



HISTORY WEST™

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL WESTERN AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

August 2023

GENERAL MEETING

The monthly general meeting at Stirling House is on Wednesday 16 August at 6pm when Malcolm Trill will present a talk on 'Meet the in-laws: the Spencer girls and their husbands'. Refreshments available from 5.30pm; Bookshop open until 6pm.

The launch of *Early Days*, 106, 2022 will take place at 5.30pm



Lady Eliza Grey (née Spencer) by William Gush, 1854.
Courtesy: National Library of NZ.

Sir Richard Spencer, accompanied by his wife and family, arrived in Albany in September 1833 to take up the post of Government Resident. Amongst his many children were his three daughters, Mary-Ann, Augusta and Eliza, all aged under 16. Lady Spencer wanted no more for her girls than a good marriage — but how would they find suitable husbands in such a god-forsaken place? All the girls did marry; however with mixed results. Mary-Ann and Augusta remained in the colony and produced extended families, many of whom survive in WA today. Eliza's life was different — an international traveller, she died childless, unloved, and full of regret in England, the country of her birth. More broadly, their stories are a fascinating microcosm of the many trials and tribulations of colonial women's lives in early Western Australia.

Malcolm Trill has been involved in writing, researching, and organising history and heritage in the Great Southern since 1994. Resident in Albany, he has worked as Local Studies Librarian in the Albany Public Library and as Public Programs Officer at the Museum of the Great Southern. He is now a freelance historian. He won the Professional Contribution section in the WA Heritage Awards in 2020.



The Williams/Lee Steere History Prize



Billy Hawes has created this attractive display of entries for the prize. There are nineteen entrants in all and the team from Readings & Publications Committee is currently busy reading and assessing. The winner will be announced at the Society's September AGM

Welcome to new members

Calla Alexander, Alexia Brbich, Shauna Gaebler and Paula Slater.

Congratulations members!

You heard the cry for support to raise \$500,000 by June 30th. The goal was almost reached. We were trying to match the pledge by the East India Benevolent Fund. Thank you to all members who have made donations as every dollar counts. Fundraising continues.

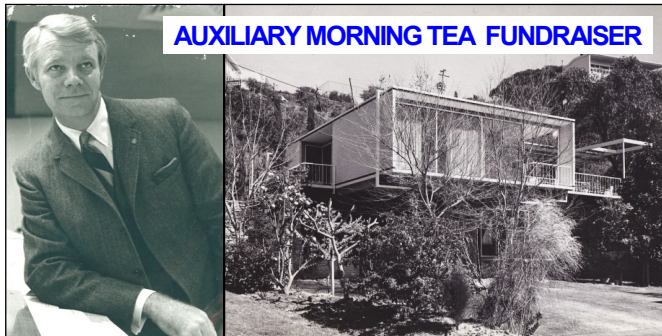
EVENT CANCELLED

Please note that the **Karrakatta Club Joint Gala Dinner** event scheduled for Thursday 14 September has been cancelled.

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Forthcoming Events — Don't forget to book!

Or ring the office 9386 3841 admin@histwest.org.au



AUXILIARY MORNING TEA FUNDRAISER

Stirling House, Nedlands

Wed 10 Aug 10.00 for 10.30am

Andrina Treadgold

The Life of Architect Geoffrey Summerhayes

Architecture and design have been entwined in the lives of his family for three generations. The speaker will focus on grandson Geoffrey.

Tickets \$20, Bookings essential



[Click here to book](#)



COMMUNITY TALK

Stirling House, Nedlands

Thursday 24 August, 10 for 10.30am

Tarun Preet Singh

125 years of Sikh History of Dongara

As hawkers, camel drivers, shopkeepers and active community members, Sikhs have been influential in WA history for over a century.

Tickets \$10, Bookings essential



[Click here to book](#)

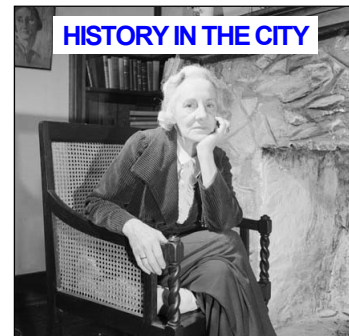


STATE HISTORY CONFERENCE

Hosted by Bridgetown Historical Society
RWAHS 58th State History Conference
1-3 Sep 2023

For program details, accommodation options and registration see -

<https://www.bridgetownhistoricalsociety.org.au/conference-september-2023>



HISTORY IN THE CITY

Citiplace Conference Room
Perth Rwy Station Concourse

Wed 2 Aug 2pm

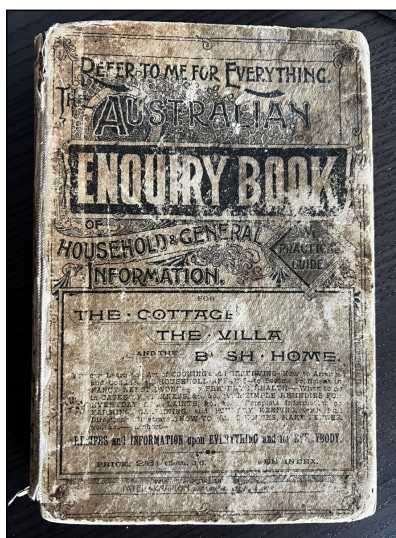
Dr Nathan Hobby

The Quest for Katherine Susannah Prichard, The Red Witch of Greenmount

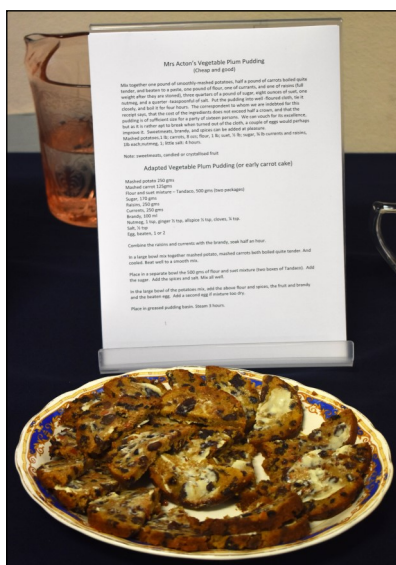
Entry \$10 at door,
No Booking required

Heather Hunwick

Dr Phillip E Muskett published his book *The Art of Living in Australia* in 1893, the copy I am using being part of the estate of Mrs E Peterson of Millendon/Bassendean. Muskett was an impatient health reformer echoing concerns voiced in the press and medical literature, but his proposals offered little of value beyond Sydney and Australia's other growing urban areas. They were irrelevant for those countless women struggling in pioneering and remote conditions. The year 1864, decades before Muskett, saw the publication of Australia's first attempt at a cookery book, Edward Abbott's *The English and Australian Cookery Book: Cookery for the Many as well as for the Upper Ten Thousand*. Most of the recipes it contained were copied from British cookbooks of the time; 'plain' recipes for the many, 'high class' recipes for the remainder. The book's real significance lay in the 30 or so novel recipes for a third category, bush fare using native food drawn from his own pioneering experience.



Mrs Lance [Minna] Rawson,
*The Australian enquiry book of
household and general
information: a practical guide for
the cottage, villa and bush home*
(1894)



This pioneering spirit and the resourcefulness it required in the bush shines forth in **Minna Rawson's** writing on cookery and household management. Her first book, published in 1878, *Mrs Lance Rawson's cookery book and household hints* was, as she explained, 'written entirely for the colonies', as was the case with all her subsequent writing. She wrote as a woman for other women, for 'those who cannot afford to buy a Mrs Beeton or a Warne, but who can afford three shillings for this'. Rawson grew up on the land and later married and raised a family in remote Queensland. She would continue to write, both more books, and newspaper articles, including *The Australian enquiry book of household and general information*, published in 1894. The well-worn copy I am using is from the **Margaret River Historical Society** archives and supports the view that her work 'became a feature on many Australian kitchen shelves, providing recipes and household hints to a colonial society growing both in size and affluence' (B Singley, 'More than just recipes', *TEXT Special Issue* 24, 2013 online). The skills she imparted to young householders in Queensland were no less valued in WA.

Domestic work was women's work, gendered, monotonous and difficult, but Rawson spoke particularly to young women, who all too often lacked basic skills and lived on isolated homesteads. Hers was a confident maternal voice, her words clearly valued by those who were just beginning housekeeping. On one subject Rawson deserves mention. She was clearly aware of the extent of dispossession of Aboriginal land, proclaiming that white men should learn from the blacks 'before the work of extermination, which is so rapidly going on, has swept all the blacks who possess this wonderful bush lore off the face of the earth'.

Almost as soon as they landed, colonists adapted culinary techniques to suit their new environment. Barbara Santich, Australian food historian makes an important point, 'The process of adaption can be seen as a kind of "bricolage" or "making-do", using whatever resources are available in a new environment and in imaginatively different ways'. She argued that cooks were not constrained by tradition, but varied, adapted, substituted, took part of a recipe and mixed it with another. Women like Rawson did exactly that; she and others created Australia's gastronomic heritage. She enthusiastically blended the extraordinary local resources and demands of the bush with the Anglo-Celtic cuisine of the Empire. Her willingness to prepare numerous 'marsupial oddities' with unreserved enthusiasm would ensure her success and her place in culinary history. She was fearless; recipes for *Flying Fox*, *Stewed Pigeon*, and *Bandicoot* joined those for *Fricassee Chicken* and *Potted Chicken*.

Other writers were similarly advising at around this time. Bird life was prolific and particularly amenable to 'making-do', game birds such as 'bustards' and 'bush turkey' and 'Cape Barron goose' were tasty substitutes in place of scarce domesticated poultry. Oortolans were a small British game bird for which Mrs Pearson in her *Cookery Recipes* (1888) suggested substituting wattle birds, recommending they not be drowned in vinegar to improve the flesh as in Britain but more pragmatically 'curried'. Of interest was her recipe for roasting Black Swans. This was a well-known dish in Western Australia as was Parrot Pie while in other colonies cockatoos and galahs were favoured.

As the century ended ‘necessity’ as a driver for ‘bush cooking’ was rapidly diminishing. As Santich noted in her book *Bold Palates: Australia’s Gastronomic Heritage* (Wakefield Press 2012), some of the indigenous ingredients rather than indigenous cooking methods were ‘culturally appropriated’ into familiar dishes and still are. But books such as Rawson’s and for that matter Muskett’s are vitally important and conserving such texts is a critical role for historical societies.

*Some of these historic cookbooks are now being digitised; for instance, Mrs Lance Rawson's *The Antipodean Cookery Book and Kitchen Companion* (George Robertson & Co., 1895). See — <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-2842722551/view?partId=nla.obj-2842722733#page/n0/mode/1up>*

New website launched!

Visit — <https://histwest.org.au/>

It was time to celebrate. On 8 June Vice President Sally Anne Hasluck, the leader of the team who developed the new website, welcomed everyone involved to its official launch. There was special welcome to those who provided funding, advice, website design and updating the collections database – namely Lotterywest, Clarity Communications, Hatchet (Perth digital agency), GAIA Resources and Minderoo Foundation. And also thanks extended to the internal website team — volunteers from the library, museum, bookshop and affiliates. Sally Anne described the event as ‘the end of a long journey for the Society’. We now have an up-to-the-minute website rich in content and attachments as it covers our wide operations, including the History West Shop and the Collections database.

Most of all, the Society thanks **Sally Anne Hasluck** who has led this whole enterprise.

Special thanks to **Helen Henderson** whose knowledge of the old website and the collections database is extensive. Approaching the big 9-0, Helen will now relinquish responsibility as our IT convenor. The whole Society is grateful for her dedication to this new website which has entailed a year’s hard work.

Klara Haselhurst, our Treasurer, has overseen the intricacies of introducing a new financial system for the Society and linking it into payments through the website. Hers is an expertise we have not had before.

Volunteers from the bookshop, museum, library and affiliates pitched in with the content. The bookshop stock-take and imaging of front covers for the website was a large task. **Jeanette Longwood** is the new Webmaster. **James Cassidy** continues to look after our Activity pages and updating of the newsletters.

However, the dream of a new website could not be realised without funding and website experts to take us forward.

Clarity Communications and **Chelsea Lemmolo** provided *pro bono* assistance with the professional technical brief, overseeing the seeking of quotes from WA businesses as well as the selection process.

Lotterywest granted the money required for a contract with **Hatchet** to design the website and **GAIA** for the update required for Collections Access. The grant depended upon the Society providing the finances for the commercial shop aspects of the website and volunteer hours.

Daniel Gouvignon from **Hatchet** might not have known what he was letting himself and Hatchet in for. The Society learnt new skills in communication and also the use of WordPress for the future of the website. Hatchet has been both leading us and with us on the journey to this launch.

Minderoo Foundation, represented by **Alexandre McKinnon**, Coordinator of Arts and Culture, provided funding to enable an addition to the website through the conservation and digitisation of John Forrest’s exploration Scrapbook. This funding has enabled a Flipbook to be created enabling this fragile document to be accessed online as part of ‘Exhibitions Telling Stories’.

GAIA Resources and **Casey Murrihy** have enabled the updating of the behind-the-scenes database using Collections Access that was initially created by GAIA. There were many teething problems and we thank Gaia for their work with Hatchet and our library and museum volunteers (through spokesperson **Janelle Hauser**). This online search capacity of the Society’s Collection is a most important feature of the website and it is wonderful to have it functioning again.

History West invites all members to explore the new website and use it to search the collection, order books and book into events.



In October 2022 Dr Katrina Stratton, MLA Nedlands, presented Lotterywest’s \$49,615 grant for our new website. President Richard Offen on right & Vice President Sally Anne Hasluck on left.



Sally Anne Hasluck, Helen Henderson & Klara Haselhurst



Evalyn, Helen, Daniel Gouvignon (Hatchet) & Casey Murrihy (GAIA)



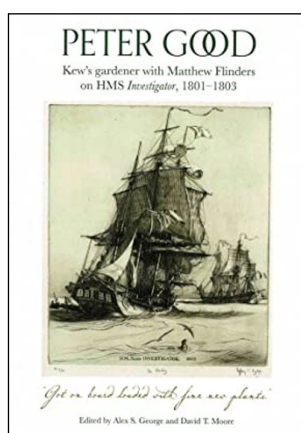
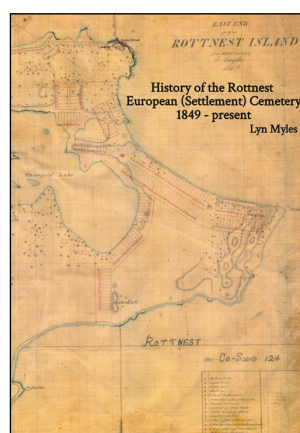
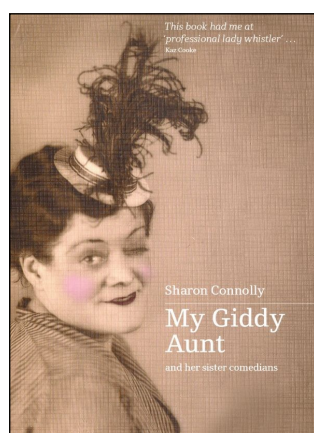
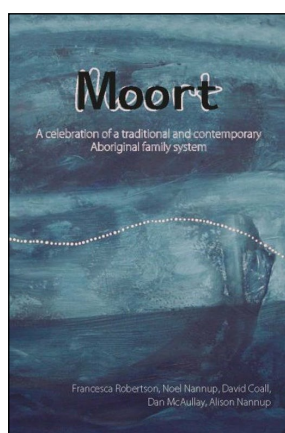
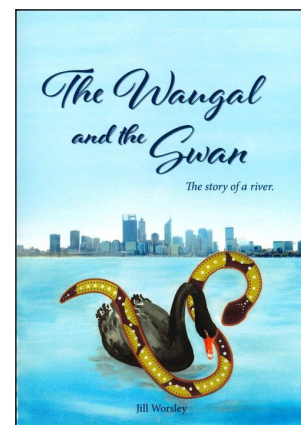
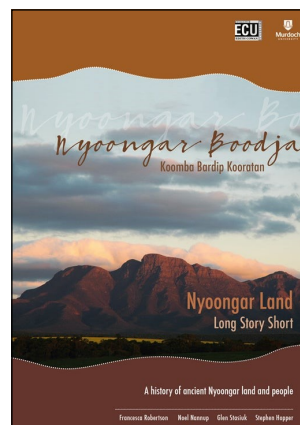
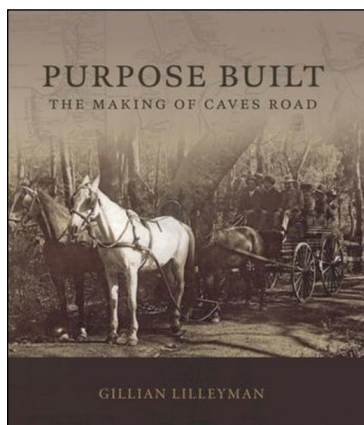
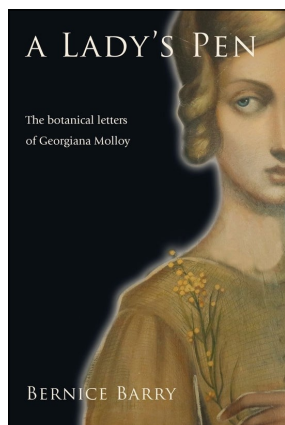
Helen, Daniel (Hatchet), Casey (GAIA), Jack, Natalie & Val



Alexandre McKinnon (Minderoo Foundation) & Bob Nicholson

Ordering online to buy new books

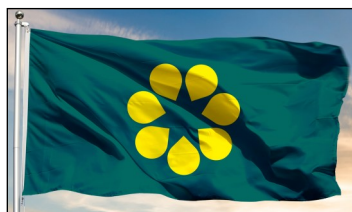
Explore the ease with which you can order books online via our new website.
A rich variety of choices awaits you and pictured here are some among the recent publications!



* * * * *

History in the City

Rachel Roe



Anthea Harris presented a fascinating talk about Wattle Day – both fun and heartwarming. Commonly known as wattle, *Acacia* is the largest genus of

vascular plants in Australia. Aboriginal people utilised *Acacia* seeds, pods, gum, roots, leaves and timber, different species being used to create spears, boomerangs, coolamons, clap sticks and spear throwers. The common name ‘wattle’ is derived from an ancient Anglo-Saxon building technique where wattles are small flexible branches interwoven to form the framework of buildings. Early colonists introduced this style of building to Australia and species of *Acacia* were used as wattles.

Anthea explained the myriad places that wattle has become embedded in the Australian identity. Did you know that our bank notes now include different wattles? The \$5 note – *Acacia verticillata* (Prickly Moses); \$10 – *A. victoriae* (Bramble Wattle); \$20 – *buxiflora* (Box-leaf Wattle), \$50 – *A. humifusa* and \$100 – *A. pycnantha* (Golden Wattle). The last became our National Floral Emblem in 1988. A wattle was introduced into our Coat of Arms in 1913 on the recommendation of Prime Minister Andrew Fischer,

his reasoning being that, as wattles occur throughout Australia, they are a symbol of unification. National Wattle Day was proclaimed on 1 September 1992, though the first national Wattle Day was celebrated in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide in 1910.

Acacia as a genus consists of approximately 1,350 species spread across Africa, Australia, Asia, the Americas and the Pacific. About 1,000 species occur in Australia. CALM scientist Bruce Maslin became a wattle warrior back in 2005 when he managed to retain the name *Acacia* for nearly all the Australian species when they were threatened with splitting up by the International Botanical Congress. For the sake of ‘nomenclature stability’, the committee backed the Australian case.

Wattle is an enduring national symbol. When Queen Elizabeth II visited Australia in 1954 she was given a diamond brooch in the form of a spray of wattle. OAM certificates have wattles on them and our athletes wear green and gold costumes. Audience members contributed with their own knowledge of songs, information and poetry. The South Perth Historical Society will be holding a Wattle Day Fete, inspired by local celebrity artist and writer May Gibbs on Saturday 2 September.

HITC next talks

Wed 2 Aug: Dr Nathan Hobby – The Quest for Katherine Susannah Prichard, *The Red Witch of Greenmount* (award winning book for sale)

Wed 6 Sept: Dr Fiona Bush – A History of Stained Glass in WA (1850-2003)

'Innerhadden', 22 Bayview Tce, Mosman Park

Gena Culley

History West is pleased to publish occasional history articles researched and written by members. Below Gena Culley tells us of the family home in which she grew up. She explains that she didn't want this amazing home and grounds to be completely forgotten.



The original address of the land was Buckland Hill Suburban Lot 118 and was purchased in the name of Ada Philis Louisa Wright in 1891. The house was designed and built in 1894 by James William Wright, an architect and civil engineer who arrived in WA from South Australia in 1881 after being awarded a contract for the portion of the Eastern Railway (running from Guildford to Chidlow).

On completion of that contract in 1884, Wright remained in Perth and opened the colony's first private architectural practice. After several name changes, this practice is known today as Cameron Chisholm Nicol. Notable buildings around Perth that were designed by Wright included Woodbridge House, the WACA

ground's first grandstand, Federal Hotel and Ascot Racecourse (grandstand, public enclosure and jockeys' quarters.) He served a single term in the Legislative Council, identifying himself as a liberal, and promising to work to lower taxes and end restrictions on business hours. He retired from politics at the 1908 election. After suffering financial difficulties he had to sell the house and Robert Bunning bought it in 1908.

Robert Bunning renamed the house 'Innerhadden' after an estate which was near the Scottish home of his second wife, Helen. Robert's first wife, Gena, had died in 1897, leaving two children, Gena and Jo. It was here that Robert and Helen raised their five children — Flora, Charles, Jane (my mother), Marion (Angy) and Tom. Robert died in 1936 and, following the death of Helen in 1946, the house was transferred in 1947 to Perth Jarrah Mills, being Charles and Tom Bunning.

My parents, Oliver and Jane Vincent (née Bunning) acquired the house from Perth Jarrah Mills in 1948 and in 1949 sold off parts of the original acreage, comprising approximately six acres — to the Perth Diocesan Trustees (for St Hilda's School), Oscar Copley and Frances Chapman. Oliver and Jane kept the area incorporating the driveway down to Bayview Terrace as this had always been the main entrance to the house. This block became the site of the new 'Innerhadden' after the couple made the decision around 1958, to sell the old home to St Hilda's for £17,500. I remember conversations about the ongoing maintenance costs of the old home, in particular the roof, so this was probably why they decided to sell and build a new home on the driveway block.

The most outstanding room in original 'Innerhadden' was the dining room. It was lined with cedar panels with two ornate carved sideboards. One housed the fireplace and other was for storage. Years later, I learnt that one of the St Hilda's boarders who was living in the old house (renamed Mitchell House) found a secret cupboard within the panelling. Inside was a collection of old silver and oddments. This room was the scene of our Christmas dinners which were formal affairs, with men in dinner suits (or tails) and women in long dresses.

However, it was the room's ceiling that all the family remembered. The entire area was painted with scenes of cherubs, flowers and large swathes of ribbons. The artist was Phillip Goatcher, who arrived in Perth in 1906. He had been working in Melbourne for the J C Williamson company as a scene painter and was nicknamed 'satin and velvet' because of the textile illusions or *trompe l'oeil* which he preferred to paint on 'cloth' at the back of the set. One of the remaining examples is the curtain in the Boulder Town Hall.

The verandah of 'Innerhadden' wrapped itself around the house, with a special section outside the drawing room made up of boards that were suitable for dancing. There were two weddings in the old home — our cousin, Toots (Anne) Mackinnon (daughter of Angy Bunning) and Barbara Hurst (Cumming), daughter of a close friend of Mum and Dad. For those occasions, a large marquee was erected on the tennis court.

During the time my family lived there, the tennis court was in constant use, especially in summer, with my sisters, Angela and Sally, enjoying tennis afternoons with their friends most weekends. Afternoon tea for those days was usually a delicious sponge made by mum and home-made lemonade. Auntie Gena (Robert's daughter from his first marriage to Gena) lived with us at 'Innerhadden' all the time that I was living there and was a great help to mum around the house and helping to look after us three girls and the large home.

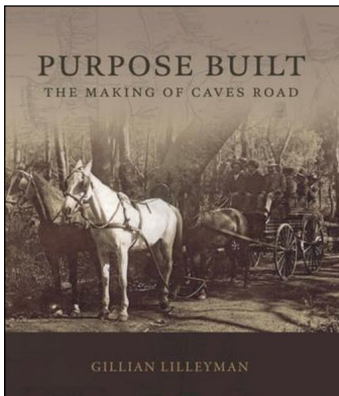
There was a sizeable vegetable garden tended by the gardener, Don, who lived in his room in the building off the main residence, which was also where the playroom and laundry were housed. Other vivid memories of the time of my family living there were the deliveries by Ron, from the Coppins Grocery Store on Stirling Highway. If we were roaming around Peppermint Grove and needed a lift home, Ron would always give us a lift in his wonderful old van with the open-sided front driving section. Fresh fish was delivered by bicycle, with the front of the bike holding a large wicker basket full of fish, separated by wet hessian bags.

After Dad sold the house to St Hilda's, it was used as part of their boarding facilities, with an additional two-storey, red brick boarding house attached on the northern side. The house was eventually demolished completely in 1982.

Book Reviews

Gillian Lilleyman, *Purpose Built. The Making of Caves Road*, 2022. In Library & Bookshop \$30.

Reviewers: Lynne and Bob Nicholson



Caves Road is one of the most popular tourist routes in the State and also a commuter road for increasing residential subdivision. By the late 1970s its award-winning wines brought the Margaret River region to prominence, and resulted in the establishment of more vineyards, life-style properties and tourism-related ventures. Now there is a visitor attraction every few kilometres along Caves Road. Yet the author notes that Caves Road in parts remained little more than a sandy track until it was bituminised in the mid-1960s.

Caves Road extends 111 kilometres from Abbey near Busselton to the Bussell Highway 3km north of Augusta. Whatever changes have come the way of the road or the areas it traverses, the author makes apparent that it has the unique distinction of having been constructed and managed from the outset as a tourist road. And throughout much of that period it was the caves which were the foundation of tourist interest.

That turns the author's eyes to how the caves were discovered after the colonial settlement of Augusta when expeditions were made overland. She does not consider the Wadandi people could have assisted because they avoided dark openings such as the entry to caves (although acknowledging that Caves Road encompasses the stories of the Wadandi people whose creek and river crossings, later bridged by settlers, determined its route). It was more from local settlers that knowledge was obtained and particularly from members of the Bussell family. John Bussell was the first to report locations of tall timber growing in limestone. Additionally, his eldest sister Frances Louisa ('Fanny') Brockman actively canvassed for the protection of the caves. Government personnel then became involved: Harry Johnston, a grandson of Marshall Waller Clifton, as a Lands Department Officer sought from John Bussell a map of cave locations. In 1893 the Minister for Lands, William Marmion, set aside 2,000 acres (809 hectares) as a reserve. This was followed by the enactment of the *Parks and Reserves Act* 1895 and the *Permanent Reserves Act* 1899. Marmaduke Terry urged further moves for protection in the light of extensive damage to some caves, supporting recommendations in an 1896 report by John Lefroy. Fanny Bussell wrote to the Premier Sir John Forrest and the Minister for Lands, as did John Bussell but the government took no action. A year later the Minister directed the Under Secretary for Lands Clifton to send the Chief Inspector of Lands to assess which caves to protect and the cost of fencing them. As a result the government appointed a Caves Committee which became a Caves Board.

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The creation of the road – notably slowly – got underway. Surveying was followed by construction and then promotion. Pressures arose to connect other roads. The need for accommodation led to the building of Cave House (its original name) and its opening in 1903. In 1912 it trebled in size because of the growth in tourism and the population of the region. By the time Marmaduke Terry surveyed the new route to Lake Cave, over 20 years of milling had drastically altered the forest landscape through which it passed. It was this country which could boast some of the more impressive caves in the region. Giant's and Lake caves were reached from Margaret River on the Yallingup-Lake Cave Road but these southern caves were not then well known to the public.

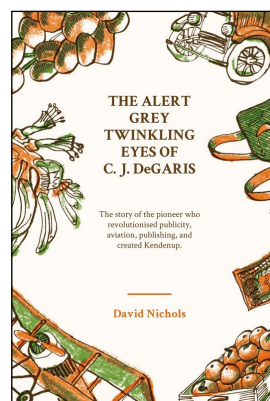
Among the other players were the local authorities. They were the source of complaint that the new road had been laid out without any consultation with them. In Parliament there was a growing view that it was not the duty of state government to fund the construction of access to caves; it was for local road boards to do so. Further contention resulted.

Wheels turned slowly and the management of the caves was transferred from the tourism office to the State Hotels Department. The onset of World War I resulted in the shelving of plans for development although some caves stayed open to the public. It was not until 1921 that the first motorcar made the journey over the direct road from Karridale to Lake Cave. Wrangling continued with the local authorities over maintenance of the roads, partly resolved only in 1933 when the Main Roads Commission contributed £100 to the Augusta Margaret River Road Board's £50 for a period of three years. An earlier proposal for the Caves Road to be declared the main road to Augusta was rejected and it remained under local authority control until 1996.

As car ownership grew from the 1920s onwards, visitor numbers increased accordingly. Maybe the recent reduction in the speed limit on Caves Road (still an undesirable 80 kph) testifies to its enduring role for tourists.

David Nichols, *The Alert Grey Twinkling Eyes of C J De Garis*, UWAP, 2022. In Library & Bookshop \$40.

Reviewer: Rhuwina Griffiths



Writing about the life of someone you've never met and who's been dead for nearly a century poses some interesting challenges. If you're lucky, there will be a cache of documents that provides a glimpse into their life but, even then, many of these records need to be read with a degree of caution. This account of the life of Clement John De Garis opens with a chapter that contains extracts from several letters written to

family and business acquaintances that were found at the scene of his suicide. The only problem was, he wasn't dead and the letters were an elaborate hoax.

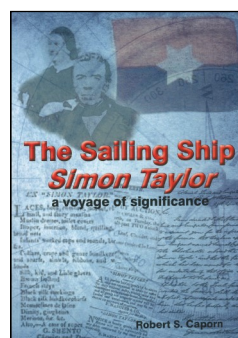
De Garis' life was, by anyone's standards, extraordinary and it is to David Nichols' credit that he has undertaken extensive research into the life and times of this charismatic entrepreneur. C J was born in 1884. His father, Elisha, was a Methodist minister with a passion for irrigation who created a successful market garden business in Mildura. C J took over the family business at a young age and expanded it into the lucrative areas of dried fruit and real estate. His most ambitious plan was the building of a new settlement at Kendenup in WA on 19,000 hectares of land. Here settlers could grow fruit and vegetables that would be processed in a large dehydrator built on-site. C J's plan was similar to the government's group settlement scheme. However, his request for financial assistance from the WA government to support the venture until it was firmly established was turned down and funding from other sources never materialised. This scheme, along with several others, failed for lack of cash. In 1926, at the age of 46, C J took his own life while 'immensely despondent'.

In David Nichols' summation of C J he compares him to Alan Bond: 'both men, fifty years apart, wandered into the business landscape, attracted investors large and small, and then, when problems became endemic, appealed to government to help them resolve the issues they had created'. Was C J a charlatan? The jury's still out on that one but this book is a fascinating read.

Robert S Caporn, *The Sailing Ship Simon Taylor: a voyage of significance*, Robert Caporn, Canning Vale, 2022. In Library.

Reviewer: Heather Campbell

The voyage of significance in the title refers to the *Simon Taylor's* voyage bringing 219 emigrants to the Swan River Colony in 1842. The author,



however, covers far more than this particular trip. He examines the vessel's history – its construction and launch in 1824, the shipyard where it was built, details of owners and ownership from that time, and the uses made of it over the years – through to its demise going ashore on the shingles near Margate in Kent in 1849. In discussing the voyage of 1842, preparations for the trip are covered, as is the actual voyage and the ship's arrival in the Colony.

The author is to be commended for the work he has done and the material collected and recorded. This alone will make the book a valuable source for those interested in migration to the colony in its early days. It is a small, well-presented book containing coloured and black and white images, scanned documents, maps and tables of information.

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