

# *Footsteps*



**Port Macquarie & Districts  
Family History Society Inc.**

## SOCIETY ORGANISATION AND CONTACTS

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

*President:* ..... Diane Gillespie..... [president@pmdfhs.org.au](mailto:president@pmdfhs.org.au)

*Vice-Pres:*..... Sue Brindley

*Treasurer:*..... Clive Smith

*Secretary:* ..... Jennifer Mullin..... [secretary@pmdfhs.org.au](mailto:secretary@pmdfhs.org.au)

*Society Phone Number 0475 132 804*

### SUPPORT COMMITTEE

Narelle Milligan

Janet Brown

Wendy Haynes

Neryl Kirton

Dawn Stephens

### AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY ~ 2022–2023

Acquisitions/Archives..... Clive Smith  
Find a Grave..... Carol Smallman  
Footsteps Magazine..... Narelle Milligan / Wendy Haynes  
General Meetings Roster & Events..... Dawn Stephens  
InfoEmail..... Diane Gillespie / Jennifer Mullin  
Journals..... Neryl Kirton  
Library Assistant..... Pauline Hincksman  
Library Roster..... Janet Brown  
Membership/Minutes..... Jennifer Mullin  
Museum Heritage Group..... Diane Gillespie  
NSW & ACT Association – Delegate..... Clive Smith  
Public Officer..... Clive Smith  
Publicity/Facebook..... Pauline Every  
Research Co-Ordinator ..... Peter Best / Helen Hoare  
Ryerson Index Transcribers..... Kay and Terry Browne  
Social Coordinator..... Dawn Stephens  
Website ..... Sue Brindley  
Welfare..... Margaret Blight

### SUPPORT GROUPS

Convict Studies Group..... Clive Smith  
DNA Support Group..... Ken Hunt / Pauline Every  
Family Search..... Robyn Denley  
Research Support group..... Clive Smith  
Writer's Group..... Diane Gillespie

### CURRENT PROJECT COORDINATORS

Forget-me-not Project (Female Convicts) ..... Trysha Hanly  
Port Macquarie Rate Books..... Rex Toomey

*Life members: Terry Browne, Kay Browne.*

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### COVER PHOTO

*Photos from the internet. Left from The Crown Chronicles, right from Pinterest*

### NEW & RETURNING MEMBERS

We hope you enjoy your association with our Society and that you will benefit from the resources, meetings and workshops that are available.

A warm welcome is extended to:

NEW		RETURNING	
Sharada Boyce	Pappinbarra	Phyllis Wooderson	Kempsey
		Maureen Wolfl	Kinchela





## PRESIDENT'S TWO CENTS WORTH

*Diane Gillespie*

As 2022 draws to a close, members of Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society have ventured out to more face-to-face events. We have successfully held general meetings, conducted courses, attended social events, and shared our research journey with others.

Our contribution for National Family History month was a six-week 'Next Steps Course' that began in July, ran every Friday during August, and concluded in History week in September. I am grateful to the experienced members of our Society who prepared and presented on a variety of topics, such as Trove, English research, immigration, using FamilySearch and convicts, that researchers should be familiar with. Thank you to the presenters for sharing your valuable expertise.



*Photos by Diane Gillespie of the Maitland Convict Bonnets Display.*

Our members took the opportunity to attend the NSWACT Annual Conference that was conducted virtually by Newcastle FHS, and we followed this by attending the local fair held at Maitland FHS on Sunday. It was wonderful to see members from other Societies and be able to network with them. Congratulations to Newcastle & Maitland FH Societies for a very successful event.

The display of Convict Bonnets at Maitland was wonderful and has inspired many of us who have female convicts to honour them with a bonnet that could reflect their heritage.

September was certainly an enthralling month, as Michelle Patient, well known genealogist, computer geek and DNA enthusiast (her words) visited Port Macquarie for a full-day seminar the following weekend. Members took advantage of Michelle's knowledge of the dating of photographs and learned about researching overseas from the comfort of their lounges. The old saying 'You don't know what you don't know' was covered extremely well as Michelle highlighted some of the lesser-known overseas resources that can be accessed from home.

A few more members gained an insight to the advantages of doing a DNA test and using the science behind it to possibly locate missing or unknown family members. This aspect, while still new to some members, is rapidly becoming another tool in the family historian's toolkit.

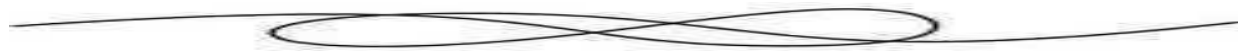
September also saw the passing of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. She is the only monarch many of us have known and we watched age-old traditions being conducted with formality and dignity, that the British people are so famous for, from the other side of the world.

Clive Smith captivated us in October when he presented his work on early Convict Hulks in England 1784 – 1803, complete with a handout containing pertinent pdf links to the records. I would also like to recognise the contribution to the handout by Sue Brindley who inserted the 'links' to the records contained in Clive's handout. Thank you, Sue.

Clive's knowledge of all aspects of convict life continues to deepen. He was recently awarded the 'Mander Jones' Award for his publication of 'Port Macquarie's First Convicts', that involved an in-depth search of many early colonial records, as there wasn't an easily accessible, identifiable list of names available and trawling through Colonial Secretary's Correspondence only gave clues to the men who 'volunteered' to establish the penal colony here in Port Macquarie in 1821.

I would like to acknowledge the passing of one of our very active members, in Yvonne Toomey who died at Wauchope Palliative Care in late September. Our thoughts are with Rex and his sons at this time.

As this is the last Footsteps journal before Christmas, I would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone a very happy Christmas and let's hope that 2023 will be one of peace and prosperity and many more family history discoveries.



#### FROM THE EDITOR

*Narelle Milligan*

This amazing year is ending with the death of Queen Elizabeth II and the departure of the shortest serving Prime Minister in UK history. Stories about these events abound and members of the Society continue to grace us with their unique stories.

I thank the writers, proofreaders (especially Bill Dawson, a whiz on the Oxford Comma, and Roz Galbraith) and those who suggested themes or helped compile the Journal.

Queen Elizabeth's death led us to change the focus for this edition. However, the articles are varied, from a recipe to Christmas in the Hastings, to travel.

From February, Wendy Haynes will step in as Editor and I'm sure with her experience she'll lift the Journal to new levels. Wendy is a published author and President of the Port Writers' Inc. I will continue to offer my stories and will direct my energy to assist other members with our new 'Convict Women's Forget-Me-Not Project.'

Thank you all. I hope 2023 will be a safe and peaceful one for you.



## A VISIT TO THE QUEEN

*Ian Carswell*

In 1952 I was a 20-year-old in the RAAF as an Electrical Fitter at East Sale, Victoria. I had completed a three-year apprenticeship with the RAAF on the first course ever run, joining at age 15.

The Headquarters had called for volunteers for a Military Contingent to march as escort at the coronation of the Queen on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1953. I applied immediately and was told by my boss that I was too young and had no war service.

The notification arrived and the only person at East Sale posted to the Contingent was yours truly. The reason given was that they choose one from each mustering and I was the ex-apprentice choice (or the only one to apply!).

I was then posted to RAAF Base Laverton in January 1953 and joined 55 other members of the RAAF to be fitted with tailor made uniforms.

I practiced each day carrying a rifle for 15 miles.



Photo of  
and from Ian Carswell



Finally, I boarded the aircraft carrier, HMAS Sydney in March, with the Army and Navy group and we sailed to the UK via Ceylon (Sri Lanka now), Aden, Suez, Tobruk, Malta, Gibraltar, and finally to Portsmouth, UK, to disembark.

*From the Internet, Wikimedia, HMAS Sydney 1951*

We were transferred by train to Pirbright Army Camp near Aldershot. We were combined with the Army, Navy, Airforce, and Papuan groups as one Squadron of approximately 188-200 people. We marched together every day for up to 15 miles.



*Australian Soldiers, Pirbright May 1953*

The day before the Coronation we were billeted in London with 7,000 other troops in the Exhibition Building and slept on two level iron bunks. On Coronation Day we assembled in the street and marched the 15 miles surrounded by ecstatic crowds. On return to Pirbright Camp that evening we then saw the Coronation on TV!



*From Internet, Coronation 1953, Commonwealth Army Contingents. TracesOfWar.com.*



*From the Internet, Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation medal 1953, TracesOfWar.com.*

On 4<sup>th</sup> June we reassembled on the back lawn of Buckingham Palace and the Queen appeared, inspected us, and handed out the Coronation Medal to each of us. She only spoke to the odd person but had a serene manner about her. After some leave, we then returned to the Aircraft Carrier, HMAS Sydney and turned to Australia via Halifax, Baltimore, Jamaica, Colon, (Panama). Honolulu, Auckland, and then home to Sydney.



### **DID I REALLY SEE THE QUEEN?**

*Rosslyn Galbraith*

In 1954 the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Australia. At that time, I was a very young lass. My parents took my siblings and me to see her. Mum made sure we were all dressed in our best clothes and our shoes were polished, the girls had ribbons that matched their dresses tying back their hair, the boys probably had Brylcreem in their hair to keep it in place.

We caught a bus from Clayton to Oakleigh, followed by a train to the city and then a tram to wherever it was my mother thought was going to be an advantageous spot. (all that took probably 2 or so hours)

Of course, this was early in the morning before the police shut down the streets and public transport. The children sat on the road and curb side whilst the adults stood behind. We waited for ages what seemed to us as children (but probably only an hour or so) then along came the motorcade with policemen on motor bikes and horses, followed by several cars then a very big car without a roof with a lady and gentleman waving to the crowds, followed by more cars and motorbikes – and that was it.

I didn't think I had seen the Queen – after all nobody was wearing a crown!



*From the Internet, Archives, The Age*



## MY MEMORIES OF THE QUEEN

*Jennifer Labone*

Our Queen is dead! It still seems a little unreal to think after 70 years and 214 days her reign as longest reigning British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, aged 96, has died on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2022. Through the lifetime of most Australians, we have known the Queen as being our only reigning monarch, with her passing leaving us many memories of her.

My earliest memory I have of the Queen is when I was aged 4 in my first year of school in the 1960s. In my Kindergarten classroom was a colour photographic portrait of our, then rather young Queen, arrayed in royal jewellery. I thought she was just beautiful!



From the internet:Canstock.photo

Every school morning it was protocol back then for all students to sing “God Save the Queen” and the National Anthem, then to salute the flag.

As I enthusiastically sang along, gazing admiringly at the Queen’s portrait, I remember thinking, “Oh, isn’t she so pretty!” My admiration for our Queen continued into adulthood and grew to more than merely admiration of her beauty.

Queen Elizabeth II is also remembered for her stoic and committed reign through many sad and tragic events. She assumed all her many roles such as Supreme Governor of the Church of England, seriously, and with a great personal faith, her varied civic duties, being Patron of over 600 charities & organisations: as well as Monarch of the United Kingdom & the Commonwealth of Nations, dutifully and without waiver. The Queen is dead, long live the King!





## LONG MAY SHE REIGN

*Diane Gillespie*

“Long May She Reign...” these four words echoed across the country and the Commonwealth from 6 February 1952 when a young princess, Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of York, was proclaimed Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and her Life of Service began in earnest.

“Long may she reign...” were the words professionally etched into the icing of a Coronation Cake made by my father, Bruce Langley at the time of the Queen’s coronation on 2 June 1953.

Bruce was a baker, pastrycook and demonstrator who baked and decorated a cake that marked Queen Elizabeth’s coronation. The cake was placed on display in the street windows of the Myer Department Store in Bourke Street in Melbourne.

As depicted, the cake was in the form of a book, with a detailed etching of the Imperial State Crown on the left-hand page and a likeness of the new queen on the right-hand page. The simulated pages were lined with gold-leaf icing to give the effect of gilt-edged pages and the base looked like the cover of a book. A decorative ribbon acted as a bookmark.



After remaining on display the cake was transported to the UK and my father received an official ‘Thank you’ from the Palace.

As a family, we joined the thousands of people who lined the streets of Melbourne and the smaller cities and towns throughout Australia to welcome the new monarch. We waved flags and cheered when the Queen and Prince Phillip came to Australia early in 1954 on the first of her many visits to Australia, as Sovereign. We already felt we ‘knew’ her because we had watched Dad masterfully paint her photo onto the Coronation cake.

“Long May She Reign...” Little did we know in 1952 when Elizabeth came to the throne that she would reign as long as she did, eclipsing her great, great grandmother, Victoria and becoming the longest reigning sovereign in the world.



## WE DID BUT SEE HER PASSING BY....

*As told by Helen Gibson*



As a pupil of Rawdon Island Primary School, I was extremely excited to hear we had the opportunity to travel to Newcastle to see the Queen. How would we get there? By train!

It was 1954 and about 90% of students accompanied by their parents and teacher nominated to go. Sadly, some parents, mainly dairy farmers, could not afford to pay. For some children it was their first trip away from the Hastings Valley

On the day everyone gathered at Wauchope station and boarded the “dog box” carriages as they were known. As the train started soot blew in our eyes as we leaned out the windows. When we arrived in Newcastle, we were taken by bus to the Showground. We were seated in the third-row seats, which I seem to remember, were tiered. We were given little flags to wave but all I wanted to do was look at the Queen.

She was in an open car, but no sooner did she appear, she was gone! We were herded back on the bus, then the train. We had spent the almost entire day on buses and trains!

*Both photos  
From the Internet  
State Archives and Records.  
The 1954 Royal Tour.*

*Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of  
Edinburgh attend the school  
children's gathering.*



## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FAVORITE "TIFFIN" CAKE: CHOCOLATE BISCUIT CAKE

*From the Internet: <https://theroyalchef.com/>*

"This chocolate biscuit cake is Her Royal Majesty the Queen's favourite afternoon tea cake by far," chef Darren McGrady, The Royal Chef & former personal chef to Queen Elizabeth II. The rich dark chocolate cake has a lovely crunchy texture thanks to the addition of classic English cookies called Rich tea biscuits. A layer of decadent chocolate frosting is the perfect finishing touch.

Please note this is an English Recipe

Ingredients:

Cake	1/2 teaspoon butter, for greasing the pan 8 ounces Rich Tea Biscuits (substitute Digestive or Marie) 4 ounces unsalted butter, softened 4 ounces granulated sugar 4 ounces dark chocolate 1 egg
Optional Icing	Add Maltesers, dried fruit e.g., sultanas, nuts 8 ounces dark chocolate, for coating 1 ounce chocolate, for decoration

Preparation

1. Lightly grease a 6-inch X 2½-inch cake tin, with butter.
2. Break each of the biscuits into almond-size pieces by hand and set aside.
3. In a large bowl, cream the butter and sugar until the mixture starts to lighten.
4. Melt the 4 ounces of the dark chocolate and add to the butter mixture, stirring constantly.
5. Add the egg and beat to combine.
6. Fold in the biscuit pieces until they are all coated with the chocolate mixture.
7. Spoon the mixture into cake ring, and pack down firmly, leaving no gaps.
8. Chill the cake in the refrigerator for at least 3 hours, remove and let stand.
9. Meanwhile, melt the 8 ounces of dark chocolate. Gently remove the cake from its tin and turn upside down onto cake wire.
10. Pour the melted chocolate over cake and smooth the top and sides with a palette knife.
11. Allow the chocolate to set at room temperature.
12. Carefully run a knife around the bottom of the cake where the chocolate has stuck it to the cake wire and lift it onto a tea plate
13. Melt the remaining 1 ounce of chocolate and use to decorate the top of the cake



## THE CORNER SHOP

*Beryl Walters*

The Corner Shop - who doesn't remember a corner shop or two?



Almost everyone has a story about their visits to their local corner shop and can recall what they bought there and even how much it cost. Their reminiscences will be accompanied with smiles and laughter. Corner shop owners were 'beaut' people; they were the original community chest of information on what had happened, what was happening, and what would happen in in their 'neck of the woods'.

*From the Internet, National Archives Australia.*

These people behind the counter knew everyone and everything about their customers, and were known to provide credit, help, advice, discipline, friendship and even romance to those who crossed their threshold.

They mostly had no training in psychology, no diplomas in personal development, often no formal education, and yet they knew how to deal with people on a daily basis, with dignity civility, and lashings of humor.



*From the Internet, Brighton Historical Society.*

Corner shop owners rarely took holidays, often opened their doors after hours to latecomers, priced their goods to accommodate basic wages and boozing husbands, and provided a variety of products which kept families going from week to week. Who could forget 'Devon and tomato sauces sandwiches' on fresh white bread- cheap and filling!





*From the Internet, Alamy stock photo.*

Last but not least, what about the ‘lolly cabinet’ – the piece de resistance? Lollies were bagged up in little white paper bags in certain denominations which were just perfect for any child who was making the decision of his and her life with the pennies they had earned from ‘Mum’ or ‘Grandma’. What bliss, what joy, to choose slowly and then to sneak off to a hidden spot and eat the lot!



*From the Internet, Brisbane Times.*

My parents owned a Corner Shop, so I didn’t have to visit one. We didn’t live behind it as we gave that accommodation to an older couple who needed it, so my visits there were very infrequent. But when I did call in, I always had a milkshake from one of those glorious, fluted aluminum containers which made quite a noise as the mixer whizzed around and frothed the surface. The milkshake covered your lips and face as you drank it. I also had a chocolate coated ice cream, like the choc tops at various outlets, which are still my favourite!

When my father sold the shop, situated in a Wollongong suburb, he was given a Civic farewell by a huge gathering of his customers; figuring prominently among them were the ‘New Australians’ whom he had helped with friendship, legal matters, periods of unemployment and credit, and just plain decency, and they showed their gratitude in no uncertain way. I can still taste the cream he brought home each week for us to enjoy with desserts, scones, or just on bread and jam. My parents owned four shops in all, the other three were much bigger, and none would survive the onslaught of supermarkets – but that’s progress!





## CONVICTS ON THE HULKS, 1784-1803

Clive *Smith*

In 1776, the Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed an Act commonly referred to as the Hulks Act (although it contains no references to hulks).<sup>1</sup> As it had been found that the transportation of convicts to his Majesty's colonies and plantation in America was now 'attended with various inconveniences', this Act provided that convicts who had been sentenced to transportation (and convicts who had had a sentence of death commuted to transportation) could be put to hard labour on the Thames, and, subsequently, other places. This provided a business opportunity for Duncan Campbell, a man with business interests in the Americas and the West Indies (he had also been involved in shipping convicts to America), and in 1777 he proposed to the Secretary of State that he could supply a hulk on the Thames to provide accommodation for convicts and could provide the necessary supervisors and guards to keep the convicts and put them to work.<sup>2</sup>

Over time, the number of hulks grew: four on the Thames at Woolwich (*Censor*, *Justitia*, *Prudentia* & *Stanislaus*), two at Langstone Harbour (*Ceres*, *Fortunée*), and one each at Portsmouth Harbour (*Lion*) and Plymouth (*Dunkirk*)<sup>3</sup>.

*Prison-ship in Portsmouth Harbour, convicts going aboard, Edward William Cooke, 1828, hand-coloured etching. Rex Nan Kivell Collection, National Library of Australia: an9058453.*



*Lock-up room of the 'Justitia', from Pictorial Times, artist unknown, 1845, wood engraving. National Library of Australia: an9481784*

While the Act required regular reports to be provided concerning the convicts on the hulks, more importantly (for us family historians) quarterly returns, listing all the convicts on board, were submitted to the Treasury in order that the contractors might be paid. Many of these returns have survived and are in the Treasury records at the U.K. National Archives. The surviving returns for the period October 1784 to March 1803 were microfilmed as part of the Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP). The AJCP probably assumed that returns prior to October 1784 would not include names of convicts subsequently transported to Australia. The AJCP microfilms have now been digitised and the images are available on Trove<sup>4</sup> (although the images of three of the returns appear to have been mislaid).

Over 10,000 convicts are listed in these returns. Almost 3,5000 of these are identified in the returns as having been transported to New South Wales (others were probably transported but the returns indicating this have not survived). All the convicts listed in these returns were convicted in England, Wales or Scotland – these might include convicts of Irish birth, but not convicts convicted in Ireland. The *Dunkirk* at Plymouth was the only hulk to accommodate female convicts (37 of these were sent out on the first fleet).

The returns do not specify the gaol from which almost half of the convicts were received. Where the gaol is specified, it is probably not surprising that Newgate sent the most. Convicts were received from most counties, Lancashire, Hampshire and Yorkshire topping the list. Almost a third of the convicts were convicted at Middlesex or London (i.e. the Old Bailey), but Maidstone, Exeter, Chelmsford, Warwick, York, Winchester, Kingston, Gloucester, and Lancaster were recorded as the place of conviction for over two hundred convicts each, with almost 200 other places also recorded (including nine of His Majesty's men of war).



*From the Internet Outside and Inside The Old Bailey 19<sup>th</sup> century, Alamy and Science Photo Library.*

Offences were not always recorded, but of those that were larceny, theft, and burglary were the most common. Other offences included mutiny, sheep stealing, fraud, forgery, bigamy, coining and uttering.

Fewer than 500 convicts were sentenced to less than seven years, over 8000 were sentenced to seven years, only one for ten years, about 400 for 14 years, while almost 1,200 were sentenced to life. Just over half of the capital respites (i.e. those originally sentenced to death) were given sentences of transportation for life, while over a third were let off with a sentence of seven years.

The returns also indicate that approximately 1,500 convicts were discharged on expiry of their sentences, about 400 were pardoned (half of these were conditional pardons, the condition being that they serve in the army or the navy), 90 escaped, some were shot while escaping, some drowned, and about 13% died on board (the death rate in prisons was probably no better – in 1789 96 inmates in Newgate died, out of a population of about 600<sup>5</sup>).

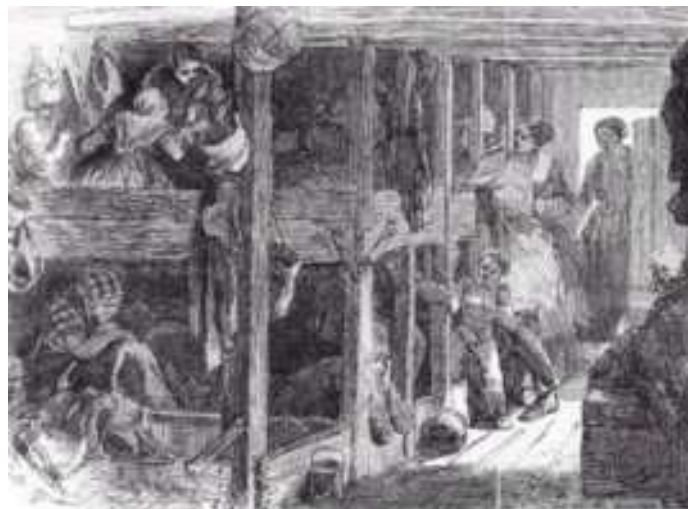
Many of the returns indicate the illnesses or injuries from which individual prisoners were suffering. Probably the most common is fever and/or colds; others include abscesses, asthma, catarrh, consumption, diarrhoea, dropsy, fractures, hernia, lame, leprosy, rupture, scurvy, tumour, and venereal disease.

Other comments include very ill, on recovery, convalescent, unfit for labour. There are also occasional comments about behaviour, such as “made an attempt to get away since which he has behaved sullen & obstinate always plotting to escape,” “has distinguished himself by his orderly & useful behaviour”.



*Transportation of convicts from Britain to Australia in the 19th century. The regime on board the convict ships was harsh as were the punishments. Here a prisoner who has been flogged until his back is raw is then put into a brine (salt) bath and his back is scrubbed with a broom.*

*From the Internet: World History Archives.*



*From the Internet: Irish Women and children Transported to Australia as convicts – <https://owlcation.com>*



Almost half the convicts were aged between 21 and 30, with large numbers aged between 16 and 20, and between 31 and 40. Over 400 were aged under 16 (the youngest were aged 9); 90 were aged over 60 (the oldest being aged 78 – he died on board).

The returns are available online only as images on Trove and cannot be searched by name. I have prepared a guide to the individual returns, and this guide also includes an index of the names of convicts recorded as having been transported. A separate index listing all the convicts named in the hulk returns has also been compiled. These are available as PDF files on request.

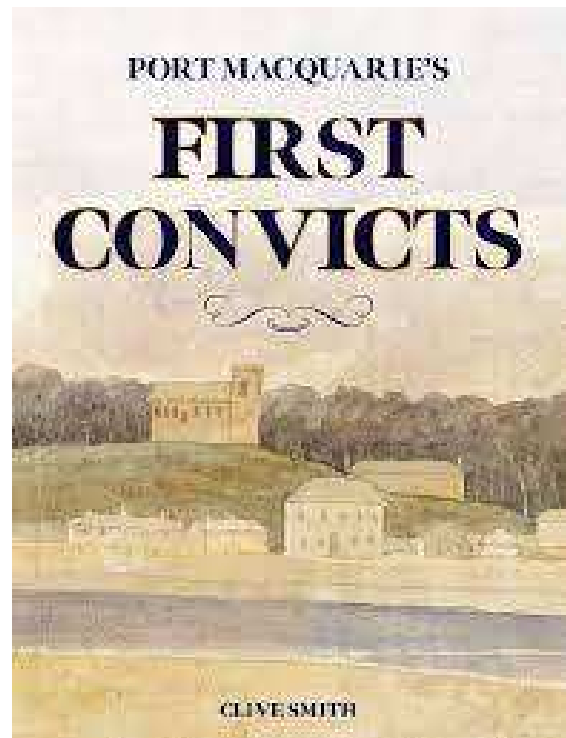
<sup>1</sup> 16 George III, c.43 (<https://statutes.org.uk/site/the-statutes/eighteenth-century/1776-16-george-3-c-43-hulks-act/>)

<sup>2</sup> Duncan Campbell's letter book is available at the State Library of New South Wales, A3231 Item 2.

<sup>3</sup> *Ceres* was initially on the Thames at Woolwich but was moved (with her convicts) to Langstone Harbour.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.nla.gov.au/using-library/research-tools-and-resources/australian-joint-copying-project><sup>1</sup>

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.digitalpanopticon.org/Death\\_in\\_Prison](https://www.digitalpanopticon.org/Death_in_Prison)



### MANDER JONES AWARD

Congratulations to our Treasurer, Clive Smith, Category 2B for 'Port Macquarie's First Convicts', ISBN: 9780958039055, Port Macquarie Historical Society Inc.

"In the absence of a formal or conclusive listing from the colonial administration of Port Macquarie, the author of this work has trawled through archives in New South Wales and the United Kingdom to identify the first convicts who "volunteered" to go to Port Macquarie in 1821, so that they can take their place in Port Macquarie's recorded history."

*Congratulations, Clive!*

## HAPPY BIRTHDAY – RAY COOPER

Well-known local historian Ray Cooper celebrates his 98<sup>th</sup> birthday on Christmas Eve. He ruefully comments that he never received any birthday presents from his sisters! Ray has been a member of the Wauchope Historical Society and has provided assistance to authors by sourcing historic photos and researching records.



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## THE HUNT FOR GRANDPA'S MEDALS 24 Sept 2022

*Rosslyn Galbraith*

CAPTAIN REVEREND JOHN EDWARD NORMAN OSBORN MA, MC.



Known as Norman 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1882 – 27 July 1966.

My mother's father was known to his grandchildren as Grandpa.

Having said that I did not really know him, I was 17 when he died and 10 when I last saw him. We, my siblings, parents and I went to Buderim, Queensland twice that I recall and once when I was only 1 years old. We lived in Melbourne and the cost of getting all of us to Buderim and back would have blown a big hole in my parents' budget. When we did go it was for 6 – 8 weeks over the summer school holidays I have fond memories of him and his garden, cutting off chooks' heads for Christmas dinner, growing and roasting his own coffee (which my mother said was "just awful" but she would drink it to please him), his tropical fruit and his rather old Vauxhall which lived in a garage were grandpa also kept a large python!

We grew up knowing only a few things about grandpa

- He was educated in a private school in Brisbane, then University in Oxford, England
- He was a retired Church of England Chaplain (although he still held services at a tiny church in Buderim)
- He served with the Australian Imperial Forces in both the First and Second world wars
- He played Scrabble with anyone who would play with him

Neither he, his wife or children ever spoke about his war experiences.

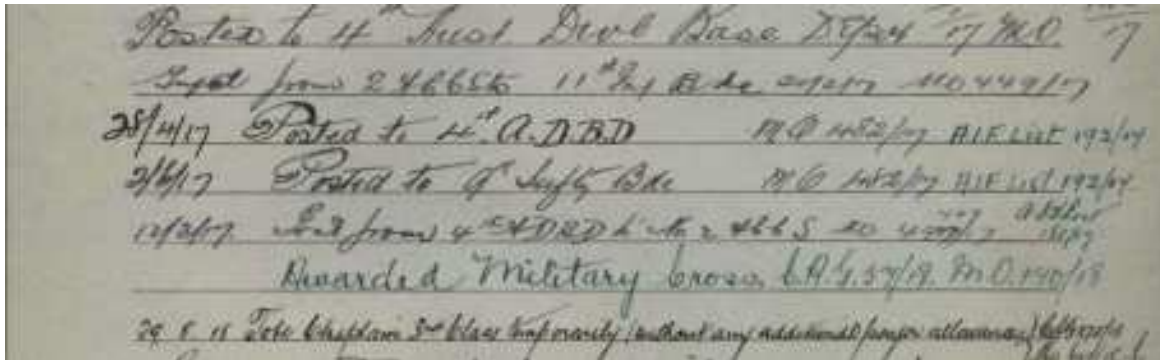
It was not until many years after my grandparent's death that I wanted to document the family, and I had the opportunity as my husband, and I lived in Brisbane for a year, and I was able to have long talks with my aunts and mother. At that stage I was not a genealogist but wanted to know more about my mother's family and document what they told me.

Over the last year I have revisited their stories and realised there are gaping holes in it particularly as regards to his university and war records. And this story is about his war records.

And so the hunt begins, step by step:



- The obvious thing was a search via the various genealogy web sites.
- National Archives Australia (NAA) and have his war record released to the public.
  - They are photographed and put in a computer file at NAA
  - the records from both wars had been filed together and mostly but not entirely in order and I am not sure they are complete.
- These are all handwritten files in pen and ink, so the writing is script, faded and very difficult to read, it is also full of army anachronyms and code numbers.
- I translate these handwritten documents onto digital format that could be easily read and then created a timeline.



Posted to 4<sup>th</sup> Div Base Depot 4/17 M.O 14/17 (Divisional Base Depot)  
 Depot from 2ACCS to 11<sup>th</sup> Inf Bde 20/2/17 MO 449/17 (Second Australian Casualty Clearing Station)  
 28/4/17/Posted to 4<sup>th</sup> ADBD MO 482/17 AIF List 192/17 (Fourth Australian Division Base Depot)  
 2/6/17 Posted to 9<sup>th</sup> Inf. Bde MO 142/17 AIF List 192/17 (Ninth Infantry Brigade}  
 12/2/17 ... from 4<sup>th</sup> ADBD into 2<sup>nd</sup> ACCS MO 497/17 AIF List 181/17  
 Awarded Military Cross C.A.G. 57/18 MO 170/18  
 29.8.18 ..... Chaplain 3<sup>rd</sup> Class temporarily (without additional ..... allowances) C.A.G. 170/18 MO

- Also in his War Records from NAA is a document written to his wife by a Major, the Officer i/c Base Records, stating Rev John Edward Norman OSBORN was awarded the Military Cross and it was published in the London Gazette dated 28<sup>th</sup> December 1917.
- Old records of the London Gazette are online – but the Gazette does not publish the citation.
- I found the citation by simply googling his name and The “Virtual War Memorial Australia” site came up and had the citation.  
*“Chaplain Captain The Rev. J.E.N. OSBORN After only one month’s preliminary line work, did excellently in the MESSINES BATTLE in June 1917. In addition to other duties at a forward aid post he organized parties and went again and again over the newly won country burying the men who had been killed. Throughout he showed a splendid coolness and devotion to duty.”*
- Amongst the papers from NAA the following which identifies his other WW1 medals.



So now I think I know his World War 1 medals are:



Military Cross



Star



British War Medal



Victory

But who has them or where are they?

His World War II NAA record:

- Documents his Efficiency Decoration but nothing else.
- Family information and his record indicates he served in Australia and New Guinea from 27/6/40 – 13/5/46.
- My reckoning is he should have at least some of the following:



Efficiency Decoration



35 – 49 Star



Pacific Star



Australian Service



Defence medal

WHERE ARE THEY?

- Since Grandpa is long deceased and my aunt (now deceased as well) was the person I thought was the most likely to have helped sort things out, I contacted her daughter (my cousin) She thought they may have been sent to his eldest son who was alive at the time but now deceased.
- I contacted my aunt, who was married to his eldest son, who lives in Bristol UK, and she knew nothing.

- I then contacted another cousin the daughter of Grandpa's second son (also deceased) and she knew her brother (Nick) had them.
- I contacted Nick and he did indeed have them.
- Meanwhile I have contacted The Australian War Memorial Research Centre and asked them to find out which medals he was given (I have an acknowledgement of receipt of my request – but no answer yet.)

Nick knew that the medals were actually left to his eldest son Jack, because he is the oldest great grandchild (with the OSBORN surname) of John Edward Norman OSBORN.

Nick understood how precious these medals were and along with his father's (who also served in WW2) had a photo of both men and their medals beautifully mounted and framed and is the keeper of them until Jack has a permanent abode of his own.



In March 2022, I received a letter from The Department of Honours and Awards (part of the Department of Defence) stating confirmation of the following medals

#### World War 1

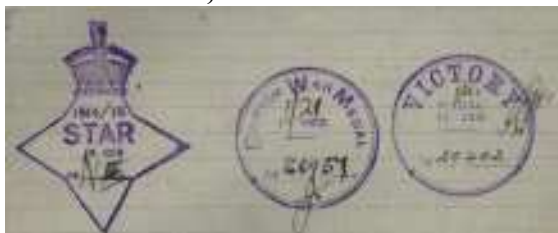
- Military Cross
- British War Medal
- Victory Medal

#### World War 11

- Pacific Star
- War Medal 1939-45
- Australian Service Medal
- Efficiency Decoration

What about the World War 1, 1914 – 1915 Star Medal and the World War 11, Defence Medal?

#### World War 1, 1914 – 1915 Star Medal



The 1914 -1915 Star is stamped onto his handwritten record and initialled but not

#### World War 11, 1939 – 1949 Star Medal

I made a mistake with the 1939 - 1945 Defence Medal

#### 1939 - 1949 Star

The 1939–1945 Star is a military campaign medal instituted by the United

identified on the Department of Defence letter

SO

I rang them and spoke to a gentleman - who explained that the stamped Star with handwritten "NE" meant that the person was NOT ELIGIBLE

I had always thought "NE" was the initials of the person assigning the 1914 Star to that particular person's written record

AND

When I revisited and checked the criteria for being awarded the 1914 Star it was before my Grandpa had joined the army.

THEREFORE NO 1914 – 1915 STAR MEDAL

Kingdom on 8 July 1943 for award to British and Commonwealth forces for service in the Second World War. Two clasps were instituted to be worn on the medal ribbon, Battle of Britain and Bomber Command.

Awarded for: 180 days of operational service or 60 days of operational flying.

*Wikipedia*

AND

Grandpa resumed active service in the army 27<sup>th</sup> June 1940 in Queensland and embarked for New Guinea 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1943 arriving 14<sup>th</sup> April 1943 and was transferred back to Australia 17<sup>th</sup> September 1943. He remained in Australia for the rest of the war, so he only spent 157 days operational service in New Guinea

THEREFORE NO 1939 – 1949 STAR MEDAL



The result – I bought copies of his medals and had photo, medals and citation of my grandfather achievement during World War 1 & 2. mounted and framed.

The story and pictures will be promulgated to his descendants when I have finished the rest of his story.

*Photography, Medal Mounting & Framing*

*done by Darrell Nash, Contact - darrellnash2002@yahoo.com.au*



### THE PEACE MEDAL

“The war ended the year we started school, and we were given a ‘Peace’ Medal. I remember the end of the war because it was my first time out at night to town. We came in the sulky, which was left in the Methodist Church grounds, with the gate shut to keep the horses in. We walked down to the corner of Carrington and Wallace Streets, (Wauchope) where there was a big open space. In the middle was an effigy of the Kaiser, strung up by the neck, and after some speeches and singing, it was set on fire, and the flames roared up to a big bonfire. Our Uncle Ted was dancing the Highland Fling and singing. We had never seen such hilarity. The



noise also frightened the horses in the churchyard, the dogs were barking. We were glad to get back home.”

(Extract by Hazel Suter from “A Bridge Called Bain and Related Stories. Gary Bruem.3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 2007. Printed by Port Macquarie Hastings Council. Intellectual property held by Ray Cooper).



The medal features a symbolic female figure of Peace, holding a sword and standing on a plinth.

Marked PEACE 1919. The reverse features a central panel surmounted by the King's Crown with the word 'VICTORY' over the rays of the rising sun. There is a very small panel with the words 'THE PEACE OF 1919'. The 'Peace of 1919' medalet was issued by the Defence Department Australia to school children, to commemorate the signing of the Versailles Peace Treaty in 1919. The medals were suspended from a narrow piece of red, white, and blue striped cotton ribbon.

*Description From the Internet Australian War Memorial*

*Medal photo from the Internet Museums Victoria Collections*



## PORT MACQUARIE “FORGET -ME -NOT” PROJECT

*Trysha Hanly*



20-year-old Elizabeth Wheatley was standing in the Dock at Surrey court with her ‘husband’ George, wondering just how she got into this predicament. George had visited a friend in a boarding house and noticed another boarder leaving for a walk.

This presented George with an opportunity he couldn’t resist. He broke into the boarder’s room, stole her gold watch and chain, and brought them home, asking Elizabeth to take them to the local pawnbroker. Unfortunately, the pawnbroker recognised the stolen watch and had her taken into custody for receiving stolen goods. George was arrested the next day for the more serious charge of break, enter and steal.

Suddenly Elizabeth broke out of her reverie and tuned in to what the Judge was saying – both Guilty – then the Judge directed that a sentence of death be recorded against George. She felt cold all over, then fainted and was carried out of the Court. When Elizabeth recovered, she was told that although she was found guilty, the Judge observed that as she was George’s wife, and if that fact was found to be true, she would be discharged because the indictment couldn’t be supported. Uh oh! They were not married at all, so Elizabeth was sentenced to 14 years transportation. Meantime, George’s death sentence was commuted to life and in August 1832 he was taken to a Hulk in Chatham to await transportation on *Waterloo*.

As far as we know, that was the last time Elizabeth was to see George and she was sad that he would never know that she was now carrying his child.

In December 1832 Elizabeth was one of 100 women who boarded the ship *Diana*. It was now very obvious that she was pregnant, so she was facing not only an unknown future, but the daunting prospect of giving birth on the ocean waves.



According to the surgeon James Ellis, not long after they sailed, Elizabeth was “taken into this Hospital on account of the forward state of her pregnancy. She was safely delivered of twins (a boy and a girl) on 4<sup>th</sup> February”. Both children were exceedingly small and weak, and the boy died four days later “not having from his birth being able to swallow, or suck.”

The *Diana* arrived in Port Jackson on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1833 and Elizabeth and baby were sent to Parramatta Female Factory. A few weeks later the baby girl was baptised Georgiana by Samuel Marsden in Parramatta. Mother was recorded as Elizabeth Wheatley, spinster, F. Factory.

Elizabeth was sent to Port Macquarie and in 1835, Georgiana was again baptised, this time by Rev. John Cross, with the parents were named as George Wheatly [sic] and Elizabeth Wheatley. In March 1837, Elizabeth married Peter Ash, a convict carpenter who had arrived on *Fairlie*. They both received Tickets of Leave for the district of Port Macquarie - Elizabeth in 1839 and Peter in 1841.

It is gratifying to know that even after rather tumultuous beginnings, things were looking up for Elizabeth, Georgiana, and Peter. They moved to the New England area where Peter purchased a house block in Tamworth, and was a successful carpenter and builder, and in 1849, Georgiana Wheatley, now 17 years old, married Samuel Robins. There is no record Elizabeth and Peter Ash having any children of their own. Peter died in 1871, Elizabeth in 1898 aged 85 and they are buried in Tamworth General Cemetery where there is a headstone for Peter and Elizabeth, together with Georgina, her husband Samuel and three of their children.



Thank you to Sue Brindley and Jan Burton who have provided additional information about ‘their’ convicts - Catherine Leary, per *Surrey I* (10), tried in Surrey in 1839 for man robbery and Ann Mahony per *Roslin Castle* (5) who was tried in Limerick City in 1835 for stealing clothes.

We are also grateful to Mel Woodford from Newcastle Family History Society Inc and Vicki Osborn from Maitland & Beyond Family History Inc who have also shared information on convicts from Newcastle and Maitland who also came to Port Macquarie. Our Forget-Me-Not project is gaining momentum as we gather many ideas on promoting our female convicts and raising awareness of the tragedies and triumphs of the lively and often spirited female convicts who were important in helping to establish the early settlement. Some came for a short time – some never left – **all** have a story to tell.

## VALE

# Yvonne Mary Toomey

24.06.1949 – 27.09.2022



On 27<sup>th</sup> September 2022, a good friend of our Society, Yvonne Toomey, lost her battle with cancer.

Yvonne had been a very valuable member of our society since August 2004, and an active participant at society events. She could always be counted on to get involved and help, no matter what needed to be done – and with a smile and a friendly word.

Yvonne was energetic, resourceful, practical, patient and determined. She had served on the committee for many years as well as assuming other society responsibilities such as website manager, publications co-ordinator, proof-reader, image scanner, researcher, photographer, transcriber, story writer and welfare officer.

While Yvonne was editor of Footsteps Journal, the society proudly received the Nick Vine Hall award for the best family history journal in 2011.

One of her greatest achievements was as co-ordinator, compiler and editor of “Tile Tales” for our Society which is a massive 772-page book, published in 2018.

Many members of our Society attended her large funeral and heard a moving eulogy delivered by elder son Paul and we also learnt that Yvonne was a collector of all sorts of things - spoons, Elvis memorabilia, stamps, Olympic pins, books; and loved eagles and had many carvings, plates, paintings, and engravings of them.

Yvonne coped with her diagnosis with courage. To Yvonne’s husband Rex, sons Paul and Mark and sister Annie and family, we extend our heartfelt sympathy.



*Vale lovely lady – you will be remembered  
with pride and appreciation.*

## TRAVELLING BACK THEN

*Kay Browne*

Recently using Trove, I came across an article about the Hastings River area in 1911<sup>1</sup>. The article, or obituary was about the late Mr Newman Hollis. He lived and farmed in the Yarras area of the Hastings from about 1844. As well as farming Newman, using a couple of teams of bullocks, set up a carrying business with one of his sons and the bullocks worked between Port Macquarie and the New England.

*'These were strenuous days, when work was hard, living rough and roads bad. The teamsters were loaded up with station requisites at this end and brought back loads of wool, which was shipped to Sydney in ketches and schooners. There was much to contend with in the shape of floods and droughts, and the carriers, though unlettered and untutored, were men of great resourcefulness. .... could tell of weeks of dreary waiting before a flooded and unbridged creek could be crossed, and of wagons bogged till the mud and water threatened to destroy the goods with which they were loaded. The schooners which carried the wool to Sydney were often delayed for weeks by contrary winds when in sight of Port and their cargoes were stored while awaiting shipment, in the old warehouse (now a ruin) near the Government wharf. The discovery of gold opened up a new era in the history of the colony, and Port Macquarie was affected in common with other places. Wages went up with a bound, and the "bullockies" shared in the prosperity. Freights rose rapidly, and £12 a ton was charged for taking goods to Tia and Waterloo stations, about 105 miles from Port Macquarie. Each team took about two tons, and the trip there and back took about five weeks in good weather, so that big money was earned.'*



*From the internet Pictures of Australia from 1898.*

*Workers unloading bales of wool from wagons at the Railway Station.*

*Merino wool, 123 bales, 12 tons, 26 bullocks.*

*From the Internet, Photos of the Past  
Bogged wool wagons c1870.*



Reading this made me think about my ancestors, especially those living in rural areas I am sure that others will too. My great grandfather, Harry Meers was a pioneer of Morwell Brown Coal Mine, Victoria (now Yallourn North) and he had the first shop with a boarding house there (1917) so the only way he could stock it was to go down to Morwell, a larger town on the railroad. The only vehicle access to Brown Coal Mine then was across the Latrobe River via Tom's Bridge. There was a good length of bone shaking corduroy track<sup>2</sup> near the river, across another bridge and then up to Brown Coal Mine, about nine miles. He established a carrying business and the passengers from the train, shoppers, and all supplies had to travel this way. The alternative was by foot up steep steps or with a pack horse through the mine. Harry even had the honour of being hired to take visiting Cabinet Ministers in what the newspapers called a "four horse drag" on a tour of inspection of the Morwell Mine. He later bought a vehicle and that made it an easier trip for everyone. My mum recalls that he sang "Sankey Hymns"<sup>3</sup> to his passengers so hopefully he had a good voice!



*From the Internet, Virtual Yallourn  
Building bridge over Latrobe River to Brown Coal Mine  
(now Yallourn North), pile driving – 1925.*

*Another rural family were in the Lockhart area in NSW, and I have a photo as can be seen here of my mum using a buggy to take them either to Church or visiting, taken about 1928. They used this form of transport to go visiting or to Church. It only carried two, so I believe the older women were walking or maybe mum was being given a treat, but she doesn't really look happy.*



<sup>1</sup> Port Macquarie New and Hastings River Advocate 28 October 1911.

<sup>2</sup> A corduroy road is made by placing logs perpendicular to the direction of the road over a low swampy area. The result is an improvement over impassable mud or dirt roads, yet rough in the best conditions and a hazard to horses due to shifty loose logs. Ref. en.wikipedia.org

<sup>3</sup> Sacred songs and solos is a hymn collection compiled by Ira David Sankey.



*From the Internet The Old Aaco Road  
A corduroy road c 1830*



*From the Internet, Wikiwand  
Building a corduroy road.*





## 12 DAYS OF CHRISTMAS for PMDFHS

*Rosslyn Galbraith*

On the first day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
An empty family tree

On the second day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Two parents' passports

On the third day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Three property titles

On the fourth day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Four First Fleet files

On the fifth day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Five family photos

On the sixth day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Six Old Bailey blogs

On the seventh day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Seven internet sites

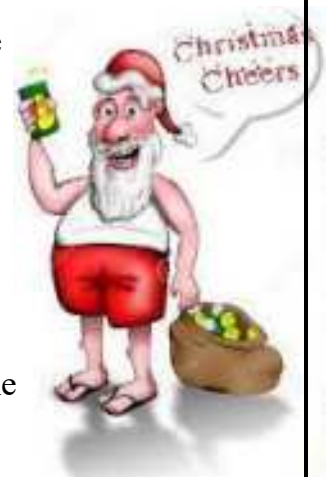
On the eighth day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Eight grandpa's sermons

On the ninth day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Nine nieces' names

On the tenth day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Ten Archive records

On the eleventh day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Eleven DNAs

On the twelfth day of Christmas my true love sent to me  
Twelve Trove items and a complete family history





## FOOTSTEPS CONTRIBUTIONS

The next edition of Footsteps will be published in February 2023 so the deadline for contributions will be 15 January. Members are encouraged to write about “My Favourite Heirloom”.

We all enjoy reading about how you tracked down your elusive relatives or about any significant incidents or special activities in which you and your ancestors have been involved. Funny snippets and interesting newspaper articles will also be most welcome.



Articles should be limited to between 1500-1550 words with up to four photos, or up to 1800 words without photos. It is always important when researching to cite your references and sources. When inserting the references or sources in your articles, it is requested that you use numbers i.e., 1,2,3, etc. (not Roman Numerals) and that you place them as ‘endnotes’ not ‘footnotes.’

Stories that are submitted for publication in Footsteps should generally be the work of the author or the contributor submitting the story. If the writing is not the work of the author, please seek permission from the original author where possible, and indicated the source of the work when the article is submitted.

All contributions are subject to copyright unless otherwise indicated and no portion of this journal may be reproduced without written permission of the Society. The views expressed by authors and contributors to Footsteps are not necessarily those of the Society.

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### SOME HINTS FOR WRITING ARTICLES

#### Topics

General – select a story from your family’s past about a specific person or group of people.

Cookbook – Choose a favourite family recipe and write about their family- include the recipe.

Image - From a family image, person, or subject, write down your thought – include the image.

Research - Enlarge on a newspaper item, for example, that you found whilst researching.

Themes - Immigration, how your ancestors arrived, ship, plane, their journey etc.

Successes – ‘rags to riches’ such as gold mining, successful farming etc.

Conflict - just about everyone has a family member who served their country.

#### Scope

Try to limit the article to one about no more than two pages - this helps to limit the ‘waffle’.

#### Sources/References

Add these as endnotes. Some readers may find them useful when doing their research.

(Some of this article was suggested by an internet article by Kimberly Powell – [thoughtco.com](http://thoughtco.com))

## SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP FEES

	Renewals	New Members*	
	Payable at 1st July each year	1st July to 30th June	1st Jan to 30th June
Single	\$30.00	\$35.00	\$20.00
Family	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$25.00
<i>Footsteps</i> Journal editions—November, February, May, August	4 issues included in Membership fees		
	Subscription is available to Non-Members at \$15.00 for one year.		

\*Includes a one-off \$5.00 joining fee.

## FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

The Society will undertake family history research for an initial fee of \$20 and will include a list of records used, entry into *Footsteps* (where appropriate) and suggestions regarding other resources. There may be an additional fee for further research.

Please make your initial enquiry to the Research Officer at [secretary@pmdfhs.org.au](mailto:secretary@pmdfhs.org.au) and include as many details as possible about the person/family and any other relevant information including sources already researched. Alternatively, enquire via mail and include a business size, stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Research Officer, PO Box 1359, Port Macquarie NSW 2444.

## INFOEMAIL

Our Society newsletter, *InfoEmail*, is emailed on a regular basis to members who have provided an email address. Remember to keep your email address up to date so you do not miss out. Please email us if you are not receiving the *InfoEmail*.

If you do not have an email address, but have a computer with internet access, the *InfoEmails* are available on our website at [www.pmdfhs.org.au](http://www.pmdfhs.org.au) to download and read. Journal reviews now have their own separate tab on the left side of the Society's website.

## RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

General assistance with family history – local, Australian, and overseas – is available for members and non-members in the Local Studies Room at the Port Macquarie Library. Our volunteers are normally on duty to help on most Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 10am to 3pm, with a break over Christmas.

## RESEARCH SUPPORT GROUP

The Research Support Group for members is held at Port Macquarie-Hastings Library, in the Meeting Room 2, from 1pm to 3pm on Wednesdays.

The topic is advertised in the latest *InfoEmail* and at the most recent General Meeting.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Publication Name	Member Price	Normal Price	Weight
Port Macquarie's Last Convicts; The story of the end of the convict establishment in 1847, 204 pages, soft cover	\$18	\$20	737g
Tile Tales; Stories behind the names on the front wall of the Port Macquarie Swimming Pool, 752 pages, hard cover	\$60	\$60	2kg
Cemetery Trail; Port Macquarie – Hastings Full colour, 224 pages (glove box sized)	\$27	\$30	425g
Can You Remember? Memory Joggers for writing a Life Story (A5 booklet – pink cover – 16pp)	\$3	\$3	25g
Starting Your Family History (A5 booklet – yellow cover – 20pp)	\$3	\$3	30g
Pedigree Chart & Family Group Sheets 1 chart, 16 group sheets (A5 booklet – blue cover – 40pp)	\$5	\$5	54g
Certificates of Freedom Records for PM Convicts: Runaways, Robbers & Incurable Rogues (CD-ROM)	\$8	\$12	n/a
Port Macquarie Index to Colonial Secretary's Papers 1796-1825 (CD-ROM)	\$8	\$12	n/a
Harvesting the Hastings – Farming Families (CD-ROM in colour)	\$17	\$20	n/a
Sydney Gaol Records for Port Macquarie Convicts April 1821-1826 (CD-ROM)	\$8	\$12	n/a
General Cemetery Port Macquarie – Transcriptions & Images (CD-ROM)	\$8	\$12	n/a

Note: All CD-ROM purchases include postage

Postage Australia Wide		
Up to 250g (Large letter)	\$5	Holds one book only
250g to 500g (Large letter/Package)	\$12	
Over 500g (Prepaid satchel)	\$18	Holds several books

Postage charges must be added to the cost of the items purchased. When ordering several books, calculate the total weight and use the table above to calculate postage cost. For ALL overseas rates, or to collect items instead of paying postage, please contact the Secretary (see telephone number on page 2). **Some of the above publications can be purchased via our website: <https://www.trybooking.com/BSNGD>**

However an order form is also available at: **[www.pmdfhs.org.au](http://www.pmdfhs.org.au)** – please complete the order form and send with your payment to: The Secretary, Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society Inc. PO Box 1359, Port Macquarie NSW 2444.

Cheques and money orders should be made payable to Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society Inc. Alternatively, please send an email to **[secretary@pmdfhs.org.au](mailto:secretary@pmdfhs.org.au)** to obtain the Society's banking details to direct deposit into our account via the internet. Pre-payment is required; however Local Government Libraries can be invoiced.

## **Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society Inc.**

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### **Our Research Home**

Local Studies/Family History Room  
Port Macquarie-Hastings Library  
Corner of Grant and Gordon Streets  
Port Macquarie NSW 2444

### **Our Meeting Room**

CC Mac Adams Music Centre  
Gordon Street  
Port Macquarie NSW 2444  
(between Port Macquarie Olympic Pool and Players Theatre)

### **Port Macquarie & Districts Family History Society is affiliated with:**

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Parramatta Female Factory Friends  
Australian Federation of Family History Organisations Inc.  
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