



HOPE FARM
Cradle of McLaren Vale Wine Industry

Manning

PORT NOARLUNGA

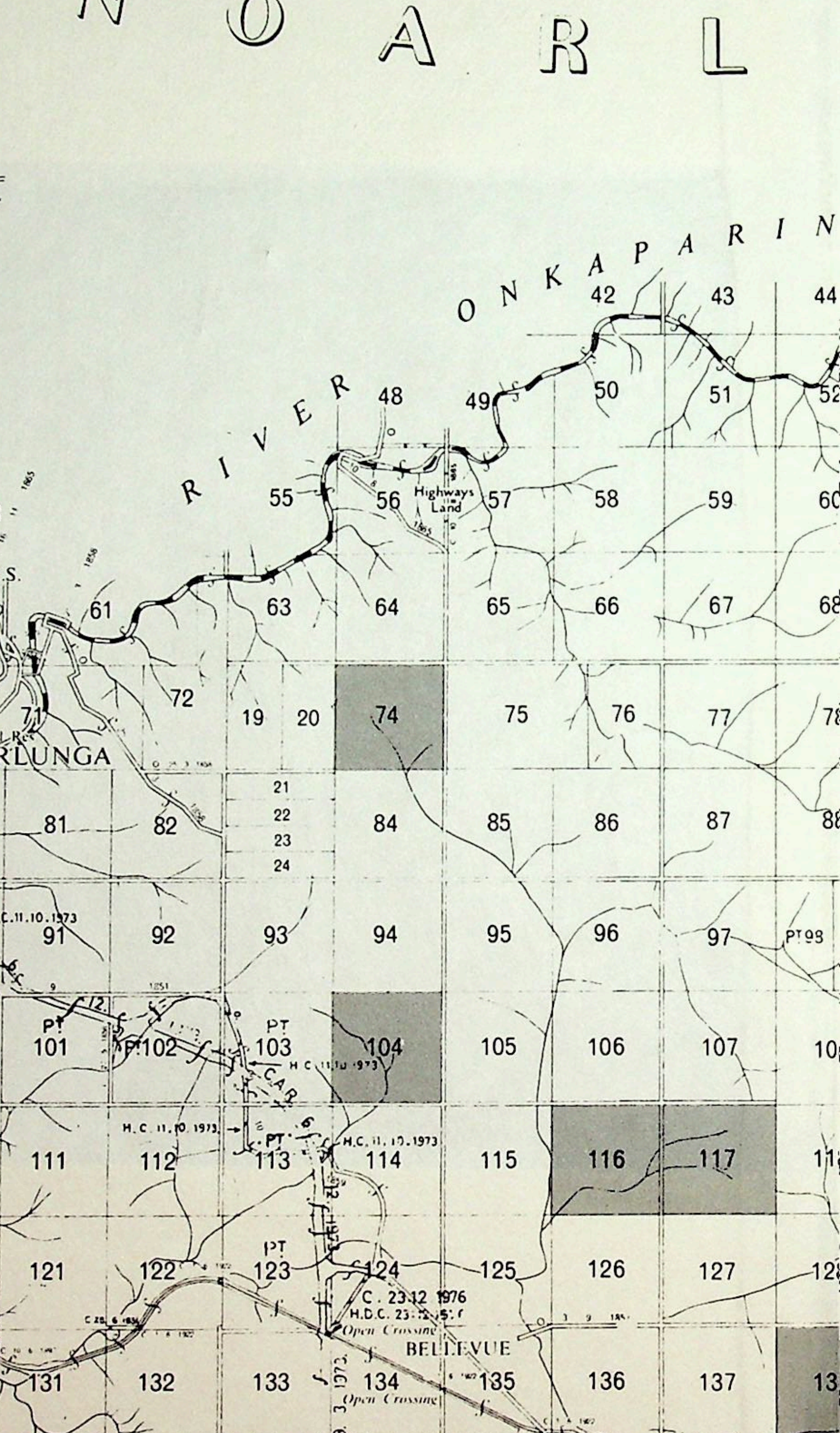
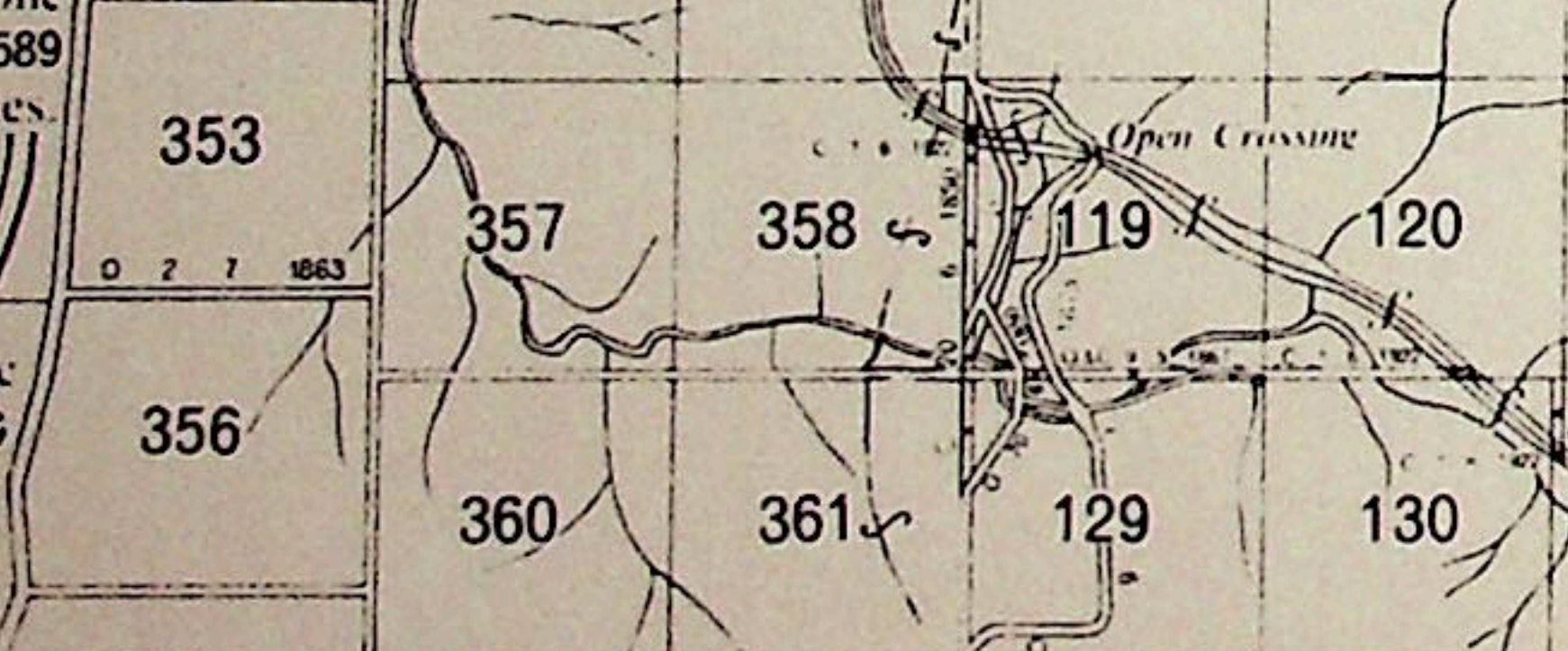
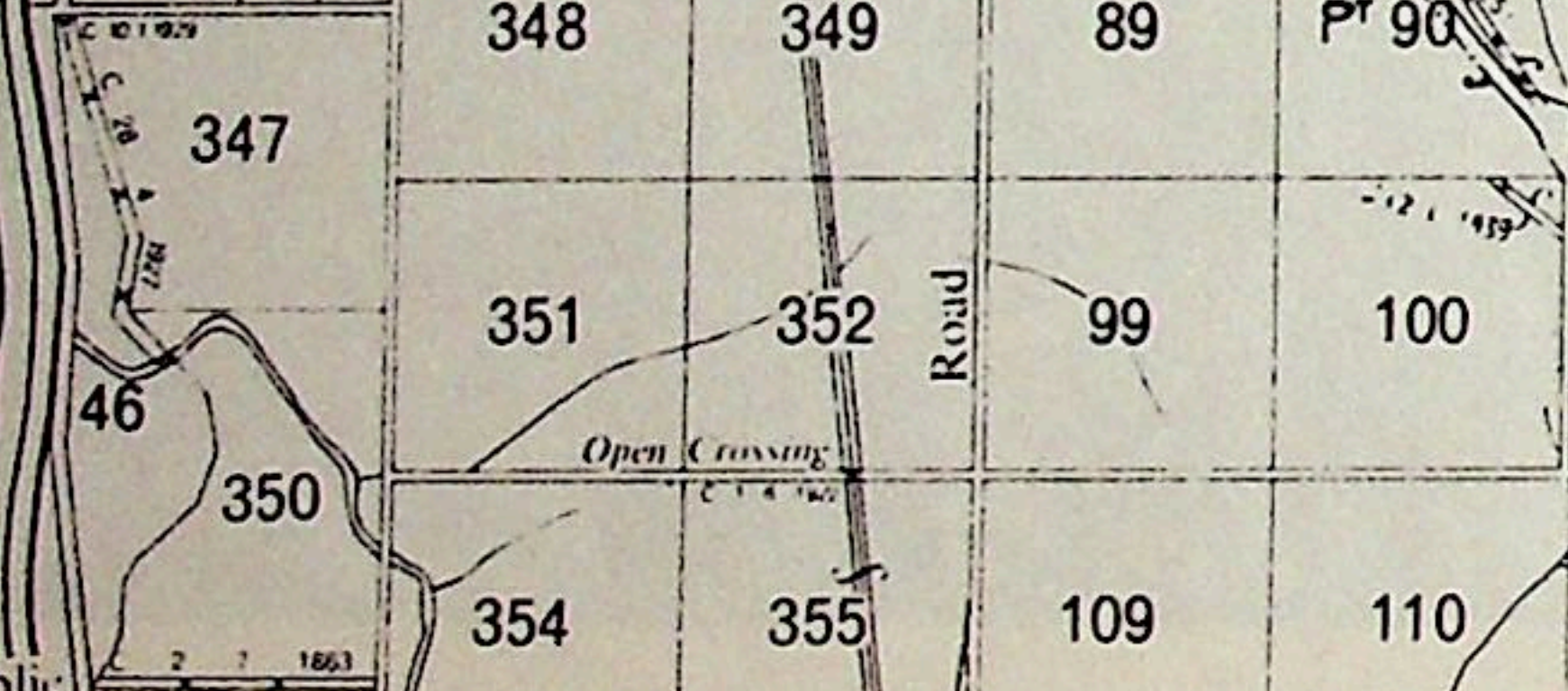
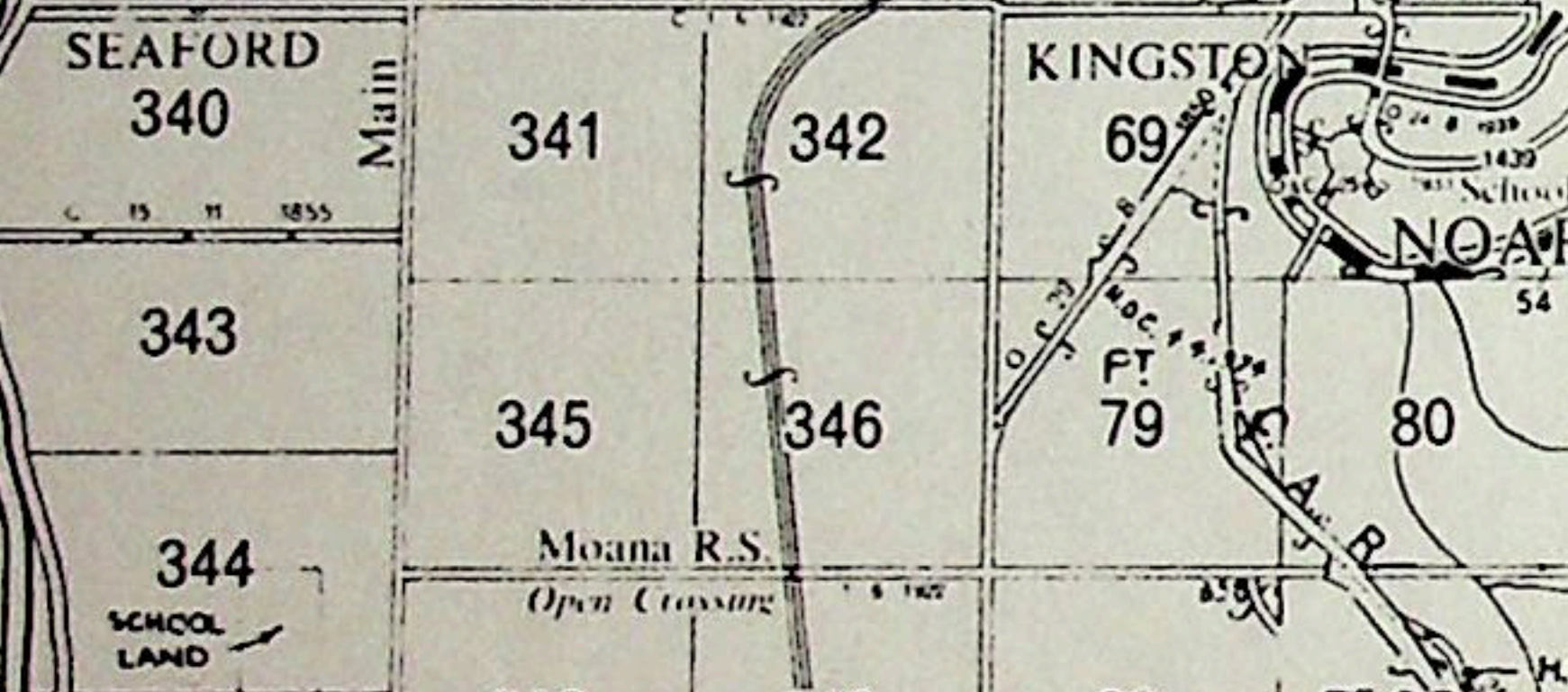
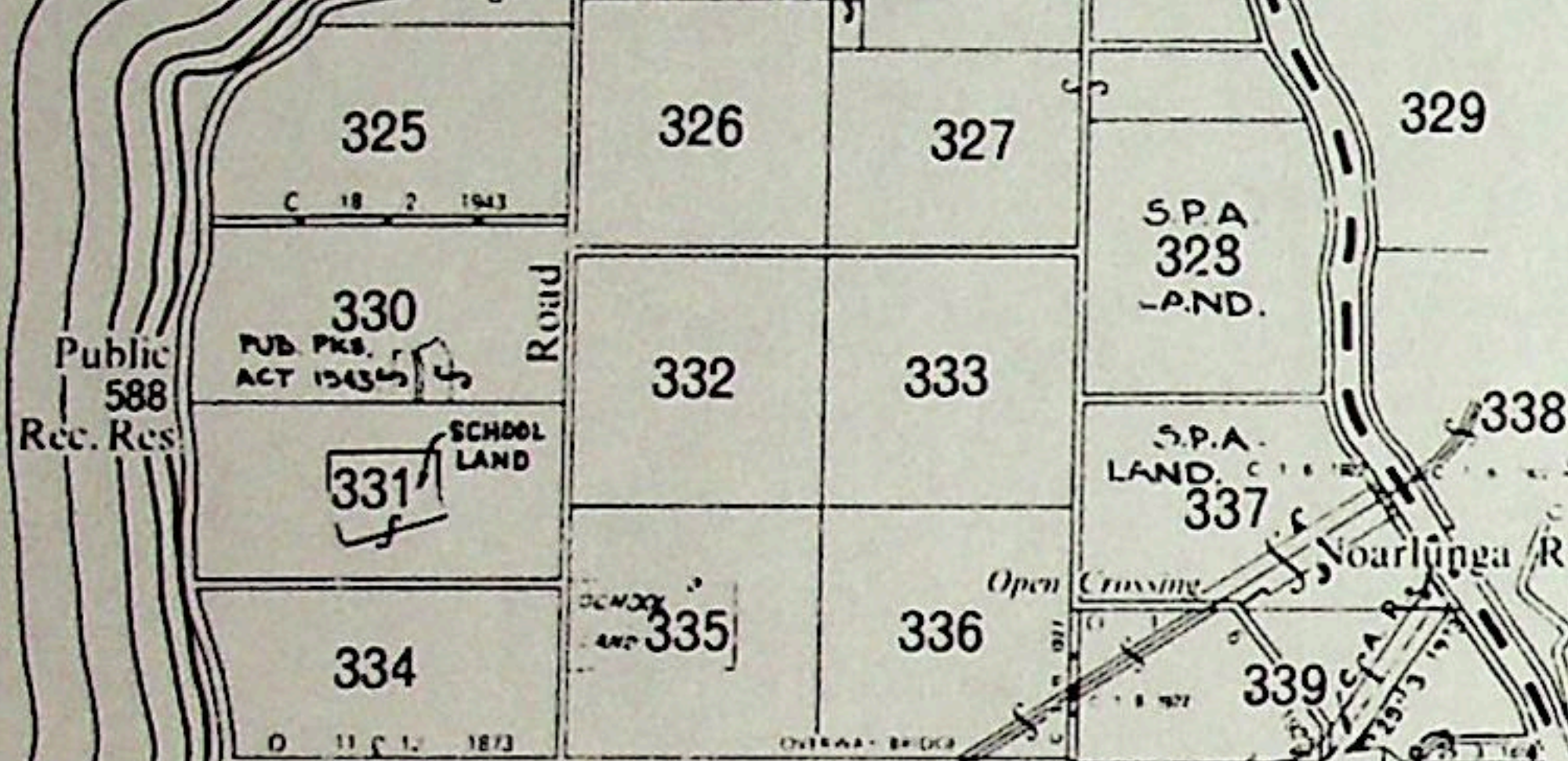
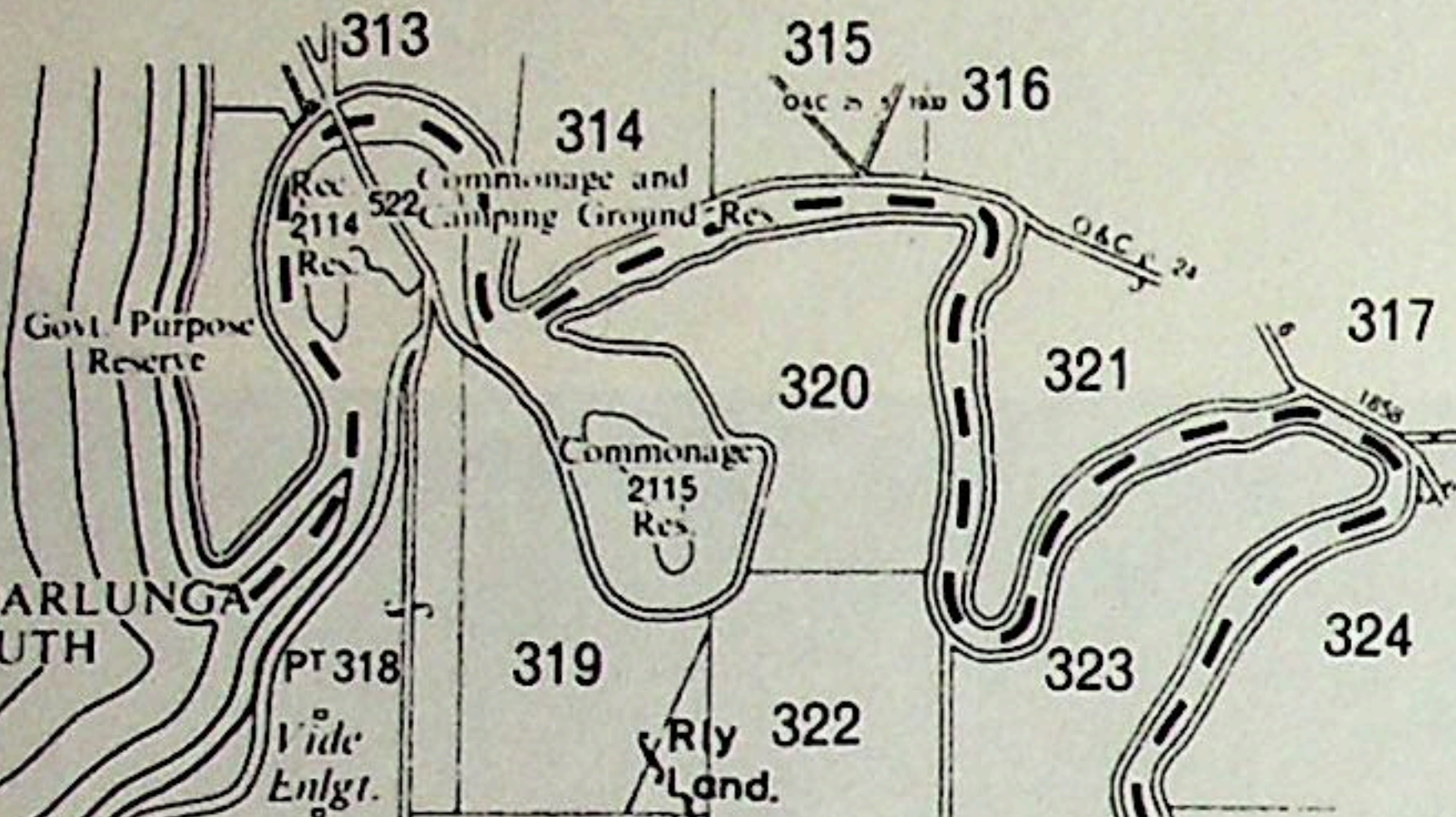
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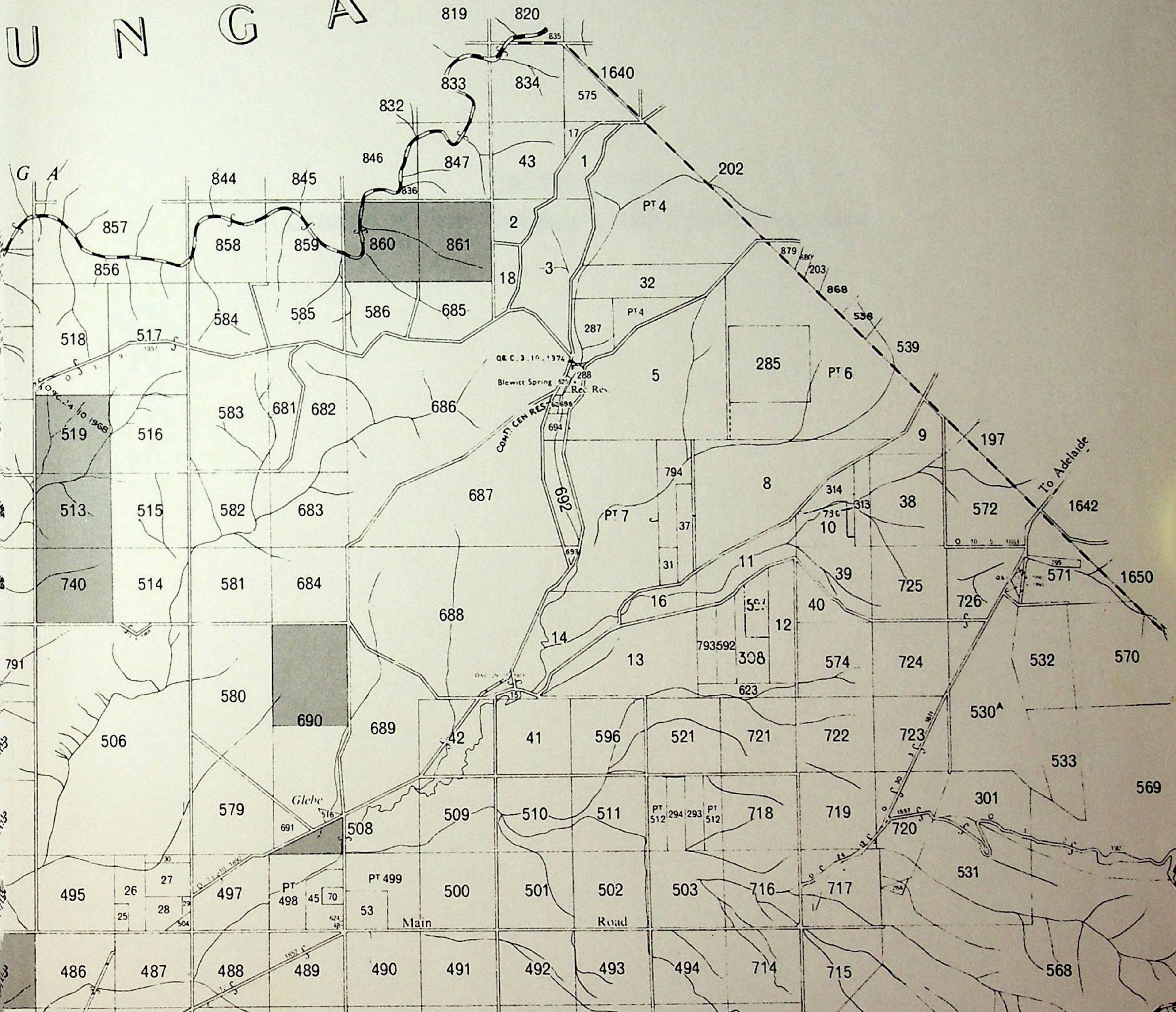
PORT NOARLUNGA SOUTH

O N K A P A R I N

R I V E R



U N G A



HOPE FARM

Cradle of the McLaren Vale Wine Industry

The life and times of its founder
George Pitches Manning, maltster, farmer, winemaker
and
a brief history of McLaren Vale recorded from the
reminiscences of early residents of the district

Compiled by

Geoffrey Haydon Manning

NOVEMBER 1980

G. H. Manning

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*Front Cover:
Hope Farm circa 1875—
a childhood painting by
Arabella Aldersey Manning*

PREFACE

Family and local histories are often lost or forgotten as time passes until a dedicated and industrious member comes along and recognises a story worth telling or facts worth recording for posterity.

These histories are like a never completed jigsaw puzzle. As each new piece of information is painstakingly unearthed and slotted into place, so the picture and the excitement grows, as does the determination to fill the remaining gaps. I have watched the excitement of the author, Geoff Manning, grow as he added to the picture of the "History of the Manning Family" and particularly the segments relating to the "Father of the Wine Industry" in McLaren Vale, George Pitches Manning, which has added to the already well recorded history of this rich valley.

The author has paid his debt to the pioneers who toiled so hard in unfamiliar conditions to establish the framework of what is now part of a wonderful Australian way of life.

Digby Pridmore
McLaren Vale

FOREWORD

This work was the result of a chance meeting between two brothers, Glen Haydon Manning and Joseph Manning and their cousin Geoffrey Haydon Manning in March 1978. Their last meeting had taken place during the depression years of the 1930's at 4 Gloucester Terrace, Norwood, where their widowed grandmother, Ellen Manning, resided.

From this meeting flowed a mutual desire to place on written record the history of the Manning family particularly since the arrival of George Pitches Manning, his wife and 7 children in South Australia in April 1850.

The investigations made in compiling this history were wide and varied and included extensive travel within Australia interviewing descendants of the first arrivals, research at the Archives and Reference Sections of the SA State Library and correspondence with certain County Archives and Churches in the United Kingdom. In the course of the research certain family correspondence dating back to 1853 was unearthed, which gives an interesting insight into the 'gold-fever' of the latter half of the 19th century.

At the outset the basic theme of this book was to be a family history but with encouragement from certain citizens of McLaren Vale it has been extended to include heretofore unpublished memoirs of early settlers of the district. However, in an endeavour to provide interest to the essential historian vis-a-vis the Manning family, the book has been divided into two sections and if so desired the former should have no necessity to intrude into the province of the latter.

Special thanks and gratitude are extended to the following people; Reverend Brian Kerley of St. Vigor's Church, Fulbourn, for the extensive research undertaken at Cambridge; Joan and John Berry of Cambridge for supplying old newspaper items relating to the Manning family; Glen and Joseph Manning for undertaking interstate journeys and contacting many descendants of George Pitches Manning; Peggy Hart for the almost never ending supply of family memorabilia; Ruth Baxendale for her support and interest; Digby Pridmore for access to his family archives; Peter Cotton, of Gillingham Printers, who belies the words of Norman Douglas (1868-1952) — 'It is with publishers as with wives: One always wants somebody else's'; Albert Stacy for providing several 'Manning' photographs from his family album; Mary Hutley for the photographs of Rev. and Mrs Cox; and finally, many members of the Manning family for their enthusiasm and co-operation. In conclusion, the generous financial support of the Proprietors of Seaview Winery is gratefully acknowledged.

INTRODUCTION

The surname 'Manning' derives from the Nordic 'Manyngē', meaning 'valiant man'.

The Vikings from Scandinavia invaded the eastern coast of England at the close of the 8th century and within 100 years had occupied a large area of England including the present county of Cambridgeshire. During this time armies of mercenaries from all over Scandinavia descended regularly upon England from huge military camps in Denmark.

The Viking raids ceased when the Normans invaded from the south in 1066.

The Domesday survey in 1084 was made at the behest of William I for a particular purpose, namely 'What or how much everybody, who was occupying land in England possessed in land or cattle and how much it was worth'. At that time Cambridgeshire, with its expanses of undrained fenland and well watered clay soils supported a fairly dense population and rotation cropping was practiced in the traditional 'open field' system of agriculture. Cambridgeshire suffered from an overabundance of water hence the frequent Domesday references to eels and fishermen.

The name 'Manyngē' occurs in the Domesday Book and the earliest church records dated 1594¹, during the reign of Elizabeth I, shows the wedding of William Maninge² son of Thomas, at Teversham, a small village located a few miles to the north of Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire.

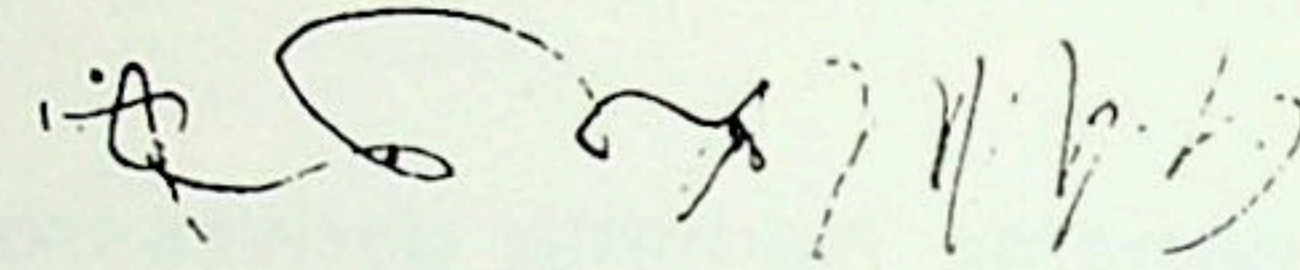
The great plague descended upon Teversham in 1666 and one quarter of the population of approximately 150 died but the Maninge family appears to have got off very lightly as church records reveal no deaths in the family at that time.

- (1) An undocumented diary note of Sidney Manning (1883-1955) shows 'Henry Manyngē, County Cambridgeshire 1273' and 'Johannes Manyngē—1379'.
- (2) The surname was originally 'Manyngē' and in the ensuing years was anglicised to 'Maninge', 'Manninge' and finally to its present form.

2
N^o 22 George Manning of the Parish of Fulbourn All Saints in the
County of Cambridge and Ann Fyson of the
Parish of Horningsey were

Married in this Church by License this
Twenty second Day of September in the Year One Thousand Seven
Hundred and Sixty two by me Wm Ludlam Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between Us { George Manning
Ann Fyson

In the Presence of John Fyson
Jonathan Fyson 

[The Year 1796] Page 31

1796# - 7 - N^o 116 -

John Manning singleman of [the] Parish of All Saints
and Grace Pitcher singlewoman of [the] Parish
were
Married in this [Church] by [License]
this fourth Day of February in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred
and ninety six by me Wm Ludlam Curate
This Marriage was solemnized between Us { John Manning
Grace Pitcher
In the Presence of Samuel Miller
Samuel Manning

George Pitcher Manning of this Parish
and Jane Clark of this Parish
were married in this Church by License with Consent of
this sixth Day of
October in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty
By me Francis Hubbel Hall
This Marriage was solemnized between us { George Pitcher Manning
Jane Clark
In the Presence of { Samuel Miller Benjamin Clark
Samuel Manning

Chapter One

FULBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Fulbourn derives its name from William de Fulbourn who was chaplain to Edward the Third. It has rambling leafy lanes, pleasant houses, cottages with long gardens, an old manor house with a statue of William the Third in its park, a windmill working for 200 years and a medieval church with curfew still sounding, calling to the workers among the summer flowers which turned this reclaimed fen into a bright patchwork.



(Courtesy Cambridgeshire Libraries)

St Vigor's Church, Fulbourn

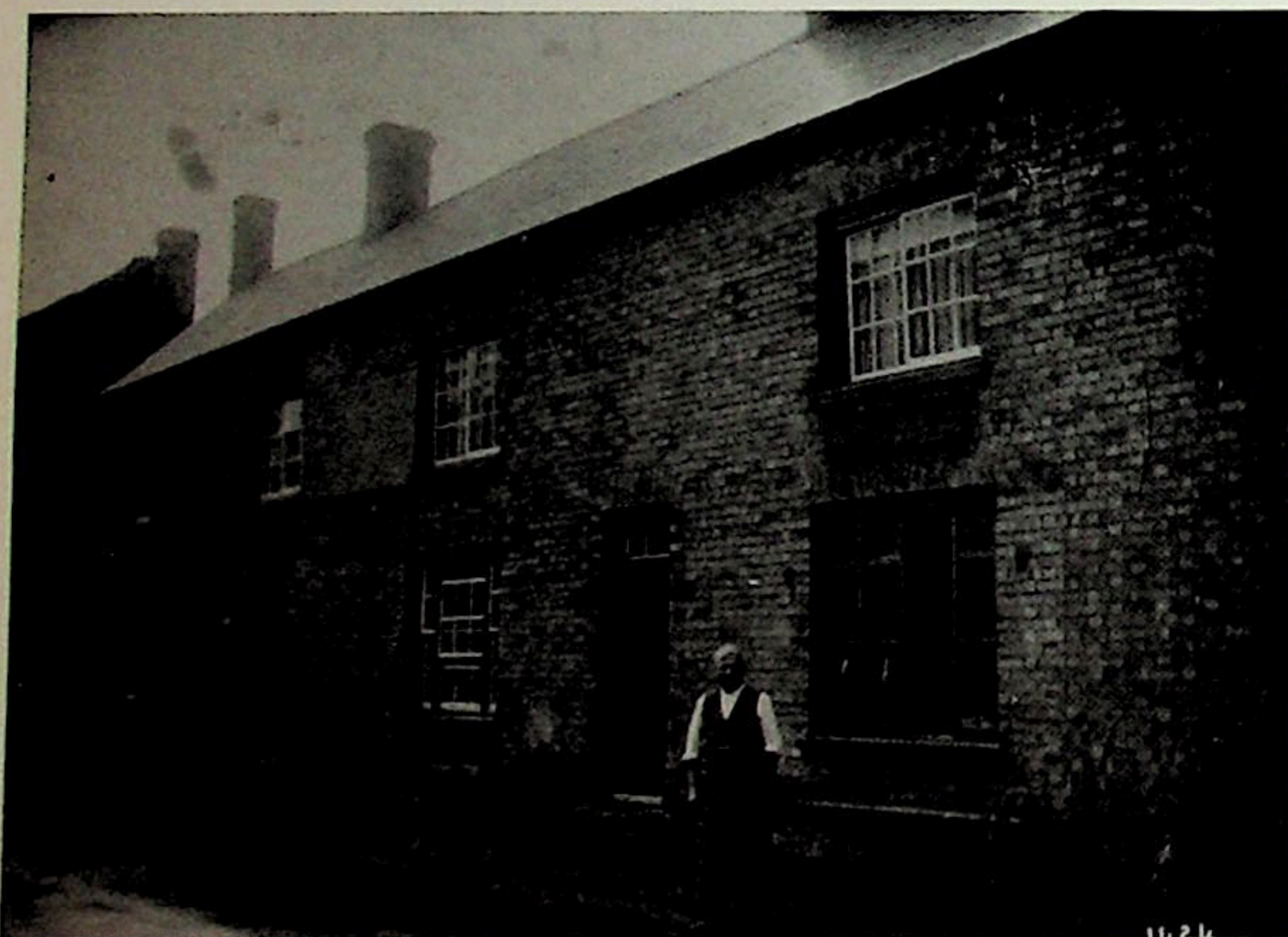


Thatched Cottage, Fulbourn 1979

For centuries two churches stood here in the same churchyard serving two parishes, the chancel of one only three yards from the steeple of the other, but in 1766 the tower of All Saints fell down. The remaining church has a rare dedication to St. Vigor, the 6th century bishop of Bayeux. St. Vigor's church has several interesting features. Under the tower arch is a scrolled coffin lid of Saxon origin as is the cross stone found in the nave floor. Two chalk figures of Edward Wood of 1633 and his wife lie on the high tomb and below them two sons and a daughter. A cadaverous stone figure of John Caraway has lain for 500 years in its winding sheet under an arch in the chancel. A priest, Geoffrey Bysschop, of 1477, who came from the fallen All Saints Church, is remembered by a motif on the chancel floor.

On 11 February 1796, John Manning, bachelor, of All Saints parish and Grace Pitches were married at St. Vigors Church in the presence of Sarah Miller and Hannah Manning. Their first son was baptised at St. Vigors on 25 June 1800 and christened George Pitches Manning.

He spent his youth and early manhood on his father's farm near Fulbourn and on 6 October 1830 he married Jane Hart at St. Vigors. Upon his father's death in 1842 he was bequeathed certain property including the 'Coach and Horses' Inn⁽¹⁾ in Fulbourn and for the next 7 years he engaged in farming and the publican trade.



Coach and Horses Inn, c.1925—delicensed 1916, purchased by Mr Whitmore and used as a butcher's shop. Demolished 1967.

During 1849 he and his wife took the decision to emigrate to South Australia. This was primarily due to the desire to 'discharge their duty to a numerous family' and a secondary reason may have been the fact that, according to historians, the years 1845-1849 were notorious for bad weather throughout England.

The events of the months preceding their departure are described in the following extracts from the 'Cambridge Chronicle'.

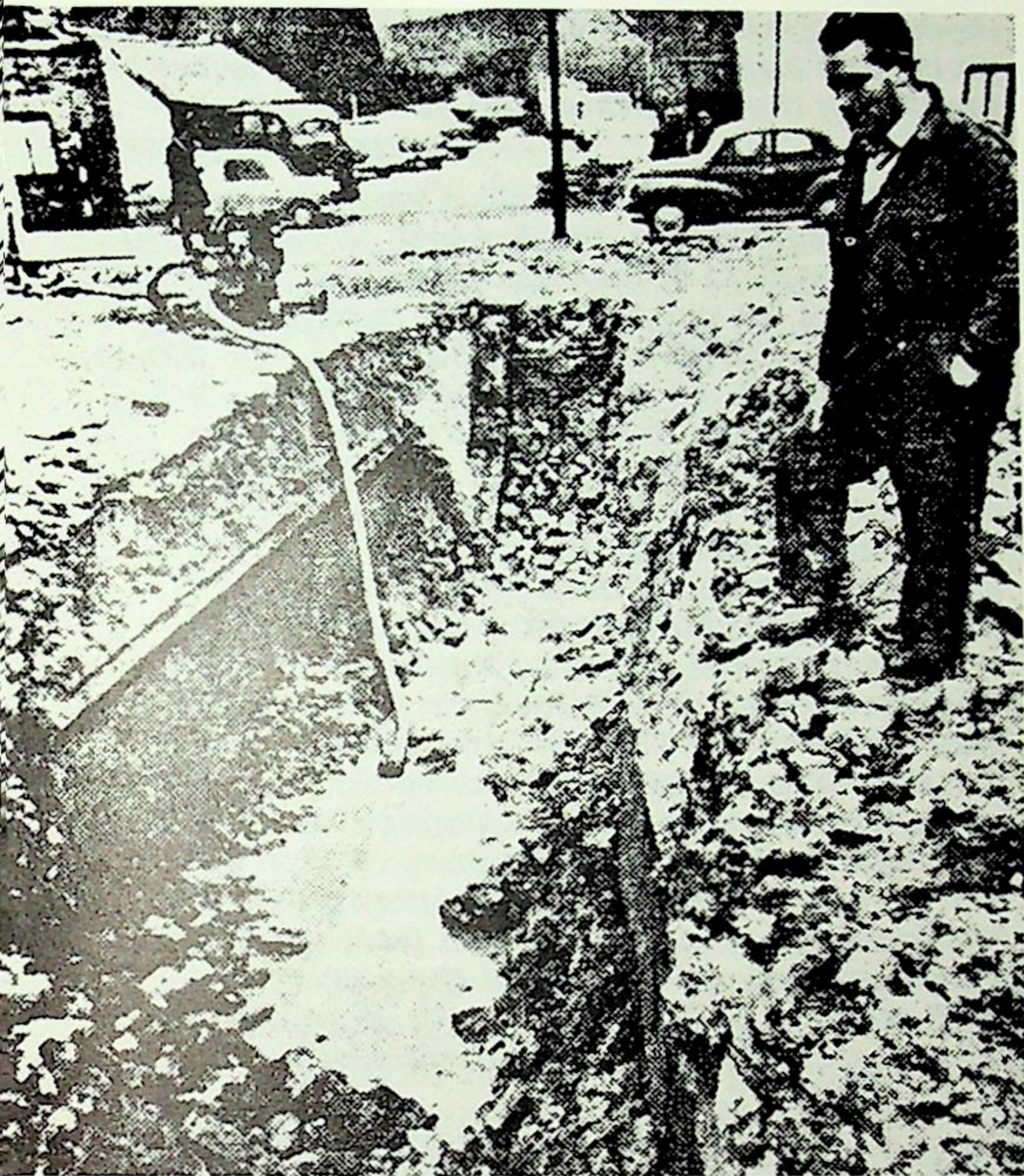
Cambridge Chronicle—16 June 1849

FULBOURN—Sale of Estates—The estates of Mr George Pitches Manning were put up to auction, at the Coach and Horses Inn, Fulbourn, on Thursday last, by Messrs Wentworth and Son, when the following prices were realised:

	£	s.	d.
Lot 1 — 56 acres of land, part freehold and part copyhold	2 751	0	0
Lot 2 — 17 acres of freehold arable skirt land	840	0	0
Lot 3 — About 10 acres of freehold land	630	0	0
Lot 4 — A double cottage and acre of land	202	0	0
Lot 5 — The 'Coach and Horses' Inn	808	0	0
Lot 6 — Farm Homestall, about 3 acres	577	0	0
Lot 7 — House, cottages, malting and about seven acres of land, all freehold	840	0	0
Total	£6 648	0	0

(1) Cambridge Chronicle 10 November 1866

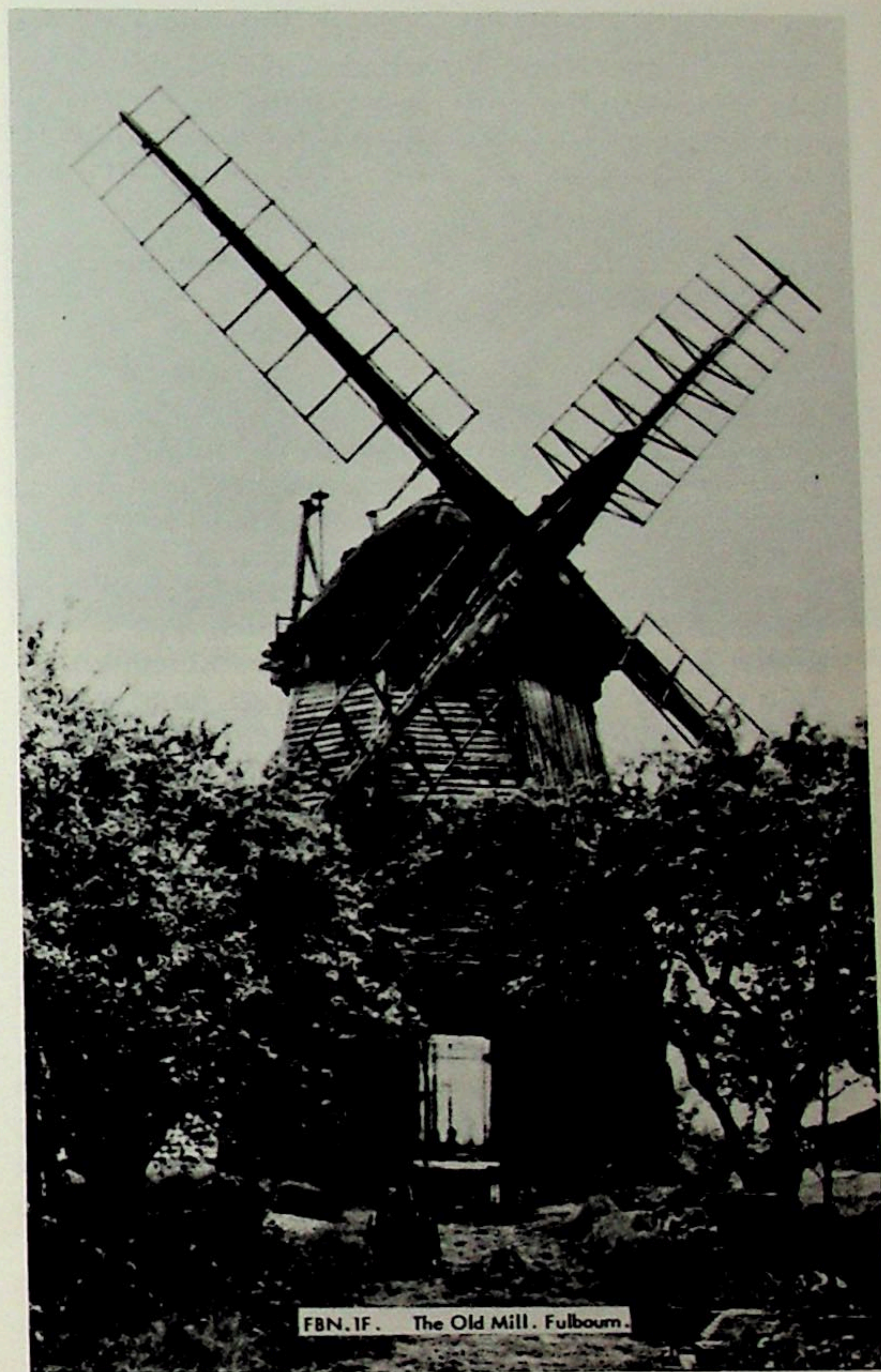
A sale by auction took place in Fulbourn on Wednesday last. It consisted of that well known old licenced inn, the 'Coach and Horses'. The house is well built, has an extensive frontage, the interior is neatly arranged, including a very nice club room. The outbuildings comprise an eighteen quarter three floor malting barley chambers, brew house, bowling green, three stall stable, etc., forming altogether a very convenient, compact freehold estate—Mr. F. Bailey secured the property for 1,000 guineas.



An 18th century cellar has been unearthed by workmen excavating the foundations for a new supermarket in High Street, Fulbourn.

The cellar, which is about 15 yards long by three yards wide, was previously covered by a butcher's shop, now demolished to make way for the supermarket.

The butcher's shop was formerly an inn known as the Coach and Horses and there are signs that beer was brewed on the premises. This cellar, built of yellow, hand-made Cambridge gault bricks, would have been used to store the beer.



FBN. 1F. The Old Mill. Fulbourn.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr George Pitches Manning, which was first signed by R. G. Townley, Esq, MP, next by the Rev. Dr Hall, and then by the other respective inhabitants of the Parish of Fulbourn:

'To Mr George Pitches Manning, farmer and maltster, of Fulbourn.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Fulbourn, amongst whom you have spent the whole of your life hitherto, having learned that you are about to leave your native village, and to emigrate to Australia, cannot allow you to take your departure without spontaneously and cheerfully testifying to the high esteem in which you are held by your fellow townsmen. As a man of business, your dealings have ever been characterized by straightforwardness and strictest punctuality in the fulfilment of your engagements. As a master, your kindness and liberality never failed to secure the respect and good will of your servants, who deplore your removal as an event which will prove a serious loss to them. As a neighbour, you have distinguished yourself by a remarkably peaceable and friendly conduct, and a readiness to join in any plans having for their object the prosperity of the parish, or the amelioration of the condition of your poorer neighbours. While we regret that you should consider it necessary, in order the better to discharge your duties to a numerous family, to leave the home of your fathers and your native land, we sincerely desire and hope that a kind Providence will grant you a safe and pleasant voyage to the land of your destination, and so regulate all your future

movements as to secure the abundant prosperity and happiness of yourself and all your family, by the important step you are about to take.'

Our correspondent adds:

'On Monday evening, the 3rd inst., a valedictory service was held in the Meeting-house, on the occasion of Mr Manning and his family leaving their native village for South Australia. The probability that those who had for so many years been accustomed to worship together in this house of prayer were now for the last time mingling their devotions at the throne of grace, rendered the occasion truly solemn and affecting. The Rev. J. Kelsey, their esteemed pastor, delivered a suitable and encouraging address, from the words of Jehovah to Moses, 'My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest'. Fervent prayers were offered on their behalf, that a kind Providence would vouchsafe to them a safe and pleasant voyage, bring them in health and comfort to the land of their adoption, and grant them great prosperity both temporal and spiritual. But one feeling pervaded the congregation throughout the service, viz. deep regret at their departure. Mr Manning is the representative of one of the oldest families in the village.'⁽¹⁾

On 27 December 1849 the barque 'Julindur'⁽²⁾ of 530 tons slipped from Gravesend wharf and among its passengers were George Pitches Manning, his wife Jane, 6 sons and one daughter, and Sarah Hart⁽³⁾, the sister of Jane Manning.

On 6 January 1850 the 'Julindur' cleared Plymouth and after a voyage of 101 days berthed at Port Adelaide on 16 April 1850⁽⁴⁾.

(1) From 1723 when George Manning of Teversham married Anne Brown of All Saints Parish, Fulbourn.

(2) Built at Sunderland, 1847. Owners—E. Arthur; Master—H. Burn (Lloyds Register—1850).

(3) She is buried in the Congregational churchyard, McLaren Vale.

(4) The South Australian Register, 17 April 1850.

EMIGRANT SHIPS

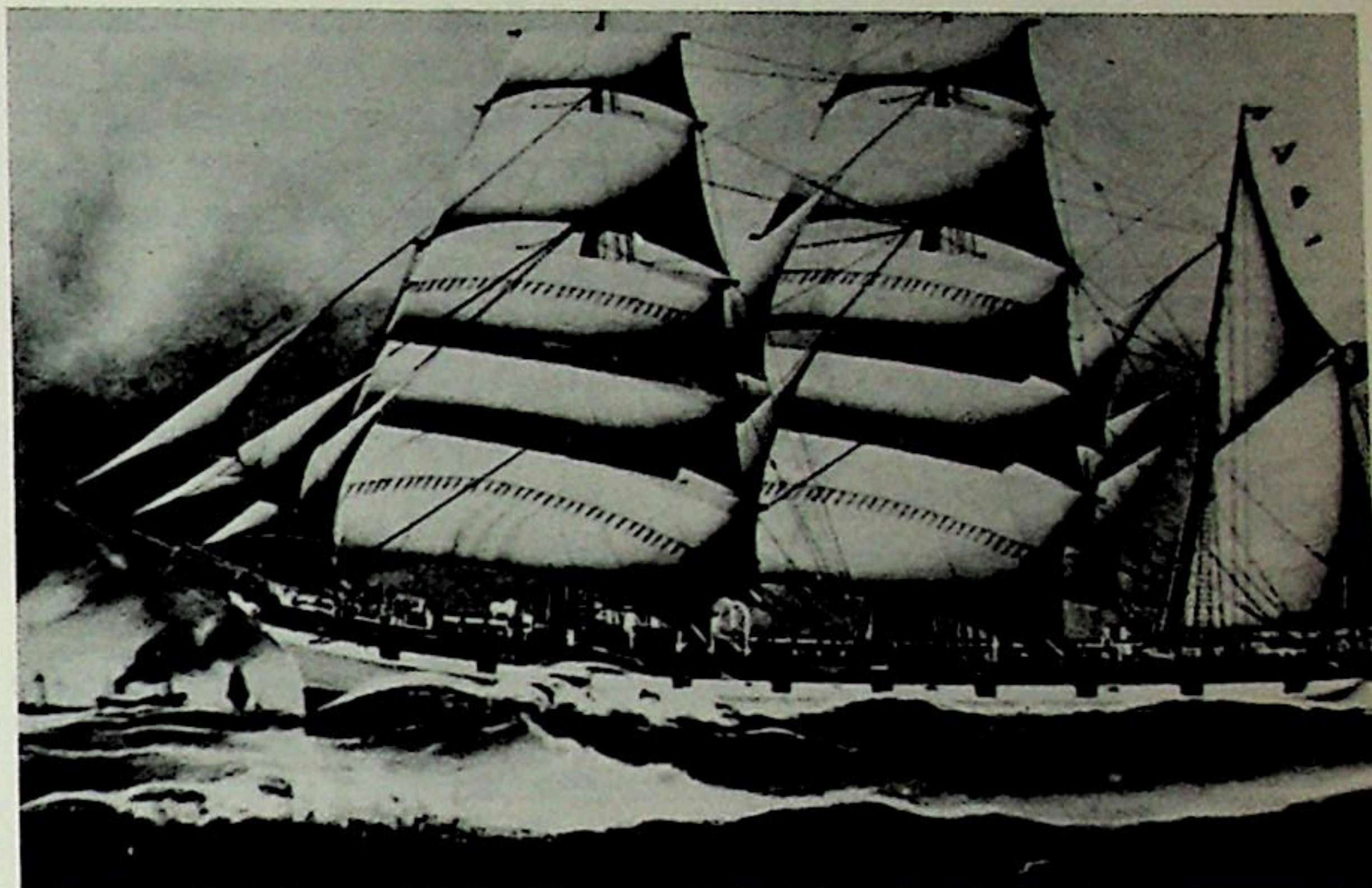
The 'Julindur' was typical of the type of sailing ship engaged in the emigration trade between England and Australia during the period 1845-1855.

Because of the cost, few people could afford the luxury of cabin accommodation and accordingly they had no option other than to travel as 'steerage' passengers. A contemporary chronicle of the day stated:

'The steerage, as it is called, resembles a large dormitory and is the space between the top deck and the middle deck of the ship. To begin at the stern, the cabin comes first; next comes the steerage, and after this, the rest is called the forepart of the ship. The steerage is separated from the cabin by a partition. From the top deck to the cabin, you descend by a stairs, and into the steerage, you descend what is called a hatchway by means of a step ladder.'

To conserve his capital George Manning elected to travel in steerage and at times the suffering of the family must have been unbearable, because it was reported that many cabin passengers complained of the stench issuing from the steerage when the hatches were opened after being battened down during storms.

Infant mortality on emigrant ships was generally very high, for instance, the 'Layton' lost seventy children out of 178 in September 1837. The 'Julindur' was much more fortunate as only one youth by the name of Hudson died from measles during the voyage.



The barque 'Jessie Craig'—similar in tonnage to the 'Julindur'

Violent gales were encountered in the 'Roaring Forties'. George F. Angas, in 1847, described such a gale, as follows:

'The sea appeared as one mass of boiling surge, the spray drifting along like smoke, whilst all beyond the abyss we were descending and the side of the next sweeping mountain seemed as though it would bury us in foam at its approach, was obscured by an impenetrable mist.'

On the other hand, while travelling through the tropics on either side of the equator, quite often, the sails hung limp like clothes on a line for days on end.

Lack of privacy for steerage passengers became a nightmare, especially for women. One such passenger stated:

'The greatest and most injurious convenience is that the modesty of women too frequently restrains them from relieving themselves by going to the usual place for the purpose, which place is, and must be upon the deck and within sight of all those who are upon the deck.'

The provision of an adequate supply of fresh water was of great concern to passengers and crew alike. The situation on the 'Julindur' was stated as follows:

'As of necessity fresh water on board ship must be economised; the only chance passengers have of procuring water to wash clothes is when rain falls heavily, which it does within the tropics; it is then caught in the canvas awnings of the ship and preserved in casks, but, as this is only a matter of chance, it must not be depended on.'

Captain Burn of the 'Julindur' was reported to be a most unco-operative man⁽¹⁾. As a mere seaman he would not have rated any special attention on arrival in South Australia but as the bearer of news, including confidential market reports he, like all other captains of the day, was patronised by local merchants and financiers.

However, his seamanship and concern for his passengers was beyond question and the fact that only one death occurred during the voyage is a tribute to him. William Cobbett in his 'Emigrants' Guide—1830' stated the following and there is no doubt that Captain Burn met the requirements envisaged by Cobbett:

'Few can imagine, except those who have experienced it, the excess of suffering that can be inflicted on passengers by commanders whilst at sea, and they assume such a different

appearance and manner on shore, that no possible circumspection can guard against the chance of engaging with one; the only infallible rule is to secure a ship regularly in the trade, and then the captain for his own sake will act well to preserve a character for his ship.'

The hardships of the voyage were long remembered and in particular the steerage passengers were not disposed to contemplate a return voyage in the foreseeable future.

After landing at Port Adelaide the Manning family journeyed by bullock wagon to the City of Adelaide and obtained temporary lodgings in Wakefield Street. During the ensuing weeks George Manning was busily occupied in searching for suitable land to start a new life in South Australia. The site of such land was to be McLaren Vale.

(1) South Australian Register 17 April 1850.

Chapter Three

McLAREN VALE

As you drive south from Noarlunga and reach high ground a magnificent view is obtained more than half round the compass and to the south the Wil- lunga ranges form a bold background and the most restful to the eye is the intervening valley of McLaren Vale⁽¹⁾.

The township of McLaren Vale did not take its name until 1923. Prior to that time it comprised of two settlements, Bellevue⁽²⁾ and Gloucester, while in the immediate vicinity were the hamlets of McLaren Flat, Beltunga, Bethany and Hillside.

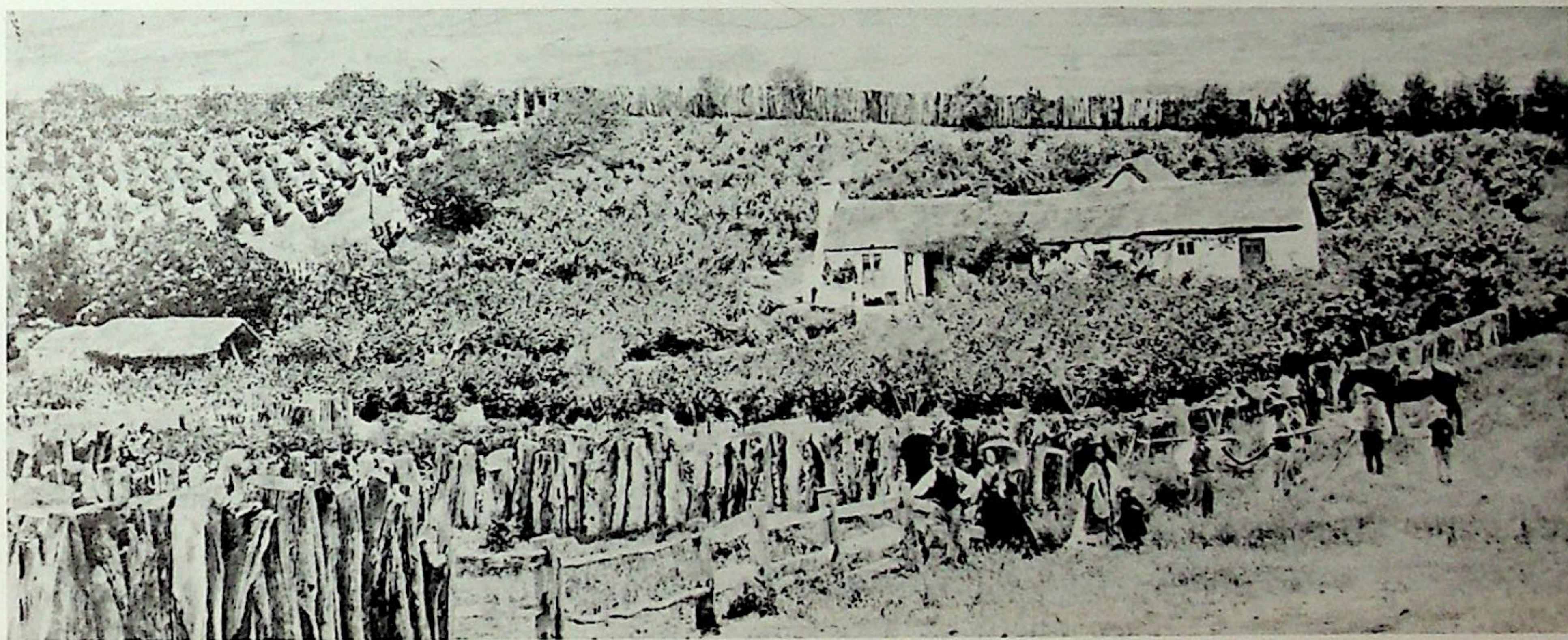
Historians suggest that there is some doubt as to after whom it was named as two colonists of the

name 'McLaren' were involved with the area in the early days of the colony.

David McLaren was the Colonial Manager of the South Australian Company, while John McLaren was a Senior Surveyor of that Company. However, the weight of the evidence suggests that John McLaren must be afforded the honour as he and his surveying party were the first to focus their attention on this rich valley in 1839.

The area did not suffer a rush of settlers; the first two, William Colton and Charles Hewitt arriving in December 1839 and by 1841 the Vale boasted twelve settlers, 200 cattle and 2 000 sheep.

One of the earliest buildings still standing is the Congregational Chapel which is at the rear of the church, which was erected in 1860-61. The Chapel was erected in about 1843 and for its first five



Mr Parkin Lumb's property Orange Grove c.1880

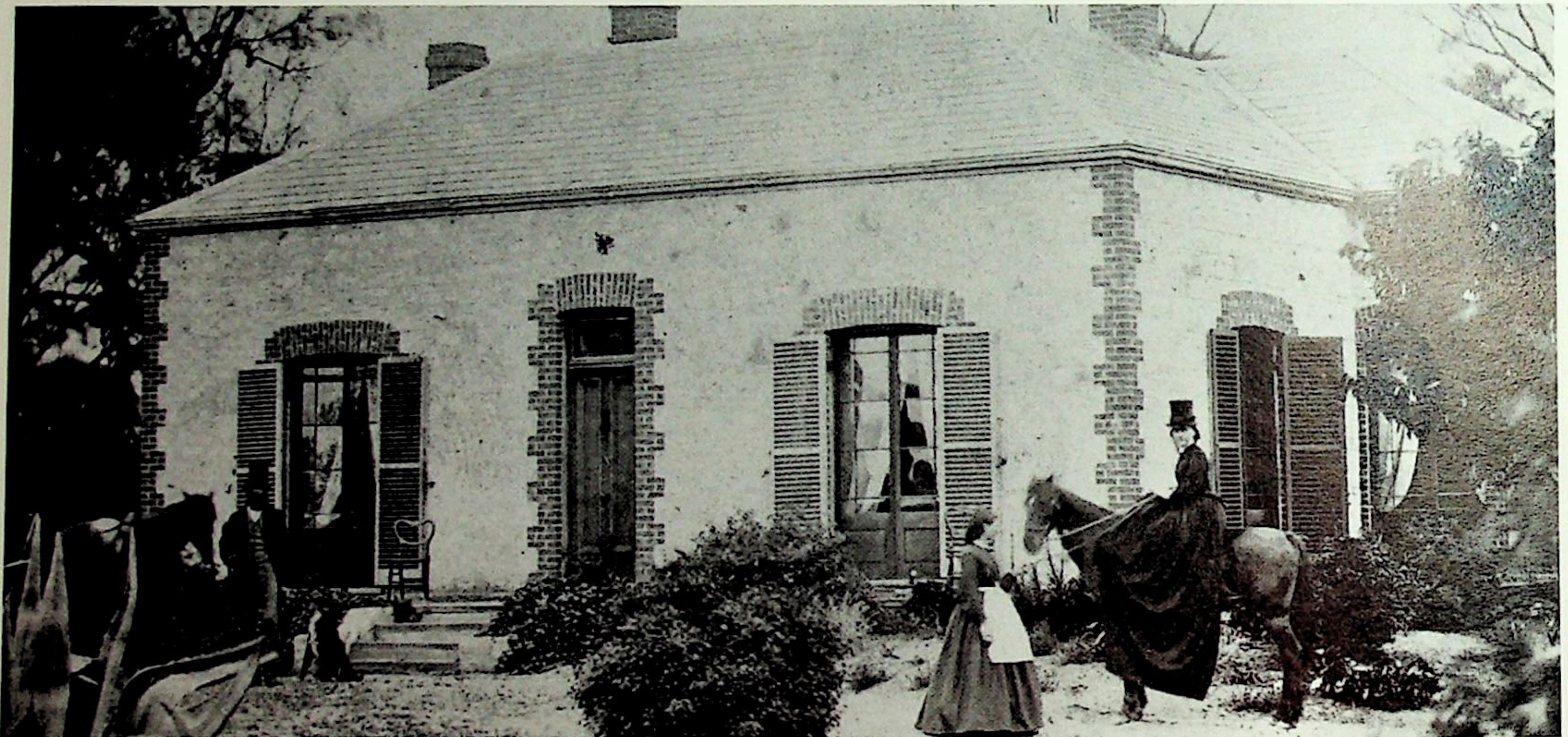
- (1) The Kurna tribe which inhabited the area knew it as 'Myallinna Dooronga'.
 (2) Bellevue extended eastwards from what is now 'The Barn Bistro' to the Hotel McLaren, in front of the Tintara Cellars, the village grew around a number of thatched pug cottages built by Richard Bell on Section 135.

years the Rev. Isaac Prior, a Baptist minister, conducted regular services⁽¹⁾.

Grain growing was destined to become the chief industry and commencing about 1850 many new settlers were taking up land and the area entered into its 'wheat' era. Unfortunately, during the period 1860-1870, either through ignorance or lack of foresight, it became apparent that over-cropping was draining the soil and the crop yields grew smaller and smaller and a depression settled

upon the district.

Buildings and land were deserted and left to fall into disuse and it appeared that McLaren Vale would become the backwater of the South until, in 1873, a man named Thomas Hardy arrived on the scene and, while he was not the first to grow grapes for wine in McLaren Vale, as will be elaborated upon in the next chapter, all credit is due to him for developing the large wine industry which exists in McLaren Vale today.



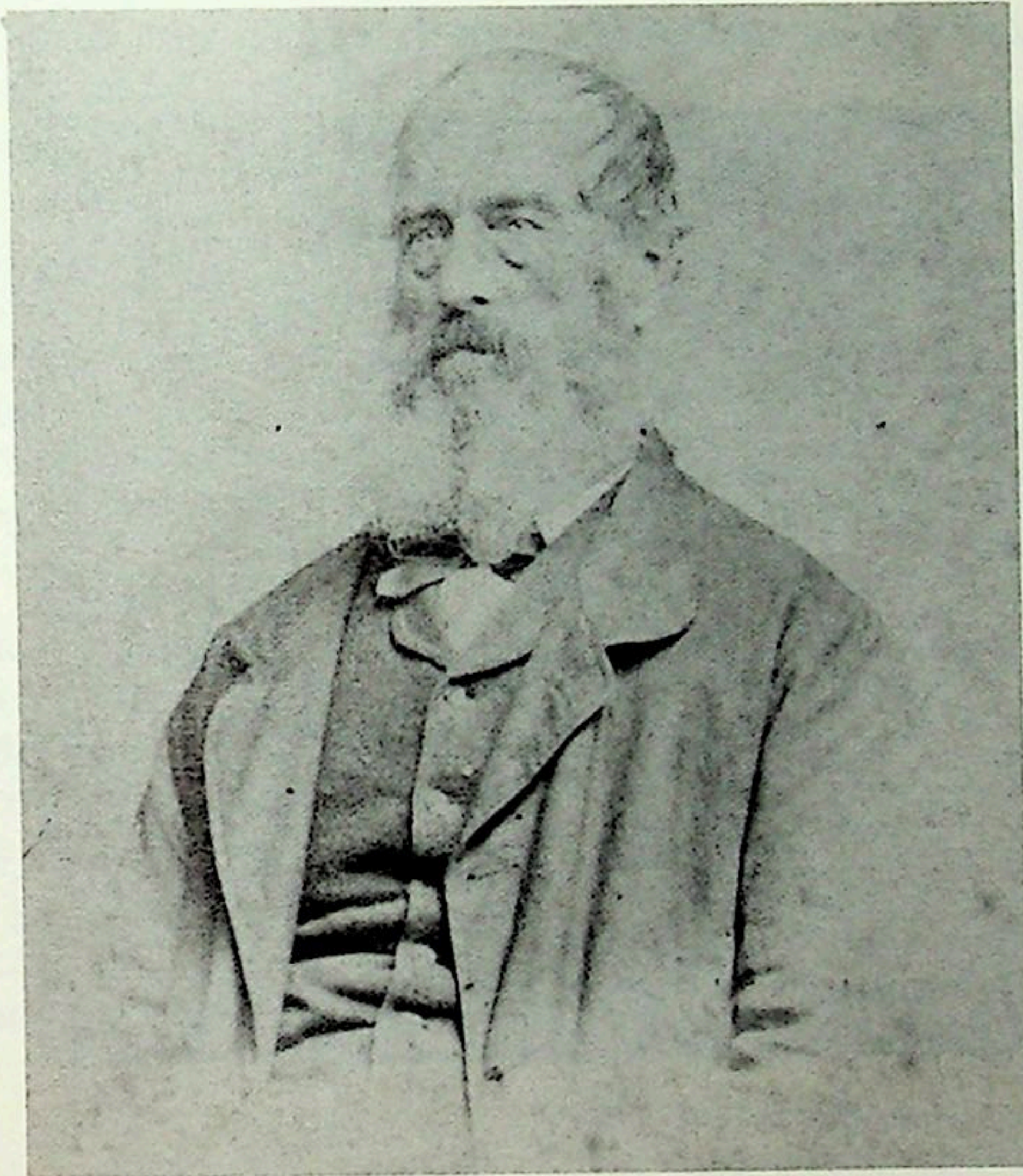
'Sylvan Park'—early residence of Thomas Colton

(1) Many of the Manning family are buried in the churchyard.

Chapter Four

HOPE FARM

During May 1850, George Pitches Manning journeyed south to Aldinga in search of suitable farming land but was not impressed with the country, which was covered by stunted gum and sheoak trees. His attention was then drawn to a parcel of Crown Land at McLaren Vale, which was, in later years to be the property known as Tintara Vineyards, of which more will be said later. This property was put to public auction but unfortunately he was outbid by a Mr Plaisted.



George Pitches Manning c.1868

In June and July 1850 he obtained the Land Grant of Sections 513 and 519, Hundred of Wil-lunga, which contained 161 acres of virgin land, at a total cost of £172.10.0. The land was situated about four miles north of the adjacent villages of Bellevue and Gloucester in the McLaren Vale.

At the suggestion of his daughter, Elizabeth, he named the property 'Hope Farm', the word 'Hope' being derived from the Middle English term meaning a small enclosed valley. Hope Farm was at first a wilderness of gum and wattle trees and assisted by two sons, George and Francis, he set about clearing the northern section for wheat growing.

Shortly after the clearing operation commenced he contracted with a Mr Giles⁽¹⁾, a Noarlunga architect and surveyor, to erect a homestead of nine rooms on the property. Bricks were manufactured from Noarlunga clay and transported across the Onkaparinga by bullock wagon, but this became an impossible task because invariably the wagons became hopelessly bogged and as a consequence this particular project was abandoned. In retrospect, this was fortuitous because the Noarlunga bricks proved to be rather soft and were not durable because of the salt content of the Noarlunga clay. An alternative source of clay found in McLaren Vale was then utilised as the brick making source and proved to be most satisfactory. This method of construction was not widely used at the time because most houses in the area were generally constructed of pug, limestone from a quarry at Lumb's Hill, or ironstone which was found at Brewery Hill.

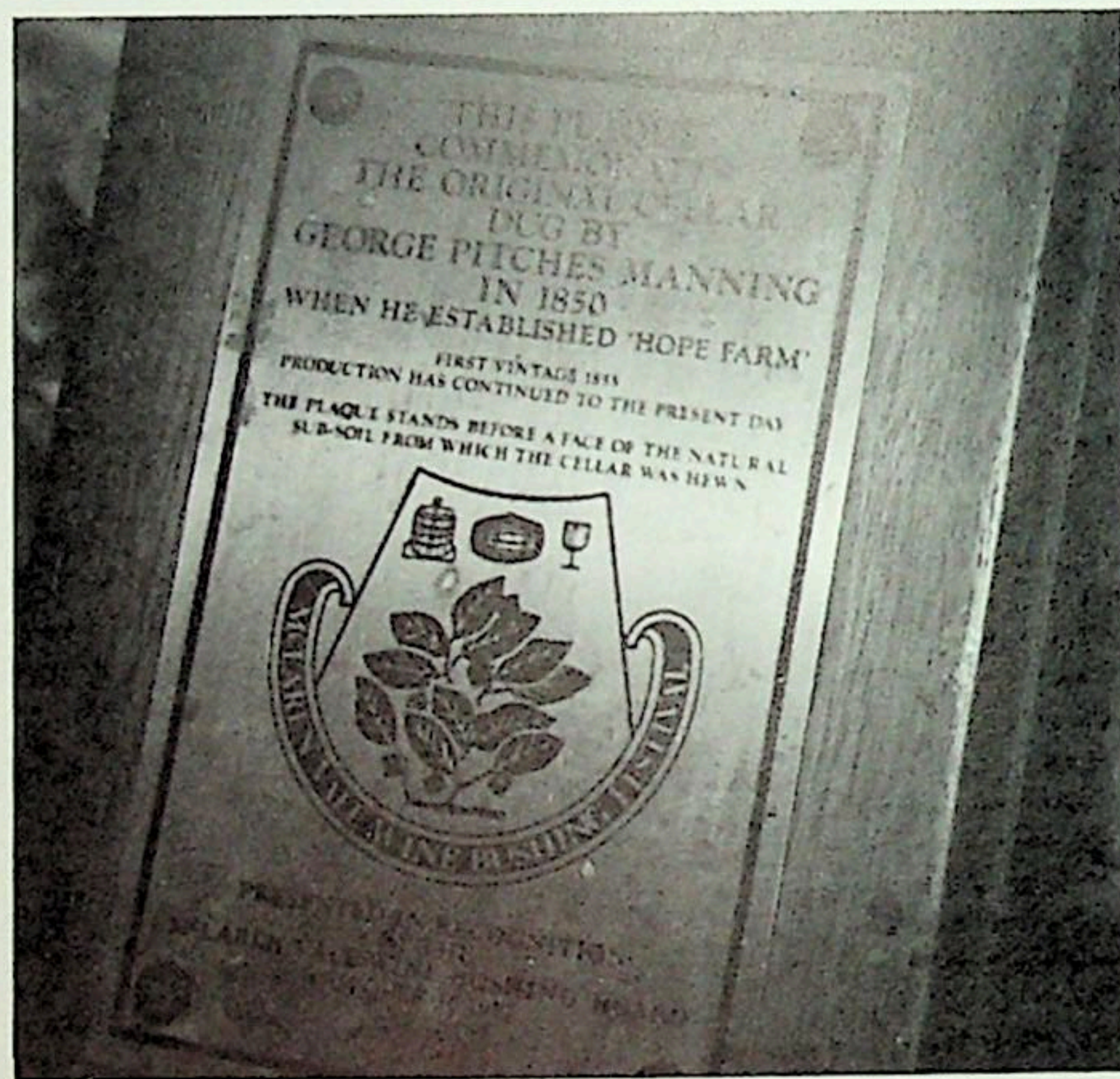
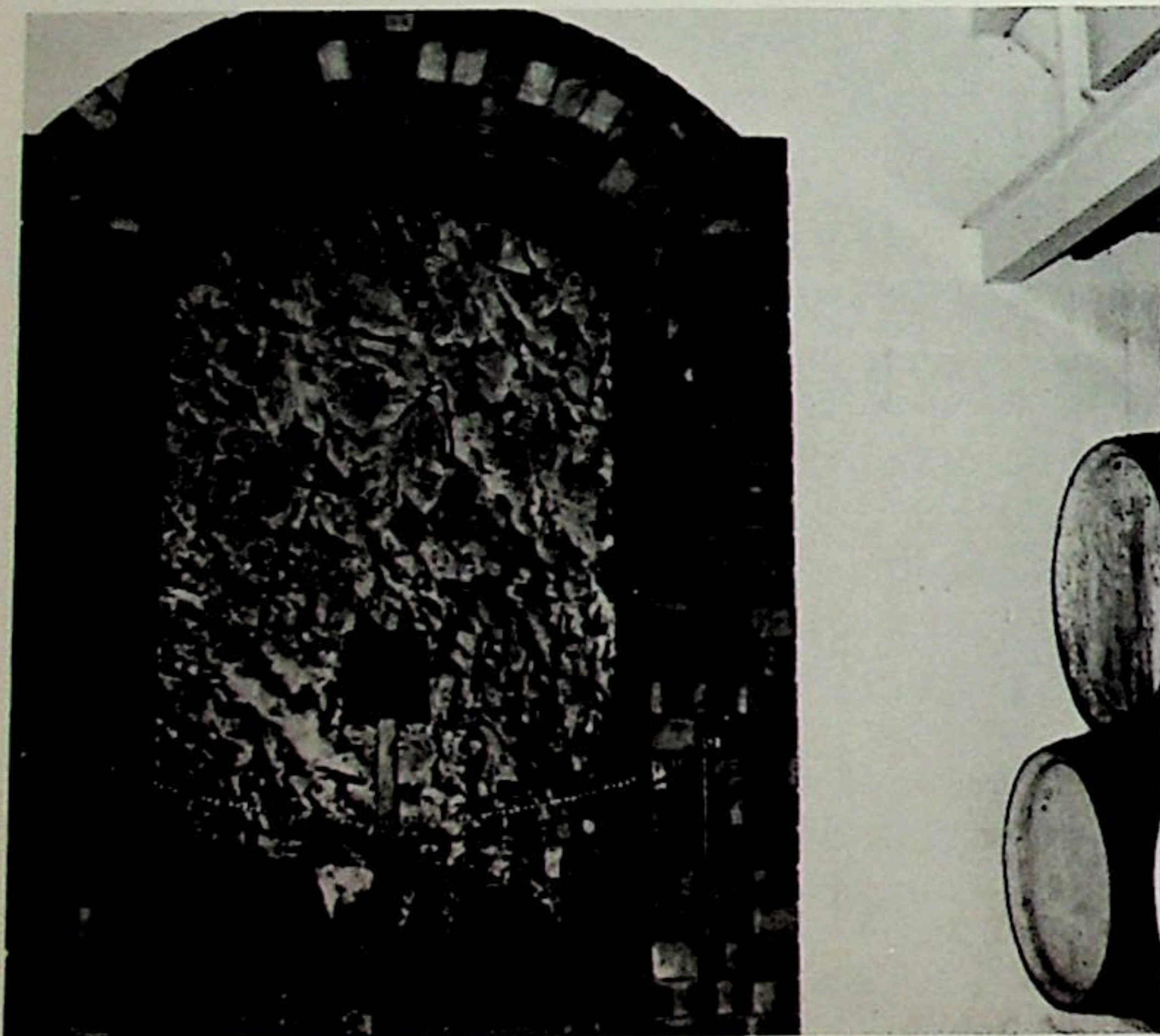
(1) His daughter, Priscilla, married Algernon Lumley Aldersey.

The success of vine plantings by John Reynell in 1838⁽¹⁾ at Reynella prompted him to plant some muscatel grape cuttings alongside a creek which ran through the property. The cuttings were obtained from his friend, Reverend Thomas Quinton Stow, the father of Congregationalism in South Australia, who at that time had a small vineyard and cellar at Felixstow, near Adelaide. A small pug cellar was built in which he made wine for his family and friends and in the early days of production he had no intention to become a commercial producer of wine.

On 13 April 1853 he purchased Section 860 containing eighty-four acres for £84 and cleared it for wheat growing and cattle grazing.

In 1855 he built a larger cellar at Hope Farm for commercial wine making and extended his vineyard to thirty acres. This decision was prompted by three factors; firstly, his once fertile paddocks had, because of his lack of knowledge of rotation cropping and leaving land to bare fallow, become 'wheat sick'; secondly, he refused to follow the exodus of other settlers to the northern wheat lands and the goldfields and thirdly, his wine making business had developed rapidly as he was selling his wine to a developing Adelaide market.

While he was awaiting his first vintage from the increased plantings he leased Section 740, which adjoined Hope Farm, in April 1856, from Jonathon Barrans for seven years at an annual rental of £50.



Portion of the original cellar and commemorative plaque

(1) Mr. R. Martin in his address to the Federal Viticultural Congress in Sydney in July 1923 suggests the date should be 1841.

This land was put to use for cattle grazing and milk production and served a most useful purpose for many years until Hope Farm attained full production during the early 1860's.

Today, the extension of the original cellar is full of tanks and vats containing hundreds of thousands of gallons of wine. Portion of the original hand hewn wall of the cellar had been left exposed and may be seen by the public together with a plaque commemorating George Pitches Manning, the founder of the McLaren Vale wine industry.

He found a ready market for his modest amounts of wine; full bodied reds grown on the rich ironstone soil of his vineyards. The first recorded sales in 1861 show James Anderson, Thos. Black, Thos. Cliff and Mrs Dangerfield purchasing his red burgundy at four shillings a gallon.

Research has not revealed whether George Manning had the benefit of some expert winemaker's guidance but he managed somehow not only to make wine but wine for which there was a ready sale among the farmers for miles around. In many instances farmers would buy kegs of wine before harvest and George Manning would collect payment and the empty kegs at a later date when the harvest proceeds were received.

He set up an eighty-five gallon still on the edge of a bamboo fringed duck pond with a cooling pipe under the water and his son George used to sit up all night to watch it. The brandy which he made was no liqueur brandy, but his pride and joy was his port; it was made from both Shiraz and Cabernet Sauvignon grapes and a stunning dose of new brandy.

Draft of notice of
intention to distil 1867

138

Notice of Intention to Distil

South Australia

Met.

Messrs

I, the undersigned, being in possession of a Licence, under the hand of the Honorable the Treasurer of the Province of South Australia, to use one still of not more than Fifty Gallons, for the purpose of distilling the Fermented Juice of the Grape, the produce of the Province aforesaid, hereby give notice that I intend to commence distilling under that Licence on the _____ day of _____ 1867, and that I shall cease to distil on the _____ day of _____ 1867,

Dated at Hope Farm this _____ day of _____ 1867, and delivered at or posted for (as the case may be) the Police Officer or Station at Willunga Dated this _____ day of _____ 1867

Manning

Man

G. P. Manning

Hope Farm
Noarlunga

Mrs Balderton butter 1
 Jan 19th 4 lb at 1/6
 26th 4 do 1/6
 Feb 7th 3 do 1/2
 9th 5 do 1/2
 10th 5 do 1/2
 23rd 3 do Paid 2nd 3rd 6 G P Manning 11

Memorandum, Hardy, June 19th 1869

Offer of wine, One thousand Gallons of
 wine delivered in full loads between now
 and the 1st of March, Credit till the 1st July
 Not more than 100 lb of Carbinat

Notice of Intention to Distil 1869
 Commence eighth day of October
 cease the thirtieth day of October
 1870

Commence June 10th cease July 3rd

Clark flour 1 mill bags
 had 1 bag flour, one bag bran, one bag pollard
 March had one bag flour, one own bag

267
 60
 320
 332
 1314
 165
 2678

Dr. A. C. Kelly, an early settler at Morphett Vale, lived on a property which he named 'Trinity'. He was a personal friend of George Manning and was a customer for Hope Farm wine because he held a high regard for its medicinal value. He considered his own property unsuitable for wine growing because of the high lime content of the soil. He became convinced that the McLaren Vale district had great potential and in 1862, together with four partners, he formed the Tintara Vineyards and planted 17 000 vine cuttings purchased from George Manning at a total cost of £20. In 1873 the Tintara property was purchased by Thomas Hardy.

In the mid 1860's disaster struck George Manning. South Australia was hit by a depression and this situation was exacerbated by protective tariffs imposed on South Australian wines by eastern states. These two factors were, cumulatively, almost fatal to the embryonic wine industry in McLaren Vale. To make matters worse his cellars were full of wine and the demand of his established market had little or no effect in reducing accumulated stocks. Fortunately, one man by the name of Thomas Hardy⁽¹⁾ came to his assistance and purchased one half of the matured wine held in the Hope Farm cellars.

George Manning had a long association with Thomas Hardy and they entered into a contract whereby Hope Farm would sell wine to Mr Hardy on an annual basis. The first recorded sale was made on 2 December 1866 (292 gallons at 3/3 per gallon) and the last in 1891 when 4 256 gallons were sold at a price ranging from 1/3 to 2/- per gallon.

Draft of letter written by
 George P. Manning to Thos. Hardy

(1) Prior to 1873 Thomas Hardy was established at Bankside, near Adelaide.

Mr R. Martin at the Federal Viticultural Congress in Sydney in 1923 stated:

'Mr Hardy told my father (H. M. Martin) that Manning never made and could not make bad wine, whereas everybody else could and often did. I account for this by the fact that the old cellar had a thatched roof a foot thick, wooden slabs lining the walls and was protected from the north wind by a hill and gum trees.'

By 1870 his capital resources were at a low ebb and the wine market was depressed and his income was reduced dramatically. His only recourse was to mortgage his property and accordingly he borrowed £500 from a William Sanders for a term of twelve years at an interest rate of 8% per annum.

George Manning died on 2 July 1872⁽¹⁾ and his death certificate states the cause as 'Apoplexy'. The probate of his will shows that he died a poor man as the sworn net value of his estate was stated to be less than £150.

He bequeathed Hope Farm (Section 513 and 519) and Section 860⁽²⁾ to his three sons, George Pitches, Edward Henry and Benjamin Hart and two allotments of land in the township of Noarlunga (Lot 82 and part Lot 15) were left to two other sons, Charles and James.

Over the next ten years Hope Farm nearly fell into the hands of the mortgagee as the total income from production was barely sufficient to provide sustenance for the three brothers and dependants and the regular half-yearly mortgage repayments. However, by careful management and hard work the mortgage was finally repaid on 1 May 1882.

The Cheque

To make a cask sweet -

If a Rum, wine, or Brandy cask newly emptied - First scald it out, then dissolve some of Sarsaparilla Soap powder in water say 10 packages to a bucket-full, then according to size put two or three buckets of this water and Soda into the cask being it down, and shake it about and up and down occasionally for several weeks, two or three times a week - afterwards empty it, and scald it out with cold water, then put in a mixture of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint oil of vitriol in 2 quarts of water ~~and~~ for a quarter cask or in a proportion if bigger - shake it about for a few hours every now and then, empty and wash with boiling water - then put in a pound or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of Common washing Soda and a bucket of boiling water - knock about again for a day or two when it may be emptied out, drained but not washed. If the cask is an old foul dirty thing take out the head and scrape the Slaves & Chimes & heads - Oil of vitriol is a strong acid about $\frac{1}{5}$ a pound - Burns clothes - Sarsaparilla Soap powder is a half Caustic Soda

How to make a cask sweet,
written by George P. Manning

(1) His wife Jane survived him by thirteen years, dying at Hope Farm on 30 August 1885, aged eighty.
(2) Section 513 and 519 comprised Hope Farm and Section 860 lies approximately two miles north-east of it.

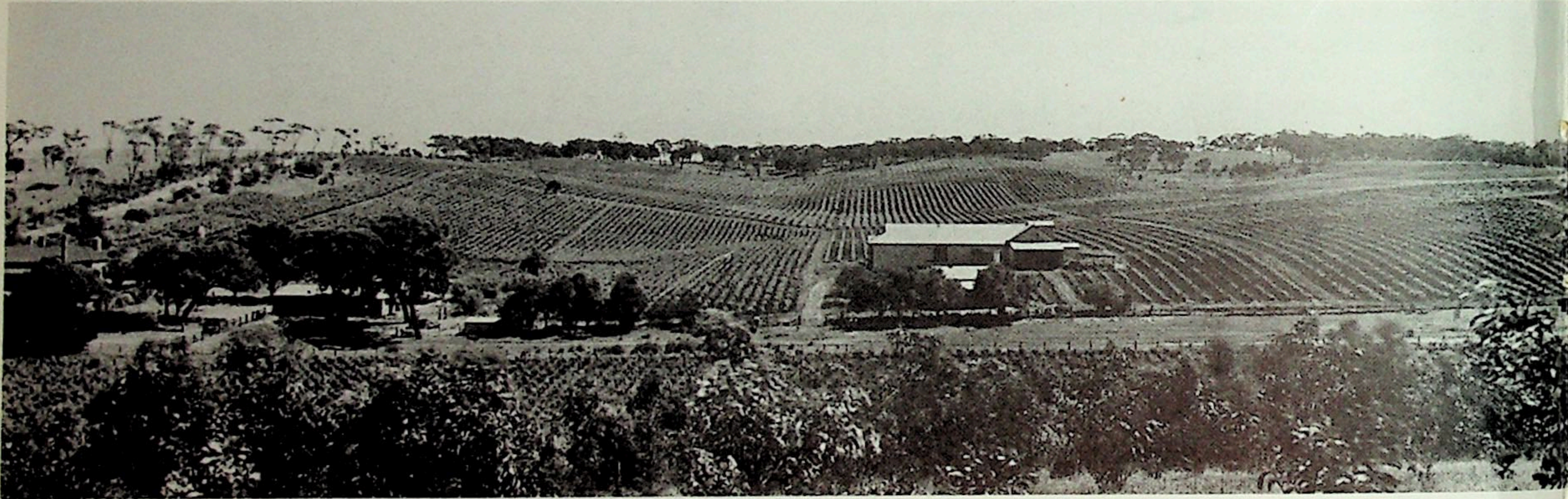
George Jnr and Edward, assisted by Benjamin, carried on the business at Hope Farm until 1892 when the property was sold to Mr Walter Craven for £3 000 and just prior to this time Section 860 was sold to William Teece for £100.

The property changed hands several times after 1892 and during the 1950's its name was changed to 'Seaview' by its then owner, William Benjamin Chaffey.

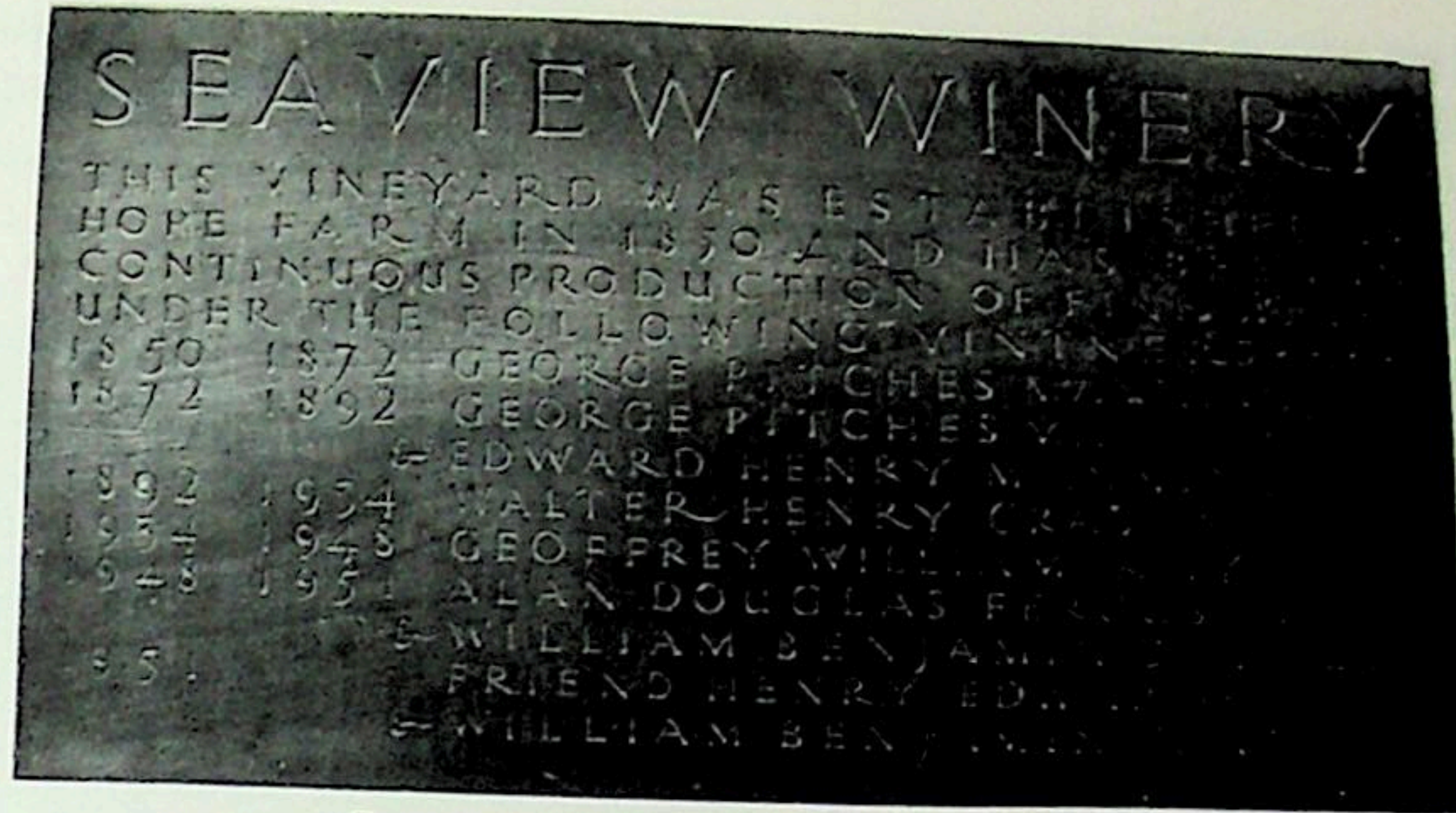
In 1980 it is owned by Allied Vintners, a combine of Allied Breweries (UK) and Tooheys Ltd (Sydney). Seaview Winery today is a show place with vine clothed hills and a large homestead set amidst a magnificent stand of native and imported trees and shrubs a few of which were planted by the Manning family over the years 1850-1892. The cellars

are a sight to behold and situated therein are many ornately carved vat heads; indeed the whole operation is a credit to the company.

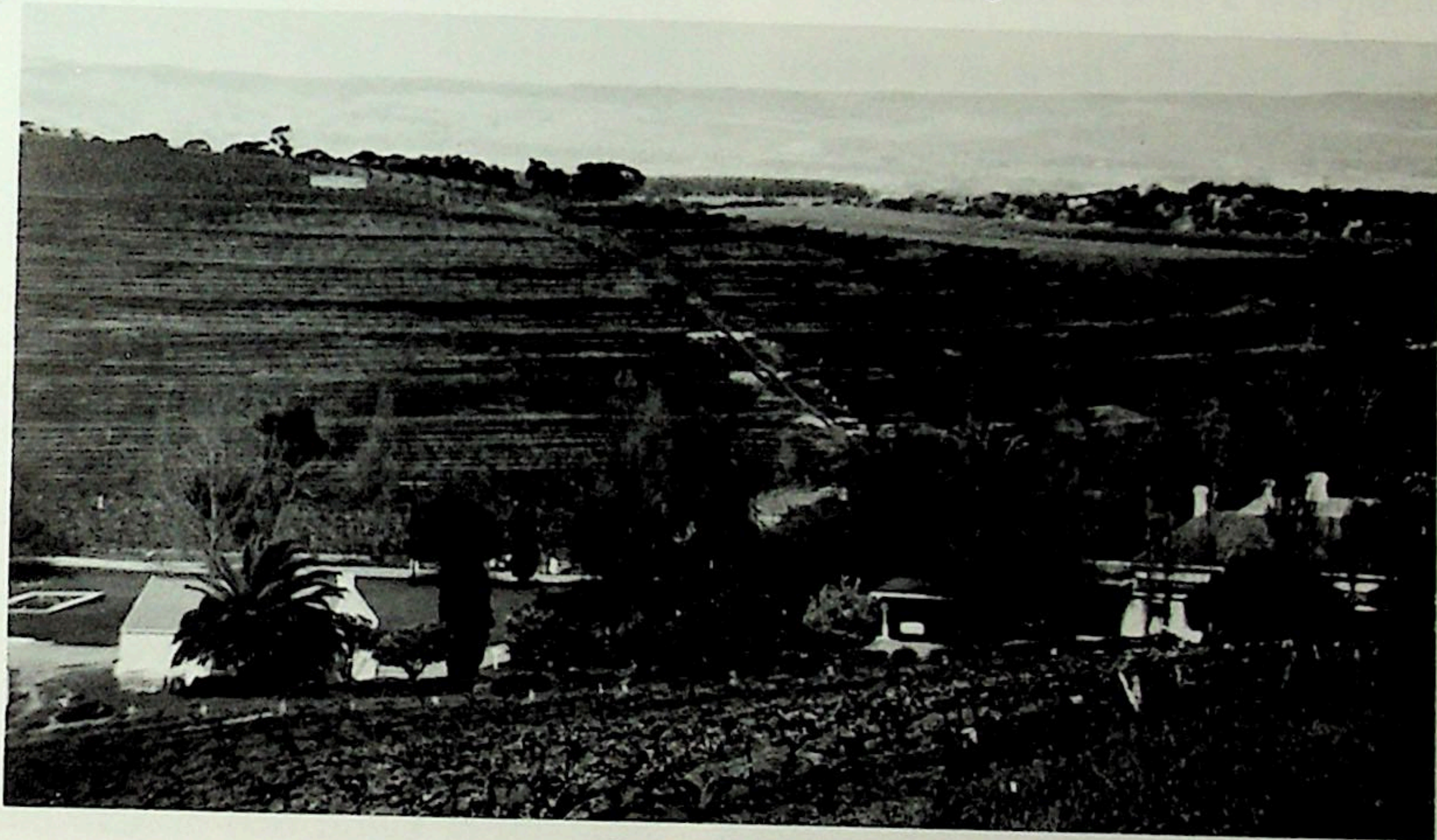
George Manning did not live to see his dream come true but McLaren Vale today is indebted to his foresight, labours and pioneering spirit because there is no doubt that it was his perseverance over the period 1853-1862 that attracted others to commence grape growing in the area thereby laying the foundation of an industry, which, after allowing for the vagaries of nature, production and market demands, is today most viable and in addition is a tourist attraction encouraged by large and small wine producers each having their own individuality of product.



'Hope Farm' c.1925, owned by Mr Walter Craven and called 'Hope Vineyards'



Commemorative plaque Seaview Winery



'Seaview' 1980

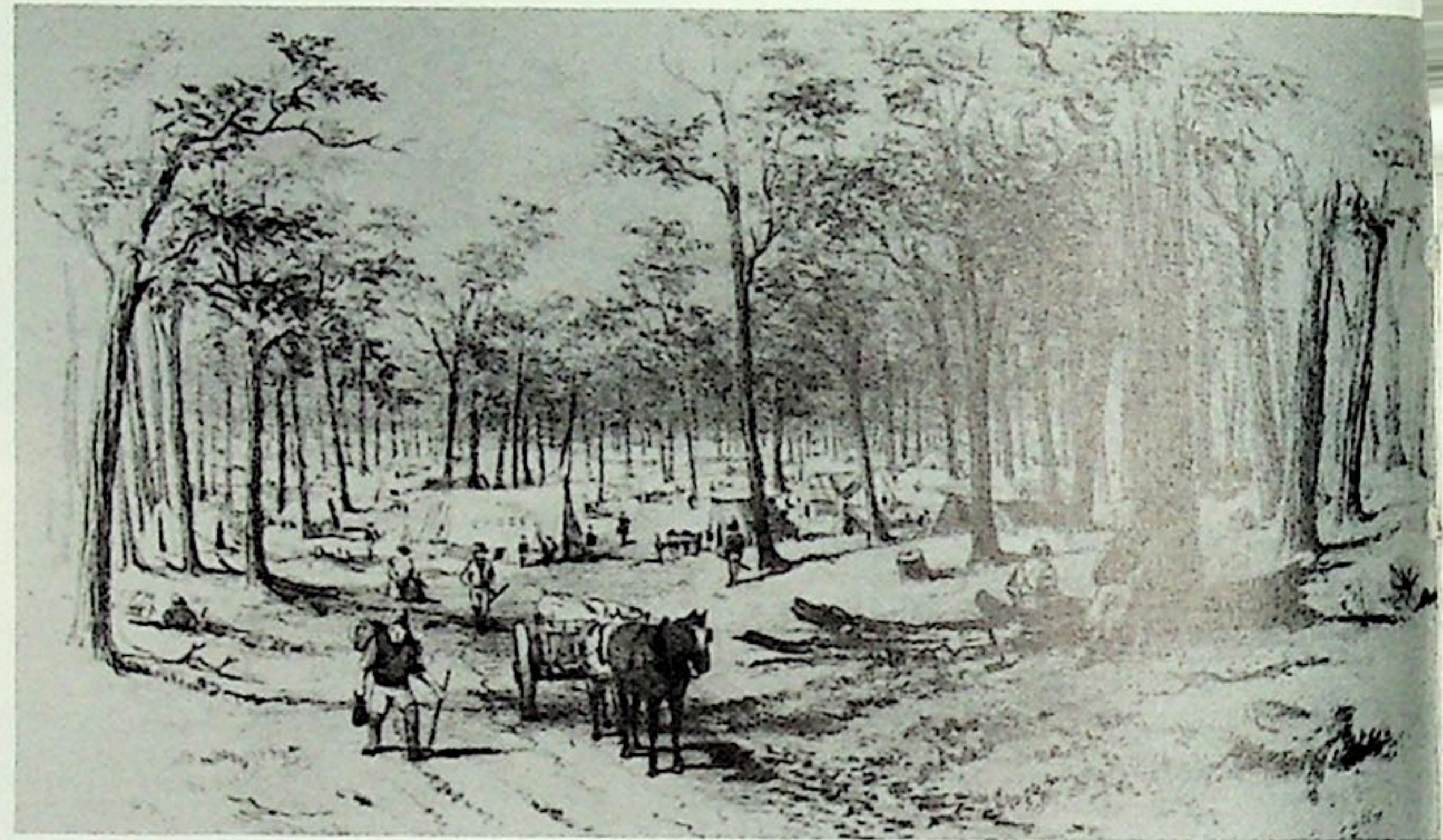
THE GOLD RUSH

By 1850 the Colony of South Australia appeared to be on the way to a fair measure of prosperity due mainly to the income generated from the rich copper mine at Burra and the colonists were congratulating themselves on the arrival of better times, when, suddenly they were faced with a calamity; in 1851 gold was discovered in Victoria and the great rush began.

The gold fever gripped everyone and within a few months the Colony lost a third of its manpower— young, able or aged.

Land went out of cultivation for want of labour and public works came to a standstill. Husbands and fathers sold all they had to get the necessary cash to go and scramble for gold. So much money was taken away by the prospective gold diggers

that the traders who remained behind did not have enough coin to enable them to carry on their business, so they began issuing notes for as low as twopence.



Victorian Goldfields 1852 (Dr. A. C. Kelly Collection)



Victorian Goldfields 1852 (Dr. A. C. Kelly Collection)

Thomas Worsnop, town clerk and historian of the City of Adelaide stated *'Ruin confronted every one and every interest in the place.'*

By March 1852 the crisis which had fallen upon the Colony had passed. Gold from the diggings was finding its way back to Adelaide either by returning diggers or by official Government gold escorts and for some time a consignment of gold reached Adelaide every fortnight.

The Colony then found itself in a paradoxical situation of being rich in gold but still short of money because gold was not legal tender.



ADELAIDE POUND TYPE I

At the suggestion of Mr Tinline of the South Australian Banking Company, a Bullion Act was passed by the Legislative Council making gold legal tender at £3/10/- per ounce. An assay office was set up and the gold consigned to it was converted into ingots or tokens at the option of the consignors. These tokens, which became known as 'Adelaide' sovereigns, bore the nominal value of £1, but actually were worth nearly 5% more. In all, 24 468 gold tokens were issued and thus to South Australia goes the honour of striking Australia's first coinage.

In August 1853, George Pitches Manning Jnr, prevailed upon his parents, and obtained their permission to journey to the Goulburn diggings and in this adventure he was accompanied by his younger brother Francis, aged 18 years.

The overland route to the diggings was treacherous and difficult because after crossing the River Murray the track disappeared into swamps and mallee scrub and approaching the gold fields travellers ran into the hazards of bushrangers and lesser cut throats. George and Francis opted to proceed by sailing ship to Melbourne and during the voyage their staple diet was boiled potatoes.

At the diggings the intrepid gold seekers found life to be more hectic than the quiet rural existence which they had left behind in the tranquil McLaren Vale. Hundreds of uncouth individuals in ochre stained trousers, shirts and jumpers spent their days filling carts with alluvial earth and washing it in cradles and panning dishes. At night the camps were boisterous with drinking, laughing and shouting and this general ribaldry was regularly increased by the discharging of firearms to scare away actual or likely thieves.

It is evident from reading between the lines of various family papers and letters that the first Manning excursion after gold resulted in little return for their labours and they both returned home early in 1854 to assist their father in an extension to Hope Farm's wine production.

THE MANNING FLORA AND FAUNA RESERVE

Sidney Briton Henri Manning (1883-1955), who did not marry, was keenly interested in natural history and astronomy, being a member of the British Astronomical Association.

As related later, his father, Edward Henry, settled on a property near McLaren Flat in 1892 (Part Section 508—Hundred of Willunga) and it was here that Sidney spent the remainder of his life.

Adjacent to his home lay 111 acres⁽¹⁾ of natural bushland and on 31 August 1921 he purchased this property from its owner, Henry Waite and during his lifetime it was a never ending source of



Manning Flora and Fauna Reserve

(1) Portion of Section 690

pleasure to him. His interest in nature and fondness of bird watching led to this wild life haven being known locally as the 'Bird Sanctuary'.

The property is located a mile north of the town of McLaren Flat and is sited on a gently undulating slope of a large hill and today it is a remnant portion of a woodland which once clothed the low hill spurs of the McLaren Flat district of the Mt Lofty Range. Bird life abounds in the area and some of the more colourful are Rosella parrot, Purple Crowned Lorikeet, Blue Wren and Scarlet Robin together with several species of the Honeyeater family.

Old residents report that bandicoots, echidna and grey kangaroo and wallaby were once found

on the property but disappeared soon after the arrival of foxes in the area.

Skinks, snakes and other reptiles still inhabit the undergrowth of small native plants, which have an overstorey of pink gums and honey suckle trees together with smaller attractive shrubs such as golden wattles, bull oak, tea trees and bush hakea.

Upon his death on 4 December 1955, Sidney Manning bequeathed the property to the Field Naturalists' Section of the Royal Society of South Australia thereby implementing his desire to have the birds and their environment safeguarded. Today the property is a dedicated Flora and Fauna Reserve bearing his name.



Manning Flora and Fauna Reserve

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY RESIDENTS OF McLAREN VALE

The early history of McLaren Vale is entwined with the initial development of South Australia. As the first settlers took up their holdings in 'District C' in 1839 and commenced to develop the rich Dooronga⁽¹⁾ Valley the early years of the Colony were a struggle for existence for administrators, public servants, artisans and labourers alike.

The bright hopes for the 'Wakefield'⁽²⁾ system were not realised and Colonel Light, who had arrived in South Australia ahead of the main colonising party, was taxed beyond endurance to complete land surveys for the intended emigrants and as a consequence many settlers were subjected to frustration and disappointment in their quest for land and the hundreds of men and women who had been brought to the Colony on the understanding that there would be ample work for them to do were left destitute. By February 1842, the economic circumstances of the Colony were such that at a public meeting the following resolution was passed:

'That our labourers are seeking other shores or are sunk in a condition of pauperism and that hundreds of families have exchanged wholesome abundance in England for a bare and precarious subsistence here.'

Then the great godsend arrived—copper was discovered at Kapunda in 1842 and Burra in 1845; South Australia crawled up from its knees and commenced to prosper and the overall generation

in economic activity gave added impetus to the development of McLaren Vale. The ensuing years, until the advent of the Victorian gold rush, were most prosperous as the State grew from year to year in wealth and importance. Adelaide had become a city, although as late as 1846 its inhabitants had complained that because of the state of the roads bullock wagons had taken to using the footpaths.

In the early days of McLaren Vale the facilities for the education of children were non-existent and it was not until about 1843 that the Reverend Isaac Prior commenced some form of educational facilities and from an illiteracy rate of one in seventeen



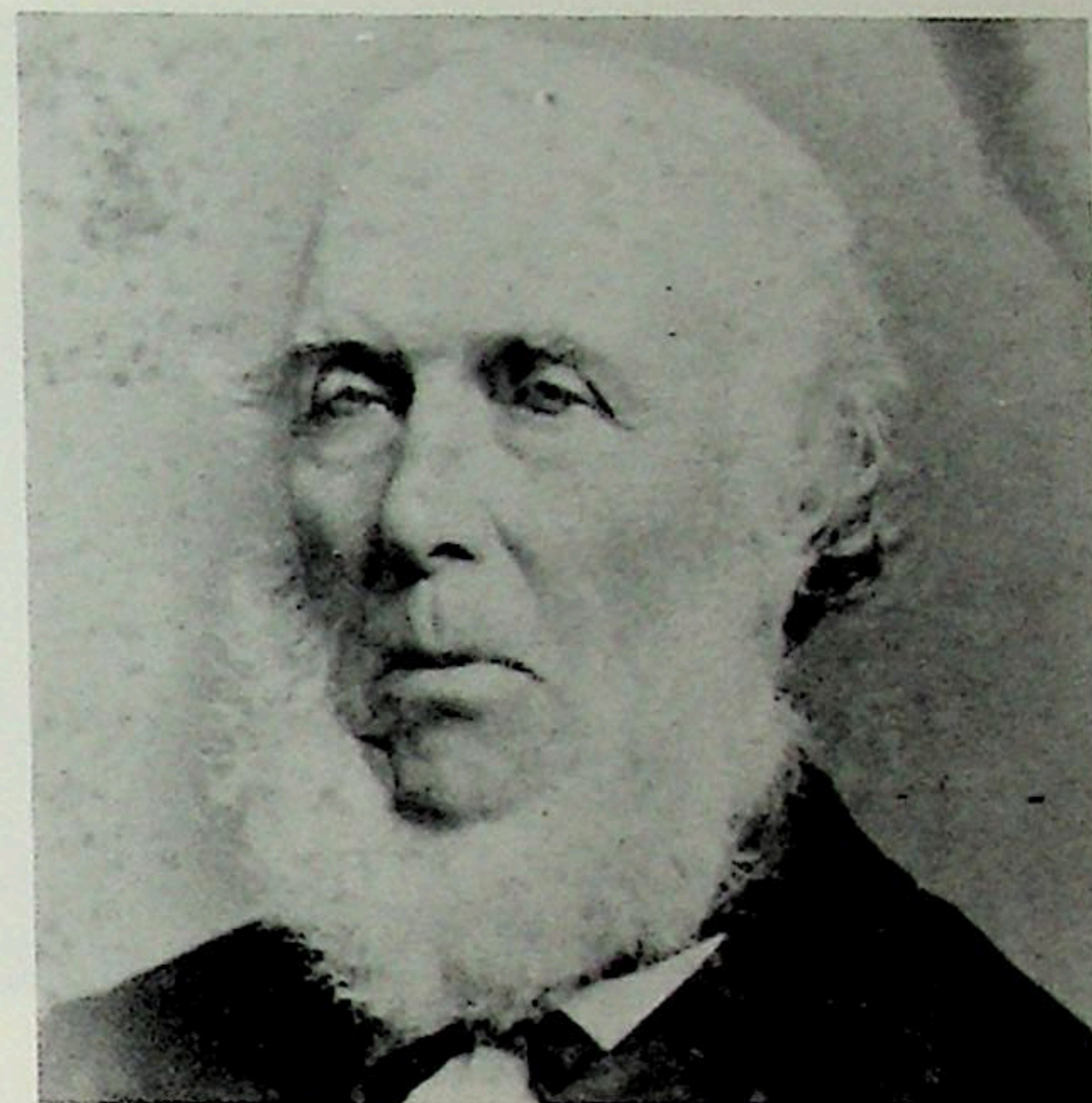
Mrs Jane Auld, daughter of Rev. J. Howie

- (1) In their letter to a select committee of the House of Commons, Messrs Colton and Hewitt, the first settlers, state the name as 'Doringo'—no doubt a phonetic variation.
- (2) The two main principles of the system were that all land was to be sold to the highest bidder above a fixed minimum price and that the proceeds of the sales were to be used for taking out emigrants to the new Colony.

in 1848 this rate had dropped to one in forty-two by 1897.

The Board of Education report for 1859 states that the number of district school houses erected or in the course of construction throughout the State was thirty-six of which one operating school was located at McLaren Vale. In 1861 the state school in the district was conducted by Mr William Gooding and the inspector commented that it was an excellent school of its class conducted with great care by Mr and Mrs Gooding and it was his opinion that the writing of the students was worthy of special commendation. At the same time the Rev. Isaac Prior was reported to be conducting a private school with a fair measure of success.

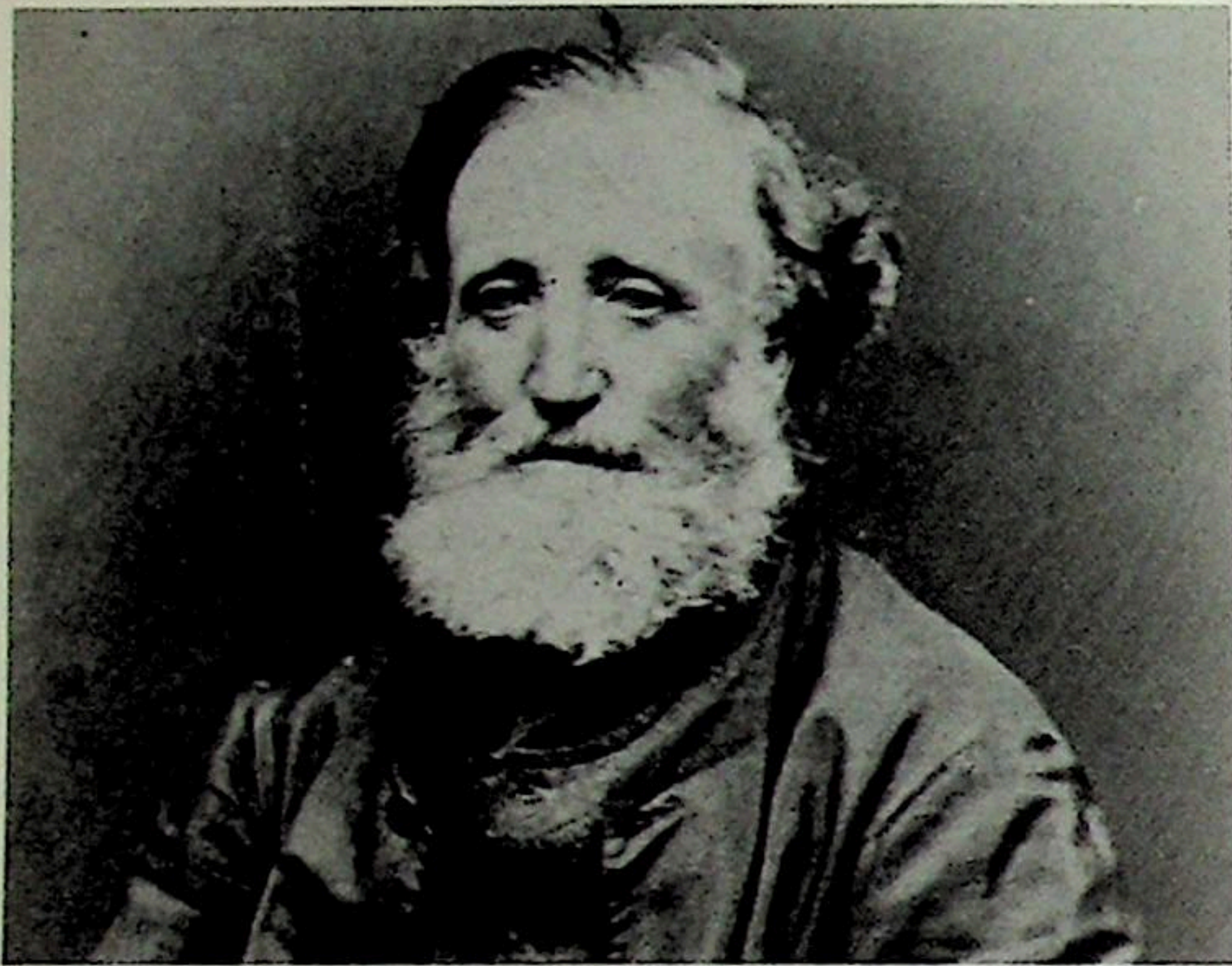
In the early years the only means of public transport was by coach and some of the coach drivers were Messrs Grant, Hill, Shilton, Marney and Branson. Charles Thomas Shilton drove the Willunga-Adelaide coach for fourteen years from about 1880 and his son Frank recalled the time when the axle of a big coach was broken when going down a steep hill into Noarlunga, with twenty-three passengers aboard. The wheel of the coach settled under the coach propping it up and to the chagrin of Charles Shilton, who was a most particular person in regard to the servicing of his coaches, a bespectacled passenger commented 'That's what you get for not greasing your coach wheels'. The Willunga-Adelaide coach service was the official carrier of mail and its approach to the villages and towns en route was announced by blasts on a coaching horn. The coaches were usually drawn by four horses but towards the end of the service five horses were used; three on the swingletrees and one on each side of the pole.



John Brown Senior



Mrs John Brown Senior



Mr Parkin Lumb



Mrs Parkin Lumb (second wife)

Mr R. W. Oliver recalled that some mining was carried out in the district, particularly within the Hundred of Noarlunga. In the 1850's two men mined for copper on Section 64 and a drive was put in for about 100 feet but the project was soon abandoned because of the lack of payable ore. A few years later three Chinamen put down a shaft on Section 67 and drew the ore up to the surface by hand using landing stages at intervals of twenty feet. This mine was worked for some time but ceased following a serious accident to one of the miners. On Section 65 a large quantity of phosphate was quarried early in the 1900's and was worked for many years, producing approximately 1 000-1 200 tons per year.

Mr Tom Nottage, who worked for Thomas Hardy, recalled that there were many small producers of wine in the district and at vintage time it was not unusual for some of them to bring a bucketful of wine for sale to Mr Hardy. Some of these producers were Mr Jackson, who had a property a little out of Gloucester on the McLaren Flat road, Parkin Lumb at Taranga and a Mr Cornick. Rabbits first became a pest in the 1890's and accordingly vines and fruit trees had to be protected with wire netting. The acreage of orchards and vineyards in the district over the years 1876-1936 were as follows:

	Orchards	Vineyards
1876	30	449
1896	140	2 591
1916	558	4 581
1936	1 171	7 684

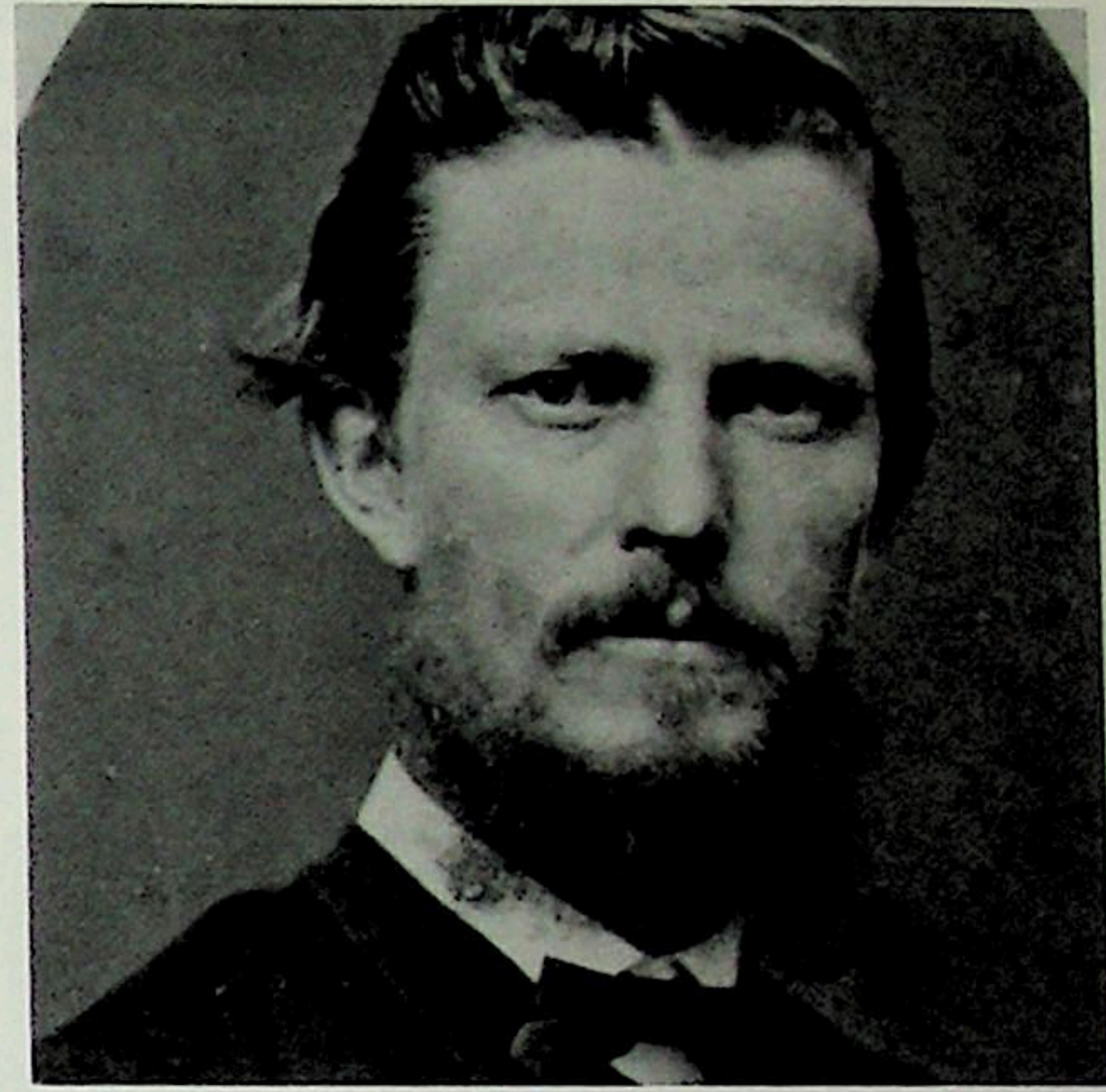
Mr R. P. Whitworth recalled that in 1866 the cellar of 'Hope Farm' was what was termed a 'dugout'. It was covered with thatch and in his opinion was worthy of examination by young vignerons in the surrounding district. Mrs Amy Morgensen (1869-1955) the daughter of Jane Ward, who married in South Australia in 1856, was a nursemaid at the Manning household at 'Hope Farm' over the years 1883-1887.

In 1889 the following paragraph appeared in a local paper.

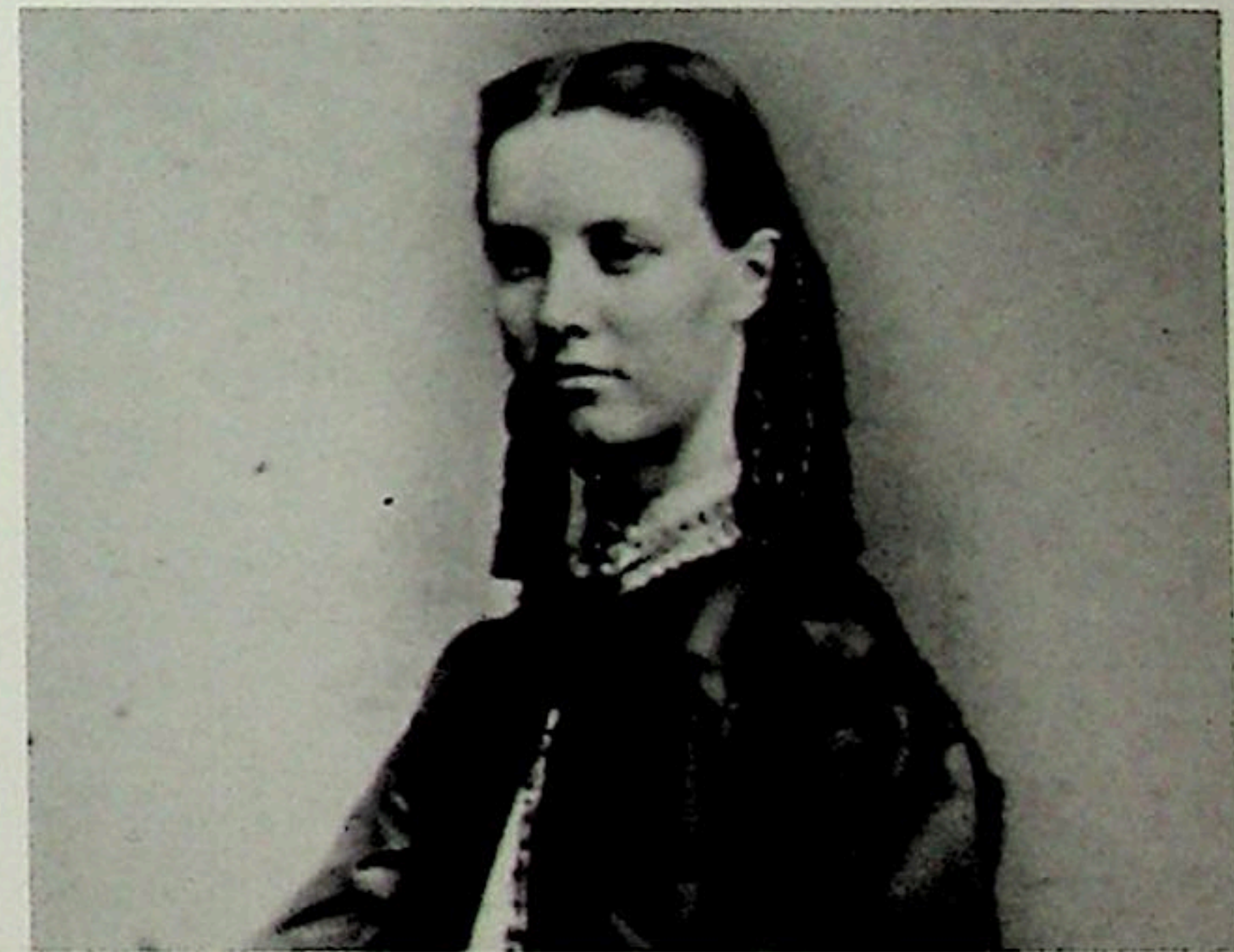
'The vineyards of McLaren Vale will go on extending in all directions for the farmers have been encouraged to put in patches of vines owing to the ready market which now exists for grapes. The demand in England for a light wholesome wine from Australia at not more than two shillings per gallon is growing so rapidly that all the grapes McLaren Vale can produce will be profitably utilised if they are sound and good.'

In 1903 a visitor to Amery extolled the property as follows:

'It has one of the finest views in the State. Towards Tintara the view is across a wide valley and the hillsides are clothed in vines to the blue haze of the distant hills. Towards the west the varied pattern of cultivation on the McLaren plains provides vineyard and orchard country to the coast; the arm of the coastal hills showing Kangaroo Island at its tip on a clear day. No other home in this locality can show two such incomparable and differing views from one vantage point.'



Martin Burgess



Mrs Martin Burgess

Sporting activities were well patronised towards the turn of the century. The first golf links were established on Mr A. C. Johnston's property in about 1904 and the balls used were of solid rubber and the hazards included roadways and boxthorn hedges. The foundation members were:

Mr Herbert Kay	Mr F. W. Wilkinson
Mr F. W. Kay	Mr A. C. Johnston
Mr F. P. Shipster	Mr W. H. Crowen
Mr Robt. Russell	Mr Skitch
Mr Charles Burgan	Mr R. B. Wigley
Mr S. A. Hall	Mr C. E. Pridmore

After three years the club transferred to the Kay brothers' property, then to F. B. Wilson's property at McLaren Flat, then to Strout's gully, where a clubroom was erected. In 1923 the links and clubhouse were transferred to a site on the property of Mr R. W. Oliver.

Mrs Frank Martin recalled an early horse race meeting held in a paddock of the Martin's property. The Chairman of the club was Mr Myers, Starter, Mr W. M. Hammond and Judge, Mr Philip Seaman. The prize for the winner was known as the 'Farmers' Purse' and was donated by farmers of the district.



View from Amery looking south

Mr R. Howie's horse 'Goldstream' was well fancied but ran off the track just before it reached the finishing post.

Mr John Ferris spoke of the Misses Aldersey of Tsong Gyiaou as wonderful women who were always prepared to help those in distress. He used to drive the two ladies and their pupils to their picnics in a covered van; a pagnel, which had two wheels and two seats facing each other and the axles were barely 2½ feet off the ground.

Mr Maurice Martin in his reminiscences recalls that a Maud Saunders stayed with a family who rented a small cottage on his father's property and she and Cissie Martin, sister to Maurice, went swimming at the seaside and both were drowned. A monument was erected in their memory almost at the entrance to Chinaman's Gully⁽¹⁾ and was in the form of a 12" x 12" log bolted into rock to which was attached a large wooden cross made by Mr Nelson who was employed by Mr Crisp. The monument was known locally as the 'Sunbeam Monument'.

Finally, a brief explanation of some of the aboriginal names of certain locations in the district:

Terenangu—a fresh water spring in the beach a few hundred yards south of Port Noarlunga—the ancestral being Tjurbuka sat down on this spot to mourn the death of his sister's son and his tears dropped down into the sand.

Wangkondanangko—a lagoon and salt pan near Sellicks Beach. The name means 'opossum place'—the lagoon was a most suitable place to peg out skins for drying.

Potartung—a red ochre mine at Maslins Beach.
Piramimma—an imported name from a western desert tribe meaning 'moon woman'.

274		Strength of wine 1866	
Portignac	42	42	
Gouin			
Today			
not taken			
Dear Sir			
we did not get			
your letter till Saturday			
night, so could not answer			
it sooner, we have old wine			
left, and our terms are			
3/4 per gallon cash, delivered			
at Mablett Vale, The wine			
we offer is the Shiraz,			
you tasted in the large cask			
of which I can sell you			
three, or four, Hogheads,			
we have left the cask of shiraz			
which you tasted which would run			
about three Hogheads, but			
I think the Shiraz would			
suit you best being the			
best bottled wine of our			
terms meet your wishes			
I should wish you to have			
the casks when emptied			
at your station in			
town so that we could			
get a carrier to call for			
them			

Draft of letter written by George P. Manning to a customer and
baume strength of wine

(1) Named after the place where Chinese passengers from the wrecked vessel 'Manhow' took refuge

CONGREGATIONALISM IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND McLAREN VALE

George Pitches Manning and his family were staunch Congregationalists except Francis Manning, who, according to old church records, was excluded from the place of worship after having been a member and trustee for many years.

Readers are referred to the 'Rich Valley' for a comprehensive summation of the activities of the church at McLaren Vale. The following additional facts may be considered of some interest.

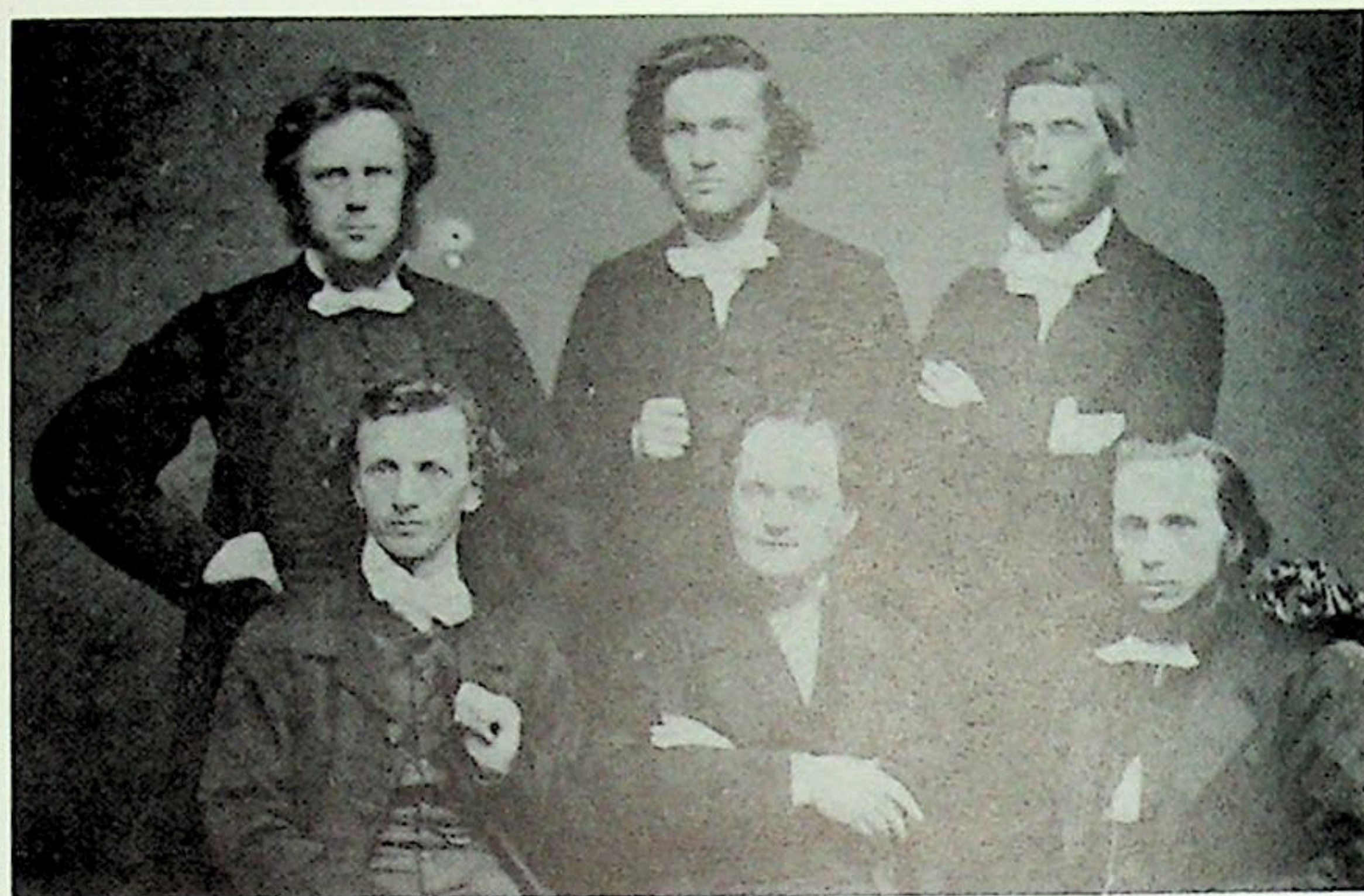
The Congregational Church, McLaren Vale, originated with a few settlers who, coming from England, presented their certificates in Adelaide and were united in the bonds of Christian fellowship under Rev. Stow's pastorate.

Shortly before the laying of the foundation stone of the new church a special meeting of church members was called on 15 May 1860 and it was resolved:

'That the following gentlemen members of the church be now elected as Trustees:

<i>James Sykes—Farmer</i>	<i>T. Colton—Farmer</i>
<i>John Brown Jnr—Farmer</i>	<i>John Adams—Farmer</i>
<i>George Manning—Farmer</i>	<i>Francis Manning—Farmer</i>
<i>Charles Manning⁽¹⁾—Farmer</i>	<i>Henry Scotcher—Builder</i>
<i>Samuel David—Teacher</i>	<i>Thos. Bungey—Storekeeper</i>

The Aldersey and Manning families contributed £40 towards the cost of the new chapel which was erected in 1861. The foundation stone was laid on 25 July 1860 by William Peacock Esq of Palm



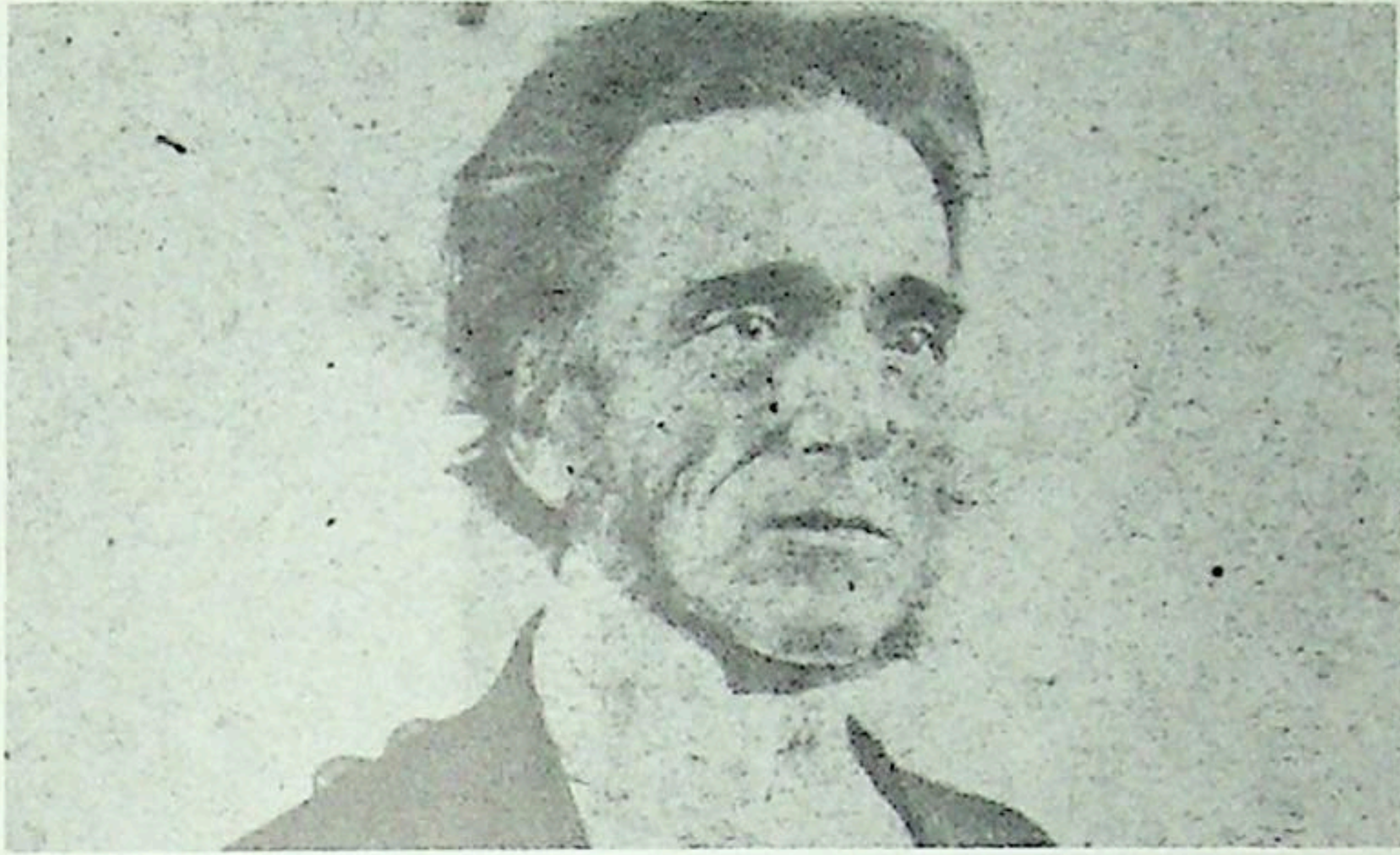
EARLY CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS
Standing: J. Jefferis, C. Manthorpe, F. W. Cox
Seated: C. W. Evan, W. Marcus, W. Wilson

House, Adelaide, and the chapel was opened on 17 February 1861; the Rev J. Jefferis, preaching on the occasion.

Eight tenders were received for the erection of the church ranging from £688 to £1 029. The lowest tenderer, although honest, could not be depended upon and, accordingly, the tender of Messrs Scotcher, Struthers and Hubble of £757-12-0 was accepted.

Several Congregational ministers were closely associated with the Manning and Aldersey families over a long period and the following is a brief summary of the life and times of these reverend gentlemen.

(1) Son of George Manning. He was also President and Secretary of the Sunday School Committee for many years during the 1860's.



Rev. T. Q. Stow

REV. THOMAS QUINTON STOW (1801-1862)

Thomas Stow was born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, on 7 July 1801 and arrived in Adelaide on the 'Hartley' on 20 October 1837 with his wife and four sons.

In a letter to the Missionary Society, London, he wrote:

'What a land is this to which you have sent me. The loveliness and glory of the plains and woods, its glens and hills. The same may be said of its climate, salubrious and delightful.'

His first residence in South Australia was in a large marquee which he erected on Crown lands north of where Morphett Street Bridge now stands, between North Terrace and the River Torrens. In it he preached his first service on 7 November 1837, but it had many discomforts, the temperature being 110 degrees and no way of keeping out centipedes, spiders and reptiles.

In 1843 he purchased a section of land near the foothills where he established his home and named it 'Felixstow'⁽¹⁾. He died in Sydney on 19 July 1862 and his remains were brought to Adelaide and interred in the West Terrace cemetery. A handsome monument was erected over his grave by public subscription, but the most enduring record is the fine Stow Memorial Church in Flinders Street, Adelaide.



Rev. R. W. Newland

REV. RIDGWAY WILLIAM NEWLAND (1790-1864)

Rev. Newland was the second Congregational minister in South Australia arriving on the 'Sir Charles Forbes' on 7 June 1839 and took up land at Encounter Bay where he settled for life.

He was appointed a Justice of Peace on 20 September 1844 and for many years he was the most influential man in the entire coastal district. He

(1) After Mrs Stow's death on 18 July 1863, the land was subdivided into the suburb of Felixstow.

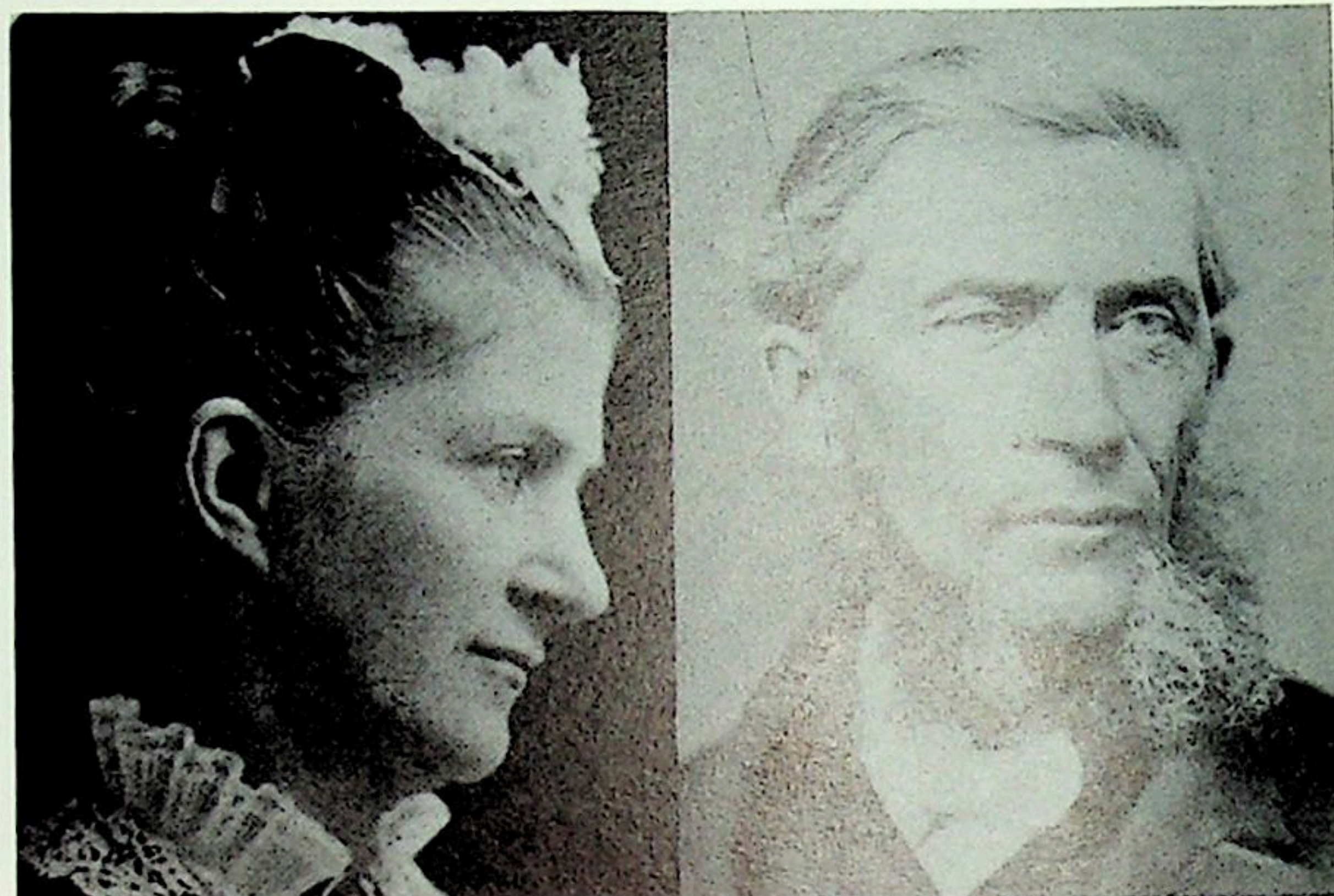
had been known to walk from Encounter Bay to Adelaide in a single day; fifty-six miles and two rivers to swim.

As mentioned later, he officiated at the wedding of Francis Manning and Arabella Aldersey at 'Amery' in 1859 but curiously, research made by Rev. John Cameron of Victor Harbor, shows that although arriving in the Colony in 1839 he was not granted a licence to perform marriage ceremonies until 26 January 1847. Neither he nor Rev. Stow were teetotallers and a 'Hope Farm' sales journal shows that both reverend gentlemen, having shared many years of personal friendship and fellowship with George Pitches Manning, often called at the cellars and purchased wine and brandy to fortify themselves against intemperate weather during their wide and extensive pastoral duties. He died on 8 March 1864, having been thrown from the mail coach on which he was returning home.

His son, Simpson Newland, was the author of 'Paving the Way', a story of the pioneering days.

REV. FRANCIS WILLIAM COX (1817-1904)

Born in London on 23 January 1817 he migrated to South Australia on the 'Victoria' arriving on 14 November 1857. He was the minister of Ebenezer Congregational Chapel, off Rundle Street, Adelaide, until 1862 when a new church was erected in Hindmarsh Square.



*Mary Ainsley Cox
(nee Aldersey)*

Rev. F.W. Cox

He married Mary Ainsley Aldersey (1832-1922), the youngest daughter (first marriage) of Richard Baker Aldersey, on 1 December 1863 in the McLaren Vale Congregational Church. Two sons and three daughters were born of the marriage. The eldest daughter, Lois, inspired by her great-aunt, Mary Ann Aldersey, was one of the first Australians to volunteer for missionary service; she died after brief service in India. Another daughter, Rachel (named after Richard Baker Aldersey's first wife) married Walter Hutley who was active in church and political affairs in South Australia.

His pastorate extended over forty years and in November 1897 he announced his resignation and concluded his ministry in April 1898.

Chapter Nine

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND JANE MANNING

ELIZABETH MANNING (1831-1852)

She married Jefferson Pickman Stow—born Buntingford, Hertford on 4 September 1830—the second son of the Rev. Thomas Q. Stow. The wedding was celebrated at 'Hope Farm' on 30 October 1851 in the presence of George and Jane Manning, Louisa Brodie and Randolph I. Stow, the Rev. Stow officiating. The marital home was established at Payneham where her husband was a farmer. She met an untimely death; dying from tuberculosis on 27 October 1852.

Jefferson Stow⁽¹⁾ subsequently remarried, his second wife being Jourdiana M. Brodie, the daughter of Louisa Brodie, mentioned above. In his reminiscences published in the 'Chronicle' in October 1906 he recalled his arrival in South Australia on 20 October 1837:

'We landed at Holdfast Bay and here some of us camped by the bushes in the sand hills and got our meals, consisting of pea soup, from a tent in the neighbourhood. We remained a day or two and one evening, with my tutor and two fellow passengers, I started to walk to Adelaide. The track was pretty plain by then and it ran along what is now called the Bay Road. We stopped on the way at Dr. Everard's house and talked a little while with him at his fence about the route and so on, and received information and instructions. We found our way to our tent without much trouble and joined my brothers⁽²⁾

and a servant there. In the morning some native boys came up to us and they brought water in jugs, which we had provided them. They seemed very friendly and interested at the coming of whites into their land. The country was very beautiful. The river was bordered by exquisite trees, underwood and bushes, among them being the myrtle and lilac. There were great pools in the bed, which was largely dry and there were lovely islands and splendid parakeets and parrots in the gum trees which were numerous on both banks. In the course of a day or two my parents joined us and all gathered in our temporary dwellings.'

After the death of Elizabeth he was lured to the Victorian gold diggings in December 1852, without any reported success⁽³⁾.

GEORGE PITCHES MANNING JNR (1833-1903)

His early days in South Australia are briefly covered in a previous chapter dealing with the Victorian gold rush. The majority of this information was obtained from two letters deposited in the South Australian Archives written by one Isabel Kelsey.

The following is an excerpt from one of these letters dated 'Hope Farm, 26 September 1853'.

'I received your last letter on 24th September—it has been a month in coming'.

'I shall be most happy to see you again, I miss you very much indeed and how unfortunate you were in getting on the wrong road and consequently running out of capital to take you to the Goulburn diggings. It is just seven weeks since you left, what a very long time it does

(1) Died 4 May 1908

(2) Randolph Isham Stow (1828-1878)
Augustine Stow (1832-1878)
Wycliffe Stow (1834-1897)

(3) A brief survey of Rev T. Q. Stow prepared by G. C. Morphett, President of Pioneers' Association of SA (1948).

appear to me; it is more like three months. I suppose they have found a very large amount of gold there. Gold makes £3/7/0 an ounce in Adelaide. Dearest George, I do hope you will write to me as often as you can for it is such a pleasure to hear from you—that you know quite well. Goodbye dear. May God bless you and keep you from all that would hurt you.'

These letters and other material were held in the Manning family until 1955 when they were forwarded to the SA Archives. It is apparent that Isabel Kelsey and George Manning Jnr were betrothed, but the romance was abruptly ended when she died on 10 December 1854, aged nineteen years from, according to the death certificate, 'disease of the heart'.⁽¹⁾

He never contemplated marriage again and he died, at McLaren Flat on 27 October 1903, from cancer.

His brother Francis writing to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Manning, from Coolgardie WA, on 23 March 1904 stated:

'It is a horrible thing this cancer. It seems to be more prevalent than it used to be. I have seen a cure for it twice in the 'Chronicle'. It is this:

<i>½lb sulphur</i>	<i>½ ounce mercury</i>
<i>½ ounce cream of tartar</i>	<i>½ ounce tartaric acid</i>
<i>2 ounces of epsom salts</i>	<i>½ ounce salt petre</i>

*Mix thoroughly in a half-pint of molasses or golden syrup.
Dose: One small half teaspoon full every night.*

I saw this remedy over thirty years ago, the last time in 1883 in the Northern Territory. Doctors ignore this remedy because it is not in their curriculum although it is a doctor's prescription, who give this free to all'.

Like his father before him, George Manning Jnr, was a devout practising Christian and he was a life



Rev. J. Howie

long personal friend of Reverend James Howie, the Congregational minister at McLaren Vale from 1859 to 1894. Just prior to this death on 10 September 1894 Reverend Howie wrote the following to George Manning:

'The Lord bless and be with you, my dear friend. I am too exhausted to talk but send you this brief message. We are both, I trust, on our way to the Father's house, where sickness, sorrow and sin shall not come. Adieu.

*Your Pastor,
James Howie.'*

In monetary terms he died a wealthier man than his father, his estate being sworn at not exceeding £3 200. The bulk of his estate was left to the three children of Edward Henry Manning, his old 'Hope Farm' partner; with minor bequests to other members of the family.

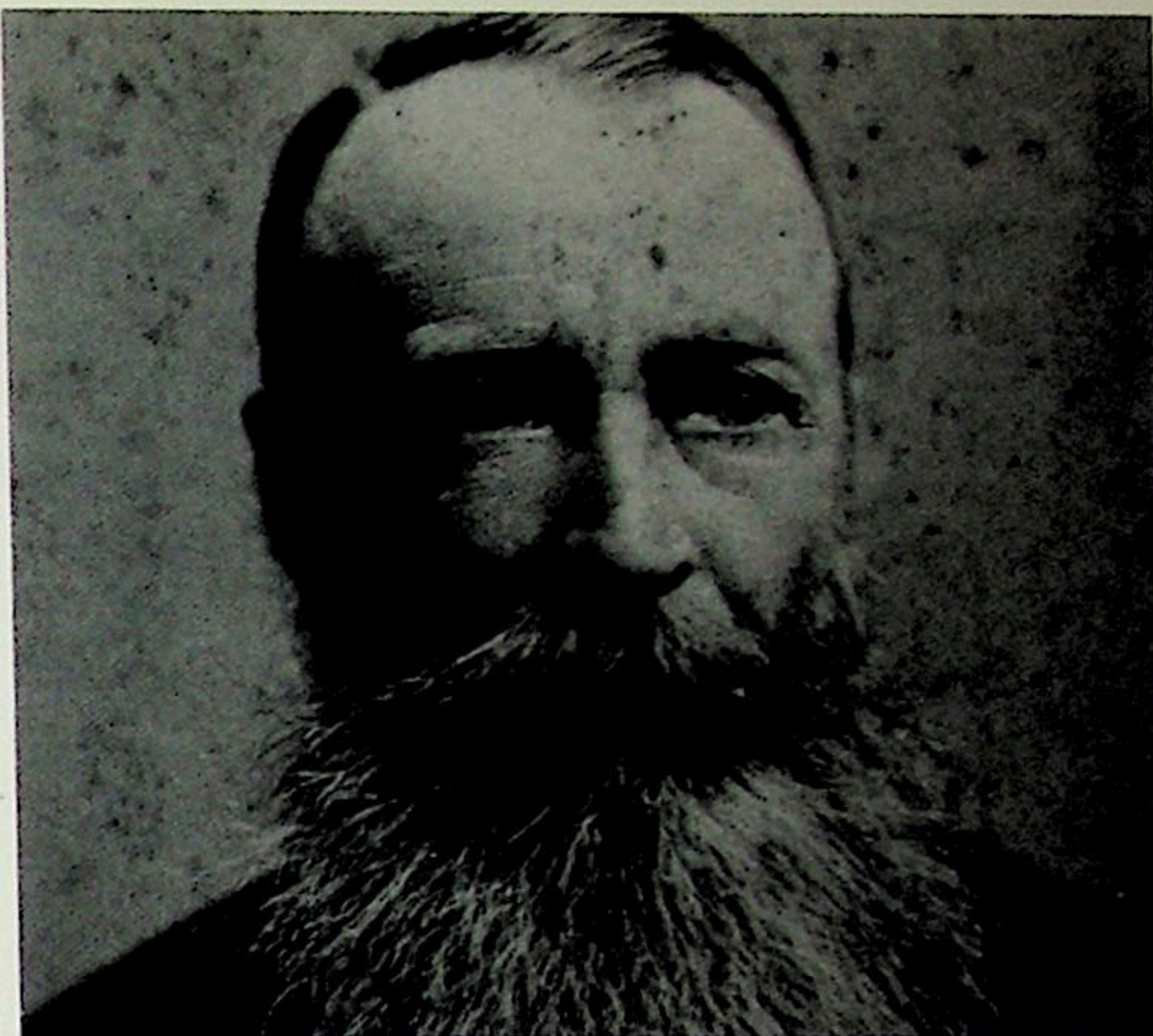
(1) A family diary note states '1862—George Pitches Manning Jnr sailed for New Zealand in the 'Alice Thorndike' on 13 November—May God be with him'.

FRANCIS MANNING (1835— ?)

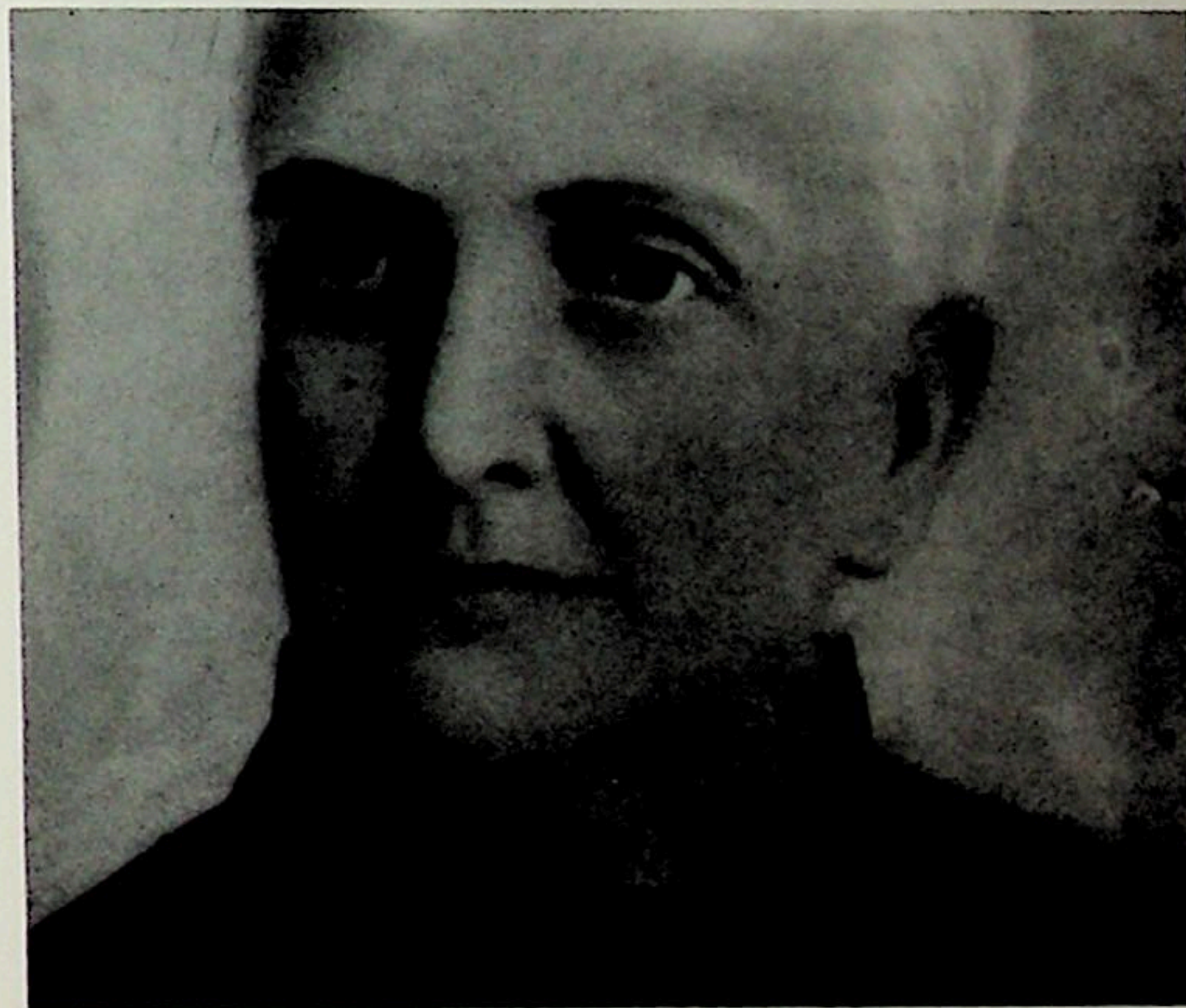
Francis Manning was almost fifteen years of age when he arrived in South Australia and he immediately assisted his father and oldest brother George to clear and cultivate Hope Farm, which adjoined 'Amery' owned by Richard Baker Aldersey, who had emigrated from England in 1849. Mr Aldersey had several daughters, including Arabella Harriett and romance blossomed between she and Francis and they were married at 'Amery' on 7 June 1859 in the presence of John Brown of 'Monopilla' and Wm. Bakewell⁽¹⁾, Solicitor, Adelaide, the Rev R. W. Newland officiating. On 22 December 1857, his father assisted him in purchasing Section 74⁽²⁾ containing seventy-seven acres. This property had been cleared and a small house stood upon it. The purchase price was raised by a mortgage over Sections 860 and 74 from the Savings Bank of South Australia.

After the marriage Arabella and he set up home on Section 74 until about 1870 when, as previously mentioned, the soil of McLaren Vale was generally 'wheat sick' so he settled on Section 91 (211 acres) within the Hundred of Neales, near Eudunda, where the last two of seven children of the marriage were born, Harold Aldersey and Edward Henry Aldersey, who died in infancy.

In 1872 the overland telegraph line between Adelaide and Darwin was completed. The men laying the line had found gold, gold bearing quartz and other minerals some hundred miles south of Darwin and by 1873 an exodus of male population commenced from South Australia but because of the climate and the terrain of the northern gold



Francis Manning



Arabella Harriett Manning

(1) He was a partner with Randolph Isham Stow (son of Rev. Stow) in the legal firm of Simon, Bakewell, Stow and Piper.

(2) The original grantee of the land was William Colton in 1846. Today it is portion of the land occupied by the Oliver Wine Co.

areas the number of gold seekers did not reach the levels of the earlier rush to the Victorian gold fields in the 1850's.

Family papers do not reveal the exact month, but in 1872, he deserted his family and joined the rush to the Northern Territory. The weight of the available evidence suggests that the prime motive was his lust for gold to which he had been exposed during 1853 in Victoria.

At that time the only means of transportation to Northern Territory goldfields was by ship to Port Darwin; a journey of some three weeks from Adelaide.

In his unpublished memoirs, S. W. Herbert, a member of an Adelaide sponsored prospecting party, describes a journey from Port Darwin to the goldfields in 1873:

'We set off by following the telegraph line for forty miles to Southport, which has some fine substantial weather board buildings, log huts, tin shanties and many tents in occupation. The business hours ceased about mid-afternoon shortly after which gambling and drinking was in full swing with fully half of the inhabitants. After a day or two we continued further south along the line until we reached Brock's Creek where, the prospects being fairly good, we decided to remain and try our luck.

On hearing news of the big rush to Pine Creek, Mr Burgan and myself hastened to the locality designated Union Reef and tried to peg out a claim but were too late because the whole line of reef had been marked out for 4 miles, including some utterly worthless country, parts of which were disposed of in the Adelaide market.'

Mr Digby Pridmore of McLaren Vale holds letters, written by Sidney Manning, which were forwarded to Mrs Adele Pridmore, the authoress of the 'Rich Valley'. One of these letters contains the statement 'Francis Manning discovered the Union Gold Mine' but unfortunately no further facts are given.

However, the following is an extract from a book written by F. W. Newman and published in 1875, titled 'The Northern Territory and its Goldfields'.

'On leaving Pine Creek the gold seeker can travel some ten miles to the north-east over a promising auriferous country, where quartz reefs are to be found and on entering the Union district it presents a really beautiful appearance, showing several miniature mountains from which numerous narrow gorges descend, whose slopes are lined with lovely ferns and stately pine trees. In this field two lines of gold-bearing reefs have been discovered, the Union and the Lady Alice, from both of which great results are expected. The Union proprietors are P. Saunders, S. Grant, Adam Johns and three others, all competent and hardy pioneers. On reaching the foot of the Union hills they were fortunate to discover alluvial gold, which soon augmented their funds by some 600 ounces of gold. Although I consider the permanency of the veins in this district to be problematical, I may say that on both lines of reefs the golden indications are equal to any I have seen in my travels.

While engaged in working the alluvial, some of the party explored the crown of the range and speedily discovered what at first appeared to be a mine of golden wealth; the first crushing tried yielded nearly 800 ounces at a rate of seventy-

seven ounces per ton. This stone was picked and taken from a large shaft, eight feet square, sunk in a network of leaders to a depth of fourteen feet.

The last crushing of the Union prospectors was 250 ounces of gold from 170 tons of ore.'

It is quite clear from the above comments that, in its initial stages of development, the Union mine was a very rich producer of gold. Research has not been able to establish the final fate of the mine but a letter written from Pine Creek by Moses Littlefield on 11 February 1875, if relied upon, throws some light upon the matter.

'I have bad news to tell you regards Pine Creek. I have it from good authority that the claims are not looking so well as they have done and the expenses are very heavy—if you have any shares in these mines I should sell them and never buy another in the Northern Territory.'

Therefore, it can be assumed that Francis Manning and his partners received a substantial reward for their labours only to have it dissipated in heavy mining and living expenses. The fate of any surplus profit accruing to Francis Manning is lost in the annals of over a century in time.

Correspondence from Francis written to his kin in McLaren Vale over the years 1896-1905 are reported hereunder in extract form:

(The addressees were James (his brother), Elizabeth (sister-in-law) and Ellen (niece)).

*'Norseman
via Esperance
4 July 1896*

'I ought to have seen you when I came down from the Northern Territory to this out of the

way place. Yes, I am here again after gold once more. I am bound to be a wanderer all the days of my life now. I should not have been had things been otherwise, but my love will be always to you and yours. You have shown yours when others failed.

I have started to work for an Adelaide Syndicate but don't know how long it will last, for I want to go prospecting again and hope I shall be more fortunate than in the past. I did find a little—only about an ounce for four months work. This is the queerest looking country I have ever seen for gold, totally different to the rest of Australia. No sign of alluvial wash; fine soil with outcrops of diorite rock with quartz and iron. The gold is here sure enough but nothing extraordinary—any amount of swindles; 'Wild Cats', as they are called politely. I think there are good mines in South Australia as there are here, only it is too near home.'

'Red Hill

Lake Lefroy

Coolgardie

23 March 1904

'Writing is getting to be a trouble. A great many things are a trouble to me now. I feel the "old man" is getting a stronger and stronger grip of me every day, but I have splendid health and can eat like a young man.

It was thought that the mine would close down for good but they got another patch of ore and so we are in full swing again. I long to see you all once more but see no chance of that yet awhile, although that chance may come any day or hour. When you see Mrs Kelly give my respects and regards. It is very kind of her to remember me, the outcast.'

'Red Hill
30 July 1904

'I am still woodcutting and it shall be some time before I can save enough to go prospecting again. Wood is getting very scarce and very hard cutting and splitting and the ground is hilly and covered with stone, which makes it bad for my rotten old foot, which makes me stumble and swear at times; very improper and wicked you will say, but I can't help it. It eases the mind to open the valve and you feel better for it. What would the goodie-goodies say if they heard me—I should be consigned to the lowest depths, but never mind I don't do it very hard. I have been looking and reading all my old letters again and it fills my heart with joy to think that I have such loving and loved nieces.

What an old miser Mr Hardy⁽¹⁾ must be to cut down the price of grapes and that Mr Pridmore⁽¹⁾ seems to be the same. It is the same everywhere. Those who have the power, rob; for it is robbing, those that cannot help themselves. The world wants a change of ministry. No good news of finding a patch of gold and what is next no bad luck.'

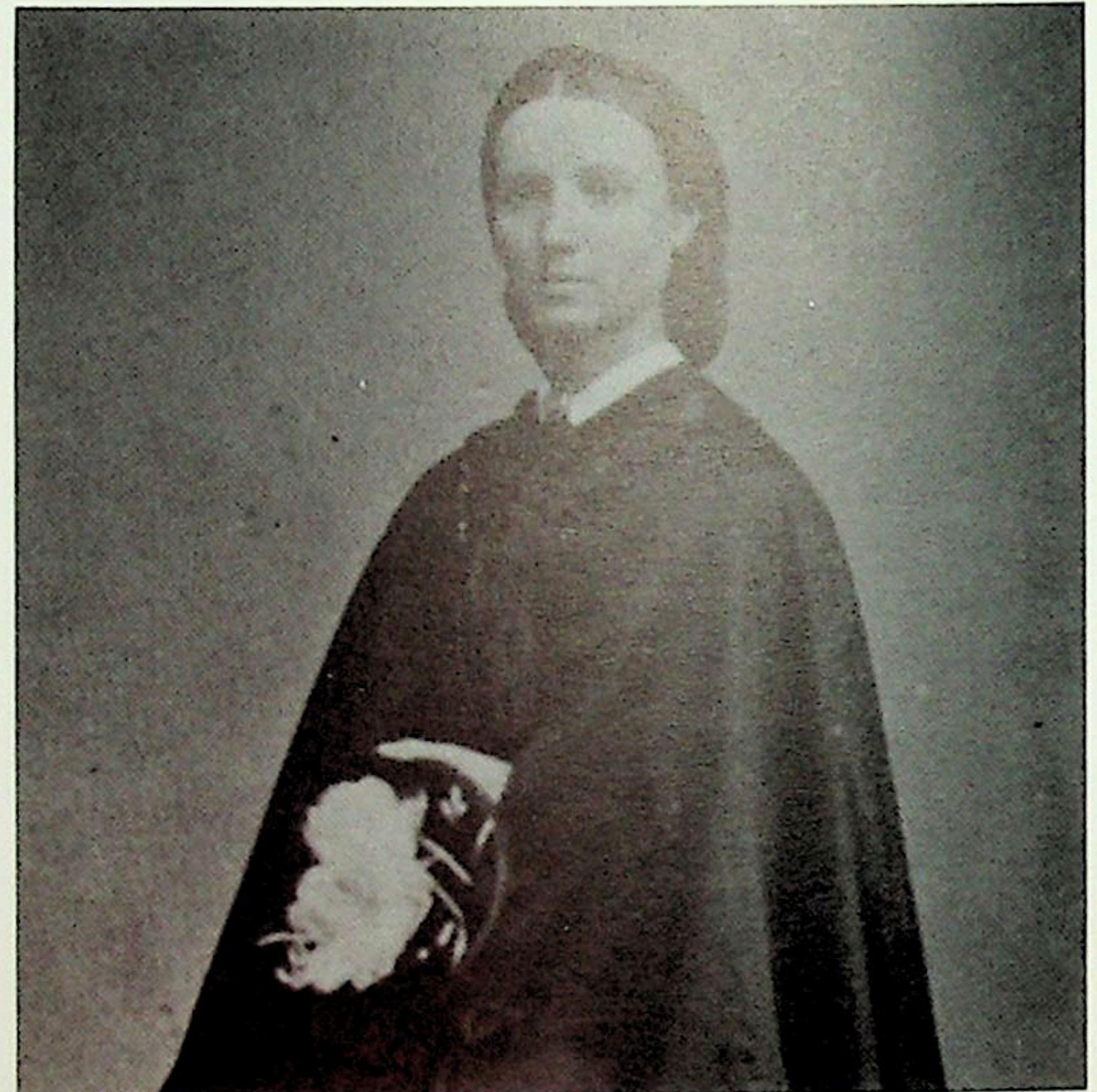
'Red Hill
14 September 1905
(my birthday)

'I left work at half past twelve and came home to my camp; had dinner and a smoke—Oh! I forgot I had a plum pudding to commemorate my starting in my 71st year. I can't expect to live many more years. I wish I could find something good so I would be able to come and see you all again. I have rheumatism and my left arm is half-crippled and I can't bend my wrist.

God bless you for thinking of your old uncle.
Give my love to all and believe me to be

Your loving Uncle
Francis Manning.⁽²⁾

Research at the Registrar of Deaths in Adelaide and Perth has proved fruitless as no record of his death is on file. It would appear, therefore, that Francis Manning lies somewhere in an unmarked grave at an unknown place in Western Australia.



Sophia Stacy Manning

(1) The descendants of these gentlemen have no objection to the names being published as originally written. However, the compiler apologises for the economic ignorance of his great-grandfather who, while not an uneducated man, obviously had no comprehension of the effect that the vagaries of market forces has on prices.

(2) The letters are held in the SA Archives.

CHARLES MANNING (1837-1914)

On 27 July 1858 his father financed the purchase of Section 861 from Thomas Dodd for £90, after which it was cleared for agricultural purposes.

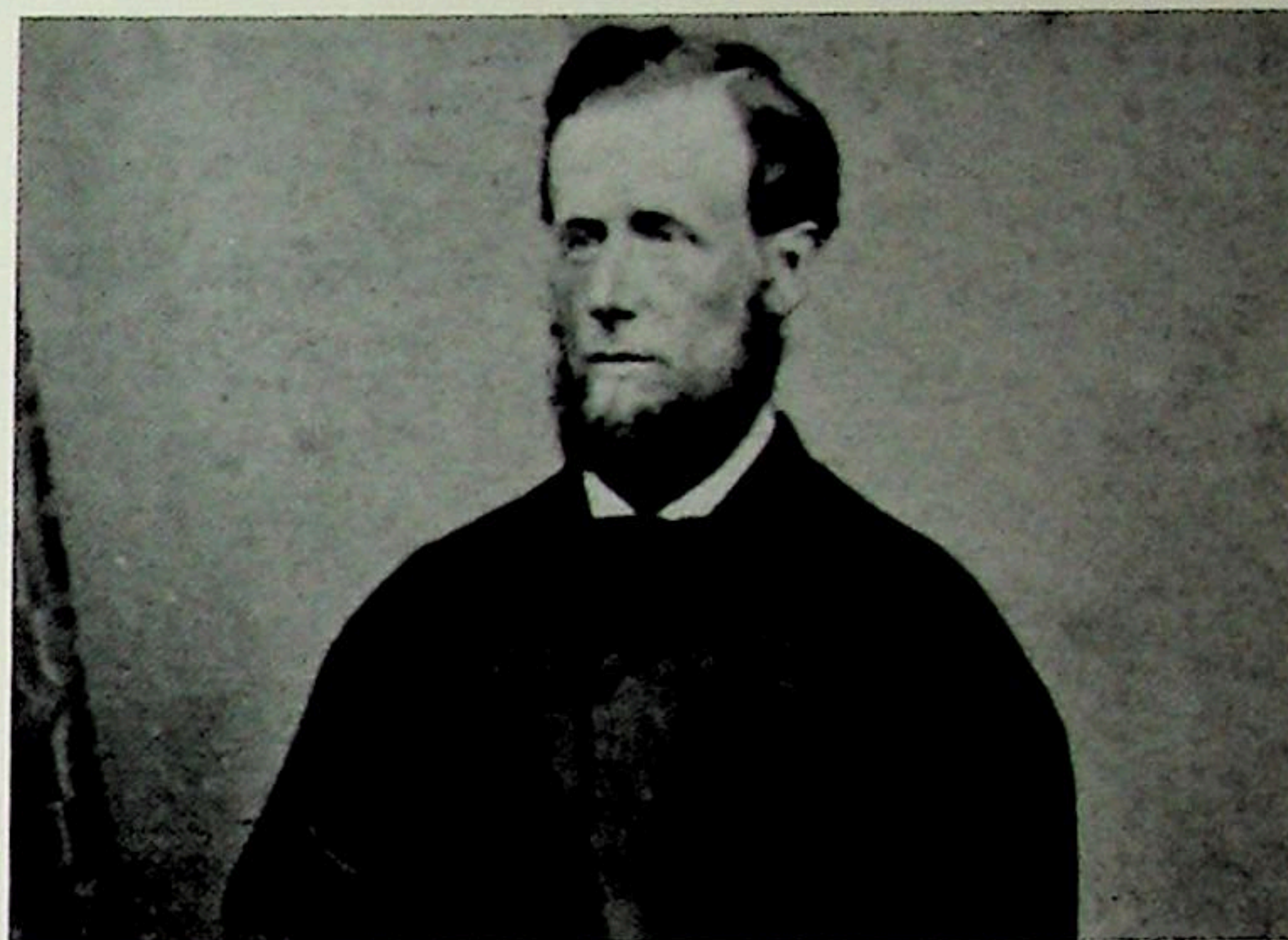
He married Sophia Stacy Brown at her father's residence 'Monopilla' on 29 July 1869. Reverend James Howie, who was the Congregational minister at McLaren Vale from 1859 to 1894, conducted the service.

After his marriage the family home was established on this property and he spent the remainder of his life working it. To obtain additional income he leased Section 740 adjoining Hope Farm from George Prince and Robert Walker on a long-term basis on 1 April 1864 after his father's lease to the previous owner had expired.

Upon his death in 1914 Section 861 was bequeathed to his two sons, Charles Brown and Herbert John, who held it until 1926 when it was sold to Frederick W. Wait for £300. Unlike the majority of his brothers he left a modest estate valued for probate purposes at a sum less than £350.

JAMES MANNING (1839-1914)

He married Elizabeth Sykes⁽¹⁾ on 29 April 1868 at her parent's residence situated on Section 116, Hundred of Willunga. The bride's father, James Sykes, settled in McLaren Vale in 1855 and purchased Section 104 from William Bell for £500 and in March 1865 he purchased Sections 116, 117 and 138 for £1 050 from Henry F. Shipster. All four sections of land were heavily mortgaged and James Sykes, in subsequent years, encountered difficulties in maintaining the mortgage interest



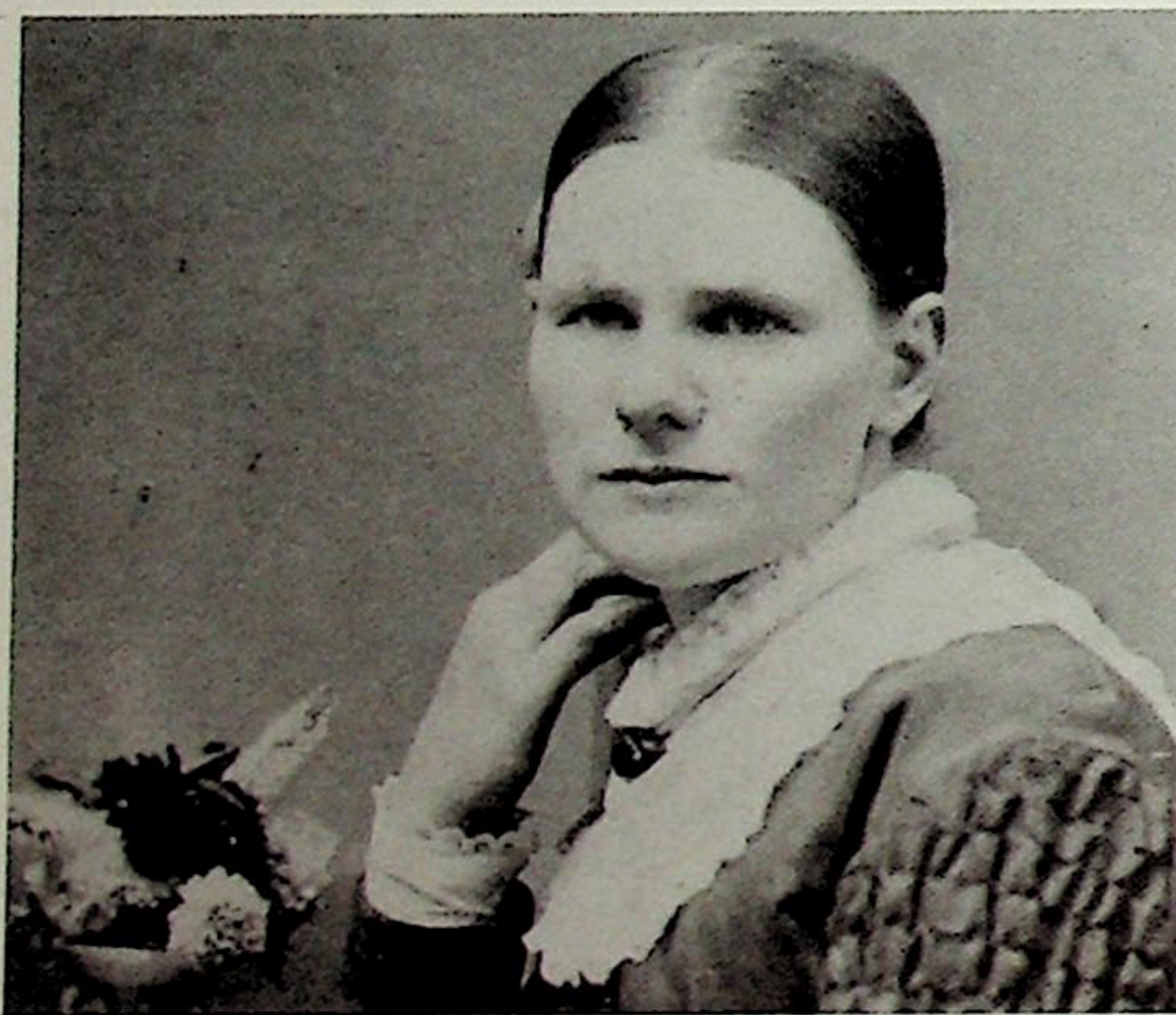
James Manning



Elizabeth Manning



Edward Henry Manning



Elizabeth Jane Manning

payments. He died on 12 September 1870 and the properties passed to his wife, who subsequently died on 14 January 1884.

James Manning, who assisted his parents-in-law in working the properties was named as executor of their respective wills and it was left to him to extricate the family from a very serious financial dilemma.

Accordingly, he sold Section 104 to Thomas Hardy for £1 235 in 1885 and from the proceeds repaid the mortgage of £900 plus interest outstanding on the remaining properties. In the years following his death⁽¹⁾ Sections 117 and 118 were sold by his descendants. However, Section 116⁽²⁾ still remains in the Manning family as James and Elizabeth's last surviving children, Grace and Lucy, bequeathed the property to Rodney Joseph Manning.

EDWARD HENRY MANNING (1841-1916)

He married Elizabeth Jane Swift (1861-1936) on 19 April 1883 at the United Methodist Church, Adelaide. For some unknown reason their marriage certificate states his age as thirty-five. His bride was the daughter of Jeremiah Swift⁽³⁾ a prominent builder within the district. After his marriage he took his bride to 'Hope Farm', where the three children⁽⁴⁾ of the marriage were born.

After the sale of this property to Walter Craven in 1892 he purchased twenty acres of land at Beltunga (Part Section 508), near McLaren Vale, which he planted with currant vines and spent the remaining years of his life working the property.

Upon his death his estate was valued at £5 775.

- (1) His estate was valued for probate purposes at £5 400.
- (2) The property is known as 'Taringa' and is located at the corner of Oliver and Warners Roads.
- (3) In her book the 'Rich Valley', Mrs Pridmore states his Christian name as 'Jonathan', the published reference is taken from the wedding certificate of Edward and Elizabeth.
- (4) It is interesting to note that his second son was named after Wycliffe Stow, the youngest son of the Reverend Thomas Q. Stow.

BENJAMIN HART MANNING (1845-1906)

Benjamin was involved with his brothers George and Edward in the expansion and production of 'Hope Farm' from 1872-1892.

On 17 February 1865 he married Mary Anne Keyte at McLaren Vale and the marriage was blessed with nine children (three sons and six daughters), the youngest of whom, Mary Mabel, survives, aged ninety-two years.

The wedding was celebrated at the residence of the bride's father William Keyte⁽¹⁾ in the presence of Elizabeth Keyte and John Ward⁽²⁾, the Reverend Joshua Foster officiating.

After Hope Farm was sold to Walter Craven he was enticed by his wife's parents to settle at Quantong, near Horsham, where, following in his father's footsteps he planted vines and fruit trees, with the assistance of his eldest son, George.

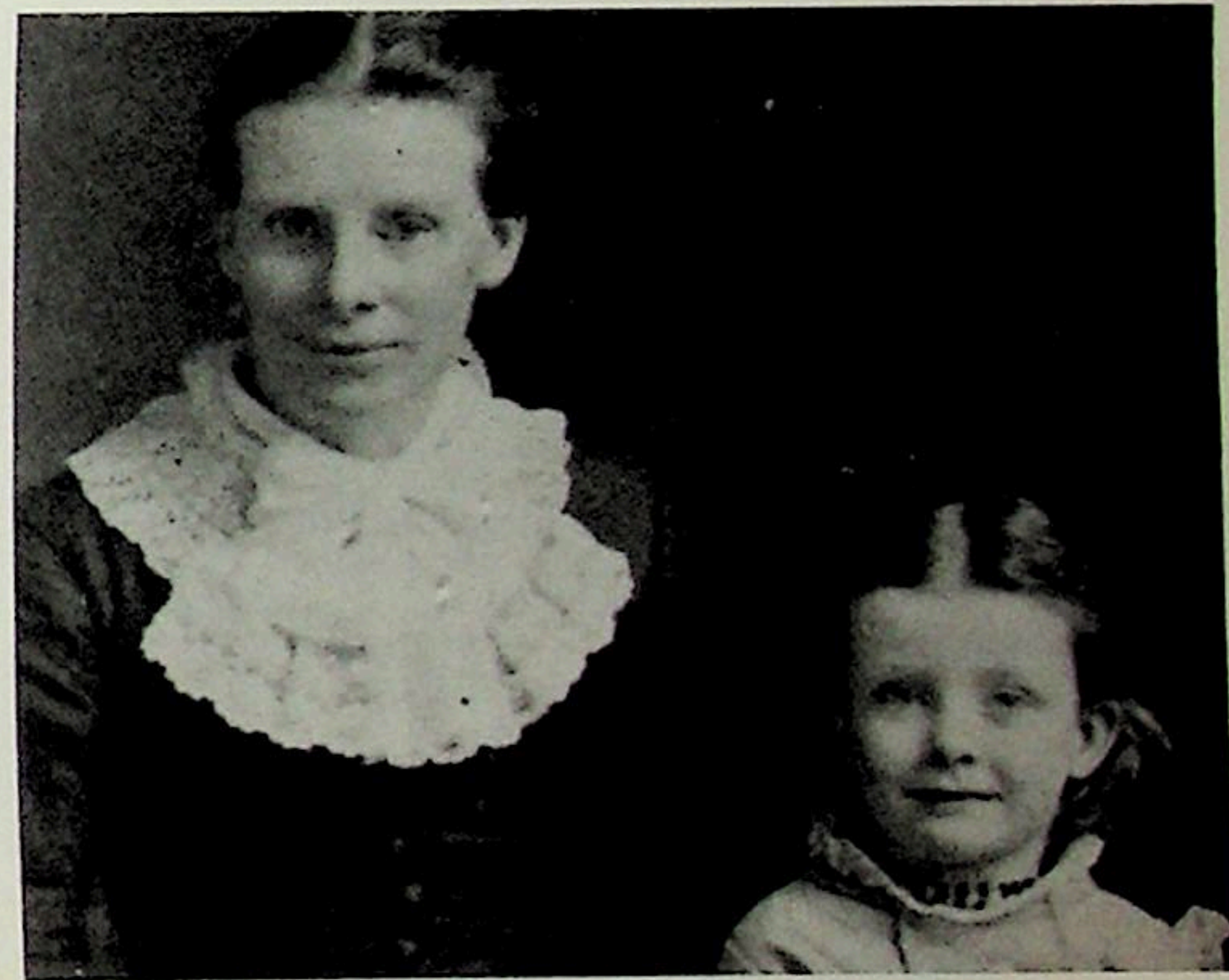
He died on the steps of the Horsham Post Office on 8 April 1906 and is buried at the Natimuk Cemetery, together with his wife, who survived him by thirty-two years.

Today, George, Victor and Arnold Sanders, the sons of Benjamin's fourth daughter Jane, still reside in the Horsham district. Of Benjamin's three sons, George never married, Benjamin Jnr had five daughters and William James fell in action serving with the 38th Battalion in Belgium on 28 May 1917, aged thirty-one years.

Having concluded a summary of the life and times of George Pitches Manning (senior's) children it is considered a most peculiar circumstance that of all the male issue of his sons' marriages the surname 'Manning' is only perpetuated today from Francis Manning, the 'black sheep', and the male progeny of this gold seeker, deserter and according to his words 'outcast', is ever increasing.



Benjamin Hart Manning and daughter Mary



Anne Manning and daughter

(1) His house, since demolished, stood on Section 483, which he leased from his brother, Henry Keyte, who was a blacksmith in the village of Gloucester. Henry Keyte obtained the land grant of Section 483 on 17 August 1853—purchase price £126.
John Ward owned Sections 139 and 140. The latter section was purchased in 1853 for £350 from John Antoine.

THE FAMILY OF ALDERSEY

The origin of the name 'Aldersey' is, according to a family history⁽¹⁾ open to conjecture, because two opinions prevail.

Before exploring the two alternatives it can be positively stated that the family of Aldersey has been settled at Aldersey, in the parish of Coddington, Hundred of Broxton in the County of Cheshire since very early times.

Some of the antiquaries of the county in the 17th century were of the opinion, by reason apparently of certain records found in the Abbey of Combermere, that the name of the family was originally 'Alteribus' which descent began with Hugh de

Alteribus who lived in Cheshire at the time of William the Conqueror and this historical record is documented in fragmented form to Hugh de Aldersey, who lived in the 13th century.

It seems more probable however that the family derived its name from a village, completely surrounded by brooks, on the banks of which alder trees grew in great profusion. In the oldest extant family deeds the name is usually spelt 'Aldresey', the termination 'ey' being derived from an old Saxon word signifying 'island'.

Such is recorded history; however, in Australia, word of mouth passed down from Arabella Aldersey Leumane (1867-1949), via Peggy Hart (nee Manning), to the compiler, goes further and states that 'de Aldersey' is of French origin and the founder of the English family arrived with William the Conqueror, in 1066.



Sheepcote House c.1920

The outbuildings at right were destroyed by bombing during World War II.

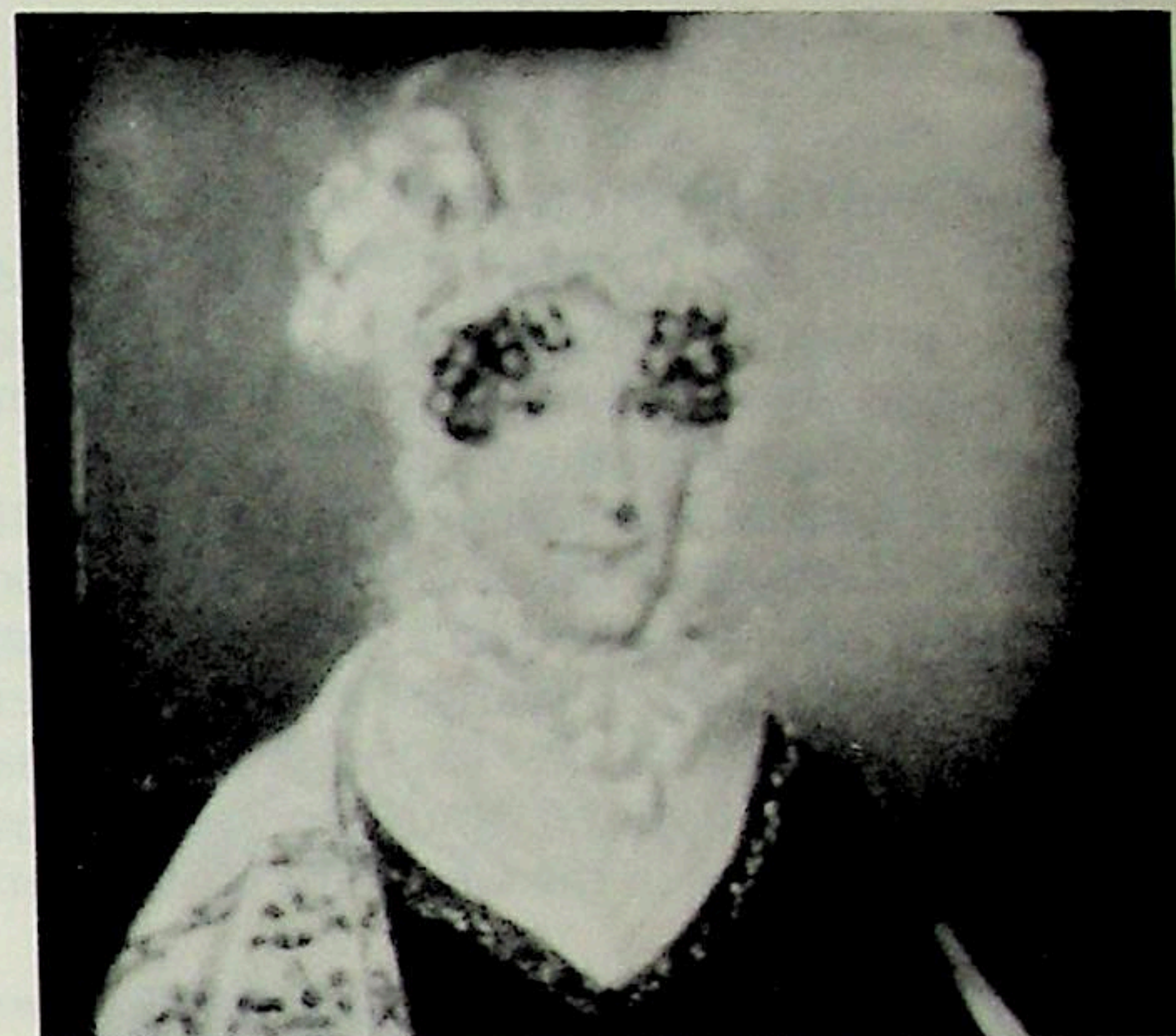
(1) 'The Family of Aldersey', by C. G. O. Bridgeman (Chiswick Press—1899) British Library Ref No 9915.d.24. A copy of this book is lodged with the SA Archives—reference No P.R.G.412.

Today, the manor house Aldersey Hall, in Cheshire, is still inhabited by an 'Aldersey' and it is remarkable that a family of comparatively small landowners, in which part, at least, the old family estates have passed in the direct male line from father to son through more than eighteen generations, extending over a period of more than seven centuries, there still exists a series of deeds covering, more or less, the whole of that period⁽¹⁾.

The 'Australian Connection' of the family can be positively traced back to the 13th century and the family line is shown from the 15th century in the appended family trees.

Joseph Aldersey (1762-1847), a wealthy London merchant, married Elizabeth Baker, the daughter of Anthony Baker, who owned a property situated at Amery, near Alton, in Hampshire. Following the marriage in 1789, they settled at Amery, where their first son, Richard Baker Aldersey, was born in 1793.

Amery was to be Richard Aldersey's residence until the time of his father's death in 1847, at which time, as the eldest son, the manor house 'Sheepcote' at Chigwell Row⁽²⁾ was bequeathed to him. His first son, a midshipman in the Royal Navy, had visited Australia in the 1840's. This young man died in 1848, aged twenty-six, and it is thought that this sad loss coupled with stories he had told about the young colony in South Australia prompted his father to contemplate emigration.



*Elizabeth Aldersey
mother of Richard Baker Aldersey*



*Elizabeth Emma Aldersey
Second wife of Richard Baker Aldersey*

(1) Copies of the Deeds are included in 'The Family of Aldersey'.

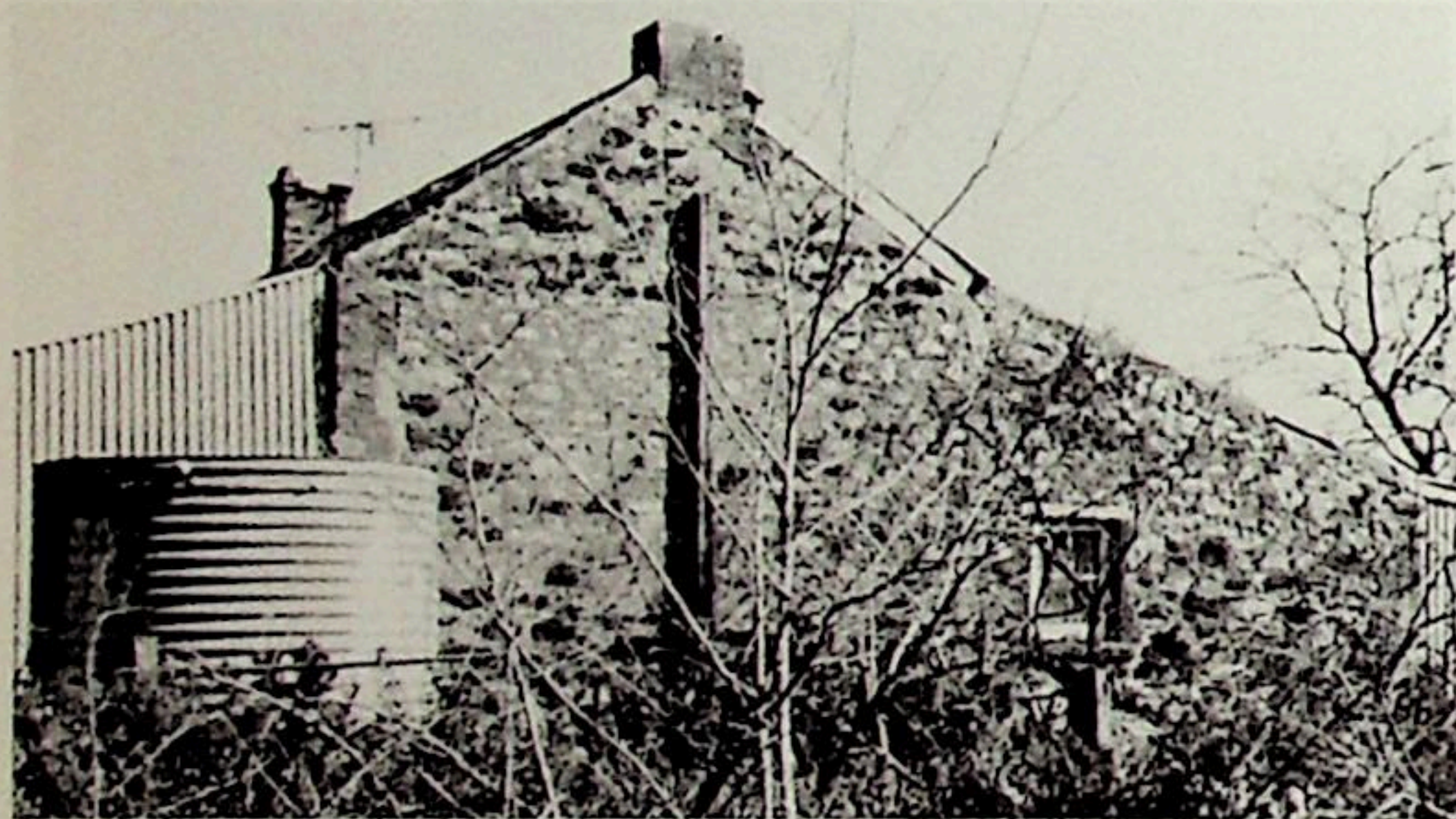
(2) Sheepcote House still stands today at Lambourne Road, Chigwell Row, Essex.

THE ALDERSEYS OF McLAREN VALE

On 8 June 1849 the 'Dorothy' arrived at Port Adelaide and among its passengers were Richard Baker Aldersey, his second wife, Elizabeth Emma, three sons and four daughters.^{(1), (2), (3)}

He bought land in the village of Bellevue at the western end of McLaren Vale and built a small cottage by the creek and planted a garden and date palm. The house, which stands in the northern apex of the McLaren Vale—Willunga main road junction, is still inhabited and the tall, gaunt, lonely palm still bends in the winds that blow along the valley today.

In 1851 Mr Aldersey purchased 330 acres of land approximately four miles north of McLaren Vale adjoining 'Hope Farm' and built a substantial house from ironstone found on the property, which he named 'Amery'⁽⁴⁾ after his birthplace near Alton,



First residence built by Richard Baker Aldersey at McLaren Vale c. 1850

in Hampshire. The country dips away from the homestead on either side, and looking towards Tintara, the valleys and hillsides are literally clothed with vines.

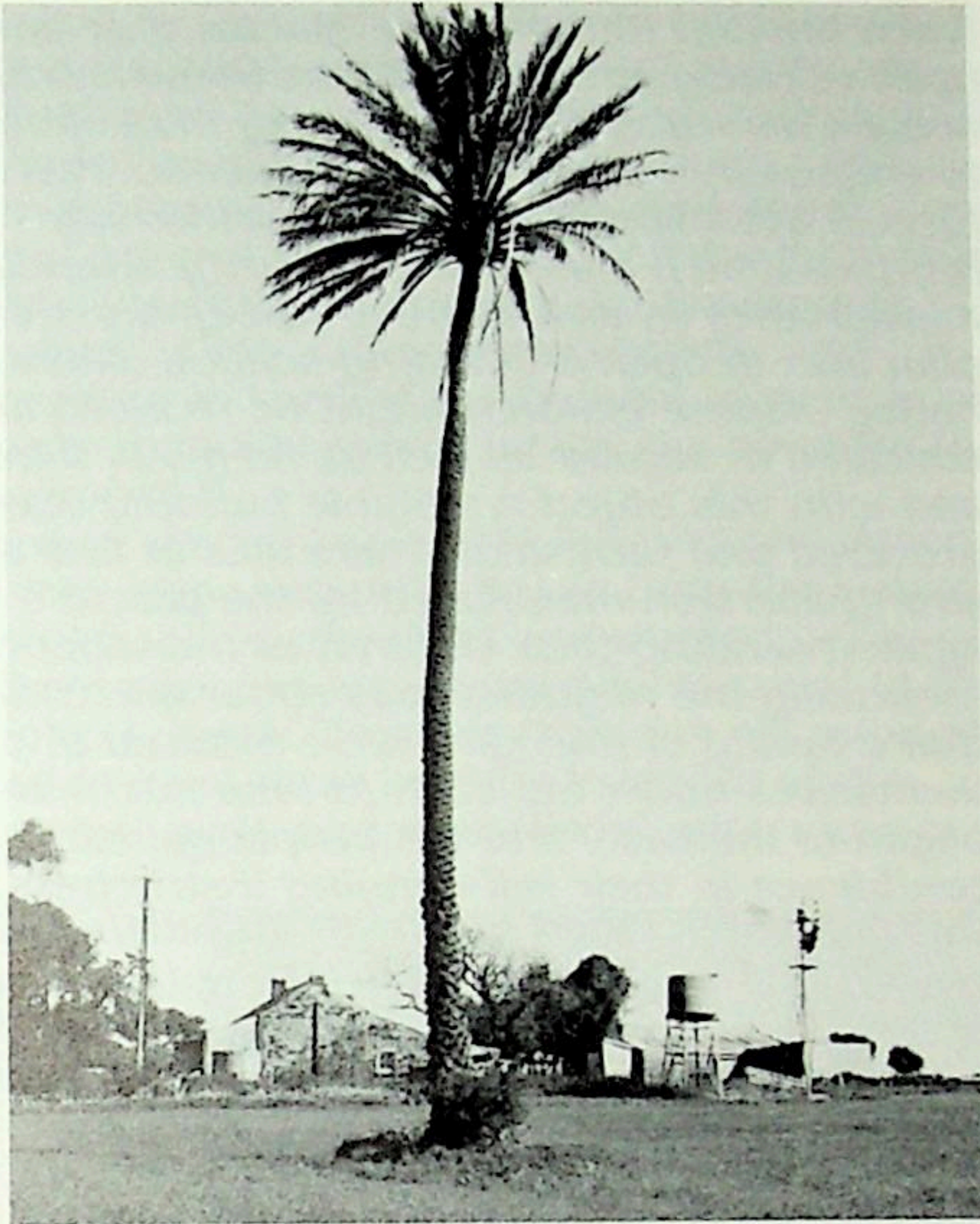
Mrs Pridmore in her book 'Rich Valley' covered in detail the life of Mary Ann Aldersey, sister of Richard, who was a missionary in China and Mary Ann (the second) and Eliza Aldersey, who conducted a young ladies school at McLaren Vale.

Our investigations have revealed further information on these two matters and, primarily for the descendants of Arabella and Francis Manning, the following is offered for posterity.



Richard Baker Aldersey

- (1) Mary Ann, Eliza, Mary Ainsley, Arabella Harriett, Harry Lee, Joseph Haydon, Algernon Lumley.
- (2) Sarah Jane remained in England as did Rachel Ainsley White (nee Aldersey).
- (3) Richard Baker Aldersey and Elizabeth Emma Wilkinson were married on 1 June 1836 at the chapel of St Peter-Ad-Vincula which is situated within the precincts of the Tower of London.
- (4) Amery is currently a vineyard owned by Mr C. T. (Cud) Kay, producing a number of first class red and white wines.



Palm tree planted by Richard Baker Aldersey

MISS 'CHINA LADY' ALDERSEY

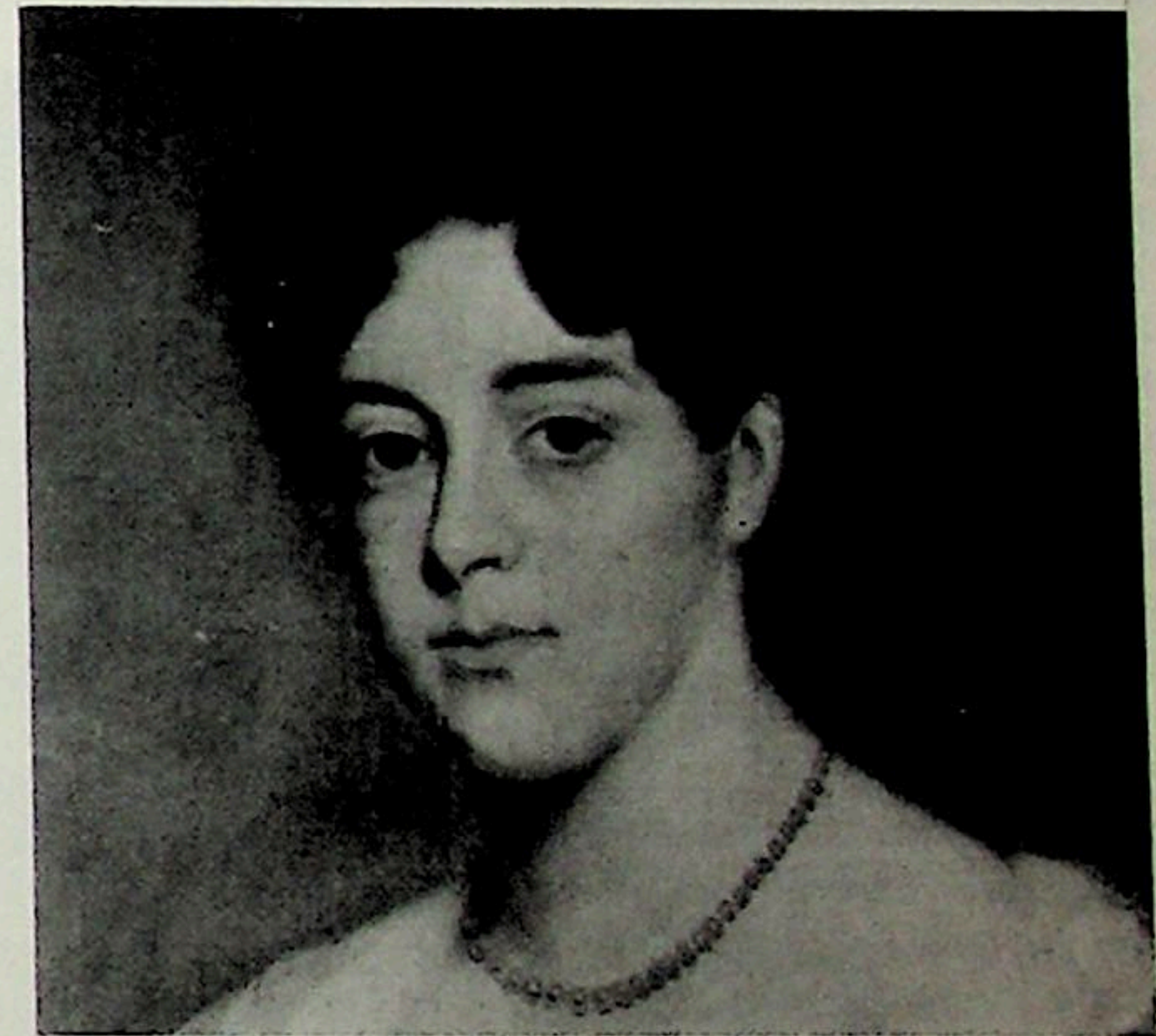
The Rev. Joseph King in his book 'Ten Decades' says:

'Amongst the solitary heroines of the mission field was Miss Aldersey'

and this statement could well be justified as evidenced by the following obituary which appeared in the SA Register on 5 October 1868:

'Miss Mary Ann Aldersey, whose death took place on Wednesday 30 September, at McLaren Vale, will have been known to some of our readers as formerly a missionary in China and Java, where she spent no less than twenty-five years of her life.

She was the daughter of the late Mr Joseph Aldersey, of London, and at an early age evinced a strong desire to engage in the work of proclaiming the Gospel to the millions of China then so entirely separated from the Christianizing influences of the Western part of the world. She accordingly applied herself for many years to the study of the Chinese language, with a view as soon as possible of entering upon her labour.



Mary Ann Aldersey

Circumstances, however, deterred her for a length of time, so that she had arrived at the mature age of forty years before she was able to leave England for the purpose.

We may state that her operations were not in connection with any society, and the expense was borne entirely by herself out of private means, which were chiefly employed by her in the work she had undertaken. She was at different times assisted by young English ladies, whom she had sent out to her after she was settled in her work, one of whom (if not more), is the wife of an earnest missionary who is still engaged in spreading the Gospel tidings in the Chinese Empire.

Miss Aldersey was on terms of friendship with Dr Lockhart, with whom she laboured contemporaneously, and also kept up a correspondence with the late Dr Tidman, secretary to the London Missionary Society, from whom, on retiring from the field, she received a most grateful and pleasing letter.

This, with other particulars, may be some day available to the public, as it is understood materials have been left for an autobiography, which will probably be edited by the deceased lady's eldest niece. In the meantime we give what information we are in possession of.

Miss Aldersey left England in the year 1837 for Java, where she laboured for five years among the Javanese women of Sourabaya and neighbourhood, living herself in such lodgings as could be procured. While here she occupied a large portion of her time in preparing herself for her future work in China, her chief object being to be near when the expected opening of that country took place.

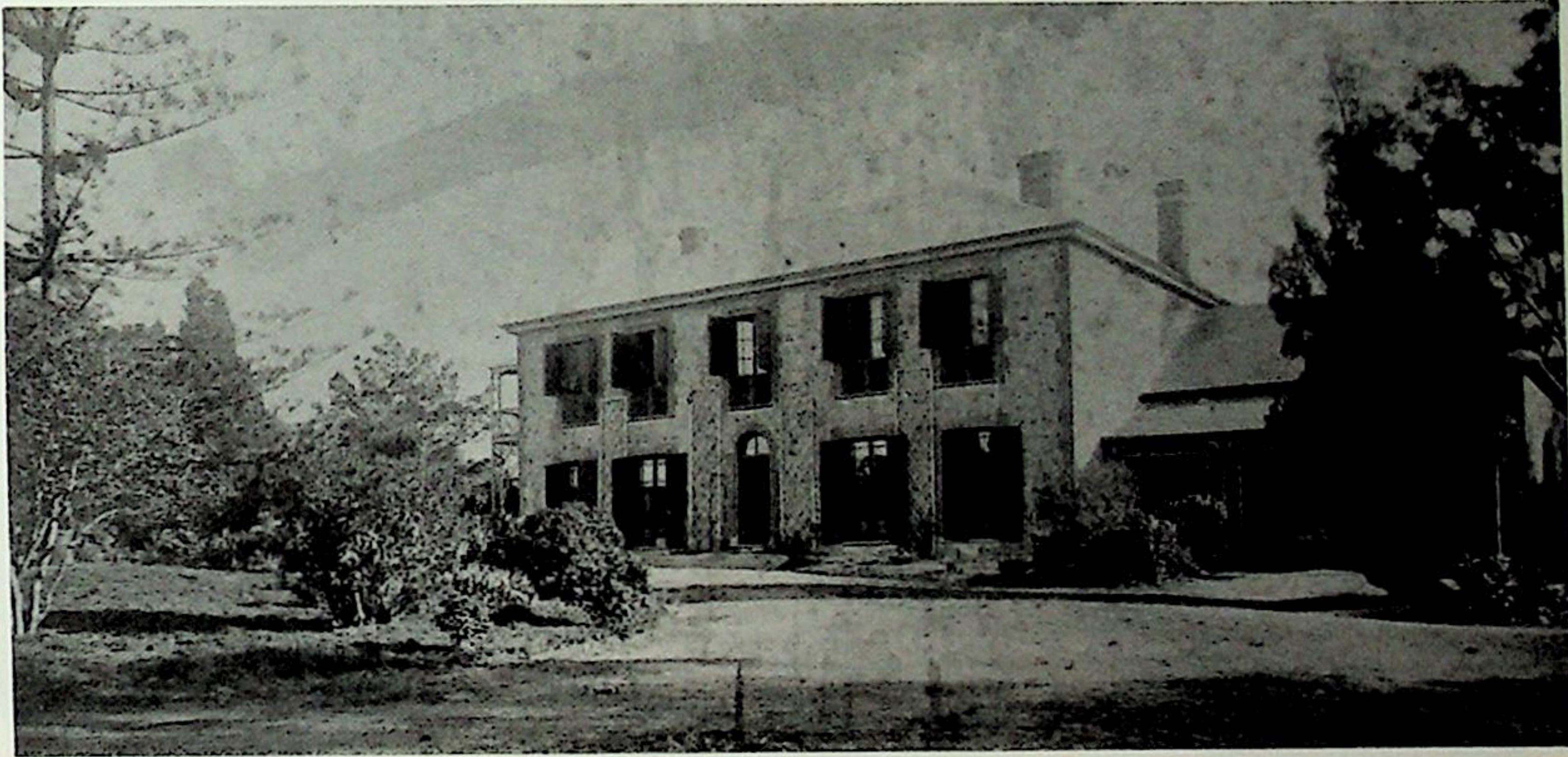
When the first Chinese port (Macao) was thrown open to foreigners in 1842, she immediately availed herself of the opportunity thus offered to engage in her long-cherished work. This formed the stepping-stone to a settlement Ningpo, which was opened shortly afterwards to missionaries as well as other foreigners. Her plan was to open a boarding school, where the native Chinese children might be received and educated in secular as well as religious things, and with this object a suitable building was procured and furnished. There was at first a strong aversion manifested by the people against sending their children to the school; but eventually the prejudice was so far overcome that a family of four girls were induced to place themselves under her care. In time this number began to increase, and the people gained confidence in their self-denying instructress, the truth of which could not be more satisfactorily proved than by the fact that for the latter part of her twenty years' residence at Ningpo she had no less than eighty pupil boarders, the number at times even reaching higher than that. The teaching was always in the Chinese tongue, Miss Aldersey having a strong objection to teaching them English; and, of course, the main aim she had was to teach them the Christian religion. Among the converts was one blind girl, named after the celebrated missionary Dr Gutzlaff, who rendered valuable assistance in the instruction of the other blind children, of whom there were as many as twelve, and for whom a portion of the Scriptures was prepared in raised Chinese characters. Another talented assistant was Miss Leask, who married Rev. Wm. Russell, of the Church Mission, recently made a

Bishop in China. In addition to her labours amongst the young in her own house she established a number of mission stations in the villages round about Ningpo, taking upon herself the responsibility of supplying native teachers and books, herself constantly making journeys along the rivers with her 'young people' as she called her assistants, and speaking to such of the Chinese women as she could collect in rooms which she hired for the purpose.

During the course of her labours she depended solely upon servants chosen from the people among whom she lived and worked, some of whom she was accustomed to speak of in the highest terms. On more than one occasion she had to trust them in circumstances of the greatest peril, and was almost miraculously

preserved from persecution if not from what would have been worse. On such occasions she exhibited the greatest forethought and courage, to the astonishment of many of her fellow-workers in the missionary cause. Nothing, in fact, but a more than ordinary amount of human wisdom, together with a thorough trust in the Master whom she served, could have enabled her alone to have undertaken what she did and to have carried it on for so many years with the measure of success which she had the happiness of witnessing.

In the year 1860 failing health compelled her to relinquish her post, and she handed over her school to the American Missionary Society, by whom, we believe, it has since been maintained. She then came to South Australia, where three nieces and other relatives had been residing for



'Tsong Gyiaou'

some years previously. The place of residence which she selected at McLaren Vale, named Tsong Gyiaou, in memory of one of the scenes of her former occupation, has become known to many in South Australia through the hospitality of its owner. In the early part of her sojourn amongst us she found means of exercising her benevolent disposition among the poor of the city. Latterly, however, her health has been declining, until on Wednesday last she passed away, at the age of seventy-one years. The funeral took place on Friday 2 October, the

Rev. Jas. Howie, of whose church the deceased was a member, officiating. A portion of the service was read at the house, after which the coffin was borne to the old Congregational Chapel, Mr Thomas Colton, Mr James Clark, Mr R. Budgen, Mr Martin Burgess, Mr Charles Mann, and Mr Priam performing the office of bearers. They were preceded by the officiating minister and Drs Maurau and Mackintosh, the deceased's medical attendants. Following were Mr Harry and Mr Algernon Aldersey⁽¹⁾, the Rev. F. W. Cox and Mr John Brown (Monopilla), Mr



Mary Ann Aldersey



Eliza Aldersey

The founders of Tsong Gyiaou
School

(1) Sons of Richard Baker Aldersey
Algernon Aldersey is buried in the private family cemetery at 'Amery' as is Joseph Haydon Aldersey, brother to Algernon.

Edward Baker (formerly of Madagascar), Dr Kelly, the Rev. E. K. Miller, Mr Geo. Manning, and others. The mortal remains were interred in the graveyard adjoining the church in the presence of a large number of the congregation and other residents in the district.'

TSONG GYIAOU SCHOOL

Upon the death of their aunt, Eliza and Mary Aldersey inherited Tsong Gyiaou and decided to open a boarding school for young ladies. With this end in view they built further rooms on the western front of the second storey, which had previously comprised of only a passage and one row of rooms, and immediately afterwards opened the school which was to earn for itself such a successful place in South Australian scholastic circles. The education received there must have been adequate because one of the State's first women doctors matriculated from there.

Miss Mary Ann was the proprietress and Miss Eliza was the housekeeper and also taught at the Congregational Church Sunday School.

One former student of the school stated:

'I think most of us went to Tsong Gyiaou to learn from Miss Aldersey what good manners really were and she was well able to teach us that.'

Family records have revealed the following which could be of interest to the descendants of Francis and Arabella Manning.

1. Extract from a letter from Eliza Aldersey to Richard Aldersey Manning (son of Francis and Arabella).

'Tsong Gyiaou'

8 February 1879

Dear Dick,

You three dear boys⁽¹⁾ are entering upon life now; at first it is often rather hard discipline, but if you have fortitude to steadily persevere in duty, I trust God will bless your work and make you useful, and, if it be his will, prosperous men. It is good to remember that some of the most successful men have risen by their own efforts under God's blessing'.⁽²⁾

2. Arabella Aldersey Leumane (nee Manning) was a student at Tsong Gyiaou and the family held letters from her dated 1878 when she was in her 3rd year at the school.⁽²⁾
3. Anne Marie Manning (Nancy), the first child of Francis and Arabella was a teacher at Tsong Gyiaou⁽³⁾ for almost twenty years from 1878.

ARABELLA HARRIETT MANNING (1837-1910)

In a previous chapter the circumstances of her marriage and subsequent desertion by her husband, Francis, were discussed.

It is evident that she and her six children were placed in dire circumstances and if it were not for the support of her kith and kin at McLaren Vale, she, and her family, might not have survived.

The climactic years after her husband's desertion, her monetary problems, the trials and tribulations of conducting a boarding house to provide income for the sustenance of her infant children and her innate Christianity are portrayed in a letter to her son, Richard Aldersey Manning:

College Road,
Kent Town
12 December 1882

*'My own ever dearly loved boy,
I was just cutting Harold's⁽¹⁾ dinner this morning when the postman brought your dear and welcome letter. For the moment I could not think who it was from, but when I saw 'Fremantle' I knew who it was from. I pressed it many times to my lips and then I sat down to read it. How delighted I am to hear from you, darling boy. You were always so thoughtful about my money affairs, so I will set your mind at rest about them in a great measure, at any rate.*

Mrs Lyon's bill is fully settled. Mr Spangler's bill is only 13/5. White's the grocer, £2-8-0 and the shop at the corner you dreamed about is 3/6. The Sutherland's bill is settled so you see, dearest Dick, I am getting out of debt by degrees . . . Dear Boy, if you go to the Northern Territory don't try and see your father, he would only ruin you, or try to; please put my mind at rest about that. I often dream of you; the other night you came quickly in at the back door and I put my arms around you.

If only I could give one look at you, but there is an eye that never sleeps watching my beloved boy and earnestly in my busiest moments, do I commend you to our Heavenly Father's care . . . John Kelly⁽²⁾ is living at the Vale now taking care of Mr Hardy's wine cellars . . . poor Luscombe and his wife have been put out . . .

'And now I must say, fare thee well; most tenderly do I wish you a very happy prosperous New Year. May God bless you and keep you is the prayer of your ever loving Mother.'⁽³⁾

As the years passed, Arabella received financial assistance from her immediate family and aided by a legacy from Mary Ann Aldersey, her stepsister, in 1906, she spent the remaining years of her life in relative comfort.

She died on 4 December 1910 at 'Epping', Kintore Avenue, Prospect, where she had been residing with her two daughters, Arabella and Anne Marie.

(1) Harold Aldersey Manning.

(2) John George Kelly, son of Dr A. C. Kelly, Founder of Tintara Vineyards.

(3) The letter is held in the SA Archives.

Dis. I.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE

FOR SEAMEN DISCHARGED BEFORE A SUPERINTENDENT OF MERCANTILE MARINE



SANCTIONED BY THE MARINE BOARD AT PORT ADELAIDE

Name of Ship.	Offic. Number.	Port of Registry.	Regist. Tonnage.
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<i>Seathorn Bell</i>	<i>3105</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>479</i>
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Horse Power of Engines (if any)	Description of Voyage or Employment.
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<i>2049</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Intercol</i>
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Name of Seaman.	Age.	Place of Birth.	N ^o of R.N.R. Commiss ^o or Certif.	Capacity If Mate or Engineer N ^o of Certif. (if any)
<i>A. Manning</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Wellington</i>		<i>Seaman</i>

Date of Engagement.	Place of Engagement.	Date of Discharge.	Place of Discharge.
<i>24.10.82</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>27.3.83</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>

I certify that the above particulars are correct, and that the above named Seaman was discharged accordingly, and that the character described on the other side hereof is a true copy of the Report concerning the said Seaman.

Dated this *1st* day of *March* 188*3*

Jos H. Mabb MASTER.

AUTHENTICATED BY

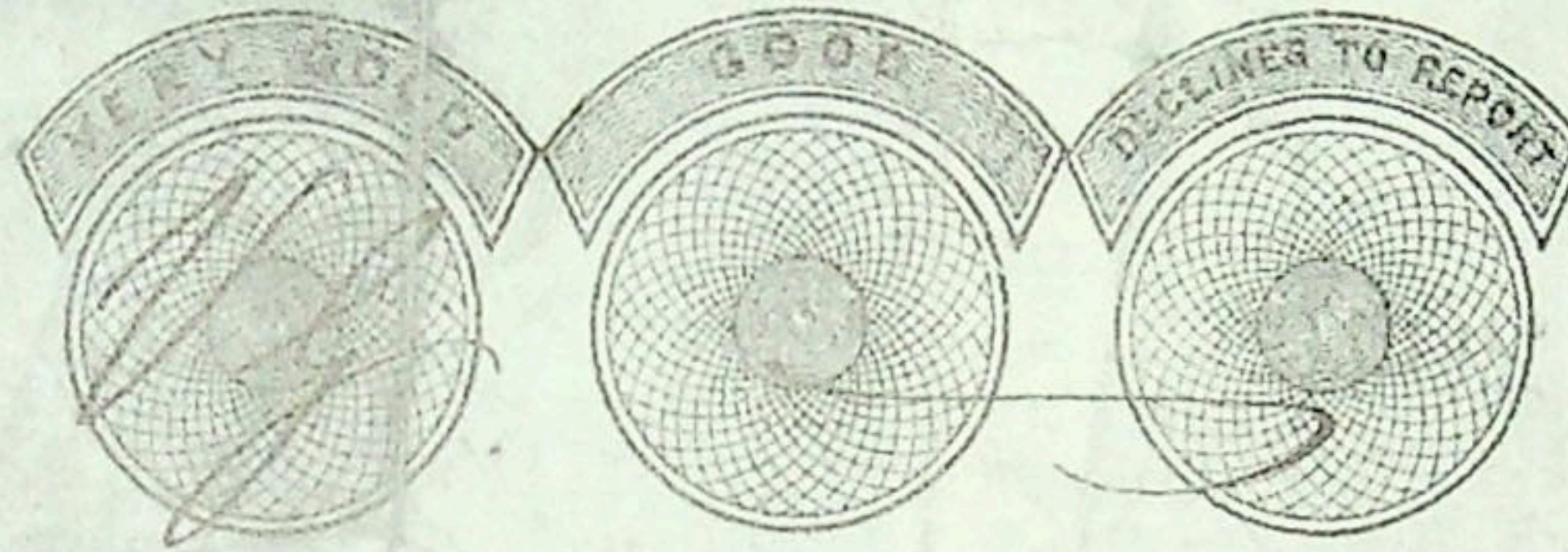
SIGNATURE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

NOTE. Any Person who makes, assists in making or procures to be made, any false Certificate or Report of the Service, Qualifications, Conduct, or Character of any Seaman, or who forges, assists in forging, or procures to be forged, or fraudulently alters, assists in fraudulently altering, or procures to be fraudulently altered, any such Certificate or Report, or who fraudulently makes use of any Certificate or Report, or of any Copy of any Certificate or Report which is forged or altered or does not belong to him, shall for each such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined or imprisoned.

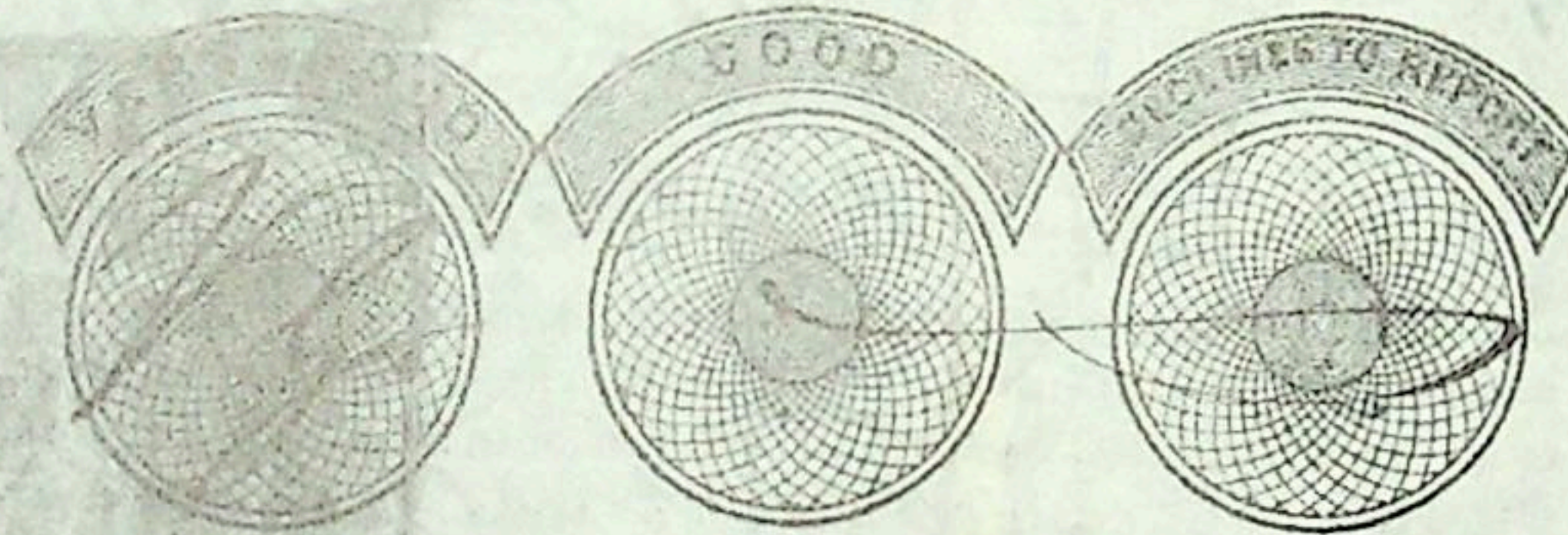
Signature of Seaman } *A. Manning*
OBLITERATE THESE WORDS IF THEY DO NOT APPLY

Note. The Characters are to be inscribed only in the appropriate ornamental spaces below. All of these spaces which are not filled in with particulars of Character must be marked over with a thick Cross in Ink by the Superintendent, before the Certificate is given out of his possession.

Character for Ability in whatever Capacity engaged.



Character for Conduct

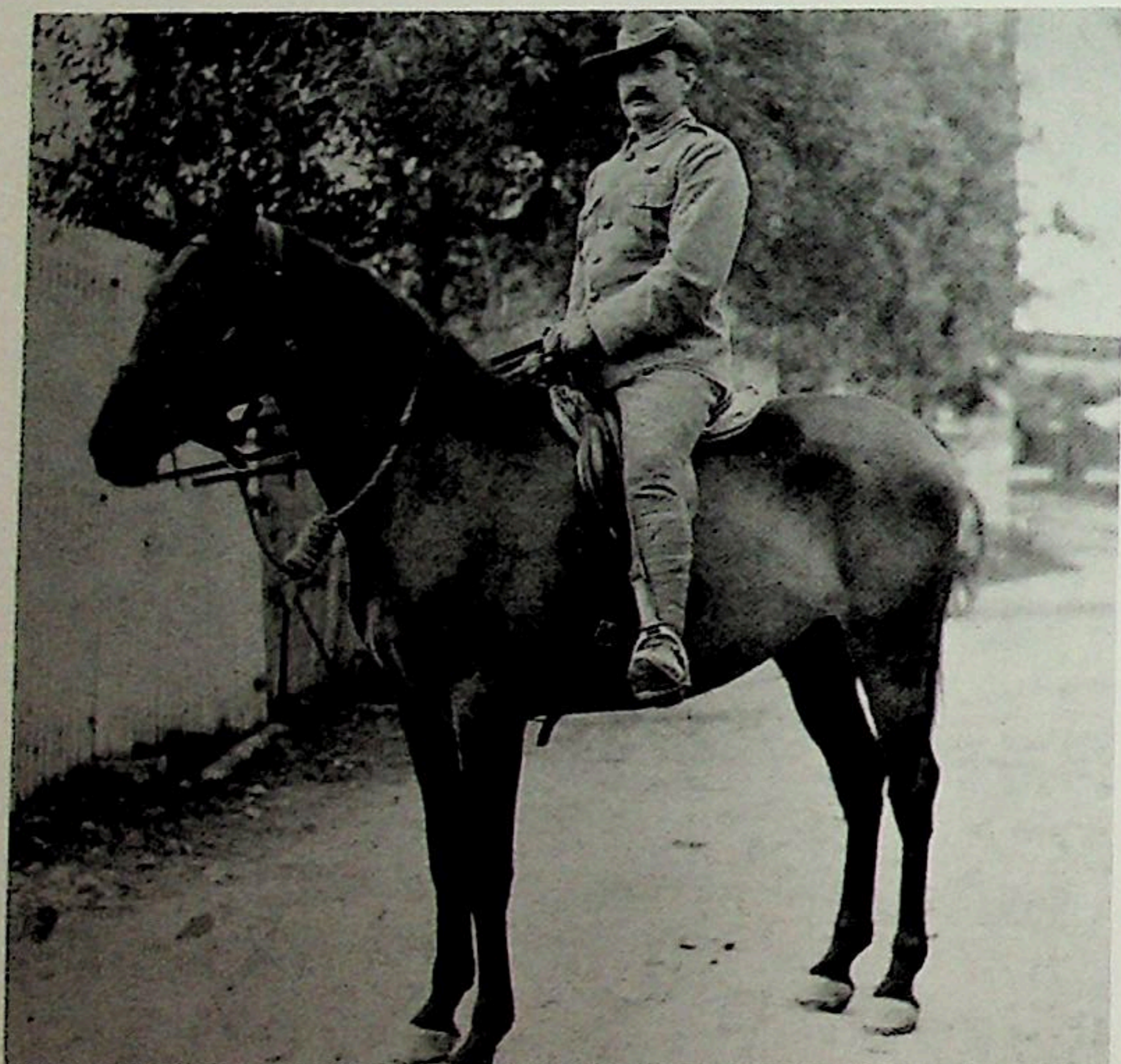


CARE IS TO BE TAKEN THAT THE ABOVE CIRCLES ARE CROSSED THROUGH OR FILLED IN.

THE MANNINGS AT WAR

In this chapter it is not intended to digress on all the descendants of George Pitches Manning who served in the Armed Services over the years 1850-1979 for it is considered that the present generation will be well informed on the services rendered by members of the Manning family during World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

Before briefly relating the exploits of the 'Mannings' during the Boer War and World War I it is of



Harold Aldersey Manning

some interest to note that the Honour Roll at St Vigors Church, Fulbourn, records the names Arthur H. Manning, Harold J. Manning and Sidney E. Manning as having served in World War I. The Christian names of these men occur in the descendants of George Pitches Manning and it is suggested that they may have been the descendants of John Manning, brother of George, who was born in 1806. Time has not permitted research into this matter and it is left for future generations to ponder, investigate and resolve by search of Church and Archive records in Cambridgeshire.

HAROLD ALDERSEY MANNING (1872-1925)⁽¹⁾

He enlisted for service in the Boer War at the age of twenty-eight.

*'British Bechuanaland
near Devondale
May 14 1900*

'Two days ago we finished a five days drive in which our column distinguished itself by making the most important captures, viz. 272 prisoners out of 366 captured along the whole line of troops sixty miles in length.

This is the first drive I have taken part in and it is something to see; to see the troops moving is just like watching one huge wave sweeping everything before it. Lord Kitchener was very please with our work (Col. De Lisle's lot) and congratulated De Lisle.

We are camping about halfway between Mafeking and Kimberley, a district we have been through before. We will shortly commence a drive to Klerksdorp and if it is successful as the last one it will do a lot to bring about peace, a much desired thing.'

(1) All letters written by him over the years 1900-1920 were lodged at the SA Archives in 1979. Prior to that time they were in the possession of his daughter, Peggy Hart.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF
HAROLD ALDERSEY MANNING**

Bulawayo—22nd June 1900 (Friday)

'At last after several unsuccessful attempts I have been able to procure a note book and which I am going to use as a diary.

Tonight a smoke social is to be held in the Empire Theatre and all members of the Australian Contingents and the Imperial Yeomanry have been invited. We expect to start for Mafeking on Sunday morning by train.'

23rd June 1900

'The smoke social was well attended by all the different troops and a very pleasant evening was spent . . . We had three hours real good healthy fun and reached camp about 11.45 pm—all perfectly sober.'

24th June 1900

'We have received our marching orders and have to be at the railway station to entrain at noon. It is a bitterly cold morning and we have to parade without our overcoats and the horses without their rugs which is very hard on them.

We have to carry one day's rations in our haversacks for the train journey which will last three days—the other two days' rations we will have to draw on the journey.'

24th June 1900-4.30 pm

'We are all in open trucks like so many cattle and there is barely enough room to move our legs. We are most uncomfortable.

The work of the Boer can be seen all along the lines—broken telegraph poles, cut wires and railway line torn up.'

Mafeking—26th June 1900 (Tuesday)

'We arrived here this morning at 10.45 am and we were bitterly disappointed with the look of Mafeking as we had pictured a broken down shell stricken town—it appears that all the houses have all been repaired at least outwardly.

When one looks at the large area of ground which B.P.⁽¹⁾ had to work upon, one is more than convinced of the great courage and endurance shown by he and his men.

At 3.45 pm we got our orders for the night and eighteen of us have been detailed off for twelve hours. We are to be sent to one of B.P.'s forts which he used during the siege, called Fort Dummy. Through some very bad management no tents arrived with us and now we shall have to do a period in the cold every night until they arrive.'

29th June 1900 (Friday)

'Today is very windy with any amount of dust flying about and by the time our grub reaches us it is very gritty.'

5th July 1900 (Thursday)

'At 11.00 am this morning we received orders to be ready to march away at 12.30 pm. We were all ready on time but as usual we had to wait till about 5.00 pm before we got to a start. Traction engines with trucks attached were our means of transport.

(1) Baden Powell

travels had to search a house occupied by a man of the name of Schwartz for rifles—the only weapon we found was an old breech loader.

There is still a bit of fighting going on about eighty miles from here and by the latest accounts we may still live in the hopes of having a bit of fighting as the Boers are rapidly making this way.

A concert was held in the open air last night—a very tame affair although we were assisted by a piano lent by a lady resident of the town.'

28th July 1900 (Saturday)

'The latest mad freak of our whisky sodden old grub of a C.O. is that all troopers have to stand to arms at 5.30 am every morning as he considers things very unquiet. I daresay the old dog feels rather nervous that the Boers are advancing this way. I only hope to goodness they do give us a chance of having a go at them but I know if we did get in action that the old grub would die of fright.'

2nd August 1900 (Thursday)

'Within the last two days fully 2 000 troops have passed through here bound for the front. With them went our last chance of seeing a bit of fun as the leader of the Rhodesian Field Force, Sir F. Carrington left here this morning. It is owing to the incompetence of our confounded old skipper and we shall be pleased beyond the power of words when we are free of the old dog.'

(The diary recites at length a description of finding rifles and ammunition at a farm of a Mr Lemmer, a Dutchman, who was taken prisoner).

'The prisoner's brothers and sisters and wife said goodbye to their relation. The parting was very touching but in a case like this it is not use for a man to take notice of tear shedding however touching it may be.

While we were on this mission Lt Collins and twenty men went out on three-day patrol.'

16th August 1900 (Thursday)

'News has just come in that Lt Collins has been shot and he with Dr Douglas was taken prisoner by the Boers.'

17th August 1900 (Friday)

'Orders have just come in for Lt Ives and sixteen men to be ready to move off at a moments notice. We are to take the same direction as Collins went. I am one of the chosen ones. We are all picked men. We are to be out for three days and we fully expect to have a go at the Boers.'

(The diary proceeds from this point but no confrontation occurred.)

28th August 1900

'The order came for the South Australian boys only to go out and intercept a party of about 150 Boers making towards here. We got about nine miles when we got right on to them and by jove weren't things just lively for about an hour and a half. We

fairly flabbergasted them and killed about six and wounded a dozen or more. Our only casualty was one man wounded. Our skipper was like a two-year-old and couldn't say enough of the grand (as he put it) way we behaved under fire.'

(The diary continues and reference is made to hospitalisation but no facts are given. Until December 1900 no specific month dates are stated—the following are extracts during this period).

'Have just had my papers signed for discharge from hospital and shall start back for Mafeking tonight. Another Australian mail this morning and still not a letter from home. Oh, Great Scott, it is becoming simply awful not to hear from home.'

(Harold finally reaches Mafeking and the following twenty pages are written in pencil, parts of which are hard to decipher. However, it is apparent that he was in action as evidenced by the following brief extracts from the diary).

'The majority of the natives, poor devils, are in a starving state through not having any mealie crops—the Boers have burned them.'

'We are going out to make a start tomorrow towards Elands River and we expect to have a real good go.'

'Sniping started this morning about 5.30 am and kept on until 8.00 am. The casualties on our side this morning are one killed and one wounded.'

'Our party is eight in number. We can't get a sight of all the Boers though every now and then we can hear the ping-pong of the mauser followed directly by the ping-ping of the bullets.'

*'Still here with the bullets a wee bit thick around us'.
'The end we worked for has not been accomplished as the Boers succeeded in getting away by the skin of their teeth.'*

'This morning at 3.30 am we went eastward till about 7.30 when we got first sight of about 200 Boers. We exchanged shots and chased them for about 1½ hours when they gave us the slip.'

'One of our scouts was fired on today from a house by a Dutch woman. A rifle with 400 rounds of ammunition was found under her bed. Nothing was done to her but her house is to be burnt tomorrow.'

'Poor old Fred Millman was shot through the lungs and only lived for about half an hour. There being no Chaplain, Lt Collins read the burial service.'

2nd December 1900

'At Church parade this morning Lord M. gave us to understand that we should be here yet for a good while. He said he was highly pleased with the work by the Australians.'

25th December 1900

'Xmas dinner—one pint of stout and a two pound plum pudding.'

5th February 1901

'Our South Australian boys got into a trap and poor old Walter Currie had six bullets in him and died that night quite quietly.'

22nd February 1901

'We got to Klerksdorp on the morning of the 19th after nine days heavy marching and fighting every day. One march of sixty-five hours we were forty-eight hours in the saddle.'

15th March 1901

'No mail for us and goodness knows where it is. All corps barring us have received huge mails. It is beastly luck.'

19th March 1901

'Nothing of note to record. Several of our lads have returned from Kimberley Hospital and rejoined us. Nothing has been said yet about us going home. No mail has arrived and goodness knows when we will get one.'

13th April 1901

'We have been notified that we are to be ready to embark for home towards the end of the month. Lord Methuen addressed and thanked us for the work done and wished us goodbye. As he turned to go away we gave him three ringing cheers and the good old chap got quite watery around the eyes.'

22nd April (at Worcester)

(The diary⁽¹⁾ concludes with a description of the town of Worcester as seen prior to embarkation for Australia.)

Following cessation of hostilities Harold settled in Western Australia and spent the remainder of his life there and events of the period from 1908 to 1920 are vividly described in the following extracts taken from letters written to his mother and sisters, Arabella and Anne Marie (Nancy).

'C/o Messrs Weston &
Hamilton
Wyndham
31 July 1908

'I have got a billet with a prospecting party backed by a strong London syndicate and we are going out for probably six months. My pay will be at the rate of £16 a month so after I have finished I shall be able to let you have some. We shall be passing a telegraph station called Halls Creek and I shall wire you and that will be the last you will hear from me for a while. In my travels there is a great likelihood of me running across my beloved pater. He will have to part up what surplus cash he happens to have or I shall know the reason why.'

'Flora Valley Station
Halls Creek
21 March 1909

'I have returned from Tanami⁽²⁾ after a very rough trip with plenty of hard work whilst out there.

From what I know of Tanami it is going to be a good field (not a poor man's field though); food will be a terrible price except meat, which is cheap.

(1) Mount Gambler names mentioned in the diary are: A. Peacock, A. Fartch, E. Gerloff, J. Fare, A. James. South Australian addresses in the diary are: J. W. Turner, Edsall Street, Norwood; E. Dedman, 4th Street, Bowden; M. E. Thomas, Blinman. The diary is held in the SA Archives.

(2) The Tanami gold field was discovered by Allan A. Davidson in 1900, but owing to the season and straitened circumstances of his party, the opportunity of testing the value of the field was denied him. It was left to Messrs Lawrie, Brown and Lambert to prove the field. A rush to the field commenced in 1909 and the first warden, Mr L. C. E. Gee, reached the field on 19 December of that year. The field was situated 676 miles south-west of Darwin and 300 miles south-east of Wyndham. (Latitude 19° 59' S. Longitude 129° 43' E).

When we were on our way out there we nearly perished. We were two days on two pints of water per man; a pint a day and by God it was hot. We struck water just in time as we were getting very light-headed and the second-in-charge's tongue was so swollen he couldn't speak.

Since we went out word has come in that Jack Brown had perished from lack of water going across from Gordon Downs to Tanami. He was one of the three original prospectors of Tanami and had slaved and risked his life in that damned desert for three years and had just got onto the good thing when he perished. All hands in this part of the country are subscribing a memorial to him as Jack was held in high esteem.⁽¹⁾

If this Tanami goes ahead he will be only one of hundreds to perish as some men that go out to these new gold fields should never be away from a metal road.'

'Halls Creek
4 January 1910

'I left Flora Valley last September with a black boy and six horses bound for Tanami in great heart and hope of at least being able to make a rise financially and so benefit myself and all of you dear ones.

Well, I got out there alright but after a lot of real hard work and harder living my unlucky star was in ascendant and gradually everything went, horses and all and I landed in Halls Creek stranded and only for dear old Nancy wiring me some money, things would have been gone very hard with me, but as it is I have made up

my mind to go out to Tanami and have another go at it. I am getting my swag and a few rations carried out on some camels.'

Harold married in 1913 and settled in Perth and after the commencement of World War I he obtained employment on troop ships as an Assistant Cook.

246 Pier Street
Perth
7 December 1915

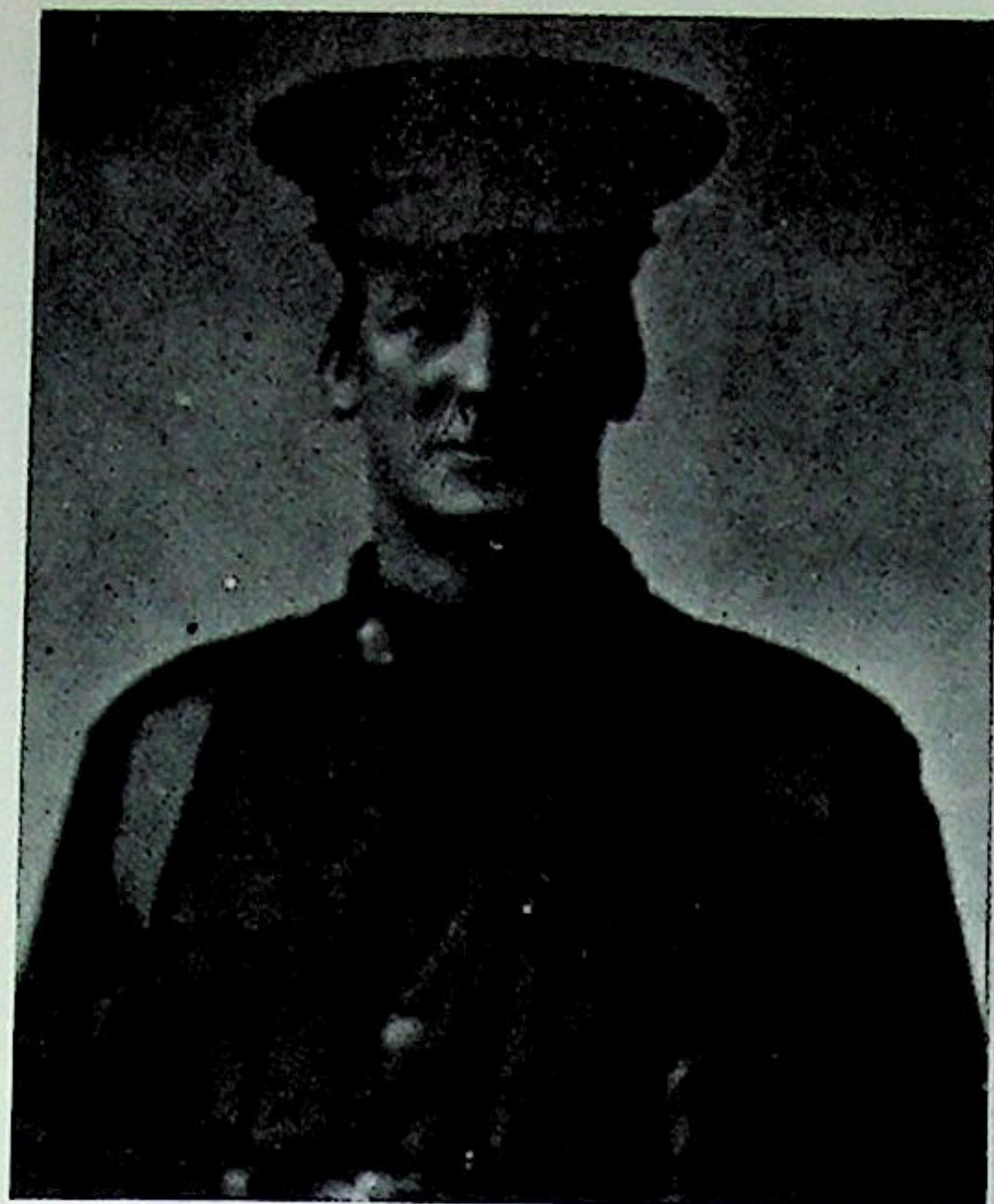
'I had an awful time of it going over and up to the time we reached Calcutta on our way back. When we were lying off Aden the glass registered 158 degrees in the shade and I had to knock off.

To make matters worse the head cook was a bally German and he treated me badly. One day he came into the galley and started to sing the 'Watch on the Rhine'. I told him quietly to stow it but instead of doing so he started to swear and called me a name that at any time is a fighting word. I just gave him one lovely swing on the jaw and lifted him about two feet off the deck . . . he did not come around for half an hour. Next morning I was on the carpet and the skipper fined me one pound'.

'60 Short Street
Perth
15 June 1917

'At present I am as a result of my persistent bad luck laid up with an injured foot as a result of an accident on the 'S.S. Bambra' and I am now existing on the sum of one pound one shilling per week allotted to me under the Workers Compensation Act.

(1) For the location of the memorial refer to 'Ghost Towns of Australia' by George Farwell at page 229.



William James Manning



Francis Joseph Manning *Richard Baker Manning* *George Haydon Manning*

Isn't this brutal war hanging out but the British should make drastic reprisals and bomb every damned German town. Nancy⁽¹⁾ sent me a photo of George's three boys⁽²⁾ and by jove what splendid types of men they are. Doesn't it hurt to see the thousands of white livered sneaking curs staying at home. I have felt it very keenly at not being able to get away on active service.'

*'C/o P. B. Durack
East Wagia
12 October 1920*

'I have taken the first billet offering and I am cooking on Durack's stud sheep station. It is £2 a week plus keep and I will hang on to Xmas when after having a couple of weeks at the seaside I shall make an early start to droving next year.'

GEORGE HAYDON MANNING (1888-1950)

FRANCIS JOSEPH MANNING (1894-1947)

RICHARD BAKER MANNING (1896-1936)

George enlisted in the AIF on 4 January 1916 and was closely followed by his youngest brother Richard, who, after gentle but firm persuasion, obtained his parents' consent to journey to the holocaust in France. He was accepted for service on 15 February 1916, and after preliminary training they both embarked on the 'Afric' with the 43rd Battalion on 9 June 1916.

They spent two years side by side in action amidst the agony and stench of trench warfare; George was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field on 24 August 1917, while Richard was wounded in action on 1 September 1918. They

both attained the rank of Sergeant and their surviving children today recall that they were loath to discuss the horrors of war to which they had been exposed.

Francis Joseph originally enlisted on 4 August 1915 but for a reason unknown he was discharged medically unfit in October 1915. However, so intent was he to join his brothers he re-enlisted on 28 February 1916 and was accepted. He departed for France on the 'Aeneas' on 30 June 1916 and served with the 32nd Battalion in France attaining the rank of Sergeant just prior to the cessation of hostilities in November 1918. Like his two brothers, Joseph did not talk of the sad and horrible period he spent amidst the mud, slush and blood of Flanders. He is fondly remembered by his children and relatives as a man of quiet, amiable disposition with an innate sense of humour.

WILLIAM JAMES MANNING (1885-1917)

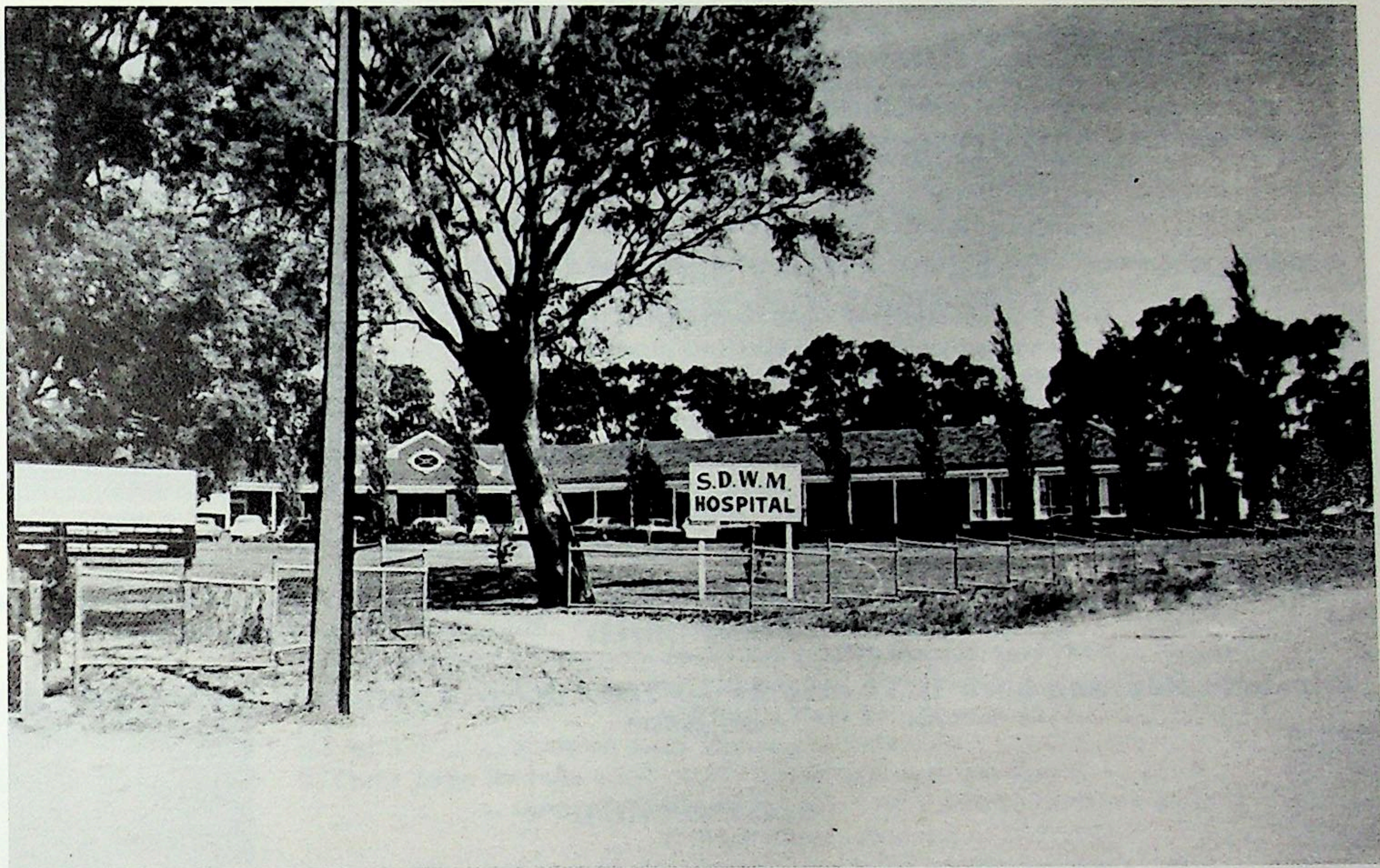
This youngest son of Benjamin Hart Manning enlisted at Horsham, Victoria, on 17 April 1916 and sailed for England on the 'Shropshire' on 25 September 1916. He embarked for France on the 'Invicta' in February 1917 with the 38th Battalion and was killed in action in Belgium on 28 May 1917. With thousands of other Australian men who sacrificed their lives in the so called 'War to end all Wars' his name is commemorated on the Villers/Bretonneux Memorial, France.

(1) Nickname of his sister, Anne Marle Manning.

(2) George Haydon Manning, Francis Joseph Manning and Richard Baker Manning.



Congregational Church McLaren Vale



Southern Districts War Memorial Hospital built on land purchased by Mary Ann Aldersey in 1860. The gum trees along the entrance driveway were planted by Miss Aldersey c. 1862. Tsong Gyiaou is at the rear of the hospital and is used as nurses' quarters.

The Children of George Pitches Manning and Jane Manning

- 1 Elizabeth Manning (1831-1852)
- 2 George Pitches Manning (1833-1903)
- 3 Francis Manning (1835-?)
- 4 Charles Manning (1837-1914)
- 5 James Manning (1839-1914)
- 6 Edward Henry Manning (1841-1916)
- 7 Benjamin Hart Manning (1845-1906)

FIRST CHILD

**Elizabeth Manning born 1831 died 27-10-1852 married Jefferson Pickman Stow
no issue**

SECOND CHILD

**George Pitches Manning born 1833 died 27-10-1903
never married**

THIRD CHILD

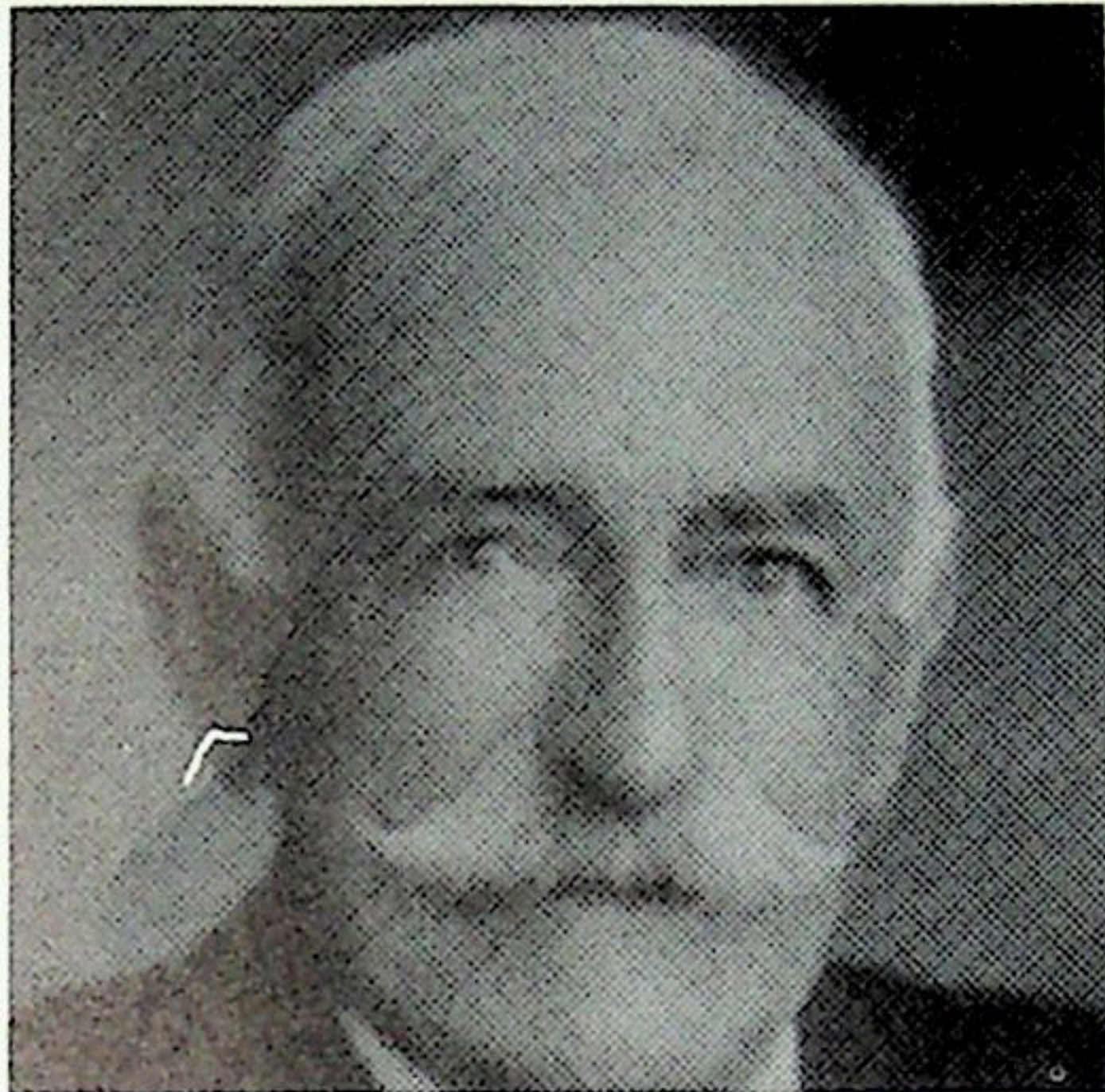
Francis Manning born 1835 died circa 1911 married Arabella Harriett Aldersey

1. Anne Marie Manning b. circa 1860 d. circa 1950 *never married*

2. Francis Algernon Manning b. circa 1861 d. circa 1938 *married* Marian Louise Quigley

1. Dorothy Arabella Manning b. 24-7-1897 *married* Ferdinand Stallard Horn

1. Mary Dorothy Horn b. 30-4-1918 *married* Harry Duffield



Francis Algernon Manning

1. Kenneth Harry Duffield b. 21-4-1936 *married* Mary Ellen O'Connell

1. Timothy Michael Duffield b. 10-10-1959

2. Anthony James Duffield b. 17-9-1962

3. Fiona Mary Duffield b. 10-10-1964

2. Noel Graham Walter Duffield b. 11-10-1938 *married* Margaret Anne MacDougal

1. Damien James Duffield b. 13-9-1967

2. Jason Scott Duffield b. 29-12-1969

3. Kelli-Louise Duffield b. 24-6-1971

4. Olivia Anne Duffield b. 20-4-1978

3. Robin Francis Duffield b. 29-12-1939 *married* Deidre Aileen Bitmead

1. Kylie Robin Duffield b. 29-8-1968

2. Teresa Mary Duffield b. 25-4-1970

4. Mary Michele Duffield b. 11-6-1945 *married* Gerardus P. Van Kaathoven

1. Gabrielle Mary Van Kaathoven b. 28-7-1964

2. David Jeremy Van Kaathoven b. 5-7-1965

3. Benjamin Peter Van Kaathoven b. 14-9-1971

5. Michael Duffield b. 5-4-1948 *married* Wendy Jeanette Blackney

1. Richard Aldersey Duffield b. 21-12-1967

2. Paul Jamie Duffield b. 27-6-1971

2. Graham Francis Horn b. 23-1-1922 *married* Constance D. Goldsworthy

3. Richard Aldersey Manning b. 1864 d. circa 1940 *married* Eliza Carey

1. Irene Aldersey Manning b. 1897 d. 1970 *married* Levi John Hodson

1. Ronald James Hodson b. 29-7-1924 d. 1975 *married* Mary Theresa Rogers

1. Geraldine Mary Hodson b. 1954 *married* Ronald K. Brighton

1. Kirstin Mary Brighton b. 1977

2. Kathryn Anne Hodson b. 1967

2. Colin John Hodson b. 9-7-1926 *married* Gwenneth Joy Walker

1. David John Hodson b. 21-3-1951 *married* Christine Rickard

1. Mark James Hodson b. 17-7-1977

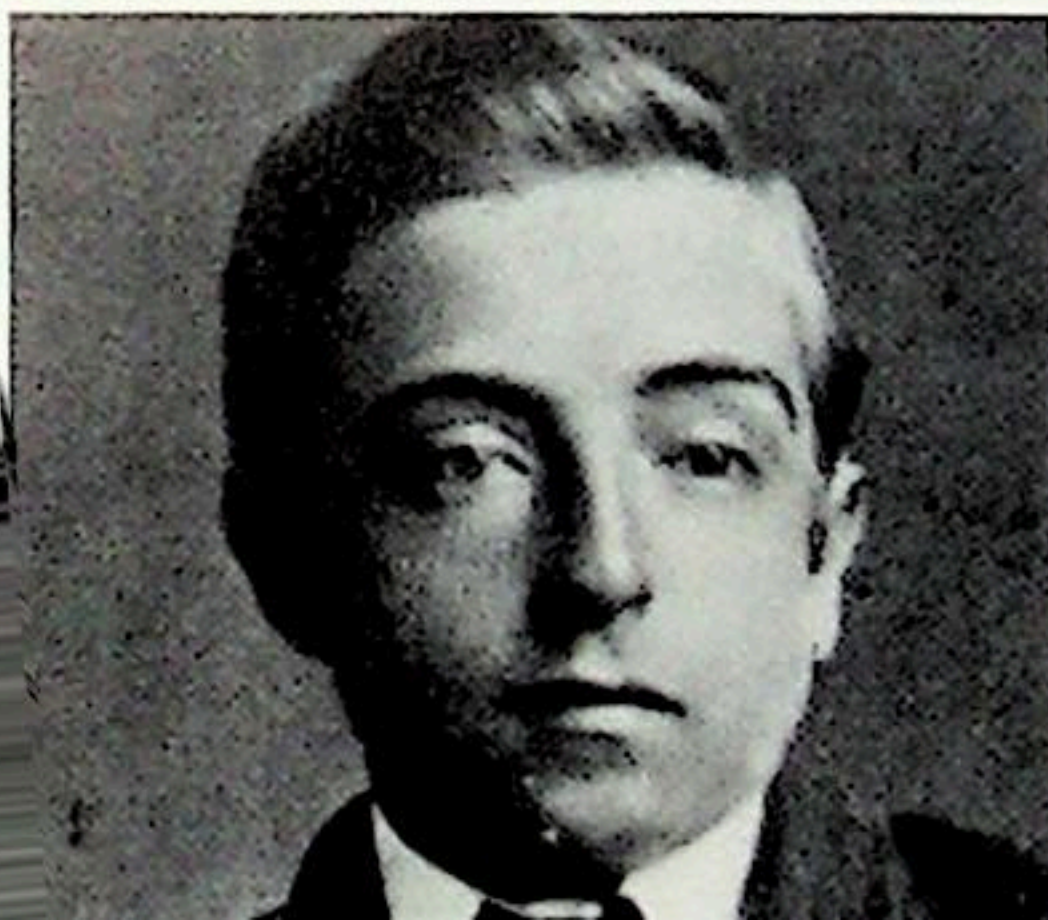
2. Ian James Hodson b. 18-10-1952 *married* Janette Trowse

3. Karen Joy Hodson b. 10-9-1960

3. Melva Elizabeth Hodson b. 1927 *married* Ivan Fleming

1. Robert Fleming

2. Neil Fleming



The Children of George Pitches Manning and Jane Manning

- 1 Elizabeth Manning (1831-1852)
- 2 George Pitches Manning (1833-1903)
- 3 Francis Manning (1835-?)
- 4 Charles Manning (1837-1914)
- 5 James Manning (1839-1914)
- 6 Edward Henry Manning (1841-1916)
- 7 Benjamin Hart Manning (1845-1906)

FIRST CHILD

**Elizabeth Manning born 1831 died 27-10-1852 married Jefferson Pickman Stow
no issue**

SECOND CHILD

**George Pitches Manning born 1833 died 27-10-1903
never married**

THIRD CHILD

Francis Manning born 1835 died circa 1911 married Arabella Harriett Aldersey

1. **Anne Marie Manning** b. circa 1860 d. circa 1950 *never married*

2. **Francis Algernon Manning** b. circa 1861 d. circa 1938 *married* Marian Louise Quigley

1. **Dorothy Arabella Manning** b. 24-7-1897 *married* Ferdinand Stallard Horn

1. **Mary Dorothy Horn** b. 30-4-1918 *married* Harry Duffield

1. **Kenneth Harry Duffield** b. 21-4-1936 *married* Mary Ellen O'Connell

1. **Timothy Michael Duffield** b. 10-10-1959

2. **Anthony James Duffield** b. 17-9-1962

3. **Fiona Mary Duffield** b. 10-10-1964

2. **Noel Graham Walter Duffield** b. 11-10-1938 *married* Margaret Anne MacDougal

1. **Damien James Duffield** b. 13-9-1967

2. **Jason Scott Duffield** b. 29-12-1969

3. **Kelli-Louise Duffield** b. 24-6-1971

4. **Olivia Anne Duffield** b. 20-4-1978

3. **Robin Francis Duffield** b. 29-12-1939 *married* Deidre Aileen Bitmead

1. **Kylie Robin Duffield** b. 29-8-1968

2. **Teresa Mary Duffield** b. 25-4-1970

4. **Mary Michele Duffield** b. 11-6-1945 *married* Gerardus P. Van Kaathoven

1. **Gabrielle Mary Van Kaathoven** b. 28-7-1964

2. **David Jeremy Van Kaathoven** b. 5-7-1965

3. **Benjamin Peter Van Kaathoven** b. 14-9-1971

5. **Michael Duffield** b. 5-4-1948 *married* Wendy Jeanette Blackney

1. **Richard Aldersey Duffield** b. 21-12-1967

2. **Paul Jamie Duffield** b. 27-6-1971

2. **Graham Francis Horn** b. 23-1-1922 *married* Constance D. Goldsworthy

3. **Richard Aldersey Manning** b. 1864 d. circa 1940 *married* Eliza Carey

1. **Irene Aldersey Manning** b. 1897 d. 1970 *married* Levi John Hodson

1. **Ronald James Hodson** b. 29-7-1924 d. 1975 *married* Mary Theresa Rogers

1. **Geraldine Mary Hodson** b. 1954 *married* Ronald K. Brighton

1. **Kirstin Mary Brighton** b. 1977

2. **Kathryn Anne Hodson** b. 1967

2. **Colin John Hodson** b. 9-7-1926 *married* Gwenneth Joy Walker

1. **David John Hodson** b. 21-3-1951 *married* Christine Rickard

1. **Mark James Hodson** b. 17-7-1977

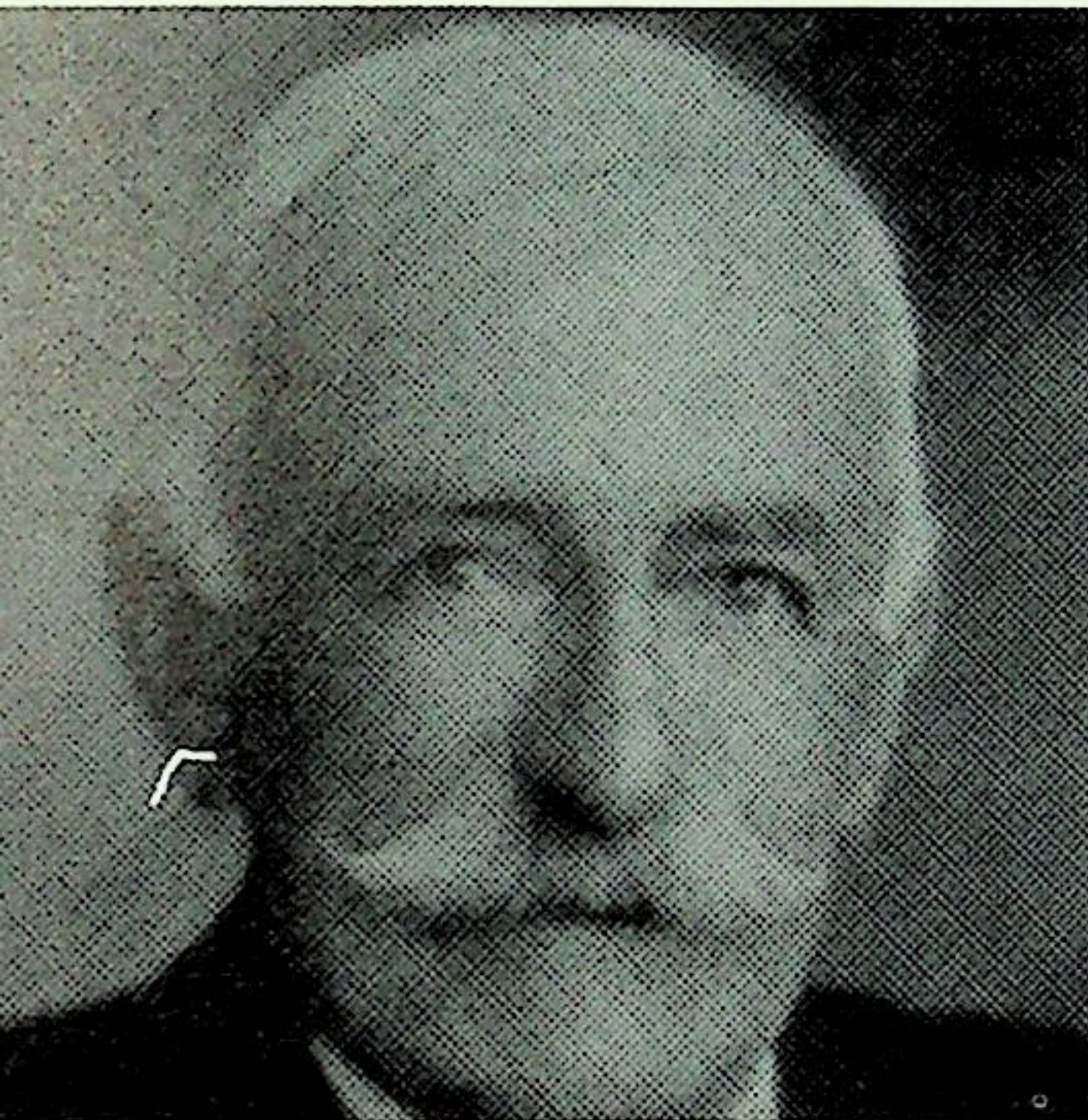
2. **Ian James Hodson** b. 18-10-1952 *married* Janette Trowse

3. **Karen Joy Hodson** b. 10-9-1960

3. **Melva Elizabeth Hodson** b. 1927 *married* Ivan Fleming

1. **Robert Fleming**

2. **Neil Fleming**



Francis Algernon Manning

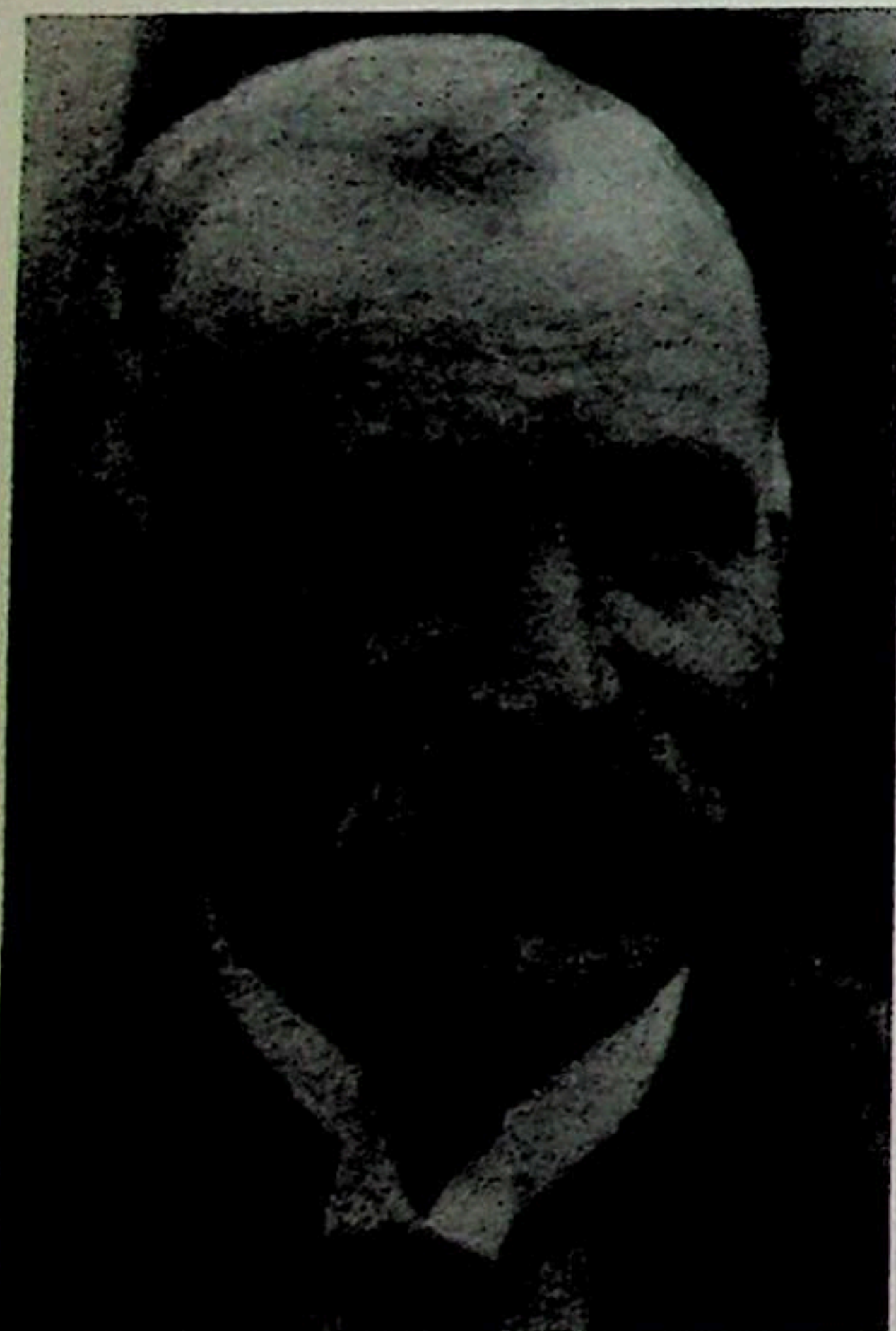


Richard Aldersey Manning



Anne Marie Manning

1. **George Haydon Manning** b. 1888 d. 27-9-1950 married Amy Judith Trestrail (1st wife)
 1. **Glen Haydon Manning** b. 7-8-1911 married Mavis Mary Westover (1st wife) (d. 6-8-1939) No issue
 married Anne Josephine Dellow (2nd wife)
1. **William Robert Manning** b. 22-3-1945 married Cheryl Simmons
 1. **Glen Robert Manning** b. 29-9-1970
 2. **Paul Gregory Manning** b. 22-4-1974
2. **Brian Edward Manning** b. 17-10-1946
3. **Gregory John Manning** b. 13-4-1951 married Janice Wager
 1. **Sonia Anne Manning** b. 7-6-1977
 2. **Kim Ian Manning** b. 14-3-1980
2. **Auda Jean Manning** b. 25-2-1913 – died in infancy
3. **Keith Manning** b. 28-9-1914 – died in infancy
4. **Joseph Manning** b. 27-8-1915 married Valmai Roberta Craigie
 1. **Amy Beverley Manning** b. 16-7-1941 married Raymond John Simpson
 1. **Toni Simpson** b. 12-7-1969
 2. **Cori Simpson** b. 18-8-1971
2. **Rodney Joseph Manning** b. 22-7-1946 married Judith Ann Moloney
 1. **Ty Haydon Manning** b. 4-3-1974
 2. **Trent Michael Manning** b. 24-8-1976
3. **Gayle Manning** b. 2-12-1955
5. **Mona Haydon Manning** b. 10-2-1922 married Robert Leonard V. Maslen
 1. **Malvern Leonard Maslen** b. 1944 married Wendy Annette Gage
 1. **Sheri Lyn Maslen** b. 1970
 2. **Darren Wayne Maslen** b. 1971
2. **Sharon Judith Maslen** b. 1946 married John Hugh Linke
 1. **Jayne Louise Linke** b. 1970
 2. **Sally Leanne Linke** b. 1974
 3. **Katie Lisa Linke** b. 1976
3. **Graeme Haydon Maslen** b. 1947 married Lorraine Elizabeth Wilson
 1. **Heath Robert Maslen** b. 1972
 2. **Joanna Leigh Maslen** b. 1975
4. **Wayne Frederick Maslen** b. 1951 married Dianne Shirley Hill
 1. **Rodney Glen Maslen** b. 1974
 2. **Paul Justin Maslen** b. 1976
 3. **Karen Michele Maslen** b. 1978
5. **Kym Robert Maslen** b. 1956 married Beverley Dawn Lucas
 1. **Kerri Anne Maslen** b. 10-1980
6. **Robyn Ellen Maslen** b. 1957 married Anthony John White
7. **Steve Westley Maslen** b. 1960



George Haydon Manning

married Ida May Ferguson (2nd wife)

6. Barbara Jean Manning b. 23-1-1932 *married* Robert Schwartzkoff (1st husband)

1. Deidre Schwartzkoff

married John Andrew Tuck (2nd husband)

1. Anthony John Tuck b. 4-7-1960

2. Dianne Barbara Tuck b. 19-10-1962

3. Wendy Ann Tuck b. 15-2-1964

7. Ken Haydon Manning b. 26-8-1933 *married* Marlene Joan Tschirpig

1. Natalie Gaye Manning b. 25-8-1962

2. Karen Lee Manning b. 14-6-1965

3. Robyn Joan Manning b. 13-8-1967

8. Richard Baker Manning b. 1935 d. 1972 *never married*

9. Yvonne Judith Manning b. 14-7-1937 *married* Kevin Ross Viney

1. Neville Richard Viney b. 27-8-1963

2. Janet Marlene Viney b. 20-9-1964

10. Neil Aldersey Manning b. 26-8-1940 *married* Suzanne Joy Gropler

1. Angela Joy Manning b. 21-2-1968

2. Kristen Lee Manning b. 4-9-1969

3. Jeanette Faye Manning b. 25-1-1971

11. Jennifer Mavis Manning b. 27-3-1945 *married* Augusto Angelo Marson

1. James Peter Marson b. 18-9-1969

2. Tania Louise Marson b. 20-8-1979

2. Linley Stanton Manning b. 3-9-1890 d. 16-3-1967 *married* Celia Anne M. Smith

1. Grace Ellen Manning b. 20-12-1916 *married* Harry Carter

1. Anne Christine Carter b. 28-8-1946 (died in infancy)

2. Ian John Carter b. 30-6-1949 *married* Margaret Ann Love

1. Karren Ann Carter b. 30-11-1974

2. Barry Ian Carter b. 1-3-1976

2. Ronald Manning b. 30-3-1923 d. 2-4-1979 *married* Mavis Audrey Amos

1. Ann Alyse Manning b. 5-5-1951 *married* Gary Lew Martens

1. Scott Paul Martens b. 24-9-1973

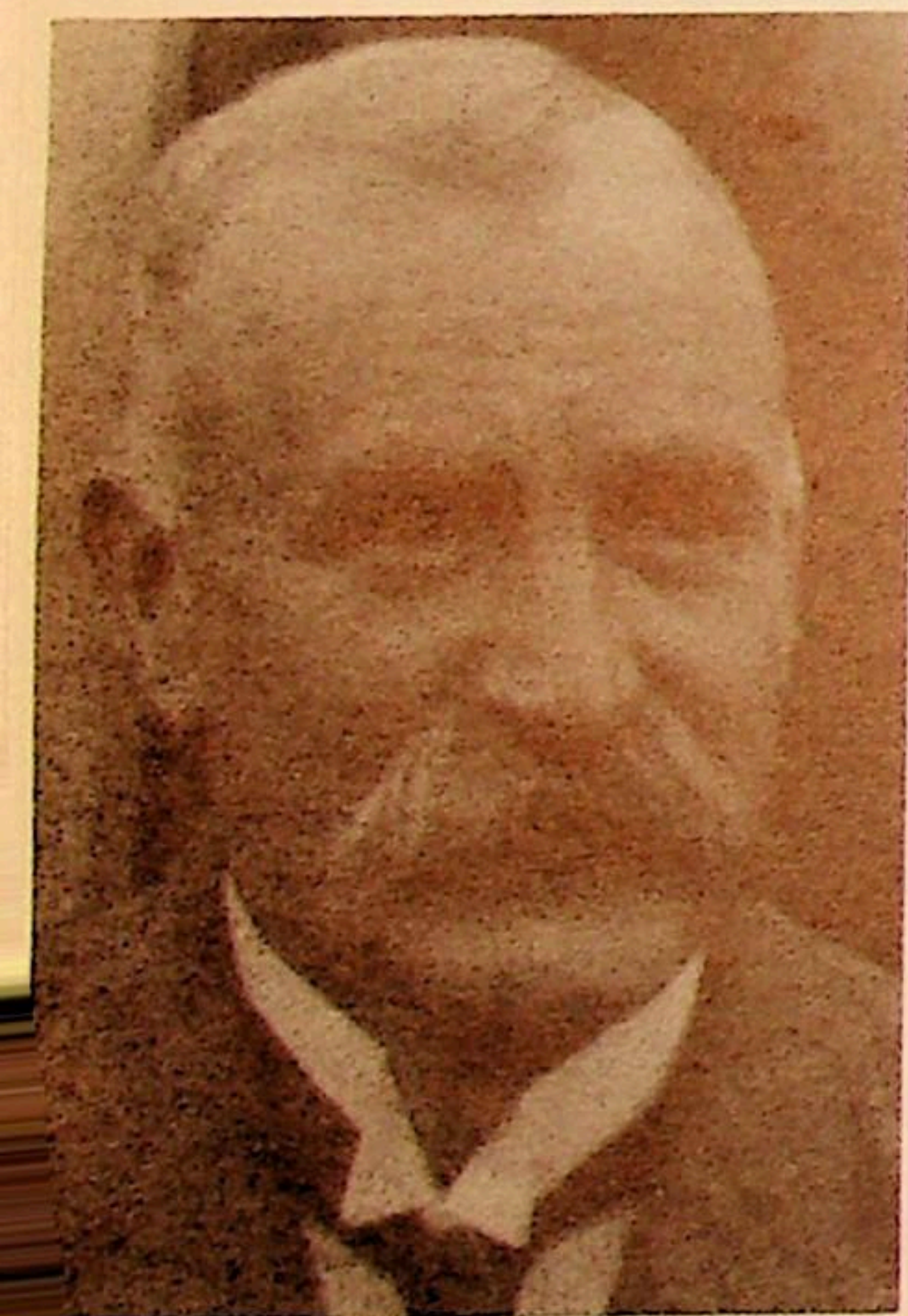
2. Corey Brett Martens b. 14-9-1975

3. Audrey Manning b. 11-12-1926 *married* Hedley Laurance Altmann

1. Mark Laurance Altmann b. 3.6.1952 *married* Katrina Joan Simpson

1. Kristy Altmann b. 21-8-76

- Manning** b. 1888 d. 27-9-1950 *married Ellen McCollum*
1. **Glen Haydon Manning** b. 7-8-1911 *married Mavis Mary Westover (1st wife) (d. 6-8-1939) No issue married Anne Josephine Dellow (2nd wife)*
 1. **William Robert Manning** b. 22-3-1945 *married Cheryl Simmons*
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 1. **Toni Simpson** b. 12-7-1969
 2. **Cori Simpson** b. 18-8-1971
 2. **Rodney Joseph Manning** b. 22-7-1946 *married Judith Ann Moloney*
 1. **Ty Haydon Manning** b. 4-3-1974
 2. **Trent Michael Manning** b. 24-8-1976
 3. **Gayle Manning** b. 2-12-1955
 5. **Mona Haydon Manning** b. 10-2-1922 *married Robert Leonard V. Maslen*
 1. **Malvern Leonard Maslen** b. 1944 *married Wendy Annette Gage*
 1. **Sheri Lyn Maslen** b. 1970
 2. **Darren Wayne Maslen** b. 1971
 2. **Sharon Judith Maslen** b. 1946 *married John Hugh Linke*
 1. **Jayne Louise Linke** b. 1970
 2. **Sally Leanne Linke** b. 1974
 3. **Katie Lisa Linke** b. 1976
 3. **Graeme Haydon Maslen** b. 1947 *married Lorraine Elizabeth Wilson*
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 2. **Joanna Leigh Maslen** b. 1975
 4. **Wayne Frederick Maslen** b. 1951 *married Dianne Shirley Hill*
 1. **Rodney Glen Maslen** b. 1974
 2. **Paul Justin Maslen** b. 1976
 3. **Karen Michele Maslen** b. 1978
 5. **Kym Robert Maslen** b. 1956 *married Beverley Dawn Lucas*
 1. **Kerri Anne Maslen** b. 10-1980
 6. **Robyn Ellen Maslen** b. 1957 *married Anthony John White*
 7. **Steve Westley Maslen** b. 1960



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2. Dianne Barbara Tuck b. 19-10-1962

3. Wendy Ann Tuck b. 15-2-1964

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3. Robyn Joan Manning b. 13-8-1967

8. Richard Baker Manning b. 1935 d. 1972 *never married*

9. Yvonne Judith Manning b. 14-7-1937 *married* Kevin Ross Viney

1. Neville Richard Viney b. 27-8-1963

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2. Kristen Lee Manning b. 4-9-1969

3. Jeanette Faye Manning b. 25-1-1971

11. Jennifer Mavis Manning b. 27-3-1945 *married* Augusto Angelo Marson

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2. Tania Louise Marson b. 20-8-1979

2. Linley Stanton Manning b. 3-9-1890 d. 16-3-1967 *married* Celia Anne M. Smith

1. Grace Ellen Manning b. 20-12-1916 *married* Harry Carter

1. Anne Christine Carter b. 28-8-1946 (died in infancy)

2. Ian John Carter b. 30-6-1949 *married* Margaret Ann Love

1. Karren Ann Carter b. 30-11-1974

2. Barry Ian Carter b. 1-3-1976

2. Ronald Manning b. 30-3-1923 d. 2-4-1979 *married* Mavis Audrey Amos

1. Ann Alyse Manning b. 5-5-1951 *married* Gary Lew Martens

1. Scott Paul Martens b. 24-9-1973

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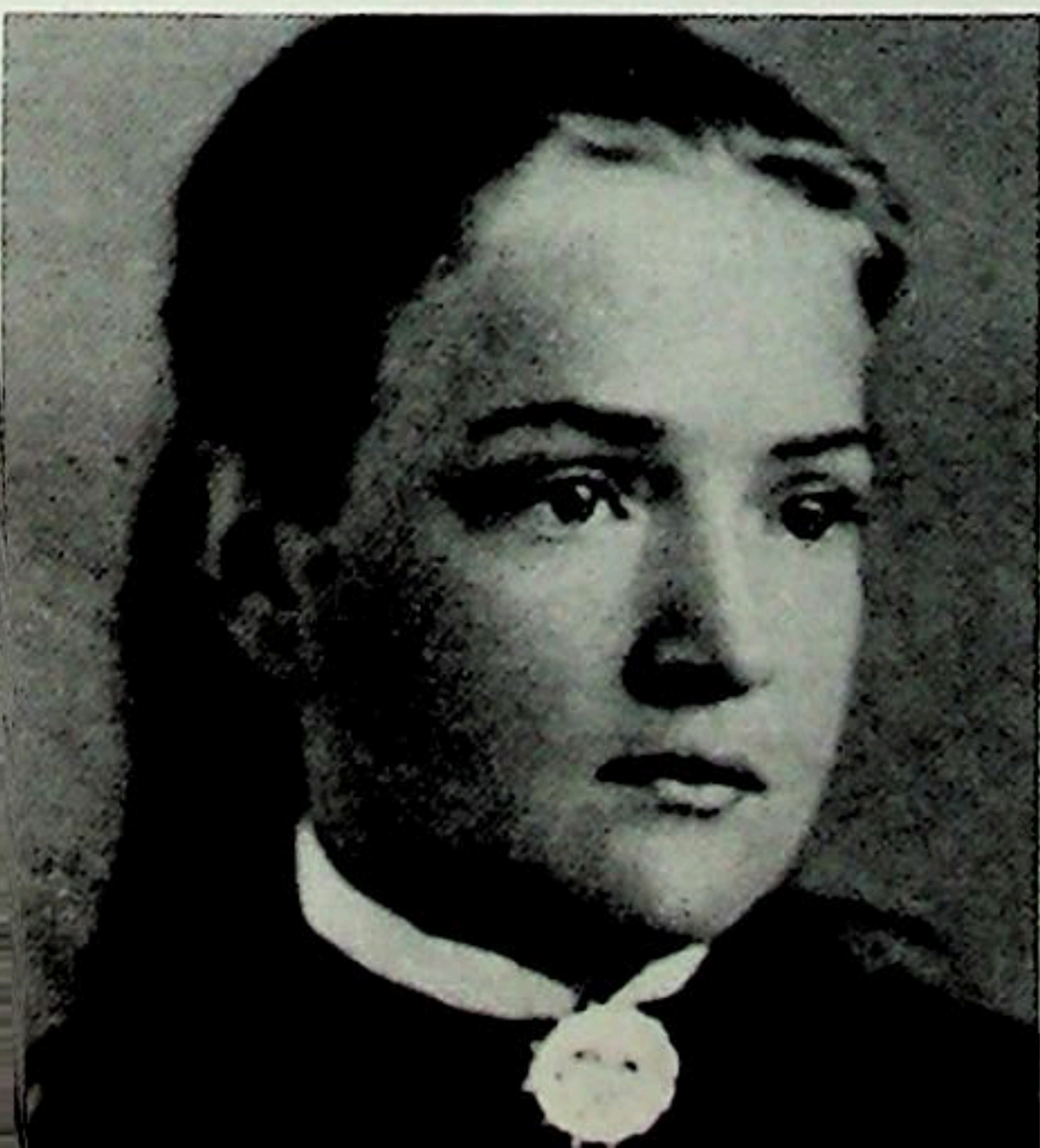
1. Kristy Altmann b. 21-8-76

- 3. Vera Nellie Manning** b. 20-7-1891 d. 15-8-1966 *married* Guy Rupert Stephens
- 1. Joan Manning Stephens** b. 28-1-1919 *married* Malcolm George J. Fuller
 - 1. Michael John Fuller** b. 1940 *married* Laima A. Radseviaus
 - 1. Daiva Fuller**
 - 2. Joana Fuller**
 - 2. Anthony Bernard Fuller** b. 19-3-1943 *married* Susan McHugh
 - 1. Andrew James Fuller** b. 12-12-1972
 - 2. David Anthony Fuller** b. 1-4-1974
 - 3. Jane Fuller** b. 22-10-1975
 - 3. Ashley Joan Fuller** b. 6-1-1947
 - 4. Virginia Ann Fuller** b. 10-12-1950 *married* Robert Arnold Imhoff
 - 1. Roland Robert Imhoff** b. 23-11-1977
 - 2. James Anthony Imhoff** b. 7-11-1979
 - 5. Sarah Aldersey Fuller** b. 16-1-1963
 - 2. Bernard George Stephens** b. 5-7-1923 *married* Patricia Mary Saunders
 - 1. Diana Joan Stephens** b. 7-8-1954 *married* Frank John Newman
 - 1. David Frank Newman** b. 21-1-1980
 - 2. Guy Bernard Stephens** b. 8-3-1958
 - 3. Belinda Anne Stephens** b. 14-1-1960
- 4. Francis Joseph Manning** b. 1894 d. 9-12-1947 *married* Gladys Emily Scroop
- 1. Doris Irene Manning** b. 29-12-1915 *married* Clement Roy Short
 - 1. Marilyn Short** b. 5-4-1939 *married* Peter Loveday
 - 2. Jean Ellen Manning** b. 4-3-1921 d. 22-1-1929
 - 3. Marjory Gladys Manning** b. 8-3-1922 *married* Robert Harry Kemp
 - 1. Wendy Merle Kemp** b. 28-10-1941 *married* Malcolm Derick Hudson
 - 1. Sharon Lee Hudson** b. 25-4-1964
 - 2. Stephen Robert Hudson** b. 18-12-1965
 - 3. Jayne Marie Hudson** b. 2-2-1968
 - 2. Robert Laurence Kemp** b. 18-9-1944 *married* Patricia Audrey Cox
 - 1. Michael Robert Kemp** b. 21-1-1966
 - 2. Jodie Kemp** b. 26-11-1968
 - 3. Shaun Gregory Kemp** b. 1-7-1974
 - 3. Josephine Marjory Kemp** b. 30-6-1947 *married* David John Leech
 - 1. Jason Leech** b. 23-8-1972
 - 2. Kerrie Leech** b. 25-1-1977
 - 4. Pauline Jean Kemp** b. 14-8-1948 *married* David Michael Brady
 - 1. Scott Michael Brady** b. 9.6.1972
 - 2. Kim Natasha Brady** b. 21-7-1973
 - 5. Peter Neville Kemp** b. 24-12-1949 *married* Christine Burgess
 - 1. Nicolle Ellen Kemp** b. 8-10-1975
 - 2. Rachel Emily Kemp** b. 7-6-1977 d. 10-1-1980
 - 4. Patricia Manning** b. 21-10-1926 *married* Graham West
 - 1. Meredith West** b. 7-8-1948 *married* Kenneth Craig
 - 2. Anthony Graham West** b. 22-12-1950 *married* Cheryl May
 - 1. Rebecca May West** b. 30-6-1978

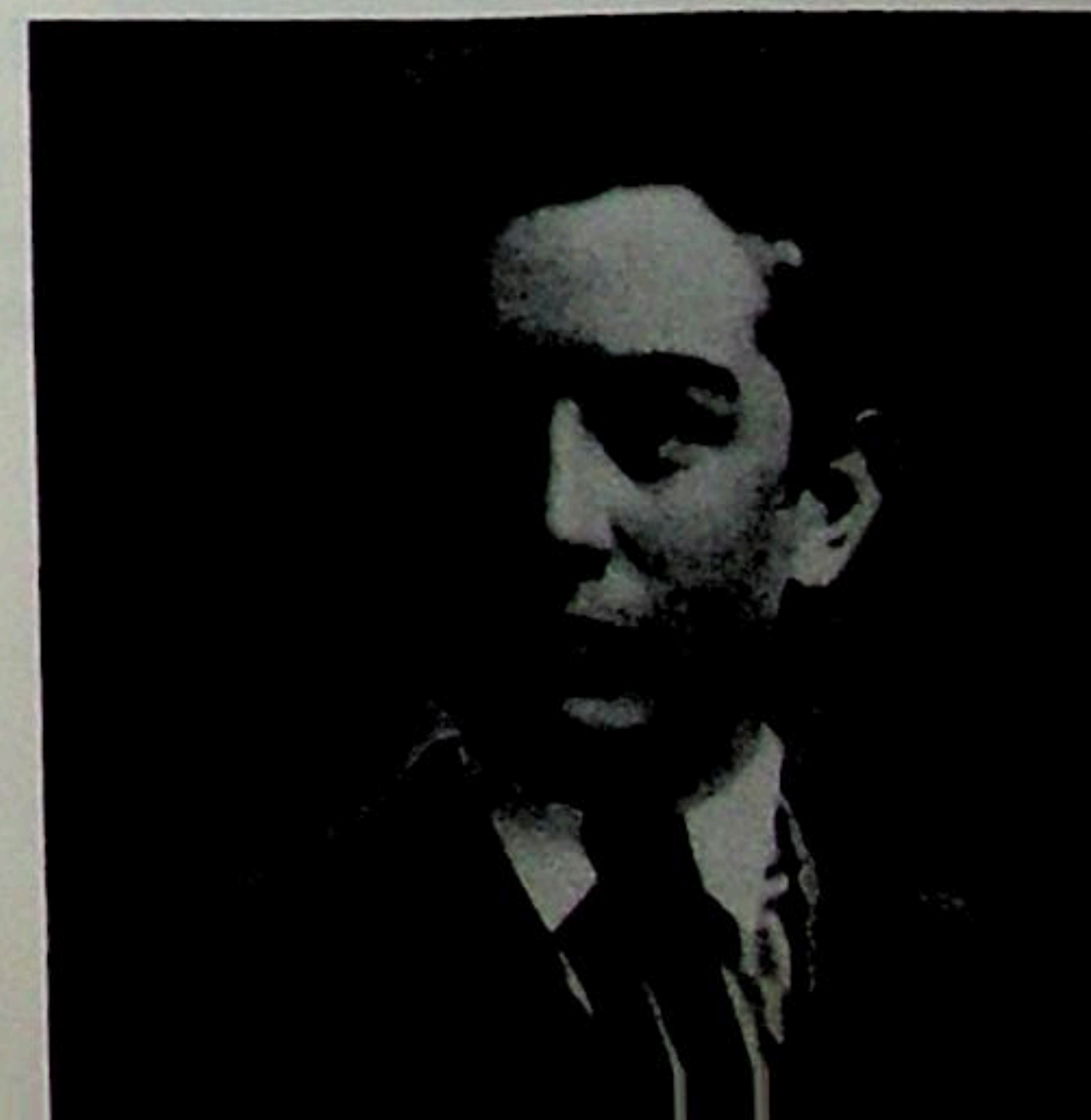
5. **George Haydon Manning** b. 7-11-1928 *married* Barbara Joan Schell
1. **Mark Francis Manning** b. 14-11-1953
 2. **Jayne Petria Manning** b. 6-10-1956
 3. **Kym Haydon Manning** b. 26-2-1958
 4. **Sheridan Louise Manning** b. 18-4-1961
6. **Peter William Manning** b. 26-2-1930
7. **David Manning** b. 26-2-1930 *married* Anne Thompson
1. **Christopher Francis Manning** b. 30-6-1955 *married* Lorraine Taylor
 1. **Jason Manning** b. 1977
 2. **Stephen John Manning** b. 5-2-1958
 3. **Robert Wayne Manning** b. 10-9-1959
 4. **Michael Andrew Manning** b. 14-4-1961
8. **Donald Joseph Manning** b. 14.8.1935 *married* Margaret Milewski
1. **Debra Gaye Manning** b. 22-11-1965
 2. **Suzanne Carol Manning** b. 10-7-1968
 3. **Brett Anthony Manning** b. 6-4-1970
9. **Maxwell Manning** b. 16-2-1939 *married* Phylis W. Carter *married* Kathleen May Taylor
1. **Maxwell Kai Manning** b. 17-9-1976
 2. **Adam Francis Manning** b. 15-12-1978
5. **Richard Baker Manning** b. 10-5-1896 d. 22-7-1936 *married* Grace Maude Hein
1. **Geoffrey Haydon Manning** b. 25-6-1926 *married* Gwendolyn Bennett
 1. **Haydon Richard Manning** b. 1-3-1958
 2. **Wanda June Manning** b. 22-6-1927 *married* John Leslie Dwan
 1. **Paul Richard Dwan** b. 22-8-1960
 2. **Michelle Louise Dwan** b. 16-9-1963

5. **Arabella Aldersey Manning** b. circa 1867 d. circa 1947 *married* Charles Mather Leumane No issue
6. **Edward Henry Aldersey Manning** b. 1-7-1870 — died in infancy
7. **Harold Aldersey Manning** b. 17-5-1872 d. circa 1925 *married* Ellen Mary Hammond
1. **Peggy Manning** b. 1914 *married* Alfred Raymond Hart

1. **Haydon Michael Hart** b. 6-4-1944
2. **Margaret Hart** b. 26-10-1945 d. 8-6-1946
3. **Richard Aldersey Hart** b. 20-10-1947



Arabella Aldersey
Manning



Harold Aldersey
Manning

FOURTH CHILD

Charles Manning born 1837 died 1-8-1914 married Sophia Stacy Brown

1. **Charles Brown Manning** b. 27-6-1870 d. 3-10-1943 *married* Eliza Steer (1st wife) No issue *married* Edith Beckworth (2nd wife) No issue
2. **Catherine Jane Manning** b. 31-12-1877 d. 7-9-1893
3. **Herbert John Manning** b. 1-11-1879 d. 11-12-1951 *married* Stella Beatrice Strout
 1. **Melva Catherine Manning** b. 15-12-1922 *married* Robert Lyell Eustis
 1. **Gwenneth Melva Eustis** *married* ? Mutton
 1. **Maxwell James Mutton** b. 8-2-1975
 2. **Robert Gordon Mutton** b. 15-1-1977
4. **Llewellyn Ernest Manning** b. circa 1881 d. ? *never married*

FIFTH CHILD

James Manning born 7-1-1839 died 14-4-1914 married Elizabeth Sykes

1. **Sarah Jane Manning** b. Feb. 1869 d. 8-5-1869
2. **James Sykes Manning** b. May 1871 d. 15-8-1871
3. **Elizabeth Manning** b. 1874 d. 16-11-1949 *never married*
4. **Grace Manning** b. 1875 d. 13-1-1969 *never married*
5. **Clara Manning** b. 1876 d. 24-8-1956 *never married*
6. **Lucy Manning** b. 1882 d. 14-9-1977 *never married*
7. **James Arthur Manning** b. 1885 d. 24-8-1963 *never married*
8. **Ellenor Manning** b. 1891 d. 14-8-1966 *never married*
9. **Alice Rosalie Manning** b. 1893 d. 10-5-1966 *never married*

SIXTH CHILD

Edward Henry Manning born 1841 died 25-5-1916 married Elizabeth Jane Swift

1. **Sidney Barton Henri Manning** b. 1883 d. 4-12-1955 *never married*
2. **Cecelia Gertrude Manning** b. 1889 d. 4-5-1928 *never married*
3. **Wycliffe Harold Manning** b. 1892 d. 21-6-1914 *never married* (killed in motor accident)

SEVENTH CHILD

Benjamin Hart Manning born 1845 died 8-4-1906 married Mary Anne Keyte

1. **George Garrett Manning** b. circa 1870 d. ? *never married*
2. **Anne Manning** b. 2-1-1873 d. 21-2-1967 *married* Edward John Sanders No issue
3. **Marian Manning** b. c. 1875 d. 1962 *married* Thomas McGuinness No issue
4. **Emma Isobel Manning** b. 1877 d. 1950 *never married*
5. **Jane Ethel Manning** b. 1-5-1878 d. 26-3-1910 *married* Edward John Sanders
 1. **George Franklin Sanders** b. 1-9-1900 *married* Ruby Joyce Daddow No issue
 2. **Edna Grace Sanders** b. 21-5-1902 *married* John Imlach
 1. **John William Imlach** b. 30-6-1928 *married* Agnes Giles
 1. **Lynette Ann Imlach** b. 1953
 2. **Neville William Imlach** b. 1955
 3. **Malcolm John Imlach** b. 1957
 2. **Victor Neil Imlach** b. 22-2-1930 *married* Joyce Agnes Trice
 1. **Ian Imlach** b. 1954
 2. **Claire Elizabeth Imlach** b. 1961
 3. **Kathleen Grace Imlach** b. 20-8-1936 *married* John Robert Langley
 1. **Stuart John Langley** b. 1968
 2. **Fiona Kate Langley** b. 1970
 3. **Eric John Sanders** b. 1903 d. 10-10-1903
 4. **Edward Arnold Sanders** b. 1-9-1904 *married* Jessie Daddow (No issue) *married* Thelma Louise Daddow
 1. **Jane Louise Sanders** b. 1952 *married* Stanley Percival Bolwell
 2. **Beverley Agnes Sanders** b. 1953 *married* Rodney Skurrie
 3. **Lynette Mary Sanders** b. 1955 *married* Lindsay Edward Bolwell
 1. **Peter James Bolwell** b. 10-12-1977
 2. **Joanne Lynette Bolwell** b. 6-8-1979
 4. **Eric James Sanders** b. 1957 *married* Wendy Joy Bowyer
 1. **Louise May Sanders** b. 20-1-1980



*Benjamin Hart Manning
and daughter Marian*

- 5. Victor Elliot Sanders** b. 4-3-1907 *married* May Baker
- 1. Victor Mervyn Sanders** b. 1933 *married* Lorna Kemp
 - 1. Judith Sanders** b. 1958 *married* Terry Gardener
 - 1. Jason Gardener** b. 2-1-1980
 - 2. Dianne Sanders** b. 1960
 - 3. Jeffrey Sanders** b. 1961 d. 1974
 - 4. Narelle Gay Sanders** b. 21-12-1975
 - 2. Leila Dorothea Sanders** b. 1935 *married* Robert Henry Wilkinson
 - 1. Marie Dianne Wilkinson** b. 1960 *married* Barry Fulton
 - 2. Elaine Dorothea Wilkinson** b. 1961
 - 3. Fay Lucinda Wilkinson** b. 1965
 - 4. Garry Ian Robert Wilkinson** b. 3-9-1968
 - 3. Joyce Lorraine Sanders** b. 1945 *married* Geoffrey Allen Murray
 - 1. Brian Allen Murray** b. 2-8-1968
 - 2. Colleen Lorraine Murray** b. 21-7-1970
 - 3. Leanne Michelle Murray** b. 29.11-1971
- 6. Benjamin Hart Manning** b. 1880 d. 11-2-1957 *married* Margaret Grace Farnham
- 1. Margaret Hart Manning** b. 24-3-1925 d. 25-4-1926
 - 2. Joan Alison Manning** b. 6-10-1926 *married* Colin Thulborn
 - 1. David Hartley Thulborn** b. 26-12-1952
 - 2. Keith Raymond Thulborn** b. 22-1-1954 *married* Eve Kovacs
 - 3. Peter Rodney Thulborn** b. 5-6-1960
 - 3. Dorothy Ruth Manning** b. 16-5-1928 *married* Allan Ernest Kelly
 - 1. Lawrence Allan Kelly** b. 21-11-1948
 - 2. Nita Marion Kelly** b. 22-10-1950 *married* Sydney Neil Tonkin
 - 3. Linda May Kelly** b. 24-10-1954 *married* Samuel Vincent Pevitt
 - 1. Michael Allan Pevitt** b. 15-7-1978
 - 4. Margaret Ruth Kelly** b. 25-11-56 *married* Barry James Price
 - 1. Lindon James Price** b. 27-1-1980
 - 4. Winifred Anne Manning** b. 30-6-1935 *married* Edward Stanly Simmonds
 - 1. Neil Ronald Simmonds** b. 11-1-1960
 - 2. Lorraine Ann Simmonds** b. 20-8-1962
 - 3. Ivan Robert Simmonds** b. 29-10-1965
 - 4. Mark Andrew Simmonds** b. 4-12-1974
 - 5. Valmai Mary Manning** b. 18-3-1938 *married* Edward Raymond Buckingham
 - 1. Leanne Buckingham** b. 10-7-1964
 - 2. Malcolm Edward Buckingham** b. 3-2-1968



*Benjamin Hart Manning Jr
and Margaret Grace Manning*

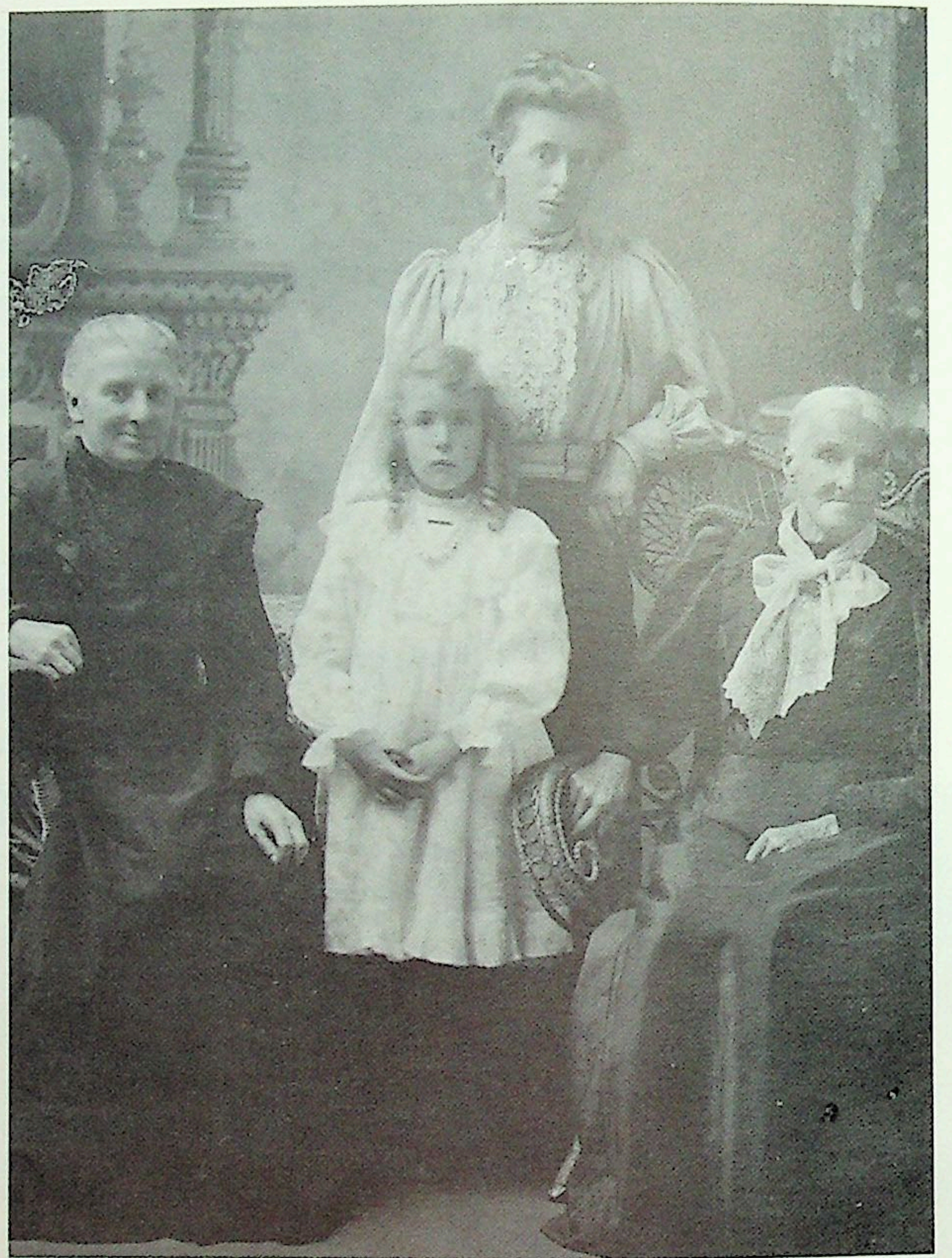
7. **William James Manning** b. 1886 d. 28-5-1917 *never married*
8. **Mary Manning** b. circa 1887 — died in infancy
9. **Mary Mabel Manning** b. 2-6-1888 *married* William Henry Bjork
 1. **Mavis Joyce Bjork** b. 11-2-1922 *married* Stirling Barnes
 1. **Kay Marlene Barnes** b. 10-9-1950 *married* Peter M. Backman
 1. **Kenneth Russell Backman** b. 25-5-1973
 2. **Warwick Peter Backman** b. 11-2-1976
 3. **Belinda Marlene Backman** b. 26-5-1980
 2. **Stephan John Barnes** b. 1-11-1952
 3. **Jennifer Joy Barnes** b. 15-11-1954 *married* Robin Hendy
 1. **Craig Alan Hendy** b. 20-1-1976
 2. **Sharon Teresa Hendy** b. 5-12-1978
 4. **Peter Stirling Barnes** b. 21-12-1955
 2. **Mary Isobel Bjork** b. 7-5-1923 *married* Arthur Trevaskis
 1. **Joan Mary Trevaskis** b. 13-1-1943 *married* John Armour
 1. **Linda Armour**
 2. **Carol Armour**
 3. **Leanne Armour**
 4. **Paul Armour**
 5. **Kathleen Armour**
 2. **Graham Arthur Trevaskis** b. 7-2-1945 *married* Jill Pepperdine
 1. **Lisa Anne Trevaskis**
 3. **Kenneth John Trevaskis** b. 22-12-1946
 4. **Heather Lorraine Trevaskis** b. 16-5-1948 *married* Patrick Brennan
 1. **Jacqueline Brennan**
 2. **Christian Brennan**
 3. **William James Bjork** b. 12-9-1924 *married* Dulcie Dury
 1. **Pamela Bjork** b. 3-10-1956 *married* Douglas Richards
 2. **Gary Bjork** b. 11-10-1960
 4. **Ivan John Bjork** b. 7-9-1925 *married* Marjorie Found
 1. **Daryl Bjork** b. 13-9-1955 d. 17-10-1980 *married* Dawn Martin
 2. **Carolyn Bjork** b. 12-7-1957 *married* Michael Fisher
 5. **Alice Violet Bjork** b. 27-9-1928 *married* Lindsay Johnson
 1. **John Maxwell Johnson** b. 31-12-1953 *married* Karen Rojewski



Jane Ethel Sanders Anne Sanders



*Jane Ethel Sanders Edward John Sanders
(nee Manning)*



*From Left: Mary Anne Manning, Edna Sanders,
Jane Ethel Sanders, Mrs Sanders Snr*



*From Left: Anne Manning, Marian Manning, Thomas
McGuinness, Benjamin Hart Manning Jnr,
Mary Mabel Manning, William James Manning.*



*Mary Mabel Bjork (nee Manning)
1980, the last surviving child
of the original emigrants
from Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.*

Photograph taken on Wedding Day of
Jane Ethel Manning
and
Edward John Sanders
Circa 1895



Front Row: Phillis Cheequer, Mabel Manning, Tilly Harris, Ethel Sanders, Harry Asplin, Lena Asplin, Marian Manning, William James Manning.
 Second Row: William Sanders, Phillipa Sanders, Mrs Keyte, Mrs Cheequer, Beryl Cheequer (baby), Mrs Oldham, Mary Anne Manning, Benjamin Hart Manning, Emma Keyte, Emma Harris.
 Third Row: Alice Harris, Martha Sanders, Herbert Sanders, Millie Smith, Mr Hetherway, Bertha Sanders, Richard Keyte, Edward John Sanders, Charles Keyte, Jane Ethel Sanders, George Manning, Emma Manning, Mrs Horridge, Mrs Asplin, Miss Knapp.
 Back Row: Mr Asplin, Benjamin Hart Manning Jnr, Mr Addisson, Mr Cheequer, Mr Horridge.

(No. 5.) PEDIGREE OF ALDERSEY OF ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN,
AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

From Diary of Joseph Aldersey, born 1725; Pedigree prepared by George Bayley White, Esq., son of Edward White and Rachel Ainsley Aldersey, and supplemented by his brother-in-law Judge H. M. Bompas, Q.C.; Pedigree prepared by William Smiles, Esq., M.D.

JOSEPH ALDERSEY, of Chandos Street, St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, aft. of Westham, co. Essex, and finally of Hurley, co. Berks [qu. son, or more probably grandson, of Joseph Aldersey (the son of John Aldersey, of London, merchant, younger brother of Thomas Aldersey, of Aldersey and Spurstow, Escheator of Cheshire, temp. Car. I.)], d. 25 July 1764, bur. at High Wycomb, co. Berks. Will dated 22 July 1762, proved 26 July 1764.

ANN, sister of Thomas Suffield, of Evesham, co. Worcester, d. 18 Sept. 1757, bur. at Bunhill Fields, London.

JOSEPH ALDERSEY, of Chandos Street, St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, aft. of Southampton, b. 1 Oct. 1725, entered business at Chandos St. 1 Nov. 1754, retired 30 Sept. 1767. Will dated 28 Ap. 1781, proved 4 March 1786 (m. at Woburn, Bucks, 10 July 1755).

MARY, dau. of Daniel Haydon, of Woburn, co. Bucks (and sister of Thomas Haydon, of Dean's Court, St. Paul's, London, stationer, and of John Haydon, of High Wycombe, co. Berks), b. 1 Jan. 1727, d. 18 Jan. 1781, bur. at St. Mary's, Southampton, 24 Jan. 1781.

ANN, m. Emor Rich, both living in 1762, she also living in 1781.

JOSEPH ALDERSEY, b. 6 Oct., d. 16 Oct., 1756, f.l.r. at Woburn, co. Bucks.

THOMAS ALDERSEY, b. 2 June, d. 12 June, 1760, bur. at Woburn, co. Bucks.

JOSEPH ALDERSEY, of London, and of Chigwell Row, co. Essex, b. 5 May 1762, d. 1847, bur. at St. Thomas's, Hackney (m. 2 Dec., 1789).

ELIZABETH, dau. of Caleb Lee, of Godalming (by Mary Baker, heiress of Anthony Baker, of Amory near Alton, co. Hants), b. 26 March 1766, d. 1 April 1822, bur. at St. Thomas's, Hackney.

THOMAS SUFFIELD ALDERSEY, of Lisson Grove, London, b. 14 May 1765, d. 1831.

MARY ANN, dau. of James Stephens, of Lisson Grove, London, d. 1837.

WILLIAM ALDERSEY, b. 16 Dec. 1766, d. 1838 at Homerton.

MARY, b. 14 March 1759, m. Dr. Robert Carey, d. 1826.

ANN, b. 8 Nov. 1763, of Homerton, d. 1847.

RACHEL, dau. of Peter Ainsley, of London, b. 13 Feb. 1800, d. 1 Oct. 1832. (1st wife.)

RICHARD BAKER ALDERSEY, of Amory near Alton, co. Hants, also of Chigwell Row, co. Essex, till 1849, then of Amory, Nonalunga, South Australia, b. 14 June 1793, d. 22 Sept. 1857, bur. in the forest near Amory.

ELIZABETH EMMA, dau. of Rev. Thos. Wilkinson, chaplain of the Tower, b. 21 Feb. 1813, living 1898, m. 1 June 1836. (2nd wife.)

JOSEPH ALDERSEY, of Jersey, b. 21 June 1795, d. 21 Aug. 1829.

MARY ANN BISSONI, d. 1883.

ELIZA BAKER, b. 16 Sept. 1791, m. Stephen Olding, of the Manor House, Dalston, 11 Jan. 1814, d. 1853.

MARY ANN, of China, and aft. of Trong Gyaion, McLaren Vale, South Australia, b. 24 June 1797, d. unm. 1868, bur. near Trong Gyaion.

JOSEPH LEE STANWELL ALDERSEY, Capt. 10th Regt., b. 1827, d. 1882.

LYDIA HOPE ALDERSEY, m. Rev. J. W. Tupper.

RICHARD BAKER ALDERSEY, b. 18 Dec. 1822, d. unm. 1848, bur. at Lambourne, co. Essex.

HARRY LEE ALDERSEY, b. 19 July 1829, went to Australia, d. unm. 1895.

JOSEPH HAYDON ALDERSEY, b. 5 May 1831, went to Australia in 1849, d. unm. 10 March 1858, bur. near Amory.

RACHEL AINSLEY ALDERSEY, b. 29 Dec. 1821, m. 6 June 1843, Edward White, of London, d. 11 Dec. 1864, bur. at Norwood.

ELIZA ALDERSEY, b. 5 June 1824, went to Australia in 1849, d. unm. 1883, at Trong Gyaion.

MARY ANN ALDERSEY, b. 17 Nov. 1825, went to Australia in 1849.

SARAH JANE ALDERSEY, b. 2 Oct. 1827, went to Australia in 1894.

MARY AINSLEY ALDERSEY, b. 17 Sept. 1832, went to Australia in 1849, m. 1863 Francis Willm. Cox, of Adelaide, S. Australia.

ALGERNON LUMLEY ALDERSEY, b. 27 Feb. 1840.

PRISCILLA GILES, m. 1870, in South Australia.

ARABELLA HARRIET ALDERSEY, b. 27 June 1837, m. 1858 Frank Manning, in South Australia.

HUGH ALGERNON ALDERSEY, b. 19 July 1871.

RICHARD BAKER ALDERSEY, b. 5 May 1874.

HARRY LEE ALDERSEY, b. 2 Ap. 1876.

WILFRED EGERTON ALDERSEY.

HAYDON PORRETT ALDERSEY.

RALPH MORTIMER ALDERSEY.

THEODORE ALDERSEY.

ELIZABETH LEE ALDERSEY, b. 17 Ap. 1873.

HAYDON STEPHENS ALDERSEY, of Ches-hunt.

MARY OSBORNE.

JOSEPH STEPHENS ALDERSEY, m. 8 Sept. 1831, d. 4 May 1850, aged 53.

HENRIETTA ALICE, 2nd dau. of Col. T. Hawkins, b. 18 Sept. 1806, d. 15 Jan. 1885.

SOPHIA STEPHENS ALDERSEY, m. Daniel Taylor.

MARY WEBSTER ALDERSEY, m. Joshua Bacon.

ELIZABETH STEPHENS ALDERSEY, m. Capt. E. F. Waters.

ESTHER COOPER ALDERSEY, m. Rev. William Maynard.

CHARLOTTE ALDERSEY, m. Rev. J. A. Gower.

ANNE BIL-LINGSLEY ALDERSEY, m. S. Olding, a banker.

HAYDON THOMAS ALDERSEY, b. 1823, d.s.p. 1893.

WILLIAM HUGH ALDERSEY, M.B., F.R.C.S., b. 1827, d.s.p. 1885.

ALICE MARY PADDON, dau. of Rev. T. Sanson.

MARY ALDERSEY, b. 1825, m. A. W. K. Packman, M.D., d. 1857.

EMILY ELIZA ALDERSEY, b. 1831, d. 1856.

HAYDON STEPHENS ALDERSEY, b. 9 Aug. 1842, d. 22 Jan. 1896.

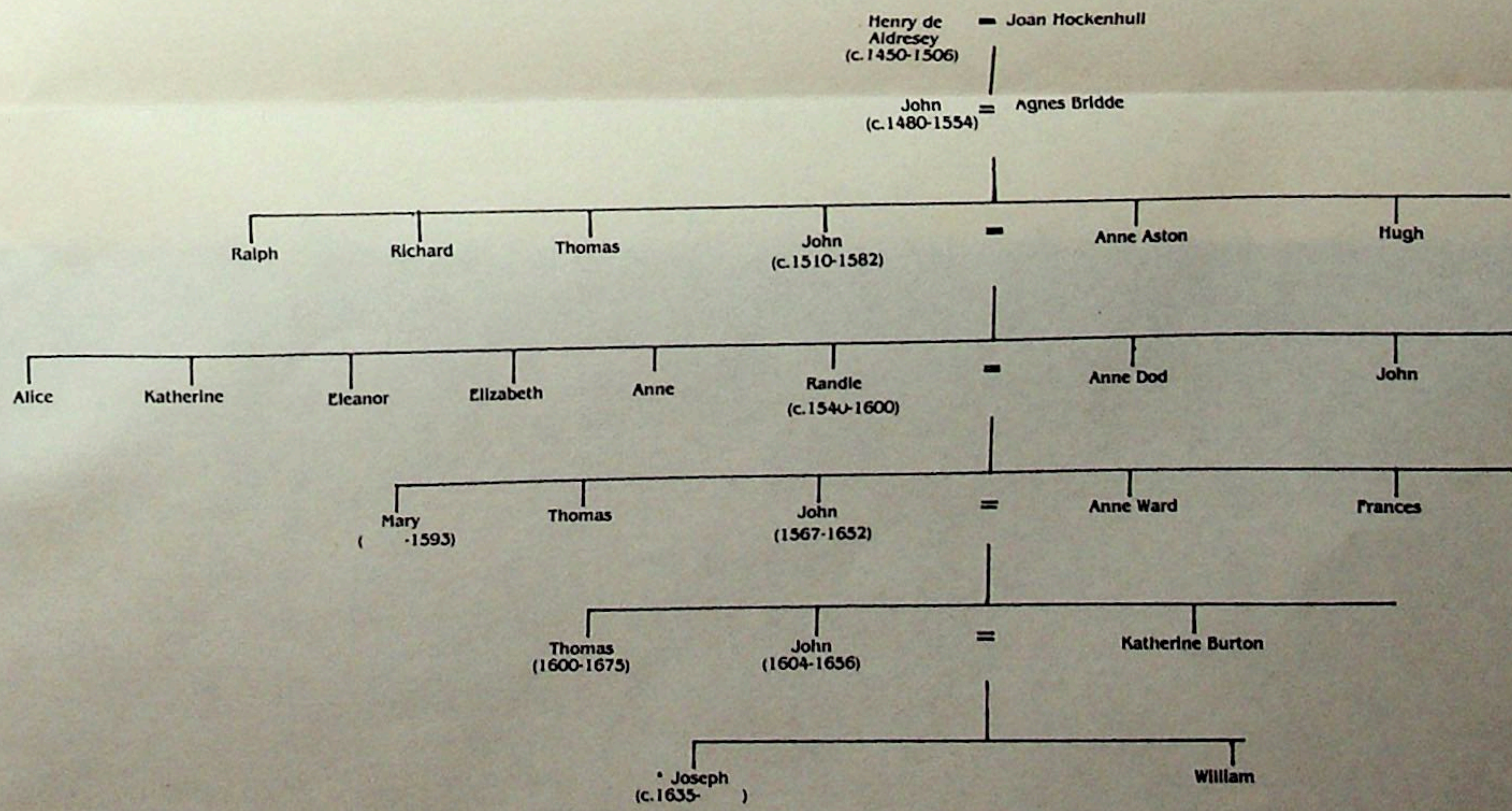
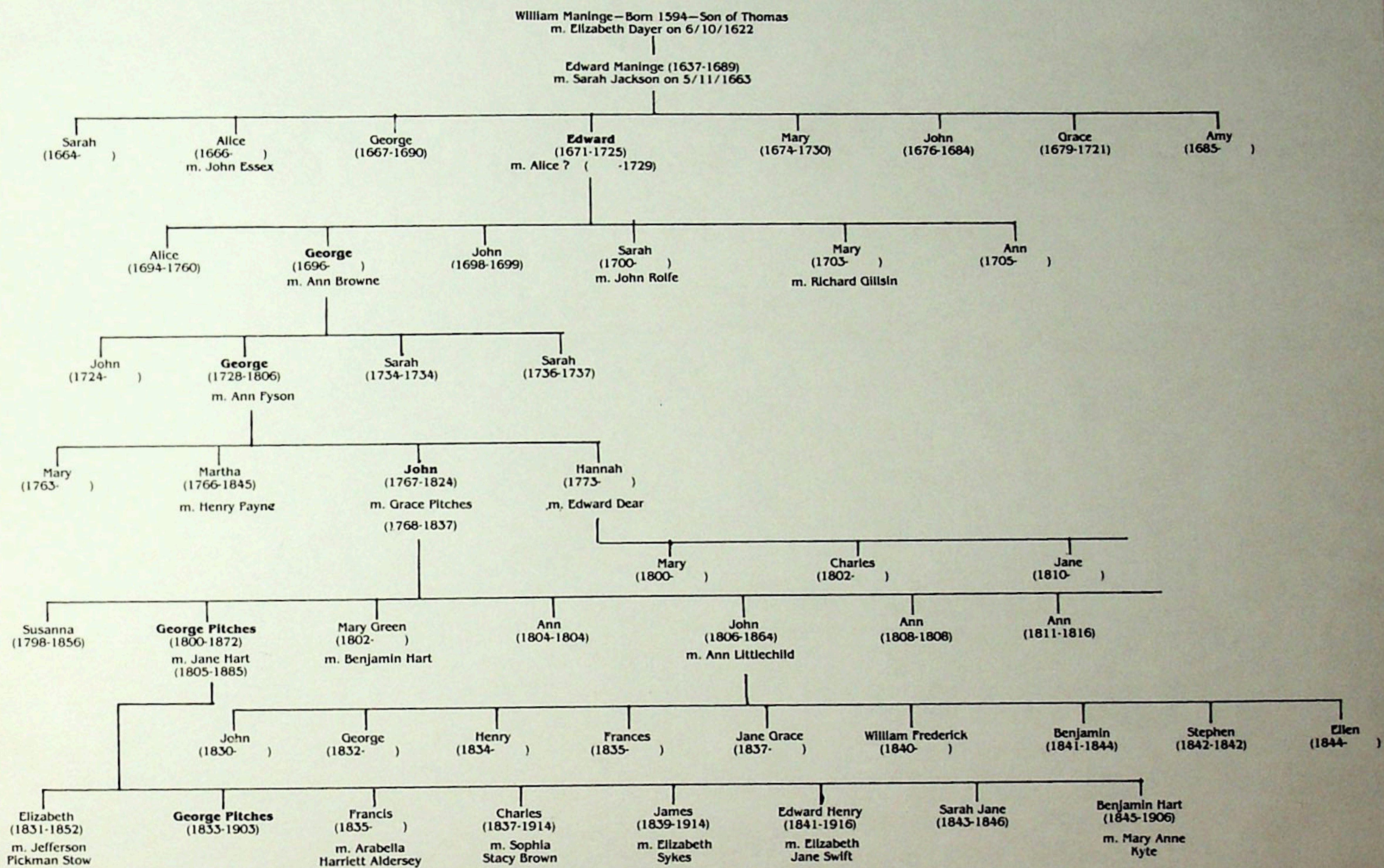
MARY, younger dau. of William Smiles, M.D., b. 21 May 1856, m. 20 Feb. 1879.

FRANCES MARY ALDERSEY, b. 1833, d. unm. 1884.

HAYDON BRIAN ALDERSEY, b. 25 June 1887.

RALPH POMEROY ALDERSEY, b. 11 Aug. 1892.

PHYLLIS MARY ALDERSEY, b. 2 Dec. 1879.



* Grandfather of Joseph Aldersey (1725-1764)—refer Pedigree of Aldersey of St. Paul's, Covent Garden and South Australia.