5 A young lady from the bush

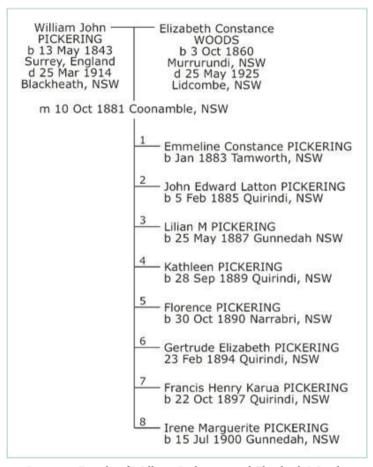
My grandmother Kathleen Pickering was born on 28 September 1889 at Quirindi in central NSW. She was the fourth child of William John Pickering and Elizabeth Constance Woods. The Pickerings lived on a sheep property at Currabubula, to the east of Breeza, inside a triangle formed by Gunnedah, Tamworth and Quirindi.



Item 5-1: Region surrounding the Pickering property at Currabubula.

My grandmother's parents and siblings

The following chart describes the Pickering family:

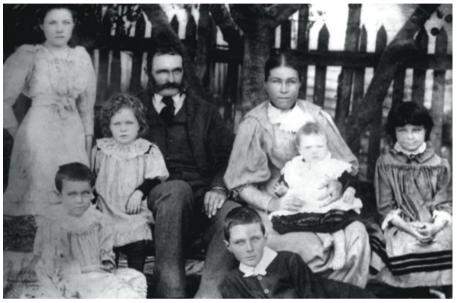


Item 5-2: Family of William Pickering and Elizabeth Woods.

Curiously, my grandmother's given name is spelt as "Cathline" on her birth certificate. I never saw this spelling anywhere else. So, I prefer to use the more orthodox spelling, Kathleen, which she herself had adopted. Most of my grandmother's friends called her "Kit" or "Kitty".

Family photo

Here is a photo of the Pickering family dated 1894:



Item 5-3: Pickerings at Currabubula Station, 1894: Emmeline, Kathleen, Florence, William (father), John, Elizabeth (mother), Gertrude and Lilian.

Francis and Irene were not yet born.

The Pickerings were share-farming on the Currabubula property, which was owned by a family named Clift. The two families and their respective children were in friendly contact with one another.

Apparently, William Pickering was a complete novice in the agricultural domain. There was an amusing family joke about William using a lump of salt in an attempt to entice a cow out of a barn. Personally, I would not dare to make fun of my great-grandfather (after whom I was named), because I know—from my experience here at Gamone—that the salt method would work perfectly well if the cow happened to be a donkey. Besides, my children recall that I once fed my four caged rabbits with horse pellets, and found them dead the following morning.

Chapter 5



Item 5-4: Elizabeth Constance Woods.

Marriage of William Pickering and Elizabeth Woods

William Pickering and Elizabeth Woods were married in Coonamble on 10 October 1881.

October 10:	Names and surnames of parties	Conjugal status	Birthplace
		Backelor	
700/	receiving		
2 A	10		
Sc. Ramatas (M	Woods	a Spenster	-
Coouamita	Nords		-
	DEATHS/8	\GE\	
. C B	aruator (hure	1/2	11
artial india at UG 10	aru atso (have	n Cooliae	use
	DIDTHS DEATHS & 1	40.1	01.
cording to the rules an	al celemonis of	the kench of	myland
		-	
THS	&-MARRIAGES	BIRTHS DEATHS	AA
		ner's name Fa	ther's occupation
BIRTHS DEATHS	The Artist State of the State o	den surname	7.55 1910/1919
0	Pe Cont		
	olenar Statione	MARRIAGES	BIRTH
o portuged	aforam the		
		DANGELLO DE COMO	CALLDR
THS DEATHS	& MARRIAGES	BIRTHS DEATHS	S & MAKE
	erra bella Station		Name of Street
	con travien	RRIAGES	515

Item 5-5: Marriage of William Pickering and Elizabeth Woods.

My first observation: the amount of space left blank in this certificate is quite amazing! No ages, no birthplaces, nothing about parents...

William Pickering was described as a surveyor (word inserted in different handwriting) living at Colenair Station near Coonamble. Elizabeth Woods lived at Terrabella Station near Warren.

These towns are located a couple of hundred kilometers further west of the region represented in item 5-1. I have not been able to locate Colenair and Terrabella on modern maps. Coonamble became a municipality in 1880.

The wooden Anglican church of St Barnabas in Coonamble was built in 1909 on the site of the original 1875 church where my great-grandparents were married in 1881.



Item 5-6: Map indicating Coonamble and Warren.

Pickering offspring

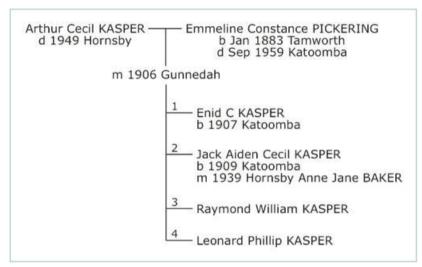
There were eight Pickering offspring.



Item 5-7: Children of William Pickering and Elizabeth Woods.

Emmeline Pickering [1883-1959]

The eldest Pickering daughter, Emmeline, married Arthur Kasper.



Item 5-8: Family of Emmeline Pickering.

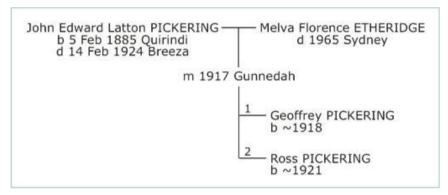


Item 5-9: Emmeline Pickering.

My grandparents once took me to visit this lady at Katoomba.

John Pickering [1885-1924]

The elder son, John Edward Latton Pickering, known as "Jack", was born in Quirindi on 5 February 1885. He married Melva Etheridge of Tamworth.



Item 5-10: Family of John Pickering.



Item 5-11: John Pickering [1885-1924].

On 14 February 1924, he was killed by a log falling off a wagon at Spring Hill near Breeza. He left two sons, Geoffrey and Ross, aged respectively six and three at the time of their father's death.

Lilian Pickering [1887-1966]

The second daughter married Leonard Moore.

Leonard A L MOORE Lilian M PICKERING
b 25 May 1887 Gunnedah
d 19 Dec 1966
m 1916 Sydney

Item 5-12: Family of Lilian Pickering.

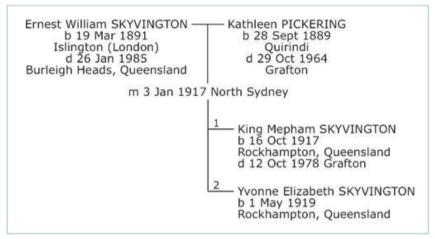


Item 5-13: Lilian Pickering and Len Moore.

They lived in China for some time. As a child, I remember them showing us worthless bank cheques for huge sums of inflated Chinese currency. Later, Len and Lilian settled down in New Zealand. They had no children.

Kathleen Pickering [1889-1964]

The third daughter was my future grandmother.

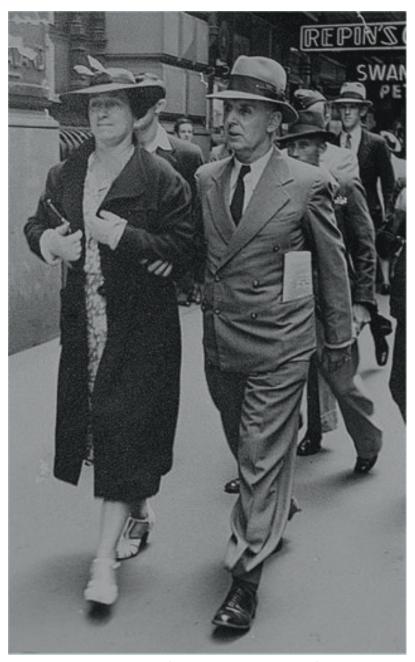


Item 5-14: Family of Kathleen Pickering.



Item 5-15: Kathleen Pickering.

As I explained in the preface, the given name of their son, King, was in fact the nickname of my grandmother's young brother, the World War I hero Francis Pickering, whom I shall present in a moment. In our family, there were five offspring: William, Donald, Anne, Susan and Jill. Yvonne married Reginald Tarrant, and they had three children: Lynne, Roger and Glenn.



Item 5-16: Kit and Ernie in George Street, Sydney.

Chapter 5



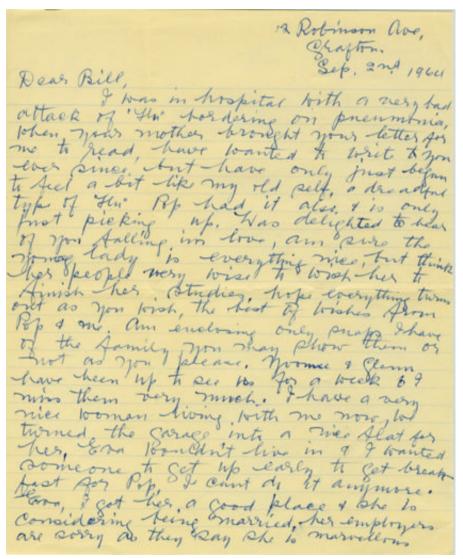
Item 5-17: House in Villiers Street, 23 March 1944.



Item 5-18: My grandmother with their red dog Paddy.

Final letter from my grandmother in September 1964

This letter (sent to me at the *Cité Universitaire* in Paris) bears the date of 2 September 1964. But it was not completed and posted until 14 September.



Item 5-19: Letter of September 1964 from my grandmother (page 1).

I was happy to know that my grandmother had been informed (through my mother) of my "falling in love" with my future wife Christine.

Released to hear non have a scooter non bill he and around now. Ap I I bent to find to the match last Sunday. Jimmy history for them, he has been awarded Hord) sedan as the best & fairest studying starts after hotidays, SINS Ep. well do I remember, won't brial tearing. Poor old Max Ridley died on the 10th of August. By met I file me Laren the other Snight, he knee lover. He to an inspection to naths, Ro Jusan Dans to impleeting High school here. Dear Bill & Started now it is 1ath of wishen I may you get to townt. Swam start brial of tomight the will sleep. degrees staged by Mackelly's also is edine point swits biking style, she bearing a bikind. Sam not enchaing anapo, your mother will get later one

Item 5-20: Letter of September 1964 from my grandmother (page 2).

The rugby player Jimmy Lisle was one of my good friends at school in both South Grafton and Grafton. The school inspector encountered by Pop was my former mathematics teacher Tom McLaren.

will be back at the college

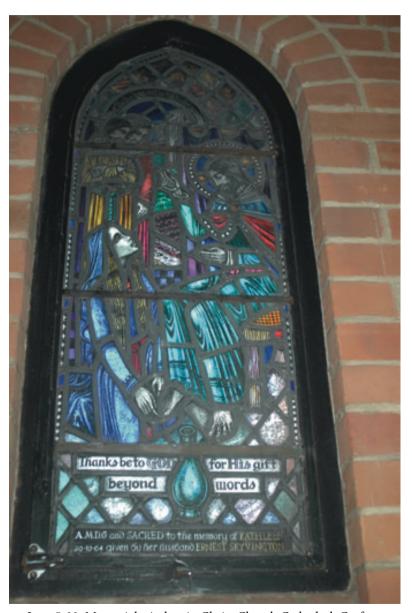
Item 5-21: Letter of September 1964 from my grandmother (page 3).

I was tremendously moved by the way in which my grandmother ended her letter with detailed news about their rock lily (a native wild orchid).

My grandmother's post scriptum was ominous: "I wonder if I will ever see you again. KS." On 29 October 1964, a month and a half after sending me this final letter, Ma died suddenly and peacefully while reading a book in her rocking chair.

Memorial window in Christ Church Cathedral, Grafton

After the death of his wife, my grandfather arranged for the creation of a beautiful memorial window in the northern aisle of the nave of Christ Church Cathedral in Grafton.



Item 5-22: Memorial window in Christ Church Cathedral, Grafton.

Florence Pickering [1890-1961]

The fourth Pickering daughter married Henry Halsall.

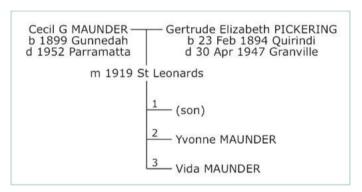
```
Henry HALSALL — Florence PICKERING
d 1940 North Sydney b 30 Oct 1890 Narrabri
d 13 Mar 1961 Sutherland
m 1924 North Sydney
```

Item 5-23: Family of Florence Pickering.

They had no children.

Gertrude Pickering [1894-1947]

The fifth Pickering daughter married Cecil Maunder.



Item 5-24: Family of Gertrude Pickering.

I do not know whether there are descendants of their three offspring.

Francis Pickering [1897-1945]

The younger son, Francis Henry Karuba Pickering, born in Quirindi on 22 October 1897, was nicknamed "King" through his athletic agility. He emerged from the Great War as a hero.



Item 5-25: Francis Pickering.



Item 5-26: Francis Pickering.



Item 5-27: Terse post card to his mother dated 3 October 1917.

Military career of Francis Pickering

A copy of the military dossier of Francis Pickering was sent to me in 2009 by his descendant Rob Pickering.

Francis Pickering, described as a grocer, joined the Australian Imperial Force on 29 December 1915, at the age of 18. That was midway between the Anzac landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 and the battle at Fromelles on the Western Front in France in July 1916 (where British casualties reached nearly 60,000). Francis Pickering was a private in the 6th Regiment of the 30th Battalion, with the number 3002. His enlistment took place at Casula, a few miles south-west of Sydney, in the suburb of Liverpool. It is interesting to note that papers created by the AIF attesting officer do not state the date of birth of Francis Pickering, but say he was aged 21 years and 4 months. Clearly, this was untrue: no doubt a subterfuge to get enlisted.

After a halt at Alexandria in Egypt, Private Pickering reached Plymouth in England on 9 April 1916. In July, he participated in military training in the garrison town of Larkhill, near Stonehenge in Wiltshire. I found this old photo of Australian soldiers (of another battalion) doing bayonet practice at Larkhill in August 1916:



Item 5-28: AIF soldiers in bayonet training at Larkhill (Wiltshire), August 1916.

On 14 August 1916, Francis Pickering was attached to the Musketry School at nearby Tidworth (Wiltshire). If I understand correctly, Pickering's

Aussie Outback know-how enabled him to train horse cavalry at that place.

In October 1916, he arrived in France at Etaples, on the estuary of the Canche. A year later, he was evacuated to England with tonsilitis.

In February 1918, Francis Pickering returned to France at Le Havre. The Australian soldier was setting foot in Normandy, the territory of another warrior: his ancestor William the Conqueror. But young "King" hardly had genealogy on his mind. His greatest military deeds were done in the autumn of 1918 at Joncourt, to the east of Amiens, midway between Cambrai (to the north) and Saint-Quentin (to the south).



Item 5-29: Joncourt, scene of Francis Pickering's heroism in 1918.

Wounded in the leg, Pickering persevered. Here is an official mention:

For conspicuous gallantry and dayobion to duly during Operations on 26th, 27th and 28th August 1913. Which resulted in the capture of FOUGA-COURT and the advancing of our line beyond BSTRAIS. This N.J.O. was in charge of a goodion on the right flank of the Battalion and had the duty of maintaining touch with the right flank unit furing the operation. This proved a very difficult took oring to portions of the line being held up at times. This man chosed great initiative however, during the whole operation and lod his mon reportedly through heavy harrage fire. His betormination and fine leadership encoled the wight Congany Towarder to maintain laveral communication under most brying conditions.

Item 5-30: Mention concerning Francis Pickering, dated 8 September 1918.

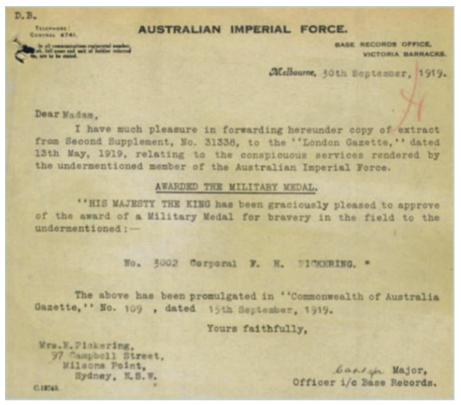
It was then recommended that Pickering, wounded, should receive a Military Medal:

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on the village on JONCOURT on the 1st October 1918. During the early stages of the attack, this H.C.O. was severely wounded in the arm, but he refused to leave his section, and led them during the advance under heavy shell and machine-mun fire with great skill and determination. His Unit was on a flank which was being heavily fired on by enemy machine-guns and the consolidation and commerting up with the flank unit was considerably hampered. This N. C.O. took his lowis gun and a few men forward, and by skilful direction he finally overcase the enemy machine-guns and enabled the position to be consolidated and touch gained on the flanks unit. Later on, he sent in v aluable information regarding the movements of the enemy which enabled our artillery fire to effectively deal with enemy concentrations. Although very weak and exhausted, he remained on duty till his Coy. was relieved. The high sense of duty displayed by this N.C.O. together with his determination in hanging on till the end, although suffering severe pain set a fine example to all ranks.

Item 5-31: Recommendations for a Military Medal, dated 5 October 1918.

Francis Pickering left Liverpool on 22 May 1919, returning to Australia on the *Durham*, which arrived in July 1919.

The award of his Military Medal was announced soon after:



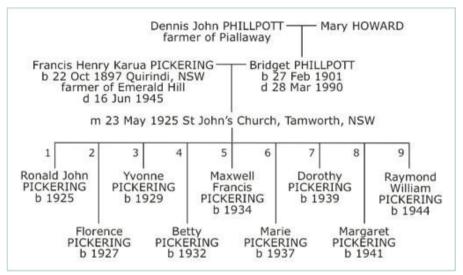
Item 5-32: Award of the Military Medal to Francis Pickering.



Item 5-33: Military Medal, often referred to as the Bravery Medal.

Back in Australia

Francis Pickering Pickering married Bridget Phillpott and raised a large family:



Item 5-34: Family of Francis Pickering.

Francis "King" Pickering died in a road accident on 16 June 1945 when his automobile collided with a lorry on the Boggabri Road at Gunnedah.

In the genealogical domain, Francis Pickering was also the unchallenged king of our family from a procreative viewpoint. At the last count, he and Bridget had given rise to over a hundred descendants!

Irene Pickering [1900-1972]

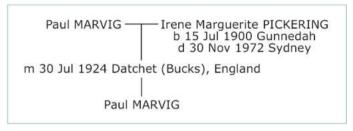
Let us return to the family of William Pickering and Elizabeth Woods. The youngest child in that family was Irene Marguerite Pickering, born in Gunnedah on 15 July 1900. "Rite" was the great aunt I best remember, no doubt because I was separated from her by "only" half a century or so.



Item 5-35: Irene Pickering [1900-1972], aged 22.

In this fuzzy copy of a delightful photo of "Reta" (as she signed her name), she has a perfect *Roaring Twenties* look. In 1924, a year after this photo was taken, Irene married a Scandinavian man named Paul Marvig (sometimes spelt Poul) at Datchet, near Windsor in England. At that time, she was visiting her uncle John Pickering, a recently-retired librarian from the Inner Temple in London (whom I describe in chapter 6), who lived in a house called *Cedar Cottage* in Datchet.

In chapter 6, when I present Irene's English uncle John Pickering, I shall include a copy of her marriage certificate, along with several photos. Irene and Paul had a son, with the same given name as his father.



Item 5-36: Family of Irene Pickering.

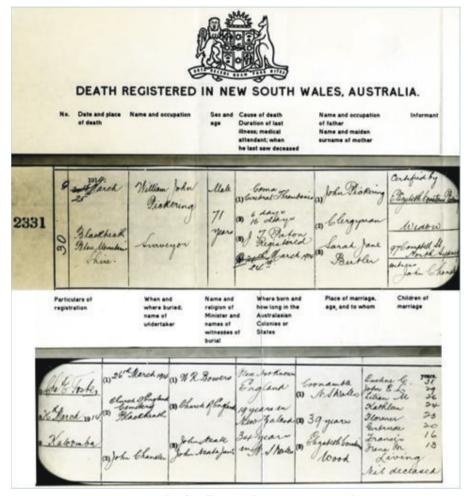
Here is a street photo of the Pickering sisters Lilian and Irene:



Item 5-37: Lilian Pickering and her young sister Irene.

Death of William Pickering

William Pickering died in Blackheath on 25 March 1914.



Item 5-38: Death of William Pickering on 25 March 1914.

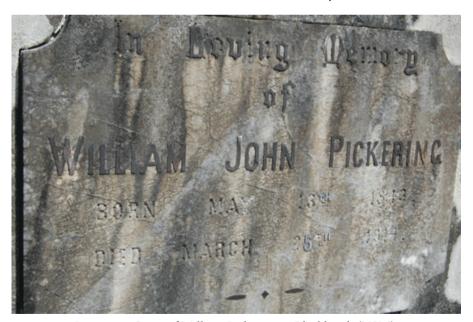
Blackheath, in the Blue Mountains, was the home of the eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth: Emmeline, married to Arthur Kasper (sometimes spelt as Casper).

The information in this certificate was supplied by the widow Elizabeth, whose address was 97 Campbell Street, North Sydney. I have the impression that the certificate contains several curious elements:

Chapter 5

- John Pickering, the father of the deceased, was described as a clergyman. As we shall see later on, in chapter 6, William's father was first described, at the time of his marriage in 1841, as a "clerk in the church". Two years later, at the time of William's birth, his father was described as a grocer.
- The mother of the deceased was designated erroneously as Sarah Jane Butler. The true surname of William's mother was Harris. This error is most unexpected. William Pickering had a deceased uncle, Charles Butler Harris [1816-1904], whose second given name was Butler. Did this give rise to confusion in the mind of the informant?
- Speaking of herself, Elizabeth appears to have indicated her surname as "Wood" rather than "Woods". This was an unexpected error. People do not usually make mistakes about the spelling of their own name.
- The place of birth of the deceased was marked as "not known". This is a curious omission in the case of a man who possessed an English birth certificate indicating that he was born in Camberwell, Surrey.

This death certificate indicates that William Pickering had spent 19 years in NZ and 34 years in NSW. This means that he had arrived in New Zealand in 1861 and left for NSW in 1880, where he married a year later.



Item 5-39: Grave of William Pickering in Blackheath (NSW).

The witnesses of William's burial were John Neate and John Neate junior. Two NSW marriage records mention individuals of this name:

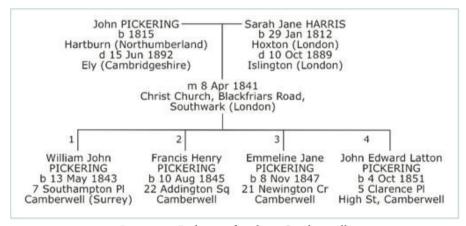
Registration Number	Groom's Surname	Given	Bride's Last Name at Time of Marriage	Bride's Given Name(s)	District
2965/1893	NEATE	JOHN B	WOOD	ELIZABETH	COONABARABRAN
5100/1895	NEATE	JOHN J	JENKYN	ANNIE T	KATOOMBA

Item 5-40: Individuals who may have been witnesses of William Pickering's death.

Who were these Neate men? One had married an Elizabeth Wood (with no final "s") in Coonabarabran, while the other lived in Katoomba. Maybe they were simply neighbors.

Birth of William Pickering

William Pickering was the eldest of four offspring born in the southern London suburb of Camberwell, lying officially in the county of Surrey.



Item 5-41: Pickering family in Camberwell.

The two elder sons migrated separately to the Antipodes, where they married and raised families, whereas the parents and the two younger off-spring remained in England.

William John Pickering sails to New Zealand

Long before his arrival in Australia, William touched the Antipodes in New Zealand.

On 11 November 1860, 17-year-old William Pickering left London aboard the *Zealandia*, whose captain was John Foster. On its maiden voyage in 1858, the 1032-ton vessel had brought 400 immigrants from London to Lyttleton in New Zealand. For the present voyage, there were only half that number of passengers on the *Zealandia*, which arrived in Auckland on 14 February 1861. Among them, William was accompanied by no less than seven other Pickerings, who were no doubt relatives. Their names: William, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Thomas, John, Albert and Elvira. I have no information enabling me to identify these other Pickerings, but it is possible that three of these individuals were members of a farming family mentioned in the 1851 census for Walkeringham (Nottinghamshire). The New Zealand archives include references to 19th-century marriages or deaths of Pickerings named Albert, Elizabeth, John and William. I have not been able to acquire any firm convictions concerning the identity and possible descendants of the people with whom my great-grandfather sailed to New Zealand.

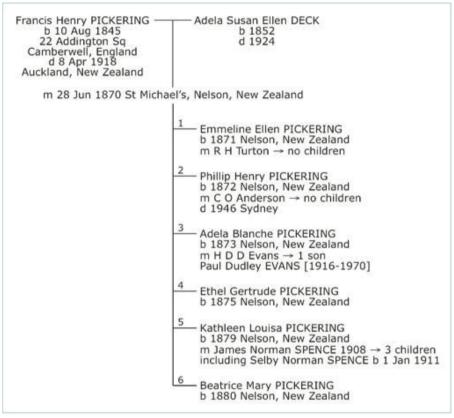
I have noticed that numerous Pickering immigrants were present in New Zealand during the latter part of the 19th century. It is possible that future genealogical research, carried out in New Zealand, will reveal links to our William Pickering.

William John Pickering remained in New Zealand for some two decades. When I was a boy in Grafton, my grandmother used to tell me that, during her father's time in Auckland, he had worked as a surveyor. Indeed, there was a family legend according to which William Pickering had been in charge of the surveying of the future city of Auckland. Unfortunately, I have no information whatsoever concerning his training in surveying and his precise activities in this field in New Zealand. Somebody once suggested that William had in fact studied surveying at Oxford, prior to his departure for New Zealand. If that were true, he would have been a very young university student, and he could not have spent many years there.

I am unaware of the details of William's voyage from New Zealand to Australia, around 1880.

Francis Henry Pickering settles in New Zealand

The second Pickering son from Camberwell sailed to New Zealand in about 1862, but I have no information concerning this voyage.



Item 5-42: Family of Francis Pickering and Adela Deck in New Zealand.

His bride was described in a newspaper as the only daughter of Captain P A Deck of Wellington. In 1981, I corresponded briefly with a grandson of Francis Pickering and Adela Deck: 70-year-old Selby Spence, an Anglican clergyman who had spent the years 1936-1972 in Karachi (Pakistan), where he had risen to the rank of bishop.

Death of Elizabeth Woods

After William Pickering's death in 1914, his widow survived for 11 years.

of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of Death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant
1925. 284 hay Racheny Station Thursday Sideombe	Elizabeth Constance Prestring	64 34418 ARRI	(1) Cardias Failus (2) - (3) L. B. Heart A. B. Ela Rejultud (4) - January 192	(1) John haplon woods woods (3) Bristing ords Contractor (6) Many Burke	Sanghton St. Sanghton St. Sanghton St. Sanghton Bay. wines C. Cooper tomates C. Cooper tomates C. Cooper
	Milhon and	Alaman me	nd Milhorn how	Diago of	Obildena of
Particulars of Particular of Particul	When and where buried; name of undertaker	Name ar religion o Minister i names o witnesse burial	of and and how long in Australasia	marriage, the age, and to n whom	Children of marriage

Item 5-43: Death of Elizabeth Constance Woods.

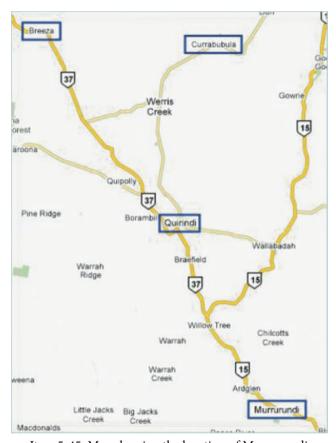
COLLAPSED IN TRAIN The identity of a woman who collapsed and died in a train at Lidcombe station yesterday afternoon is sought by the Lidcombe police. She is about 65 years of age, 5ft 8in in height, stout build, grey hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, four feeth in upper jaw, seven missing in lower jaw. Middle finger on the left hand, missing. Dressed in black akirt, small stole; black hat, black shoes and stockings, wearing a mother's badge, No. 21812. Comstables Poram and Mantle are handling the case.

Item 5-44: Newspaper cutting.

Elizabeth Woods, who had been living in Cabramatta, collapsed and died in a suburban train that was approaching Lidcombe. This newspaper article suggests that it took a while for her to be identified.

Birth of Elizabeth Woods

I have never found a birth certificate for Elizabeth Constance Woods, but several references indicate explicitly that she was born in Murrurrindi, to the south of Quirindi, on 3 October 1860.



Item 5-45: Map showing the location of Murrurundi.

This absence of a a birth certificate has intrigued me. In a small rural town such as Murrurrundi, in a land that had become accustomed (through the convict phenomenon, among other things) to rigorous administrative procedures, birth certificates do not normally disappear. I found it strange that Murrurundi, proud to display the death certificate of a notorious native son—the bushranger Ben Hall, shot by police on 5 May 1865—would have failed to give my great-grandmother a birth certificate!

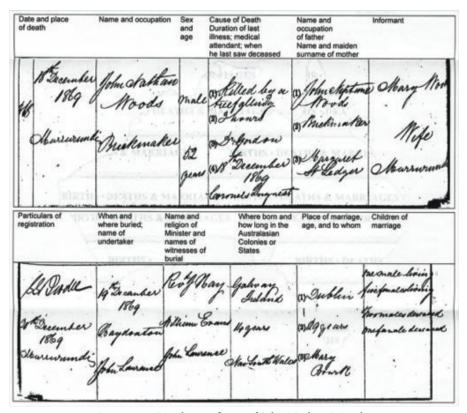
If you look at the dates, Elizabeth turned 21 on 3 October 1881. Exactly a

Chapter 5

week later, on 10 October 1881, she wedded a 38-year-old man. At the time of her marriage, Elizabeth had become an orphan. In the absence of a birth certificate, I wonder how she confirmed that she was indeed of age to marry. Besides, we notice that the age column in their wedding certificate [item 5-5] is blank.

Death of the father of Elizabeth Woods

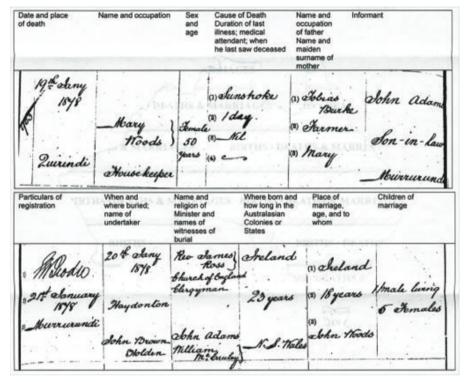
The death certificate of Elizabeth Constance Woods indicates the names of her parents, John Nathan Woods and Mary Burke. Her father was killed by a falling tree on 18 December 1869.



Item 5-46: Death certificate of John Nathan Woods.

Death of the mother of Elizabeth Woods

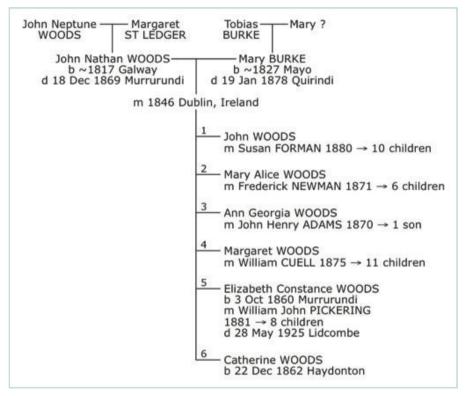
Mary Burke died of a sunstroke on 19 January 1878.



Item 5-47: Death certificate of Mary Burke.

Family of Elizabeth Woods

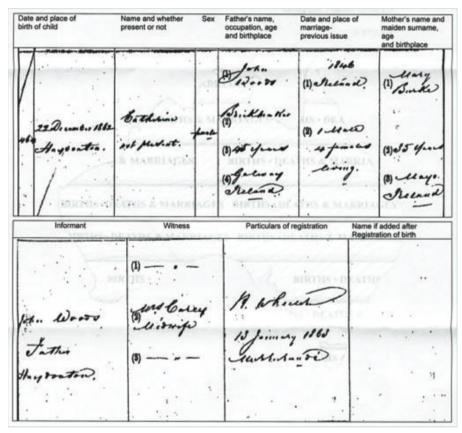
I have tried to imagine the composition of the family of Elizabeth Woods, comprising a son and five daughters.



Item 5-48: Family of Elizabeth Constance Woods.

Birth of a sister of Elizabeth Woods

I also obtained a birth certificate for Elizabeth's young sister Catherine, who was born at Haydonton on 22 December 1862.



Item 5-49: Birth of Catherine Woods.

Family legend

My grandmother told me that her maternal ancestors were Orangemen. As a child, I imagined weird old fellows with colorful round heads that might be squeezed to extract juice! Since then, I have heard of the adulation, once upon a time, of a Protestant monarch known as William of Orange. Well, according to my grandmother's tales, one of these relatives was none other than the incompetent explorer Robert O'Hara Burke. As a genealogical researcher, I was keen to investigate this legend.

The available data does not confirm this legend. On the other hand, I am equally incapable of demonstrating that the legend is necessarily invalid. So, I leave it up to others to form their own opinion on this question.