

THE Cedar Log

40th Year of Publication

Journal of the Richmond-Tweed Family History Society Inc.

Ballina NSW Australia



The full-rigged Lord Ashburton foundering in a hurricane off Grand Manan Island, New Brunswick (Canada), 19 January 1857.

Painted by Joseph Heard (1799 - 1859), c.1858.

Built in 1854, it was on a cargo run from France to Saint John, Canada, and was only a few miles from its destination, when it sank as a result of this storm. All officers and 21 of 29 crew perished. Photo courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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We acknowledge the Bundjalung people as the Traditional Custodians of the land and rivers where this journal is produced and pay respect to their elders past, present and emerging.

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Editorial By Carmel Crosby



Christmas stamp from Ukraine, 2006. Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

As Christmas approaches, we can look back on an eventful year on the North Coast of New South Wales. Floods have left many still without homes and businesses, and Covid-19 was with us for much of the year. Let us hope that 2023 will be less challenging.

2023 is our **40th year as a Society** and there will be projects and celebrations, so keep an eye out for What's On and lend a hand if you can.

Thanks to those who have written an article for this edition of *The Cedar Log*. Many thanks also to our regular contributors. Without these contributions, we would have a very short and dull journal!

The Editorial Team wishes all members a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year and we look forward to celebrating our Society's 40th year in 2023.



*Seasons Greetings,
Carmel, Judy and Liz, The Editorial Team.*

Congratulations Yvonne on your 100th Birthday

By Carol Donaghey – Member 862



Yvonne **Hammond**, a long-time member (No 752) of the Richmond-Tweed Family History Society (RTFHS), celebrated her 100th birthday on Friday 28 October 2022 at the Country Women's Association (CWA) room in Ballina.

Around forty people attended including members of the RTFHS, members of the writing groups she belonged to, family and other friends.

Yvonne has had a long and colourful life. She has been writing her family stories for many years and has contributed selections to *The Cedar Log* on numerous occasions. She also won first prize in the RTFHS Society's Writing Competition a few years ago with one of her well written stories.

She became a published author on two occasions, the first in 2005 when the Society's Writing Group produced an anthology *Remembering Mothers* and again in 2014 after writing *The Challenging Journey* in which she outlined the confronting experiences in caring for her husband Don and his many years with dementia.

Yvonne is still working on editing some of her family history collection for her family.

Reaching this milestone is one of many achievements in Yvonne's life. Those of us who attended on Friday saw a beautiful, inspiring woman who stood up and made a heartfelt thank you speech. Her eyes were shining, and her smile was radiant. She was grateful to have reached 100 and I am proud to call her my friend.



L - R: Joan Fraser, Carol Donaghey, Meryl Broadley, Yvonne Hammond (seated), Barbara Worthington, Topsy Mason, Tanya Binning.

Captain John Whyte

By Jan Connor – Member 983

The Age. Melbourne. Saturday 20th July 1935.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

Sir. I am hoping that I can obtain information, of some names and particulars of ships which my grandfather was interested in. I have very little to guide me as it was before my time. My Grandfather was Captain John Whyte. He was drowned off Cape Howe on 15th May 1853, at the age of 49 years. I think it was a wreck. If so I would like to find out the name of the vessel. I have an idea he was a passenger, but previously had been in charge of other ships. I think he had ships of his own one called "The Ellen" and one called "The John". I would like to know what type of boats these were. My father (son of Captain Whyte) was born at sea in a storm on 18th May, 1849. I do not know the name of the ship, but I think my grandfather, was in charge of it. I have an idea it was a name like the "Berkshire". I remember my father having a large painting of a ship which was the "Berkshire". The picture was lost during a removal. If any reader has possession of it and does not value it, I would be glad to hear of it. I think it was lost in the possession of a family named Lloyd.
Yours (Mrs) H. C. LANE. Caulfield North.

The Monumental City.

I found this small article in *The Age* newspaper, using Trove, while searching for information about Captain John **Whyte**, my 3x great-grandfather and the wreck of the *Monumental City*. I don't know if Mrs Hilda **Lane** ever found out anything about her grandfather, but if she had been alive today, there is plenty I could tell her.

Captain John Whyte was born in 1805 in Edinburgh and Married Rachel **Muttard**, or **Mustard**, in 1833. They had 4 children, Janet Coventry, Ellen Elizabeth, born 1838, Anne and Henry John, born 1849, at sea.

Captain Whyte was a master mariner on brigs, *Recovery* and *John*, a barque *Berkshire*, then in 1851 he purchased *The Invincible*, to transport people to New Zealand and Australia. He made two voyages to Melbourne in 1852, bringing his family with him on the first voyage. We assume he sold *The Invincible* soon after that as he bought land in Melbourne town.

Before the family left London, Captain Whyte made a will, leaving the sum of 50 pounds to his wife, the balance of his estate to be divided into 5 equal parts. His son Henry was to receive two fifths and one fifth was to go to each of his daughters, upon their 21st birthdays.

During the voyage, he wrote a codicil stating that due to the 'almost unequalled behaviour' of his daughters, Janet and Ellen, they would receive fifty pounds and no more.

In May 1853, Captain Whyte was travelling from Melbourne to Sydney, as a passenger on the screw steamer, *Monumental City*, when it was wrecked off Tullaberga Island, near Mallacoota, Victoria. 35 lives were lost, including my 3x great-grandfather. Following the disaster, there were moves to build a lighthouse on nearby Gabo Island.

The *Monumental City* was built in Baltimore, USA, in 1850 and was a screw steamer. They were developed after paddle steamers and used propellers. It was one of the first to cross the Pacific Ocean.

After Captain Whyte drowned, his wife applied to the Victorian court to administer his estate. She claimed he died intestate, possibly because she had been left comparatively little in the will. Two years after she filed the courts in Victoria, notice was received from England that a Will existed and the monies were distributed to his wife and family.

His daughter, Ellen, married Henry Charles **Willmott** when she was very young. She named her first daughter after Henry's sister and her own sister, Albertina Janet, names that have been passed down for generations to me, named Janet Albertina.

Information about the *Monumental City* is available on the Victorian Heritage Database.

My uncle, David **Hickson**, did extensive research into Captain John Whyte and the *Monumental City*, and I have drawn on his research for this article.



JAMES DOUST (Senior)

By John Broadley – Member 841

James was born on 25 March 1822, the second son of Thomas **Doust** and Mary **Brissenden**, in Goudhurst, Kent, England. James' mother died when he was 10 years old and his father remarried soon after. Migrating under the Bounty scheme, the family reached New South Wales (NSW) on the *Palmyra* on 26 September 1838. They travelled from Sydney to the Hunter Valley where James' father, Thomas, was engaged by Mr George **Townsend** of *Trevallyn*, a property in the Paterson River area.

Townsend had been expanding his holdings but, from 1842 to 1845, severe drought and falling wool prices led into economic depression and Townsend had to sell off all his farms, except for *Trevallyn*. The Doust family began to spread out.

In early 1851, James Doust became a miner at Summer Hill Creek, NSW, (later called Ophir). It was here that Australia's first payable gold was discovered by Tom **Lister** on 6 April 1851. Conditions rapidly deteriorated with the influx of several thousand responding to flattering reports of the first proceeds, and with the creek in flood, the goldfield became a shambles. On 10 July 1851, James and others signed a petition to the NSW Governor about the goldfield conditions and unrealistic licence fees.

During 1852, James moved across to Oakey Creek (Bald Hills) and subsequently changed from making money out of mining to making money out of the miners. On 15 September 1853, James was issued with Publican's Licence No.1124 for the *Gold Digger's Arms* at Bald Hills Creek, Tambaroora (Bald Hills was the original name for Hill End). William **Wilson** had established the *Gold Digger's Arms* by October 1852 and still owned it. In 1854, James' licence was renewed in April, but in December Wilson returned to the hotel, renamed it *Travellers Rest* and put it up for sale.

In 1854, James Doust married Irish immigrant Isabella **Fleming**. At the end of 1855 their first child, Mary Elizabeth, was born at Hill End, followed by Sarah in 1856. It was also time for a change for James, and in 1857, James and his family were in Oberon (Fish River), where he opened the *Wheat Sheaf Inn*. He also established a General Store.

When the hotel burnt down in 1859, James rebuilt it and, on 17 April 1860, was issued with Publican's Licence No. 0555 for the rebuilt *Wheat Sheaf Inn*. James Doust must have had a good business from people travelling through and visitors to Jenolan Caves, because there were only 30 persons actually living in Oberon in 1866.

These years in Oberon were difficult for the Doust family, with the loss of babies, Lucindia in 1860 and James Thomas in 1862. While James (Jnr) was born in 1864 and William F. in 1865, Sarah died in 1865 - aged nine years. Then his wife Isabella died in 1866. James Doust stayed in Oberon for a few more years, but by 1871, he had returned to Hill End.



On 13 December 1872, James married Charlotte Owen **Clarke** (see photo), naming their Hill End cottage *Goudhurst Place* (after the town in Kent where James had been born). Two months later on Friday 21 February 1873, James caused a stir in the goldfields area. Distressed, he suddenly decided to hurry to Bathurst that evening, and set off on a direct route through the bush. He reached the Turon River the next day, but became lost on Sunday 23rd. A search party was organised on Monday and he was eventually found, 'much wasted from the long fasting'. The reason for it all was never known.

Over the next few years, James worked as a teacher. In 1875 and 1876 he is listed on the staff of Hill End Public School. The school had 342 children enrolled. In 1877 his eldest child,, Mary Elizabeth, married Rev. Benjamin **Stephens**, who was a Church of England clergyman in the Bathurst area.

Little is known about James Doust for the next ten years, except that he had moved back to Oberon by 1887. On 14 October 1887, he was sworn in as Colonial Magistrate and Justice

of the Peace (JP), and for the next eight years heard licence applications, led inquests and sorted out civil complaints and petty crimes in the Oberon District.

The death of his second wife Charlotte, in 1894, marked a slowdown in his activities. His son James (Jnr) was appointed as a JP and subsequently took over the civic responsibilities of his father.

When James Doust was in his eighties, with indifferent health, he went to live with his daughter, Mary, in Ballina, NSW. His son-in-law, Rev. Benjamin Stephens was then the Church of England Minister for the Parish of Ballina.

James Doust died on 18 November 1906, aged 84, at Ballina and was buried the next day in Lot 100 in the Pioneer Cemetery, Shaws Bay, East Ballina

Note: Rev. Canon James Doust, the great-grandson of James Doust Senior, is the cousin of Meryl Broadley (Member No. 841).

Sources: The above was compiled using archival records available at NSW State Records; local histories of Paterson, Tambaroora and Oberon, NSW; newspaper reports of the day available on Trove (National Library of Australia) and the Holtermann Collection photographs from the State Library of NSW.

Additional information on Rev. Stephens was found in *Sydney Anglicans* by S. Judd and K. Cable. (ISBN 0 949108 41 3) Pub AIO Sydney 1987.



A Tribute to a Rat of Tobruk

Robert James Collins

By Nola Rodey – Member No 21

This article is a tribute to my cousin Robert James **Collins** and the “Rats of Tobruk”. Robert (Bob) like many Australians answered the call to fight for King and Country in the Australian Infantry Forces (AIF) in World War 2 (WW2).

Some paid the ultimate price but others like Bob carried the physical or mental scars for the remainder of their lives.

According to his Attestation Form, Bob enlisted in Brisbane on 20 November 1939 aged 27 years 7 months. He was a Private in the 2/1 Field Coy (Company) Royal Australian Engineers (RAE) 6th Division AIF Unit. His occupation on entry was shown as Cook.



I remember the night war was declared against Germany. It was a Saturday night and all the Woodburn shops were open for trading until 9 pm. It was a big night out for farmers and others in the community and a chance to catch up with friends and neighbours. No doubt they were shocked when they heard the news!

The local Salvation Army Band played in the street outside the Empire Hotel – a way of collecting funds to carry out their charitable work.

Robert’s Early Life

Bob was born in Lismore, New South Wales (NSW) on 24 March 1912. He was the second son of John Jeremiah Collins and Mary Ellen Collins (White). His father was a sales representative for Marcus Clarke who sold household goods. In 1925 seeking more opportunity for his family, John and Mary moved to Brisbane.

Bob remained on the farm at Boundary Creek with my family and finished his schooling at Wardell Public School. He left at age 14 and returned to his family in Brisbane.

Australia's economy was not immune to the effects of the Great Depression (1929 collapse of Wall Street in America). Jobs were scarce and men moved from place to place searching for employment.

Bob and his friends found themselves in this situation and intended to walk from Brisbane to Sydney finding employment along the way. My maternal grandfather, Arthur **Giggins**, was licensee of the Empire Hotel in Woodburn (NSW). Bob and his mates called in for a break here. My father brought Bob back to Boundary Creek to work around the farm.

Uncle Dennis had a job on a Banana Plantation in Coffs Harbour and Bob joined him working until he joined the forces in November 1939. Bob came to see the White family during leave in March 1940 and informed them he would be sailing for duty overseas on 5 May 1940.

Bob sent the family a postcard – he sailed on the Cunard White Star 'New Mauretania'. Records show he was admitted to the ship's hospital with mumps while on the voyage and he disembarked in Gourock, Scotland. He was transferred to the 13 Field Company RAE attached to 9th Division 2nd AIF and the unit sailed to Liverpool, England. In November 1940 he embarked on a transport ship arriving in the Middle East in December 1940.

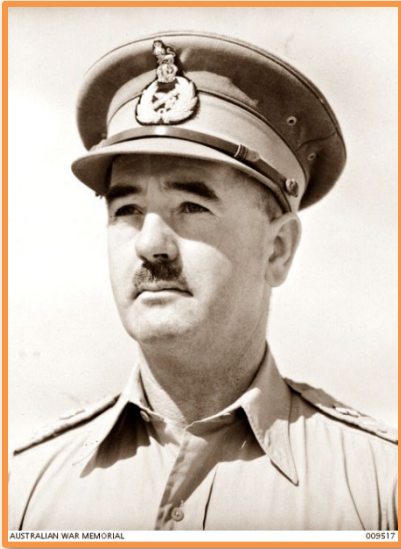
Battles

January 1941 – 6th Division 2nd AIF, the first formed on the outbreak of WWII, had captured Tobruk from the Italians in only 2 days of fighting. General Rommel arrived in Tripoli with his African Corps and reversed the allies' progress.

February 25 – 6th Division was withdrawn from North Africa to go to Greece. The new and untried 9th Division took its place. The Australian Major General Morshead (**see photo over page**) had one of the greatest responsibilities in the War – hold Tobruk.

April 11 – the AXIS forces took Bordia and Sollum and reached the Egyptian border without much trouble but Rommel's supply line was so long that he could make no more progress until Tobruk was taken. The bold defence of Tobruk would be no easy task.

The town is built on a promontory which gradually rises to an escarpment on the desert side. The coastline is gashed with ravines and wadies. About 10 miles to the south and south-east, the Italians had built an intricate defence line. (See map on page 12)



They had planned to dig an anti-tank ditch the entire distance of the perimeter, but at several points tanks could get through as it was not completed.

The Australians had “busted through” when they captured Tobruk, but they had not badly damaged the defences. Artillery and armour were scarce, they were not familiar with the terrain, there were few planes to spare for the Middle East and a supply system had not been adequately put in place.

The Germans started their softening up tactics. Over the next 84 days they would make a thousand raids with Stuka dive-bombers.

Rommel threw in his heavy tanks, armoured cars and siege guns, ordering attack after attack to break the perimeter line. About 40 tanks of the 5th Tank Regiment (German) broke through and had formed up for attack inside the perimeter wire.

Australia’s Reaction

By pre-arranged orders, the Australian infantry went to ground and made no attempt to stop them. They had been ordered to lie low and wait for the enemy infantry. The 3rd Australian Anti-Tank Regiment destroyed twelve tanks and the Germans retreated. They attacked again but were forced back as their field guns, anti-tank guns and machine gun units hadn’t come up to support them.

The Germans referred to the Easter battles as “the Hell of Tobruk” as nothing like this had happened to them. The morale of the Panzer troops was shaken.

April 16 – Rommel tried another tactic. He attacked from the west using Italian regiments supported by German tanks.

The Australians saw this coming and circled around behind the Italians and captured 800 men. Rommel couldn’t make any major effort for a short time. General Morshead (Australian) sent out raiding parties against the enemy lines.

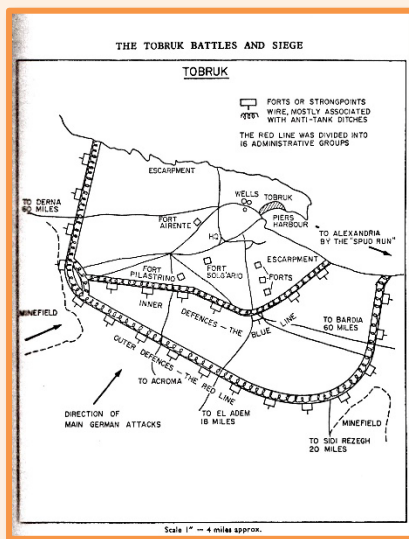
May 1 – Rommel brought in the 15th Panzer Division to attack the perimeter. There was aerial bombing, gunfire and 60 tanks. Rommel outweighed Morshead in armour. The German planes did a lot of damage. They reduced much of the town to rubble, sank two

destroyers, a minesweeper, 22 smaller ships and damaged 18 ships. The planes made low-level raids on the garrison hospital too.

Nevertheless, the Navy landed 34,000 men, 72 tanks, 92 guns and 34,000 tons of stores. The anti-aircraft defences exacted a heavy price on German planes – they lost 50 in the first month.

General Morshead played a shrewd game. He made fake radio messages about troop movement and ordered trucks and light tanks to be driven backwards and forwards to the western sector to delude the Germans into fearing attack. He shortened his front line, the Red Line, by June and behind this he had a secondary Blue line. (See map. The outer perimeter, known as the Red Line, was about 45 km in length)

In June, Wavell (British) in Egypt, launched Operation Battleaxe using 25,000 men and tanks in an effort to break through to Tobruk, but after 3 days in which 100 tanks were lost, the British were pushed back.



Mid-June – Rommel had collected many guns around Tobruk, and then until the end of the siege, the defenders endured an ordeal by gunfire. Rommel lobbed shells into the harbour at night to discourage ships bringing troop reinforcements under the cover of darkness.

Life became grim in Tobruk, especially on the perimeter. The heat of July and August was searing, oppressive and exhausting and flies and fleas swarmed everywhere. As there was no vegetation, there was no shade. The water ration of 1 pint a day per man was hardly enough for both drinking and washing. Since that water was heavily chlorinated, the staple drink, tea, tasted foul.

When the Khamsin blew from the Sahara, infantry action was impossible in the swirling, suffocating sand. The troops went to ground huddled in their shallow trenches, but the sand found its way into skin, eyes and mouth during the time the Khamsin lasted. Metal became extremely hot during the summer days too.

Living in such close proximity, the troops suffered from gastric and other diseases. Robert was admitted to the camp hospital for gastroenteritis and sinus problems. Despite this

unnatural existence, the sharing of dangers and hardships certainly bonded them together in a Gallipoli-type mateship.

The British traitor, William Joyce, known to the troops as “Lord Haw-Haw” labelled the defenders the “Rats of Tobruk”. The Diggers accepted this taunt as a compliment. For complex political reasons, the Australian Government pressed for the evacuation of the Diggers from Tobruk. Operations to evacuate began in August and continued to October. General Morshead left on October 19. On the last night of the operation, 2/13th Battalion was due to leave.



2/13th Infantry Battalion, 9th Division, Tobruk. September 1941. Photo by Frank Hurliv. (AWM 020779).

October 25 – they handed over their perimeter position to Yorks and Lancs Infantry and were heading for the docks. The ships failed to arrive and the troops knew they would need to wait another month to be evacuated.

November 27 – the British forces, spearheaded by a New Zealand Division joined up on El Duda Crest with troops from within Tobruk.

November 29 – Rommel counter-attacked. General Scobie had only one fresh Battalion in reserve – 2/13th. They had their position for 2 days before they

were relieved and evacuated. They had been in Tobruk for the 242 days of its siege.

Robert remained in the Middle East and on his return to Sydney he was classified by the Medical Board as being medically fit to carry out only certain activities. He didn't fight in New Guinea like other troops who had fought in Tobruk. He was no longer graded as a Grade 1 Fitter but was a Cook.

Discharge Date: 27 March 1944 Unit: Private 13 Field Company

Bob was scarred by his military service. His records show he had numerous fines for drunkenness, AWL (Absent Without Leave) and failure to appear on parade at the required hour. It was found he was suffering from “temperamental instability” – no wonder when we consider the horrific conditions these men faced as “Rats of Tobruk”.

References

John Laffin – ANZACS at War: the story of Australian and New Zealand battles. Abelard-Schuman Limited. London, New York, Toronto 1965.

Military records were obtained from The National Archives of Australia.

The Voyages of the *Black Eagle* and *Lord Ashburton*

By **Richard Goss** – Member 977

On 20 October 1854, *The Argus*, a Melbourne newspaper, published that the *Black Eagle* had arrived on the 19th. A ship of 146 tons, with John **Gemmell** as Captain and Agent, from Liverpool 10th July¹, with 501 government immigrants, 150 of whom were single girls².

David **Hastie** (a Joiner of 32 years) and his family, Margaret (nee **Swanson**) (33), their daughters, Elizabeth (3) and Catherine (1), and David's sister Agnes (22), were listed as passengers³. Margaret is my 2x great grand aunt.

Three days later, *The Age* newspaper noted that the *Black Eagle* "*is not yet cleared, and the good folk aboard look very sorrowful on being in port and so close to shore after a long voyage and not yet allowed to land*"⁴.

The voyage had taken 101 days, and this is the story of the voyage based on David Hastie's diary, which was conveyed to me by Marjorie **Johnson**, also a descendant.

The emigrants were mustered in Liverpool in a large government dormitory. On the 17th of June, the medical examination of all migrants involved only a check that they had been vaccinated. Afterwards, beds were carried aboard the *Black Eagle* and all were embarked. But the departure was delayed.

Eight days later David wrote, "*On the 25, we was Towed out of the Mersey with a Steam Boat it took us out 85 miles & there was ten cannons fired ...*"

The Scots joiner and his family had finally set off on their great adventure.

Trouble came early. "*On the morning of the 29 it came on a terrific rain and hurricane at 5 o'clock ... & it continued till 11 o'clock & then the mainmast of the Black Eagle gave way which caused a gloom on the whole Passengers ... all the Joiners was summoned on Deck to assist in repairing the main mast ... it was lashed with two large spars & Slack Blocks to Tighten up but still we was going on all the time until 8 o'clock of the 29th of June, the Captain was afraid to go any further. So we turned into the nearest Port which we did not reach until 10 O'clock on Sabbath night on account of fog coming on. The[y] hoisted a flag & fired 3 cannons & then a pilot came onboard from Milford Haven ..."*

A fortnight passed before the *Black Eagle* was ready again; a fortnight during which all that was worth noting was an attempted elopement of two passengers *'Who were "soon found out and brought back again", and the marriage of another ship's captain, on which occasion "there was 6 Guns Fired and 16 Flags hoisted ..."*

On the 15th of July, a month after the Hastie's had left their home, the ship finally sailed from England. She was damaged in a "heavy gale" two days later when, as Hastie wrote, *"the Bowsprit was damaged & the Eagle lost a wing."* After that, progress was steady. The weather grew warmer and the only happening to mar the pleasantness of the voyage was a woman's death. *"She left her husband with 8 children & she was buried that same morning in the Sea which was a melancholy affair."* Three days later on the 4th of August the first of nine births occurred.

The *Black Eagle* kept "going ahead" in a style which greatly pleased David, who recorded: *"We passed a Vessel on our starboard which we passed like a Shot & we Hoisted our flag but she took no notice of it. Being beaten by the Eagle got huffed and could not lay salt to our tail."* Within a fortnight the Cape Verde Islands were reached, so a celebration was held. *"There was a Ball - Dancing was performed on the Poop there was 2 fiddles and a Fife but it almost proved a Failure owing to the Sailors getting on with there Monkey Tricks. The[y] got a Figure dressed like a Monkey with a man on there back Running round the Deck which caused a great Farce among the Passengers."*

Near the Equator, the ship was becalmed for a time. Trouble broke out concerning the weighing of the daily issue of rations to the passengers. *"The weight was light and William Gray . . . did check it which offended the Purser & he went & told the Captain. So he was summoned up on the Poop before the Captain and the Doctor. And the Doctor tossed him about like a Pickpocket & threatened to Put him in Irons for asking for his rights."* I was told that his egalitarianism was an aspect of David Hastie's temperament that his family admired.

By the 29th of August the *Black Eagle* was sailing west of the island of *"Tristan da Cunha which we passed at 3 o'clock ... about 2 miles Distant it had a beautiful appearance. Mostly Rugged barren rock it is 5 miles round."*

Have you ever been to Tristan D'Cunha? According to Wikipedia⁵, *"Tristan da Cunha, colloquially Tristan, is a remote group of volcanic islands in the south Atlantic Ocean. It is the most remote inhabited archipelago in the world, lying approximately 2,787 kilometres west of Cape Town in South Africa, 2,437 kilometres south of Saint Helena and 4,002 kilometres east of the Falkland Islands"*. If you are coming to Australia, would you not want to be to the east of Tristan? Perhaps it doesn't matter where a ship accesses the Roaring Forties. Back to the *Black Eagle*.

Another death brought sadness. A young Irish girl died of consumption. As the ship sailed south of the Cape three more births were recorded in between such comments as "*Sep. 12. Going 12 to 14 knots this last 24 hours & there is a great many Cape Pigeons about us following our Ship which is good Amusement for us. Passengers catching them with hooks and line. Some of them has catched as many as a dozen in one day which makes most Excellent Piez.*"

The *Black Eagle* sailed into further misfortune, which exasperated David. "*It blew a terrific hurricane, the Sea was rising like mountains & the most of the canvas was take down & there was one of the Iron- Straps of the main mast broke & came down & disabled one of the Sailors ... & the Plummer Block of the helm wore slack but was soon repaired- again.*" (The Plummer Block holds the bearing between the helm and the steering shaft.) "*Likewise the Swivel of the Foremast broke through one arm but it was Fished⁶ again. I never saw such bad iron in my life, there is always something giving way.*"

By the end of September, the ship was flying before the westerlies of the roaring forties, the sea, "*very rough and cold... a terrific gale and a heavey fall of snow.*" The migrants were then 4,500 "*miles from Melbourne*" and "*wearing for land.*" The ship raced on, sometimes, with four men at the helm, steering through a "*Sea rising, like mountains.*"

Squabbling was becoming frequent. "*We had a fight amongst the Passengers with Englishmen and an Irishman & we have had Several Fights amongst the crew, there was one with the Second Mate and one of the Sailors.*"

On the 17th of October Hastie recorded the ninth birth to a Mrs. **McCall**, who had been somewhat inconsiderate. "*All the rest that has been born has been in the hospital but her- She had it just 2 Bounks from mine.*"

Ninety-six days after leaving the Mersey River, the *Black Eagle* made landfall. She waited outside the Heads leading into Port Phillip Bay until the morning of the 19th of October when the pilot came aboard to take the ship to join "*the great number of other vessels*" lying in "*Melbourne Bay.*" David refers to the ship named *Great Britain*: "*She has been rather unfortunate as the Small Pox broke out in her and She had to ride her Curranteen*", but did not complain that, for whatever reason, disembarkation from the *Black Eagle* did not take place till the 28th of October.

"I went to my Brother In Laws House - at Collingwood on the 30 October and I, went to work on the Same Day.

Three years after he left Glasgow to take ship at Greenock for Liverpool with his "*map and descriptions of every Place*" he had purchased a property in North Melbourne and secured his own small part of Australia for "*my wife & Family & my Sister.*"

During their emigration to Australia, as for so many other voyagers, the Hasties experienced boredom, thrills, amusements, dangers, life and death.

In closing, may I mention a ship named *Lord Ashburton*? Like the *Black Eagle*, just one of many ships with the same name, it brought “*Richard Goss, wife, and seven children*” to Australia.

Lord Ashburton took 130 days to travel from Liverpool to Port Adelaide, whereas the *Black Eagle* took 101 days. Like the *Black Eagle*, the *Lord Ashburton* ran into bad weather near Tristan, and, as recorded in the *South Australian Register* on 10 June 1850, it was dismasted and limped into Cape Town for repairs. The *Adelaide Times*, on the same day, reported, “*The passengers speak highly of the Captain, and of the finding of the ship. She had one birth, and two deaths, both infants.*”⁷

The passengers’ high opinion was expressed in a memorial in the *Adelaide Times* of 10 June 1850, which read,

“TO CAPTAIN FORREST, SHIP "LORD ASHBURTON," PORT ADELAIDE.

DEAR SIR.—*We, the undersigned passengers in the ship Lord Ashburton, from Liverpool to Adelaide and Port Phillip, do desire to express in the strongest terms our deep and truly grateful sense of the steady, upright, and consistent conduct you and the other officers in every way and on many trying occasions evinced during our late voyage, which so much tended to secure the general safety and promote the individual comfort of all*

.In taking leave of you, we each feel that we are bidding fair well to a friend, and we, therefore, do so with every prayer, and hope that your future career may be marked with the prosperity so highly deserved, and that when the voyage of life is ended you may find a sure and certain entrance into the safe harbour of eternal rest.”⁸

As, indeed, we all hope for our friends and ourselves.

Note: The principal contents of this story were provided to me before 1993 in a letter from Marjorie Johnson, nee Widdop. Attempts to contact her or her family have been unsuccessful. I do not know the circumstances by which Marjorie had access to Thomas Hastie’s 1854 diary.

¹ The Argus, 20 October 1854, p4. Accessed through Trove, 20/07/2022.

² The Argus, 23 October 1854, p4. Accessed through Trove, 20/07/2022.

³ <https://prov.vic.gov.au/archive/E2912832-F1B1-11E9-AE98-C326277ADF95?image=79> VPRS 14/P0000, Book No.11. Black Eagle Nominal Roll, No. 118-121 and 419.

⁴ <https://prov.vic.gov.au/archive/VPRS14> The Age, 23 October 1854, p4. Accessed through Trove, 20/07/2022.

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tristan_da_Cunha Accessed 21/07/2022.

⁶ To “fish” is to mend or strengthen a broken member by fixing a length of timber, known as a “fish” to it.

⁷ Accessed through Trove, 14/03/2020.

⁸ The Adelaide Times, 10 June 1854, p4. Accessed through Trove, 20/07/2022.



HOW TO NAVIGATE THE FAMILY HISTORY NEWSPAPER INDEX IN SPYDUS -CENTRAL WEST LIBRARIES

Our Society member, Don **Howell**, has passed on this information about a wonderful resource for those with connections to the Central West area of New South Wales. In 2009, a team of volunteers from the **Orange Family History Group** (OFHG) began creating a Births/Deaths/Marriages index for:

- The Sun 1899
- Orange Leader 1913-1920
- Central Western Daily from 1945
- Manildra Matters

This index now contains 170,000 entries and is updated weekly. The index covers:

- Births, Christenings, Marriages, Deaths
- Change of name notices, Divorces, Family reunions, Legal notices
- Funeral notices, Probate notices, Obituaries, In Memoriams
- Naturalisations, Citizenship notices
- Significant life events, including Golden Wedding anniversaries and Award receipts eg. OAM, bravery

To access, follow this link and enter the surname in the search bar:

<https://cwl.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/MSGTRN/NI/BSEARCH>

Each entry contains the title, date and page number of the publication that the article appeared in. These publications are accessible via microfilm in the Local Studies Room of the *Orange City Library*.

What's on the Web?

Compiled by Carmel Crosby, Editor

Please send in useful websites you have found to be included in *The Cedar Log*. If possible, send a short description along with the link to the editor's email address editorcedarlog@gmail.com



In this issue, we are highlighting **Scottish** websites. A comprehensive list from our Scottish Seminar held in October, is available in the *Marie Hart Library* (MHL) in eResources on the computers or in a folder on the table. This includes 'How and Where to Research' information, as well as websites relating to Scotland.

To look at the links below, if you don't have access to the internet, drop into the MHL during opening hours and the duty officer can assist you to look up these websites or any others that might be useful for your research.

Online Resources for Scotland

One of the speakers at our recent Scottish Seminar mentioned searching *Family Search* for indexed, as well as unindexed records. Type 'Scotland' in the 'Collection Title' box at the bottom left on this page of Family Search. [Search Historical Records • FamilySearch](#) Then choose which record set you would like to search, e.g Births and Baptisms, and enter the details of the person you are looking for.

The *Family Search* site has a comprehensive guide on where to find many Scottish records. https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Scotland_Genealogy Click on a record type on the right hand side of the page and it will advise which records are available online.

Finding Scottish Wills

There is a guide at [Wills and Testaments | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](#) which includes the different terminology used in Scotland.

A guide is also available on the *ScotlandsPeople* site [Guides | ScotlandsPeople](#)

Wills and Testaments for the period 1514 – 1925 have been digitally imaged and an index and copies are available for purchase on the *ScotlandsPeople* website. You will have to log in to be able to search. Checking the indexes is free, but there is a charge for the images
[Advanced Search | ScotlandsPeople](#)

An index to Scottish Wills and Testaments (1481-1807) is also available on *FindMyPast Wills & Probate* | findmypast.com.au

Ancestry has a collection of the *National Probate Index, 1876 – 1936*, which includes images of the *Calendar of Confirmations (Probate) and Inventories* filed in Scotland for these years.
<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/60558/>

Sites run or mentioned by the speakers at our Scottish Seminar

Chris Paton:- <http://scottishgenes.blogspot.com/> has information about his books, courses, research service etc as well as pages with links to help with Scottish and Irish research, Kirk History and Irish probate.

Michelle Leonard:- Michelle listed many websites in her handout. The Genuki site on Scotland is just one with a wealth of information <https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/sct>

Kerry Farmer:- <https://kerryfarmer.info/courses/AustImmigration/index.htm> has information and websites about immigration to Australia.

Bruce McLennan:- <https://www.clanmaclennan-worldwide.com/genealogy/fysa/> has many video tutorials about *Finding Your Scottish Ancestors*.



An Unforgettable Voyage

By Robyn Hilan – Member 488

My great-great grandfather Michael **Mitchell** sailed to New South Wales aboard the convict ship the *Lord Wellington* which arrived in Sydney on 20 January 1820. There were 121 female convicts, their 35 children plus 6 free women – wives joining their convict husbands - as well as their 10 children. There would be a number of officers assigned to the convicts, also the crew of the ship.

Edward George **Bromley** was the ship's Surgeon and his journal has survived. The original is at the National Archives in Kew, England but I was able to access a copy in New South Wales because it is part of the Joint Copying Project. A remarkable insight into the journey emerges from the pages of the journal.

The incident in the Queen's Channel

The ship had barely left Cork before there was an incident in the Queen's Channel which is in Liverpool Bay on the west coast of the UK in the Irish Sea. Today the Burbo Bank Offshore Windfarm with its 25 turbines takes advantage of the high winds, but when the *Lord Wellington* was on its way there six of the women were "dreadfully scalded by the coppers upsetting in a sudden squall". The scalds were treated, the women's bowels were kept open with saline purgatives and when the inflammation became severe the patients were bled and kept on a diet. Several of the women recovered after a month but Maria **Jones**, the worst affected, was not cured for three months.¹

It is hard to imagine the misery these women faced before the voyage began, but for them and in particular for Maria Jones, the journey had added components of misery and the prospect of hard years ahead of them in Australia.

The Ship's Carpenter

Michael was the Ship's Carpenter. To qualify he had to complete an apprenticeship ashore with a shipwright, then spend 6 months as a carpenter's mate aboard one of His Majesty's ships. Given he was only 20 years of age, this might have been Michael's maiden voyage as Ship's Carpenter.

The Ship's Carpenter was an important member of the crew, a critical component in keeping the ship afloat. He did all routine repairs, inspections of every wooden part including the masts and yards. (Too bad if he did not like heights.) He was also responsible for the repair of any battle damage – unlikely on this particular voyage. Sometimes he would be called upon to make furniture needed for the officers or crew. His work required a wide range of carpentry skills: he needed to be able to plug the hull, repair or replace a gun carriage, splice a mast or make belaying pins. He had limited storage space for tools, materials or replacement parts.ⁱⁱ (And no Bunnings warehouse!)



Panorama of the Bay of Rio-Janeiro Santa Cruz, Garde Cote, Fort Square Island, Church of Notre Dame of Gloria (centre front), Sugarloaf Mountain (far right), San João Fort St. Jean - from the Brazilian Iconographic Collection. Santa Cruz Fort is in far left background. Sketch by Harro Harring (1798-1870). Courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

The Incident at Rio de Janeiro

Colonial Secretary's Correspondence has preserved an interesting story regarding the supply of water to the ship whilst at Rio de Janeiro.ⁱⁱⁱ Because the ship had battled with "baffling and impossible winds" after leaving Cork it took longer than usual for it to arrive at Rio de Janeiro. This had a domino effect on the voyage. More water was used because of the extended sailing time to Rio; the Captain noted in correspondence that there was only 50% remaining when they arrived at the Port. The onward journey was also delayed because the usual water supply was not available. There had been no rain in Rio for fourteen months, and when it finally came the water butts on the ship had to be filled from a pipeline. There were also other ships accessing the same water source and the *Lord Wellington* waited 13 days for their turn at the pipe so there was a catch 22 situation with water being used at the same time it was taken on.

A paper war broke out between the Consul General Henry **Chamberlain** and the Master of the *Lord Wellington*, Mr Lewis **Hill**. The letters are available in the Colonial Secretary's files in the NSW Archives.

Initially the Consul General wanted details! "How much water did you have on arrival, how much have you taken on, how many you have on board (and what class are they). He also wanted to know what date the Master had received his clearance from the Vice Consul's Office and 'why haven't you sailed yet'?"

Well, Mr. Hill replied somewhat tersely and I very much doubt he was "your most obedient and humble servant" given the next day he wrote to Governor **Macquarie** protesting about the treatment he had received from "His Britanic Majesty's Consul General".



Santa Cruz Fort, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 2013. Photo courtesy Donatas **Dabravolskas** on Wikimedia Commons. License <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

Imagine the scene behind the words of his letter. Mr Hill indicates he expects someone to cover all "loss damages and expense that may occur to the *Lord Wellington* by the neglect of not furnishing me with the necessary papers to clear the Ship." Said Ship "was this morning stopped by the Commanding Officer of Fort Santa Cruz who informed me I could not proceed without an order from the British Minister residing here and if I attempted to pass he would fire into the ship."

The Master was obliged to keep the ship at anchor while the Commandant himself went to sort things out with the Consul's office.

We cannot begin to know how things were for those on board during all this debacle. The extended sailing time, shortage of water, the suffering of the burn victims. Divine Service was held on Sunday, and the children attended the surgeon's school for 4 hours a day! Interminable days and nights mostly cooped up in confined spaces.

Three attempts were made to leave the Harbour - the paperwork being sorted - but conditions were unfavourable, and at one stage the anchor had to be cut away. Did Michael have to make a new one? He certainly had his work cut out for him later in the voyage when two fore top masts were carried away, and they "sprung the main" (whatever that means!).

Eventually the ship arrived in Sydney, but when it departed to travel via the Torres Strait to Madras, a new carpenter was rushed on board without being mustered. Michael Mitchell had had enough and jumped ship. He later worked with the well-known John **Grono** aboard many of his ships which went on sealing trips to the South Shetland Islands and New Zealand.

Maria Jones had been sentenced to life and was only 20 years old when she boarded the *Lord Wellington*. One year after her arrival she married another convict George **Jilks**. At the time of the 1828 Census they were living in Parramatta district, and had 3 children. In 1836 she received a conditional pardon. Maria died in 1856. I suppose she may have been badly scarred from the scalding burns, but it is to be hoped that with the disastrous voyage behind her she found life here if not enjoyable then at least bearable.

The story about this voyage reminds us that behind the more familiar hardships and sufferings of the convict passengers, there could be other complications – even a paper war and the threat of cannon fire simply because the supply of water did not go to plan. And how often do we think about the difficulties and frustrations someone like the Ship's Carpenter might have to endure!

¹ Information from Bromley's Medical Journal for 1819 voyage of the *Lord Wellington*. AJCP film 3201

ⁱⁱ Information concerning Ship's Carpenter taken from website: www.gunplot.net

ⁱⁱⁱ Colonial Secretary's Correspondence Reel 6049



New Book Acquisitions

- They made me!* By Larry Hafey. Many local families mentioned. [Bh-13]
- Singleton & District Headstone Inscriptions - Vols 1-5* by FHS Singleton. [C2.300/1-5]
- Our Backyard & Beyond Vol 6* by Toowoomba & Darling Downs FHS. Biographies of people buried in various cemeteries in the Toowoomba area. [C4.350/3]
- Writing Interesting Family Histories* by Carol Baxter. [G-135]
- South Australian History Sources* by Andrew Guy Peake. [G-168]
- Research like a Pro: A Genealogists Guide* by Diana Elder. [G-169]
- Surviving Mother Nature's Tests: The effects climate change and other natural phenomena have had on the lives of our ancestors* by W. Wayne Shephard. [G-170]
- Manorial Records for Family Historians* by Geoffrey Barber. [G-171]
- Cracking the Cold of Old Handwriting* by Graham Jaunay. [G-172]
- Eastern Suburbs Album* by Portia Fitzsimmons. [H2.000/19]
- Rockdale: Its Beginning and Development* by Philip Jeeves & James Jervis. [H2.216/1]
- Pictorial Memories: St George: Rockdale, Kogarah, Hurstville* by J. Lawrence. [H2.216/2]
- Alstonville's Heritage Trail* by Alstonville Plateau Historical Society (APHS). [H2.477/10]
- Recognising Alstonville District Citizens - Books 1, 2 & 3* by Ian Kirkland, APHS. [H2.477/12]
- History's Ebb & Flow on the Richmond River: Ballina & District 1856-2006.* Chronological & pictorial history of Ballina. [H2.478/27]
- Inhabitants of Norfolk Island 1808-1814* by Cathy Dunn & Glen Lambert. Short biographies of people who lived on Norfolk Island during this time. [H2.899/2]
- They Sent Me North: Female convicts in the Hunter.* Published by Newcastle FHS. List of female convicts sent to Newcastle and biographies of many of these women. [K-70]
- St James Church, Sydney.* Designed by Francis Greenway and consecrated in 1824, it is the oldest church building in Sydney. [R-56]

Gleanings of Journals in the Marie Hart Library

By Janine Thomson

“Hanging Ned Kelly”. Elijah Upjohn was an obscure nightwatchman turned chicken thief. Find out how he became Ned Kelly’s hangman.

“Discovering Dolly – Madam of Melbourne”. Dolly Gray played an integral role in Melbourne’s gang wars and the Fitzroy vendetta, but she remains unknown.

Traces – Edition 20, 2022 – Page 12 & 20

“Finding that Elusive Ancestor”. Expert advice on smashing brick walls and growing your family tree.

“Discover School Attendance Records” explains the evolution of compulsory education and how to find out about your ancestor’s school days in England.

“Gentry, Royalty and Aristocracy” Finding nobility in the family is always welcome – find out if there are links to your tree.

Who Do You Think You Are - June 2022 - Page 17, 27 & 51

20th Century Royal Navy Records”. Explains the records to consult if you had an ancestor who served in the Royal Navy.

“Best Free Genealogy Websites”. You don’t need to spend a fortune on subscriptions - there is a wealth of online resources you can access for free.

Who Do You Think You Are - July 2022 - Page 17 & 63

“A Snapshot of the Queen’s visit to Lismore”. Some memories and photos from Elizabeth II’s visit in 1954. There is also an update on how the Society is progressing with the clean up after the February floods.

The Bulletin –Richmond River H.S. September 2022 - Page 1.

“Vegetables varied and excellent, chiefly from a Celestial garden” & “Berridale and Cooma Shows 1892-1902”. 2 articles that relate to the Chinese market gardeners in Australia, their success and the prejudice.

HISTORY – Royal Aust. Historical Soc. September 2022 - Page 7.

“Ann Powell – From Childish Games to Transportation and Hard Labour” The story of two 15 year old girls who pinched a hat and were transported to the other side of the world for 14 years.

Tasmanian Ancestry – Tasmanian FHS. September 2022 – Page 87

Gleanings of Australian eJournals

By Jackie Chalmers

The following journals are now received as eJournals and may be read from home or on the computers in the Marie Hart Library. If they are from the area you are researching you may well find information that will not appear elsewhere, so do check them out.

Australian L-Y

Sterling Silver Name Brooch, 'Blanche', A Much-Treasured Keepsake by Marilyn Dietiker
Lake Macquarie FHG, The Chronicle, Jun 22

Hartley, Kanimbla and Ganbenang Parishes by H. C. Dalziell
Lithgow FHG, Lithgow Pioneer Press, Jun 22

A Family Journey to Australia by Alan Carter
Logan River & District FHS Inc., Dugullumba Times, May 22

Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels compiled by Heather Cuthbert
Logan River & District FHS Inc., Dugullumba Times, Aug 22

Early day recollections. Floods on the Clarence River by A. McFarlane, Broadwater, in the "Northern Star".
Maclean District HS, Clarence River Advocate, June 22

Early Clarence History by A. McFarlane and The Clarence River by Jack Moses
Those members of our Society investigating River History will find these articles of interest.
Maclean District HS, Clarence River Advocate, Sep 22

Eliza Mary Parr by Nancye (Tattersall) White
Manning Wallamba FHS, The Figtree, May 22

Cantwell Family at Maryborough by Judy Dwyer,
Maryborough DFHS Inc., Forebears, Nov 22

Celebrating 90 Years in the Mid Richmond
Mid-Richmond HS Inc., Newsletter, May 22

The MacKinnon Family (This story may be of interest to John Broadley's group of maritime and nautical investigators!) It refers to Lachlan MacKinnon, a renowned sailor, who spent some years working tugboats on the Richmond River. He was injured in a fall while crossing the Ballina bar and died in November 1888, having not recovered. (*Richmond River Herald and Northern Districts Advertiser, 30 Nov 1888*)

Mid-Richmond HS Inc., Newsletter, Aug 22

Why Did I Start Researching My Family by Christine Moss – this story includes references to Gypsy families

Milton-Ulladulla FHS Inc., Pigeon House Tidings, Jun 22

A Timber Worker and His Life by Margaret Magnusson

Milton-Ulladulla FHS Inc., Pigeon House Tidings, Jun 22

Cyril Bell's Story as Told by Himself transcribed by his Granddaughter, Velma Bunt

Moruya & District Historical Society Inc., Journal, Jun 22

Sound Recordings of English Dialects – this website <https://sounds.bl.uk/Accents-and-dialects/Survey-of-English-dialects>, created by the British Library contains 287 sound recordings in a collection called 'Survey of English Dialects.' My Father and Uncle both lived in Somerset at a place called Wootton. I listened to an interview with a farmer, Robert from Wootton, Somerset. Robert talked about the division of land after the estate was sold off and recalled looking for sheep in snowdrifts. Fun to listen to!

Moruya & District Historical Society Inc., Journal, Jun 22

Heroism of Constable First Class Eric George BAILEY of the NSW Police Force by Kevin Setter

Moruya & District Historical Society Inc., Journal, Sep 22

Our Austral Café by Lois Brown a'Court

Murwillumbah Historical Society, Timelines, Jul 22

Step by Step – DNA 3 – Cluster by Jane Ison & Sandra Jones

Newcastle Family History Society Inc., Journal, Jun 22

Josie Conway and the Sinking of SS *Iron Chieftain* by Jude Conway

Newcastle Family History Society Inc., Journal, Jun 22

Several articles in this edition are worthy of attention:

Cousin Chart – Family Relationships Explained by Jessica Grimaud,

David WARREN (Inventor) best known for developing the flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder (the Black Box),

Heard of the 'Potato Famine' but what of the 'Cornish Food Riots of 1847'? Francis Edwards tells the background and context,

Digital Archivists' Race to Preserve Ukrainian Heritage by Kimberly Adams & Sasha Fernandez
GS of Northern Territory, Progenitor, Mar 22

Part 2 of 'The Cornish Food Riots of 1847',

From the Ashes' The 1922 Irish Public Record Office Fire, source

<https://www.virtualtreasury.ie/the-1922-fire>

'How I came to Live in Darwin' by June Tomlinson'

Alexandra Land' – the name given to the Northern Territory of Australia, between the 16th and 26th parallel southern latitudes in 1865

GS of Northern Territory, Progenitor, Jun 22

Wartime Roles by Ruth Sheridan (nee Harrison) tells the story of the author's father's uncle, who was prevented from enlisting in RAAF in 1944 by his employer Monsanto,

Article from *Advertiser South Australia*, 3 Aug 2022 names Sylvia Birdseye as one of the first women in SA to hold a commercial driver's licence – her exploits in pioneering motor coach mail and passenger services in the Eyre Peninsula have resulted in the naming of Route B91, from Cornell to Elliston, as the Birdseye Highway

GS of Northern Territory, Progenitor, Sep 22

Lest We Forget – Hilda Hope McMaugh - Nurse

FH Assoc. of North Queensland Inc., Relatively Speaking, Jul 22

Amazing Women in North Queensland – Kate Louise Cable nee Baudino

FH Assoc. of North Queensland Inc., Relatively Speaking, Oct 22

Unmarked Grave in Orange Cemetery by Sharon Jameson

Orange FHG, Newsletter, Aug 22

The Death of a Miner by Chris Griffiths

Queensland FHS Inc., Queensland Family Historian, May 22

Disobedience and Folly by Clem Ditton

Queensland FHS Inc., Queensland Family Historian, Aug 22

The Bushrangers We Forgot by Meg Foster

Royal Australian HS, History, Mar 22

Fact or Fiction: Using Archival Records for Convict Research by Kathrine M. Reynolds

Royal Australian HS, History, Jun 22

- Against the Odds – The First Wave of Lebanese Migration to Australia by Freda Backes
Royal Australian HS, History, Sep 22
- Living in Southern Africa by Keith Good
FHS of Rockingham & District, Between the Lines, Jun 22
- James Anderson at War by Suzanne Marshall
FHS of Rockingham & District, Between the Lines, Sep 22
- Heard’s Mammoth Loquat by Helen Patterson
Ryde Family History Group, The Recorder, Jun 22
- Parramatta Female Factory by Christine Sanderson
Ryde Family History Group, The Recorder, Sep 22
- Our very own Editor and Journal are quoted in ‘Found in an Exchange Journal’ taken from June 2022 *Cedar Log* ‘What’s on the Web?’ compiled by Carmel Crosby
Shoalhaven FHS, Time Traveller, Aug 22
- Commemorative Addition 1932-2022
Society of Australian Genealogists, Magazine Descent, Jun 22
- Search and Serendipity—That’s Genealogy! By Jan Lokan
Sth Aust. G & Heraldry Soc, South Australian Genealogist, Aug 22
- Hot Water by Ron Hickey
Singleton FHS, The Patrick Plains Gazette, Aug 22
- A Countryside of Yesteryear by S.H. Ebery, (F. R. Met. S.) In the excerpt ‘The Indian Hawker’, Fatta Khan, is featured
South Gippsland GS, Newsletter, Jun 22
- ‘Jack Remembers’ from Pioneers and Descendants by Nancy Symons describes the coming and going of the mutton birds
South Gippsland GS, Newsletter, Sep 22
- A Passenger in Time by Cecily Rose
Sunshine Coast Genealogy, Kin Tracer, Mar 22
- Finding Grandma by Margaret White
Sunshine Coast Genealogy, Kin Tracer, Jun 22
- Not Quite Meeting the Queen by Barbara Bolt
Sunshine Coast Genealogy, Kin Tracer, Sep 22

- Married Women Property Rights in Australia by Kay Ryan
Toowoomba & Darling Downs FHS, The Gazette, Jul 22
- The Ball Season by Leslie Spalding
Tweed Gold Coast FH & Heritage Assoc. Inc., Tracks, Jun 22
- Chasing Napoleon by Jenny Byrne Merrell
Tweed Gold Coast FH & Heritage Assoc. Inc., Tracks, Oct 22
- An overview of the different software packages available to manage your family history –
Introduction to Genealogy: Genealogy Software by Rex Stanton
Wagga Wagga & District FHS, Murrumbidgee Ancestor, Oct 22
- Stanley Edgar Horace Mirams by Gail Mirams
West Gippsland GS, Kith 'n' Kin, Oct 22
- The Great Wandering Class of the Murray Locks – an interview by Helen Stagg
Wyalong District FHG, Mallee Stump, Jun 22
- James Milton: Convict to Free Man by Sandra Gilding
Wyalong District FHG, Mallee Stump, Sep 22
- Street Floods in Lamberth – a small extract of this account of the 1877 floods in England by
Beryl Watson (nee Pittard)
Wyong FHG Inc., Tree of Life, Aug 22
- Notes and Photograph Collection of John R Barton – Agency Reflections 1955 onwards
Young & District FHG Inc., The Lambing Flat Leader, Sep 22



New Members

We would like to extend a warm welcome to our new members

Member No 1024	Helen Scott	Goonellabah
Member No 1025	Lynette Woods	East Ballina

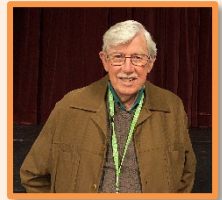
Monthly Speakers

6 August 2022 – following the AGM, the planned talk on *Shipping Records and Stories* was postponed until the September meeting. A report of the results of the members' survey was given by the President, Richard Goss, and constructive suggestions were made from the floor by those members present. Survey responses and suggestions will be followed up.



3 September 2022 – The planned talk on *Photographic Restoration and Dating* was postponed until 2023. Richard Goss and Robyn Hilan spoke about their ancestors' stormy voyages to Australia. Their stories are printed in this edition of *The Cedar Log*.

John Broadley introduced a special project that our society has decided to commence. Titled, *The Mariners' Project 1840-1940*, it will collect names of people who were working on ships or the waterways in this area. These include coastal seamen, river boatmen, barmen, fishermen etc. If you would like to assist or contribute to the project, please contact John at myjambro@bigpond.com



1 October 2022 our Scottish seminar had 4 speakers who covered how to do Scottish family history research very comprehensively. Some of the websites they highlighted are listed in *What's on the Web?* in this journal and a full list, along with notes from the seminar, is in a folder on a table in the *Marie Hart Library* and in eResources on the computers.

Chris Paton: covered *Finding Ancestors with Scottish Censuses*. He explained the differences in what was collected in each census and where to find them, including that some transcripts are on *FindMyPast*, which can be viewed in the *Marie Hart Library*.

Michelle Leonard: spoke on *Exploring Scottish Family History Records* and covered an extensive range of records, many of which are available on the Scotlands People website.

Kerry Farmer: covered *Scottish Migration to Australia*, prioritising NSW, but including more general destinations, such as Scots who went first to gold rushes in other States, convicts to Tasmania, and "10-pound Poms".

Bruce McLennan: spoke about *Scots to the Big Scrub*, which covered his family and others who came to the local Northern Rivers area.

The Richmond-Tweed Family History Society Inc. was established in 1983 to serve the family history needs of researchers initially with a special interest in Northern New South Wales, Australia in the area bounded by the Richmond and Tweed Rivers, often referred to as the Northern Rivers.

The Marie Hart Library holds numerous local records including the Local Schools Admission Registers, Cemetery Records, Burial Records, Honour and Memorial Rolls from many locations within the Northern Rivers.

Over the years, the library has expanded and now holds a wealth of information from across Australia including historical and pioneer records, war records, shipping lists, probate records, landholder returns, Colonial Secretary papers and cemetery books. There are family history journals either as hard copies from within Australia or in electronic form from overseas countries, which can be accessed on the computers or from home.

Access is available to microfiche, CDs and computers connected to genealogical websites, to which we subscribe, including *Findmypast* and the *Biographical Database of Australia*. We are also a *FamilySearch* affiliate, which gives access to more than the standard *FamilySearch* site. Ask the member on duty, during normal opening hours, if you need assistance with any of the library's resources.

Family History Research Requests can be done by the Society for a fee of \$15 per hour. Please include a 22x11 cm stamped, addressed envelope and research fees where applicable.

THE Cedar Log

Journal of the Richmond-Tweed Family History Society Inc.

Published March, June, September & December

The Editor, Carmel Crosby, would be pleased to accept articles for inclusion in this journal. Ideally, they should be sent by email to editorcedarlog@gmail.com but typed hard copy is also welcomed. The format preferred is Times New Roman font; 12 point; single spacing.

Please add your contact details as the Editor may need to discuss with you any editing, abridgement or deferral to a future date of any material submitted for publication. It is your responsibility to ensure that your article does not infringe copyright. Items remain the copyright of the Richmond-Tweed Family History Society and the author.

Your input is important and makes for interesting and diverse reading for our members as well as to the other readers of our journal throughout Australia and overseas. We would love to hear about how you broke down those brick walls or any interesting information you have found out about an ancestor, so get those fingers typing.

The society does not accept responsibility for opinions and statements published by individual contributors. Original material in this journal may be reproduced with written permission from the society.



SOCIETY EVENTS

Society meetings are at the Players Theatre, 24 Swift Street, Ballina at 2pm on the first Saturday of each month. There is no meeting in January or December.

DATES TO REMEMBER 2023

Contact the Secretary if you would like to participate in one of the presentations listed below.

Christmas/New Year closure of Marie Hart Library: Closed 4 pm Saturday 17 December 2022 to 10 am Monday 9 January 2023.

Saturday 4 February: Meeting: My Favourite Ancestor. Co-ordinated by Ann Emery.

Saturday 4 March: Meeting: When Accidental Drowning is Written on the Death Certificate. Co-ordinated by Jan Ousby.

Saturday 1 April: Meeting: Preserving History Photographically. Presented by Paul Full, Ace Photoshop, Ballina.

DNA Discussion Group Meetings will be held at the Marie Hart Library on the 4th Tuesdays, every second month (Jan, March, May, July, Sept, Nov) at 10 am conducted by Kerrie Alexander. Please advise Kerrie if you will be attending, as places are limited. rtfhsdna@yahoo.com.

The group conducted by Leonie Oliver meets on the **third Mondays**, commencing at 1 pm, when Leonie is on duty at the library. Please advise Leonie if you would like to attend at gandloliver@gmail.com.

Members with any level of experience with DNA are welcome to attend.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership fees for the year 1 January to 31 December 2023 are \$35 Individual or \$45 Joint Membership. Journals will be sent to financial members only.