



HISTORY WEST

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL WESTERN AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

October 2020

GENERAL MEETING

The next meeting at Stirling House is on Wednesday 21 October at 6pm when John Wheatley will present a paper on 'Colonel Walter Karri Davies, Boer War hero'. Refreshments available from 5.30pm; Bookshop open until 6pm.

Prior to John's talk there will be a wine tasting by Rob and Karen Karri Davies (descendants of Karri) of their wonderful wines from Cape Grace Winery.



Karri Davies c1901

Karri Davies was the son of the timber magnate Maurice Coleman Davies of Karridale. He was a hero of the Boer War who is reputed to have refused the award of a Victoria Cross. His life straddled four continents — Australia, South Africa, United States of America and England. Like many of us, Karri had both strengths and weaknesses. He was pretentious, sometimes reckless and petulant, lived above his means and often gave his siblings a hard time. Balanced against that he was a good orator, extremely kind, generous to a fault, a man of great vision and an imperialist in every sense of the word.



Karri's medals

John Wheatley grew up in Perth, obtaining degrees in law from the University of WA and joining his father and uncle in the legal firm of Wheatley & Sons. John's father and grandfather left the then firm of Robinson, Cox & Wheatley, where Herbert Holland Wheatley was the senior partner, and where Charles Court was Herbert's office boy, to establish the firm of Wheatley & Sons in 1937. John and his wife Rosemary practised law in that firm until 2007. John has always been interested in both history and numismatics, and his research for background information in relation to talks for numismatic societies has strengthened his interest in and passion for history, particularly the history of WA.

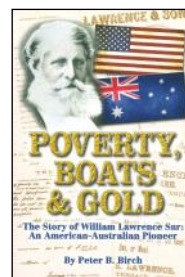
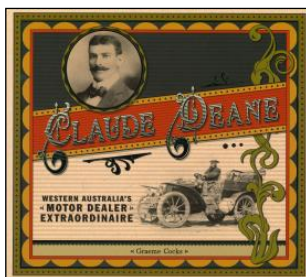
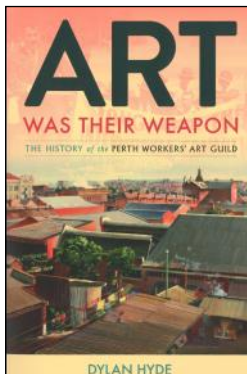


Capture of Breach Block

Williams/Lee-Steere Prize 2020

Congratulations!

The prizewinner is Dylan Hyde, *Art was their weapon: the history of the Perth Workers' Art Guild*.
And special commendations to Graeme Cocks, *Claude Deane: Western Australia's Motor Dealer Extraordinaire* and Peter Birch, *Poverty Boats and Gold*.



See Book Review section to read the reviews

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Tuesday Treasures

Interested members enjoyed September's display and discussion of 'Silk Pages for the Stage', exploring some of the concert programs the museum collection holds.



Grand Concert silk program

This month the focus is on children's play.



A travelling clock

The goods, memorabilia and momentos brought out to WA by early settlers as they migrated to start new lives fascinate us. They tell us a great deal about both the people themselves and the new lives they envisaged. However we pay less attention to more recent importation of objects carried to WA either by new arrivals to the State or by West Australians returning home with new objects that they value and want to make a part of their lives. Here member **Jo Pearson** tells us of an old clock which she saved and brought back home with her. She reports that the clock is still with her family here. It is in good working order and keeps perfect time.

During the 1970s, on sabbatical in the small Cornish village of Mylor, I often visited a 13th century thatched inn situated on the banks of the Restronguet River. For centuries it stood on a dirt highway linking Falmouth to Truro, serving as the main route for the Royal Mail. It was also a notorious smugglers' den. The old inn was then undergoing modernisation. Chatting with the proprietor, I was invited into a cavernous, pungent smelling space, where, leaning against wooden barrels of beer and cider, was an old grandfather clock. Its large round brass face was inscribed 'George Wood, Nailesworth'.

After ticking and chiming away in the inn for three centuries, with the top and bottom of its wooden case chopped off to make it fit under the inn's low beams, the old clock was to be made redundant – it didn't fit in with the new decor. It was offered to me for £65 if I removed it immediately, before the decorators started work. I obliged.

It proved to be an old clock indeed. Consulting Stroud Museum's curator, Alexia Clark, I learned that George Wood probably made it between 1723 and 1740. He had inherited his clock-making tools and implements in 1723 in the will of his father, also a clockmaker. It is now reputedly the oldest known clock in WA.

Sadly, the old thatched inn known since 1801 as *The Pandora*, was burnt to the ground in recent years, but has since been re-built. It now boasts a large model of the doomed *Pandora* frigate in the bar.

Jo Pearson



Community Talk

Trevor Todd tells the Edith Cowan Story: 'With Fire in Her Heart'

On Tuesday morning of 25 August a full house listened to playwright and book author Trevor Todd re-tell Edith Cowan's amazing life story as a play script. We were also pleased to welcome special guest, Chris Tallentire, MLA for Thornlie.



Author Trevor Todd

EC in ECU! And he became committed to ensuring that her story reaches a wider audience in 2021, the centenary of her election to the Western Australian parliament. In achieving this position she became the first woman to sit in an Australian parliament.



Edith Cowan P1999.1157

from the Legislative Council in 1893 when the all-male legislature debated giving women the vote. He has taken some of the actual words of parliamentarians when they considered the proposal. The audience was variously amazed, horrified and amused by some of the

Trevor introduced his talk by explaining how he became engaged in telling Edith's story - his work was planned first as a film script and then a play script. It has certainly been a long and tortuous journey for him. In the process he discovered, to his surprise, that many ECU students do not know who put the

In addition to its triumphs Edith Cowan's life story is also heart breaking with her mother's early death and her father's execution for the murder of his second wife. It was indeed, as Trevor recounted, a life of courage over adversity.

Her battle against male prejudice makes an extraordinary story when we hear it in 2020. Trevor has written a scene

debate that Trevor re-staged in his play. Our thanks to Alex Duff who read John Forrest, Chris Holiday – Alex Forrest, Clive Funston – H B Lefroy, Nick Drew – T F Quinlan and Pamela Statham Drew – Joseph Cookworthy.

The parliamentary debate proceeded in the following fashion:

Alex Forrest: The proper place for women is in the home!
[hear hear]

T F Quinlan: My own experience of ladies at municipal and other elections is that they are somewhat weak in mind.

Alex Forrest: As far as those of us in the north of the state go, Cookworthy, we do not find ladies mixing themselves up with cattle and sheep and dairy work. They prefer to take their ease and drive about in carriages. That is how I should like to see them continue to act....

H B Lefroy: It is almost indecent to thrust the franchise on the other sex!

T F Quinlan: Gentlemen – enough! In my experience ladies, like cats, are better left at home.
[guffaws of laughter]

And on it went!

However WA (non-Aboriginal) women did gain the vote in 1899 and the right to sit in parliament in 1920. These reforms allowed Edith to contest the 1921 election for the seat of West Perth which she won and held until the following election in 1924.

Thanks also to Sue Clarke and Lenore Layman who read the parts of two 'snooty' colonial women gossiping nastily about Edith as they watched her marriage to James Cowan. They suggested that her background was 'scandalous' and that 'she has no shame'.

With the support of the Cowan sisters and brother James, Edith triumphed over these adversities and became a crusader for improvements in the lives of women and children and the extension of women's rights as equal citizens.

Altogether members enjoyed the lively and informative performance; and wished Trevor well in his hope to see his play staged either at the Fringe Festival or sometime next year at ECU.



Edith and James Cowan's graves at Karrakatta Cemetery

Stories from the Storerooms

Gilding the Lily - Blanche Habgood's dress



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Blanche Brown, aged 15, 1875.
P1999.4694



Blanche and Edith Brown

legitimate offspring. The family home is now the Residency Museum in York.

Agnes was expected to earn her living and she did so by running the boarding school. In 1868, when her

This elaborate gown of heavy, cream ribbed-silk and silk taffeta belonged to Blanche Habgood (*née* Brown). It has a tight bodice with pointed waist, deep V décolletage and fashionable small cap sleeves. The bodice is trimmed at the waist with grosgrain ribbon and the taffeta panels are decorated with pink and white tiger lilies with green leaves and stems, painted by Jessie Cowan. Helena Habgood (*née* Johnson), Blanche's daughter in law, donated the dress to the Society.

Blanche Mary Elizabeth (1860-1912) and her sister Edith Dircksey were the daughters of Kenneth Brown, wealthy pastoralist of Glengarry at Champion Bay and his first wife Mary Eliza Dircksey Wittenoom. They had somewhat sad childhoods with their mother dying in 1868 when Blanche was eight. The girls were sent to a boarding school in Fremantle run by Agnes Cowan and then went into the care of their uncle following their drunken father's hanging for the killing of their stepmother Mary Tindale in 1876.

Agnes Cowan also had an unusual childhood. Her father Walkinshaw Cowan became the Protector of the Aborigines 'over the hills' in the rural district of York in 1848 where he later became Resident Magistrate. Agnes was born of an unknown liaison before he married Elizabeth Dyer who brought Agnes up with their

partner Mrs Knight retired, her half-sisters Jessie, Lillian and Annie came to help her, Annie as housekeeper and Jessie teaching painting and drawing.

The younger Brown sister Edith married James Cowan, brother of her teachers. A year later in 1880 Blanche married Robert Henry Habgood, son of Robert Mace Habgood, merchant of Perth and London, and Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. He was a major player in developing the local pearling industry, being a successful pearl dealer in London and numbering the Rothschilds among his clients. Son Robert managed the family properties in Western Australia where he and Blanche lived.

The dress has had a contested history. The donor Helena Habgood stated that it was Blanche's wedding dress, made from the same fabric that Blanche's sister Edith had used for hers. Although reputedly 'renovated' some four years later, this claim presented a major problem as the material and style did not appear to be the same as those seen in either Edith's or Blanche's wedding photographs. It was thought family legend might have got it wrong. However close inspection of photographs and the fact that there was plenty of material in the train to use to remake the bodice or skirt and there are other scraps of the fabric in the collection that were once part of the dress, confirm the original designation. It is thought the fabric may have been dyed with tea or coffee.

The 1880s wedding dress became an evening gown with lilies painted by Jessie Cowan who, Edith said, 'painted beautifully'. The lovely dress had a 20th century airing when Helena, wife of Blanche's son Robert, wore it to a Centenary ball in 1929. She must have looked very glamorous.



Walkinshaw Cowan and daughters, Annie, Lily and Jessie.
P1999.4062



Blanche Brown in her wedding dress, carte de visite, RWAHS



Edith Dircksey Brown at her wedding to James Cowan.
P1999.2681

Dr Dorothy Erickson

Museum News: Return of an artwork

F I (Son) Bray and the Leschenaultia mosaic

The mystery of the whereabouts of a tile mosaic of blue and red leschenaultia flowers has been solved. The mosaic originated from a bequest of £100 to the WA Historical Society by prominent West Australian Francis Illingworth Bray at his death in 1949. The mosaic was presented to the City of Perth by the Society and unveiled at the Perth Town Hall in 1952 where it remained on display in the foyer until major refurbishment in 1996. It has recently been located in storage in Council House and has now been returned to the Society. We are delighted to receive it and it will be displayed shortly.



F I (Son) Bray was born in Bunbury in 1883 and served in the State public service for 51 years. He was educated at Perth Boys School and joined the Premier's Office in 1896 as a junior in the office of Sir John Forrest. After experience in various government departments he worked as ministerial clerk to successive Chief Secretaries and leaders of the Legislative Council. In 1916 at the age of 33 he enlisted with the 5th Australian Divisional Artillery in which he served in France, rising to the rank of Warrant Officer Class 1. He was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.



F I (Son) Bray

Bray was a foundation and prominent member of the WA Historical Society, writing a number of historical papers on the early days of the colony. One of his most valuable contributions was the identification of lonely graves throughout the State, with brief biographies of the persons buried and the circumstances in which they died. He chaired the Society's busy Memorials

Committee and was vice president 1942-1949. Son Bray was a meticulous researcher with a detailed understanding of government records — therefore his contribution to the beginnings of historical research in WA was substantial.

He was also a driving force behind the formation of the East Perth Football Club in 1906, serving as secretary,

treasurer and league delegate for many years. He was made the first life member of the Club and a life member of the WA Football League. He was long-time treasurer of the Young Australia League, and a member of the State Archives Board and the State Advisory Committee on Nomenclature. From 1932 Bray frequently administered the Aborigines Dept (later Dept of Native Affairs) and in 1940 succeeded A O Neville as the Commissioner of Native Affairs, a position he held until his retirement in 1947.

In his will, Bray provided a legacy 'to commemorate the leschenaultia flower with picturisation of the red and blue flowers in mosaic, such picturisation to represent the first red and the first blue flower discovered, as certified by the Government Botanist'. He had a love for wildflowers and in particular the leschenaultia which was named after Leschenault de la Tour, a botanist who visited Australia in 1802-3 with the Baudin expedition. All but three of the approximately twenty species of the plant are endemic to southwest WA.

The legacy was bequeathed to the WA Historical Society who engaged member and honorary architect Marshall Clifton to commission a suitable artist to design and execute the bequest. Artist and craftsman Boguslav Szybek, newly arrived in Australia in 1951, was chosen. His work consisted of thousands of bright pieces of opaque, enamelled glass pieced together in a coloured symbolic design. The Society in 2020 is delighted to bring it home.



Boguslav Szybek/George Shebek

Boguslav Szybek, born in Poland but moved to Paris when very young. There he qualified as a journalist and teacher as well as learning the art of mosaic and glass etching. After the war he met Miss Jean Randall, lecturer in French at the University of WA and president of Alliance Francaise in Perth. She offered to sponsor him and his family to Australia, and they migrated in 1951. In exchange he was required to teach French at UWA; however he fell in love with the Australian bush and

wildflowers and decided to pursue his love for art. He worked as a translator while also etching and decorating glass and mirrors. His work featured on a number of shop fronts around Perth.



Sturt Pea mosaic.
Courtesy: Mrs Eva Maiorana

He changed his name, becoming George Shebek, and the family was naturalised in 1957. In the following year George left Perth and his wife Hanna/Mary-Anne and ten-year-old daughter Eva to move first to Melbourne and then to Sydney. There he continued with his art but made his living as a translator. Over the years, he returned to Perth several times to see his family and visited his mosaic on display at the Perth Town Hall. He died in 2001, aged 93.

Bruce Hoar

We thank George and Hanna/Mary-Anne Shebek's daughter Mrs Eva Maiorana for her assistance in preparing this short biography of her father.

The naming of the Margaret River

In the May issue of History West Gillian Lilleyman told us the interesting story of the forgotten pathfinders of Caves Road. Now she has discovered (as happens often to all historians) that she has misspelt a surname — Margaret Whicher. Gillian writes to report her error and tells us more about the naming of the Margaret River.

The river, which the local Wadandi people knew as Wooditchup, appeared in print as the Margaret River in two English publications in 1839 — a John Arrowsmith map of Western Australia and a manual for emigrants to the colony written by Nathaniel Ogle. On the Arrowsmith map, which is imprinted 1 October 1839, the river is drawn as a dotted line. Ogle's manual includes a journal from John Bussell, describing the course of 'the Margaret' from the crossing at the Rapids to the coast. No official documents have come to light, but family letters in the Battye Library indicate that John Bussell named the river, along with nearby Mount Yates and Whicher Range in 1838, while on a visit to England. Since colonial despatches took months to arrive, he probably submitted his journal for publication there too.

John Bussell returned to England in 1837 on the understanding he would marry Sophia Hayward, a young lady of independent means. When their relationship ended, somewhat distressingly, John went to recover with family friends, James and Anna Whicher, at Petersfield in Hampshire. James Whicher, a surgeon, was a brother-in-law of Captain Robert Yates RN, a cousin of the Bussells. The three men began planning a venture to run sheep in WA. The income from wool and meat would be divided equally among the three partners, namely Whicher, Yates and Bussell Brothers. In the long term the Bussells would acquire half the increase in flock numbers, giving them well-stocked land, secure from government reassignment, and requiring less labour.



Margaret River & Districts Historical Society member John Alferink at Margaret Whicher's grave in the Brighton and Preston Private cemetery, East Sussex. After locating Margaret's burial place, John and fellow researcher Jan Matthews refurbished her grave and added a plaque to commemorate her connection with Margaret River.
Courtesy: John Alferink

It was perhaps at a meeting of Yates, Whicher and Bussell, as they pored over maps at the Colonial Office, that the three geographical features were named—particularly as John Bussell had another prospect in mind. John had formed an attachment with the Whichers' daughter, Margaret. It appears the attraction was mutual and John asked for her hand in marriage. James Whicher regretfully refused his permission, however, on the grounds that Margaret, not quite sixteen, was too young to embark on 'an arduous adventure' so far away from her parents. 'Under more auspicious circumstances, [it would] have given us happiness to have entrusted her to your protection', Whicher replied, intimating that he and his wife could reconsider the matter in the future.

More letters soon followed, Whicher offering helpful advice on farming practices and urging John to depart England in time to attend the Sydney sheep sales at the end of the year. John Bussell was evidently not prepared to leave, nor wait for Margaret to grow older. In August the Whichers learned that John had married Charlotte Cookworthy, a 30-year-old widow with three children, whom he had recently met through relatives in Plymouth.

Whicher remained interested in the sheep venture, but his tone became markedly formal. Unhappy that the project was delayed and certain information hadn't arrived, he implied that John's enthusiasm for the enterprise had waned with 'the removal of the objects which begat it', presumably his intentions regarding Margaret. Still, all parties were keen to go ahead and Whicher suggested they meet once John and Yates had discussed arrangements. In his next letter, Whicher expressed reservations that the share distribution in the draft agreement was not quite as he initially envisaged: 'I wish I could see you again for two hours, but if this cannot be perhaps you will reply to the following points'.

Whether these business issues were resolved before John left England is not known. He, Charlotte and the three children boarded the *Montreal* on 18 December. They arrived in Fremantle on 2 May 1839. Sometime in 1840 John received a letter from Robert Yates congratulating him on his safe return; and with the news that the Yates family intended to settle at the Vasse. An asthmatic, Yates had consulted a doctor about the health benefits of a drier climate. He and his wife had also spent a day with James and Ellen Stirling at Guildford in Surrey, both factors determining his decision to emigrate. Yates made no mention of sheep farming, but wrote that John would 'hear from Whicher by this conveyance as to his plans'.

As it happened, neither family emigrated; nor was there a sheep-farming venture. Mount Yates, Whicher Range and the Margaret River stand as historical reminders of plans and a romance, all unfulfilled.

Gillian Lilleyman

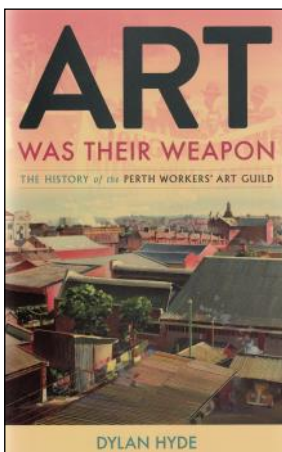
Further reading: J Matthews, 'The Naming of Margaret River' in G Jennings, *Margaret River Stories*, Margaret River & Districts Historical Society, 2013.
Bussell, Whicher, Yates letters, MN586
Acc337A/429/436/422. SLWA.

Book Reviews

Williams/Lee-Steere Prizewinner 2020

Dylan Hyde, *Art was their weapon: the history of the Perth Workers' Art Guild*, Fremantle Press, 2019. In Library.

Reviewer: Heather Campbell



The introduction sets scene and context beautifully for 'that mad little era in the West', a place where 'everybody knew everybody'. Following chapters allow readers to meet the characters who people that scene. First is the Red Witch of Greenmount, Katharine Susannah Prichard, and Betty Rowe and her husband Arthur Miles who started the Five Arts Club and Playbox Theatre in Perth in 1930.

This was 'not so much a company as a gaggle of itinerant but formidable actors' with flamboyant Keith George, a gourmand who resembled a cheerful Buddha, as its chief dramatic director. George lived at Kenwick with 'several siblings, pigs and chickens' and held parties at which guests 'discussed drama and hotly debated "ways of changing the world"'. The Repertory Club, with its 'turgid and stodgy' repertoire, provided relief for Perth theatregoers who did not appreciate the more colourful and outré presentations of the Five Arts Club and Playbox Theatre.

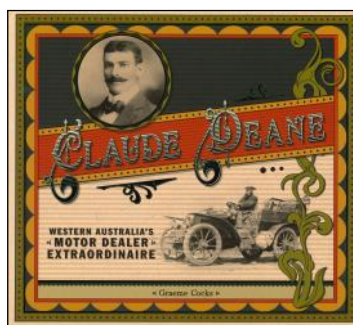
A short review cannot do justice to the way this detailed book develops the story, bringing to life the colourful and very individual characters of the time. Fortunately a fulsome index allows the reader to follow those such as left-wingers Eleanor Holland and Ruby (Ray) McClintock (later wife of John Oldham) who rented Mouse Cottage, a derelict weatherboard and iron-roofed cottage in the Cottesloe sand dunes in the 1930s, playing 'host to the intellectual, social and sexual dalliances of Perth's left-wing social set'. The dramatic visit by well-known communist Egon Kisch is also discussed. When forbidden to land from the *Strathaird*, Kisch broke his leg jumping onto the wharf and was unceremoniously bundled back on board. The ship went on to Sydney, where Kisch unexpectedly found himself free due to a legal hiccup. All to no avail, and he returned to Europe, but not before managing to attend anti-war rallies with Prichard and her son Ric, early in 1935.

Through intriguingly titled chapters such as 'Bury the Dead' and 'Offensive Epithets', author Dylan Hyde tells the story in a meticulous, entertaining and readable fashion. The last chapter, 'The Faded Years: A Retreat to Provincialism' is a sad tale of the trials and tribulations of the war years, the start of the cold war, with the Guild narrowly avoiding being classified an 'unlawful body' under the National Security Act. The appendix that follows - 'After the War' - is an alphabetical listing rounding off the stories of the main players and, in so doing, providing satisfying closure for the reader.

Williams/Lee-Steere Commendation 2020

Graeme Cocks, *Claude Deane: Western Australia's Motor Dealer Extraordinaire*. Motoring Past Vintage Publications, Inglewood, 2019. In Library.

Reviewers: Ian Berryman & Pamela Statham Drew



This book is an unusual hybrid, being both a coffee table book and a well-researched and well-written biography of an important figure in the development of the motor industry in Western Australia. The book's subject is Claude Williams

Deane (1871-1945), who was born in Victoria and arrived in WA in February 1897. After working for a few years in Fremantle and on the goldfields, he established a motor dealership in Fremantle, and was intimately involved with motoring until 1939, when he left on a sales trip to Cape Town where he lived until his death in August 1945. His sons followed him to South Africa and built up the New Era Herbal business Claude had established, also dealing in motor vehicles.

On his website (www.motoringpast.com.au), Graeme Cocks describes himself as a journalist, public relations manager and event promoter, and is the author of a number of books on motoring. He has also been CEO of the Fremantle Motor Museum, and curator of the York Motor Museum. His knowledge of so many people — journalists, politicians, business people — who are part of the story is most impressive.

The author indicates that the book is based on documents held by the State Library WA, the State Records Office and the WA Museum. It is also clear that he has also had access to family papers held by some of Deane's descendants, and he has made extensive use of Trove. So it is a well-researched history although without an explicit referencing system. The book is beautifully produced, with contemporary photographs — reproduced in their original sepia tones with eye-catching decorative borders — plus advertisements from local newspapers. Each picture is carefully captioned too, so readers know what they are looking at.

There is an interesting account of Deane's goldfields life, including long treks on the earliest motorcycles through the bush from Coolgardie to Kalgoorlie and out to the various mining towns. Back in Fremantle Deane tried to persuade the Council to adopt motorbuses instead of electric trams but failed and the tramway opened in 1905. The many different types of motorised vehicles that Deane imported and made available throughout WA are documented.

Oldsmobiles were advertised in Australia in 1902 and Deane had them for sale from July 1903 when he sold one to Cecil Dent for £180. Cecil said he bought it because it could outpace a motorcycle at 25mph. Oldsmobiles from the USA were popular little cars. Despite the expense Deane sold approximately 70 of them in the early 20th century. He also sold three Oldsmobile trucks after exhibiting one at the Royal Show, thereby becoming the first importer of commercial vehicles. The book has pictures of the

families of early customers posing in their Oldsmobiles. When the Oldsmobile fell out of favour following the introduction of faster and bigger cars from other makers, Deane imported the French Darracq.

Graeme Cocks suggests that Deane, who played the oboe with some distinction, socialised with artists and musicians rather than the parliamentarians and journalists who could have been influential in promoting his ideas more widely. Nevertheless he shows how Deane 'put West Australians on the road', travelling around the State to promote motor vehicles, not just for personal transport but to move freight across long distances.

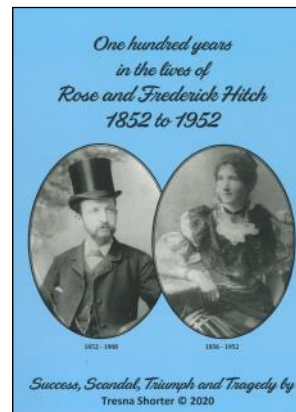
Williams/Lee-Steere Commendation 2020

See *History West* December 2019 for R D Nicholson's review of Peter B Birch, *Poverty, Boats & Gold: The Story of William Lawrence Snr: An American-Australian Pioneer*, The Author, 2019.

Tresna Shorter, *One hundred years in the lives of Rose and Frederick Hitch 1852 to 1952: Success, scandal, triumph and tragedy*. T Shorter, Bunbury, 2020. In Library.

Reviewer: Jennie Carter

This is an interesting family story built up from personal records, photographs, and newspaper items. Frederick Hitch qualified as an apothecary, surgeon and physician, and Rose Smedley became head nurse of the Greenwich Infirmary when only 22 years old. She was, by the author's account, a highly intelligent and formidable woman.



The couple married in 1882 and migrated to Western Australia in 1892 with their four young sons and Rose's youngest sister who was also a trained nurse. They purchased a large house in West Perth which was also used as consulting rooms and private hospital. Another two children were born, the youngest being the father of the author.

Despite a promising start, their fortunes declined and the family moved several times, including a long stay in Pingelly. Rose continued to work as a nurse and matron of country hospitals after she and Frederick separated, largely because of his alcoholism which contributed to his death in 1908. Shorter depicts Rose as bitter because the socially prominent life of a doctor's wife was denied her due to Frederick's shortcomings. Yet Rose was a difficult person who quarrelled with her youngest sister and all four daughters-in-law, alienating them completely. She died in 1952 aged 96.

Community Talks

**Bernice Barry
Georgiana Molloy - In Her Own Words**

Tuesday 27 October, 10.30am & 2.30pm

Both sessions are booked out, so if you are booked and cannot attend, please advise Lesley who has a waiting list.

Many thanks

Community Officer: Lesley Burnett
Editor *History West*: Dr Lenore Layman
Copy editor: Heather Campbell

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