

My great great grandparents, William and Mary Jane (nee Moore) Fallows of Albany, Western Australia were the parents of the first<sup>1</sup> Fallows family in Western Australia.

<sup>1</sup> see Note 1 in Additional Notes in Attachment 1.

## **1. William Fallows**

### **1.1 Overview**

William Fallows was born at Newcastle Under Lyme<sup>2</sup>, Staffordshire, England in 1832. He came to Western Australia in 1853, as a convict sentenced to 7 years transportation. He settled in the Albany area about 1857. On 18 Aug 1859 he married Mary Jane Moore at St John's Church, Albany. William and Mary Jane had seven sons, all born at Albany. One son died in infancy and three died in their early 20's. Their fourth son, Francis Alexander Fallows and his wife Eunice Victoria (nee Ladhams) were my great grand parents. There is a separate profile for Francis and Eunice Fallows.

William Fallows died at Albany on 17 Nov 1908, aged 76.

<sup>2</sup> see Note 2 in Additional Notes in Attachment 1.

### **1.2 Life at Newcastle Under Lyme**

Little can be established with certainty about the family origins and early life of William Fallows. His surname was originally Follows, as recorded in the record of his first conviction in 1848. The record of his second conviction shows his name as Fallows, alias Follows. His trade is recorded as potter. Newcastle under Lyme and nearby Stoke on Trent were well known for quality pottery production. From his marriage certificate, his father's name was also William, who was a hatter by trade. Census records show that there were many Follows or Fallows families living at Newcastle Under Lyme in the 1800's and in the county of Staffordshire. In the 1841 Census there are no traceable records of father and son William Follows or Fallows. Nor can any baptism record be found which can be proven as relating to William Fallows the son. It is known that he was born in Newcastle Under Lyme, from the 1851 census records. There are several baptism records which could be for William Follows, the father. His mother's name is not known. It is likely that the father of William Follows senior was Joseph Follows, who was also a hatter by trade. The strongest possible matching record is the baptism record for William Follows (father Joseph), born 9 December 1803, baptised 1 April 1804 at St Giles C of E Church, Newcastle Under Lyme, Staffordshire.

### **1.3 Crimes and Convictions**

On 26 June 1848 (aged 15) William Follows was convicted of larceny at the County of Stafford Sessions and sentenced to 1 month imprisonment and whipped.

On 8 February 1851, William Fallows (alias Follows) and his accomplice, Elijah Brazenhall (later known as Basenhall), committed some crimes which, by today's standards are quite petty, but the sentence was very harsh. On 12 April 1850, both men faced trial by jury at the Stafford, Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme Quarter Sessions, were convicted of larceny and were sentenced to transportation for 7 years.

See Attachment 2 for newspaper reports of the crimes and trial. Attachment 3 is a the official the court record of the trial. Attachment 4 lists the other convicts in the Fallows ancestry.

### **1.4 Imprisonment**

Following their convictions, both men were sent to back to Stafford Prison where they had been since their arrest. They were then sent to Wakefield Prison, West Yorkshire, on 4 June 1850, where William Fallows was allocated prisoner number 1374. On 13 March 1851 they were sent to Portland Prison and received there on 14 March (presumably this was mainly a journey by train). Portland Prison is situated on the Isle of Portland, near the village of Grove, south of Weymouth, Dorset, England. They were there until 24 January 1853, when they were embarked on the *Pyrenees* ready for transportation to the Swan River Colony. The 1851 Census records confirm that both men were at Portland Convict Prison on 30 March 1851.

Wikipedia states that Portland's prison was opened in November 1848, for the holding of adult convicts. The purpose the prison at this location was mainly to provide convict labour to construct the breakwaters of Portland Harbour and its various defences. The first convicts, totalling 64, arrived aboard the HM *Steamer Driver* on 21 November 1848. A large array of nearby quarries were developed for convicts to work in. Once established, the Admiralty Quarries, as they were known, saw convict labour providing 10,000 tons of stone per week for use on the breakwaters. Through the 19th-century, the harsh conditions at the prison and its quarries prompted calls for penal reform in the UK, as many prisoners died while quarrying stone.

William Fallows was allocated prisoner number 2288 while at Portland. He is listed in each of the nine quarterly Prison musters from 1 Jan 1851 to 31 Mar 1853, being noted as in good health and with behaviour which improved from "good" to "very good" to "exemplary". His crime was noted as "house breaking + prior conviction".

William's last day at Portland Prison was Monday 24<sup>th</sup> January 1853. The daily journal of the Portland Prison Superintendent\*, William Clay, records the events of that day:

"At 10 a.m. the Surgeon Superintendent of the "Pyrenees" arrived at the Prison, stating that the ship came in at 2 a.m. this morning. At 11 o'clock he inspected the 88 Convicts for embarkation – and at 2 o'clock they all left the Prison for the Breakwater Pier where they embarked on the Weymouth Steamer and were conveyed on board the "Pyrenees" in Portland Roads. The Ship

sailed at 4.30 p.m. The convicts embarked as follows: 1544 John Brown .... 2288 William Fallows .... 2332 Elijah Brazenhall .... 2585 William Yule.”

“The above named Prisoners upon going aboard cheered and were answered by their fellow Prisoners on board. Mr. Neale states that he instantly checked this and the men at once gave over – he also states that he considers that the cheering arose from an exuberance of spirit and from them feeling happy and glad to embark and not in any way from bad feeling or a wish to do anything against discipline”. \* Available on Find My Past. The journal records routine and other events, including many incidents of convict offences etc.

### 1.5 Transportation to Western Australia

William Fallows was aged 20 when he was transported (along with Elijah Brazenhall) to Fremantle, Western Australia on the *Pyrenees*, departing Torbay on 2 February 1853 and arriving at Swan River Colony (Fremantle) on 30 April 1853.

The 832 ton ship *Pyrenees* was built at Sunderland in 1851. It was utilised twice as a convict transport for Western Australia and on this voyage she carried the ninth of 37 shipments of male convicts destined for Western Australia. The voyage took 87 days, arriving in Fremantle on April 30, 1853 with 94 passengers and 293 convicts. The captain was B. Freeman and the ship’s surgeon was John Bower, who kept an official journal. This journal contains details of all those on board, whether convicts, pensioner guards and their families or crew, who were taken ill or injured during the journey and the treatment that he gave them. In addition, John Bower recorded a lot of general information about the journey and the conditions on board. The general section of the Medical Journal of John Bower has been transcribed and is included as Attachment 5.

There were three deaths recorded on the convict shipping and description lists. The 296 convicts were each assigned a number, ranging from 1708 to 2003. Convicts numbered 2001 (John Rowland), 2002 (James Austin) and 2003 (James Hounslow) are the three who died during the voyage. This would indicate that the numbers were assigned to the convicts at the end of the voyage, with the three deceased convicts being given the last three numbers. The infamous Joseph Bolitho Johns aka "Moondyne Joe" was convict number 1790 on this voyage. (see the internet for the interesting life story of Moondyne Joe)

Apart from the convicts, there were also 94 passengers, all pensioner guards and their families, the number being made up of 30 pensioner guards, 24 wives, 22 sons and 18 daughters. One of the pensioner guards was William Hill (ex 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment) along with his wife Margaret and daughter. The Hills would later move to Albany and they had a very significant impact in the life of William Fallows, as will be explained later.

William Fallows Prisoner Registration number was 1900 and transportation records for the *Pyrenees* gives the following description:

Occupation: Potter	Marital status: Single	Height: 5' 5"
Hair: Auburn	Eyes: Hazel	Face: Full
Complexion: Fair	Build: Stout	Distinguishing marks: Scar on right cheek, freckled

### 1.6 Swan River Colony (Perth/Fremantle)

On his arrival at Fremantle on 30 April 1853, William Fallows was immediately granted a Ticket-of-Leave (1 May 1853) and was taken into the Convict Establishment. The temporary Convict Establishment was located in the vicinity of Marine Terrace and Collie St, where the Esplanade Hotel is today located. A plaque commemorates the existence of the Convict Establishment at this location. The Family History WA Convict Interest Group database contains a plan of the temporary Convict Establishment - “Plan of the Premises of Captain Scott, Fremantle, hired as a Temporary Convict Establishment”. John Bower, Surgeon R.N. of the convict ship *Pyrenees* visited the Convict Establishment on 11 June 1853 and made the following notes in the visitors book: “I have much pleasure in stating that I consider all the arrangements of this Establishment as extremely perfect. I would particularly note the cleanliness of every part of the buildings, the healthy appearance of the men bears witness to the admirable discipline to which they are subjected”. The Captain of the *Pyrenees*, B. Freeman, also attended and made a few comments in support.

Initially William was engaged in convict public works, most likely in the working parties constructing Fremantle Prison (*see note 3 in Additional Notes, Attachment 1*) which was originally known as the “Convict Establishment”. A Convict Dept of WA “Return of Payments on account of passage by Ticket of Leave men” shows that William Fallows was paid 14 shillings for Public Works for the period 1 May to 1 July 1853. His next payment was for the period 2 July to 14 November for which he received £6/8/6½, of which £1/15/10 was “paid to passage”. It is most likely that that William would have been allocated to work in the quarry or as a stone mason, utilising his experience gained at Portland. However, considering his later occupation as a sawyer, it is also possible that he started a new trade at this time. The Convict Establishment reports for the 6 months ending 30 June 1853 shows that the convicts employed on public works comprised 67 quarrying stone, 15 lime burners, 21 masons, 19 carpenters, 6 smiths, 28 sawyers, 2 painters, 18 shoemakers, 19 tailors, 15 washers, 8 cooks, 6 bakers, 2 gardeners, 13 grooms and carters, 63 general labourers, 8 caulkers, 16 prison cleaners, 2 wood cutters, 15 road party, 6 clerks, 4 storemen, 4 hospital orderlies, 3 hammock makers and 46 hospital labour party. The work done by the masons was described as “Building new prison, sappers barracks, Watch House at lime kiln, Superintendent Water Police House, boundary walls for new prison enclosure; plastering Comptroller General’s house, Chaplain’s house, Superintendent Water Police house, Convict Establishment offices, Pensioners Barracks; incidental repairs to C E prison buildings, Pensioner Barracks, Watchhouses at carpenters’ shop and smith shop.”

The end date of 14 November 1853 for the public works payments is an indication that William Fallows then went into Private Service with an employer. At the end of 1853 there were 687 Ticket-of-Leave Men in private service who were paid an annual average of £27/10/5 for the Perth district. Once he entered private service he would have no longer been confined to the Convict

Establishment each night.

While engaged in public works and accommodated at the Convict Establishment, William Fallows would have been subject to the following daily routine:

	Winter	Summer
Rise	5.30	5.00
Parade	6.25	5.50
Works	6.30	6.00
Breakfast	8.30	8.00
Morning Prayer	8.35	8.35
Parade	8.53	8.53
Works	9.00	9.00
Dinner	12.00	12.00
Parade	12.53	1.23
Works	1.00	1.30
Supper	5.00	6.00
Evening Prayer	7.30	7.30
Bed	8.00	8.00

From which time inviolate silence is enforced until rising for the next morning. The average days work throughout the year is estimated at 9 hours. During the summer season the heat is so intense in the middle of the day, that work cannot be proceeded with excepting at great risk from "coup de soleil", etc. The summer is taken to commence on 1<sup>st</sup> October and continue to 30 April and winter from 1<sup>st</sup> May to 30<sup>th</sup> Sept.

### 1.7 Convict Discipline

While serving as a Ticket-of-Leave convict, William infringed regulations for ticket-of-leave men and was charged and convicted: Perth Police Report: 1 October 1855 William Fallows, t.l., out after hours and drinking on the premises of T Chipper; 2 months in the Convict Establishment (ie Fremantle Prison).

Source: *The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News*, Friday 19 October 1855

He was received into custody on 2 October 1855 and discharged on 14 December 1855, indicating extra time for infringements while in prison. Thomas Chipper was the licensee of the Commercial Hotel in central St George's Terrace. The previous year he had leased the hotel from the owner Charles Von Bibra. The location of this infringement by William Fallows indicates that he was in private service in or near central Perth.

### 1.8 Conditional Pardon and Move to Albany

The *Western Australian Government Gazette*, Tuesday, December 9, 1856 announced good news for William Fallows:

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth Nov. 29, 1856*

Conditional Pardons have been this day signed for the following men:

Reg. No. 1900 William Fallows (and six others)

By His Excellency's command.

CHARLES SHOLL,

Pro Colonial Secretary

William moved to Albany soon after his conditional pardon, probably in early 1857. According to the Dictionary of Western Australia, at Albany he employed 3 ticket-of-leave men, including two sawyers, at King River, from 1862 to 1872. William Fallows' own occupation is described as a "shingle splitter". His own description on his marriage registration in 1859 is "sawyer" and the residence at time of marriage is given as "Albany (Kalgan River)". The King and Kalgan River are very close to each other, just East of Albany; both run into Oyster Harbour. The list of places on the State Registry of Heritage Places in the City of Albany includes the sawmill site at Millbrook, located at the head of Mill Brook (a tributary of the King River), 30km north of Albany, possibly where William Fallows had his sawmill.

### 1.9 Marriage, Family and Work

William married Mary Jane Moore at St John's Church of England church in Albany on 18 August 1859. Their first son was William John born in 1860. The next two sons were Walter in 1862 and Charles in 1864. The year 1864 was a time of great stress on the family. William Hill, the adoptive father of Mary Jane, died in tragic circumstances on 22 March 1864, and on 13 June 1864 there was a Warrant of Commitment in the District Court Small Debts Tribunal between J and A Hassell and William Fallows, resulting in William serving a 39 days term at Albany Gaol for non payment of debt. At that time he would have had three very young sons.

On 6 December 1875, William lost his wife Mary Jane who passed away from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption. The baby son Eli died not long after, on 21 February 1876, aged 4 months. Following Mary Jane's death, William moved to the rural area of Woogenelup, east of Mount Barker. He had a licensed two wheel cart with the Plantagenet Roads Board in 1879, which increased to two carts in 1881. From 1882 to 1884 he had two larger carts registered of four wheels each.

At the end of 1884 and early 1885 William placed an advertisement in the *Albany Mail and King George Sound Advertiser* as follows:

NOTICE

A bay entire Pony, about 11 hands high, unbranded, followed one of my mares into my yard and is now in my possession, if not claimed within the time allowed by law will be sold to pay expenses. William Fallows

Moogenelup (*sic*)

Placing such an advertisement was wise, guarding against the possibility of being accused of horse theft.

Further tragedy in the family occurred on 7 November 1887 with the death of son Walter Fallows, age 25, who died from injuries received by falling from a railway truck. Then on 13 February 1888 another son, Charles, died in what appears to be an accidental death - "Died Albany Road 2 miles".

In spite of his own hardships, William Fallows was compassionate towards others who were doing it tough; in 1885 he contributed 5/- towards meeting the costs of the funeral for Mrs. Rawson and for clothing, etc. for her children.

On another occasion he showed compassion to an old ex-convict who was seriously ill:

*The Albany Mail and King George's Sound Advertiser*, 23 March 1887

Coroner's Inquest

An inquest was held yesterday at the Court House, before the Government Resident (coroner), and a jury consisting of Messrs. H. Woodman (foreman), H. Warne, and J. Kennedy, touching the death of Thomas Beachell\* (*sic.*) (alias Yorkie), aged 77, who was found dead in his house at Kybelup on the previous Sunday.

The following evidence was taken: William Fallows, sworn, said – I am a sawyer and knew the deceased. I was asked by p.c. Wall on Wednesday last to pay some attention to deceased as he was ill, as I was working near. Deceased lived in a house of Mr Muir's, on the Plain. The first day I went to see him was on Thursday last, when he was in a very weak state, and complained of suffering from dysentery. I went to Mr. Muir and procured a bottle of chlorodyne, and administered a dose to the deceased. On Friday I took him some eggs and milk, made him a fire and gave him some tea with an egg beaten up in it. He was helpless, but said he felt better. I did not pay another visit till Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, when I was accompanied by Mrs. McDougall and Sophy Colfax. The women looked in at the door and called me; I went in and found Yorkie dead. I took the women with me to wash deceased, and gave them 15s. for the job. I knew the man was dying. Mr. Muir, in whose employ the man was, supplied the money for the eggs and milk, and the other 15s. I paid myself. Deceased, from his appearance, must have died on Saturday. I knew him for 25 years, and he told me that he had lent a man named Bennett, at Eticup, all his money to purchase skins.

Sergt. Cunningham, deposed that constable Wall had reported last week that an old man called Yorkie was very ill. The constable went to see him and enquired if he wanted any assistance, when he said no, that he had plenty of provisions in the house and friends to assist him; if it had not been for this assurance the police would have brought the old man in to the hospital.

P.c. Jacobs deposed to going to Kybelup according to his instructions with p.c. Holland and a cart, and bringing the deceased's body into Albany. The old man was lying on the floor with his feet towards the door. There were no marks of violence, but the deceased appeared to have fallen off his bed. The body was removed to the dead-house.

Dr. Rogers deposed to viewing the body and said he knew the deceased as an old patient, who was suffering from disease of the kidneys and heart, and also from a double rupture. The doctor was of opinion that the deceased, who was a very old man and worn out had died from natural causes.

This ended the evidence and the jury at once returned a verdict of death from old age and natural causes.

The Coroner alluded to the kindness shown by the witness Fallows towards the deceased in looking after him and expending his own money in his behalf. \*Correct name is Thomas Beecham (convict 344)

### **1.10 Later Years, Death and Legacy**

In 1900 William tendered for a carting contract with Albany Town Council. Electoral records in 1903 and 1906 show that he lived at Warrenup and he was a labourer. On 23 March 1903, William appeared in the Albany Police Court on behalf of his grand daughters Lily (aged 10) and Ethel (aged 8) who appeared on a charge of being neglected. The outcome was that they "were handed over to the responsible care of their grandfather". Lily and Ethel travelled to Ravensthorpe on the SS *Dawn* to be reunited with their father on 27 May 1903. William visited family in Ravensthorpe on several occasions; there is a record of his return to Albany on the *Grantala* on 7 September 1905.

William Fallows died at Albany on 17 Nov 1908, aged 76. At the time of William's death he left 3 sons, 5 grandsons and 6 granddaughters. See Attachment 6 for newspaper reports of his passing, and death, funeral and in memoriam notices.

It is clear that he became a respected and upstanding citizen and a much loved father and grandfather. Providing an education for his children appears to have been very important – his eldest son became an accountant and the next eldest became a businessman with interests in mining, farming and a hotel in the Ravensthorpe district.

His passing was especially remembered at the annual parishioners meeting of St John's church, Albany, where he was a member. He was described as a colonist of over 50 years standing and made a positive contribution to the development of Albany and surrounding districts. He assisted in the rehabilitation of other convicts by employing ticket-of-leave men at his sawmill.

## 2. Mary Jane Fallows (Moore)

Note: The information below is based on initial investigations and evidence. Further investigations in 2022 have resulted in a more complete story, particularly relating to Mary Jane's origins, especially her father. This is presented in a separate (and much larger) biography document, "Moore John Drought and Mary Jane".

### 2.1 Overview

Little is known about Mary Jane Moore, prior to her marriage to William Fallows. The only known documentation relates to her marriage to William, the birth of her children and her death. It has been established that Mary Jane Moore arrived in Western Australia on board the *Pyrenees*, on 30 April 1853, ie the same voyage as William Fallows. Mary Jane was with the Hill family – William, Margaret and baby Priscilla. William Hill was an ex-soldier of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment and was aboard the *Pyrenees* as a Pensioner Convict Guard. Mary Jane Moore's name does not appear on the available passenger lists for the *Pyrenees*, but the conclusion that she was on board has been established by later evidence showing that she was part of the Hill family.

### 2.2 Year of Birth

Mary Jane's year of birth can not be established from actual birth records, but only derived from her recorded date of death and her age on the death records. However there are some conflicting records:

- From the death certificate, she died on 6 December 1875, from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption (on the death certificate – latin, *Phythiscus Pulmonitis*). The age is recorded as 32; thus she was born in 1843 according to this record.
- The burial record from St John's Church of England shows that she was buried on 7 December 1875, but the age is shown as 36, making the year of birth 1839.

When she married William Fallows on 18 Aug 1859, she would have been 15 or 16 according to the first record, or 19 or 20 according to the second. These two possibilities point to the fact that William Fallows was uncertain about his wife's age when she died and there is in fact a more plausible age/year of birth as outlined in paragraph 2.3.

### 2.3 Marriage Records

The marriage certificate gives no additional information, except that her father's name is shown as "----- Moor" and his occupation - "soldier". However in the marriage register information at St John's church someone has added (very feint): *"The name of Mary Jane Moor's father was John (middle name indecipherable) Moor, sergeant in 97<sup>th</sup> Regiment"* The middle name was taken to be "Broughton" for many years, but it was eventually found to be "Drought".

Initially, nothing has been traced regarding John Moor, except that the 97<sup>th</sup> Regiment was at "various locations in England and Ireland from 1836 to 1841", then in the Mediterranean for most of the 1840s, garrisoning Corfu and then Malta. However, a detailed investigation has established that John Moore was at Limerick, Ireland at the time when Mary Jane was born and the most probable birth date for Mary Jane is December 1841. See the separate document "Moore John Drought and Mary Jane".

The other information of interest is that Mary Jane's residence at the time of her marriage was at Point King Lighthouse. It was discovered that the lighthouse keeper at Point King in 1859 was Joseph Nelson. However nothing could be found to prove any connection with him or his family.

The connection with the Point King Lighthouse was through William Hill, who was the first lighthouse keeper there and Mary Jane would have resided at the cottage of the lighthouse while the Hill family lived there. After the appointment changed to Joseph Nelson, it appears that Mary Jane Moore stayed on in the lighthouse keepers cottage, probably as a servant or governess to Joseph Nelson's children. Sgt Nelson of the 20th Royal Engineers arrived in Fremantle on 8 Dec 1851 on the ship *Anna Robertson*. The ship departed Woolwich - there are military establishments there, including Royal Military Academy. He was one of 29 soldiers on board. He was single, as were all the soldiers, apart from Lt Wray who had his wife with him. Also on board was William Ayshford Sanford, Colonial Secretary. Edmund Henderson, the Comptroller General of WA Convicts was also in the 20th Royal Engineers.

### 2.4 The Hill Connection

William Hill was in Dublin in 1852, when Priscilla was born. The 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment served in India in 1834, Burma in 1838, India again in 1842 and Britain (including Ireland) from 1847 to 1854.

William Hill was the one who "gave the bride away" at the wedding of Mary Jane and William – and the one who gave permission, since Mary Jane was under 21. William Hill died in tragic circumstances in 1864.

The St John's church marriage register, note in 2.3 above, reveals an interesting fact relating to Mary Jane's surname. The register contains two entries per page. The entry above the one for William Fallows and Mary Jane Moore is a marriage which took place at St John's on 10 Jan 1859, between Peter McHugh and Mary Belton. One of the witnesses is Mary Jane Hill, indicating that she was commonly known as Hill, not Moore.

Further details of the connection with the Hill family are included in the additional document.

### 3. The Children of William and Mary Jane Fallows (Moore)

William and Mary Jane had seven sons, all born at Albany. One son died in infancy and three died in their early 20's.

#### 1. William John Fallows (1860 – 1918)

Born 1860 (date unknown), at Albany

Married 1899 (date unknown) at Albany to Clara Theresa Streat (1869 – 1941)

(Clara born at Clunes, Victoria, daughter of William C P Streat and Rachel Vale.

They had two children - George Arthur Cecil (1900 – 1965) and Dorothea (1907 - 1998)

Died 13 March 1918 at Mt Lawley, WA (age 58)

William John was quite successful in business and he and his wife Clara were prominent in society in the Swan River Colony.

There is quite a bit of information available for William John and Clara, which is outlined in Attachment 7.

#### 2. Walter Fallows (1862 – 1887)

Born 1862 (date unknown), at Albany

Died 7 November 1887 at Albany, WA (age 25). Died from injuries received by falling from a railway truck. Died Albany

Source: Albany Courthouse entry 726

#### 3. Charles Fallows (1864 – 1888)

Born 1864 (date unknown), at Albany

Died 13 February 1888 at Albany, WA (age 25). Labourer. Died Albany Road 2 miles

Source: Albany Courthouse Entry 745

#### 4. Francis Alexander Fallows (1867 – 1941)

Born 14 August 1867, at Albany

Married 21 October 1888 at Albany to Eunice Victoria Ladhams

Died 9 January 1941 at Belmont, WA (age 74)

See separate profile for Francis Alexander and Eunice Victoria Fallows

#### 5. Thomas Edward Fallows (1869 – 1941)

Born 30 October 1869 at Albany

Married 22 August 1895 at Balina, NSW to Hansina Johnson (1878 – 1953)

(Hansina born at Sydney, NSW, daughter of Hans Peter Johnson (Denmark) and Margaret Burke (Ireland).

They had 5 children – Jessie (1899 – 1987), Hansina (1901 – 1970), Thomas Edward (1901 – 1901), Grace Ellen (1905 – 1905)

(12 days), Thomas Henry William (1906 – 1960) and Greatia (1913 – 1965). (Another daughter was stillborn on 10 Aug 1910.)

In June 1933 there was a dispute with his son-in-law, George Powell, over money owed (£18/6/6) for board, hire of horses. And sundries. The ensuing court case was found in favour of Thomas Fallows. (*Albany Advertiser* 19 Jun 1933)

Thomas Fallows (age 64) also appeared in court on 26 Dec 1933 and was cautioned for having been drunk on 23 Dec (*Albany Advertiser* 28 Dec 1933)

Died 5 January 1941 at Albany (age 71) – Note: 4 days before Francis Alexander died

**Obituary Thomas Edward Fallows** There passed away in the early hours of January 4, at the Albany Government Hospital an old Albany resident in Thomas Fallows. Born in Albany in 1869, he lived a hard life, working mainly in this district on jobs which originally put Albany on the map, one of these being the Albany Water Supply from the Pumping Station at Two People Bay. He was a foundation member of the Albany Waterside Workers' Union.

In later years his time was spent seeking gold in the Ravensthorpe fields, but without great success. The funeral took place in the Church of England' Cemetery, Albany, on January 5, at 3 p.m., Revd. K. D. Andrews-Baxter officiating at the graveside. The chief mourners were Thomas (son), Jessie, and Hansina (daughters), George and Jack (sons-in-law), Jean, Nina, Jessie, Jack (grandchildren) and Merve. A large number of wreaths were placed on the graveside. Messrs. Harvey and Howson carried out the funeral arrangements.

It is learned that the late Mr. Fallows' elder brother, Francis, passed away on January 10, in Perth.

Source: *Albany Advertiser* 20 Jan 1941

#### 6. Albert Richard Fallows (1873 – 1896)

Born 19 October 1873 at Albany

Died 1896 (date unknown), at Albany (age 22)

#### 7. Eli David (1875 – 1876)

Born October 1875 at Albany

Died 21 February 1876 at Albany (age 4 months)

#### 4. Conclusion

*Wikipedia* in its article "Convict Era of Western Australia" states: "The social stigma of conviction generally remained with ex-convicts throughout their lives, and to some extent affected their children too. Ex-convicts and their children rarely married into free settler families, for example. Although ex-convicts sometimes attained a position of social respectability by successful self-employment, for example as farmers or merchants, it was rare for them to obtain paid work other than unskilled menial labour.

For many years following the cessation of penal transportation to Western Australia, that period of Western Australia's history was systematically ignored. Few historians chose to study the era, and some historians actively avoided it. For example, Hal Colebatch's centenary history of Western Australia, *A Story of a Hundred Years*, contains no mention of Western Australia's convict era. Moreover, the possession of convict ancestry was for many years considered shameful; persons with convict ancestry tended not to speak of it, so that later generations were often ignorant of this aspect of their ancestry. In recent times, however, the stigma associated with convict ancestry has evaporated, and for some people has even become a source of pride. There has been a surge in interest in convict history and genealogy throughout Australia.

There can be no doubt that the special bond which developed between William Fallows, the convict, and William Hill, the convict guard, and his family was very unusual. I believe that William Hill and his wife Margaret were compassionate people, who, just as they adopted Mary Jane as their own, would have cared for young William and helped him with his rehabilitation and perhaps the setting up of the timber mill business.

Currently there are 7 generations of descendants since William and Mary Jane. Present and future generations of Fallows (and of many other surnames whose roots go back to William and Mary Jane Fallows) can be proud of the rich legacy they have inherited.



### 1. First Fallows Family

William Fallows was the first immigrant of this name to come to Western Australia, arriving from England on 30 April 1853. There were other Fallows who arrived in Australia at earlier times, the first of which was convict James Fallows, transported to NSW and arriving on 15 October 1832. From convict records, other early Fallows were John Fallows (NSW, arrived 9 Dec 1836), Richard Fallows (NSW, 21 Nov 1838), and Joseph Fallows (Tasmania, 28 Mar 1840). There was one other Fallows convict transported to WA, Edward Fallows, arriving on 29 June 1864. The first Fallows free settler that can be traced was Mr J Fallows, along with wife and daughter, who arrived on the Orvieto on 20 October 1921 to take up a position at the Calyx Porcelain Works, Lord St, Perth.

However, there is a curious entry in the WA Biographical Index, which indicates that there was another Fallows in WA at an earlier time: "FALLOWS, Francis (m) Left his belongings (unwanted) with Thomas Sweetman who threatened to sell them 10.2.1842". There was a Thomas Sweetman in the Swan River colony at this time (Ancestry member family tree), but no record of Francis Fallows can be found for about 1842.

2. Newcastle-under-Lyme is a market town in Staffordshire, England, and is the principal settlement in the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme. In the 2011 census the town had a population of 75,125. The "Newcastle" part of the name derives from being the location of a new castle in the 12th century. The "Lyme" section could refer to the Lyme Brook or the extensive Forest of Lyme that covered the area with lime trees in the medieval period.

Newcastle is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, as it grew up around the 12th century castle, but it must have rapidly become a place of importance because a charter, known only through a reference in another charter to Preston, was given to the town by Henry II in 1173. The new castle was built to supersede an older fortress at Chesterton about 2 miles to the north, the ruins of which were visible up to the end of the 16th century. In 1235 Henry III constituted it a free borough, granting a guild merchant and other privileges. In 1251 he leased it at fee-farm to the burgesses. In 1265 Newcastle was granted by the Crown to Simon de Montfort, and subsequently to Edmund Crouchback, through whom it passed to Henry IV.

During William Fallows' time at Newcastle-under-Lyme a governing charter (1835) created the Newcastle-under-Lyme Municipal Borough which absorbed the previous borough created through the charters of 1590 and 1664, under which the title of the corporation, was the "*mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyme*." When nearby Stoke-on-Trent was formed in 1901 by the amalgamation of six towns, Newcastle remained separate. Despite its close proximity, it was not directly involved in the pottery industry, and it strongly opposed attempts to add it in 1930 with a postcard poll showing residents opposing it by a majority of 97.4%.

Like neighbouring Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle's early economy was based around the hatting trade, silk and cotton mills. Later coal mining, brick manufacture, iron casting and engineering rose to prominence. Very fine red earthenware and also soft-paste porcelain tableware (the first such production in Staffordshire) was produced in Newcastle at Samuel Bell's factory in Lower Street between 1724 and 1754 when all production ceased. With the exception of a failed enterprise between 1790 and 1797, which then switched to brewing, there was no further commercial production of pottery within the town of Newcastle. Production of earthenware tiles however continued at several locations within the borough. Manufacture of fine bone china was re-established in the borough in 1963 by Mayfair Pottery at Chesterton. The manufacture in the borough of clay tobacco smoking pipes started about 1637 and grew rapidly and was second only to hatting within the borough. This industry continued until the mid-19th century when decline set in rapidly and by 1881 only one tobacco pipe maker was left. In the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries the town had a flourishing felt hat manufacturing industry, which was probably at its peak locally in the 1820s when a third of the town's population were involved in the industry in over 20 factories but by 1892 there was only one manufacturer still in production in the town.

3. Fremantle Prison, sometimes referred to as Fremantle Gaol or Fremantle Jail, is a former prison at Fremantle, WA. The six-hectare (15-acre) site includes the prison cellblocks, gatehouse, perimeter walls, cottages, and tunnels. Initially known as the Convict Establishment or The Establishment, it was constructed as a prison for convicts, using convict labour, between 1851 and 1859.

Work on the prison itself began in 1852 and by 1855 enough of the main cell block, perimeter walls and service buildings were complete for the convicts to be transferred to the site. The prison was completed by 1859. Accommodation and services included the perimeter walls, the Gatehouse, the Main Cell Block, a hospital, workshops and a service building which housed the cook house, bake house and laundry. Six houses were constructed on the western side of the Prison for the senior officers of the establishment. The prison was transferred to the colonial government in 1886 for use for locally-sentenced prisoners.

**HOUSEBREAKING**

Last Friday night (27 January 1850) the house of Mr James, butcher, in the iron-market, Newcastle, was broken into, by some thieves taking a staucheon from the kitchen window. A coat, waistcoat, shawl, and other articles of clothing, together with a quantity of bread, and a few shillings in copper in a missionary box, were stolen. On the following day two notorious characters, of the names of William Fallows and Elijah Brazenhall, were taken into custody, and have since been committed for trial at the borough sessions.

Source: *Staffordshire Advertiser*, Staffordshire, England Saturday 16 February 1850

**NEWCASTLE QUARTER SESSIONS**

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the borough of Newcastle were held on Friday, the 12<sup>th</sup> of April., before Sir F Dwarris, the Recorder, T. W. Mayer, Esq. (Mayor), and the other Magistrates of the town. There were eight prisoners for trial; this being a greater number than has been the case for some years past. The learned Recorder, in his observations to the Grand Jury, referred to the calendar before him as one which he regretted could not congratulate them upon, as it too plainly showed that crime was on the increase. After some explanatory remarks on the law relative to embezzlement, and some general observations on the other cases, the Grand Jury, of whom Mr. T. Turner was foreman, retired to their duties.

**TRANSPORTATION OF TWO NOTORIOUS YOUNG THIEVES**

William Fallows and Elijah Brazenhall, two lads of 17 years each, who had frequently laid the inhabitants of the borough and neighbourhood under contributions by their depredations, were arraigned on two charges; the first for breaking into the house of Mr. John James, butcher, in the Ironmarket, Newcastle, stealing various articles of wearing apparel therefrom; and the second, for stealing a top coat from the house of Mr Charles Lawton, on the Marsh Parade. The prisoner Fallows pleaded guilty to the first charge. The prisoners were put upon their trial on the second indictment. Mr. T. Harding appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Barber for the defence.

The charge was very clearly brought home to the prisoners. The evidence showed that Mr. Lawton, the prosecutor, left his top coat in the lobby of his house on the night of the of the 27<sup>th</sup> of January, and found it was missing the next morning. On the 28th of January (the day after the robbery the prisoner Brazenhall took top coat to pledge at the shop of Mr. Vessey, in Shelton, stating that it belonged to his father, when Charles Vincent, an assistant, doubting the truth of his story, sent for a policeman, and Brazenhall with the other prisoner, who was waiting outside, ran away. The prisoners were at large for several weeks afterwards, when they were apprehended by Charles Bloor, police-officer, for another offence, when circumstances transpired which led to their being charged with the theft from the prosecutor's house. The prosecutor having clearly identified the coat as his property, Mr. Barber said he would not take up the time of the court by addressing the jury.

Both the prisoners were immediately found guilty, when records of previous convictions were proved against them for felony, in addition to which they had repeatedly been summarily convicted. The Recorder, in reviewing so much of their past history as was before the court, said it would only be a waste of time to make any observations to them. It was clear that though but boys in years they were hardened adepts in crime. The sentence of the court was that they be severally transported for seven years. The sentence was received by the prisoners with the most perfect indifference. The other indictment was not proceeded with.

Source: *Staffordshire Advertiser*, Staffordshire, England Saturday 20 April 1850

Note: The choice of font type has been chosen to replicate the beautiful handwritten copperplate script used for the original document.

*The Queen against William Fallows alias Follows and Elijah Brazenhall*

*Indictment for Felony by having on the Ninth day of February in the thirteenth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria at the Borough aforesaid feloniously stolen One Coat of the value Fifteen shillings of the Goods and Chattels of Charles Lawton With a Second Count charging that the said William Fallows alias Follows had therefore to wit at the General Quarter sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen to holden at Stafford in and for the said County of Stafford on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight been convicted of a previous felony and with a third count charging that the said Elijah Brazenhall had therefore to wit at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen holden in and for the Borough aforesaid on the second day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty nine been convicted of a previous felony.*

*The said Defendants William Fallows alias Follows and Elijah Brazenhall having been brought up in Custody were severally arraigned upon the said Indictment and pleaded Not Guilty thereto*

*Whereupon a Jury was Impanelled and sworn to try them on the said Indictment whose names are as follows that is to say,*

<i>Levi Bristol</i>	<i>William Baker</i>
<i>Isaac Bayley</i>	<i>Benjamin Beeston</i>
<i>John Brown</i>	<i>Thomas Bullock</i>
<i>Thomas Beadman</i>	<i>George Coomer Senr</i>
<i>Andrew Bradshaw</i>	<i>William Colclough</i>
<i>Henry Banks</i>	<i>William Downs</i>

*And the jurors aforesaid having found the said William Fallows alias Follows and Elijah Brazenhall Guilty of the felony aforesaid It is therefore ordered and adjudged by this Court that the above mentioned Convicts William Fallows alias Follows and Elijah Brazenhall for their said Crime be severally transported beyond the seas to such parts as Her Majesty shall direct for the term of seven years.*

*Ordered by the Court that the said William Fallows alias Follows and Elijah Brazenhall be conveyed to Her Majesty's Gaol at Stafford in the said County of Stafford and delivered into the Custody of the Keeper of the said Gaol who is hereby required to receive into his Custody in the said gaol the Bodies of the said William Fallows alias Follows and Elijah Brazenhall and there safely to keep until they shall be removed by an Order from Her Majesty's Secretary of State with a view to their Transportation.*

*The Queen against William Fallows alias Follows and Elijah Brazenhall*

*Indictment for Felony by having on the Twenty seventh day of January in the thirteenth year of the Reign of Queen Victoria at the Borough aforesaid feloniously broken and entered the Dwellinghouse of John James and stolen therefrom One Coat of the value of Five Shillings One Shawl of the value of Ten Shillings One Frock of the value of Six pence and three pounds weight of Bread of the value of two pence of the goods and chattels of the said John James with a Second Count charging the same Offence as a Larceny at Common Law. With a third Count charging that the said William Fallows alias Follows had theretofore to wit at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen holden at Stafford in and for the said County of Stafford on the Twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty eight been convicted of a previous Felony and with a Fourth Count charging that the said Elijah Brazenhall had theretofore to wit the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen holden in and for the Borough aforesaid on the Second day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty nine been convicted of a previous Felony.*

*The said defendants William Fallows alias Follows and Elijah Brazenhall having been brought up in Custody were severally arraigned upon the said Indictment and the said William Fallows alias Follows pleaded Guilty and the said Elijah Brazenhall pleaded Not Guilty thereto.*

*Upon which Indictment no further proceedings were had the said defendants William Fallows alias Follows and Elijah Brazenhall having been already sentenced to Transportation at these Sessions.*

## Attachment 4

## Other Convicts in the Fallows Ancestry

### 1. George Thomas LADHAMS (1831-1921)

Relationship – 2xGreat Grandfather (father of Eunice Victoria Ladhams, who married Francis Alexander Fallows)

Married to Mary Ann AYRES, 2<sup>nd</sup> husband. Her first husband was William Rolfe.

Convict No. 1340

Date of Trial 17 March 1851 at Kent Assizes, Maidstone

Convicted of Robbery with Violence. Sentenced to 15 years transportation

Arrived at Fremantle on the convict ship *William Jardine* on 1 August 1852

### 2. William ROLFE (1831- 1898) (later known as William Ralph)

Relationship - 1<sup>st</sup> husband of 2xGreat Grandmother

Married to Mary Ann AYRES in 1853, 1<sup>st</sup> husband

Convict No. 687

Date of trial 28 Nov 1848 at Chelmsford, Essex

Convicted of Larceny as a servant. Sentenced to 7 years transportation

Arrived at Fremantle on the convict ship *Minden* on 14 October 1851

### 3. Patrick NEARNEY (1834 - 1903)

Relationship – 2<sup>nd</sup> husband of Margaret Ann HILL (nee RYAN). Her 1<sup>st</sup> husband was William HILL (adopter of Mary Jane MOORE)

Convict No. 4149

Date of Trial 12 July 1854 at Lancashire, Liverpool Assizes

Convicted of Burglary. Sentenced to 15 years transportation.

Arrived at Fremantle on the convict ship *Runnymede* on 7 September 1856

### 4. Edward Kinkin MONTAGUE (1841-1927)

Relationship - Married Priscilla Hill, sister by adoption of Mary Jane MOORE

Convict No. 6638

Date of Trial 28 January 1861 at Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London

Convicted of Robbery, Sentenced to 8 years transportation

Arrived at Fremantle on the convict ship *York* on 7 October 1862

### 5. William WOOLLAMS (1832 - 1915)

Relationship – paternal grandfather of husband of grand aunt

Grandfather of Arthur C Woollams who married Great Aunt Mary Ann Lowden (sister of Martha May Lowden my grandmother)

Convict No. 1050

Date of Trial 16 Dec 1850 at London

Convicted of receiving stolen goods, Sentenced to 10 years transportation

Arrived at Fremantle on the convict ship *Marion* on 30 Jan 1852

### 6. George SHARMAN (1829 - )

Relationship - 1<sup>st</sup> Husband of Elizabeth Snart AYERS who was sister of Mary Ann AYERS (2xGreat Grandmother)

Convict No. 3507

Date of Trial 3 Jun 1851 at Lincoln

Convicted of , Sentenced to years transportation

Arrived at Fremantle on the convict ship *Adelaide* on 18 Jul 1853

### 7. Thomas JACKSON (1818 - 1882)

2<sup>nd</sup> Husband of Elizabeth Snart AYERS, 3<sup>rd</sup> Great Aunt, sister of Mary Ann AYERS (2<sup>nd</sup> Great Grandmother)

### 8. George HENDERSON (1835 – 1911)

Father of John Henderson who married , sister of Mary Ann AYERS (2<sup>nd</sup> Great Grandmother)

Convict No. 1417

Date of Trial at

Convicted of , Sentenced to years transportation

Arrived at Fremantle 1 Aug 1852 on the convict ship *William Jardine*

### 9. William WOOLLAMS (1832 – 1915)

Grandfather of Arthur C Woollams, who married Mary Ann Lowden, sister of Martha May Lowden

### 10. Samuel CLOWES (1847 – )

Husband of Matilda Mary Ann Rolfe, first daughter of Mary Ann Ayers and William Rolfe

The prisoners embarked on board the *Pyrenees* were received from the following prisons:

22nd Dec 1852	Warrier Hulk	55
	Woolwich Defence Hulk	35
19th Jan 1853	Portsmouth Prison	50
	Stirling Castle Hulk	2
24th Jan 1853	Portland Prison	88
28th Jan 1853	Dartmoor Prison	66; total 296

The average age of the Prisoners was 25.55 years: between 15 and 20 years there were 64; between 20 and 25 there were 114; 50 between 25 and 30; and there remaining 68 were upwards of 30 years of age. There was a marked difference in the appearance of the men received from the hulks, and those received from Portland and Dartmoor Prisons: the former had a pale and waxy look which contrasted strongly with the ruddy and florid complexions of the men who had been exposed freely to the bracing air of those elevated locations.

In the families of the Guard there were several children who appeared ill qualified to withstand the privations of so long a voyage: the heavy expence entailed on a Pensioner by providing his outfit, and the very great difficulty most of them would find in repaying the advance made for that purpose, rendered the rejection of any of the children a measure of great hardship to the parents. They were therefore all received on board.

Five of them died on the voyage from various complaints incident to their age. Here I may be allowed to remark that I consider the addition of a few leaches to the supply of medical stores would prove of much service in the treatment of these children; the want of them was much felt on board the *Pyrenees*. The Guard being, with one or two exceptions, men whose constitution had been long tried by foreign service, suffered very little from sickness. One aged man who had never before left Ireland died of the prevailing fever. Although several of their wives were young girls they all enjoyed good health.

The crew were all young men. The space appropriated to them was much too small and only ventilated by a very narrow scuttle. It was impossible to remove the bottom boards of the lower bunks as instead of being fitted like those of the Prison they were fixtured. As sailors in the Merchant Service are much averse to cleaning out their mess place even when it can be done without much trouble it was found very difficult to secure the requisite cleanliness in this case where it was almost impossible to reach the dirt which was rolled up by the motion of the ship under the sleeping places. As the fever first showed itself amongst these men these defects were remedied as much as possible; Venetian blinds were substituted for boards in these after bulk-head as to allow a current of air to enter from the stern parts and by opening a communication with the ventilator in the Prison Hospital an additional vent for the heated and respired air was afforded.

Holes were cut in several parts of the boarding of the corner sleeping places through which any filth that might have accumulated was removed. Notwithstanding all that could be done, the crew were lodged in an ill-ventilated and confined space much worse than either the Prison or the Barracks. More than the proper proportion suffered from fever and various other diseases, attributable in a great degree to the circumstances just mentioned.

During the detention in the Channel and for several weeks after leaving England, many of those on board suffered from sea sickness and disordered bowels. The time occupied in passing from England, where the temperature stood at 50 degrees, to the variable winds near the Equator where it never fell below 80 degrees was only 17 days. A succession of light and buffering winds prolonged the passage between the NE and SE trade winds for upwards of ten days. As usual a great quantity of rain fell, which rendered it necessary to keep the Prisoners below much more than usual: they suffered so much from the heat and closeness that many of them assured me it formed the worst part of their punishment. Shortly after this period of the voyage a Continued Fever made its appearance amongst the Prisoners. Several cases had already occurred in the Crew but it now began to look very formidable. A Prisoner died after a few days illness and there were others labouring under the disease in a very decided form while a great many complained of general derangement and uneasiness, which were in general removed by a brisk mercurial purgative or by an emetic.

The fever was of the Continued type, the head and lungs were frequently affected but some of the cases seemed to be quite simple and uncomplicated, no evidence of contagion was observed during the whole course of the Epidemic. It appeared to have been caused by the combined influence of a sudden elevation in temperature, and moist, close atmosphere inseparable from the confinements of so many persons in a ship, acting upon some local cause of disease and rendering it active.

A very peculiar and disagreeable smell arose from the airholes which at a later period was discovered to have been caused by liberty clothing having been packed while damp. Ventilation and cleanliness had all along been strictly attended to, they were now enforced with additional rigour: fumigation with vinegar, sugar and other substances was used partly to inspire confidence but principal reliance was placed on the liberal use of the Solution of Chloride of Zinc with which every part of the fittings was washed; large quantities were poured down the different airholes, and the ship's pumps after the well had dried and the whole allowed to remain in the hold for 24 hours. As may be supposed from the origin of the smell not much effect was produced upon it, yet I consider that the great benefit was derived from the Solution; it's well known efficacy in destroying noxious effluvia was originally manifest during this voyage, it was during hot weather, used twice a day for several water closets with the effect of keeping them wonderfully free from smell.

## **Attachment 5 (cont)**

The treatment of the fever varied in each case according to the symptoms; it was observed that where the moderate abstraction of blood was issued necessary on account of the infancy of the cerebral or pulmonary complications, the loss was invariably followed by a protracted convalescence. Cold sponging of the whole body was much employed and was found beneficial and soothing to the feelings of the patient as was also the cold stream of water upon the head when the symptoms were such as to render its use advisable. Quinine was much employed and was found of great value during the recovery and in the later stages of the fever.

Two sporadic cases of Dysentery occurred in both of which there was found ulceration of the large intestine.

During the course of most of the disease of the Children that excellent preparation of Milk (Moore's) with which the Ship was supplied for trial was found to be of great service as by its use they were induced to take nourishment which otherwise they refused.

Generally speaking the health of most of the persons embarked was improved by the voyage. The greater part of the Prisoners were disembarked by the 6th of May: the others waited on board for a passage in a vessel shortly expected, until the 16th of May and the 2nd of June on which date all that remained were sent on shore. The greater part of the Guard with their families left on the 9th of May, a few being retained until all the Prisoners were landed.

John Bower M.D.  
Surgeon

**Attachment 6****Newspaper Articles and Public Notices about William Fallows**

FUNERAL NOTICE. The friends of the late William Fallows are notified that the remains of the deceased will leave his son's residence, in Ulster-road, at 3 p.m. TO-DAY (Wednesday) for interment in the Anglican Cemetery.

C. F. LAYTON, Undertaker.

Source: *Albany Advertiser*, Wednesday 18 November 1908

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

FALLOWS. At his son's residence Ulster-road, Albany, on November 17, William Fallows, aged 74 - a colonist of 50 years' standing.

Source: *Albany Advertiser*, Wednesday 25 November 1908

**LOCAL NEWS**

DEATH OF MR. FALLOWS. - The funeral of the late William Fallows, who died at his son's residence in Ulster Rd on Tuesday, took place on Wednesday afternoon. The Ven. Archdeacon Louch conducted service in St. John's Church and afterwards officiated at the graveside. Floral tributes were received from the following: Frank, son and daughter and grandchildren. Mrs. J. McEvoy (Greenbushes), Miss S. M. Taylor, Mrs. M. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. Attwell, Mr. J. Whitaker, Mrs. Peters and Bertha, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Berrigan, Mrs. Gablish, Mr. and Mrs. Cull, senior,, Mr. and Mrs. Gribble, Mrs. Muir, senior. Mr. C. F. Layton had charge of the funeral arrangements.

Source: *Albany Advertiser*, Wednesday 25 November 1908

S. JOHN'S CHURCH.

ANNUAL PARISHIONERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the parishioners of S. John's Church was held on Wednesday, the chair being taken by the Rector. .... The Rector spoke at some length and said that during the last twelve months many parishioners had passed away to the other world, among whom were: Thomas Knapp, David Young, John William Young, William Fallows, Chas Wells, Wm. Parker, John Cowden and George Simpson. While leaving the departed in God's, care and keeping, it was a seemly thing on our part to keep the cemetery in good order, and he would ask the in coming Vestry to have some clearing done and plant some trees in the portion nearest Middleton Beach. ....

Source: *Albany Advertiser*, Saturday 8 May 1909

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of my dear father and grandfather, William Fallows, who departed this life November 17,1908, at Albany.

Rest, dear father, gently rest,

They miss you most who love you best

Inserted by his loving son, Tom, and grandchildren, Henry, Jessie and Hansina.

Source: *Albany Advertiser*, Wednesday 17 November 1909

IN MEMORIAM.

FALLOWS - In loving memory of our dear father and grandfather, William Fallows, who departed this life, Nov. 17, 1908, at Albany.

God called him home-it was His will,

But in our hearts he it living still;

His memory is as dear to-day

is in the hour he passed away.

Inserted by his loving son (Tom) and grandchildren, Henry, Jessie and Hasina Fallows

Source: *Albany Advertiser*, Saturday 18 November 1911



It is likely that William was involved with his father's sawmill in the early years. In 1898 William was the accountant (and possibly an executive) of the Jarrahdale Timber Co. This business was later incorporated into Millars Karri and Jarrah Co. (1902) Ltd. In 1910 the new company was operating 26 sawmills, 350 miles of railway, 3 shipping ports, over 1,000 horses and 40 locomotives. 1,500,000 acres of forest country was under its control. In 1912 the name was changed to Millars Timber and Trading Company Limited. The Inchcape Group took control of the company, then named Millars (W.A.) Pty Ltd In 1972.

William and Clara were actively involved with the Perth Children's Hospital. She was on the committee in 1900 and involved through the early 1900's. William made a number of donations for the fund raising of the hospital. The hospital originated as the **Perth Children's Hospital** in 1909 after 12 years of community fundraising. The original facilities included 40 beds, an operating theatre and outpatient department. The current name, *Princess Margaret Hospital for Children*, was adopted in 1949, naming it after Princess Margaret, sister of Queen Elizabeth II.

The concept for a children's hospital began in 1897. Public fundraising was successful at first, then petered out in 1898, despite the fact that the land had been leased. A govt subsidy was forthcoming in 1906, and the foundation stone was laid for the first portion of the Perth Children's Hospital. The initial plan comprised medical and surgical wards, each for 20 patients, an operating theatre, quarters for nurses and administration buildings. Building of the first wing commenced in 1909, opening in June. The second stage of buildings were completed in 1913, including Godfrey House. Other additions include an Outpatient's Block (1921), Nurses' Quarters (1927) and Infants' Ward (1938). The hospital was renamed PMH in 1949.

In April 1901 William and Clara were among 2,000 guests of the Lord Mayor at a garden party at the newly opened Queens Gardens. The site of Queen's Gardens has been closely associated with the physical and social development of the City of Perth, initially as part of the commonage which was used for recreation purposes including horse racing and later as a clay mine and brickworks. The bricks produced between 1860 and 1890, went into several of Perth's most prominent buildings. These buildings include the Perth Town Hall, Pensioners Barracks of which the arch remains (Barracks Arch) and the Cloisters building. The gardens were officially opened in 1899 and named Queens Gardens after Queen Victoria in honour of her Diamond Jubilee. The main features of the gardens include water lily-filled lakes (the old clay pits), massed displays of flowers, manicured lawns and a large variety of trees and shrubs, a park bench made famous in the movie "Notting Hill" and a replica of the Peter Pan statue that is located in Kensington Gardens, London.

He was also the inaugural President of the Accountants and Clerks Association of WA, formed in September 1906. In July 1909 he was the chairman of the Mount Lawley Progress Association. From 1899 to 1906 he resided at 16 Newcastle St, Perth. Occupation: Accountant From 1907 to his death in 1918 he resided at "Bogong", 5 Alvan St, Mt Lawley. Occupation: Accountant Clara continued to live there until her death in 1941.

Below are copies of various newspaper articles which mention William and/or Clara Fallows.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL DONATIONS -The honorary secretary, Mr. Watson, desires to acknowledge with thanks the following donations towards the projected Children's Hospital:-Collected by Messrs. Boan Bros., drapers, Perth, through their musical acrobat-box, 1,404 pennies, £5 17s.; Mrs. Howell, in small sums, £13 ; Mrs. E. Pretty, St. George's Terrace, £1 1s.; Mr. H. Gutteridge, William-street, Perth, per Mr. N. Thomas, £2 2s.; The Gold Estâtes of Australia, Limited, Perth, per Mrs. Pretty, £61 1s. Hospital Saturday collections: By Messrs. Ward Bros., Guildford, £1 10s.; Mr. Keenan, railway construction branch, Perth, 5s. Mrs. Greer, Court Hotel, Perth, 10s. Children's Hospital Fair donations: Mrs. Barrett, head of the fancy stall, has received a cheque from her husband, Cr. R. H. Barrett, for £15, and from other sources £20; also a handsome Doulton-ware afternoon tea set from Mr. W. Fallows of the Jarrahdale Timber Company. Mrs G. Saunders, dolls' stall, has received 160 dressed dolls; Mrs. J. H. Joseph and Miss M. Dixon, sweets stall, £u5 ; Miss Gerloff, afternoon tea stall, ;C25; Mrs. Tassie, tobacco stall, ;815; Miss Flora Everett, book stall, parcel of magazines and books from Mrs. D. Cameron and Mr. Robert j Simpson, The first donation promised of live stock and poultry was received yesterday from Mrs. Warrener, Greenough Flats, viz., two pigs and two turkeys. Intending donors of live stock, wine, poultry, etc., are kindly requested to intimate to the secretary as early as possible what fliery are disposed to promise, as a guide to the committee in carrying out its arrangements. Donors' names-and addresses will be affixed to all donations in the produce stall, unless the committee is otherwise instructed. Mr. H. Mosey's oïer to take charge of the comic art gallery has been accepted, as has also Messrs. Nicholson and Co.' offer of a gramophone. A meeting of stallholders, assistant stallholders, and sub-committess will be held in St. George's Hall at 4.15 on Monday afternoon.

Source: *The West Australian*, Sat 5 March 1898

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FAYRE. The following donations are acknowledged with thanks by the committee of the Children's Hospital Fayre :-From Perth: Mr. C. Frankel, silver bracelet ; Mr. Rochester, of Cue, Murchison, gold brooch, valued at £3 33; Mr. W. Fallows of the Jarrahdale Timber Company, set of razors in leather case, and gentleman's gold scarf pin; Mr. J. F. Skewes, Hay-streat, parcel of books (pel Miss von Bibra) ; Tho Foster Manufacturing Company, Perth, two dozen bottles eucalypti, one dozen vaseline, one dozoon violet powder, etc. From Fremantle: C. H. Warley and Co., Chinese merchants, two boxes best Ceylon tea; Mr. Shearer, one cake ; Messrs. Mitchell and Son, one cake Mr. Watson, provision merchant, High street, one ham (per Mr J. G. Hay).

Source: *The West Australian*, Fri 8 April 1898

## Attachment 7 (Cont.)

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. VALEDICTORY SOCIAL TO MR. AND MRS. PRETTY.

At the Trinity Hall yesterday afternoon a very enjoyable gathering was held under the auspices of the Perth Children's Hospital committee, for the purpose of bidding "bon voyage" to Mrs. Pretty, a lady who has taken a very active interest in charitable work, here, and who will shortly accompany her husband on a visit to England.

The Rev. D. I. Freedman presided, and in opening the meeting said they were present for the purpose of wishing Mr. and Mrs. Pretty a safe journey and speedy return, and also for the purpose of bearing testimony to Mrs. Pretty's work for the Perth Children's Hospital. Happily it was not necessary to reckon up all that lady had done for the proposed institution, as she was only proceeding to England on a visit, but he could acknowledge the great part taken by her, and her unflinching interest in helping to raise nearly £2,000 for the hospital. Though no big movement had taken place for the hospital during the past twelve months, its needs were none the less apparent. The Children's Hospital would be a boon for all time, and sooner or later it would be built here. They were only following the course adopted in Queensland, of allowing their funds to accumulate before entering upon the erection of the building. Another reason for their assembling was to give Mrs. Pretty a letter from the institution to similar institutions in the old country, so that she might be able to place valuable information before the committee on her return. Mr. W. Watson, the honorary secretary, read the following address, which was presented to Mrs. Pretty:- "On behalf of the committee of the proposed Children's Hospital, we desire to take this opportunity of thanking you for the valuable services you have rendered in the past towards the establishment of a hospital for sick children in this colony. We sincerely hope that you will have an enjoyable voyage to England, and return with renewed energy and a wider experience of the requirements of the most modern Children's Hospitals, to take up the good work you have engaged in here. With best wishes for your welfare, - We are, etc." The address was signed by the chairman and several members of the committee.

The Revs. G. E. Rowe and W. T. Kench and Mr. C. Moore supported the remarks of the chairman, and wished the guests "bon voyage." Mrs. Pretty thanked all for the very kind expressions which had been made concerning her. What she had done in this direction was only natural, for she had been brought up to think of others. She greatly appreciated the address which had been presented to her, and would gladly try and gain all the information she could of similar institutions in the old country. Mr. Pretty also responded. The letter of introduction to the various hospitals was then presented to Mrs. Pretty, and the official portion of the function having been completed, the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to proceedings of a sociable character. The company which included Lady Forrest, entered heartily into making the "at home" thoroughly enjoyable. A capital programme, which was in the hands of Mrs. A. E. Cantor, was contributed to by Miss Ada Baker, Miss Viotti Pearce, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Lee, Miss Nelson (Cottesloe Beach); and Miss Street. The hall was tastefully decorated by "Bickford's," and represented a drawing-room. The catering was in the hands of Mrs. Harrod. The arrangements were well carried out by the following committee: - Mesdames C. Moore, W. Oats, Crawcour, W. Philpott, W. Fallows and G. Saunders, Misses Street and M. Dixon, and Messrs. H. Hocking; J. S. Battye, B.A., LL.B., Chas. Moore, E. J. Bickford, W. Watson, and the Rev. D. L. Freedman, B.A. Cheers having been given for Mr. and Mrs. Pretty and family, and those who had assisted, the proceedings were concluded by singing the National Anthem.

Source: *The West Australian*, Thu 31 May 1900

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO.'S CLUB.

A meeting of the employees of Millars' Karri and Jarrah Co. (1902) Limited was held on Tuesday for the purpose of forming a cricket club. Mr. W. Fallows was voted to the chair. It was proposed that a club should be formed bearing the name of the firm, and that the club should affiliate with the Perth Mercantile Association. The following officers were unanimously elected:- Patrons. Sir Edward H. Wittenoom. K.C.M.G.. Messrs. Chas. Temperley and A. McNeil; president. Mr. H. Teesdale Smith; vice-presidents. Messrs. F. L. Brady. T. Garvin. T. Boyne, H. E. Smith. J. A. Ainslie, A. C. Munro, R. Driver. L. White, Frank Davies. H. Smith, and J. C. Kerr; treasurer, Mr M. Lewis; secretary, Mr. J. Anear. Mr. W. E. Randell and the secretary were appointed to act as delegates to the Association.- Messrs. J. S. Collins. J. Diamond, J. Swinbourne, together with the treasurer and secretary. to form a general committee. The health of the new club was proposed by Mr. Randell; and seconded by Mr. J. O'Dwyer. amid great enthusiasm.. A vote of thanks having been proposed and carried unanimously to the chairman, Mr. Fallows the meeting concluded the preliminary business towards the formation of what promises to be a very successful club.

Source: *The West Australian*, Thu 8 Sep 1904

Accountants' and Clerks' Association of Western Australia. - A well-attended meeting was held at 137 William Street last evening, when the draft rules of Accountants' and Clerks' Association of Western Australia were adopted. The following office-bearers were elected:- President Mr. W. Fallows; Vice presidents. Mr. A. M. Miller and Mr. A. F. Diamond; committee, Messrs. Holt, Schroder, J. V. Collins, Coark, and Holmes: treasurer, Mr. E. G. Hopskins: hon. secretary, Mr. J. Newton Shackleton. It was announced that upwards of thirty members had already enrolled.

Source: *The West Australian*, Thu 15 Sep 1905

Mayoral Garden Party.-On behalf of the Perth City Council the Mayor and Mrs. S. Stubbs will entertain the citizens at a garden party in Queen's Gardens this evening. The reception will be commenced at a quarter past 8 o'clock, and will be continued to 11 o'clock, at which time His

## Attachment 7 (Cont.)

Excellency the Governor and suite will arrive. On the arrival of the vice-regal party a selection will be given by the Claremont Choral Society, and subsequently His Excellency will present the Albert medal (second class) to Mr. Edward Nicholls, of Kalgoorlie, During the evening a programme will be given by the Perth City Band. It is requested that guests attending the function should present their invitation cards at the entrance gates.

Source: *The West Australian*, Fri 9 Feb 1906

The adjourned first annual meeting of the Mount Lawley Progress Association was held in McLeod's Hall on Tuesday evening last. The chairman, Mr. R. Gray presided over a good attendance. The report stated that a good year's work had been accomplished, and the formation of the Association fully 'justified. Among the improvements effected in the district during the last 12 months, and stated to be partly or wholly due to action taken by the Association, were the formation of the Lawley Ward of the Perth Roads Board, construction of footpaths, installation of street lighting, systematic street watering, and public telephone at Inglewood. A number of improvements yet to be obtained were indicated, and the report closed with the expression of a hope for the hearty cooperation of the whole of the residents of the district in the work of the Association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing 12 months:-Chairman, Mr, W, Fallows; secretary and treasurer, Mr. G. Coxon; committee, Messrs. Hudson, O'Loughlin, Taylor, Bernberg, Coombs, Hawtin, and White; auditors, Messrs. Cohen and Duncan. A vote of thanks to the retiring chairman, Mr. R. Gray, who declined re-nomination, was carried by acclamation.

Source: *The West Australian*, Fri 16 Jul 1909

### CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT RESULT OF ELECTION

The first annual election of the committee of management of the Children's Hospital was held at the board room, at the corner of Hay. and Thomas streets, yesterday, the hours of polling being from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Considerable interest was manifested in the election. For every guinea subscribed to the hospital the donor was allowed one vote. The large votes, however, such as those of Mr. Chas. Moore, the Government, the Sunshine League, Messrs, C. Williamson and Company, and others, were not recorded, in accordance with the wish of the parties mentioned, who, it is stated, with such large voting power did not desire to sway the voting, as would have been possible with such, a preponderance of votes in their favour. There were no fewer than 46 candidates seeking the 35 offices vacant, and in order to obviate plumping every voter had to vote for the full number constituting the committee, viz., 35. Any ballot paper disclosing more or fewer than that number was declared informal. This, however, occurred only in one case. To all those associated with the polling a word of praise is due for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties. Following are the results of the polling, with the votes obtained by the successful candidates affixed: Mr. A. Lovekin, 2,005; Mr. H. Boan, 2,005; Mr. Chas. Moore, 2,003; Mr. J. S. Battye, 1,996; Mrs. J. W. Hackett, 1,996; Rt. Rev. Bishop Riley, 1,996; Mr. W. Watson, 1,995; Mr. H. D. Holmes, 1,990; Mrs. F. Wilson, 1,989; Lady Forrest, 1,989; Mr. A. C. Rust, 1,986; Mrs. F. Mosey, 1,974; Mr. A. Sandover, 1,962; Mr. W. T. Loton, 1,957; Mr. G. F. Pitchford, 1,947; Mr. C. E. S. Smith, 1,931; Mr. B. D. McKenzie, 1,906; Mr. Shirley White, 1,883; Mrs. B. P. Vincent, 1,871; Mr. S. Tucker, 1,871; Miss F. Davies, 1,860; Mrs. D. Harwood, 1,852; Mr. H. W. Williams, 1,772; Mr. L. S. Emanuel, 1,768; Mr. B. Rosenstamm, 1,732; Mrs. H. Daglish, 1,728; Mr. G. J. Gooch, 1,719; Mr. T. Briggs, 1,719; Mr. S. Mosey, 1,706; Mrs. T. Bird, 1,662; Mr. A. W. Brown, 1,646; Mr. J. D. Caris, 1,615; Mr. H. J. Holland, 1,578; Rev. D. I. Freedman, 1,435; Mr. A. J. Cantor, 1,040. Following are the unsuccessful candidates:-Mr. E., F. Waterhouse, Mrs. J. Hicks, Mrs, F. McDonald, Mrs W. Fallows, Mr. H. Hocking, Mrs. D. Crawcour, Mrs. Caaser, Mr. G. Hay, Mr. E. Pyman, Mrs. Mose, Mrs. Cantor. The first meeting of the newly-elected committee of management will be held in the board room of the hospital on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Source: *The West Australian*, Wed 28 Jul 1909

On March 13. William Fallows, late of 5 Alvan Street, Mt. Lawley. Dearly beloved husband of Clara Fallows and loved father of George and Dorothea Fallows.

Source: *The West Australian*, Thu 28 Mar 1918

FALLOWS - On March 9. 1941. at Perth Clara Theresa. the beloved wife of the late William Fallows, fond mother of George (South Perth) and Dorothea (Mt. Lawley); grandmother of little Barbara and Elaine. At her request private interred in the Karrakatta Cemetery on March 10. 1941. by Arthur J. Purslowe and Co. the Rev. Sands officiating at the graveside.

Source: *The West Australian*, Tue 11 Mar 1941

### AUCTIONS. THURSDAY, JULY 3.

At Three o'Clock. IN THE ROOMS, W.A. TRUSTEE BUILDINGS, 135 ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE.

P. C. KERE, Auctioneer, has been instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION as above

1. A/c. The Perpetual Executors Trustees and Agency Company (W.A.), Limited, Executor of the will of the late Mrs. Clara Theresa Fallows: Lot 360 on plan 2343. FRONTAGE 66ft., depth 165ft. To a R.O.W. IMPROVEMENTS include a BRICK RESIDENCE KNOWN AS No. 5 ALVAN-ST., MT. LAWLEY, having spacious verandahs. hall and passage. 4 large main rooms. kitchen, bathroom. laundry (c. and i.). workshop and garage. Property sewered. Electricity and gas connected and in good repair. SITUATED CLOSE WALCOTT ST and Beaufort-st. (State Theatre corner)

Source: *The West Australian*, Sat 21 Jun 1941 and Wed 25 Jun 1941