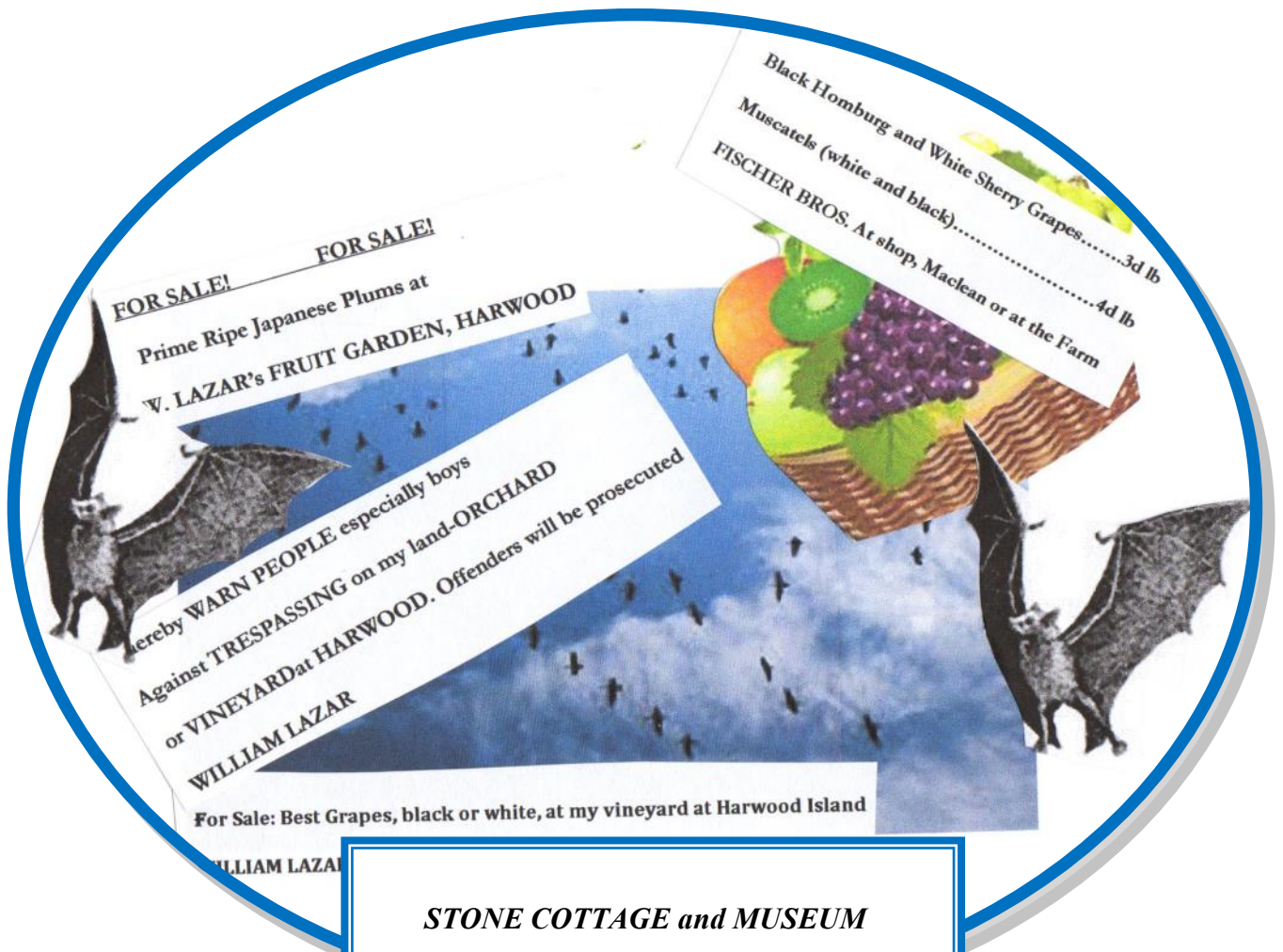


CLARENCE RIVER ADVOCATE

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STONE COTTAGE and MUSEUM

Corner Wharf and Grafton Streets Maclean

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EDITORIAL

It has never been easy on the land; farmers when they settled in the Lower Clarence tried most crops until they found suitable ones.

Today, most backyards have a few fruit trees, but the supermarket supplies most of us. How did they cope before the advent of the supermarket?

FRUIT GROWERS AND ORCHARDISTS

Agricultural pursuits were many and varied and crops of all kinds were trialled until cane began to dominate. But even when cane became the main activity, many others operated alongside sugar cane.

Fruit growing probably began merely as a backyard thing, so settlers could supplement their diet with fresh produce. Unlike our life today, access to fresh produce and the difficulty of supply from the then main fruit growing regions was insurmountable .

If you wanted fruit, you had to grow it yourself.

So in the late 1880's, the entrepreneurial farmer on the Lower Clarence was experimenting with growing and supplying fruit and fruit trees to the locals.

We have mentioned the orchard and nursery of Mr William Lazar of Harwood and also Mr John Bale of Chatsworth in a previous newsletter (*Sept 2012*) , their skill in trialling new fruits was well known, but it was not all plain sailing.

In 1890, an Ulmarra grower was battling all kinds of pests– the black aphid, ants, caterpillars which denuded the canopy of his

trees (the beetle we now know as “*Monolepta*” beetle), which ate everything *“from blossom to full maturity, the only thing escaping being the passionfruit.”* He told of trying everything in his arsenal at the time- kerosene and soapy water, tobacco water and “Gishurst’s compound” to no avail against the *“ladybird.”*

Mr Lazar of Harwood in 1891 announced that he was growing the “Insect Powder Plant”- the *Pyrethrum* plant, whose flowers when dried and powdered became an effective insecticide and *“by sprinkling the powder in the haunts of fleas, bugs and caterpillars and other insects, they are destroyed or banished and it is said that insects will not approach trees growing in close proximity to the plant”* (Clarence and Richmond Examiner 17th January 1891). At this time, Lazar was growing 3 varieties of grapes, as well as 20 kinds of apples at his nursery.

In March 1891 a paper by Mr H. A. Volkers of Grafton outlined the varieties of fruit growing on the Clarence. They included tropical and subtropical fruits: bananas, oranges, limes, lemons, pineapples, guavas, loquats, China pears, pomegranates, figs, peaches, grapes, dates as well as *“the recently introduced mangoes, persimmons, custard apples, date palms, granadillas and coffee.”* He hoped that a much talked about railway would allow the local area to supply fruit to the New England region *“in exchange for their colder climate fruit of cherries, plums, apples, pears etc.”* He also mentioned the ravages brought to the local fruit by another pest– the fruit fly because *“the growing of stone fruit has become almost useless.”*

He also complained that fruit growers had no wider market for any fruit that was surplus to local needs.

DIFFERENT MEN HAVE DIFFERENT OPINIONS– SOME PREFER APPLES,
SOME ONIONS

Here was also the mention of fruit growers' greatest pest– the flying fox.

By 1895, Mr William Lazar was growing mangoes, Jack-fruit, tea, coffee, plums as well as 25 varieties of grapes. He believed the soil on the lower river *“was manifestly adapted to fruit culture.”* (The Clarence River Advocate 19/1/1895). He also began to grow trial plots of new cane varieties, hoping to find some that were better suited to the Lower river. Mr Lazar continued to grow many new things. In 1898, he was reported as growing huge pumpkins– one known as the Globe Mammoth, the largest reaching 121 lbs and reaching 6ft 7 in in circumference and 1ft 7 in. in diameter.

Again pests caused problems. In 1899 the South Arm was hit by fruit fly particularly in late peaches and quinces. Large quantities of fruit were now being grown *“although a few years ago, a fruit tree was a novelty on the Lower Clarence”.* (The Clarence River Advocate 22/9/1899). Mulberries and cumquats were added to the list of fruit grown and almost every farmer had little orchard plot surrounded by clumps of bananas.

New names were cropping up by the end of the 19th century. By November 1899, John Bale and the Fischer brothers had bought from Wollongbar State Farm, four kinds of bananas as well as coffee trees and many other sub tropical trees. In 1900, newly cleared ground was being planted with passionfruit which was becoming a *“popular fruit for dessert”.*

Mr Arthur Gale, who was appointed the first teacher at Chatsworth Public School wrote that he thought the Lower River climate was well suited to coffee, which he planted in the grounds of the first school.

MAN IS LIKE A BANANA: WHEN HE LEAVES THE BUNCH, HE GETS SKINNED.

John Bale in 1901 was interviewed about his “experiment” farm. He was then growing 430 coffee trees . He constructed a coffee pulping machine which he later had manufactured by Mr Boden of the Maclean Foundry and sold one to a planter from the New Hebrides. His coffee was sent to North Queensland to some acclaim. He also sold ginger plants to a Sydney nursery and seed company as well as being busy growing olives. He planned to offer olives for planting in the grounds of every church in Maclean.

By 1874, he had been growing bananas and had at that time 14 acres planted, but the high cost of freight to get his fruit to the Sydney market, as well as the poor handling methods of men on the wharves taking the fruit to Sydney was a huge deterrent to his plans.

The Clarence and Richmond Examiner 4/8/1903 extolled the virtues of fruit for its curative value– grapes for the dyspeptic, as well as for anaemia and gout; plums for gout and rheumatics and all acid fruit for the stomach. *“Few people there are who can keep healthy without fruit”*

In 1904, the Messrs Fischer of North Arm were known as successful viticulturalists and Mr S. J. Henson had a fine crop of apples growing on Maclean Heights. *“We also hear of (other) good crops of apples while pears, peaches and other fruit are to be found. Unfortunately it is an industry much neglected by the majority and there is not sufficient fruit grown to supply the local needs all the time.”* (The Clarence River Advocate 26/1/1904)

The Clarence River Advocate of 22/4/1904 told that the Lower River was engaged in sugar, maize, dairying, poultry, grazing, broom making

TIME FLIES LIKE AN ARROW– FRUIT FLIES LIKE BANANAS (*GROUCHO MARX*)

bee keeping, fruit and vegetable growing and even the lands “*useless for dairying or cultivation*” could be used for fruit.

On Ashby by 1905, Mr R. Marsh was growing pineapples with several acres under fruit. He was also growing mandarins of which he had more than 100 trees. Around the same time trials of cotton were being planted on the outskirts of Maclean.



Orchard at Ashby- showing pineapples, passionfruit and bananas in abundance

Pests of a different kind were sometimes encountered. In the Clarence River Examiner 5/12/1905, William Lazar inserted an advertisement warning trespassers “*especially boys*” from entering his orchard or vineyard.

IF YOU HAVE A FIG IN YOUR POCKET, EVERYONE WILL WANT TO BE YOUR FRIEND.

The Clarence Valley Advocate 5/1/1906 reported that Mr T. A. Goddard was experiencing trouble with fruit fly in his plums *“In fact the only way in which this fruit could be utilised is to pluck when hard for cooking.”* He did however have a great crop of Lisbon Lemons for which a good market was available.

Successful orchardist were named in the Clarence River Advocate 2/2/1906: Fischer Bros. had 4 acres of grapes under cultivation as well as peaches plums, apples and pears as well as quinces, which however were badly affected by fruit fly. However his mangoes and persimmons seemed unaffected. They had two orchards, one on the banks of the North Arm, and another in the hills behind. Mr S. Causley also of the North Arm was very successful with a *“splendid crop of watermelons”* as well as *“many varieties of vegetables”*.

By this time, Mr Lazar’s success as an orchardist was again mentioned (The Clarence River Advocate 2/2/1906).

“CHOICE RIPE FRUIT

I have FOR SALE at my orchard in HARWOOD choice ripe GRAPES at 3d per lb. and MANGOES at 1/- per dozen.

W. LAZAR”

By 1909, William Lazar had 18 varieties of plums, mangoes *“bending under the mass of fruit they carry”*, (The Clarence and Richmond Examiner 21/12/1909) and 30 varieties of grapes. He was growing mangoes *“in a commodious covered enclosure”*. Fruit fly seemed absent that year, but *“he still uses and believes in slush light fly traps”* which he scattered around his orchard and kept alight all night. Again, it was reported that Ashby, and now Tullymorgan was growing all kinds of fruit, although stone fruit and apples were once more hit by fruit fly.

The biggest and most troublesome pest however was the flying fox.

Today flying fox are a protected species, but times were very different in the 1900's. Shooting parties were often held to try to eradicate this problem, and State governments paid for ammunition as well as providing a bounty for animals shot. *“Many of their camping places ...are well known, and if operations against these resorts were simultaneously carried out immense numbers could be destroyed at once.”* (The Clarence and Richmond Examiner 21/1/1890)

A TABLE, A CHAIR, A BOWL OF FRUIT AND A VIOLIN: WHAT ELSE DOES A MAN NEED TO BE HAPPY (*ALBERT EINSTEIN*)

A month later the same newspaper said “During the present year the local losses of fruit trees has been very considerable and we have learned that fruits never before known to be touched by the foxes have this season been literally devoured...hence any Act (of Parliament) passed in dealing with the pest must be looked upon as a permanent measure, a fact that affords greater reason why attempts at the abatement should not fall upon fruit-growers and farmers alone. To do so would crush the fruit-growing industry entirely.”

It was to prove an impossible task. In The Clarence River Advocate of October 19th 1900 it was reported that a colony that had been dispersed in Grafton, led to an ever greater number in the Lower Clarence: ***“if something is not done, it appears likely there will be little fruit left in the district this season”.***

A Flying Fox League was formed and in October 1902. ***“To show the benefit the League has conferred on fruit-growers it might be mentioned that since its formation no less than 18,491 claws have been paid for.”***

By 1910, it seemed the League was no longer in action, as The Clarence and Richmond Examiner 19/11/1910 stated ***“Unless some action (as previously taken) is taken, much loss will be sustained by orchardists.”***

The flying fox was an indomitable enemy.

SCHOOL DAYS

It was not too long ago that I went to school in Sydney (at least, I don't think it was- my children and grandchildren do think otherwise). In the city at that time, going to school meant walking long distances, at least in primary school- then came a train trip for the rest of my years. My mother-in-law travelled from Picton to Parramatta High School (1914) by steam train; and there are many different methods of travel both today and yesterday.

In 1870's the rowing legend Henry Searle rowed to Wombah School a distance of several miles, thus getting an early start on his training! Others of the same vintage rode their horses to school and stabled them in a paddock beside the school ground. On the Clarence still others travelled to school by ferry (especially in areas such as South Arm Tyndale, when the school was on the opposite bank of the river). I have heard many stories about the dilemma of what to do with the fish that you might catch on the way, or manage to pick up from the ferry flap- do you take it to school and present it to the teacher and be chastised for the fact that you endangered your life, by running onto the flap, or because you were dangling from the side of the ferry? Do you take it home for dinner and risk the same admonishment from your mother? Perhaps you did what most did and just threw the fish back.

I was recently told of waiting beside the road near Mororo in the early 1930's for the "bus" which travelled from Iluka to get to Chatsworth School. It was a Hudson car and the boys loved travelling on the running board- others in a "dicky" seat. If the "bus" suffered the indignity of getting bogged in the sandy Iluka road, the boys would gleefully abandon school and have a day off if the vehicle had not arrived by 10 o'clock. Those were the days!



Above: Hudson vehicles of the era- not sure which would have been the "bus"!

EXCEPT THE GRAPE VINE, THERE IS NO PLANT THAT BEARS A FRUIT OF SUCH GREAT IMPORTANCE AS THE OLIVE (*PLINY*)

100 YEARS AGO

The newspapers for July, August and September 1916 were still full of the war– wounded lists, details of battles e.g. Russian advance, German escapees from Holsworthy in Sydney, wounded soldiers returning to Australia from the Front, further talk about the conscription vote, doings in America; as well as local issues– cane cutting news, local weather, police reports, shipping in and out of the Clarence, sport and produce shipped.

July

- Harwood Shire Council is seeking advice on the question of giving a final notice before proceeding with the recovery of rates.
- The military authorities have laid down the rule that a minor, before enlisting shall have his parents' consent.
- The children at Iluka are having a good holiday on account of their teacher, Mr Russell enlisting. The Department has not yet placed another teacher in charge.
- The work of taking up the Goodwood wall is still progressing slowly owing to there being only one dredge working.
The *Sigma* is currently undergoing repairs at the dock at Ashby.

UNLESS A TREE HAS BORNE BLOSSOMS IN SPRING, YOU CAN LOOK VAINLY FOR FRUIT IN AUTUMN

- The committee of Yamba Convent Ball are working hard so as to leave no stone unturned to make their annual function a huge success. The Grand march rehearsal for the fancy sets will take place tonight (Saturday).
- **CHATSWORTH**
A successful gift evening in connection with the War Equipment League was held in the local hall on Wednesday...
A varied and serviceable list of gifts was donated and about £6 was taken in cash...(*we have received*) reports the following local lads who have enlisted have been located: Pvts
H. Gillanders (France), R. Brown, E. Walker, H. Hooke, and
A. Carroll (Egypt). All are well.

August

- Full arrangements will be made at Maclean in connection with the fish depot for the killing and preparation of poultry and pork under scientific, hygienic and sanitary conditions. This will ensure that these goods will arrive on the Sydney market in prime condition... It has been decided to erect the depot on what is known as the quarries site, a position eminently suitable for the purpose.
- The Tyndale War Equipment League are doing good work for soldiers' comforts. For the month of July the members have made 14 pyjama suits, 16 towels, 10 handkerchiefs, 6 eye bandages, 4 pillow cases, 4 washers and a roll of old linen.

THE WORLD HAS ALWAYS BEEN LIKE THIS: ONE MAN FEASTS ON THE JACKFRUIT AND THE OTHER GETS STUCK IN THE SAP.

The following have been made up for despatch to soldiers at the front: 11 pairs of sox, 8 pairs of mittens, 6 cholera belts, 2 Balaclava caps, 2 pairs of knee-caps.

- The work on Shark Creek Bridge is progressing satisfactorily: an excellent foundation has been achieved at 38ft. The abutment on the Tyndale side is practically completed, and that on the Shark Creek side is in hand.
- A proposal has been made by the district surveyor that Harwood Shire submit an estimate for clearing the prickly pear from unused streets of Lawrence. An approximate estimate would be in the vicinity of £200.
- The lower portion of one dolphin (*wooden part-often a mooring-of a wharf or bridge*) at the wharf at the Iluka ferry has been carried away and has been chained in position by the ferry master. The dolphin was very much eaten away and of course was weakened. The wharf has been strained by mooring of the dredge to such a light structure when the dredge comes in for water.

IF YOU HAVE AN APPLE AND I HAVE AN APPLE AND WE EXCHANGE THESE APPLES THEN YOU AND I WILL STILL EACH HAVE ONE APPLE. BUT IF YOU HAVE AN IDEA AND I HAVE AN IDEA AND WE EXCHANGE THESE IDEAS, THEN EACH OF US WILL HAVE TWO IDEAS— *GEORGE BERNARD SHAW*

September

- The patriotic feeling has been running very high in the Palmers Island district, and there is a rumour that the farmers who have cane to cut this year will strongly object to any persons of foreign origin entering their property to cut the cane. Some of the cutters are getting their backs up to support the movement.
- We regret to state that Private G. Murphy is reported to be seriously ill in a London hospital. General sympathies are offered to his parents.
- Mr G. C. Sparks, Inspector of Agriculture planted an experiment plot of potatoes on Mr F. Want's farm at Woodford Leigh last week. The experiment includes manured and unmanured plots, also variety plots, whilst another manured plot is yet to be added.

FROM MACLEAN

- Mr J. Da Silva, an erstwhile local resident and widely known, is holidaying on the Lower Clarence.
- Owing to the continued scarcity of fish locally, the Smoked Fish Supply Co. is unable to cope with orders. Fish are scarcer than has been the case. Flathead are the only species being caught.

IT IS INHUMANE, IN MY OPINION, TO FORCE PEOPLE WHO HAVE A GENUINE NEED FOR COFFEE TO WAIT IN LINE BEHIND OTHERS WHO VIEW COFFEE AS SOME SORT OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY.

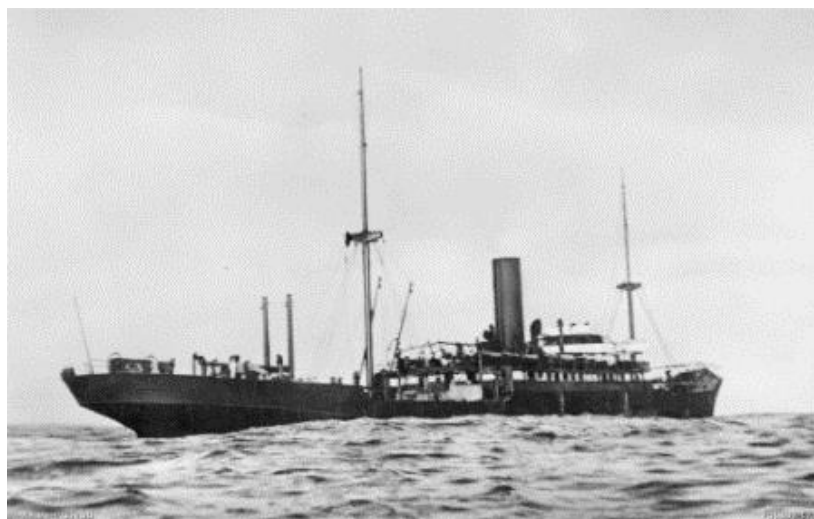
A GERMAN RAIDER AND PALMERS ISLAND-WW1

I have been recently lent an old book called “The Cruise of the Raider *Wolf*” by Roy Alexander- published 1939, as I had written a little about the ship *Matunga*, captured by *Wolf* in a recent MDHS publication “From Cane Fields to Battlefield”. It so happened that the owner’s father had been on board the *Matunga* and captured along with our local man named in our publication.

I was fascinated by the tale and hope you will enjoy the story (briefly) too.

The *Wolf* was the only enemy warship to enter Australian and New Zealand waters in WW1 and actually mined the coasts of both countries.

She was an auxiliary cruiser/raider- these were well armed ships completely disguised as ordinary merchant ships, and they wherever possible used this disguise to run blockades or to attack enemy ships. The *Wolf* (*pictured below*) was able to escape the Allied blockade of Germany and sail around the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans attacking almost at will.



A TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT- A MAN BY HIS DEEDS

The ship has been compared to the old pirate ships, where plunder was the object, because without coal or food from the captured ships, they would not be able to function or return to Germany.

The *Wolf* was a converted cargo steamer of nearly 6,000 tons with a top speed of 12 knots. When converted she was outwardly still a cargo ship, but was now secretly armed with seven 5.9in guns, four torpedo tubes and smaller arms, all well hidden so to all outside appearances she was harmless, even quite close up, with guns hidden behind drop down steel sides hinged at the top which could be dropped in seconds to reveal quite an array of weaponry. As well she had over 400 mines on board together with a dismantled seaplane, which could be reassembled quickly. Special service men, numbering about 400 were drafted to serve on her, including skilled men of all branches of the navy.

On their outward voyage the *Wolf* placed mines around Capetown, and Colombo, then Bombay (Mumbai) in India. After this, she mined Aden before sailing south of Australia and laying mines along the coast of New Zealand before mining the waters south of Sydney near Gabo Island resulting in at least two Australian casualties. For many months it was denied that they were casualties of mines, instead the government declaring they were sabotaged by “communist” sympathisers, (conveniently as the government was fighting a bitter conscription battle at home against so-called “hostile” left-wing sympathisers.)

By the time she left Australian waters *Wolf* had used 200 of the 400 mines to cause havoc to shipping. The empty hold were now to be used for prisoners.

“GRAFTON THOU CITY OF RIVER AND MUD,
LAND OF THE BANANA BUT NOT OF THE SPUD,
HOME OF THE SUGAR CANE, GOLD TINTED MAIZE
HAPPY THY PEOPLE AND PLEASANT THY WAYS”

FROM THE SYDNEY MAIL 1878

These mining activities claimed many ships: 14 in all, as well as capturing another 14 and holding prisoners from each of these ships on board; a total when on the way back to Germany of 500 men, as well as a few women and children. Some of the POWs were held on board *Wolf* for up to 9 months.

Our interest was in the *Matunga*, carrying general cargo to resupply the Australian outpost at Rabaul. This outpost was captured from the Germans in the early days of the war and was the first Australian engagement of WW1. *Matunga* was a prize- supplying *Wolf* with much needed coal and other supplies to continue raiding the seas. On board were several Army men, members of the Army Medical Corps and sailors returning to duty after furlough in Australia.

It was at Rabaul that Palmers Island born, Alcon B. Webb, was stationed as a member of the Australian Army Medical Corps. He was returning to Rabaul, one day away from port, when the *Matunga* was seized on August 6th 1917. Webb took charge of a makeshift hospital for the prisoners on board the *Wolf*, working for months in the hold where the hospital was situated, particularly when scurvy broke out among the POWs while he himself suffered attack after attack of malaria.

The *Wolf* travelled back to Germany after an 18 month voyage and POWs were then transferred to camps in Germany for the rest of the war.

Alcon B. Webb is pictured middle right of the front row while a POW in Germany



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P05591.002

AND THE FRUITS WILL OUTDO WHAT THE FLOWERS HAVE PROMISED.

FAVOURITE ITEMS FROM THE MUSEUM

At a recent meeting a discussion began about what was our most favoured exhibit in the Museum. It was worth including.

President Edith Dobbin voted for *the Cayley painting* in the cottage. Cayley rarely produced landscapes, and this is a rare glimpse of Yamba in the early days of the township. Cayley usually produced bird images as well as painting pictures to pay for his board or his other bills.

Carolyn Cameron was fond of the *musical instruments* in the front music room as they tell a tale of a period before TV when families gathered around a piano and often performed musical items.

Bob Carr made us laugh with his tales of his (clandestine) races down the hospital corridors in the *wheel chair* on display. Thus his vote!

Ruth McAulay voted for the *tractor "Spikey"*, with a story of the difficulty in actually getting it to the museum, by first being disassembled and then re-assembled once the task of getting it in was completed.

Peg Hawkes loves the many costumes on display, particularly the display of *"Beaded Wonders"* - flapper dresses from the 1920's and 1930's with elaborated beadwork.

Tony Snape voted for the *"Queen Mary" the boat* made by Maclean school children with their woodwork teacher J. B. Walsh. The boat won at many regattas and also was a great learning tool for the boys involved in its construction.

LET US LEARN TO APPRECIATE THERE WILL BE TIMES WHEN THE TREES WILL BE BARE, AND LOOK FORWARD TO THE TIME WHEN WE MAY PICK THE FRUIT. *ANTON CHEKHOV*

Ruth Snape also voted for the ever changing display of wonderful *costumes* from the past that we hold in our collection.

Margaret Switzer gave a nod to the *painting of Maclean from the lookout (circa 1904)* which used to hang in the Primary school and she saw it every day, as a teacher.

Lorna Sneesby particularly likes the *black and white photograph which is hanging in the hallway of the Stone Cottage*. This photo is of Maclean township circa 1905 and is taken from Sandyman's Lookout on Ashby .

Yvonne Johnson is fond of the *large pink vase* which stands in the front room of the cottage. It came out as one of a pair from England with the Gale family, and she is amazed that such a fragile and attractive article has survived for so long, especially as it graced a farming cottage for so long.

Have you a favourite item? How long since you visited to see it?

High school boys rowing school boats one of which is the "Queen Mary"



THE FRUIT OF YOUR OWN HARD WORK IS THE SWEETEST. *DEEPIKA PADUKONE*

RESEARCH ENQUIRIES

<p>Burial Sites Of Mary and Patrick Fennessey in Catholic section of Maclean Cemetery</p> <p>Burial site of Charles Clark (Maybe Methodist?) no result</p> <p>Abraham and Maria Carr family of Palmers Island (2 enquiries)</p> <p>Map of Soldier Settlement from Turkey Island</p> <p>History of Harwood Is. Service Station– recently closed for Hwy upgrade (built by Cliff and Marge Arnott 1965-6 on site of their old house)</p> <p>Lloyd and Gladys Phillips (photos accepted and accessioned)</p> <p>Drowning Of Percy Riley of Ashby (Report 10/07/1930– disappeared while crossing the river)</p> <p>Baker/Butcher/Starr/Gray family</p> <p>Harry Landsdowns– no information</p> <p>Tom and Mary Flatley, Roberts Creek (nee Gillespie) farmers circa 1860's</p> <p>Spicer family– Clifford W.Spicer– retired field officer of Yamba, Lismore and Glen Innes– buried Glen Innes after service at Maclean Anglican Church– died June 1990.</p> <p>Michael Hayward and Family, farmer Roberts Creek, Woodford Island circa 1866-7</p> <p>Joseph Weir formerly of Lawrence circa 1870– farmer, died 1904 buried Lawrence</p> <p>Jardine and Mitchell families– Shark Creek– selector 1860's</p>	<p>Marion Ledger (nee McFarlane– no information)</p> <p>Ethel Susan Cox, Post Mistress Maclean 1934-43 (Obituary found, and in return received more details)</p> <p>Photos of Edwin Davis (In “Cane Fields To Battlefields” Publication)</p> <p>Photos of early Palmers Channel Bridge and Oyster Channel Bridge (seen in newsletter)</p> <p>Photos of Kelly family, Maclean</p> <p>Age of Chatsworth Is. restaurant– commenced building 1877 by Mr John Read</p> <p>Early history of Argyle Hotel and two photos</p> <p>History of former Maclean Anglican Church Manse</p> <p>History of house 3 Taloumbi St, Maclean (only records going back to 1926)</p> <p>History of house 17 Grafton St, Maclean (no result)</p> <p>History of house 38 Woodford St, Maclean</p> <p>Description and list of contents of Lower Clarence cemetery book for Coffs Family History group.</p> <p>Received photos of early cane cutting and Maclean main Street (December 1925– thank you sent</p> <p>Received extra information re Bathgate family of Ashby</p>
<p>TEACHER: “GEORGE WASHINGTON NOT ONLY CHOPPED DOWN HIS FATHER’S CHERRY TREE, BUT ALSO ADMITTED DOING IT. NOW DO YOU KNOW WHY HIS FATHER DIDN’T PUNISH HIM?”</p>	
<p>STUDENT: “BECAUSE GEORGE STILL HAD THE AXE IN HIS HAND.”</p>	



Maclean District Historical Society Inc.

Publications for Sale

<i>Maclean, The First Fifty Years 1862-1912</i> by E.H.McSwan.....	\$20.00
<i>Maclean and the Scottish Connection</i> by E.H.McSwan.....	\$20.00
<i>Discovery and Settlement of the Lower Clarence</i> by E.H.McSwan..	\$6.00
<i>Lower Clarence Cemetery List</i>	\$15.00
<i>History of Education on the Lower Clarence</i>	
<i>Maclean</i> by E.H.McSwan.....	\$15.00
(This book is the history of Early Maclean - Primary, District Rural and Intermediate High School to 1961)	
<i>Past Schools</i> by M.Switzer.....	\$15.00
(Schools in the district that are now closed)	
<i>High School</i> by E.H.McSwan.....	\$20.00
(From 1961 onwards)	
<i>Clarence River Sugar Industry- A Tour among the Mills</i> compiled by Ruth McAulay.....	\$15.00
<i>The Fishing Industry, Lower Clarence-The Early Years</i> by Yvonne Johnson.....	\$20.00
<i>Ferries of the Lower Clarence</i> by D Towner and E.H.McSwan-	
book.....	\$10.00
CD.....	\$10.00
Book and CD.....	\$15.00
<i>Shark Creek Tales</i>	\$7.00
<i>Champions in Sport</i>	\$5.00
<i>Davis Family and descendants 1848-1988</i> by A.Marsh.....	\$15.00
<i>Ford Family History</i>	\$10.00
<i>Amateur Dramatics- Maclean to 1962</i>	\$10.00
<i>Brooms Head Revisited</i>book.....	\$15.00
CD	\$10.00
<i>Maclean to the Reef -and Back</i>	\$8.00
<i>1909 Electoral Roll (Maclean only)</i>	\$5.00
<i>1919 Electoral Roll (Maclean only)</i>	\$5.00
<i>Old Remedies, Household Hints and Recipes</i>	\$5.00
<i>Wings Over Calliope</i>	\$15.00
<i>From Cane Fields to Battlefields</i>	\$25

(POSTAGE EXTRA)

MACLEAN DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.



LIKE US ON FACEBOOK ([MacleanMuseum/Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/MacleanMuseum/))

Our Society meets on the first Tuesday of every month in our meeting room at the Museum at 9.30 am.

WHY ENGLISH IS SO HARD TO LEARN

We'll begin with box; the plural is boxes, but the plural of ox is oxen not oxes.

One fowl is a goose, and two are called geese, yet the plural of moose is never called meese.

You may find a lone mouse or a house full of mice, but the plural of house is houses, not hice.

The plural of man is always men, but the plural of pan is never pen.

If I speak of a foot, and you show me two feet, and I give you a book, would two be a beek?

We speak of a brother and also brethren but if we say mother, we never say methren.

Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him; but imagine the feminine: she, shis and shim!