

Generations Working with Horses

A Story of the Eckworths

By Ian Penrose, July 2020

My father-in-law Jack Stevenson (photo) developed an affinity for horses from a young age. His childhood home was near the Caulfield Racecourse in Melbourne and he spent many hours in the company of grown men who worked with horses. Most memorable was his mother's younger brother, Jack Eckworth.ⁱ



In the early 1900s Uncle Jack drove horse-drawn jinkers, carts for transporting timber logs as long as a house. Young Jack recalled watching his uncle skillfully turn his jinker in their narrow suburban street: his lead horse, Bruce, leaning his head over the opposite fence. On another occasion, Uncle Jack lifted his four-year-old nephew up onto the jinker behind a team of seven horses. Some of the heavy logs had slipped back a little, and in the cavity created underneath the load, the young lad rode all the way (25 miles) to Point Cook.

Uncle Jack's father, William Merrifield Eckworth, also worked with horses. Born in Essex he migrated to Australia as a twenty-year-old in 1857. His ancestry was a mystery, but fortunately for a researcher, his is an uncommon surname, so of the few written records, many relate to his family. Here is what has been discovered.

Original of the name Eckworth

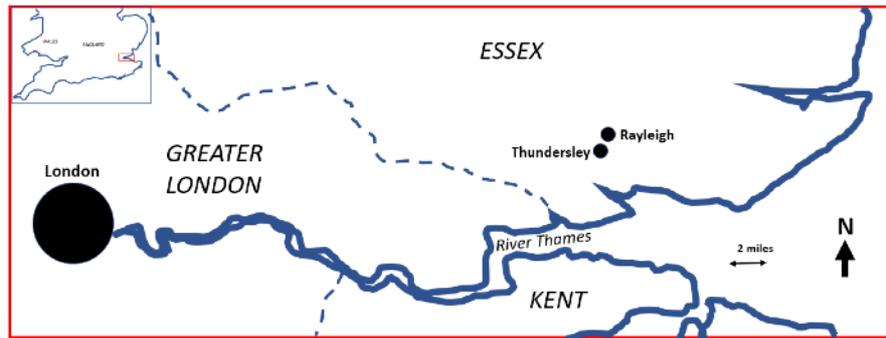
I have found no authoritative explanation of the name Eckworth, but have two theories. One is based on the origins of the two words "eck" and "worth". Eck is derived from the Old German ecka meaning "edge" or "corner", and worth is from the Old English worð, meaning "enclosure" or "settlement." So perhaps the first Eckworth resided at the edge of a settlement.

My other theory draws on the Essex location of William's ancestors. A little to the north, near Bury St Edmonds, is the wealthy Ickworth estate, which dates back to the 11th century. Perhaps a distant ancestor worked on the estate, and then assumed its name, later misspelt. We are unlikely to know the real origin.

The early family bakers

William Merrifield Eckworth's paternal grandparents, Thomas (b. 1779) and Elizabeth Eckworth née Merrifield (b. 1786) were bakers in Rayleigh in Essex (photo belowⁱⁱ). Rayleigh is a small ancient town 33 miles east of the centre of London on the road to Rochford (see map). In Thomas and Elizabeth's time, it comprised one long, wide street ending at a castle, from which there was an extensive view over the surrounding countryside.ⁱⁱⁱ

Thomas served his apprenticeship in 1798 before becoming a master baker and no doubt a member of the Bakers Guild, which, under the Assize of Bread and Ale law, enforced regulations over the quality, weight and pricing of bread.



In this humble rural region, he would have baked mainly bread and pies: cakes being reserved for Easter, Christmas and special occasions. Wheat had overtaken rye and barley as the chief bread grain and the flour was wholemeal; white flour remained expensive until the late nineteenth century.

Any cakes Thomas did bake would have been yeast-based and perhaps using ale. They were very heavy: rising agents such as baking powder had yet to be introduced. Middle class people were installing semi-closed ovens to make cakes at home, but for the working classes, bread-and-jam was the norm.



Rayleigh, date unknown

The life of an 19th century baker was not easy.

Thomas would have started making dough before midnight, had a short sleep while it rose, then kneaded the dough (perhaps with his feet) in a stifling heat of the bakehouse, and finished by delivering the buns and loaves to customers. The hard work and long hours took its toll.^{iv} Thomas died in his mid-forties.

Thomas and Elizabeth had three boys, William, Thomas and John, and two girls, Elizabeth and Sarah Ann. After Thomas's death, his widow and sons William and John continued working in the bakery, until William moved to Thundersley a few years later and John's early death in 1841 at age 30.

The White Hart Inn and Horseshoes in Thundersley

In 1836, Thomas and Elizabeth's eldest child, William Eckworth (b. 1807) married widow Sarah Blackburn née Heard (b. 1807) in the village of Thundersley, 2¼ miles SW of Rayleigh, where William was then living. Sarah was from nearby South Benfleet and had a young girl from her first marriage. A week after her wedding, Sarah gave birth to William Merrifield Eckworth, my wife's great-grandfather, and settled into her new husband's abode, the White Hart Inn.

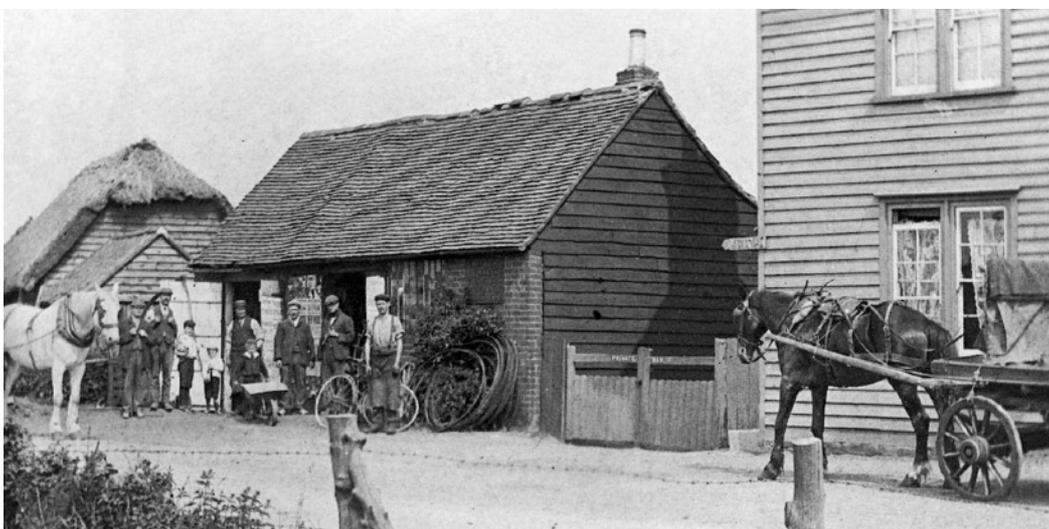
Thundersley lies in a well-wooded rural area, unusually hilly area for Essex. Its name comes from the Old English *punres lēah* meaning a "grove" or "meadow" belonging to the god Thunor or Thor, and is thus a relic of England's pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon paganism.^v Its population in 1848 was 220.^{vi}

The title records of 1838 show that William leased eleven acres of land in Thundersley.^{vii} It comprised four fields, which he farmed with the help of two employees,^{viii} a cottage, a smithy and the White Hart Inn. It was called the Horseshoes Estate after the name of the local watering hole that predated the inn. The name, White Hart, which is recorded as early as 1797, reflects the hunting parks of the area.^{ix} William was now its publican. Having a blacksmith or wheelwright next door, which he may have sub-let, was convenient for travellers seeking repairs to their carts or re-

shoeing their horses while they had a drink. And a pond nearby allowed horses to be watered and felloes (cart wheel rims) to be swelled. The White Hart Inn had many attractions.^x



The White Hart Inn (1890) before it was later clad in brick



The smithy next to the White Hart Inn

The White Hart features in a macabre ghost story. In a copse half a mile north-east of the inn, blood-curdling screams were often heard. It was said that a woodsman, enraged by his young helper's laziness, swung his axe and lopped off the boy's head. He hid the body in a hollow tree, telling people the rascal had run away. However, passersby would later see the boy's ghost sitting on the entrance gate to the wood screaming loudly. The guilt-ridden woodsman turned to drink and

eventually confessed his crime in the White Hart, and only then did the screams stop. For many years, the wood was called the “Shrieking Boy’s Wood”.^{xi xii}

William and Sarah had three boys and two girls, but only two survived to adulthood, their eldest William Merrifield (b. 1836) and youngest Edward John (b. 1842). Along with their parents, the boys would have helped run the inn, and met the needs of travellers; and it is possible that William junior would be the ostler, taking care of the patron’s horses (no doubt in liaison with the blacksmith/wheelwright next door) whilst they drank or stayed in the inn. As evident by its name, Horseshoes, the property had a long-standing association with horses, and young William would continue to work with them for the rest of his life.

William (senior) died in 1861, whereupon his widow Sarah, took over management of the White Hart. By this time, her children had left home, and it was not long before Sarah re-married – to local farmer Isaiah Brown. The middle-aged couple moved into (and perhaps managed) the Horn Inn in South Benfleet and later acquired the license to the Crown Inn in Hadleigh. Sarah and Isaiah died on consecutive days in 1881, and were buried together back in Thundersley.

William Merrifield Eckworth (1836-1908) migrates to Australia

In 1857 and at age 21, William left home for good.^{xiii} He boarded the sailing ship, *Roxburgh Castle*, in Gravesend (London) to migrate to Melbourne. The ship carried 210 migrants, with William in a third class “cabin”. He listed his occupation at “trader” as did most of the other adult males.

This was not the *Roxburgh Castle*’s first voyage to Australia. On returning from her maiden voyage in 1853, she happened upon a burning vessel, the *British Merchant*, near St Helena off the west coast of southern Africa. The arriving ship rescued the crew of the merchant vessel, an event that was recorded in a contemporary painting (below) by James Harris.



William’s voyage was less eventful and relatively comfortable if one is to believe the following article in The Age newspaper:

THE ROXBURGH CASTLE, BLACKWALL LINER – The arrival of this splendid liner has added another to the many fine vessels of the Blackwall fleet...She sailed from Plymouth [after leaving Gravesend] on September 28th, and met with light easterly winds to the line [equator], which she crossed on the 26th day out. She likewise encountered similar light winds, until she made the island of Tristam D’Acumba [sic], off which she was becalmed.

From thence to the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, she had strong, fair winds; but from the Cape to the Otway, which she sighted on the 17th inst. she met with adverse weather... The accommodations are singularly adapted to meet the requirements of passengers of all classes, without exception; but in the second and third cabins, they are especially worthy of notice, inasmuch as the arrangements in those departments, receive careful attention at the hands of the ship's owners^{xiv}

The article suggests that the vessel followed the traditional Clipper Route from England to Australia: running down the east Atlantic Ocean to the Equator, then south through the western South Atlantic following the natural circulation of winds and currents, passing close to Trinidad, then curving south-east past Tristan da Cunha and finally along the parallel of 40 degrees south to catch the strong winds of the Roaring Forties.^{xv} From Plymouth to Melbourne, the voyage took a respectable 82 days.

Jane Dickson (~1857-1918)

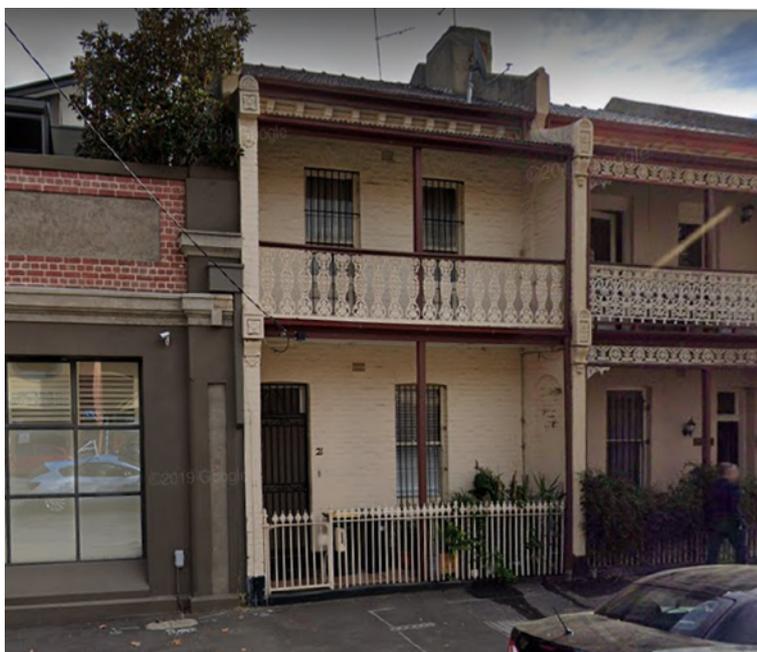
No information has yet been uncovered about William's first two decades in Melbourne. The earliest record is the birth of a boy named William Eckworth Dickson in 1879 in Hotham (North and West Melbourne), whose birth certificate states his mother is 22-year-old Jane Dickson. It makes no mention of his father, but it is doubtless our William. This omission occurs on the birth certificates of their next three children.

Jane's background remains a mystery. On her later marriage certificate, she stated she did not know her father's name, nor where in Victoria she was born. Also, official records about her life give inconsistent hints about which year she was born. Hopefully, better information will come to light.

Throughout her life, Jane was known as Jennie or Jinnie. She was quite short, and William, who was twenty years her senior, called her "lass".^{xvi}

Hotham (West Melbourne)

William and Jennie lived in a small cottage in Chetwynd Street, Hotham until the mid-1880s.^{xvii xviii xix} The area had been the casting off point for those journeying to the goldfields in the north. Later it became a major transport hub based around Spencer Street railway station, and the centre of trade in wood, wool, meat and other produce. In that era before motorized transport, horses and their associated needs were of vital importance.^{xx} This suited William. He worked for Permewan, Wright & Co, a firm of general carriers and shipping agents which had branches at most railway stations.^{xxi} His job was drayman, the driver of a low, flat-bed wagon without sides, used for transporting all kinds of goods.^{xxii}



21 Chetwynd Street, West Melbourne (built c. 1875), where William and Jane lived from 1881 to 1885, and where their first two girls Sarah Annie (Nance) and Eveline Elizabeth Violet (Eva) were born.

South Melbourne

In 1886, the Eckworth-Dickson parents and three young children moved to South Melbourne where they resided for short periods in Dorcas Street, Kavanagh Street and Queen Street before settling for ten years in Patterson Place.^{xxiii}

Their home in Patterson Street was unusual. It was one of the pre-fabricated iron buildings imported in kit-form from Britain to provide much-needed accommodation during the gold rush.^{xxiv} When first installed they were more comfortable

than tents – the alternative for many people - but by today's standards, they were freezing in winter and stiflingly hot in summer.

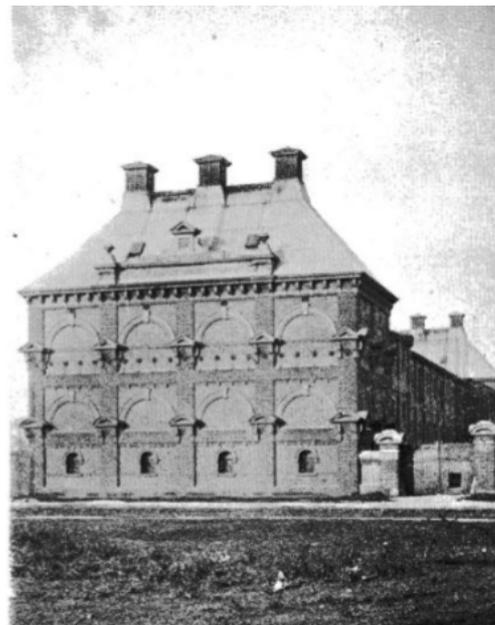
The family's next home (for seven years) was in Thistlethwaite Street and finally Barkly Avenue, a lane off Garton Street.

William's work as groom and carter

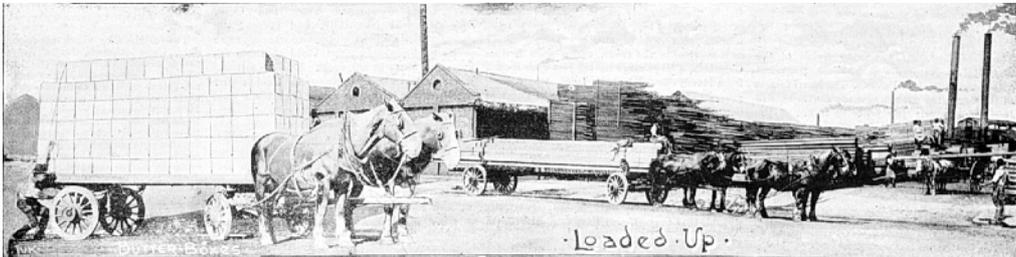
For decades after white settlement the land between South Melbourne's City Road (then Sandridge Road) and the Yarra River was free of buildings on account of being flood-prone. After improved drainage was installed warehouses and factories sprung up. Amongst them was the Castlemaine Brewery which in 1888 erected its two-storey bottling store and five-storey brew tower (see photo^{xxv}) in Queens Bridge Street. Another was John Sharp & Sons (see photo^{xxvi}), the first timber yard in South Melbourne. which covered 15 acres further down City Road between it and Lorimer St.^{xxvii}



The pre-fabricated iron houses in Patterson Place, South Melbourne, in 1966. The Eckworths' home is probably the one with children out front.



Castlemaine Brewery Stores in Queens Bridge Street and Malthouse in Sturt Street, South Melbourne, before 1905. Both buildings still stand, the latter now housing the Malthouse Theatre. The brewery was one of the five companies that merged in 1907 to form Carlton & United Breweries.



John Sharp & Sons Timber Yard, City Road, South Melbourne, 1894. This is now the site of the Melbourne Convention Centre.

William worked at both establishments, variously as a carter, groom and stableman in charge of 120 draught horses.^{xxviii xxix} According to a family story, but no written account, he had earlier worked for Cobb & Co.^{xxx} He was once fined 2s 6d for driving without lights!^{xxxi}

In September 1906, the Maribyrnong River (then called the Saltwater River) rose to over 5 metres, its highest on record.^{xxxii} While the suburb of Footscray was worst affected, the lower Yarra rose, and as often occurred, its waters backed up the drains and flooded the low-lying area around City Road including Sharp's timber yard to a depth of several feet. The yard's many horses were at risk, so in the middle of the night, seventy-year old William swam them from their stables to safer ground.^{xxxiii} He caught pneumonia during the ordeal, from which he never recovered, and died two years later.



330 Ross Street, Port Melbourne, Jennie Eckworth's last home.

Jennie lived on in Barkly Avenue for another eight years, while managing a boardinghouse in nearby Gladstone Street^{xxxiv}, then moved across the rail line into a two storey building at the corner of Ross and Raglan Streets in Port Melbourne.^{xxxv xxxvi} She died three years later, aged 68 in 1918.

Altogether William and Jennie had eight children, but sadly three of them died in infancy, the last being born when William was aged 62. He and Jane did not formalize their marriage until 1907 a year before William's death.

William Edwin Dixon Eckworth (1879-1941)

Their first child William (called Bill) became a driver like his father, but also worked as a labourer, sometimes on the wharfs. In 1899, he married Jane Elizabeth Williams, a domestic, when both were aged 22. They had no children and separated after only five years, but records show that Bill later fathered a child to another woman. He had a difficult life, sometimes getting in trouble with the police.



Shortly after the outbreak of the First World War, Bill volunteered for the A.I.F. (Australian Imperial Force) and was assigned to the newly formed 2nd Pioneer Battalion which required men with construction and engineering experience in addition to basic soldiering skills. The pioneers were tasked with digging trenches, constructing strong points and light railways, and clearing the battlefield.^{xxxvii} It would have been tough for Bill who was small in stature, being only 5 feet, 2½ inches in height and weighing 9 stone, 4 lbs. The

battalion served on the Western Front in France and Belgium until the end of the war, and in the Battle of Passchendaele in October 1917 Bill was wounded in action, suffering a gunshot injury in his right arm.^{xxxviii} After several months recuperating in England he rejoined his unit and was finally



Australians from the 2nd Pioneer Battalion at Bapaume, France in 1917

discharged in 1919 – rank private, 1254 days service – medically unfit with arthritic toes.^{xxxix}

Back in Australia, Bill joined the Australian Army Medical Corp for a few months before returning to civilian life. He lived the rest of his life in West Melbourne, working as a labourer. He died at age 63, and is buried with his parents in Kew General Cemetery.

Sarah Annie Eckworth (1881-1973)

William and Jennie's first daughter, Sarah Annie, was my wife's grandmother. She remembered, as a young teenager, going with her father to Government House during the tenure of Baron (Thomas) Brassey, Victoria's last governor before federation.^{xl}

Called Annie, and later Nance, she was a skilled tailoress and, as a young woman, worked in a factory in Carlton, for just 2/6 per week. She made her own clothes and was very particular about her dress and general appearance.^{xli} Contemporary newspaper articles mention 17-year-old Annie performing in a local production of the play, *Octoroon*,^{xlii} and later attending local balls. At the Victorian Naval Brigade's 1899 ball she wore a beautiful costume of pale blue satin with chiffon



Nance Stevenson (nee Eckworth) and her daughter Gladys, c. 1909

trimmings^{xliii}: at the Geisha Ball of 1900, white silk chiffon with pearl trimmings^{xliv}: the following year, white tucked silk dress, Mandarin satin with chiffon sleeves.^{xlv}

Annie was known to be strong-willed, and it is a family story that she left home after arguing with her mother about being forced to make her younger sister's clothes. In 1903, aged 21, she married Stephen William Stevenson, a hairdresser, whom she had known since childhood. Their story is the subject of another essay.

Eva Elizabeth Violet Eckworth (1883-1927)

William and Jennie's second daughter was Eveline Elizabeth Violet. Called Eva, she would dress up to accompany her elder sister Annie to balls, and was one of Annie's bridesmaids.

In 1910, Eva married Jack Thompson, an English migrant who worked as a rigger/steeplejack. It is a family story that Jack helped erect the scaffolding for work on St Paul's Cathedral in Melbourne.^{xlvi} They had several children of which little is known. Their youngest Frederick John moved to Broken Hill in NSW and died in Whyalla in South Australia. Eva died in Cranbourne at age 43, and after retirement Jack settled on a farm in Wallan, north of Melbourne.

John Merrifield Eckworth (1886-1943)

William and Jennie's second son was John Merrifield ("Jack"). A newspaper article records 10-year-old Jack winning a prize of 2/6 for collecting Lotus Soap wrappers. Eight years later, he won 5 shillings (third prize) for collecting 648 Crown self-raising flour labels. Whilst these may seem trivial events, they give a little insight into the life of a boy in working class South Melbourne.



Jack Eckworth, c.1919

Jack lived with his widowed mother until he enlisted in the A.I.F. in January 1916, four months after his brother, Bill. His entitlement form describes him as 5 feet, 5¾ inches tall and bearing many tattoos, one of "Gladys", the name of his niece. He joined the 16th Reinforcements to the 6th Australia Infantry Battalion, and being experienced with horses – like his father - he assumed the rank of driver. It is a family story that he took with him to Europe two mares, Ida and Kit, that both survived right through the war.

Jack's military record shows one amusing breach of discipline, which occurred just three days after landing in Plymouth. It said "on parade [he] was continually talking in the ranks – awarded 7 days C.C." (confined to camp).

He joined his battalion on the Western Front, and drove a horse-drawn limber, a two wheeled vehicle used to move large artillery equipment and other field supplies. Its horses were harnessed in pairs on either side of the limber pole, with a driver riding on each left-hand horse and holding the reins of the right horse.

Jack was injured, not by enemy action, but from a culinary mishap. The casualty report states, "accident scalded his foot whilst acting as company cook lifting a dixie onto a cooker he was in no way to blame". He spent seven weeks recuperating in an English military hospital, before returning to the battlefield.

After the armistice in November 1918, Jack remained in England, where he sold his mares. His return home in the middle of the following year was however tinged with sadness: his mother had died and his girlfriend had married another man. So he moved in with his sister, Annie and her

family. There he stayed for eighteen months until nearly burning their house down from smoking in bed.^{xlvi}

Jack worked as a driver for the large contract cartage firm of Danny Vaughan which had over 300 horses.

In 1924, at age 38 he married widow Elizabeth Waterman, eight years his senior, who had five children with her first husband.^{xlvi} Jack died in 1943, six months after his wife.



Driver Jack Eckworth (seated on right) in 3rd Auxiliary Hospital, Dartford, 1917. The writing on this postcard says "Annie from Jack".

Hazel Dorothy Eckworth (c. 1891-?)

Three of William and Jennie's last four children died in infancy, the only one who reached adulthood was Hazel. Little is known about her, but she is remembered for having a beautiful singing voice.^{xlix} In her late teens, she married Charles Wollpert, a fireman (stoker) on coastal steamers, and moved in with her mother, Jennie.^l Charles enlisted in the A.I.F., joining the 60th Battalion (photo^{li}). He became a machine gunner, and was promoted to corporal.^{lii} A letter from Charles to his niece in 1916 describes life in the trenches:

"We don't get much time to write, and things are not exactly pleasant. While I am writing this letter in my dug-out you can hear and see the shells and bullets flying. You don't know the moment your life will come to a sudden end. Last night one of my mates who is in the same section as myself was hit with a piece of shrapnel, and we were told that he died, so one has to be careful wherever he goes... Some of the villages around us will take years to rebuild. You have no conception of the way they are shelled about. It looks as though we will be here for the winter. . . I am now in a Lewis machine gun section. It is a risky job.

"I had to go to school for a week, and am now a full-blown gunner... One of my mates got a parcel from Australia. We all had a feed of chocolates and cake, and thought it was Christmas. He also had some papers sent him. They were worth their weight in gold."



Hazel's husband, Charles Wollpert

Charles separated from Hazel after coming home from the war. He returned to working as a ship's fireman and by 1921 had moved in with Winifred Hoey née Beaumont who had two children. Poor Hazel: in the space of a few years, she had lost both her mother and her husband. Her life after 1925 remains a mystery.

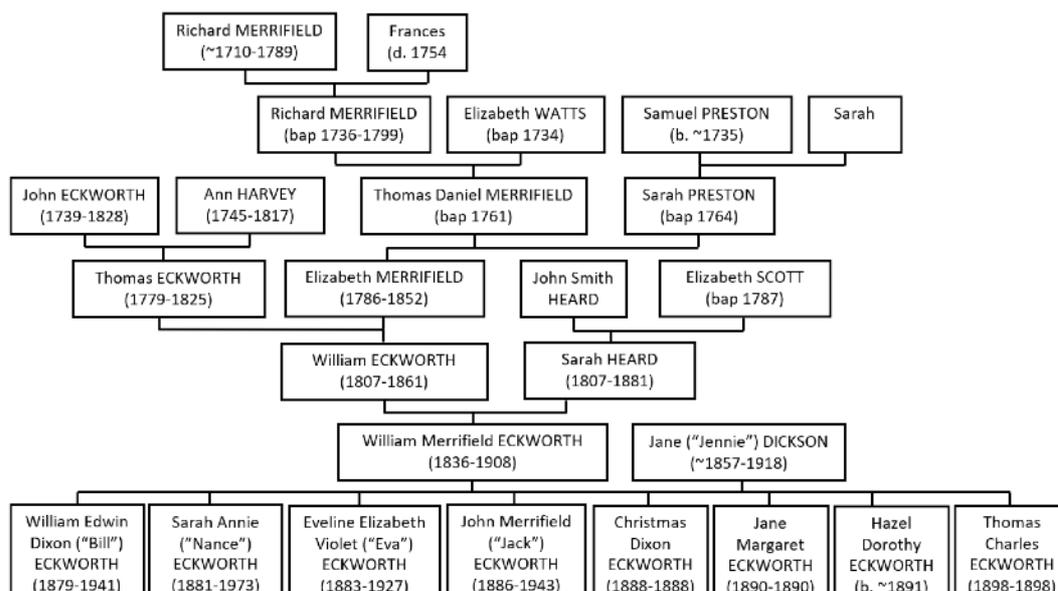
Continuity over the generations

It is noteworthy that working with horses was a role that followed the Eckworth family through five generations. Beginning (as far back as we know) with William Eckworth's occupancy of the Horseshoes Estate in Essex, it continued through his son, another William, a driver in Melbourne, his two grandsons Bill and Jack who did the same, his great-grandson Jack Stevenson who bred horses, and two of his great-great grandchildren, Philip Stevenson a vet who worked primarily with horses and my wife Ann Stevenson who grew up riding horses.

There is another, albeit less momentous, commonality which spans five generations. The mother of William (of Horseshoes in Essex) was born Elizabeth Merrifield. Maiden surnames generally disappear over time, but the name Merrifield recurred as the middle name of her grandson, then with one of her great-grandsons and, surprising, onto one of her step great (x3) grandsons. The last was the grandson of Jack Eckworth's wife from her previous marriage who was born Ken Brooker, but his memorial plaque reads "Keneth John Merrifield Brooker". Why did he adopt the name? Perhaps it was a mark of affection for his step grandfather who had no children of his own.

Family tree

Ancestors and children of William and Jennie Eckworth.



- ⁱ Jack Stevenson, personal communication
- ⁱⁱ Photo source: <https://historyhouse.co.uk/placeR/essexr07.html>
- ⁱⁱⁱ White's Directory of Essex 1848
- ^{iv} Wilson, A.N., *The Victorians*, 2011
- ^v From: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thundersley>
- ^{vi} White's Directory of Essex 1848
- ^{vii} The 1841 Tithe records show William also occupied a 28-acre plot called 422 Poors Field at Little Tarpot Lunds, in Gifford (possibly in Bowers Gifford, west of Thundersley).
- ^{viii} 1851 Census
- ^{ix} Robert Hallmann, *Thundersley and Daws Heath, a History*, 2015, pp.60-2.
- ^x Bob Delderfield, Thundersley historian, personal communication 25 Jun 2020
- ^{xi} Paul Wreyford, *Essex Villains: Rogues, Rascals and Reprobates*, 2012, The History Press
- ^{xii} Robert Hallman, op cit, p. 69.
- ^{xiii} William's half-sister from his mother's first marriage, Sarah Blackburn, also migrated to Melbourne, where she married William White Brown, a draper, in 1860.
- ^{xiv} The Age, 21 Dec 1857.
- ^{xv} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clipper_route
- ^{xvi} Jack Stevenson and Edith Feitel (née Stevenson) personal communication, 8 May 1986.

- xvii Photo from Google Streetview.
- xviii Sands & McDougall Melbourne Directories
- xix The Age, 14 Jul 1884
- xx Graeme Butler, *North and West Melbourne Conservation study 1983-1985*, pp ix-xiii.
- xxi The Age, 14 Jul 1884
- xxii <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drayman>
- xxiii Sands & McDougall Melbourne Directories
- xxiv Photo source: National Trust, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-05-03/tiny-kit-homes-helped-solve-melbourne-gold-rush-housing-crisis/9680898>
- xxv Photo source: *Jubilee History of the City of South Melbourne, 1905*
- xxvi Photo source: Victorian Industries – Messrs. John Sharp and Sons Timber Yard, Melbourne, David Syme and Co. 1894, State Library of Victoria
- xxvii Biosis, *Southbank and Fishermans Bend Heritage Review*,
- xxviii Leader, 15 Aug 1908
- xxix Edith Feitel, personal communication, 9 May 1982
- xxx Jack Stevenson, personal communication, 1 May 1982
- xxxi Mercury and Weekly Courier, 20 Jul 1888
- xxxii The Advertiser (Adelaide), 11 Sep 1906
- xxxiii Jack Stevenson and Gladys Bryant (née Stevenson) personal communication, 1 May 1982
- xxxiv Standard (Port Melbourne), 4 Sep 1909 and 13 Sep 1913.
- xxxv Sands & McDougall Melbourne Directories
- xxxvi Victorian Voter Roll
- xxxvii [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2nd_Pioneer_Battalion_\(Australia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2nd_Pioneer_Battalion_(Australia))
- xxxviii Identification of the battle is based on the date of his injury, 4 Oct 1917, in AIF records.
- xxxix Dept of Defence, AIF records
- xl Jack Stevenson and Edith Feitel personal communication, 8 May 1986.
- xli Gladys Bryant, personal communication, 1 May 1982
- xlii Standard (Port Melbourne), 3 Dec 1898
- xliii Standard (Port Melbourne), 12 Aug 1899
- xliv Standard (Port Melbourne), 8 Sep 1900
- xliv Record (Emerald Hill), 21 Sep 1901
- xlvi Jack Stevenson and Gladys Bryant personal communication, 1 May 1982
- xlvii Jack Stevenson and Edith Feitel personal communication, 8 May 1986.
- xlviii Elizabeth's first husband was Albert George Waterman, the Chief Officer on the bay steamer, the *Ozone*.
- xlix Standard (Port Melbourne), 7 January 1899. Edith Feitel personal communication, 8 May 1986.
- l The Age, 6 Jan 1914
- li Winner (Melbourne), 8 Nov 1916
- lii AIF records