



THE FIG TREE
JOURNAL OF THE
MANNING WALLAMBA FAMILY
HISTORY SOCIETY Inc.
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Manning Wallamba Family History Society was named in 1985 for the two major river valleys in the area, the Manning and the Wallamba and covers the Region as shown in the above map and includes the following areas:

Taree, Wingham, Kendall, Cooperook, Old Bar, Forster, Harrington, Manning Point, Nabiac, Bulahdelah, Kew, Krambach, Oxley Island, Mitchells Island, Tinonee, Moorland, Lansdowne, Killabakh, Failford, Rawdon Vale, Tuncurry, Coolongolook, Bungwahl, Smiths Lake, Wallis Lake.

OFFICE BEARERS

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT:

Dear 137 members and our friends

Autumn is here at last, but winter may arrive sooner than expected, which probably means we will spend more time indoors, thus much more research and more interesting finds.

On behalf of our members may I extend best wishes to those who are experiencing tough times and if you need some assistance, then our extensive membership maybe able to help.

At our last meeting Gloria presented the first of the Flett memorabilia, which included maps of early Taree and poster for the first sale of land, our group spent considerable time viewing and expressing their gratitude for this material. It was decided later in the meeting to have these precious items digitised, as the items are of a fragile nature. We look forward to the rest of the material arriving and extend our thanks to Pauline Avard for providing the material to us for safe keeping and to use for research.

Another successful Bunnings BBQ, thanks to all our fantastic helpers. The funds raised help in your research, so your participation for two hours each time is needed and very much appreciated.. The more helpers the less work each has to do and possibly you may only need to help once a year.

We are currently looking into the purchase of voice recorders for interviewing people about their history, it could also be used when attending talks. Again fund raising helps you, so please participate.

Many thanks to those who took part in the senior's week presentation visits, hopefully this will promote more **"don't forget your history"**. Also, thanks to those who took part in the Port Macquarie Family History Fair, a good time was had by all.

A reminder that a workshop is run on the last Saturday each month at 1.30pm for your benefit. So please come along and give your support.

Another date for your calendar - the Bonnie Wingham Scottish Festival is being held on the 31st May with a good line up of speakers.

Enjoy looking into your past and hopefully you will find that elusive thread.

Ken Beeton

NEW MEMBERS: Welcome to the following new members: Sandra-Ellen Proctor, Bridget Miller, Charmaine Searle, Jordan Chivas, Susan & Peer Langdown and Robert Pearson. We hope you enjoy your genealogy journey.



BARBECUES:

BBQs will be held at BUNNINGS on the last Sunday of March, May, July, September and November. The next one will be **Sunday 27th May**

If you are able to spare an hour or two on any of our BBQ days, please add your name to the list at the Library or email secretary@manningwallambafhs.com.au. Please remember that COVERED SHOES MUST BE WORN.

REGULAR EVENTS:

General Meeting: 1.30 pm 3rd Saturday of every month except December and January

Workshop: 1.30 pm 4th Saturday of every month except December and January.

At our next workshop on **Saturday 26th May 2018** Janine Roberts will be running a workshop – **‘A basic guide to researching NSW Land and Title Records on line’.**

Participants can bring an address of anywhere in NSW they wish to research, as well as information they may have about previous owners of the land. No guarantees, as not all records are on line. Also, if you have a laptop, please bring it along.

Just a reminder that Membership Fees are due 30th June 2018.
Single Membership \$30.....Family \$38



WANTED: ARTICLES FOR THE FIG TREE

The main theme for the next Fig Tree will be “My Military Ancestor”. We would like to continue this theme all 2018 to commemorate the end of World War One.



Lionel Stephen Whitbread - Service No 3954

Lionel Stephen Whitbread was born in 1885 and lived his early life at Sidebottom (Koorainghat).¹ Son of Taree town clerk and school teacher mother, Lionel was known for his integrity and honesty.² At 19 he became a teacher and was posted to Shannon Brook.³

After the outbreak of WWI, Lionel enlisted and served in the 4th Machine Gun Battalion.⁴ Education was in Lionel's blood and while encamped in Egypt he published instructive articles on the pyramids and other interesting subjects.⁵

Lionel received the Croix de Guerre in March 1917 for "his gallant conduct in France under fire".⁶ Two months later though he was reported wounded and missing, leaving family and friends to fear the worst.⁷ A delayed package of souvenirs arrived soon afterwards including stained glass from the ruined cathedrals of Ypres (Belgium) and Albert (The Somme, France).⁸

In July 1917, Lionel's family received news that he was a prisoner of war (P.O.W.) in Germany.⁹ A year later, Lionel wrote a letter joking that he will be qualified for Director of Agriculture due to the farm work he was doing and that he was well and hearty.¹⁰ Another year passed before Lionel was released from the camp.¹¹

A welcome home party was held at Taree's Belmore Hall where Lionel humbly downplayed his role in the war stating that everyone who had enlisted had served their country and those who stayed home had endured hard work, sorrow and anxiety.¹²

Lionel returned to teaching and was headmaster when he retired in 1949.¹³ He died in 1952 aged 66 years.¹⁴

¹ NSW BMD, birth index Lionel Stephen Whitbread #22379/1885; *Manning River Times and Advocate for the Northern Coast Districts of NSW*, 5 October 1898.

² *Northern Champion*, 3 August 1929.

³ *Manning River Times and Advocate for the Northern Coast Districts of NSW*, 29 October 1904.

⁴ NAA: B2455, Whitbread Lionel Stephen.

⁵ *Northern Champion*, 5 May 1917.

⁶ *Northern Champion*, 7 March 1917.

⁷ *Northern Champion*, 5 May 1917.

⁸ *Northern Star*, 2 June 1917.

⁹ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 July 1917.

¹⁰ *Northern Champion*, 13 July 1918.

¹¹ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 January 1919.

¹² *Northern Champion*, 24 May 1919.

¹³ *Government Gazette of the State of NSW*, 15 July 1949, Issue 129 (Supplement), p. 2040.

¹⁴ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 April 1952.



The ruins of Ypres' St Martin's Cathedral from which Lionel retrieved a piece of stained glass while fighting there.¹⁵

¹⁵ Australian War Memorial, E01116, 8 October 1917, Unknown Australian Official Photographer, Belgium: Ypres. <https://WWW.awm.gov.au/collection/314664>



The Forgotten Dead from Exercise Tiger at Slapton Sands Devon England.

In 2017, Graeme and I spent some of our holiday in Devon, England. We engaged a guide to help with family research in the Torquay area. Alex, the guide, took us to places connected to Graeme's Mudge family and the rest of the day showed us the highlights of South Devon. Alex took us to Slapton Sands and this amazing story unfolded.

It is 74 years since Lyme Bay off Slapton Sands was the site of many terrible deaths in World War II.

28th April 1944

Exercise Tiger was part of a series of landing exercises carried out on the beaches of South Devon prior to the D-Day landing at Normandy in June 1944. Lyme Bay at Slapton Sands was chosen because of the similarity to "Utah" beach in Normandy. The beach has coarse gravel, slopes down to the water's edge and is in front of a shallow lagoon with hills behind. As part of the exercise thousands of troops were to land under live fire as ordered by Eisenhower to make the landing as realistic as possible. The landing ships were to be escorted by a small flotilla of naval ships and 2 destroyers.

These exercises were highly secret and on 4th November the chairman of Devon County Council was informed that a large area of land under his authority was to be requisitioned under the 1939 Defence Regulations Act. Slapton Sands was a village of about 3,000 people who heard the news of a total evacuation from their village for at least 6 months. Everyone was to be out by 20th December (6 weeks) affecting 750 families, 30,000 acres, 180 farms, village shops, and homes. This caused great distress as animals, crops, household goods and livelihood had to be moved or sold. No detailed reason for the evacuation was given to the community - just part of the war effort.

Early in 1944 tens of thousands of American troops arrived or took over Slapton Sands ready for Exercise Tiger then to be followed by D-Day. The exercise was on a huge scale with enemy positions, concrete defences and each assault team would be heavily armed. The idea was to amass landing craft in the English Channel from Plymouth to Brixham with ships leaving from the same ports as planned for D-Day. Each of the landing craft contained troops, amphibious trucks, jeeps, heavy equipment (including tanks) and hundreds of men. This exercise was also for the men to experience seasickness, sodden clothing, clumsy life belts and to direct live shells to the defences on shore. The first landings went according to plan.

April 28th Tragic decisions, German E-boats and enormous disasters.

The Kriegsmarine kept E-boats in northern France. These boats were very fast, highly manoeuvrable small ships with a speed of 40 knots and carried torpedoes and 20mm guns. By comparison the American ships were heavy laden and slow moving.

In the early hours of 28th April a series of tragic decisions were made. The British destroyer assigned to accompany the convoy was sent for repairs. A typographical error in radio frequencies meant the Americans were unable to communicate with British Naval Headquarters or the convoys only remaining escort.

Nine German torpedo boats off the Devon coast spotted the convoy sailing in Lyme Bay. The Royal Navy escort boat saw the E boats but did not inform the convoy, assuming they had been informed from shore. The British shore line defences were told not to open fire as this would inform the Germans that the shoreline was well defended.

Torpedoes slammed without warning into the landing craft. One boat burst into flames engulfing men with blazing fuel, one lost its stern and limped back to port. Another lost its stern and rapidly sank with no time to launch life rafts. On board this boat were 496 sailors and soldiers of whom 424 drowned.

All other boats in the convoy were ordered to scatter. This left many men floating in the cold sea which was a death sentence. This highlighted more tragic decisions. In the water many soldiers soon sank, weighed down by sodden clothing and a heavy kit. Others were killed by their life

jackets which were wrongly worn around their waist instead of under their armpits, turning the men onto their front forcing their face and chest underwater.

A further 308 Americans were killed as they tried to reach shore. These soldiers were killed by another tragic mistake. They came under 'friendly fire' from a British cruiser and the beach gun emplacements. The gun emplacements had been issued with live ammunition instead of dummy ammunition. This incident is still not acknowledged by the Pentagon.

It is thought at least 946 men died at sea and on shore on that day, far more than were killed during D-Day operations and it was the worst loss of life since Pearl Harbour. The dead were quickly removed from the water and the shore and buried at the US cemetery in England or transported back to America.

There were to be more tragic decisions and disasters.

The American top brass considered this exercise such a disaster that they ordered a complete information blackout, no information was to be made public. Any survivor or medical staff who spoke about the incident would be court-martialled. The top brass even considered changing the details of the operation. The US commanders were also concerned about possible capture of 10 "bigots" who knew about D-Day plans and each of these men needed to be accounted for. The bodies of these men were recovered and identified, so the plans for D-Day could continue. The code word 'bigot' in reverse is 'togib' meaning to Gibraltar. As revealed later the German E-boats thought they had attacked a line of tankers and there were no follow up attacks.

When relatives were informed of the death of their family member the only information they were given was that they died on 28th April 1944 and many families assumed it was part of the D-Day landings.

Enter Ken Small 40 years later

Ken Small was born in Hull in 1930 and during his childhood would often scour the streets for 'prizes' from the war, - shrapnel, bits of planes (very special if they had writing on it) and pieces of parachute silk. The war was a game to Ken and his friends and the Americans were everywhere giving out what people wanted - chewing gum and cigarettes. Unknown to him at the time, Exercise Tiger was planned in Lyme Bay.

In 1968 Ken and his family moved to Slapton Sands and bought a guest house. Later Ken suffered suffer bouts of anxiety and depression and beachcombing became therapy. Ken bought a metal detector and found many coins and jewellery washed up on the beach. On his first day he found a gold bracelet valued at 150 pounds. During the wild swells in January and February Ken began to find many military items, these were not buried but washed up to the surface during rough seas. After one very rough day a huge crater was revealed with a mine on top. After bomb disposals left, Ken found a lot of military items - shrapnel, bullets, bits of military vehicles, pieces of pipe

and another mine. All this was near a monument from the American Government thanking the local people for leaving the area during World War II. This monument was not placed there until 1954 - strange?? Ken heard rumours of men killed, many boats in the bay and a disaster in the area.

As Ken continued his beachcombing he knew something 'wasn't right'. A local fisherman told Ken about an 'object' about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile out in the bay laying in about 60 feet of water. Many fishing boats had snagged their nets on this object and there were no rocks in the area. A sonar check and some divers determined it was an American Sherman tank. The propellers indicated it had been adapted for use at sea or in deep water.

Ken thought it would be a good idea to buy the tank and salvage it as a memorial for the men who died in the area. He had no idea what had happened or how many men were involved. There was no information available from any authority, about how the tank came to be in Lyme Bay. As more rumours came to the surface and with little or no support from either American or British authorities Ken decide to go it alone. In 1974 Ken bought the tank (which had been in the water for 30 years) from the American Government for 50 pounds. Their only request was should there be any human remains in the tank Ken should notify US Military Systems in Frankfurt. After the purchase was approved by the Americans many British military personnel still tried to prevent the sale of the tank and it took two and half years for Ken to finally have ownership. The next challenge was lifting a 32 ton tank from the seabed.

Over the next 10 years (1984 would be the 40th anniversary) the full story was to unfold. Many British authorities continued their attempts to prevent the lifting of the tank. The money needed to raise the tank was found and eventually in May 1984, watched by thousands of onlookers, the tank was raised, towed 150 yards to the beach, cleaned and painted. Finally, on 9th November 1984 the tank became a dedicated memorial to those who died at Slapton Sands. Wreaths were laid as the bugler sounded the 'Last Post' and a plaque was unveiled.

Ken received letters from American families and authorities thanking him for his contributions and effort to create a memorial to those men who lost their lives in 1944. In 1987 America and Britain finally acknowledged the 749 (not 946?) American soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in Exercise Tiger with representatives from both countries attending a memorial service at the site. This provided some closure for the relatives who for years had sent letters trying to determine what had happened.

Ken's ultimate appreciation came in a letter personally signed by Ronald Reagan, thanking him for his kind and generous efforts.

When asked about his determination to create a memorial to those who died at Slapton Sands, Ken Small stated "I have always considered it was a wrong which should be put right, and I have worked to that end."

There were many pieces of information Ken received over the years from relatives and survivors which give a clearer picture of the events of that fateful day.

Each soldier was given an inflatable life belt containing 2 capsules of carbon dioxide used to inflate the belt. They weren't given any instructions as to how the belt should be worn. Navy personnel were given instructions for their Mae West vests.

As the soldiers were in battle dress, carrying rifles and backpacks they found it more convenient to wear their life belts around their waist instead of under their armpits - a fatal decision.

Soldiers were given disembarkation procedures but no instructions for an attack or 'abandoning ship'. When the torpedoes hit, no orders were given to 'abandon ship', but eventually survivors knew they had to leave. Without power to lower the large lifeboats the survivors found the hooks holding the smaller lifeboats were rusted and boats were finally released by a soldier shooting at the ropes. This soldier discarded his life belt as it had already inflated - a decision which saved his life. Others dived into the water to swim to the lifeboats, but they were knocked unconscious by their impact with the water and drowned.

Navy personnel who were wearing their life belts correctly managed to hold onto a partially burned lifeboat but the water was freezing and many died of hypothermia before help came or they could reach the shore. One man who survived, believed it was because he was sick with a raging fever and this helped maintain his body temperature in the water.

The survivors tell of hundreds of bodies floating in the water and of many who survived the torpedo attack only to die in the water from hypothermia, fire on the water, incorrect wearing of life belts and sheer exhaustion.

No rescue came immediately after the attack, the other American convoy ships were ordered to make for port. Other boats came, but hours later and too late for many.

In the rush to remove any evidence for the large number of deaths in 'Operation Tiger' there were many rumours of temporary burials in the fields around Slapton Sands prior to arrangements for their burial in the US cemetery or transportation home. From that day, this has worried many families with relatives still missing. No evidence has been found to prove or disprove some bodies were not recovered from their temporary burial sites.

Ken Small wrote 'The Forgotten Dead' which gives the full detailed account of the disaster and his quest to put things right. In 2014 a ceremony was held at Slapton Sands to commemorate the 70th anniversary of that terrible day. Ken Small was honoured by many American families, survivors and his son Dean. A plaque in his honour was placed at the site.

Following a long battle with cancer Ken Small died on 15th March 2004. His son Dean said his father's 30 year quest to discover the truth about 'Exercise Tiger' was unwavering. 'My father

was like a human landmark as 364 days a year he would sit in his car by the tank talking to visitors, giving talks to coach groups and selling his book.' 'One cold, wet and windy day 2 weeks before he died, he looked so unwell I asked him to come home with me and get warm' He declined. My father replied 'I don't expect you to understand, but when I am here by the tank I feel at peace'. Dean said 'Dad had found something many of us search in vain for all our lives. Now I understand. Rest in peace, Dad.'

Pam Jarman Information based on 'The Forgotten Dead' by Ken Small



Senior's week Monday 9th to Friday 13th April

Tanya from the Library organised visits & provided large photo books.

We visited;

:Storm Retirement Village, Karingal, Bushland Place Chatham

:Bishop Tyrell, Place, St Pauls Cundletown

:Banyula Old Bar

We introduced ourselves as Manning Wallamba FHS funded by Bunnings BBQs (got a laugh) and membership fees. Our aim is to help all people research their history and preserve personal histories. Gloria, Barbara & Karen attended some of the locations where they told their stories of keeping family history.

"Don't toss your history" I said we are happy to receive any materials that your family does not appreciate and any stories that you are happy to tell. I gave out our contact details to anyone showing interest and to the facility staff.

We then displayed the photo books to the residents, some who were at the opening of the Martin Bridge in 1940. Even if not, they remembered their towns that looked similar in the 1940s & 1950s.

We have received favourable feedback from the various villages and some offers of material & stories which we are following up.

There was a very different make-up of residents in each facility. Men/women ratios and locals/incomers ratios varied greatly in each facility which will always be a challenge.

RESEARCH SERVICE Research Forms can be downloaded from Society website. Initial Research Enquiry \$20.00.

CURRENT RESEARCH:

Trotter and Ladd Families, Winkley/Walker. Fletcher and Nicholson families and J. Kidd - location of farm.

If you can help with any of these enquiries, please contact the Research Officer or email :
secretary@manningwallambafhs.com.au



"I'M ONLY INTERESTED IN LOCATING WEALTHY RELATIVES."


The Manning Valley Historical Society, Manning Wallamba Family History Society
and the LDS Family History Library (Taree) proudly presents

GENEALOGY FAIR 2018


Back by Popular Demand

"OUR HISTORY"


Thursday 31st May 2018 9.30am - 3.00pm
WINGHAM SERVICES CLUB
Bent Street, Wingham, NSW



Susan E Boyer
Susan Boyer is a contemporary Australian author and currently has over twenty non-fiction titles in print. She has a background in literacy and teaching, and a passion for Australian colonial history. Her publications, include Across Great Divides: True Stories of Life at Sydney Cove,



Rob Tickle
Rob Tickle has a BA(UNE) in archaeology, palaeoanthropology and history. His chosen topic will be the 1818 Expedition by John Oxley and 15 others, including 12 convicts.



David Freeman & Bruce MacLennan
David, Pastor of the Harrington United Church and an avid genealogist together with our Chieftain will lecture on "The MacLennans" of the Mid and North Coast of NSW,

Registration : 9.30 am
Commencing : 10.00 am
Cost : \$25

Sandwiches can be ordered at time of registration (Participants own expense)
For more information phone Barbara Waters on (02) 65531321 or via email bwa71251@bigpond.net.au

Note: Our schedule allows plenty of time for questions and research.

Visit the Museum's website at:
www.winghammuseum.com.au

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RECENT NEW RESOURCES

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>ID No.</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>
Index to colonial convicts movements NSW, Qld, Victoria & Tasmania 1827 to 1853	CON:068	C	Descendants of convicts' group
Manning River Newspaper Index 1865-1873 (Court Cases, BDM's, Funerals, Inquests, Licenses etc.)	NP:159	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Manning River Newspaper Index 1898-1907 (BDM's, Inquests, Obituaries, Probates etc)	NP:160	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Maitland Mercury Newspaper Index 1843	NP:161	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Maitland Mercury Newspaper Index 1844	NP:162	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Maitland Mercury Newspaper Index 1845	NP:163	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Maitland Mercury Newspaper Index 1846 (January to June)	NP:164	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Maitland Mercury Newspaper Index 1847 (BDM's Funeral, Inquests, insolvencies etc)	NP:165	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Maitland Mercury Newspaper Index 1848 (BDM's, Funeral, inquests, insolvencies etc)	NP:166	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Wingham Chronicle Newspaper Index 1911-1920 (including Manning River Times 1913 (BDM's, Inquests, Obituaries, Probates etc)	NP:167	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Parramatta Chronicle Newspaper Index 1845-1845 (Court cases, BDM's, Inquests, Insolvencies, Tickets of leave etc)	NP:168	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Hunter River Gazette Newspaper Index 1841-1842	NP:169	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Macleay Argus Newspaper Index 1885-1889 Court cases, BDM's, Inquests, Obituaries, Probates etc)	NP:170	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Windsor & Richmond Gazette Newspaper Index 1916-1920 (BDM's, Inquests, Obituaries, Probates etc)	NP:171	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
Windsor & Richmond Gazette Newspaper Index 1911-1915 (BDM's, Inquests, Obituaries, Probates etc)	NP:172	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
NSW-Patriotic Fund Subscribers 1855 Crimean War	NP:173	C	Rod & Wendy Gow
WA index Birth, death & marriages 1829-1896	BDM:102	F	WA Genealogical Society
WA Index Inquirer death notices 1906-1911	BDM:096	F	WA Genealogical Society
WA East Perth Cemeteries & Burials 1896-1916	BDM:097	F	WA Genealogical Society

WA Parish of St John's Pinjarra Deaths	BDM:098	F	WA Genealogical Society
WA Parish of St John's Pinjarra Marriages	BDM:099	F	WA Genealogical Society
WA Parish of St John's Pinjarra births & baptisms	BDM:100	F	WA Genealogical Society
Register General Master index 1829-1889	BDM:101	F	Society of Australia Genealogy NSW
Newcastle's ww1 memorials (REMEMBRANCE)	PEO:377	C	Marie & Ken Shilling
History week 2016 Woodside private cemetery & Taree estate cemetery	PHO:126	R	Pam Muxlow
Dalby Queensland Cemetery, (They once walked here)	CEM:594	R	Dalby family history society Inc
Port Macquarie - Hastings - Cemetery Trail.	CEM:595	R	Port Macquarie District & Family History Society

FOR SALE:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>-</u>
WA index 1829-1896	WA Genealogical Society	\$20.00	27 Fiche
WA Index Inquirer death notices 1874-1876	WA Genealogical Society	\$5.00	1 Fiche
WA Nineteenth century Newspapers death (A)	WA Genealogical Society	\$5.00	1 Fiche
WA Nineteenth century Newspapers death (B)	WA Genealogical Society	\$5.00	1 Fiche
WA Nineteenth century Newspapers Marriages (A)	WA Genealogical Society	\$5.00	1 Fiche
WA Nineteenth century Newspaper Marriages (B)	WA Genealogical Society	\$5.00	1 Fiche
WA Nineteenth century Newspapers births (A)	WA Genealogical Society	\$5.00	1 Fiche
WA Nineteenth century Newspapers births (B)	WA Genealogical Society	\$5.00	1 Fiche
SA index of death registrations 1916-1972	SA Genealogy & Her. Society Inc.	\$15.00	53 Fiche
SA index of marriages registrations 1842-1916	SA Genealogy & Her. Society Inc.	\$10.00	54 Fiche
SA index of death registrations 1842-1915	SA Genealogy & Her. Society Inc.	\$10.00	31 Fiche
SA index of birth registration 1842-1906	SA Genealogy & Her. Society Inc.	\$50.00	66 Fiche
Victorian pioneers index Births, deaths & marriages 1837-1888	Registry of BDMs Victoria	\$50.00	133 Fiche
Victorian Federation index Births, deaths & marriages 1889-1901	Registry of BDMs Victoria	\$50.00	72 Fiche
Victorian Edwardian index birth, death & marriages	Registry of BDMs	\$52.00	44 Fiche

1902-1913	Victoria		
NSW pioneers index BDM's 1788-1888	NSW Registry of BDM's	\$107.00	146 Fiche
NSW Federation index BDM's 1889-1918	NSW Registry of BDM's	\$108.00	175 Fiche
NSW between the Wars index 1919-1945	NSW Registry of BDM's	\$50.00	159 Fiche
Macleay Chronicle Newspaper Index 1899-1908 BDM, inquests, Obituaries, Probates etc.	Rod & Wendy Gow	\$15.00	CD
SA Pre-civil Registration marriage	G January (Gould)	\$15.00	CD
Marine, BDM Victoria 1853-1920	Macbeth (Source Vic heritage)	\$50.00	CD
Tasmanian Federation index 1900-1919 Deaths & marriages 1900-1930	Macbeth (Source Digger)	\$50.00	CD
Unassisted Arrivals (NSW) index 1842-1856 & Ships & Masters to Sydney index 1842-1856	Pastkeys (NSW Immigration series)	\$50.00	CD
Deane index re-indexed 1823-1840 settlers, Military & Convicts etc.	Pastkeys (NSW Immigration series)	\$20.00	CD
New South Wales Public Service List (Teachers) 1925.	Archive CD. Books	\$15.00	CD
Wingham Chronicle Newspaper index 1886-1908 (BDM's Inquest Obit Probate etc)	Rod & Wendy Gow	\$12.50	CD
Wingham Chronicle Newspaper Index 1889-1908 BDMs, inquests, obituaries Probate etc	Rod & Wendy Gow	\$15.00	CD
Australian Vital Records index NSW-1788-1905, Tas- 1803-1899, Victoria-1837-1888, WA-1841- 1905 (4 X CDs)	Latter-Day Saints	\$15.00	3xCDs
Microfiche reader X 2	Best offer		
ALL OFFER CONSIDERED.			

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