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Port Stephens Family History Society Inc.



Lemon Tree
Journal September 2011

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Port Stephens Family History Society Inc.

Established 1986

RESEARCH DAYS are held every Tuesday 10.30am—3.30pm, second and fourth Saturday afternoons 1—4pm. Non-member daily research fee \$10. Member's daily research fee \$2. Closed Public Holiday weekends.

VENUE: LEMON TREE PASSAGE OLD SCHOOL CENTRE Kenneth Pde Lemon Tree Passage.

MEMBERSHIP FEES are due on the 1st April each year, proportional fees apply from 1 October.

CURRENT FEES FOR 2011: Joining Fee \$10. Annual membership: Single \$40. Joint/Family \$55. Includes journal postage.

MEMBERSHIP ENTITLEMENTS 3 months probationary period applies before borrowing Microfiche, Readers, Books & Journals. Computer discs & CDs are not to be borrowed. Several books also marked not to be borrowed.

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www.portstephensfamilyhistory.com.au

Email: psfhs@yahoo.com.au

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***Cover drawing from the Personal Journal (1831) of Charlotte Anne Gant, born 1815
Plymouth, England.***

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Clothing Requirements for Prospective Immigrants

An article in *Family Tree* magazine 2003 revealed a very interesting fact dealing with convicts sent out to Australia.

There were convicts who were transported out for very light misdemeanours, yet their sentences were very harsh. One such Irish man was sentenced to life in 1836 for stealing two pigs. The convict served his time and obtained a ticket of leave in 1845, so he requested from the officials that his wife and family join him in Australia. Unfortunately his wife declined the offer, and advised “*for want of the necessary outfit*”. On investigation it would appear the wife was probably not able to obtain the chest of clothing required by the Emigration Commissioners in order to travel to Australia.

Peter Reid in *Visible Immigrants* wrote about the reunion of Irish convicts with their families and the clothing requirements of prospective emigrants in the mid 19th century. He writes that embarkation would have been refused at an English depot if they could not produce the basic minimum for a three month voyage with various climates. Passengers were expected to provide sheets, towels, soap, luggage boxes, several sets of inside clothing, two sets of outdoor clothing, two pairs of shoes minimum. Most working class people had only one complete set of clothes. There was also a cash deposit required of one to two pounds for bedding and utensils on the voyage. Between 1849 and 1852 there were 45 people in Ireland who were unable to accept the free passage to Australia due to this requirement.

You wonder if after 11 years the wife was genuine and it was poverty that prevented the family reuniting in Australia.



Article from Family Tree Magazine Feb 2003
Written by Tom Wood

Submitted by Pat Warburton, Member

SURPLUS BOOKS FOR SALE

<i>Gazetteer of Sydney Shipping 1788–1840</i>	\$10
<i>General Musters List of NSW. 1823, 1824, 1825</i>	\$50
<i>Musters of NSW & Norfolk Island 1805–1806</i>	\$25
<i>Australian Biographical & General Records: Series 1, 1788–1841</i>	\$25
<i>Australian Biographical & General Records: Series 2, 1842–1899</i>	\$25
<i>Genealogical Research Directories 2001, 2002, 2004</i>	\$2 each
<i>The Oxford Illustrated Dictionary of Australian History</i>	\$5
<i>1903 Postal Directory for Port Macquarie</i>	\$5
<i>Pioneers of Liverpool</i>	\$10

Postage costs on enquiry.

Extract from *Convicts of the Australian Agricultural Company 1825—1850*

DOWSE, Jonathan (or John)

Jonathan was born c1787-1791 in Lincolnshire, England. He was a Protestant farm (servant?) who could neither read nor write. At the time of his transportation, Jonathan was married with 4 children. He had no former criminal convictions; and was 5'9" tall with light hazel eyes, dark brown hair and a ruddy complexion. He had some spots under his left eye.

1825 Jonathan was tried at Lincoln Assizes for slaughtering a sheep and stealing the carcass from William Higdon, a farmer from Kirton in Holland. He was found guilty and sentenced to death 5 *March 1825*. This sentence was later commuted to transportation for life.

1827 he arrived in New South Wales on the **John I (1)** 25 *November 1827*. Jonathan was assigned from the ship to the Australian Agricultural Company 13 *December 1827*

1828 Jonathan was still assigned to the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Stephens where he was employed as a labourer

1834 Jonathan was granted ticket of leave 34/529 for the Windsor district

1837 he was a ticket of leave holder living in the Windsor district

1840 Jonathan received Certificate of Freedom 40/8 1 *January 1840*.

DOYLE, George

George was born C1783 in Rathcoole, Ireland. He was a labourer who was 5'10 ½" tall with a fair ruddy face, dark brown hair and blue eyes.

1818 George was tried in Dublin and sentenced to transportation for life *June 1818*

1819 he arrived in New South Wales on the **Mary I** 25 *August 1819*

1822 he was working on *McAuley's* Road Party at Liverpool

1827 George was granted ticket of leave 27/906, district unknown

1835 he received ticket of leave 35/244 for the district of Maitland

1837 George was assigned to the Australian Agricultural Company in Port Stephens

1840 he was granted ticket of leave 40/856 for the district of Port Stephens. Later that year, he was living at Maitland *June 1840*

1842 George had moved to Wollombi *June 1842*.

DOYLE, John

John was born C1811 in Killarney, Ireland. He was a single Catholic musician who could both read and write. John had no former convictions; and was 5'5" tall with a ruddy freckled pockmarked face, brown hair and blue eyes. He had a scar above his right eye.

1830 John was tried in Tralee for stealing cloth and sentenced to transportation for 7 years 18 *March 1830*. He arrived on board the **Andromeda 11 (1)** 18 *December 1830*. John was assigned from the ship to the Australian Agricultural Company *December 1830*

1833 John absconded from the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Stephens

1837 he was assigned to ? Cooper in the Goulburn district. John received Certificate of Freedom 37/ 690 19 *August 1837*.

Notes: John's indent states that his cousin, Stephen Doyle, a schoolmaster, was already in the Colony.

DOYLE, Patrick

Patrick was born c1804 in Dublin, Ireland. He was a Catholic porter, a married man, who could read and write; had at least one prior conviction; and stood 5'5 ½" tall with dark sallow skin, dark brown hair and dark eyes.

1825 Patrick was tried in Dublin for stealing clothes and sentenced to transportation for 7 years *17 July 1825*

1826 he arrived on the **Mangles (4)** *18 February 1826*. Patrick was assigned from the ship to the Australian Agricultural Company *5 March 1826*

1832 his sentence was due to expire *17 December 1832 (?)*

1833 Patrick received Certificate of Freedom *33/34 19 January 1833*.

DOYLE, Robert (alias STORY)

Robert was born c1819-1823 in County Wicklow, Ireland. He was a single Catholic labourer & car boy who could read but not write; and had spent 10 months in gaol for a prior offence. Robert was 5'4 ¼" tall with a ruddy freckled face, brown hair and dark hazel eyes.

Robert had a scar on the back of his right thumb and forefinger; RM CC R inside his lower left arm; and an anchor on the back of his left hand.

1836 Robert was tried in Dublin City for housebreaking and 'felony shirt & hosiery' and sentenced to transportation for 7 years *2 September 1836*. At the time of the trial his age was given as 13 years

1837 he arrived on the ship **St. Vincent (1)** *5 January 1837* Robert was assigned to the Australian Agricultural Company in Port Stephens

1847 he received Certificate of Freedom *47/613 13 July 1847*.

DRINKWATER, Thomas

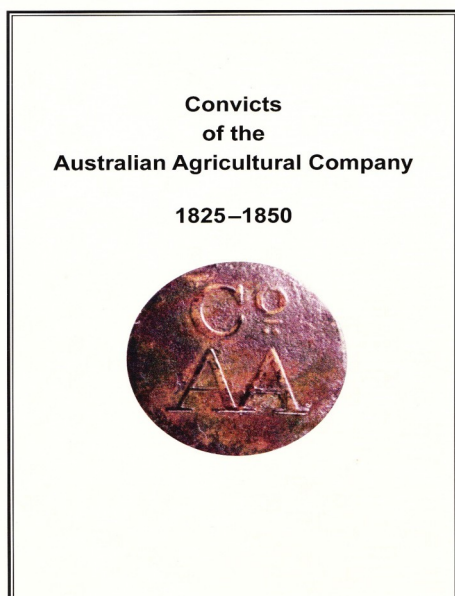
Thomas was born c1810 in London, England. He was a single Protestant rope & sacking maker who could read and write; had no previous criminal convictions; and was described in his indent as 5'6 ½" tall with a ruddy freckled face, light brown hair and hazel eyes.

1829 Thomas was tried in London for robbing his master and sentenced to transportation for 7 years *29 October 1829*

1830 he arrived in the Colony on board the ship **Lady Faversham** *29 July 1830*. He was assigned from the ship to the Australian Agricultural Company *July 1830*

1834 Thomas was granted ticket of leave *34/1218* for the district of Port Stephens

1837 he received Certificate of Freedom *37/581 17 July 1837*.



Port Stephens Family History Society Inc. would be interested to hear from anyone researching ancestors with a connection to the A A Company, convict or employee. Our aim is to gather as much information as we can in order to form a comprehensive collection of material. We also hope to offer an exchange service for those interested in contacting other descendants. If you would like to submit a family tree or other information on your ancestor then please contact our Research Officer Denise Gaudion at psfhs@yahoo.com.au

Left: cover of *Convicts of the Australian Agricultural Company 1825-1850*.

Available from Port Stephens Family History Society Inc. cost \$30 plus \$10 postage

FROM DYSART FIFESHIRE SCOTLAND TO NSW AUSTRALIA

WILLIAM ARNOTT 1827 – 1901 THE ARNOTT'S BISCUIT STORY

Before I begin my talk on the Arnott's Biscuit Story, I would like to point out the fact that a huge percentage of the information gained, came from resources held in our Society rooms. This is possibly an exercise in what can be found and how it can lead you on an exciting journey.

My story begins, when as a child, my mother mentioned her family living at 112 Parramatta Road and the corner of George St, Homebush. Her father, A C Flowers had a small produce store and carrying business, dealing in wood and coke for fuel, wood by the way was 1/6 pence a bag! He also held a contract for flour mills and owned 3 drays and 3 beautiful Clydesdale horses. At the back of their property was Arnott's Biscuit Factory. It is possible my grandfather A. C. Flowers carried flour and grain for Arnott's, but I have no evidence to prove this, as yet. So began my interest in Arnott's biscuits and helped me put together this little story, which I hope you will all enjoy.

William Arnott was born 6th December 1827 in Pathhead, Dysart Fife Scotland. He was the eldest son of David Millie Arnot & Isabella Smith. Williams father was a bleacher and according to family information, worked or owned 'Denburn Bleach Fields', [more likely worked!] as on the 27th September 1837 David Millie Arnot was charged by the Perth court of justiciary, of a "breach of trust" and sentenced to 7 years and transported to Australia on the convict ship "Earl Grey" arriving on the 22nd November 1838.

Investigation shows David Millie Arnot may have been assigned in the Port Stephens or Hunter region, as in 1843 his convict indent states he received his 'Ticket of Leave' at Raymond Terrace as recorded by the Raymond Terrace bench, and on the 10th February 1845 he received his "Certificate of Freedom" making the way clear for his wife Isabella and the four younger children to join him in Australia.

Checking our microfiche, the Colonial Secretary's correspondence index 1843-1847 a letter relating to the family, informs us that Isabella and children were brought out via the ship "Asia" to Van Diemen's Land. It was noted the family [Came Free] a copy of this letter would provide much more detail. However, the life of David Millie Arnot is yet to be finalised. In 1848 eldest son William Arnott and brother David, decide they will depart Scotland, to take advantage of the opportunities Australia had to offer, possibly advised by their parents, now settling into a life in NSW.

Travelling on board the 'Sir Edward Parry' William observed, oatmeal, scotch barley and arrowroot were a major part of their diet, and helped to keep them healthy during the voyage. 'Arrowroot' was a popular commodity in the colony, and a name that William remembered & used for what was to become one of Australia's best loved biscuits, 'Milk Arrowroot'! Both brothers had past experience, with baking and confectionery. After arriving on the 17th February were soon to make their way to Maitland to become bakers. An interesting event on board the 'Sir Edward Parry' happened during the voyage, when William made acquaintance with a young Irish born lass, Monica Sinclair, who was travelling out to Australia with her brother Robert. Within 2 years, Monica was to become William's first wife. He married Monica Sinclair at Morpeth in 1850.

Whilst working in Maitland with his brother David, the news of Gold discovery at the 'Turon river diggings' near Bathurst, prompted the brothers to try their luck. However, William had no joy as a gold miner, but did well with his baking of bread and pies.

Early in 1853 they were back in Maitland as a baker and pastry cook. Advertising in the 'Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser' newspaper 5th April 1854.

The prior year William's parents David Millie and Isabella Arnot had their last born child, Janet Smith Thompson Arnott born 24th July 1853. This child married William Henry Moxey in 1875 at Newcastle, and lived in 'Devon House' Cabbage Tree Road Williamtown.

1854 to 1856 William prospered until the two great floods of the Hunter River, which brought disaster to the new building he had built in 1856. [The floods are well documented in the Sydney Morning Herald 28th August 1857 and mentions William Arnott].

1861/62 he is flooded again and forced to compound his creditors, so with brother David takes a lease over the property of 148 Swan Street Morpeth, [now known as Arnott's Bakehouse Restaurant], still operating today by Arnott descendants.

1864 more floods in Maitland & one of William's creditors demands full payment.

1865 he sells his business in Maitland to a Mr William Horsely. An ad in the Maitland Mercury 1st April re 'sincere thanks to his customers'. Later the same year tragedy strikes when his wife, Monica dies & leaves William & their children to mourn the loss of a wife & mother.

William & family move to Newcastle where by September 1865 finds him established in Hunter St quickly building up a successful business, helped by his second wife Margaret Maclean Fleming whom he married at Morpeth in October this same year. The move to Newcastle was made possible by loans from friends, but he repaid all his debts within 12 months.

In the next few years, the name of Arnott's became famous, bread, cakes but especially for sweet & plain biscuits. Eventually demand became too big for the Hunter St shop, so William purchased the entire building & set up a larger second shop. Most popular & his biggest seller were his 'Ships Biscuits' essentially food for the hundreds of ships that called into Newcastle. They were thick, dry, plain biscuits packed in large sealed tins to ensure they would stay fresh for long periods.

About **1875** William built his first factory in Melville St [now known as Union St] Newcastle. He named it William Arnott's Steam Biscuit Factory & fitted it out with the best bakehouse machinery available. Three years after the factory opened, Arnott's were employing 50 people & about 1-5 tons of biscuits were produced daily. William Arnott always insisted on the best quality & freshest ingredients & he purchased 200 cows to ensure a constant & reliable supply of fresh milk, a vital ingredient for many of his baked products.

William & Margaret now have 6 children so he decides to build a new home for the family named 'Leslieville' located at No 63 Melville [Union St] Newcastle. The house is still standing today & heritage listed. It was used for many years by the WEA [Workers Education Assoc], in fact I recall attending art classes there in the 1970s.

Two of his sons from the first marriage were already in the business, the elder James Haydon Leslie, now specialised in biscuits, whilst the younger, Samuel Sinclair, took charge of confectionery manufacturer & later accounts.

1880 William decided to expand to Sydney, his biscuits were a hit. Production increased significantly & by the end of the decade more than 300 people were employed.

1882 biscuits were sent to Sydney by ship, where the market proved profitable & became even more so when the Hawkesbury Railway Bridge opened in 1889 & rail became available. The same year Arnott launched his famous 'Milk Arrowroot' biscuit. At the time it was considered a good source of nutritious starch, so these biscuits were marketed as an ideal food to help babies grow big & strong.

An advertising campaign was introduced called 'living pictures'. Parents encouraged to send photos of their plump, healthy child. The healthiest babies were selected to appear in advertisements that ran in Sydney daily newspapers. Children being given a few shillings & a tin of 'Milk Arrowroot' biscuits as a prize. The campaign ran for 60 years during which tens of thousands of parents submitted photos. Other promotions were 'hidden words' competitions, give aways, fans, jigsaws & story books. He supplied shops with painted chairs & mirrors displaying his famous logo 'The Arnott's Parrot' which had been designed & drawn by William's daughter-in-law, Mrs Leslie Arnott.

About **1888** William Arnott decides to purchase another home, this time in Mayfield originally built by Charles Uphold, owner of the 'soap & candle' factory which opened in 1886. The estate was sold to William & named 'Arnott Holme'. The Arnotts remained here until 1898. A Victorian Italianate residence 'Winahra' in Mayfield was built c1888 by William Arnott for his daughter Euphemia when she married co-founder of the Winn department store, Isaac Winn. Their 3 children were born at 'Winahra'.

1893 William leaves his sons in charge of the business & visits Scotland with his wife & daughter. On his return in **1894** he buys a factory in Sydney & takes his sons into partnership. The business now has, between Newcastle & Sydney, 800 employees.

1899 William decides to retire & moves to Strathfield where he dies on the 22nd July 1901 at the new family home, again called 'Arnott Holme'. For several years, his sons managed the business & supported the plan for a new factory which was built at Homebush between 1906 & 1908. The business flourished.

1906 Sao's & Iced Vo Vo's were introduced, both becoming Australian icons.

There is question about the naming of Sao, some saying it was named after a 'Salvation Army Officer' but nothing had been substantiated, although one of William's sons was an Officer in the Salvation Army. An interesting anecdote re the iced Vo Vo's in 2007 when Kevin Rudd was elected Prime Minister, he was reported as saying of his hard working staff, jokingly, 'to have a strong cup of tea with an iced Vo Vo on the way through, before going to work! This led to sky rocketing iced Vo Vo sales, prompting Arnotts to send a shipping pallet of the biscuits to the PM's office in Canberra's new Parliament house! Arnotts were certainly quick to capitalise on this statement!

1908 the new factory at Homebush opens.

1914 The Great War, WW1 breaks out and the need for military biscuits as well as civilian consumption makes an impact on Arnotts.

1920 the factory expands again with new ovens.

1922 'Nice' biscuits become popular, named after a city in Southern France, advertised as 'delightful for morning or afternoon tea'!

1939 WW2 Arnott's Homebush bakery runs all day, 7 days a week to supply the demand. They had 121 biscuit lines and 20 different assortments.

1942 old parent company in Newcastle finally shuts down.

1958 the Homebush Company's output has been doubled compared to 1948.

1964 name changed to 'Australian Biscuit Co. Pty Ltd' and later to 'Arnott's Biscuits Pty Ltd, then amalgamating with U.S. Nabisco, now known as Arnott's Biscuits Ltd.

1970 the company listed on the stock exchange.

1990/91 Tiny Teddy's introduced, 5 million sold within 5 weeks! Australians now consuming 8 kg per head per population.

1997 Arnotts acquired by Campbell Soup Company [established in Camden New Jersey] in 1869.

2000 Arnotts develop a 'Kosher' version of the 'Tim Tam' for export to Israelso successful, Arnotts had to air freight an additional 5 tons to keep up demand!

2002 to support savoury tastes, Arnotts acquired 'Snack Foods Ltd' brands like Cheezels, Thins and Samboy.

2004 Tim Tams after its launch in the UK and Canada, go on sale for the first time in China, 700 stores! 'Tim Tam' or 'Tian Dian' in Mandarin translates as 'give me more' or 'have some more'.

2006 Arnotts is short listed as one of Australia's top 10 brands, in 'Centenary of Trademarks Celebrations'.

Truly a credit to this remarkable man William Arnott, whose policy was hard work, integrity and insistence of quality. He was a sincere Christian, noted for his philanthropic work, a kind and loving family man.

Today Arnotts employs more than 2,600 Australians, across all states and territories. Arnotts also employs several thousand people across the Asia Pacific Region, in countries such as New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan.

All this started by a young man who was to become Australia's best known baker.

WILLIAM ARNOTT

References:

Port Stephens Family History Society Inc. Library
 National Archives of Australia
 Trove - National Library of Australia
 State Records of NSW
 NSW BDMs
 Convict Indents
 Colonial Secretary's Correspondence Index 1843-1847
 Sydney Morning Herald
 Newcastle Morning Herald
 Australian Chronicle
 Daily Telegraph
 Shipping Records
 Raymond Terrace Historical Soc. Inc
 Lorraine Cottam's personal papers



Note. The Arnott surname differed from father, David Millie **Arnot** to William and siblings using **Arnott**.

This article was first presented as a talk to members of Port Stephens Family History Society Inc. on the 17th April 2011 by Society Vice-President Lorraine Cottam

Persons Advertised for extracted from The Sydney Morning Herald 1868

- J. A. Liedquist. Letter for you from Sweden at the Swedish & Norwegian Consulate, Bridge Street [9381 Saturday 13th June plc5]
- Mr Lowe, late of Jamison Street, is requested to call on Mr Wakefield at the Sydney & Melbourne Hotel [9323 Tuesday 7m April plc4]
- Missing friend - Thomas Maddox Junior, supposed to be on some station between Bourke and Dubbo, your father is dead and you are requested by your mother to return home to look after the property. Anne Maddox, Liddesdale, Cox's River, Mudgee Road. 20th March 1868 [9329 Tuesday 14th April plc4]
- To Paperhangers - if Mailey of Waterloo will call at the Falcon Inn, George Street, Redfern, he will much oblige [9334 Monday 20th April plc4]
- William Manskie. Send address to A. Ruddle, 5 Flinders Street, Melbourne [9350 Friday 8t May pl c3]
- Mr Marshall, call at once on me H. R. Reid, 52 Clarence Street [9338 Friday 24th April plc3]
- If Abram Marshall of Dundee, Scotland — last heard of as chief engineer on board the Agnes Irving plying between Sydney and Melbourne, will write to Mrs Arthur J. Tickell, Post Office Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., he will hear something very much to his advantage [9333 Saturday 18th April plc5]
- Mr John Marshall, formerly or at present of Surry Hills, please leave your address at the office of this paper. Your cousin wishes to see you [9360 Wednesday 20th May plc4]
- Miss Mathews from Toowoomba, please call on Mrs Pike, 10 Hope Terrace, Liverpool Street West [9318 Wednesday 1st April plc4]
- £50 reward. John Maxted formerly of Pinner near Harrow, Middlesex, Shopkeeper, afterwards under bailiff to a gentleman at Barnett. Left England in October 1856 in the ship Walter Hind, arrived in Sydney 1857 in charge of cattle for Mr Wilkie, Morton Bay: lodged at the Post Office Hotel, afterwards waiter there then went to Mr Pitt's, Waverley; in 1858 at John Hay Goodlet's Esq, Red Farm near Sydney and timber merchant; left Sydney for Queensland in 1862, where he was a groom or gentleman's servant. Any further information will be thankfully received and if dead £50 will be paid on production of the certified certificate of his burial by H. Tuck at Messrs Combe, Delafield & Co's Brewhouse, Longacre, London [9381 Saturday 13th June plc5]

It pays to follow all leads

I had just received my June 2011 Family History Monthly and as usual sat down fairly quickly to read it and to my surprise there was a wonderful article on Gamlingay.

Gamlingay is a little village in Cambridgeshire where my grandmother Sarah Jackson was born in 1886 and I have traced her family back to 1552 in the area. I was very excited to read this article so I contacted the editor of the magazine to relay my excitement and thank them for the wonderful information. A few days later I received an email from James Brown who is the Author of a few books on Gamlingay expressing his surprise that I was excited to read about Gamlingay and he said if I gave him some background information he would see if he could come up with any information. So being me I immediately emailed back dates places and names. Within a week he had come back to me with photos and information (mind you not all good) on my 3 x great grandfather Benjamin Jackson born 1795. Also Baptisms Marriages and burials going back to early 1800's.

I decided to buy his books "Gamlingay" and "Villagers 750 years of life in an English Village" I have found them fascinating reading about how my ancestors would have lived beginning from 1279. The first name I came across was Russell and I wonder if he was my relative. There are many more names mentioned that are in my family tree in that district.

Jan the editor of the magazine emailed me and advised that my letter would be published in the October issue. All rather exciting.



Dianne Garrett

House in Gamlingay Village

HELP WANTED !

William Sansom b 1842 in St Marys, Nottinghamshire. He was in Bathurst, NSW by 6 Oct. 1864 when he married **Mildred Pemble Croft**. Mildred b 1844 in Cranbrook, Kent. The couple had at least 7 children; William; Rose; Richard; Arthur; Gertrude; Fanny and Ann. William died 1916 in Cowra, NSW.

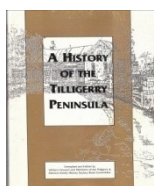
Esther Hart b 1822 in London to parents Henry and Elizabeth Hart. Esther was brought out to NSW by John Marshall as a unmarried female immigrant. She arrived on ship 'Susan' in 1841 and then proceeded to the Australian Agricultural Co. Tilligherry House at Gloucester where she was employed as a cook/ housemaid. In 1842 she married one of the AA Co convicts, **John Byrne (Burns)** and they had 3 children; Mary b1843; John b1845 and Elizabeth b1848. After John Byrne died in 1848 Esther married in 1851 to **John Lawson** at Cundle, Manning River, NSW., the couple already had a daughter Sarah b1850. Esther married again as a widow, in 1857 to **John Morris** a widower from Yappo Brush near Taree, NSW. She died in 1880 and is buried in Wingham Cemetery.

Any information on the above would be very gratefully received. Please contact our Research Officer, Denise Gaudion (see page I for contact details) if you can help.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

13

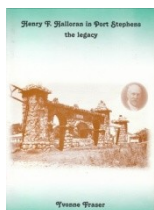
BOOKS:



A History of the Tilligerry Peninsula

A look at the history of the area. Includes chapters on early settlement, history and development. Includes index of family names.

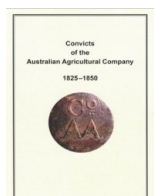
Softcover, 70pages, \$15 + \$5 p&p



Henry Halloran, the Legacy

Realtor, surveyor, town planner, engineer with a penchant for history and poetry. His versatility, energy and tenacity helped shape Port Stephens and other areas of New South Wales.

Softcover, 44 pages, \$15 + \$5 p&p.

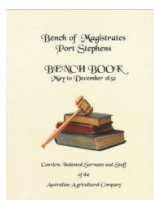


Convicts of the Australian Agricultural Company, 1825-1850

Biographical index of the 1,329 convicts who served with the A.A.Co. Includes birth & death, trial and sentence, shipping, assignments, tickets of leave and pardons.

Softcover, 206 pages, \$30 + \$10 p&p

*** BEST SELLER– now in 3rd reprint**

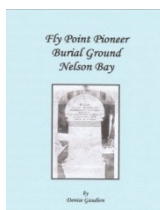


Bench of Magistrates, Port Stephens May to Dec. 1832

Complete transcriptions of court proceedings. Includes staff, convicts & indented servants of the A.A.Co. The areas covered are Port Stephens, Booral and Stroud.

Softcover, 87 pages, \$25 + \$10 p&p

***Companion book to the Convicts of AACo**

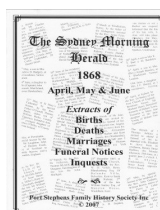


Fly Point Pioneer Burial Ground, Nelson Bay

Biographical information on the early settlers buried at Fly Point, the first cemetery at Nelson Bay, Port Stephens. Includes chapters on the first settlement at early Teramby Village.

Softcover, 58 pages, \$20 + \$5 p&p

NEW RELEASE



S.M.H. 1868: Births, Deaths, Marriages, Obituaries, Funerals and Inquests

Contains extracts from the above newspaper items April, May & June. The entries cover NSW and other states within Australia plus some overseas obituaries.

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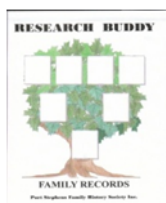


Family History Starter Kit

Who's hanging from your tree?

A must for all those starting to research their family history. The kit includes helpful tips for where to start, sample family and record charts, how to access the BDM Records and lots more.

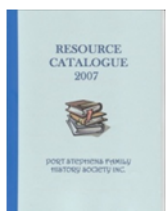
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Research Buddy

Contains family record sheets which will hold all your researched family History records and sources. A great aid and a very convenient size when researching at libraries, record offices or take it on holidays with you. Includes pockets for note papers and index for names and page numbering.

Booklet, 40 pages, \$10 + \$5 p&p



Resource Catalogue

A complete listing of the resource collections and holdings of the Society. The Dewey Decimal classification system is used for cataloguing all reference material and records, together with the Chapman Code denoting countries. A coding system indicates the type of resource or record that is available and where to find the resource material within the research centre.

Booklet, \$10 + \$5 p&p (new updated catalogue available 2012)

CD-ROMS:

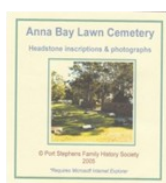


Port Stephens Pilot, Jul 1926-Feb 1930

Index of Domestic & Other Notices

The CD contains all entries from the domestic notices in The newspaper, covering a wide area of Port Stephens and the Hunter Valley.

CD in PDF format, CD Rom, \$15 + \$5 p&p

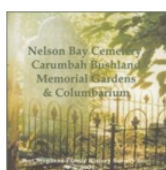


Anna Bay Lawn Cemetery, Headstone Inscription & Photographs

The CD includes photos and transcriptions for burials and cremation in the Anna Bay Lawn Cemetery. Burial index Included..

CD requires Internet Explorer to run.

CD Rom, \$20 + \$5 p&p



Nelson Bay Cemetery

Carumbah Memorial Gardens and Columbarium

Includes colour photos and inscriptions of the three sections of burials and cremations at the Nelson Bay Cemetery. Full index with content listing.

CD is an e-book and will self install.

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