

100 YEARS OF THE MAY SHAW BOOK LAUNCHED

Saturday the 31st of October saw a gathering of 160 people, duly temperature scanned and registered, attend the Car Park behind the Old Swansea Court House and adjoining the R.S.L. Dining Room, for the launch of the book *“100 Years of the May Shaw”*, published by Craig and Jennifer Johnston and written by Hilary Burden.

“100 Years of The May Shaw” - A history of healthcare on the east coast, was extensively researched by the author and broadcaster Hilary Burden, now a full-time resident of Swansea, and a member of the GSBHS. (see <https://hilaryburden.com>)

Craig and Jennifer Johnston, have dedicated many years of service to the community – in particular to May Shaw Health Centre both as Citizens, Patrons and Benefactors and Craig as a Councillor and Deputy Mayor and they asked Hilary to research and write a history of the long-established health centre to commemorate the centenary of Nursing and Health Services in Swansea and the East Coast. As Craig stated in the book’s dedication, “May Shaw has always belonged to the community, is managed by a committee for the community” and “provides ongoing Multi-Service Healthcare for the community”. The assistance provided by Craig and Jennifer Johnston to many organisations, and in particular May Shaw, is not always well known, but be assured they have been generous benefactors in the past and continue to do so, by publishing this book, all proceeds from the sale of the book will go to The May Shaw.

The book travels through the years of the Bush Nursing Association, through to the May Shaw Bequest given by Howard Amos in memory of his wife in 1936, and through different buildings within the town to the current location. It is a journey involving many



of our citizens past and present, many having given birth or been born in the various buildings or treated after accidents, to caring for the frail and elderly. The surprising number of people I have encountered who have worked as volunteers or employees for the many guises of Health Care in Swansea, and in particular May Shaw, has amazed me. Hilary says the community was so forthcoming that whenever she spoke to one person in the community, invariably she was given half a dozen more names to contact for their stories.

This book, which does not try to catch everyone, or every event, gives an invaluable snapshot of the last 100 years of health care in



Swansea. Sales will hopefully assist in providing many more years of service to our community.

Three versions are available: a limited edition, collector's volume in a stylish black slip case, priced at \$80 and limited to 100 signed copies; a hardback volume at \$50, and a softcover volume at \$30. Books can be ordered and paid for at May Shaw Reception and from the Society at the East Coast Heritage Museum.

Whilst Covid-19 restrictions presented some issues from a Public Health perspective, we were safely under the maximum number of people allowed and whilst the carpark might not seem the most salubrious of gathering places, it was on this site behind the then Glamorgan Council Chambers that May Shaw conducted Thursday Afternoon teas to raise money for Bush Nursing and the church.

Craig Johnston, a former President of the GSBHS, gave a speech outlining the many years of struggle to keep The May Shaw Health facility operating and remain "ours", run by our community and for our community, having been devoted to that cause for some 25 years, both Craig and Jennifer have given many years of service to assisting the May Shaw and this book shows the very deep seated connections many of our community have with the May Shaw.

Senator Eric Abetz officially launched the book and was intrigued by some of the remedies mentioned and recognized the unique connection our community have with our May Shaw. The Senator did note that one of the

largest files in his office was for May Shaw, due in major part to Craig Johnston making the case for funding and assistance, earnestly and often over many years.

Spirited bidding for a special edition signed by as many people mentioned in the book as I could obtain raised considerable funds for The May Shaw and congratulations to Dr Elizabeth Grey on the winning bid.

Sales of the book are ongoing and all funds go to assist the May Shaw, our health facility, a big thank you to Craig and Jennifer Johnston, Hilary Burden and our own Di Bricknell for a very professional, well researched book to commemorate 100 years of health care in Swansea and district.

Noel Stanley



With thanks to CWA ladies for a delish spread afterwards!

SECRETARY & ADMINISTRATION MATTERS

Welcome to another issue of The Former Times. We have been through much since our March Issue, in & out of Covid-19 Lockdown, restricted travel, and now coming up to a Christmas which looks like it will still be somewhat different from the usual.

As far as the Historical Society is concerned, we went some months closed and so operating only on one cylinder. With the East Coast Heritage Museum also closed, our revenue from sale of Publications dropped off almost completely. Luckily we went into the Lockdown in a good financial position, and now with the Museum and Society operating under the new "Covid normality" and with Tasmanians and soon some interstate visitors travelling again, we are hopeful of a positive return to our operations.

MEETINGS

We successfully held our 2020 Annual General Meeting while practising suitable social distancing. I am pleased to report Members had so much confidence in the administration that all positions were elected unopposed for another 12 months.

President: Diane Bricknell
Senior Vice President: Maureen Martin Ferris
Vice President: Malcolm Ward
Treasurer: Noel Stanley
Secretary & Public Officer: Peter Hüttemeier
Ordinary Committee members: Gloria Willis & Dearne Smith.

SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

I am pleased to report that our Membership stands at 88 financial and Life members.

New members since our last FT Issue are Heather Mutimer, Mark Lawrence and Julie Gough. We welcome you all to the Society.

I am also pleased to advise that Maureen Martin Ferris was granted Life Membership of the Society for her service to the Society over many years, including President, Vice President, Research, Publications and her general love of History. Many congratulations Maureen.



WEB PAGES

The Society launched a new web page a few months ago. Thanks to our Webmaster (Webmistress?) Diane Bricknell, and using Squarespace as our hosting service, the web pages have been redesigned and updated. The pages are still being tweaked, so comments are welcome. If you have not already taken a look the URL is:

<https://glamorganhistory.org.au/>



SEASON'S COMPLIMENTS

On behalf of our President & Committee, I wish all of our Members and FT readers the very best for Christmas and hopefully a much better New Year.

PETER HÜTTEMEIER
SECRETARY



GERMAN SETTLERS ON TASMANIA'S EAST COAST

Michael Watt

Settlement of Tasmania's east coast was among the first areas to be occupied by free settlers. Permanent settlement in the district of Great Swanport was established with the first land grants made to George Meredith at *Cambria* in 1821, Adam Amos at *Glen Gala* in 1822, William Lyne at *Apsley* in 1827 and Francis Cotton at *Kelvedon* in 1829. In 1827, a military detachment was based at Waterloo Point, and in 1828, land commissioners, Roderic O'Connor and Peter Murdoch, recommended that a township be founded on the present site of Swansea. From 1841 to 1849, a probation station was based at Rocky Hills, south of Swansea, housing up to 400 convicts, who were engaged on building roads and bridges. In 1850, the military garrison was withdrawn, and the name of the district was changed from Great Swanport to Glamorgan, and the town renamed Swansea. In January 1860, Glamorgan was declared a rural municipality.

Settlement of the eastern part of the Fingal Valley, known as the Break O' Day Plains, began with land grants given to settlers. Robert Legge was granted *Cullenswood* in 1827, Frederick von Stieglitz was granted *Killymoon* in 1829, Thomas Ransom was granted *Millbrook*, James Gleadon was granted *Frodsley*, Donald Cameron was granted *Londavra*, Michael Bates was granted *Woodburn*, and Alexander Thomson was granted *Logie* in 1827. In 1843, Thomson sold *Logie* to Francis Groom, who renamed the property, *Harefield*. In 1847, Robert Legge constructed the Anglican Christ Church at *Cullenswood*. With a number of land grants nearby, a village developed around Christ Church to service the settlers, tenant farmers and servants. When a Catholic Church was constructed a short distance west of Christ Church in 1858, there was a post-office, a store and the Tasmanian Inn at Cullenswood.

In the early 1850s, the gold rushes in New South Wales and Victoria and the cessation of transportation affected the pattern of recruiting new settlers to Tasmania. At the same time as the transportation of convicts ceased in 1853, a large proportion of able-bodied men left for the gold-fields. This situation became sufficiently serious for the Colonial Government to introduce two systems, indented and bounty immigration, to overcome the diversion of workers to the gold-fields. In 1852, a Select Committee of the Legislative Council recommended that the indented system should be used to recruit immigrants. Indented immigration, which accounted for most immigrants arriving in 1853 and 1854, involved the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission selecting emigrants to work for settlers. The emigrants were required to pay a set amount for their passage in advance, and repay the rest from wages they earned in the colony. The settler was required to pay

half of the amount on hiring an immigrant and to give a promissory note for the remainder to be paid in one year. However, the commissioners failed to send sufficient numbers of immigrants, and relied on Irish sources regarded by the settlers as providing inferior immigrants. Bounty immigration required settlers to apply for immigrants through John Loch in Hobart or William Sams in Launceston, the government immigration agents that Lieutenant Governor William Denison appointed in 1852. Applicants paid the government immigration agent half of a set amount per immigrant, furnished descriptions of the types of artisan, labourer, domestic or other servant wanted, and provided a promissory note for the remainder to be paid on the arrival of each immigrant. The government immigration agent then provided the required number of ordinary bounty tickets to the applicant, who engaged any agent in the United Kingdom to select suitable emigrants. The bounty system also enabled individuals to act as agents by allowing them to purchase blank bounty tickets for presentation to agents in the United Kingdom to issue as required to emigrants.

In May 1854, Ludwig Carl Wilhelm Kirchner (1814-1893), who had been appointed immigration agent by the Colonial Government of New South Wales in 1848, purchased 500 blank bounty tickets from John Loch, and left for Germany to recruit emigrants for Tasmania. Based at Frankfurt, Kirchner used sub-agents to recruit the emigrants. He also wrote, produced and circulated pamphlets describing the advantages of life in Tasmania to support the recruitment campaign. Of the recruited immigrants, 156 came on the *Lewe van Nyenstein* in May 1855, 267 came on the *America* in July 1855, 193 came on the *Wilhelmsburg* in August 1855, and 49 came on the *San Francisco* in November 1855. Another group of 168 German immigrants, who arrived at Launceston on the *Montmorency* in June 1855, were sponsored by a group of prominent landowners from the Norfolk Plains in northern Tasmania and recruited by Kirchner.

In September 1855, approximately 50 immigrants from the *America* consisting of the Becker, Haas, Lohrey, Nicolai, Pfeiffer, Rubenach, Schmidt and Stengel families were transferred to Falmouth on the Eastern Coast Steam Navigation Company's vessel, *Fenella*. They landed at Mariposa Point south of Falmouth, and were accommodated in George Pineo's Falmouth Hotel at government expense until appropriate accommodation was found for them by their new employers. The Becker, Lohrey, Nicolai and Schmidt families were hired as tenant farmers by Michael Steel of *Thompson Villa*, later renamed *Enstone Park*. Late in 1855, the Strohschnitter (Strochnetter) family, who travelled to Falmouth on the schooner, *Robert Burns*,

was hired by Michael Steel. Rations, accommodation, use of a bullock team, and four-hectare lots were leased to the immigrant families for their own use. The Haas and Pfeiffer families were hired by Francis Groom of *Harefield*. Two single men, Wilhelm Bach and F. G. Gunter were also hired by Francis Groom and another single man, Georg Sattler, was hired by Thomas Ransom of *Millbrook*. The Rubenach family was hired by Simeon Lord of *Bona Vista*, near Avoca. The Stengel family lived and worked on the property, *Fern Banks*. The Zanglein family was hired by Archibald McIntyre of *Glencoe* in 1856. Christian and Walburga Haas were hired by Francis Groom in 1856. The Jost (Yost) family was hired by Francis Groom in 1857. The Lehner family settled at Cullenswood sometime before their daughter, Maria Theresa's marriage to George Wright in September 1858. Friedrich Wagner, son of Valentine and Christiana Wagner, who settled at Woodsdale, had arrived at Cullenswood sometime before his marriage to Caroline King in May 1861. The Menne (Maney) family moved from Campbell Town to St Marys in the mid-1860s. Once the period of indenture to landowners was completed, many of the German immigrants moved to Cullenswood and later to German Town on the slopes of South Sister.

Settlers in Glamorgan also recruited German immigrants, who arrived in 1855. The Cotton family hired Johann and Katharina Dilger, and the Rapp and Wagner families, who arrived on the *Wilhelmsburg*. The Meredith family hired the Keefer family, and brothers, Friedrich and Christian Weppelman, who arrived on the *America*. Thomas Buxton of Mayfield hired Jacob Hunn and Christian Walter, who arrived on the *America*.

Due to a decline in immigration in the early 1860s, a Select Committee, appointed in July 1864, recommended that small farmers, who paid their own passages, should be encouraged to take up free grants of land set aside under the Waste Lands Act of 1863. In 1865, another Select Committee set specific conditions for immigrants to receive free grants and recommended that agents should be appointed in the United Kingdom and Germany to select emigrants. The Immigration Act of 1867, resulting from these inquiries, established a Board of Immigration to appoint agents in the United Kingdom and Germany authorised to issue land warrants to immigrants, who paid their own passages. The immigrants exchanged the warrants for land grants after they had lived in Tasmania for five years, but the result was poor with only 607 hectares of land being selected before this system was terminated in 1872.

In January 1869, the Board of Immigration appointed Amandus Friedrich Buck (1833-1901), who had arrived in Tasmania in 1854, as its immigration agent in Germany after learning that he was about to return to Germany. For the recruiting mission in 1869, Buck produced a 35-page pamphlet for intending emigrants, which was published

in English by the Australian and New Zealand Gazette Office, while a German-English version was published by the Hamburg publisher, Boyes & Geisler. Enquires for the pamphlet from Jutlanders and Zealanders induced Buck to translate it into Danish, and have 2,000 copies printed in Copenhagen for distribution to small farmers in these regions. By August 1869, Buck was active in Germany visiting localities where he believed the greatest number of emigrants might be recruited and establishing agencies in many towns and villages. Of the recruited immigrants, 187 came on the *Victoria* in August 1870, 137 came on the *Figaro* in October 1870 and 198 came on the *Eugenie* in March 1872. Most of these immigrants arrived under the bounty system, since Buck found the cost of the passage under the land warrant system prohibitive.

The presence of other German settlers and the availability of land led later German immigrants, who arrived in the early 1870s, to settle at German Town. The Abraham family, who arrived on the *Victoria*, was hired by Thomas Cowle of *Hazelmere*, near Fingal. The Koglin family, who arrived on the *Victoria*, was hired by John Woodberry of *Glencoe* in 1870. The Rilat family, who arrived on the *Victoria*, was hired by Gottfried Becker of *Cullenswood* in 1870. The Meinas family, who arrived on the *Victoria*, was hired by Olaf Hedberg, Hobart merchant and Seymour Coal Mining Company director, who sent the family to Seymour in 1871. The Bouchain (Bushing) family, who arrived on the *Victoria*, probably settled at St Marys in 1871. Carl Heise, who arrived on the *Victoria*, settled at St Marys sometime before his daughter, Mary, was born in 1874. Peter Meyer, who arrived on the *Eugenie*, was hired by Heinrich Lohrey in 1872. Ludwig Schier, whose family had worked on the gold-fields in Victoria, settled at St Marys in 1882. The Rothe family, who arrived on the *Cephalonia* in March 1883, settled at St Marys in April 1883. August Gall probably settled at Gray at the time of his marriage to Paulina Schreck in August 1886. Herman Langer, who arrived at Adelaide on the *Etna* in 1883, settled at Gray in 1887. The Bertko family, who arrived as unassisted immigrants on the *Catania* in March 1884, moved to St Marys sometime after Wilhelmina Bertko died in December 1888. Issued a land order warrant, the Woithe (White) family, who arrived on the *Wodan* in October 1882, settled at St Marys in the late 1880s.

Settlers in Glamorgan also recruited German immigrants, who arrived in the early 1870s. The Nielsen family, who arrived on the *Eugenie*, was hired by the Lyne family of *Apsley*. The Krungel (Kringel) family, who arrived on the *Victoria*, was hired by John Amos of *Glen Heriot*. Johann Petski, who arrived on the *Eugenie*, was hired by Adam Amos junior of *Glen Gala*. The Aulich and Dunckel families, who arrived on the *Figaro*, were hired by Edwin Allen of *The Springs*. The Todtenhofer family, who arrived on the *Victoria*, and the Wessing family and Niels Hemmingsen,

who arrived on the *Eugenie*, were hired by the Cotton family. The Sievers family, who arrived on the *Eugenie*, and Carl Brockmann, who arrived on the *Figaro*, were hired by John Mitchell of *Lis Dillon*.

Subsequently, some of the German immigrants, hired by settlers in Glamorgan, moved to the St Marys district. The Weppelman brothers bought a block of land near St Marys Pass in the 1860s. The Krungel (Kringel) family moved to St Marys in the early 1870s. About 1880, the Aulich family moved to Gray and constructed a house near the present site of the Pancake Parlour.

In September 2020, the Dorset Tasmania Historical Society hosted a PowerPoint presentation at the Scottsdale Art Gallery Café, where I discussed the clustered settlements of German settlers in the Fingal Valley and at Lilydale focusing on families that moved into north-east Tasmania. The findings of the Lilydale study show that Lilydale's German settlers, who arrived on the *Montmorency* in

1855, connected mainly with their compatriots living in Launceston and Longford. Although the Fingal Valley study is incomplete, evidence shows that some German families, who settled in the St Marys district, moved to north-east Tasmania to take up new opportunities.

The St Helens History Room will be hosting a similar presentation at its quarterly Friends of the St Helens History Room meeting to be held on Monday, 3 May 2021. The PowerPoint presentation will discuss the clustered settlement of German settlers in the Fingal Valley focusing on the movement of German immigrants from Glamorgan and other districts into this settlement. Interested readers are invited to attend the PowerPoint presentation to be held at the Bungalow, 25 Circassian Street, St Helens, from 3.45pm to 4.30pm.

Michael Watt can be contacted at michaelgwatt@outlook.com.au. Please contact him, if you have further information about German immigrants mentioned in the article or their descendants.

LAM SNIPPETS

While searching online I came across one of Louisa Anne Meredith books 'Over the Straits: a Visit to Victoria on Gutenberg, it has some interesting remarks about our district and convicts. Here are some snippets:

[<http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks16/1600471h.html#image-07>]

CHAPTER I

... And thus the fertile and populous district of Great Swan Port, which was settled and occupied by members of our family, and the emigrants they brought out, as early as 1821, remains to this day without a land-approach fit to drive a cart over; although the island was for fifty years swarming with convicts, for whom sufficient employment could not be found, even in working for the benefit and emolument of their officers; and at Maria Island, the rocky hills, and other so-called "probation-stations," (though in what the probation consisted, except in increasing idleness and crime, it were hard to say,) the prisoners were used in tens and twenties, attached to ploughs, harrows, and light carts, with two or three to each common wheelbarrow, for the purpose of cultivating land, and growing grain, potatoes, turnips, &c.; feeding pigs, and in fact, farming; the Government doing the hucksters-shop part of the business, and selling the articles in competition with the then wretchedly low-priced produce of the oppressed and tax-ground free settlers; to whom the labour of the gangs by day was thus made a curse instead of a benefit; and by night they were robbed equally, but undisguisedly; and occasionally murdered too, by the ill-guarded desperadoes, who made forays round the neighbourhoods of these probation dens. Add to which, they were pillaged by enormous taxes for the maintenance of a large police force to keep the prisoners in check.

Can it be surprising that the Colony grew weary of such an incubus? or that such strenuous exertions were made to be quit of it? Few persons believed that the Home Government ever intended to lay such a galling yoke on the colonists. It is the perverse short-sighted Government here which deserves the blame, not only of our grievances, but for the loss to Great Britain of this outlet for her criminals.

That many of us would have preferred competence without a convict population, to wealth with it, is most true; but these, I opine, would have found themselves in a very small minority, had the labour of the prisoners been wisely and honestly directed to the benefit and improvement of the Colony. Few men who saw substantial bridges building over dangerous rivers, or roads in progress, which gave them greater facilities for conveying their wood and grain to port or market, would have had moral courage to say, "Take away those busy workmen. Let me still continue to be half-drowned in flooded fords, and wearied by scrambling over precipitous mountains. Let my wood cost me a quarter or third of its value to get it shipped—and my wheat rot in the barn—rather than try the work of criminals!" But to pay an enormous amount of taxation for the maintenance of a grievous wrong to ourselves—to see thousands of men, not only ingeniously and systematically prevented from benefiting the Colony, but specially and deliberately employed to do it mischief—was too much to be borne; and perhaps the enormity of the evil has been a blessing, in securing its destruction; for, had the Comptrollers-General of convicts, in past times, directed, or permitted others to direct, the great amount of disposable labour to useful works, I believe that this island would be to this day a Penal Colony—and the Jubilee of 1853, which we celebrated with such

enthusiasm on the final cessation of transportation hither, would be still an undone thing—and the cheers that rang through the hills, for the Queen and the Duke of Newcastle, would never have awoken the echoes! As it is, poor Tasmania has for ever shaken off the Old Man of the Sea—whose own sin and greediness wrought his downfall, as they did that of his Sindbadian prototype.

*As one item in the frightfully voluminous list of grievances inflicted upon us by the misappropriation of convict labour, there is not a road into Swan Port:—not that it is a remarkable predicament for a wealthy district to be in—the districts that are really remarkable here, are the two or three, that do possess such extraordinary advantages. Hence, when we required to reach the interior by land, we had only the choice between a very circuitous and very rough road in one direction, which might be driven over with care; and a more direct, but far worse track, in another, which could only be traversed on horseback. Thus, every time we have occasion to go or to send on these most dreary and rugged ways, we remember, with the tenacity of injured and insulted victims, the dismal years when we were ground down and outraged by the Convict Circumlocution Office, and its graceless tribe of malicious, covetous, and unprincipled obstructives.**

[The utter idleness of the entire swarm at many of the Probation stations was notorious. Mr. Meredith was one day visiting our then Governor, and his esteemed personal friend, the lamented Sir John Franklin, when his Excellency inquired concerning Mr. M.'s journey to town, etc., and added—*

“You passed the Rocky Hills Station?”

“Yes, Sir John.”

“Did you see how the men were employed? What were they doing?”

“They were sitting in arbour.”

“What do you mean?”

“I mean, Sir, that they were all sitting under arbour made of green boughs, by the road-side; except a few, who were amusing themselves by fishing with rods and lines off the long rocky point.”

“Where were the officers in charge of the party?”

“Sitting under arbour too. Sir John, but with superior accommodation; as they had camp-stools, books, or newspapers, whilst the men sat and lay on the grass.”

“Perhaps,” said the Governor, “it was the dinner-hour?”

“No; I passed about three in the afternoon; but the scene was nothing uncommon there.”

“You are serious, Mr. Meredith?”

“Indeed I am. Sir. You could not suppose I should jest, when

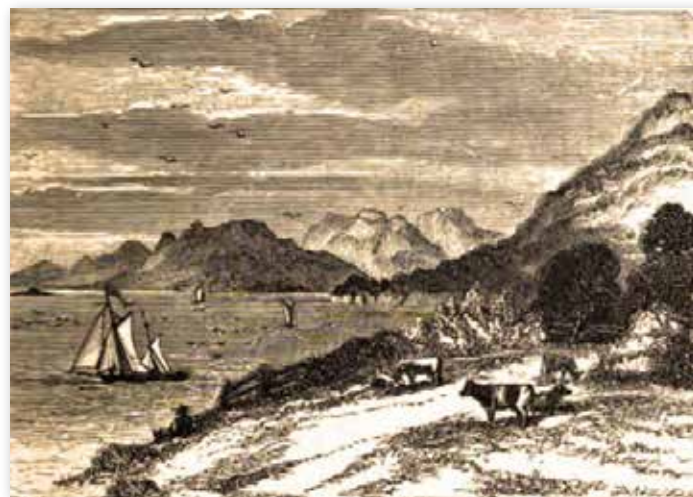
you desire information. I tell you the simple truth.”

“Did you speak to them?”

“Only to refuse the request of one man, who got up from his arbour, asking me for tobacco.”

At the time this occurred, the gang were stationed at the Rocky Hills ostensibly to make a road into Swanport; but as the making of that road would have benefited persons for whom the then Comptroller of Convicts entertained a vindictive hatred, the road remained in an incomplete state, until the possession of Representative Government, and the passing of a Road Act, enabled the inhabitants of the district to tax themselves, and make it roughly passable. The Governor was in those days a secondary person, the Comptroller of Convicts was the real despot in power; and as few gentlemen are ambitious of a head gaoler's position, such power fell into dishonest and unscrupulous hands, who first cheated and deceived the English Government, and then robbed and insulted the colony in its name.

... On the opposite side, twelve or fifteen miles distant, rise the granite peaks of the Schouten mountains—all cliffs, ravines, and many-folded slopes, with turret rocks and towers, that Cyclopaean Architects may have fashioned for the pre-Adamites—and deep precipitous gorges, curtained and canopied by forests of our sombre evergreen trees and shrubs. On clear sunny days, the sea-washed crags and stretches of snowy quartz-pebble beach, are all seen perfectly clear and sharp from the other side of the bay. A tiny black



object is visible in the Schouten Passage (or strait), and a lengthening puff of smoke therefrom tells us that the East-coast steamer is coming in from her trip to Wabbs Harbour, Falmouth, and George's river; where she steams periodically, carrying thence to Hobarton, butter, cheese, coals (from the mines at Douglas river and the Schouten Island), apples, wool, wheat, and sundries, passengers included.

Maureen Martin Ferris

COMMEMORATING OUR FALLEN 11:11:2020

The annual observance of Remembrance Day was held at the War Memorial and East Coast Heritage Centre/ History Society Lawn on a very warm morning. The ceremony began at 10:45 with drumming by the Swansea Drum Corp led by Mick Cray as the Australian Flag was lowered to half mast.

The entire Swansea Primary School was in attendance and the senior students held flags for Australia, New Zealand, the Aboriginal Flag, State of Tasmania, England France and Canada. The choir led by Kate Pearce sang "The Band played Waltzing Matilda" after the opening address.

A recording of many of the Glamorgan Honour Roll, by the students was played prior to The Last Post. The students related to, or descended from many of the names on the Honour Roll recited the names closely associated to them

and they were joined by other students, the Teachers and Staff and other names of those who served were also added to recognise the personal connection to all those that served in all wars.

A Minutes Silence was observed and the Australian flag restored to full mast after the playing of the Rouse or Reveille, the ceremony moved to Jubilee Park for the unveiling of the Memorial Stone installed by the Swansea RSL Womens Auxiliary adjoining the Lone Pine Tree which is flourishing in the park above the Petanque Court. The ladies of the Auxiliary unveiled the Memorial stone to the beat of the Drums, and then provided a great Morning Tea back in the RSL Club.

Noel Stanley



POSTSCRIPT FROM THE PRESIDENT, The world has somewhat survived 2020 with so much sadness and bad news during the year. We hope that 2021 brings a better history to lay down, one thing is for sure.... The Glamorgan Spring Bay Historical Society will keep going, with many thanks to our volunteers who turn up week after week with enthusiasm and smiles. Thank you Gloria, Bridget, Peter and Noel. Thank you to our Committee and a huge thank you to you our members. Stay safe and wishing you all a joyous Christmas and New Year. *Diane Bricknell.*