyage they endured, and then what happened to them when they arrived in the colony.

Susannah went to live in a whaling station in New Zealand in the late 1830s and the book also introduces readers to the little-known shore whaling era. Included are 56 pages of largely primary source references invaluable to family researchers.



"We get a real sense of what life was like for women in the settlement under Governor Macquarie, and how some women were able to transform their lives, while others continued to find trouble...*Hardie* estimates there are more than 100,000 people in Australia and New Zealand today who are descendants of the convict women from the *Friends*.

In writing this book, she has done them a great service. If any of them want to research their female convict ancestors this book and its comprehensive references would be invaluable."

Review by

Em Blamey, Australian National Maritime Museum Signals Magazine, Winter 2017.

Women from the *Friends* married the following men in the colony (and of course acquired their surnames): Thomas Banks, William Barnett, William Beggs, Daniel Brown, James Brown, Alexander Campbell, William Clark, Joseph Day, William English, Joseph Eyles, John Fowler, Edward Fuller, Edward Gardner, Edward Goodin (or Goodwin), George Hambridge (or Ambridge), Joseph Hansell, Abraham Hearne, George Hooper, William Hubbard, John Huxley, Stephen Hyland, Thomas Ireland, Charles King, Arthur Little, John McFarlane, James McGuire, George Mitchell, John Moss, Thomas Partridge, James Quinn, Edward Robinson, Robert Rope, John Stretton, Joseph Tusso, John Webb, John Waddell, Samuel Wainwright, William Watson.

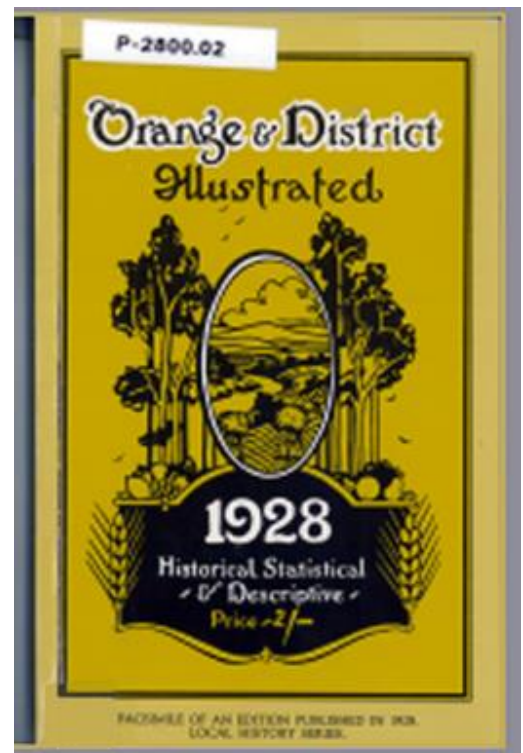
'A coherent and interesting narrative...A valuable addition to the historiography of women convicts.'

– Australian author *Babette Smith's* review for the 2016 edition of the *Journal of Australian Colonial History*.

Orange & District Illustrated.

This book is a facsimile of an edition previously published in 1928 by the Orange City Council. It covers the history of Orange from when it was first named Blackmans Swamp in 1817. It was apparently named after the chief constable at Bathurst (John Blackman) who was given the task of guiding the expedition to Orange and that Blackmans Swamp Village Reserve was later renamed Orange. (See page 13 as to how this place was named Orange)

The most recent publication of this book in 1989 features many people, buildings and events which make for very interesting reading. Amongst the many interesting facts I came across was that the first Mayor of Orange was named Patrick Mulholland.



On further investigation from life member, Dorothy Mulholland it has been ascertained that Patrick is her husband, Peter Mulholland's great- great grandfather. Patrick's son, Francis J Mulholland who was also Town Clerk from 1895 to 1935 was Peter's Great-uncle.



Other subjects in the book that make interesting reading are the opening of the Railway line to Orange by Sir Henry Parkes in 1877 and the release of switches for electric lights in 1923 as well as the first Jubilee of 50 years in Orange in 1910. There are many items of information included in the book which cover people, churches, organisations and clubs in what is now the City of Orange.

Rosemary WILTSHIRE Member 593

ARTICLES from our MEMBERS

Sue Breckenridge has been completing some research in Mull recently and came across this item which she thinks makes for a dramatic story.

THE WRECK OF THE SCREW-STEAMER *KINSALE*.

Statement of the survivors.



On Thursday forenoon, John Martin, 15 Kinning Place, Paisley Road, first mate; Neil McLean, 140 Holm Street, seaman; Angus Nicolson, Portree seaman; and John Macdonald, Glasgow, winch man, the four survivors from the wreck of the screw-steamer *Kinsale*, arrived in Glasgow from Dublin. Martin had been considerably bruised about the body and legs and walks with some difficulty. Nicolson has had his left hand much injured and will be incapable of work for some time. He is a native of Portree and proceeded home by the *Clansman* on Thursday afternoon. McLean and Macdonald appear to have sustained no injury. They were received on their arrival by a number of relatives, and the meeting was very affecting. The mate states that the ill-fated vessel should have left Cork on the evening of Friday last at six o'clock but was detained owing to stress of weather. In the course of Friday night, as already announced, a Scotch female passenger gave birth to a male child. In the circumstances it was deemed expedient to convey the mother and little stranger ashore, and thus fortunately two lives were saved which otherwise must inevitably have been sacrificed.

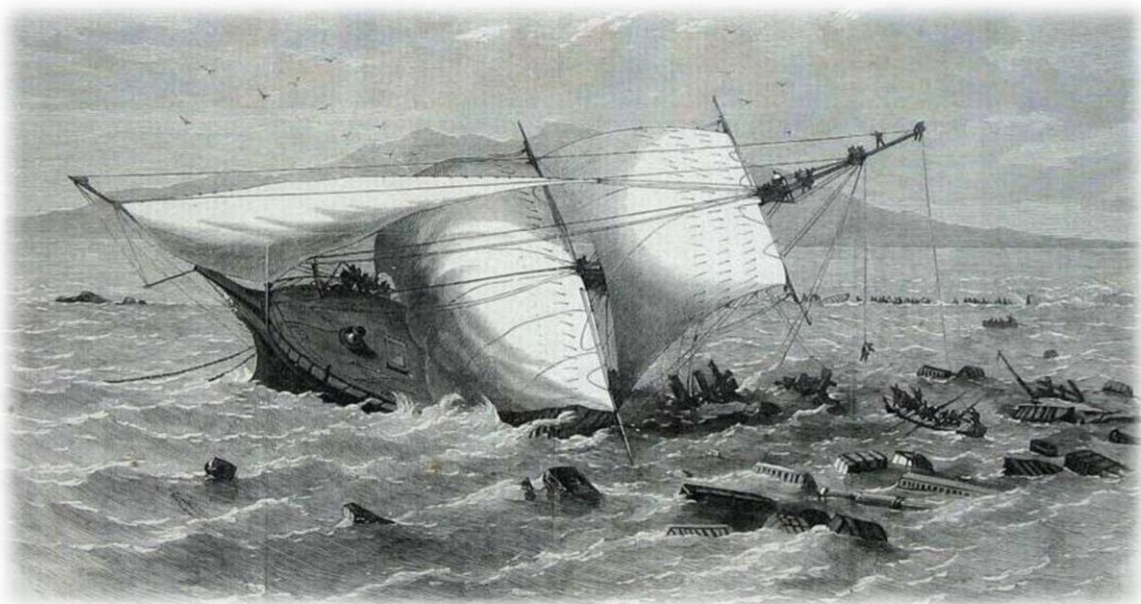
The weather having somewhat moderated, the *Kinsale* left Cork Harbour about eight o'clock on Saturday morning, steamed down the river all right, and passed Roches Point at 9.50 a.m. When abreast of Ballycotton, about half an hour afterwards, the log was set, everything meanwhile going smoothly, the course at the time (10.30 a.m.) being ESE with a south-westerly wind. At noon a very strong breeze sprang up, and a heavy sea was running. Nothing of any moment occurred till 1p.m. when the Engineer reported to Captain Anderson that he was afraid of the pumping valves and expressed a wish that a run should be made for Waterford River.

The captain gave orders accordingly, and at 1.30, the course then being ENE, land was sighted. The course was then changed to E by S, which was followed until the ship was abreast of Waterford River.

By 4p.m. the wind had risen considerably and it was soon blowing a gale; Heavy seas struck the ship, sweeping the decks fore and aft, and causing the vessel to labour very much. While between Hook light and Dunmore light a succession of tremendous seas broke over the steamer, making her shake from stem to stern and lurch heavily.

The most serious result of this, however, was that the main shaft of the engines snapped; and the vessel for a moment seemed at the mercy of the elements. Fully alive to the danger which now threatened, Captain Anderson promptly, but with perfect calmness, ordered the topsails to be set; but scarcely had these instructions been executed when the canvas was torn to shreds by the fearful hurricane. The staysails were next set, but with the same result immediately. After these accidents the ship began to pay off, but the little gleam of hope thus created was of short continuance, for sea after sea continuing almost to engulf the vessel, she broached to, and drove right on for the land. Passengers and crew now crowded the deck in the greatest consternation. Scarcely a word escaped the lips of anyone, and all appeared spellbound, helplessly waiting what appeared to be their doom. Cool and collected, Captain Anderson remained at his post, issuing his orders amid the fearful roar and rush of wind and sea.

As another effort to weather the storm, he caused the anchor to be let go, and as it caught the ground, the ship swung round; but its onward progress to destruction was only stayed for a brief interval - the strain proved too much, and the powerful chain broke. His last resource now lay in clearing away the foremast, and with a hearty will the crew set to work; but all to no purpose, for as the large mast toppled into the raging surf the ship struck heavily among the Breakers.

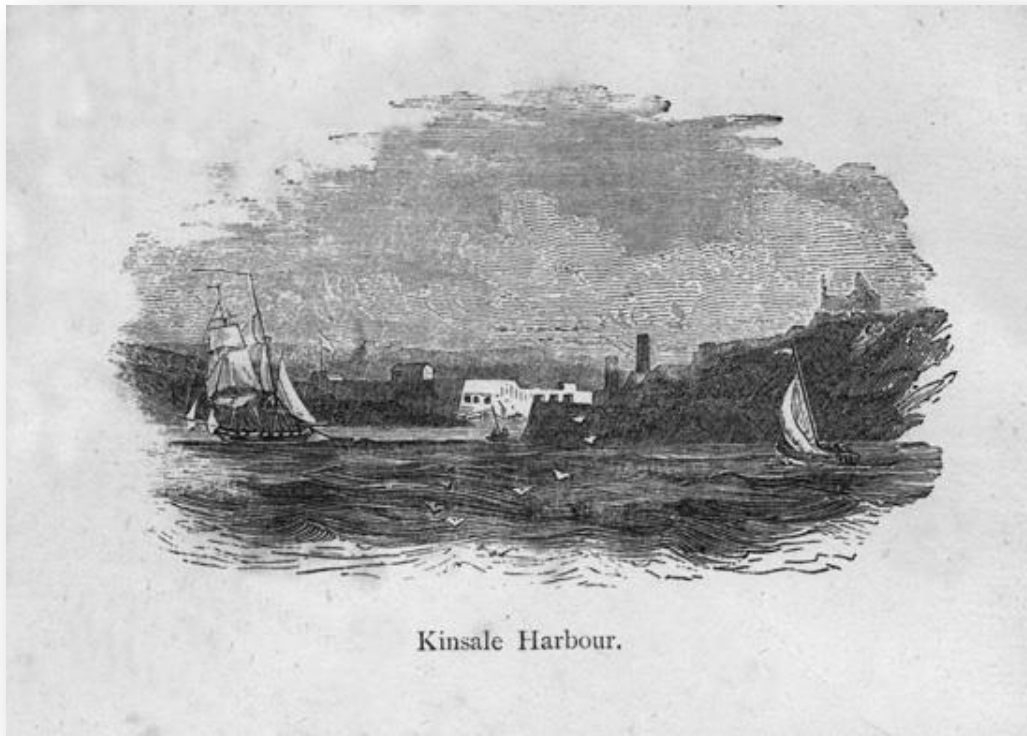


It was now five o'clock and very dark, the water was making a clean breast over the unfortunate ship and the passengers and crew were told to do their best to save themselves. The captain and mate were standing together when the vessel went on the rocks. When this occurred, Captain Anderson, turning to Martin, said "There is no hope for me, but you must try and save yourself". After going away a step or two the mate returned, and a most affecting scene followed. With the elements raging above and around them, and their gallant ship beating on the rocks and fast breaking up, these brave men clasped hands, saying to each other, with all the fervour and pathos which such a moment was fitted to excite, "Good-bye, captain; we will never meet again in this world," and "Good-bye John; try and save yourself; may God bless you." Making his way forward as best he could, Martin, seeing that they were amongst the breakers, leaped from the forecandle-head, and managed to get a footing on a piece of rock.

With other two companions who had been equally fortunate, he scrambled up the face of the cliff, and reached the summit in safety. It may be as well to state here that the story which has been circulated of the rescue of the men by a woman name Humphrey is a pure fabrication. ***The men state that they saw a young woman there who showed them every kindness; but the story of her "dashing forward in the most heroic manner and catching four of them by the hair of the head and holding on until she saved them" is utterly without foundation.***

A number of natives speedily gathered round the unfortunate men and endeavoured to shelter them from the bleak wind until preparations were made for their removal. Several members of the coastguard also appeared, and as it was known that a man had managed to get into a cleft in the face of the rock, and a rope-ladder was lowered, which he was fortunate enough to get, and so was rescued. The scene all this time from the top of the cliff is described as having been heartrending. The outline of the vessel as it was battered against the rock could be dimly descried in the gloom, and above the roar of the surf, piteous cries for help could be heard. No one, however, was able to render assistance, and in less time than it takes to tell the story all was at an end.

The ship sank gradually by the stern; at 7.30pm on 23rd Nov 1872, a huge wave rolled over her and she sank from sight. Of the efforts made by the remainder of the crew and passengers to save themselves the survivors cannot speak. While Martin was making his way forward, he saw the steward (John Walker) up the mast and was asked to join him; but knowing that there was little safety there, he declined.



The four survivors visited the scene of the wreck on Sunday, and they say that, had the accident happened in daylight, not one of them would have ventured to climb the face of the cliff which overhangs that part of the coast, rising as it does almost perpendicularly from the water to a height of over 50 feet. How they succeeded in overcoming the difficulties of the ascent they cannot imagine, and they think that, but for the assistance rendered them by the strong south-west wind which forced them against the face of the rock, they would never have accomplished the feat.

Very few of the bodies of their comrades were washed ashore up to the time of their departure for Dublin on Wednesday. They saw one body floating about and wished to get the use of a boat which was lying on the beach for the purpose of bringing it ashore, but the owner declined to grant it. Another body was wedged in between two large boulders, but no one could venture near enough to remove it. It was, however, expected that the Duncannon lifeboat would be sent to the scene, in order to pick up any bodies which might be floating about. The men concur in corroborating the statements that have already been published as to the disgraceful conduct of the peasants in seizing upon and appropriating whatever cargo was cast ashore. The scenes of drunkenness and debauchery that were witnessed along the beach were somewhat appalling. Drunken men, and even women, were lying on the roadway; and the authorities for a time were quite powerless.

The above is a transcript from Shields Daily Gazette 2 December 1872.

Sue BRECKENRIDGE. Member 1561

Father Roger Piper OFM.

Presently, I am contemplating writing a book about a first cousin three times removed. He was a Roman Catholic priest.

I found his name on a death certificate of a great aunt on my mother's side of the family. Her name was Marion Bertha DALE (nee COX).

Fr. Roger PIPER was named as the celebrant priest at both her Requiem Mass at St Vincent's Catholic Church at Ashfield and her graveside service at Waverley Cemetery.



Roger Bede Chalmers PIPER was the first born of four children to Henry James PIPER and his wife Ellen Melville PIPER (nee TWOHEY).

Henry and Ellen were married at St Marys Cathedral in Sydney on 6th April 1874 by Fr. Walsh. Roger was born on 26th December 1874 and his brother, David Myles Chalmers PIPER followed in 1876. Neva, his only sister was born in 1879 and Claude Henry Chalmers PIPER was born in 1881. Sadly, Roger and David are the only ones that survived into adulthood. Neva died in 1880 and Claude in 1882. Their mother, Ellen died at Toongabbie on 15th July 1881. Henry died in 1914. There is no record of him ever being remarried.

Not much is known to me about Rogers's younger years except that he was possibly schooled at St Ignatius Catholic College at Riverview. The following newspaper article in the Sydney Morning Herald on Saturday 13th August 1910 refers to a meeting in Rome just after Rogers's ordination into the priesthood.

By the last mail news was received of the ordination of the first Australian Franciscan, Father Piper. A native of Sydney, he left about seven years ago to enter the Franciscan order in Killarney. From there he was sent to Rome to finish his studies. The first person to receive the new priest's blessing was an ex-Riverview pupil, Basil Bryant, son of G. E. Bryant, who happened to be passing through Rome on his way to enter the Jesuit Father Noviciate in Ireland. Father Piper is the elder son of Mr. H. J. Piper, and grandson of the late Captain Piper, of Point Piper, so well known in the early history of this State. Father Piper will probably be sent out to the Australian Mission.

He is recorded on the Unassisted Passenger Lists as leaving NSW for England on the 20th April 1904 for England on the *RUNIC*. From England, he made his way to the Franciscan (OFM) in Killarney.

He was then sent to St Isadore's Seminary in Rome to complete the remainder of his studies and ordination.

At this time I am unable to find out the exact date of his ordination and by whom he was ordained. Another Australian training at the same time was Cornelius Bartley born in Bendigo in Victoria.

While completing his studies in Rome, a rather serious incident occurred.

A subdeacon by the name of Brother Jarlath Prendergast was taken from his studies in Rome and exiled to Brazil. According to some statements, Brother Jarlath criticised the Minister Provincial at that time and was blamed for trying to organise a vigilante group among the students to monitor the conduct of the priests.

To find out more about this incident, my source of information was from 'Collectanea Hibernica' which is published by the Franciscan Province of Ireland. Reference to this publication is 'Repercussions of Reform - Some papers concerning Brother Jarlath Prendergast OFM and also St Anthony's Hostel Cork. It was written by Ignatius Fennessy OFM and the reference is FLK, Box 29 MS E 49 .37b.

Also from Collectanea Hibernica is the following Publication "A short Title Calendar of the Reception and Profession Books of the English Franciscan Friars in Killarney", which was written by Patrick Conlon.

To get access I had to read it at the State Library of NSW.

With his studies and ordination behind him it was now time to head back to Australia. He is recorded on the Inward Overseas Passenger Lists (British Ports) source: PROV VPRS 7666. He is recorded under the ordination name of Reverend Basil Piper aged 35, arrival in Australia on 22nd August 1910 on the ship *Mooltan* from Brindisi in Italy.

He also is shown in the NSW Electoral roll from 1930 to 1943 and in the Sands Directory from 1916 to 1921. There are many items about him in the Sydney Morning Herald.

I have also found numerous articles in the Sydney Morning Herald relating to his life as a priest in everyday life. Among them are many return thanks to Fr Piper when loved ones had died and he had obviously shown great care and compassion in his pastoral work. Another item in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Wednesday 4th January 1928 mentions the Requiem Mass at St Vincent's Church followed by the grave side service of Mrs Marion Bertha DALE (nee COX) officiated by Fr Piper, who was her nephew.

The Sydney Morning Herald Wednesday 4 January 1928, page 10 reads as follows.

MRS. M. B. DALE.

The funeral of Mrs. M. B. Dale took place at the Waverley Cemetery, after a Requiem Mass at St. Vincent's Church Ashfield. The Rev. R. Piper, a nephew of the deceased, officiated, both at the service and at the graveside. The principal mourners included Messrs. H. A. R. Cox (brother), K. H. Cox (adopted son), G. T. Rowe, and N. Robinson (nephews) and D. Piper (cousin). Others present included Messrs. T. Mitchell, G. W. S. Rowe (secretary of the Rosehill Racing Club), T. O. Morland (managing director of the North Shore Gas Company), R. Rowe, J. A. Barlow, W. Donnelly, A. Ralston, R. Elliott, G. T. Rowe (assistant secretary of the A.J.C.), Church, Crumm, Dunleavy, and Major Cox.

There are numerous items regarding the May Processions over the Years. Some of these reports are from the following Sydney Morning Herald. SMH Tuesday 3/5/1921

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE.

The annual procession and demonstration of sodality to the Virgin Mary, which takes place each year on May 1, was held in the grounds of the Christian Brothers' College at Waverley on Sunday afternoon. Some hundreds of people were present.

In the course of his address Dr. O'Reilly, C.M., said that it was a long time since anything had moved him so much as that afternoon's demonstration. "The demonstration," continued Dr. O'Reilly, "is a wonderful tribute to Catholic education, a wonderful tribute to the work of the brothers, and also to the personality of Brother Conlon, the principal of the college."

The Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes was blessed by Father Piper, O.F.M.

The Grotto has long been moved away to a place unknown by me and the swimming pool complex now stands in its place.

SMH Monday 6/5/1929 - which refers to "Benediction pronounced by Revd. Fr. Piper"

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

PROCESSION AT WAVERLEY.

A crowd of several thousands gathered in the grounds of the Christian Brothers' College at Waverley yesterday afternoon, many of the men, as old boys, to participate in the annual procession of pupils. The weather was ideal for the ceremony, the bright colourings of the insignia of the various "sodalities" showing up with wonderful effect in the sunlight. Fully 1000 took part in the procession from the gates to the lawns fronting the main building, where an impressive appeal to the boys to be faithful to their vows was made by Rev. Father Walsh, S.J., who said that the one essential to a good life was the formation and culture of character. The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Father Piper, and the music was under the direction of Bro. Healy.

SMH Monday 4/5/1936 - Heading is Christian Brothers Procession and part of it reads:-

The 26th annual May procession took place yesterday afternoon at the Christian Brothers' College, Waverley, in the presence of about 10,000 persons. Present and past students of the various Christian Brothers' Colleges numbering between 2000 and 3000, marched around the college grounds, and the Rev Father R. Piper, of the Franciscan Order pronounced the benediction for the 26th time, he having performed this office since the inauguration of the procession in 1910. The occasional address was delivered by the Rev Father J. Talty, and he also blessed a new statue of Our Lady, presented to the Christian Brothers' College, Waverley, by the old boys, and which has been placed on the top of the building forming part of the recent additions and extensions to the college.

I have learned since this year (2011) that the statue of Our Lady was struck by lightning many years later and a new one stands in its place.

Last but not least is from the SMH Sat 6 /7/1935 mentioning that Fr R B Piper OFM attained his Sacerdotal Jubilee on Wednesday 3rd July and that he is a popular Franciscan priest in the Eastern Suburbs and the first Australian born ordained in the order. It also mentions that he is the grandson of the late Captain John Piper who came to NSW in 1792.

The Rev. Father R. B. Piper, O.F.M., attained his sacerdotal jubilee on Wednesday. He is a popular Franciscan priest in the eastern suburbs, and the first Australian-born ordained in the Order. He is a grandson of the late Captain John Piper, who came to New South Wales in 1792.

The last record of him living is in the 1943 Electoral Roll. It is then reported in the SMH of his death under his ordination name of Basil Piper at St Anthony's, Mittagong.

I cannot find any record of St Anthony's, Mittagong in the newspapers.

I'm not sure if it may have been a Hospital or a Catholic Presbytery.

His requiem was at St Joseph's Church Vaucluse and he is buried in the Franciscan vault at Waverley Cemetery.

"RIP Reverend Fr. Piper."

Rosemary WILTSHIRE Member 593

Bradfield Park, a forgotten part of Sydney's urban history....

Garry Maddox, SMH, 28/4/2018

After World War II until the early 1970s, a hostel housed refugees, immigrants and homeless families at West Lindfield. Now a largely forgotten part of Sydney's urban history, Bradfield Park was a collection of former air force huts that was pressed into a new duty in the 1950s.

Such was the camp's reputation in Sydney that it was effectively erased from the city's maps and virtually forgotten when it was bulldozed for a CSIRO facility.

After visiting Bradfield Park in 1961, Liberal MLC Roger de Bryon-Faes suggested setting fire to what were not just slums but "breeding grounds for disease, unhappiness, social misfits and communism, in which human beings degenerate and become frustrated and bereft of all hope, initiative and ambition." He added that: "These hovels must be the most miserable place in Australia."

Although there are echoes of his comments in recent protests about new affordable housing developments in well-off suburbs, the many former residents who went on to productive and successful lives suggest he was over-reacting.

For star actor Bryan Brown, living in Bradfield Park with his mother and sister was a happy time. His family had been staying with a friends and relatives before a Labor councillor helped them get into the camp while waiting for a Housing Commission home in 1951.

"I remember it incredibly fondly," Brown says. "They were all Nissen huts that we lived in. You played underneath them because they were up on stilts in a lot of areas." While they had to use shower and toilet blocks, it was an adventurous time for a boy.

BRADFIELD PARK HOUSING SETTLEMENT & MIGRANT HOSTEL

A remembrance from Deidre RICHIE Member 1689

Bradfield Park was built during WW2 as a Training Base for RAAF recruits and was situated at West Lindfield.

In 1947 it was taken over by the NSW Housing Commission to temporarily house families due to the housing shortage after the war and to also house the influx of refugees and later migrants to Australia.

My Family moved there in March 1954 until we moved into our home at North Ryde in July 1956. These two years were two of the Happiest Times of My Life.

The Northern end (during the war was for single recruits) was for the Migrants and the southern end (was for married RAAF and Officers) was Housing Commission.

Our building was divided into a three bedroom flat at each end and a one bedroom in the middle.

There was a shared laundry at far end with shared clotheslines between buildings; each had a small fenced yard. I had my own bedroom and living, dining & kitchen was in the middle. We had an electric stove but the bathroom had a Chip Heater for hot water, the wood for it was supplied.



Mum and Dad 1954



Christmas Day 1955

There was a Grocery Store (where I worked from 1956 to 1958) as well as a Fruit & Veg, Chemist, Butcher, Doctors, Post Office, Community Centre, Large Hall, Public School, Catholic School and Catholic Church and MA'S on Wheels who sold hamburgers, hot dogs, drinks, Ice creams etc.

Most of the roads were sealed but not the area between huts. There was a very good Bus Service to Lindfield.

I went by bus, train & tram to Cremorne Girls High until I left school at 15. For us Teenagers life was great we had so much to occupy our time.



The Bus Shed

The Housing end had a Community Centre with various activities for Mums & small children during the day. Most of the nights were ours.

Monday Night was a general get together, Tuesday was Square Dancing which I did with my oldest friend Rosalie, and we also went to other Square dances at Erskineville, Hornsby etc. Friday was Teen Club Night and Rock and Roll was all the rage, Bill Haley & the Comets and later Elvis.

Saturday Night (after leaving school and working) I was allowed to go with the Girls by bus & train to the Pictures at Chatswood which was where I first met the Hornsby Boys, one of which later became my husband. I so remember our Starched Petticoats and Flat Shoes, NO socks they were only worn in USA.

Sunday Night was free movie night at the Hostel, it was a rather small hall but we didn't seem to mind being squashed.

Day time at the weekends were spent in our large backyard being Lane Cove National Park, our favourite spot was a very large rock near the Weir at Fullers Bridge.

If picnickers were already there they soon moved when 20 or so teenagers with young brothers & sisters in tow arrived. Another was where Ropes had been hung from trees and the brave used them to swing out and jump into the Lane Cove River.



Our Rock@ Fullers Bridge Summer 1955/56

After meeting the Hornsby boys we used to often have BBQs at Redbank which was near De Burghes Bridge, we had singalongs and one of the boys, Brian Champion had a great voice.

One very special event was when John Melouney from the Hostel decided to put on a Revue with us teenagers, we practiced for about two months and finally we were good enough, the tickets for Saturday night sold out fast so John said we'll have to do Friday as well. I think any profits went to our Community Centre.

Rosalie & I were both in the CanCan dance, we made our own costumes and we were VERY good. I was also a "Madam" of a Western Saloon in another skit and my brother Peter was a doctor in another.

What a Healthy, Happy Time, we walked everywhere, through the bush to Fullers Bridge or sometimes the long way by road. We even walked to Chatswood up Fullers Rd.

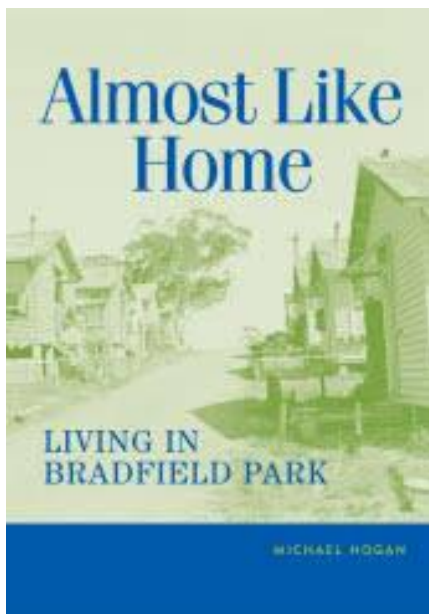


Rosalie and Me 1956

We didn't drink alcohol or take drugs but yes, some of us did smoke. Overall as I said before it was one of the Happiest Times of My Life.



Rosalie, Patty and Me 1954/55



Publication Kuring-Gai Historical Society
c. 2012

This is the story of the many thousands of men, women and children who lived in the ex-RAAF camp at Bradfield Park in post-war Sydney.

Deidre RICHIE. Member 1689

Recipe from Bonegilla Migrant Camp

CURRY (yield 50 serves)

15lb stewing steak

Or

20lb mutton chops forequarter cut

3lb onions sliced

1lb apples chopped

1lb carrots grated

1lb banana's sliced

1/2lb sultanas

1/4lb coconut

4ozs (approx.) curry powder

4ozs plum jam

3quarts stock

1 1/4lb brown roux or 2 pints flour and water thickening

2 tablespoons salt

Fat for frying

Sprigs watercress



Method

1. Cut meat into 1" cubes
2. Fry in hot fat until brown
3. Fry onions with curry powder in hot fat until brown
4. Add to meat with stock apples sultanas jam and salt
5. Simmer 2 hours or until meat is tender stirring frequently
6. Skim well to remove fat
7. Bring to the boil, add thickening and simmer 15 minutes or until meat is tender, stirring frequently
8. Add bananas grated carrots and coconut and cook 5 minutes
9. Check seasonings
10. Serve with boiled rice and chutney and garnish with watercress.

Robyn GREGG Member 2077

Editor's Note:

Hostel food often gave residents a peculiar sense of what food was familiar to Australians. Australian foods such as curries were very unpalatable. Pasta and curries had become regular meals on the menu to meet the needs of the predominant migrants at the time, thus becoming "Australian food" for the next decade of migrants. It was for many residents at the hostel, the first opportunity to understand different cultures and appreciate their differences – a shared experience, and the shared friendships across cultures that endured and eased the settlement process.

From Our National Press a couple of articles readers may be interested in:-

Soldier Settlements

The trenches of the Western Front were half a world away from the rocky fields of Queensland's Granite Belt, but when returning soldiers settled in an area near Stanthorpe they named their towns and railway lines after the battles they fought in.

"Amiens, Pozieres, Fleurbaix, the list goes on," local historian Lorene Long said.

"The men themselves helped name those locations. They saw it as a positive because they were remembering and honouring their friends who didn't come back from the front."



PHOTO: The area where WWI soldiers settled has become Queensland's top wine and apple region. (ABC Southern Qld: Peter Gunders)

The area was home to the Pikedale Soldier Settlement scheme.

More than 700 men took up blocks on the rocky ground, aiming to establish apple and pear orchards.

"But an apple tree takes about seven years to pay for itself," Ms Long explained, "So after they cleared and ploughed and planted, and waited seven years, they would finally have an income. In the meantime, men were expected to plant vegetables."

The scheme was not a success. Only 25 soldiers remained two decades after the war ended.

"It was tough in the early days, and a lot of people didn't realise they had to pay for the land," David Evans, who lives on the block his grandfather settled on, said.

"A lot of times when things went bad on the farm, I'd think 'well, Grandpa would have gone through a lot harder times'."

PHOTO: David Evans stands at the front gate of his family farm, holding his grandfather's war diary. (ABC Southern Qld: Peter Gunders)



"I was always taught that something good often comes from something bad," Howard Poole said, a resident of Poole Lane, named after his grandfather, an original soldier settler.

"We've had two bad wars, but the good that has come out of it is that it attracted people to the district, in both instances.

"In WWII a lot of the Italian soldiers that were captured in Europe were held as POWs on our farms.



We were fortunate that a lot of those people chose to return here after the war and moved back to where they were POWs and have contributed greatly to the success of this district."

PHOTO: Howard Poole has expanded his family farm to incorporate ten of the original soldier settlement blocks. (ABC Southern Qld: Cassandra Hough)

Jeff McMahon's grandfather joined the war when he was 17. He settled in Pozieres, which has turned into a productive apple growing area.

"Farming is all about adapting," Mr McMahon said.

PHOTO: The original railway siding is gone, but the names remain. (ABC Southern Qld: Nathan Morris)



"We might not be doing exactly the same thing day to day as they did back then, but each generation has faced its unique challenges. It's important for me to remember they survived in tough times, and because we're associated with these people it gives me the confidence of getting through problems as well.

This area now grows more fruit than Tasmania. It's a very prosperous area."

As road transport grew, the rail sidings were decommissioned and the train tracks were eventually removed in the 1970s. But the wartime-inspired names stayed.

Classes at Amiens State School purposely reflect the wartime connection.

"We're very aware of that here. We do a lot of history about that, a lot of geography about that, and even some maths," school Principal Dale Minchenton said.

But the connection to the French city is not just kept alive by reading history books. Ms Minchenton says travellers from Amiens in France would sometimes visit.

"[They] see Amiens on the map and come to knock on our door and say 'I'm from Amiens in France'. So there's that connection as well that the children really respond very well to," she said.

Australians pause on Anzac Day

To remember and honour the service of men and women past and present.

It is also a time to remember the thousands of horses that went to war.

And one horse in particular has been on 82-year-old Pat Gallagher's mind for more than 60 years — a horse named Dipso.

"We'd moved to Sydney from the bush and I was just a teenager at the time," Mr Gallagher said.

"They'd opened a memorial for the horses of the Desert Mounted Corps in Macquarie Street in Sydney on the corner of the Botanic Gardens.

I was walking up there one day and there was a wreath made of oats laying on the ground and a card with the name Dipso.

The name itself was odd, because Dipso was the old term for an alcoholic and that's a funny name for a horse."

Mr Gallagher said the thought of a drunken horse stuck in his memory.

"I so often wonder who left the wreath there."

Twenty years later, Mr Gallagher found himself in Canberra walking down Anzac Parade.

"There had been something on at the Desert Mounted Corps Memorial and there again was a little wreath and that same name on a card, Dipso," he said.

"There just couldn't be two horses with that same name 20 years apart. Someone was still leaving wreaths in this horse's memory."

Mr Gallagher just couldn't ignore the coincidence any longer. What followed was a lengthy search following every thread of information he could find to trace the Dipso's story.

"I'm more of a horse-torian than a historian. The Trove facility at the National Library has all the old newspapers. People used to write home with news that Dipso had won such-and-such a race and the letters would get into the papers."

Dipso was one of the original horses of the 6th Australian Light Horse Regiment. Reared at a station near Dubbo in New South Wales, the race horse was a thoroughbred and originally owned by Reginald Roy Brown.

"Records show that Dipso started his racing career in 1911," Mr Gallagher said.

"He ran second in the Nyngan Lady's Bracelet that year but won that event in 1912 and again in 1914.

He was highly regarded on the north-western NSW racing circuit, but more serious work was coming."





PHOTO: Dipso was a thoroughbred and one of the original horses of the 6th Australian Light Horse Regiment. (Supplied: Australian War Memorial)

In 1914, Brown paid his brother £70 to own Dipso outright and enlisted with the 6th Light Horse Regiment on October 27. On December 21, Brown and Dipso departed Sydney aboard HMAT

Suevic bound for Egypt.

In April 1915 the Australian infantry and artillery landed on Gallipoli but the light horsemen were left in Egypt.

In just a couple of weeks the Anzacs had sustained so many losses that their leaders gladly accepted the volunteer light horsemen.

They would leave their horses in Egypt with a quarter of the force to care for them while the other troopers fought in the trenches as infantry.

Records tell that Brown served at Gallipoli where he became ill and was evacuated to a hospital in England.

During his recovery Brown accepted a commission in the Royal Field Artillery.

He won a Military Cross for bravery on the Western Front and was elevated to the rank of Major, but he was killed in an accidental explosion in October 1918.

Mr Gallagher said in Brown's absence Officer Stuart Archibald Tooth inherited Dipso. "There were many empty saddles after the Gallipoli campaign."

But while Mr Gallagher has been able to document much of Dipso's experience at war, he remains mystified by who might be leaving wreaths in his memory.

"The Tooth name is reasonably common and while I've made many phone calls, I haven't been able to track down the Tooth family," he said.

Tooth had worked with Dipso in the Sinai and Palestinian campaigns and returned to Australia in June 1919.

"Tooth and Dipso had been through many perils together but the joy of victory was saddened by a parting that had to come," Mr Gallagher said.

"The horses could not be brought home."

At the end of the war 13,000 horses could not be returned home because of Australia's quarantine restrictions. A select picking were sold as remounts for the British army in India. Wounded horses and those over the age of 12 were put down.

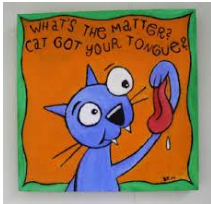
"If Tooth lived to read *The Referee* [newspaper], he would be pleased to know that Dipso went to the Indian cavalry and they were known for good horse care."

The Origins of Some Expressions often used in our everyday conversations.

1. To "bite the bullet" is to endure a painful or otherwise unpleasant situation that is seen as unavoidable. The phrase was first recorded by Rudyard Kipling in his 1891 novel *The Light that Failed*.



2. When someone is speechless or without words (sometimes out of surprise) you will say "Cat got your tongue?" to prompt them to react. It is often said by adults to children. The most interesting origin of this saying is that if you happened to encounter a witch, her black cat (often a symbol of witchcraft and evil) would steal your tongue, thus making you speechless and unable to share what you saw with anyone.



3. "Don't throw the baby out with the bathwater"

The meaning is- **Don't** discard something valuable along with something undesirable. The proverb originated in the 1500s. 'Throw the baby out with the bathwater' is a German proverb and the earliest printed reference to it, in Thomas Murner's satirical work *Narrenbeschwörung* (Appeal to Fools), dates from 1512. "In medieval times" people shared scarce bathwater and by the time that the baby was bathed the water was so murky that the baby was in danger of being thrown out unseen.



4. "Go the whole nine yards" The **whole nine yards** or the full **nine yards** is a colloquial American English phrase **meaning** "everything, the **whole** lot" or, when used as an adjective, "**all the** way".

It has references to the length of a standard bolt of cloth, the amount of material needed to make a three-piece suit, the size of a nun's habit, the length of a maharajah's ceremonial sash, the length of cloth needed for a Scottish "great kilt", the capacity of a West Virginia ore wagon, the volume of rubbish that would fill a standard garbage truck, the length of a hangman's noose, how far you would have to sprint during a jail break to get from the cellblock to the outer wall, the volume of a rich man's grave, or just possibly the length of his shroud, the size of a soldier's pack, a reference to a group of nine shipyards in the Second World War, the capacity of a ready-mixed concrete truck, or some distance associated with sports or athletics, especially the game of American football.



Yet another explanation, a particularly pervasive one, is that it was invented by fighter pilots during World War Two. It is claimed that the .50 calibre machine gun ammunition belts in an aircraft of the period measured exactly 27 feet. If the pilots fired all their ammo at a target, they would say that it

got “**the whole nine yards**”.

5. A stitch in time (saves nine) saying. Said to mean that it is better to act or deal with problems immediately, because if you wait and deal with them later, things will get worse and the problems will take longer to deal with.



“A stitch in time saves nine” is a French proverb dating back to the early 1700’s. It was a sailing term that had a specific meaning.

When burying someone at sea, nine pounds of shot was used to weight the body sack. Then, when the sack was stitched closed, the last stitch was passed through a body part. This kept the shroud and body together. Otherwise the nine pounds of shot would be wasted.

Of course, now it means, if something needs attention, do it now rather than wait until the situation becomes worse or out of control.

6. “Rub the wrong way” **rub someone** (or rub someone up) **the wrong way**: irritate or repel someone as by stroking a cat against the lie of its fur. So clearly, the origin is that of stroking a cat: cats like to be petted from



head to tail, rather than in the opposition direction.

7. **“To let ones hair down”** This idiom **originated** in the 17th century, when women were expected to wear **their hair** up in public, either in a bun, pinned on **their** head or in elaborate styles.

The only time they could **let their hair down** was for washing or brushing, or when they were alone at home and could relax. When you tell someone to let their hair down, you are telling them to relax and have a good time. You are asking them to be themselves and not worry about what others will think of them.



8. To “give someone the **cold shoulder**” is to ignore someone deliberately.



The **origin** of this expression which is often repeated is that visitors to a house who were welcome were **given** a hot meal but those who weren't were offered only ' **cold shoulder** of mutton'.

"**Cold shoulder**" is a phrase used to express dismissal or the act of disregarding someone. Its origin is also attributed to Sir Walter Scott in a work published in 1816, which is in fact a mistranslation of an expression from the Vulgate Bible.

9. **“Barking up the wrong tree”**

Barking up the wrong tree is an idiomatic expression in English, which is used to suggest being **wrong** about the reason for something or the way to achieve something: She thinks it'll solve the problem, but I think she's **barking up the wrong tree**.

Origin- The phrase is an allusion to the mistake made by dogs when they believe they have chased a prey **up** a **tree**, but the game may have escaped by leaping from one **tree** to another.



10.



"Mad as a hatter" is a colloquial English phrase used in conversation to suggest (light-heartedly) that a person is suffering from insanity.

The origin of the phrase, it's believed, is that hatters really did go mad. The chemicals used in hat-making included mercurous nitrate, used in curing felt. Prolonged exposure to the mercury vapours caused mercury poisoning.

Thanks to **Leonie PINSON Member 1582** for researching these expressions.

OBITUARY

MR. James WIGGINS.

The funeral of Mr. James Wiggins Vice-president of the Newcastle Naval and Military Veterans Association, took place yesterday afternoon, following a service at St. Philip's Presbyterian Church.

The service was conducted by Rev A.R. McVittie. The gathering was large and representative, and was spoken of by the minister as an evidence of appreciation of the straightforward and honourable life of Mr. Wiggins who, Mr. McVittie said, had played a worthy part as a citizen of Newcastle over many years.

The chief mourners were the widow and sons, Messrs. J. and A. Wiggins.



MR. J. WIGGINS Death in Hospital

"THE 13TH ALDERMAN" from Newcastle Morning Herald 2nd November 1936

After; a short illness, Mr. James Wiggins, a well-known' Newcastle identity died in the Newcastle Hospital last night. He was 82. 'Mr. Wiggins is survived by his wife, two sons John, of Rozelle, Sydney and Albert Wiggins, of Newcastle and three stepdaughters, Mrs. Willis, of the United States, Mrs. J. W. Webster of Dubbo and Mrs .P. McCarthy, of Newcastle The funeral will take place to-day travelling to the Presbyterian Cemetery at Sandgate.

Mr Wiggins was born at Carragallen, County of Leitrim, North Ireland, and arrived in Newcastle on July 9, 1880. For a time he was a wardsman at Newcastle Hospital; He was married in 1883, and his first wife died in 1908. In 1913 he remarried.

He was a foundation member of the Newcastle Surf Life-saving Club, and had been an honorary member for the past 20 years. For many years he was honorary timekeeper for various swimming clubs at the Ocean Baths.

He was a foundation member and a Vice-president of the Naval and Military Veterans' Association. Known as the "13th alderman" at the City Council meetings, it was the claim of Mr. Wiggins that he had been present at every Mayoral election—with the exception of that of 1900, when he was in China- that had been held in Newcastle since the days of Ald. Henry Buchannan, in 1888.

He was a Past Grand Master of the Loyal Union Lodge, No. 4, Newcastle district, and was one of the oldest members. He was also a member of the City of Newcastle Mark Lodge, No. 15, and Lodge Honeysuckle, No. 573.

At the age of 15, Mr. Wiggins went to sea on the sailing ship *Rose* of Liverpool, trading between Liverpool and Dublin.

Joining a ship called *The Bruce*, he went to Calcutta, and left there and returned home in the *Star of Russia*, a full-rigged ship, which made frequent trips to Australia, and was well known as a Newcastle trader. Then he joined a barque called the *Laqueradia*, at Liverpool, and went to Callao. After making a round trip in this ship, Mr. Wiggins was engaged for a while in the Mediterranean trade.

Mr Wiggins had an association with the Naval Brigade from 1883 until the date of disbandment, when compulsory training began under the Commonwealth Defence Act. In 1900 he joined the Australian contingent that went to China, and took part in the quelling of the Boxer Rebellion, returning to Newcastle after an absence of 12 months. He volunteered his services on the outbreak of war in South Africa, but was delegated to home service.

During the Great War he was called up again for home service, all through that period he acted as instructor in the Naval Depot, under Captain Bracegirdle, Commander Fearnley, and Surgeon-Commander Nickson.

EARLY MARITIME DISASTERS.

"The wreck of the *Susanne Godeffroy* I remember well," said Mr. Wiggins. "It occurred in the morning, on September 28, 1880, as recently recounted on the old records of the 'Newcastle Morning Herald.' The day was wild and wet. I, with others, watched the vessel from Nobbys. She was making for the entrance, but before reaching this, under topsails, was caught by the heavy seas that were running, and driven by the south-east gale on to the Stockton Beach. There was much loss of life, including the master (Captain Edmondson) whose body was afterwards recovered and taken to the Hospital Morgue, from which the funeral took place. Another wreck that I have a vivid recollection of was that of the *Susan Gilmore*, also a sailing vessel, which was driven ashore on Merewether Beach. The spot is now one of the most favoured resorts of the surf-bathers. The vessel became a total wreck, the lower portion of the hull eventually drifting northward into the ladies' bathing place beneath the Lower Reserve.

Deidre RICHIE Member 1689 Great-Grand daughter of MR. James WIGGINS

"A GOOD COLONIAL"

Isaac WYPER b. 1883 and Elizabeth ROBERTSON b. 1886 both born in Glasgow, were married on 19th January 1906, Tollcross, Glasgow.

Isaac was a coal miner and departed from London in January 1913 aboard "Osterley" bound for Australia.

Elizabeth departed London in April 1914 aboard "SS Ballarat" with Jeannie b. 1908, Robina b. 1910 and Robert b. 1913 in Glasgow, to join him in Australia.

The family joined up with Isaac on the South Coast of New South Wales where he worked at the Coledale Colliery. Their next child Elizabeth was born approx. 1916 in New South Wales. Some years later they moved to the Leichhardt district of Sydney.

**This letter
was a reference
written by
Elizabeth's
Parish Minister
In Lanarkshire,
Scotland
attesting to her
fine Character.**

Kenneth's Parish Church
Feb. 18th, 1914.

Mrs. Isaac Wyper is well known to me,
being a parishioner of mine, and a
member of our Parish Church. I have
much pleasure in testifying to her integrity
and worth. This I can do with confidence.

She is a fine type of the upright, faith-
ful and capable married Scottish woman
who will do credit to her native land
in any country she may go to, and prove
a thoroughly good Colonist.

I commend Mrs. Wyper, without
hesitation, to the favourable consideration
of those in Authority, and wish her
the success she well deserves.

Geo. Alex. Staekes, B.D.
Parish Minister of Kenneth's,
Lanarkshire.

My Family History

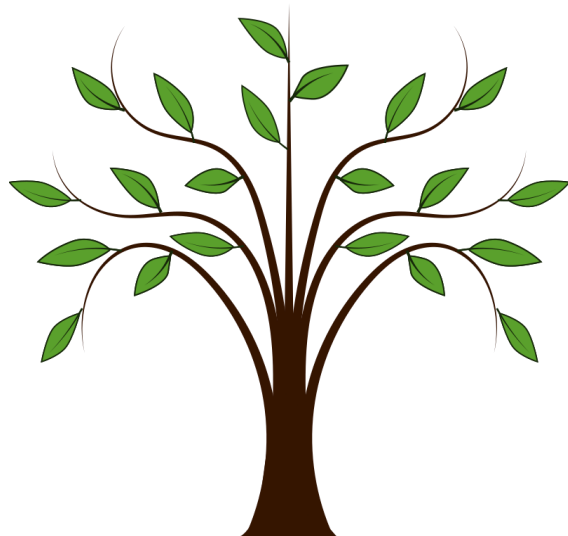
I'm into family history now that isn't such a crime
The only thing about it is it takes up all my time
The house it is a shuddering with all the weight inside
But where else can I keep all those precious things of mine

I'm into family history the garden is a mess
Without me to upkeep the lawn or check for garden pests
The family all complain for their birthdays I forget
While remembering those of rellies I've only now just met

I'm into family history some people I have met
The families I've connected to over the internet
This is a busy hobby now, so hubby cooks the meals
The groceries and the washing he knows now how I feel

I'm into family history I don't even know the time
He mumbles as he pours the wine it's just a waste of time
I think of all those years of care for husband home and family
And just smile to myself and think it's not a waste of mine.

Laraine Goodworth Member 354J



ETTALONG Hall, near Gosford, N.S.W. was built in the late eighteen-hundreds by Henry Robert Cox. The fine old building, a landmark, was built from local sandstone, taking two years to complete. It was demolished to make way for a new road across the channel known as the Rip.

Henry Cox and his wife were married in Christchurch, New Zealand, then, during a three-year honeymoon, in which they visited Japan, they arranged for ten Japanese servants to come to Australia on a three year contract. These men helped build Ettalong Hall.

Graceful stone arches surrounded the veranda. Through them and also from most of the rooms one saw lovely old trees and, beyond, the placid waters of Booker Bay in one direction and Woy Woy Bay in the other. Built on a high point overlooking the two bays, the house commanded one of the finest views in the neighbourhood.



Henry Cox was a boat-builder and his shipyard was a little farther along the shore. After the contract between him and his Japanese employees was honoured, three of them decided to stay in Australia.

One, Henry Kuwahata, a gardener was offered some land and started a business supplying Japanese mail steamers with vegetables. Later one of his sons founded the Kuwahata Shipping Line in Sydney.

Chisi the butler (known as "Cheese eye" to the locals) and Tingi the cook stayed on happily with the family.

The Cox family crest was set above one of the stone arches round the veranda.

Henry's death was sad and sudden. On a visit to Sydney he stopped the night in a hotel, occupying a room previously used by a photographer.

The photographer had been working with a cyanide mixture which he had put in a drinking glass.

At St. Luke's Church, Blackwall, a fashionable wedding took place on Wednesday, October 23, when Miss Irene M'Dowell was married to Mr. F. C. Curwood, of Western Australia. The church was beautifully decorated by friends of the bride, and the service was full choral. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. H. R. Cox, of Ettalong Hall. She was dressed in white chiffon gown, trimmed with chiffon and duchesse point lace. Her tulle veil was draped over a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a beautiful shower bouquet, a gift from the bridegroom. Three bridesmaids were in attendance, the Misses E. and G. Campbell and Miss Hibble (the bridegroom's niece). Miss Ethel Campbell wore cream voile, with a blue crinoline hat. Miss G. Campbell was in cream, and a pink crinoline hat, trimmed with pink roses. Miss Hibble wore cream voile, and a cream hat. They all wore pearl wreath brooches, and carried shower bouquets of pink roses, gifts of the bridegroom. Motor launches afterwards conveyed the wedding party to Ettalong Hall, the residence of Mr. H. R. Cox, where Mr. and Mrs. Cox received their visitors, and the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends. The presents displayed in the billiard-room were numerous and handsome. The bride's travelling dress was a wine-coloured cloth coat and skirt, trimmed with white cloth, and a floral hat. Amongst the guests were Mr.

Feeling thirsty during the night, Henry Cox poured some water into the glass and drank it: He died almost immediately.

His widow sold the property, and it passed through the hands of several owners.



These are a few of the Photographs kindly donated to our Society. We are currently sorting through them.

Heather YATES Member 675

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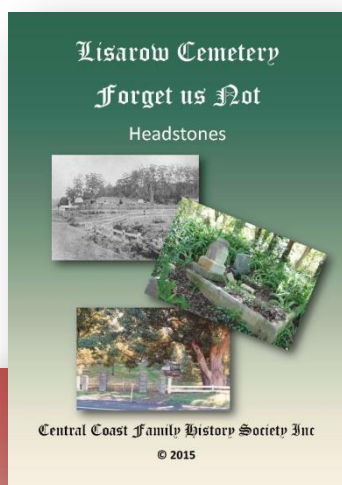
2529 Handy Solutions #3 English Family History Research; CCFHS Inc Booklet \$3.00

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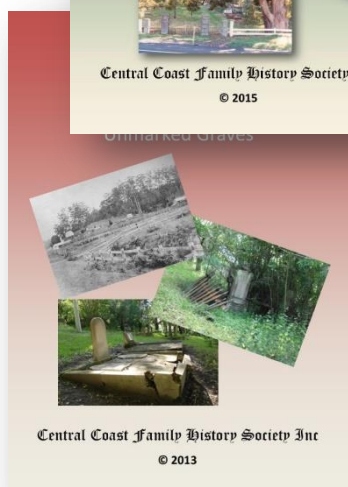
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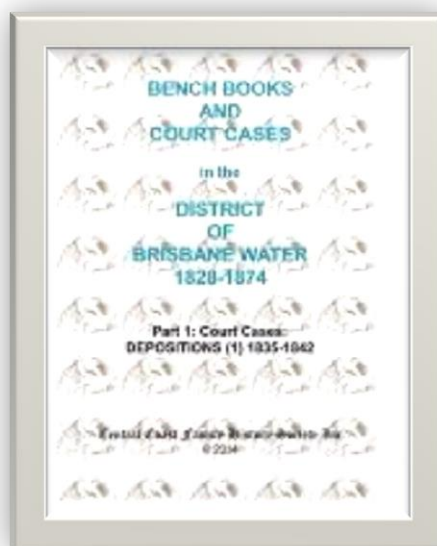
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