

Lemon Tree

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PORT STEPHENS FAMILY
HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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ANZACS – ‘LEST WE FORGET’



ARTHUR HUXLEY AND HIS MATES BEFORE THE FALL OF SINGAPORE IN WW2.

**GENEALOGY RESEARCH ROOMS
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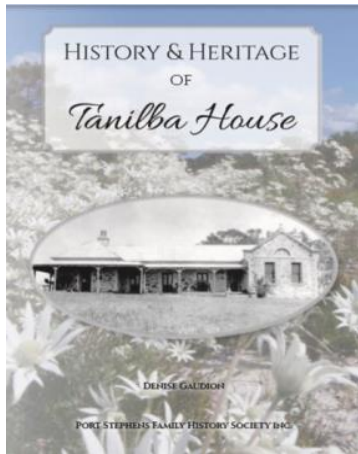
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NOTE RE HYPERLINKS:

Due to the compatibility of different versions of WORD on computers, the hyperlinks in blue may not be active, and if the hand does not appear, just hit the CTRL key + click on mouse to take you to the relevant website or type in the website address as shown.



OUR LATEST PUBLICATION

TANILBA: “Tenilba[h]” [place of white flowers, near the water]

- *Lt. William Caswell* ▪ *Caswell & Hoddle families*
- *Tanilba homestead in Port Stephens* ▪ *Caswell’s 40 assigned convicts* ▪ *Overseer Charles Stuart’s diaries*
- *Tanilba after the Caswells* ▪ *Tanilba House: State Heritage Listed* ▪ *The enduring legacy to our nation*

Price: \$30 + \$13.50 p & h

This story is one of many hardships, tragedies and triumphs for the Caswell family from Deptford, England, who, in 1828, sought to start a new life in the colony of New South Wales. William was initially granted land at the William’s River [Balickera], and Port Stephens [Tanilba], choosing Tanilba, with its magnificent views across the harbor, as the homestead block, to “build a fine brick, elegant mansion” for his family.

We reveal the full naval career of Lt. William Caswell, later made Commander [Retired], and a biographical dictionary of the forty [40] known convicts that were assigned to him, and in addition, the transcriptions of the daily diaries of Caswell’s Overseer, Charles William Stuart.

This fully referenced publication provides an overview, from a heritage perspective, of all the people who, in times past, made such a significant contribution to Tanilba in Port Stephens from 1830. Today, apart from still being a beautiful family residence, Tanilba House, built in 1837, is a culturally significant, convict built, stone building and as such, leaves us with an enduring legacy of not only our local and state history, but also provides our nation with tangible evidence of our colonial past, which must be preserved at any cost.

ORDER FORM

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From the President's desk.....

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, our routine daily life has changed dramatically. Research days have been suspended to ensure the health and safety of our 'not so young' members.

Our journal editor Kerrie Huxley has compiled some wonderful articles in this themed edition Anzacs- 'Lest We Forget' for you to read, so no excuses now, you really do have plenty of time on your hands to catch up with some reading. Pull up a chair in the sun, make a cuppa and enjoy! Thank you to all members who submitted their stories about our very own heroes. The research for our new publication "UP THE TILLIGERRY CREEK & AROUND THE TRACKS" is well underway and the research committee are putting this enforced lock-down period to good use. The book will be a 'History of the People and Places' surrounding the waterways of Tilligerry Creek.

If you are looking for things to do.....

1. Take some time to re-visit those old paper files that you made jottings on and haven't digitised yet. Have a thought for your family who at some stage will try to understand the family history names etc you have collected on those scraps of paper. We have a group sheet that can be downloaded if you don't have a Family Tree program on your computer.
2. Scan all those important Birth, Death, Marriage Certificates you have sent for over the years, to your computer, and store all originals in acid free sleeves safely together.
3. Scan all your precious family photographs onto a portable memory stick- in case of emergency, you only have to pick up a USB stick then, instead of all those boxes of photograph albums. Also, check out My Heritage website, for ways to fix and colour photos.
4. If you just need some friendly advice with research, please don't hesitate to contact us. Kerrie has included some websites for your perusal in this journal as well. We are here to help you.

ANZAC DAY – all public marches and services have been cancelled due to COVID-19. A special Dawn Service will be available from 5.30am to view via ABC News facebook page or u-tube and you can join thousands of other Australians honouring the sacrifice of our armed services by standing in your driveway with a lighted candle at 6am for a minute silence. At 11.30am there will be a minute silence to mark the ANZAC troops landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula. A united call has gone out for brass musicians to play the Last Post from their driveway at 6am.

CAPTAIN COOK 250th ANNIVERSARY – The Australian National Museum has announced the suspension of the circumnavigation of Australia by the HMB Endeavour and the companion touring exhibition 'Looking Forward, Looking Back'. All public events have been cancelled or suspended. For us, our special day is 11 May, for it was at 4pm in the afternoon, Captain James Cook sighted and named Point Stephens and Port Stephens after Sir Phillip Stephens, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners' of the Admiralty. Gather with neighbours, each on their own driveway of course, at 4pm and raise your glass in a toast and wave the Aussie flag on this symbolic day.

Denise Gaudion

The "Gloucester Examiner" of the 10th November, 1911 contained the following report.

Military Sports 1911

"Monday last (8 hour day) can well be credited as being a gala day in Raymond Terrace, the place being literally packed with people – picnic parties etc., - the big attraction being the military sports on 'Boomerang Park'. The day broke fine and all fears of the sports being marred by wet weather were dispelled. Members of the Newcastle and Maitland Scottish Rifles arrived yesterday morning and a squadron from Newcastle with ----- pounder gun were brought from Hexham early on Monday morning. Members of the Newcastle and Maitland Half Squadrons of the A.L.H. were also present, and, took part in the events of the day.

Owing to the indefatigable work of the secretary (Lieut. Richardson) and his assistants the arrangements for the day were perfect, and everything went off without a hitch or accident of any kind.

Punctually at 10 o'clock all the members of the military and naval forces were formed in front of the drill hall and headed by the Raymond Terrace Brass Band, marched round the town by way of King and Port Stephens streets and on to the park by William Street, the Pipers and Drummers of the Scottish Rifles whipping up the rear. The procession, which was a lengthy one, was most picturesque looking extremely pretty.

At 10.45 a start was made with the first event at 6.13 the last item on the programme had been gone through. Lieut-Colonel Meredith, Sergeant Majors Kendall, McNamara and McPherson, Lieut. McDonald, Captain Windeyer and Captain Butner officiated as judges for the various events and carried out the work entrusted to them in the most fair and impartial manner, not one complaint being heard against any of their decisions, although a number of the events were so closely contested that only a point separated the winners.

The field gun and cutlass displays by the Naval Brigade, the Musical Ride by the Lancers and the bayonet exercise display by the Scottish Rifles were items that were well worth travelling a distance to see, and were much applauded by the large gathering that was present.

During the day the Raymond Terrace Band, under the baton of Bandmaster T. Adam, rendered selections which were much appreciated. The piper and drummers of the Scottish Rifles also played a tune or two.

Luncheon was provided by Mrs. Lawrence in a large marquee for the naval and military men and although the task of attending to so large a gathering was difficult, still the caterer and her staff of waitresses carried out their duties in a most creditable manner.

About thirty pounds was taken at the gates, and when the entrance money for the different events and the donations were added to that a sum about fifty pounds was in hand. Had the weather not been favourable the Lancer Association would have suffered a heavy loss, as they had gone to a heavy expense undertaking such a big thing, but fortunately the day was a splendid one for outdoor amusement and the Association will be a gainer by a considerable sum. So successful were the sports and so thoroughly satisfied were all present with the

manner which they were carried out that it is hoped the Lancers Ball was held in the drill hall at night when about 75 couples were present. Cpl. Pillidge and Trooper O'Brien were M.Cs."



The "Raymond Terrace Examiner" of the 8th November, 1912 contained the following report.

Military Sports 1912

"The second annual sports meeting promoted and carried out by the Raymond Terrace Lancer Association was held on Boomerang Park on Monday last.

The weather in the early part of the morning did not give promise of a fine day but towards 11 o'clock the clouds cleared away and sun came out and till three o'clock it was blisteringly hot when a cool southerly sprung up and made things pleasant for the remainder of the afternoon.

The infantry Regiment Band was engaged for the day, and at 10 o'clock the Light Horse were marshalled at the Drill Hall and headed by the band marched round the town by way of Port Stephens and King Streets then up William Street on to the park.

Very little time was lost getting the events of the programme going, and the following staff of officials were responsible for the admirable manner in which the events were carried out. Lieut. Colonel Meredith, Captain Windeyer, Lieut. Richardson, Sergeant Major Kendall (Maitland), Lieut. Stewart (Newcastle), and Sergeant Major MacDonald.

Amongst the visiting officers present was Colonel Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., Officer commanding the 2nd Light Horse Brigade, who was an interested spectator the whole day.

The sports this year were successful as those of last year and we think that the programme on this occasion was superior to the previous one, although the events for cadets did not take, one of which had to be struck out, and for the other only two tries were received. Generally at sports of this kind an accident of some kind occurs on account of so many horses galloping, but the whole affair was so well arranged and carried out that not even the slightest mishap took place, and the Secretary (Lieut. Richardson) and those others who assisted can be congratulated on their efforts to make everything go more smoothly.

A special feature of the sports this year was the splendid music rendered by the 4th Infantry Band, the selections being very much appreciated by the large crowd present.

The takings at the gate during the day was very little short of the amount taken last year, and taken all round the Lancer Association should show a very handsome balance when matters were squared up.

Following are the results of some of the events.

Best turned out section of N.C.O. or Men – Shoeingsmith - White's section and Sergeant Major Smith's section divided.

Single Tent Pegging – Quarter Sergeant McKenzie 1. Trooper Hunter 2.

Recruits Tent Pegging – Trooper C. H. Adams 1. Trooper Clark (Maitland) 2.

Military Three-Legged Race – Troopers Lamb and Ekert 1. Troopers Lutterell and Cos (Dungog) 2.

Led Horses Competition – Trooper Foot's section 1. Sergeant Janes' section (Newcastle) 2.

Cadets' Rescue Race – Privates Cunningham and Meere 1. Privates Brisbane and J Feehey

Section Tent Pegging – Quartermaster Campbells' section (Maitland) 1. Trooper Fooks' section 2. Sergeant Janes' section (Newcastle) 3.

Gymkhana Apple Race – Trooper Madden 1. Sergeant Logan (Maitland) 2.

Band Race – Bandsman Patmore 1. Bandsman Davis 2.

Officers Tent Pegging – Lieut. Richardson 1. Lieut. Colonel Meredith 2.

Mock Llyod Lindsay – Sergeant Major Smith's section.

Balaclava Melee – Trooper Fooks' section 1. Sergeant Major Smiths' section 2.

The ball at night was largely attended. Troopers Pearn and O'Brien officiated as MCs and the music was supplied by Jacobs' Orchestra. Mrs Lawrence catered."

Military Sports became a regular annual event not only at Raymond Terrace but also at many other centres throughout Australia to improve the fitness of the Australian troops.

[Remembering Australian Olympians enlisted in World War 1](https://www.olympics.com.au/news/remembering-australian-olympians-enlisted-in-world-war-i/) (Hyperlink to internet)

<https://www.olympics.com.au/news/remembering-australian-olympians-enlisted-in-world-war-i/>

[Centenary of Anzac Tasmania Remembers](http://www.centenaryofanzac.tas.gov.au/history/war_and_sport) (Hyperlink to internet)

http://www.centenaryofanzac.tas.gov.au/history/war_and_sport

Sport inspired war posters



Lest We Forget

Arthur Vincent Huxley

Born: 25th October, 1917

Died: 18th February 1991

Arthur Vincent Huxley is a descendent from the 'First Fleet' through Ann Forbes (convict) and Thomas Huxley (third fleet and convict) and is the fourth generation born in Australia. He was the second child and only son of Stanley Vincent Huxley (13th May 1890 - 13th June 1975) and Winifred Hannah Huxley nee Sellenger (25th October, 1889 – 31 May, 1977). Arthur spent much of his childhood in Hurstville, Sydney NSW. His father was keen for Arthur to play baseball but it soon became apparent that Arthur had a much better skill at being a left handed tennis player.

He showed promise early as stated in the following extract from "The Daily Guardian October 30, 1928.

"Ten-Year-Old-Star by J. C. Anderson

Young Huxley of Hurstville (only 10 years of age) is a clever lad on the court. Although little higher than the net, he is quite capable of holding his own against many juniors I have seen in action on my visits to the suburbs.

This lad is a left-handed player using full length of arms and racquet for the swing.

What particularly impressed me most was his natural adaptability in anticipation.

When forced on the defensive he stepped back, taking plenty of time to toss the ball deeply into his opponent's court.

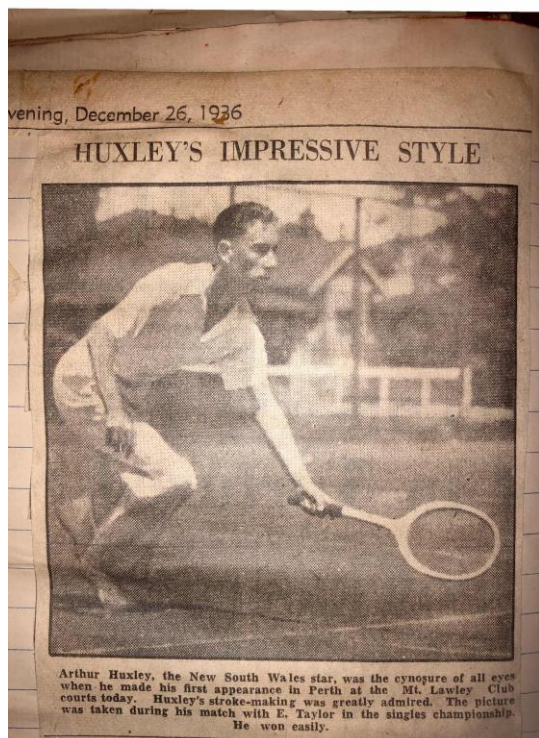
In addition to his knowledge of the game he possesses an excellent temperament."



From this early start in the world of tennis Arthur was set to represent New South Wales in many tournaments including 'School Boy Team', NSW championships and interstate tournaments.

The following is an extract from "The Saturday Night Telegraph, Brisbane, September 3, 1932. "Schools' Tennis - Boy Plays Like Veteran

Watching the youngsters at play in the first Inter-State schools' tennis match at Sandgate one could not fail to be impressed with their knowledge of the game, particularly the New South Wales boys, all four of whom were models of consistency and accuracy. Arthur Huxley played like a veteran. Calm, and with a remarkable sense of anticipation, he revealed form that would be envied by many and A grade adult player. Working into the net time after time after succession of hard drives he won the point with accurate placement, or a drop volley well disguised."



As time went on Arthur received many accolades focusing on his prowess on the tennis court. He was most surprised and excited when in December 1936 he was invited, if selected, a place on the Davis Cup Team of 1937 with his long term buddy John Bromwich. The others approached for selection of the Davis Cup Team 1937 were Crawford, Quist, Turnbull, McGrath, Bromwich, Hopman and Kay.

Even though Arthur was not selected for the 1937 Davis Cup Team he remained a strong contender for future consideration to represent Australia in overseas tournaments. As Bromwich became involved in the Davis Cup Team Arthur needed to find a new doubles partner that complimented his game type. He partnered Henry Lindo and Bennet, and others, in tennis doubles exhibition games and tournaments with many wins and had

success in mixed doubles with Miss Joan Hartigan.

Arthur played consistently to keep the morale of Australians high leading up to World War 2 when he enlisted (Service No. NX54121) in the AIF with Fred Bennet which was stated in The Sydney Morning Herald on Thursday 6th June, 1940, place of enlistment was Paddington NSW.



On the 16th of December, 1940 he married Thelma Rice at Roseville NSW. The following extract is from the Sydney Morning Herald Tuesday 17th December 1940.

“At St. Andrew’s Church, Roseville yesterday morning two interstate tennis players, Miss Thelma Rice, younger daughter of the former Davis Cup player, Mr Horrie Rice and of Mrs Rice, and Corporal Arthur Huxley, AIF, only son of Mr and Mrs Stanley Huxley of Hurstville were married. Australia’s champion tennis player Mr John Bromich was best man A cable from the brides brother, Sergeant Horrie Rice, who is with the AIF in Palestine was received just before the wedding.”

Arthur was posted, not long after his wedding, to Singapore in the AIF as part of the Malay Campaign. He was assigned as a soldier/Ambulance Driver in the A S C ATT 2/10 FLD AMB. Unfortunately, Singapore fell to the Japanese Forces on 15th February, 1942 and more than 100,00 allied soldiers became Prisoners of War of the Japanese. In the ‘The New List of Missing’ published on Saturday 25th June, 1942 in The Sydney Morning Herald, he was listed as missing. The list consisted of 233 names including 12 officers, 2 nurses and one chaplain. On Friday 13th August, 1943 in The Sydney Morning Herald it was confirmed that Arthur was a Prisoner of War of the Japanese.

He spent over a year in Changi POW camp, and was a member of F Force, which consisted of many of his comrades (doctors, orderlies and ambulance drivers) from the field hospitals situated around Singapore. In Changi all POWs suffered many hardships but what kept them going was the mateship they shared and their determination to keep going.



On approximately the 17th of April, 1943, Arthur left Changi to work on the Burma Railway. He was transported by train for a 4-5 day journey and then marched approximately 300 kilometres to the region of the Burma border. Arthur was assigned a work party and moved on to the nearest camp. Often after working all day he would be forced to carry his possessions and march in the darkness to the next camp. With little sleep he was expected to work a long day with the prospect of being moved on again to another camp that night.

On one of the rare occasions that Arthur went back to that time he related an incident that occurred on the march. He was found floating face down in the river with heavy bags of rice on his back. He was pulled out of the water, his arms were strung around the shoulders of his mates as they marched three abreast. They carried him long until he was recovered. Before this time they didn't know each other but everyone was a mate and ready to support each other through difficult times. The guards were brutal because if they saw any of the POW's falter or unable to work they would be killed. (Arthur told this memory to his son Peter and asked him to make contact with his mate that rescued him from a watery grave. When Peter approached his father's mate he recalled the incident and highlighted that being a mate was looking out for each other, it was the Aussie spirit.)

Eventually, Arthur was moved on to Hellfire Pass. In the rainy season of 1943 malaria, dysentery, beri beri, pellagra, tinea, tropical ulcers, smallpox and cholera depleted the numbers being able to work. Lack of food, reducing numbers, the brutality of the Korean guards and the obsession of the Japanese to finish the railway took its toll on the surviving POWs. The Thai-Burma Railway was completed when the two sides of the line joined at Konkoita on 25th October, 1943, in all 415.92km of track was completed in sixteen months. Those POWs that had survived the ordeal in F Force and H Force were evacuated on the new railway back to Changi in Singapore.

Early in 1945, there was a glimmer of hope that his time in Changi would come to end but also a time of caution as the reaction of the Japanese forces to their defeat was unpredictable. It came with the unconditional surrender of Emperor Hirohito broadcasting to his soldiers, after the dropping of the atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on

6th and 9th August 1945 respectively, there was to be no further hostile action taken towards Allied soldiers as from the 15th August, 1945.

Arthur's years of captivity were over. Before the announcement in the paper about Arthur's survival, his wife, Thelma was told that he was coming home. He was flown home in early September. Arthur was discharged from the AIF on 17th October, 1945 with rank of Corporal from his posting to A S C ATT 2/10 FLD AMB.

On Tuesday 11th September, 1945 – The Sydney Morning Herald announced the following.

“LATEST ADVICES FROM SINGAPORE

The A.A.P. special representative in Singapore says that the following have been freed from Changi Prison..... The Herald war correspondent in Singapore Tom Goodman reports the names of two more sportsmen prisoners:- Corporal Arthur Huxley, Interstate tennis player of Sydney and J. L. Meagher, jockey of Melbourne are in Singapore.”

Arthur's adjustment to normal life posed many challenges to him and his family after his ordeals. He never spoke about them in detail or often as they brought too many unpleasant thoughts to the surface which caused agitation to himself and upset his family. This was before the time that Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome (PTSS) was recognised as a mental illness.

After his physical recuperation, lasting over twelve months, he was once again playing competitive tennis. As reported in the following two excerpts.

Tuesday 30th April, 1946 – The Daily Telegraph.

“RETURNS TO BIG TENNIS

Ex-P.O.W. Huxley Leads Team in Major Grade Match

By Les Ryan

Arthur Huxley, A.I.F. prisoner of war in Thailand and Singapore, will play his first Badge tennis match on Saturday since he joined the Army in 1940.....

Huxley said last night that he was stroking as well as in pre-war days, but found it hard to concentrate.....”

Saturday 24th August, 1946 – The Sydney Morning Herald.

“Tamworth Championships on Friday

.....Among the pairs entered who should provide good practice for the Davis Cup candidates is F. Bennett and A. Huxley. Arthur Huxley, who was liberated in Singapore last year, has long been recognised as an expert doubles player.....”

When Arthur stopped playing competition tennis he was not far away from the game he loved. He became a representative of Slazenger Dunlop and soon showed that he was able to spot a winner in up and coming junior players in golf, tennis and cricket. He moved through the ranks of this company and became interested in promotion activities which included the

Indoor Australian Championships first held at the Hordern Pavilion in Sydney NSW and was moved to the Entertainment Centre in Sydney NSW.

Arthurs' long-term friend, John Newcombe, was interviewed by John Thirsk after he passed away on the 18th February, 1991, after a long illness with cancer. The following article appeared in the Telegraph the week after his passing.

"It's farewell to a legend called Hux

He was just called "Hux" and last Monday Arthur Huxley died at his Gold Coast home after a long illness, aged 75.

In tennis Hux was a legend. He was Slazenger's promotions manager and in the 1950's and 60's the logo of the panther on the racquet gut was in.

Nobody would argue that Hux was responsible for some of the greatest finds in Australian sport.

I was only 10 when I met Hux and he gave me free racquets and balls. I didn't know at the time, but nine years before that Hux had signed up another nine year old called Ken Rosewall.

Later I was told that Hux, a left hander, was a Davis Cup squad member and a fine doubles player. World War 2 halted Hux's career on court and he spent times he would like to forget as a Japanese prisoner of war working on the infamous Burma railroad. Hux weighed only 85 pounds when he returned.

He was a great mate but when it came to player friendships the Huxley-Rosewall friendship was inseparable. I'll never forget Hux telling me he had cheered like mad for "Muscles" when I beat Rosewall in the 1971 Wimbledon final.

In 1973, Hux was a member of the four man team which began the Australian Indoor tournament at the Hordern Pavilion, along with Graham Lovett, the current tournament director, Fred Stolle and myself.

Hux had a marvellous camaraderie with the media, not only in tennis but also in golfing circles. In the 35 years I knew Hux, I cannot recall anyone having a bad word to say about him. To me, this is a sign of a very special person, even more remarkable when you realise what he endured as a PoW.

Today it is more a world of cash and carry because the traits of loyalty and working for one company belong to another generation. This is not to say that yesterday was better than today, it is just a fact of life.

From my point of view, we are a little worse off today than last Sunday. Farewell Hux – whatever you did, you always served an ace."

Hux nurtured the talents of many tennis, golf and cricket stars that have become the role models of the champions of today.

[Three prisoners of war share their stories.](https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-02-14/fall-of-singapore-at-75-pows-changed-by-the-past/8269346) (Hyperlink to the internet)

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-02-14/fall-of-singapore-at-75-pows-changed-by-the-past/8269346>

[Fall of Singapore anniversary: How a military defeat changed Australia](https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-02-14/fall-of-singapore-75-year-anniversary-commemorated/8267650) (Hyperlink to the internet) <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-02-14/fall-of-singapore-75-year-anniversary-commemorated/8267650>

[Camps of F Force](https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/wars-and-missions/burma-thailand-railway-and-hellfire-pass-1942-1943/locations/camps-f-force) (Hyperlink to the internet) <https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/wars-and-missions/burma-thailand-railway-and-hellfire-pass-1942-1943/locations/camps-f-force>

[Burma-Thailand Railway and Hellfire Pass 1942-1943](https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/wars-and-missions/burma-thailand-railway-and-hellfire-pass-1942-1943) (Hyperlink to the internet)

<https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/wars-and-missions/burma-thailand-railway-and-hellfire-pass-1942-1943>

[Camps of F Force on the Burma-Thailand Railway](https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/wars-and-missions/burma-thailand-railway-and-hellfire-pass-1942-1943/locations/camps-f-force/map-f-force-camps) (Hyperlink to the internet)

<https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/wars-and-missions/burma-thailand-railway-and-hellfire-pass-1942-1943/locations/camps-f-force/map-f-force-camps>



Written by Kerrie Huxley

Australian POW, Duncan Butler 2/12th Field Ambulance, wrote a poem relating to mateship and how important it was to survival to have mates. A mate would look out for you in the camps, working on the railway, hellfire pass, the long treks to the campsites day and night, when you were sick or lacking energy because you were malnourished and just daily living as a POW.

Mates Poem

I've travelled down some lonely roads
Both crooked tracks and straight
An' I've learned life's noblest creed
Summed up in one word "Mate"

I's thinking back across the years,
(A thing I do of late)
An' this word sticks between my ears
You've got to have a mate

Someone who'll take you as you are
Regardless of your state
An' stand as firm as Ayers Rock
Because "e" he is your mate

Me mind goes back to 43,
To slavery an' ate
When man's one chance to stay alive
Depended on 'is mate.

With Bamboo for a billie-can
An' bamboo for a plate,
A bamboo paradise for bugs,
Was bed for me and me mate.

You'd slip and slither through the mud
An' curse your rotten fate:
But then you'd hear a quiet word:
"Don't drop your bundle mate.

An' though it's long so long ago
This truth I ave to stat:
A man don't know what lonely means
Til 'e as lost is mate

If there's a life that follers this,
If there's a "Golden Gate"
The welcome that I want to hear
Is just: "Good on y mate"

An so to all who ask us why
We keep these special Dates
Like Anzac day, I answer: "Why"
We're thinking of our mates"

An when I've left the drivers seat
An handed in my plates,
I'll tell old Peter at the door:
"I've come to join me MATES"

Oswald James Lord Pankhurst

Born: 1898 at Duri outside of Tamworth

Died: 1976 in Tamworth

Married: April 1918 – Sydney to Lilian Martha Howard.

Occupation before he enlisted: Farmer/shearing contractor.

When the 'March to Freedom' left Tamworth in 1918 Oswald joined the march to Sydney to enlist.

He completed his 'Application to Enlist' on the 6/3/1918 at the age 19 years and 8 months. Regiment/Corp 6th Battery AFA as a Gunner/Driver. He began his training as a Driver/Gunner. As stated in his 'Certificate of Discharge', Oswald served one year and 256 days, in total with one year and 128 days being served abroad in France and Belgium. Oswald was discharged 16/11/1919.

He served in France and Belgium for approximately 18 months. First as a Driver/Gunner. From his service booklet it details the areas that he went to perform his duties as a Gunner/Driver. It lists the coordinates for the gun placements to fire at the enemy. As he reached the combat lines the war was drawing to a close. Oswald was seconded and transferred to War Grave Detachment. His work entailed Oswald exhuming the remains of fallen soldiers to be interned in graves in the War Grave Cemeteries in France and Belgium. He was in this detachment until he came home which was over twelve months after the end of the war.

When he returned to his family after discharge from the army his experiences became a memory that he was reluctant to visit. He stored his physical reminders of wartime away to be found long after his death by family. Some mementoes of those times is a leather money pouch with money wrapped in hessian, his drivers' licence, and service booklet with details of gun placement coordinates used to target specific points of gun use.

Many thanks to Oswald's family for sharing his story.



[Medical treatment of Australian soldiers in World War 1](https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/wars-and-missions/ww1/military-organisation/medical-treatment) (Hyperlink to internet)
<https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/wars-and-missions/ww1/military-organisation/medical-treatment>

The Glover Family Jigsaw Puzzle

I started out researching my family history 40 years ago when a Glover descendant from Sydney visited with my late Grandmother Isa Quinn [nee Elliott]. Photographs were brought out of the family that I had never seen before, and I certainly became hooked on this never-ending quest to fit all the pieces of the Glover family jigsaw puzzle together.

William Glover and his family came to Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens in 1858, the first white family to settle there. William and Margaret had twelve children, the youngest daughter Louisa Beatrice May my grandmother's Aunt, was born in May 1866 at Nelson's Bay and was only twelve when her mother Margaret died as a result of falling from a horse and cart.

For many years, early Glover researchers had shown her on the family chart as having married Alfred Cullen, however, when I obtained the marriage certificate this proved to be incorrect. I did eventually obtain the correct marriage on 14 December 1918 in Sydney of Louisa Beatrice May Glover, aged 52, spinster to George Thompson, aged 65 and divorced. But there were still more surprises in store. I found her death 1941, in Nowra. The next time I visited family down the south coast, I called in to the Nowra Cemetery. Louisa's headstone transcription revealed she had a daughter Agnes Jenner.

Coincidentally, the Glover researcher who had visited my grandmother, had at one time lived in Nowra and when I revealed this new information to her, she said, *"oh! goodness me, there was a lady who lived around the corner from us who we called Aunty Ag, but we just thought she was a good friend, I used to play with her granddaughter Pamela"*. I found a George Jenner living at Bomaderry, north of Nowra and phoned, he was elderly but he did fill me in on the family. He had never married and sadly, he passed away before I could meet up with him. Surprisingly, Louisa had two children out of wedlock, Agnes born 1890 and William born 1892, there is no father listed on the birth certificates. George Jenner told me that son William had served in WW1 and been killed in France. I searched the records for him, but, came up empty handed. One day while searching the newspapers on TROVE, I found Louisa and George Thompson had lodged an entry in the SMH Roll of Honour family notices for their son William Thompson. He had enlisted as William Thompson on 9 April 1915, well before his mother married. The question remains- was George Thompson, a married man at the time, his biological father? They did not marry until after William's death when George put in a claim for his medals but in 1915 Louisa was known as Mrs Louisa Thompson.

Corporal William Glover-Thompson 1892 - 1918

When William enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Liverpool on 8 April 1915, he gave his name as William Thompson and his age as 22 years and 10 months. He was 5' 4½" tall and weighed 134 lbs. William's complexion was dark with brown hair and blue eyes. The only distinctive mark recorded during his medical examination was a mole on the right side of his neck. He was a Clerk and Bookbinder residing at Surry Hills in Sydney.

The "B" Company, 20th Battalion, 5th Brigade was raised at Liverpool from March 1915, with their Commanding Officer being Captain A. A. Adcott. At that time, William made his will on enlistment [No. 14969] to his next of kin, his mother Mrs Louisa Thompson, later in 1917, he

changed the original will leaving all his possessions to his mother Louisa and father, George Thompson. [Louisa and George still not married].

The 20th Battalion left Australia on 25 June 1915 for Egypt, where they trained until 16 August 1915. On 22 August 1915 they landed at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli just as the offensive petered out, the 20th's role there was purely defensive. From 26 August until it's withdrawal from the peninsula on 20 December, the 20th Battalion took part in the defence of Russell's Top. On 11 Sep 1915 William became ill with dysentery and sent to the hospital ship in Alexandria, from there he was sent to AGH in Heliopolis and forwarded to the Auxiliary Hospital at Abbasia, Egypt.

By 9 Oct 1915 William had been sent to Nelouan [sic] for convalescence, but was returned to Heliopolis, Egypt and diagnosed with severe Enteritis. He was not discharged to return to his unit at Tel-el-Kebir until 12 January 1916.



Heliopolis Hospital, Egypt c1915

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The 20th Battalion proceeded to France where it entered the trenches of the Western Front for the first time in April 1916, and in the following month had the dubious honour of being the first Australian Battalion to be raided by the Germans.

The first major offensive the 20th took part in was around Pozieres between late July and end of August 1916. On 6 August, William was wounded by shrapnel to his right shoulder and was sent to Weymouth Hospital in England.

William left Folkstone, England on 10 April 1917 to re-join his unit in Camiers, France on 5 May 1917. After a spell of leave in a quieter sector of the front in Belgium, the 2nd Division, which included the 5th Brigade came south again in October 1917.



Corporal William Thompson

By 26 April 1918, William was appointed as Lance Corporal. He was wounded again on 17 August, but remained on duty. On 3 Oct. 1918, he was made Corporal but was also wounded in action. William died on 5 Oct. 1918 from the wounds received to his abdomen.

THOMPSON.—Died of wounds in France, October 5, 1918, Corporal William Thompson, aged 26, 20th Battalion, beloved son of George and Louisa Thompson, and only brother of Agnes, after 3½ years active service. An Anzac
He gave his best—his life, his all.

Tincourt New British Cemetery, Somme, France. Row 11, Plot 5. Tincourt is a village just over 4 miles east of Peronne.

Written by Denise Gaudion

MANPOWER DIRECTORATE (AUSTRALIA)

On the 9th of February 1943, just 9 days after Daniel's (my Father) 18th birthday, he entered Dacey, 2 Garden Palace, Daceyville (Sydney) N.S.W. to enlist in the army. He filled in all the forms, went through the medical process. Then finally one last page, DECISION OF N.S.O. OR A.M.P.O. States name, Address, Occupation, Employer, D.A. Class, and Medical Class. Report: Date of last Review: 16th August, 1943. Decision: Reserved. Initials of N.S.O. or M.P.O. Remarks: Apprentice 3rd year STC.

Dad was in his 3rd year of a 5 year apprenticeship with Hydraulic Power and Hydraulic Lifts Company. He enlisted in the Volunteer Defence Corps on 16th August 1943. He was an Army Citizen but a Private in the Australian Military Forces.

Labour controls were introduced during the Second World War to meet a crisis in manpower and to administrate between the needs of the armed services and industry.

The first significant regulation introduced during the first two years of the war was to reserve occupations from military service. Occupations reserved were those which were essential for the production of equipment and supplies for the war effort. In 1940, the Minister for State of Defence, published a list of reserved occupations. The list was devised to prevent the voluntary enlistment of skilled workers from service.

In early 1942, during the crisis of the Japanese forces in the Pacific, which also involved the bombing of Darwin. More than 100,000 men were called up for full-time service. The list of reserved occupations was not strong enough to administrate the demands of the services against the demands of industry and a labour crises which began to emerge.

Manpower Directorate was a division of the Government of Australia, established in 1942 to control the workforce. Many occupations that weren't supporting the war effort lost their jobs. These workers who were transferred, began working at chemical, metal, timber and food productions. Non-essential occupations included clothing manufacturing, furniture and brick making. People from all around the country were called to work, however there were people who didn't work, the Government would find, interview them and either employ or place them in jail. Work on the home front from the public was vital for Australia's contribution and success towards the war effort.

The agency had extensive power and reach. In effect, Manpower imposed industrial conscription. It issued identity cards to every man, woman and child and had the sole power to decide who worked where.

The powers under the Manpower Regulations included:

- *Power to exempt a person from service or prohibit their enlistment.
- *Restrict the right of the employer to dismiss his employees.
- *Power to direct any person to leave one employment and engage in another.

This is not the full list, other points were included which I did not record.
(aust.nat.gov)

To overcome the shortage of farm labour, sheep shearing and harvesting of crops, after extensive talks with Manpower, the Minister for Labour and National Service approved the formation of the Australian Women's Land Army. It was modelled on the British Women's Land Army from World War I.

The role which technical education was called upon to play increased as the scale of the nation's war effort mounted. The demand for skilled manpower in such trades as engineering, munition, hydraulic power, precision tool-making, fitting and machining.

All engagement of male labour was controlled and a national registration of both male and female labour was completed.

Written by Sue Jeffreys

[Reserved Occupations and Exemptions WW1.](https://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/the-haslam-diaries/reserved-occupations-and-exemptions) (Hyperlink to the internet)

<https://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/the-haslam-diaries/reserved-occupations-and-exemptions>

[Reserved occupations, Second World War](https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/encyclopedia/homefront/reserved_occupations) (Hyperlink to the internet)

https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/encyclopedia/homefront/reserved_occupations

[Notice to youths and girls](http://vrroom.naa.gov.au/print/?ID=19204) (Hyperlink to the internet)

<http://vrroom.naa.gov.au/print/?ID=19204>

[Manpower Controls](https://tomchampblog.wordpress.com/manpower-controls/) (Hyperlink to the internet)

<https://tomchampblog.wordpress.com/manpower-controls/>



Article from The Red Cross 'PRISONER OF WAR' which was issued to next of kin during WW2. This article is reproduced from the Official Monthly Bulletin NO. 11 August, 1944 page 7, title 'A Great Deal Rests with You' written by Bruce Prior.

"A Great Deal Rests with You"

A member of the A.R.C.S. Unit which serviced Australian prisoners of war in the Middle East. Mr. Prior is himself a returned man from the last war, and, has worked with Red Cross amongst Australian servicemen of this war since 1942.

Australia, as a country, will no doubt have its problems to solve when peace comes, and Australians themselves will also have their individual problems to solve. One of the greatest, perhaps, the responsibility both of the nation and of individuals, will be the rehabilitation of the returning serviceman.

In common with all right thinking people, I have no doubt that our Government will apply itself to this task in no half hearted manner. But we cannot expect our Government to take a full time interest in each individual case. Initially this can best be one by the next of kin of each soldier, sailor or airman.

I refer more particularly, of course to our wounded servicemen and to those men who are at present prisoners of war. We can almost class the latter amongst the sick and wounded, because although they may not be actually physically ill, they will undoubtedly be mentally sick and wounded. And to look after men in this category will probably be even a harder task than ministering to those who actually are physically sick or wounded.

Consequently, a few suggestions as to, perhaps not the treatment of the man himself, but as to your own treatment will not be out of place.

Please don't think for one moment that I'm setting myself up as an authority, or that I'm trying to preach to you. But I have had some experience both with repatriated prisoners and invalided servicemen and in good faith I'm passing on to you some of my impressions.

First of all, you'll have to be really hard, not on the man, but on yourself. You'll have to make sacrifices. But don't forget that he has made sacrifices too and yours will be only small fry in comparison. Perhaps your man may have some physical handicap, as a result of his war service. Well don't stare or overdo the sympathy (from outward appearances I mean). Naturally, you are upset and even shocked, but your efforts at expressing sympathy are not going to do one scrap of good; they are only going to bring a lump into that man's throat and set him back quite a lot. He will have been sent from the Hospital in quite good condition, and it will be your job to keep him in that same condition, or perhaps even build him up some more. You'll remember his favourite dishes. Then give him these. They will be a change from what he has been getting and will be quite welcome. (Provided of course that he is not on a special diet.) Don't pester him with requests to state what he'd like for lunch or dinner – nothing will try his patience more. If he wants anything different he will probably suggest it himself, and if

its humanly possible to get it, then get it, but don't make it a compliment. I'm sure you'll find that under such treatment your man will show quite a marked improvement.

Don't forget the fact that the ex-serviceman has a very hard task to readjust himself to civilian life. He has to go through a period in which his nervous system has to settle down from the hurly-burly of service life to the more humdrum life of a civilian. He will appear to be disinterested and lazy, no doubt, but you'll find that this spasm will soon pass over and you will begin to recognise the man who left you perhaps years ago.

Perhaps, your man will have a useless arm, and you will have to valet for him to a degree. Watch out that you don't overdo it. This may sound callous and hard, but I've said you will have to be hard with yourself. Help where necessary, but let the man do some things for himself, otherwise he will come to rely on you too much and he will not learn to fend for himself. We have even now hundreds of men, who have lost the use of a limb, but who have overcome their disability and are now earning food money in jobs which they have taken up since discharge. Only a few weeks ago, I sat opposite a man with a useless arm, and offered to cut his meal for him, as I could see he was in difficulties. But I was not upset when he said, "No thanks, I've got to learn sometime, and I may as well begin now." However, he tired of the job before it was complete and then he asked for my help. And that's the way I would suggest you go about doing things.

Here's another 'Don't' for you. Perhaps, before the war, you both were fond of parties and going about. Good, but don't start arranging parties and so forth in advance. Wait until you see if he wants to continue that sort of life right away. The chances are that he won't at least not for a while. He will probably want to stay at home while that readjusting process is going on, so don't appear upset when you again have to be tough with yourself.

Here's another cardinal point, and this applies to practically all returned men. Don't pester them into talking of their experiences overseas. In your eyes, they are heroes, as probably they are, but there's nothing more nerve racking or embarrassing than to be asked to recite your experiences in front of an audience, even if it is an appreciative one. On the other hand, if he wants to talk without being goaded into it, then let him, bearing in mind that a tactful interruption if it gets too long winded will not be out of place. Taking the average serviceman as an example, I've not found too many who wish to dwell at any length on past experiences. They will eventually come out, but it may be over a period, perhaps, of years. So don't be impatient. The Government will assuredly do all it can for your man. It's up to you to help by doing your share, and you can do quite a lot in your own common sense way."

Extracts from the **“Peril at Port Stephens”** booklet written by Denise Gaudion for the Heritage Festival ferry trip around Port Stephens.

1804 Soldiers Camp

Sometime after the establishment of the settlement at Port Hunter (Newcastle) in 1804, trouble was caused by some rebellious convicts who after escaping, made their way north via Port Stephens.

To meet that phase of trouble, the commandant at Port Hunter established a small military post of a corporal and five soldiers on the southern shore of Port Stephens. The duty of the military was to capture escaped convicts. The soldiers and supplies from Newcastle arrived either by boat around the coast or overland through the sand hill country. The long march was a hard one, however with the constant use, it did establish a track line/road from Stockton to Port Stephens.

The local Worimi tribe inhabited the area and are mentioned in a report by Captain Wallis at Newcastle, 1817; *“The native blacks that inhabit the neighbourhood of Newcastle and Port Stephens have become very active in retaking the fugitive convicts. They accompany the soldiers who are sent in pursuit, and by the extraordinary strength of sight that they possess, they can trace to a good distance, with wonderful accuracy, the impressions of the human foot. Nor are they afraid of the fugitive convicts.”*

By 1821, the penal colony at Newcastle had been removed to Port Macquarie and the Hunter Valley. The incentive to escape servitude at Port Macquarie once again, led to escapees trying to reach Sydney by overland routes. Crossing the waterways of Port Stephens was yet another obstacle to their escape.

In 1825, the Australian Agricultural Company was formed at Carribeen, later renamed Carrington, and by 1828, 180 convicts were assigned to the Company. Convict escapees would steal boats and attempt to make their escape out through the headlands of Port Stephens or to the southern shore of the harbour, only to find the garrison of soldiers waiting to apprehend them.

Many of those A.A. Co. convicts once emancipated, became farmers, fishermen or business people in villages of Port Stephens.

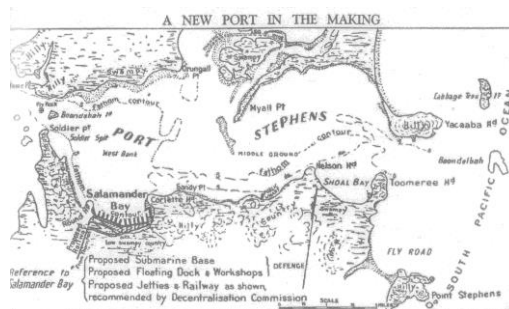
The area was originally named Friendship Point by Captain William Cromarty the first white settler to the area in 1824, but, was later renamed Soldiers Point after the garrison of soldiers who were camped on the point. Mrs Cecilia Cromarty ran a small store to serve the needs of visiting whalers, fishermen and the local aborigines, she was renowned for her kindness, and, at one time two escaping convicts, intent upon robbing her store and stealing a boat, were treated generously to a meal by Mrs Cromarty who also kindly offered the loan of a boat provided they tied it up at Tenilba (Tanilba), and afterwards they felt so ashamed, they left without attempting the robbery and they did leave the boat tied up at Tenilba.

Salamander Submarine Base

As early as 1905, Salamander Bay was recommended for use as a submarine base. Following Federation in 1911, a proposal emerged to make Port Stephens a submarine refitting station for the new Royal Australian Navy and was approved.

George King-Hall (British) was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the new Australia Station in 1911, the following is an entry from his diary

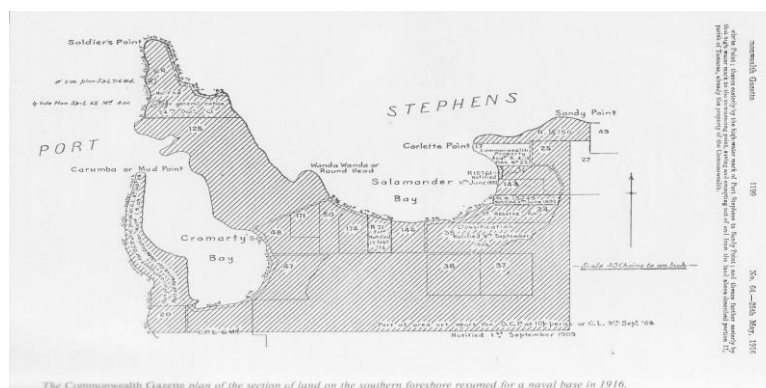
Dated 14 October 1913:



“Arrived at Port Stephens this morning and anchored outside the entrance. Went in with Drummond in Steam Pinnace and met Henderson and Mr Bale the engineer, landed some miles up at the camp, where Mr Bale has his headquarters. The head man being Morris, an ex-stoker. The clearing is in the midst of the bush, and prettily laid out with flower beds, a regular bush camp.

We walked through a made path, through the bush to Salamander Bay, a very fine sheet of water, to be the new submarine base. We all agreed that Port Stephens should be the great naval base and also building yard- not Jervis Bay or Sydney. Port Stephens is a very fine harbour, more extensive in some ways than Port Jackson, but a good deal of dredging is required. We had tea at the camp, and I returned to the ship and left at pm for Western Port in the ‘Cambrian’.”

The land bordered by Salamander Bay and Cromarty Bay was surveyed and resumed by the Commonwealth in 1916.



During WW1, naval ships were known to enter Port Stephens where their boilers were relined on the spot with the local bricks from Port Stephens Fire Brick Co., throwing the old bricks overboard into Swan Bay. David Baker recalls that ‘off shore, about 200 metres, looking

towards Salamander Bay from Swan Bay, there are about ten piles of brick rubble in the water'.

In 1919, following WW1, defence authorities again reviewed Port Stephens as a site for a naval base. At the time, the proposed navy docking facilities and dredging to make the harbour suitable was going to provide real benefit to the farmers in the area, enabling more commercial use of the harbour. The proposals were never implemented.

When Admiral Lord Jellicoe visited the port in the 1930's, he declared that Port Stephens should become the base for the "Great Pacific Fleet" and that Pindimar should become the major base for Australia's flying boat squadron. It was also the Depression years and his grandiose ideas were all rejected.

Due to the drastic cut in the defence budget, insufficient funds were available to develop and continue the base. The naval base at Salamander Bay was demolished and in a SMH newspaper article dated 22nd November 1922, the NSW Director for Commonwealth Dept. of Works and Railways gave instructions to dispose of the expensive plant, buildings, stores and furniture by an auctioneer in Newcastle.

In 1942, with Japan's invasion of South-East Asia and occupation of the Pacific Islands to the north of Australia, it became imperative to establish training camps with the aim of training personnel from the Navy, Army and Air Force to undertake joint operations to retake the captured islands and repel the invaders.

In June 1942, following an aerial site survey, Royal Marine Officer, Commander F.N. Cook and Lt. Colonel Hope inspected all the proposed sites along the east coast, Port Stephens was selected because of its defensible port, safe anchorage away from the Japanese subs, and the sparsely settled area.

During WW11, at Soldiers Point a concrete gun emplacement was set up at the east end of Ridgeway Ave and underwater demolitions training was conducted at Salamander Bay, but some of the training was also conducted at Winda Woppa and Broughton Island.

The north gully of Broughton Island facing Hawks Nest was pocked with small craters from artillery practice, although the Dept. of Defence Historical section says it has no knowledge of the shelling. Proof of the shelling came from a former artillery signalman, Harry Williams of the 9th Field Regiment in 1943, confirming that he had been on board a landing ship off the island when a number of shells were fired at the island. Cabbage Tree Island was also heavily used as a target area from the six-inch coastal guns at Tomaree Head and the naval ships.

After the war, in 1955, the Federal Government allowed Port Stephens Council to buy the priceless site for just £50,000 (\$100,000).

Australia Remembers 1914-1918

In Apex Park, the first set of wooden memorial steps was built close to the water line and entry to the fisherman's wharf by Walter Glover, in memory of all the local men who enlisted and died during WW1. His own son George [pictured] had been killed in France in 1917. In 1928, the wooden stairs were replaced and built further up into the park by the three Zeininger brothers from Tea Gardens.



In 1947, J.J. Edstein & Sons were contracted to erect a town memorial in Apex Park which included the names from the memorial stairs as well as all the local volunteers.

Australia Remembers 1945- 1995

On the 28 July 1995, the Port Stephens Historical Society received a grant to erect a unique monument in the area adjacent to Little Beach, Nelson Bay celebrating 50 years of the ending of WW11. There are four separate memorial plaques on the large anchor and pyramid shaped monument.



TO HONOUR

20,000 United States of America Marine Corps, Army and Army Air Force Servicemen who trained at Port Stephens for amphibious warfare in the South West Pacific area 1942-1943. Erected by Port Stephens Historical Society – dedicated by Hugh J. Ivory – Director of I.S.I.S., United States of America Consulate General, Sydney. 28 July 1995

Lest We Forget

TO HONOUR

The presence of Royal Marines British Pacific Fleet who like many others, trained in this area for amphibious warfare in the South Pacific Region and made a significant contribution which saw the successful conclusion to World War 11 1942-1943

Lest We Forget

REMEMBRANCE

This plaque commemorates the location of HMAS Assault, a World War 11 Naval Base which became in peace time a sanctuary for refugees from war torn Europe 1949-1956, thus enriching the lives of all Australians

Advance Australia Fair

IN GRATITUDE

To the people of the Tomaree Peninsula who offered friendship and hospitality to Service Personnel during their period of training at Port Stephens

Forever Remembered

In Salamander Bay at the intersection of Port Stephens Drive and Kanimbla Drive, another H.M.A.S. Assault memorial can be found. The wooden structure, supported by two posts, has a large brass plaque flanked by six small brass plaques. The surrounding streets in the Assault Basin subdivision are all named after the landing ships H.M.A.S. Kanimbla, H.M.A.S. Manoora, H.M.A.S. Westralia and tribal class destroyers H.M.A.S. Arunta and H.M.A.S. Warramunga.

Halifax Park (holiday park) was named after the Halifax heavy bomber NKIGS HDP, flown by crews of 466 squadron RAAF on 51 raids over Germany with RAF Bomber Command during WW11. Named 'Waltzing Matilda', it was flown to Australia by Captain Geoffrey Wikner in 1946. Geoff and Trudy Wikner established the holiday park that same year. At the entrance to Halifax Park there is a memorial plaque commemorating the aircraft, the flight and the gallant air crews.

Reproduced with kind permission of the author Denise Gaudion from "Peril at Port Stephens".

Research – can you help?

The PSFHS has for some time now been gathering research for a new, revised publication about the history of not only the Tilligerry Peninsula but all the surrounding areas of Williamstown [formerly Parading Ground], Salt Ash, Bobs Farm, Majors Flat, Big Swan Bay, Pipe Clay Creek, Lower Anna Bay, Fenningham's Island, and Taylors Beach [formerly Banks Farm]. The additional settlements are all found within the Tilligerry conservation area.

Our new book **"UP THE TILLIGERRY CREEK & AROUND THE TRACKS"**, will not only update and correct some of the previously published information, but also present some wonderful new historical data about the earliest land- holders to the Tilligerry Creek catchment areas and also the unique maritime history of the waterways of the southern shores of Port Stephens.

We are asking all readers of our journal 'Lemon Tree' and kindred societies if they can help with their family history, photographs or land grants/records regarding the early settlement and the pioneers of these areas. All deposited information will be acknowledged to the submitter in the publication and please quote any records or reference source used. Any oral histories and interesting stories about the families would be a wonderful addition in putting a human face to our pioneering ancestors.

EMAIL: psfhsi@gmail.com PHONE: 0422 303 171

RESEARCH ENQUIRIES

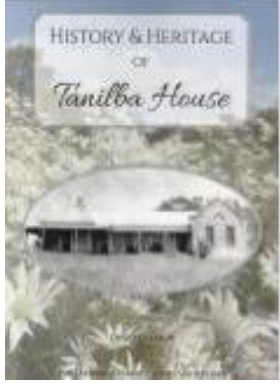
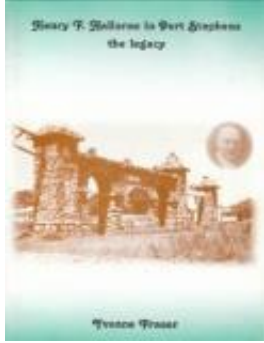
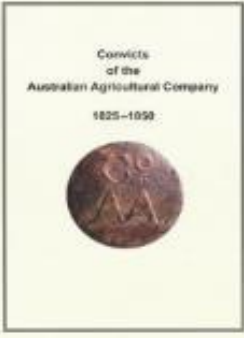
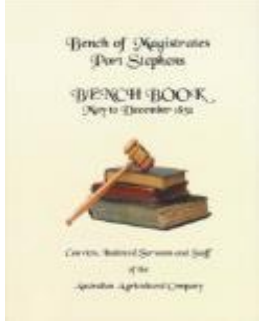
Please send all research enquiries to PO Box 32, Tanilba Bay NSW 2319 or simply scan and send the request form downloaded from our website to email psfhsi@gmail.com





Website: www.portstephensfamilyhistory.com.au Please include and attach as much relevant information that you have regarding any brick walls.

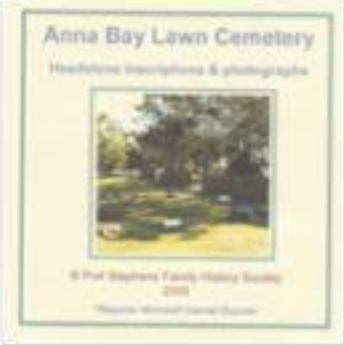
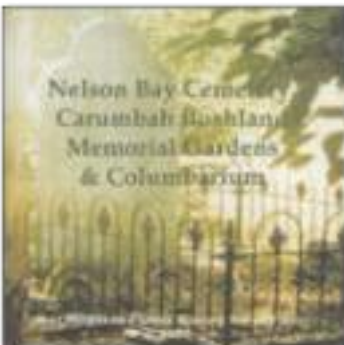
Initial Research Fee is \$30 (limit of 10 copies of resource documents) and further detailed research will incur additional \$10 per hour fee.

Email enquiries: advice only– research officer will quote on a needs basis. EFT payments on application re bank account details All enquiries are welcome, and we do endeavour to answer paid requests as soon as possible, however, if at times we have numerous requests, please be patient.

Society Publications for sale

	<p style="text-align: center;">History and Heritage of Tanilba House</p> <p>A full history of the Caswell family, and complete history and heritage of Tanilba House and its subsequent ownership. We reveal the full naval career of Lt. William Caswell and biographies of the forty [40] known convicts that were assigned to him, and in addition, the daily diaries of Caswell's Overseer, Charles William Stuart.</p> <p>Soft cover, pages, \$30 + \$13.50 p & p</p>
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