

SKETCHES by BEACH HISTORIANS

THE GARNERS



KEN GRAY

THE GARNERS of GARNERS BEACH FNQ

The fine ship RMS *Merkara* cut through the waters toward Australia, carrying Ted and Edith Garner and their 18-month-old son toward an uncertain future. They had boarded in London on 26 September 1899, full of hope and excitement, leaving behind the familiar streets of England's midlands for a land they knew only through letters and newspaper accounts. Young Ted (EH), Edward Henry Garner, would retain no memory of that momentous voyage, though he may have sensed the tension and excitement radiating from his parents as the steamship drew closer to their new home.

The contrast between their origins in Nottingham and their eventual destination could not have been starker, as shown in the images below. From the industrial heart of England, they would eventually settle on a remote North Queensland beach where neighbours were beyond a cooee or three. Even today, Garners Beach remains sparsely populated. The Garners would be its first European settlers.



English hometown ... Basford, Nottingham.



Ultimate destination ... Garners Beach, north Queensland

THE JOURNEY BEGINS

Ted (ET, Edward Thomas) Garner was born in Nottingham in 1861 and married Edith Johnson in 1887. Edith came from the village of Yoxall, not far south of Nottingham, and was just eighteen when they wed. By the time they set sail for Australia, she had barely turned twenty-one. One can only imagine what her parents thought as their young daughter embarked on a two-month voyage to the other side of the world. Some authors have referred to Edith as Edith Fay Garner, but exhaustive research by her great-granddaughter, Roslyn Schwenke, reveals this to be an error. Edith Fay Garner was Roslyn's mother.



RMS *Merkara* 1887, from John Oxley Library, image #55978.



Ted (ET Garner) from *Ancestry*, shared by Kay Stephens 2013.

The RMS (Royal Mail Ship) *Merkara* was no ordinary vessel. When it first arrived in Queensland waters in 1880, the 3,000-ton steamship caused considerable excitement, representing the height of modern maritime engineering. Built to complete the London to Queensland journey in two months, it could carry 2,400 tons of cargo and more than 450 migrants. The ship made several voyages each year, dropping off passengers and goods at Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, and Rockhampton and along the Queensland coast.

Despite being modern and safe, ocean travel in 1899 carried real dangers. Only a year after the Garners' arrival, the *Merkara's* sister ship, the RMS *Quetta*, sank near Thursday Island with significant loss of life. The Garners had crossed safely, but they would soon learn that Queensland itself posed plenty of hazards for the unprepared.

FINDING THEIR FOOTING

The early phases of the Garners' lives in Australia are traced in his obituary in *The Evening Advocate*.¹ The family's first years were spent searching for the right opportunity. They lived initially in southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales, moving as work demanded. Their second child, Elizabeth Ann, known as Lizzie, was born in 1891 in the small village of Jondaryan near Toowoomba. Their third child, Nellie, arrived in 1894 at Karuah near Port Stephens in the Hunter Valley.

Ted's early work as a fencing contractor in Queensland didn't satisfy him for long. The sea called him back, a pull that would shape the rest of his life. His father, Henry Garner, worked for the British railway as a Canal Lockkeeper, and that is where Ted acquired his great love of boats and the sea. He moved the family to Sydney where he worked as a ships master, trading between the Parramatta River and Newcastle. In 1899, he brought Robert Hayles' first Magnetic Island ferry, the *Bee*, from Sydney to Townsville, a journey that introduced him to Far North Queensland waters.

Constance Mackness, who returned to Mission Beach in 1949 and recorded the district's history, interviewed the pioneers and captured something essential about Ted Garner's character: *the sea was in his blood for he had run off to be a ship's boy when a mere child. He had spent most of his life working on boats, making them or running them.* That restless maritime spirit eventually brought the family north for good. By 1902, the Garners had settled in Cardwell, where Ted traded between Cardwell and Geraldton (Innisfail) and ferried cargo for Chinese banana farmers on the Hull River. It was honest work in beautiful country, but the sea in these waters could be treacherous.

SHIPWRECK AND SURVIVAL

During Cyclone Leonta in 1903, Ted (ET) and his son Ted (EH) were sailing near Hinchinbrook Island with a Kanaka deck hand when disaster struck. Their boat was wrecked, leaving three men stranded on one of North Queensland's largest and most inhospitable islands.

For a week, they walked around the island without food or shoes. The ordeal tested them brutally. Constance Mackness later recorded their story, giant snakes and all, based on Ted junior's recollections. Finally, after seven days of desperate searching, they discovered an old, abandoned boat in the channel. Though barely seaworthy, it was enough to carry them back to the mainland.

¹ Pioneer who paved the way, *The Evening Advocate* (Innisfail) 10 July 1945.

A lesser man might have reconsidered his career choices after such an experience. Ted Garner's response was characteristic: within a month, he had built a bigger boat. The 30-ton steamship *Enterprise* soon had them back in business, transporting goods along the coast as if nothing had happened.

LAYING DOWN ROOTS

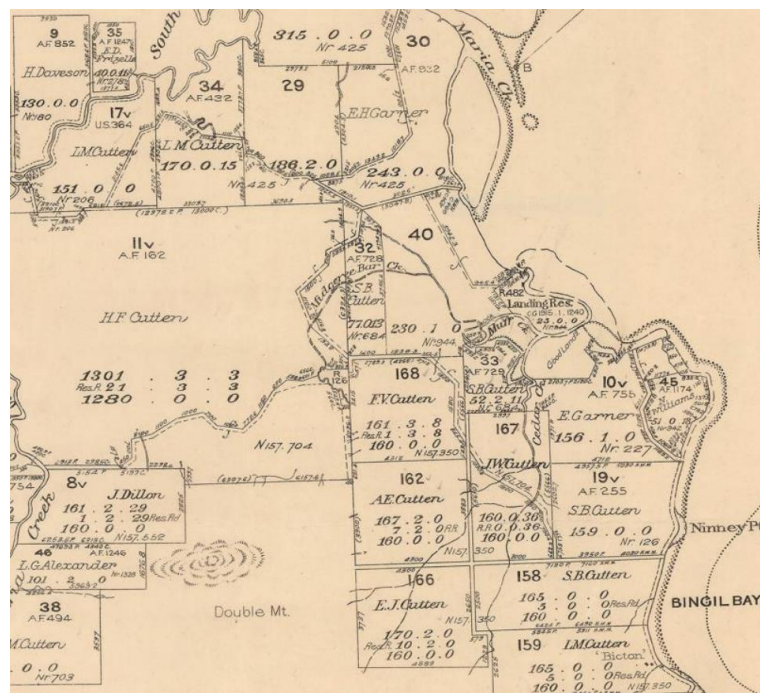
In 1905, the Garners sold the *Enterprise* and selected land on the Murray River north of Cardwell. They built a small sawmill to provide packing cases for banana farmers, cleared land, and established their own banana plantation. The pattern of their lives was becoming clear: they would try their hand at various enterprises, always returning to the sea but building something permanent along the way.

Lizzie married Lou Wildsoet in Banyan (Tully) in 1908, and the following year the extended family, Ted, Edith, their children, and now Lou, relocated to Bingil Bay to erect and operate the Cutten timber mill. Ted (ET), Ted (EH), Lou Wildsoet, and Ted's nephew Arthur Garner (who had come from Mundoo) formed the team running the sawmill. Arthur was the son of Ted's older brother Francis, who had migrated to New South Wales ahead of Ted in 1885. While working at the sawmill, Ted (EH) and his wife Carrie, Lou's sister, welcomed their second son, Frank, formally named Francis John Bicton Garner, after the Cutten farm. Frank held the distinction of being the first European child born in the district.

The Cutten timber venture proved unprofitable and was soon abandoned, but by then Ted and Edith had fallen in love with the area. In late 1910, they took up a forfeited selection at what would become Garners Beach. The land, Portion 10v, had been selected in 1904 by James Dillon, who had lived in the area since 1903 but never built a house on the lot. The location appealed to Ted because nearby Muff Creek provided safe mooring places for his boats, always his first consideration.

BUILDING AN EMPIRE

By 1923, the family had 680 acres of land. Ted (EH) owned lot 30 with its 243 acres, Ted (ET) still held lot 10v with 156 acres, and Nellie (by then married and known as Nellie Williams) had claimed lot 45, 51 acres on the beach's south headland. The family had also purchased lot 40 in the middle of the beach shortly before 1923.



1923 Cadastral Map of Bingil Bay and Garners Beach area in the Parish of Hull.

A cadastral map from that year reveals how different the landscape was then. Muff Creek discharged into the sea well south of its current location, and the land's contours bore little resemblance to today's coastline. A 23-acre Landing Reserve (lot R482) sat beside the beach. Their friend and neighbour Edmund Frizelle, known to everyone as *Frizzie*, owned 40 acres on the banks of South Maria Creek. Sid Cutten owned three adjoining lots.

Ted (ET) received a 20-year agricultural lease on Lot 10v in December 1910, effective from 1 January 1911. The property was covered with valuable timber, and Ted and Edith immediately set to work. Ted junior's family, Lizzie and Lou's family, Arthur Garner, and one of Edith's brothers (who came from a family of twelve Johnson children) all joined them at their new beach settlement.



Left: Queensland Globe view of Garners Beach today showing how far Muff Creek has moved north. Right: Christmas dinner in the early days: Nellie Garner, probably Edward Henry (Ted Jnr), probably Edmund Frizelle (neighbour), Edward Thomas (Ted Snr) and Edith Garner. Image from Kay Stephens.

They cleared the land and planted bananas and citrus for export via small coastal freighters. Though Ted worked as a timber man when necessary, and was a farmer for a period, he soon returned to his first love, transporting cargo to and from farms throughout the district using Maria, Muff and Liverpool Creeks and other landing places. The family maintained the navigation lights in the creeks, a responsibility that fell to brave young Nellie, who ventured out alone at night through crocodile-infested waters.



Left: Loading logs in Muff Creek. Right: Bert Wildsoet and Frank Garner continued the timber business. Images from Kay Stephens nee Wildsoet.

The Garners built several boats on their land, some up to 60 feet long, some steam-powered and others diesel. They had a boat named the *Swan* and used it to blast Kings Reef for coral, which they burned and transported to Innisfail as fertilizer for cane farmers. Nothing was wasted; every opportunity was pursued.

This industrious team took five years to clear and plant 40 acres, with another five acres partially cleared. The main crop was bananas, supplemented by citrus and pineapples. Several Djiru (local Aboriginal people) workers

assisted them ably. By 1911, they had built two homes, one on the hill for Ted and Edith's family, another on the flat for Ted junior and his family. Eventually they would construct four homes from timber frames with galvanized corrugated iron roofing. The structures were four-room houses imported in prefabricated form from Townsville, practical rather than elegant. Arthur Garner, still single at the time, made do living in a tent. He would later become a photographer, the first person in the district to pursue that profession.

They named their property *Wilford Hill* because their first house, built on the small rise on the south headland of the beach, reminded them of a similar hill near Nottingham. Even in this remote paradise, England was not forgotten.



Left: *Morning Light* nearing completion. Image courtesy Kay Stephens.

Right: Edith and Ted, image courtesy Robert and Lynda Wildsoet.

WAR YEARS

When World War I erupted in 1914, coastal shipping was largely commandeered for the war effort, and farming became impossible without reliable transport for their fruit. The thriving community at Garners Beach scattered. Only Ted, Edith, and Nellie stayed on at *Wilford Hill*. Nellie would not marry until 1920, after the war ended. Arthur served with the Australian Imperial Force at Gallipoli. Ted (EH), who had married Carrie Wildsoet in 1908, moved with his family to Silkwood where he found work as a timber hauler.

Roland Carl Jackson, known to everyone as Charlie, had worked with the Garners for some time before enlisting in September 1915. The *Cairns Post* of 24 September 1915 reported him as the first person from the district to enlist. Roland later married Beatrice Williams, whose parents had died young, leaving her to stay with the Garners at Garners Beach for a period. Charlie Jackson became a Lance Corporal in the 44th Battalion during the war, then settled at El Arish as a returned soldier. Jackson Road in El Arish was named after his family's farm, though his granddaughter Julie Jackson notes that years ago, the Johnstone Shire Council mistakenly placed the Jackson Road sign on the wrong road when replacing signs.

Even during the war's hardships, the Garners contributed to community efforts. At the Australia Day celebrations on 23 October 1915 at 'Clump Point Beach' (later named Mission Beach), three launches brought people to the event, including those of Mr R. Reid (who brought people from Tully), Mr E. Garner and Mr G. Daniels. The gathering raised £57/8/5 for the war effort, a substantial sum from this small community. Prominent among the donors were the Garners, especially Nellie.

The massive cyclone of 1918 destroyed their house at *Wilford Hill*, the first home they had built on the headland. After the cyclone, they lived on lot 40 from 1921 until 1924. When the railway opened at El Arish in 1924, Ted returned to his cargo boats with daughter Nellie's help, using the old wharf in Maria Creek as their base. By 1924, they had moved back to lot 10v and begun yet another new chapter.

PIONEERS OF TOURISM

Edith Garner had been planning something ambitious since at least 1922, when she announced in the *Townsville Daily Bulletin* her intention to establish holiday accommodation at Garners Beach. In 1924, that vision became reality. Edith set up the district's first tourist accommodation, beginning with five galvanized iron huts and later adding two cottages. By January 1925, reports confirmed that the holiday huts were already proving popular.² They named the accommodation *Nee Mournna*, meaning *Laughing Waters* according to Edmund Banfield, though it was not actually a Djiru name.

The venture struck a chord with visitors seeking escape from the towns and cities. Writing as *Scarlet Poppy* in the *Cairns Post*, Edna Taylor of El Arish captured the magic of a weekend at Garners:

Our headmaster, Mr Brown, took all the children of our school to Clump Point, our seaside resort, for a weekend, and we had a lovely time. All the girls were taken in Mr Garner's motor boat for a ride in the moonlight on the Saturday night, and it was beautiful. The boys were taken after the girls came back. Mr Brown and the boys camped on the beach in tents and the girls slept in Mrs Garner's seaside huts. On Sunday, Mr Brown took us all swimming and we had a great time in the water, swimming and ducking each other, and then we had games of all sorts on the beach.

Their accommodation capacity was often augmented by camping on the beachfront. As the 1930s arrived and the Depression deepened, the Garner family's generosity was fully revealed. They threw open their accommodation and fruit farm to destitute families, allowing them to stay until they recovered, then welcoming others in their place. By then, they had built a new five-room home on *Wilford Hill* and re-established their banana and citrus plantations. They had five huts and three vacant houses to accommodate down and out families.

Many people who later met family members and heard the name Garner spoke warmly of the family's Depression-era kindness. The consensus was clear: the Garners sent no one away, and nobody went hungry if they happened upon this coastal oasis.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Ted Garner occasionally took on road and bridge building work for Johnstone Shire Council. The *Northern Miner* of 18 March 1925 reported on a tour taken to Clump Point by three councillors, who were impressed both by the Garners' hospitality and by the bridge Ted had built over Muff Creek, along with six or seven chains of corduroy road he had laid, roughly 130 metres of painstaking work. A corduroy road was made by laying logs across the road abutting one another to make passage across boggy ground possible.

For many years, Ted provided mail service for the district until Gertrude Alexander opened the first post office in 1928 at her accommodation house in Bingil Bay, *Alexander's Inn*. That establishment became the district's second tourist accommodation venture.

² *A New Town on the Map*, *Townsville Daily Bulletin*, 16 January 1925, accessed on Trove, April 2022 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/61570136?searchTerm=A%20New%20Town%20on%20the%20Map>

When Ted applied for an extension on his agricultural lease for Lot 10v in 1931, he was granted an additional 30 years. Inspectors noted that the property was well improved and was now being used for dairy cattle. A December 1930 report in the *Townsville Daily Bulletin* observed that the Garners' accommodation was fully booked and that Ted had planted introduced grasses and established a herd of Jersey cows purchased from the Tableland. He was sending cream to the Silkwood butter factory. By 1935, Lou Wildsoet and his sons were managing the property.

Ted occasionally served as an advocate for the district, particularly after Len Cutten died in 1930. His frustration with the poor roads boiled over in one memorable complaint:

Six selectors already have had to go and find employment elsewhere, and if the council does not repair our road and bridges, we will all have to go. Such is the deplorable state of the roads that it is dangerous to go on horseback. There are 23 settlers using the road, representing close on 5,000 acres, when it is in order. There are seven fruitgrowers who have let the fruit go to the ground because they could not get it away. Also, there are four dairy people using the road. My neighbours and myself had to discontinue taking cream to the railway station; we are giving the milk to the pigs. We have appealed to the Council for the past 16 years but they do not seem interested.

LOSS AND LEGACY

Edith Garner died on 24 August 1935 at only 68 years of age. Few tourist operators in Mission Beach today realize that Edith was the pioneer of their industry, yet she deserves to be remembered for establishing the region's first holiday accommodation and for her great generosity in the Great Depression. She was buried in a private cemetery at *Wilford Hill*, the place she and Ted had built from raw bushland. The cemetery is now Queensland Heritage listed.

Tragedy struck on New Year's Day 1937 when Carrie Garner died in a car accident while returning to Garners Beach from El Arish. She was buried in the family cemetery beside her mother-in-law Edith. Ted retired to Tully and assigned his agricultural lease to his son Ted (EH) in 1937. Ted junior purchased the land as freehold in 1941, securing it for the family. In 1942, five years after Carrie died, Ted junior remarried in Cairns, this time to Gertrude (Gerty) Cooper nee Spencer who had five children from her first marriage.

Ted junior seldom used the farm at *Wilford Hill* after 1939 and focused instead on taking tourists on fishing tours to the Reef, the first person in the district to offer such excursions. He also rafted logs to Dunk Island for export, continuing the family tradition of timber and maritime enterprises.



Left: Garner and Wildsoet families at Garners Beach, after 1942. 3rd from left to right: Beryl, Betty and Lilian Wildsoet, Gerty Garner and Ted Garner with dog. From Kay Stephens, nee Wildsoet. Right: Thelma and Alfred (Stumpy) Garner. From *Ancestry.com*, shared by Roslyn Schwenke 2022.

ANOTHER WAR

When World War II came, six family members enlisted. Francis Garner served as a Trooper from July 1940 to March 1941. Alfred (Stumpy) Garner joined the 2/15 Battalion as a Private in May 1940, serving until July that year. Raymond Garner became an Able Seaman on the Lonsdale Naval Base in Melbourne, serving from July 1941 to December 1945. Stanley Garner enlisted in August 1943 and served with the 2/1 Guard Regiment until November 1945. Ted Wildsoet served in the 7 Training Battalion from January 1940 to April 1944. Ronald Williams joined the 2/21 Supply Depot Platoon in December 1941 and served until May 1946.

After the war, Ted junior's sons returned to Garners Beach and continued the Reef fishing tour venture, building a 45-foot boat they christened the *Day Spring*. The name came from the leaks that sprung in the hull. The entrepreneurial spirit that had driven their grandfather lived on in a new generation.

Ted (ET) Garner died on 4 July 1945 and was buried at *Wilford Hill* beside Edith. Two other family members would later join them in that small cemetery: Ted (EH) in 1965 and his son, E.C. (Ned) Garner in 1968.

SUBDIVISIONS

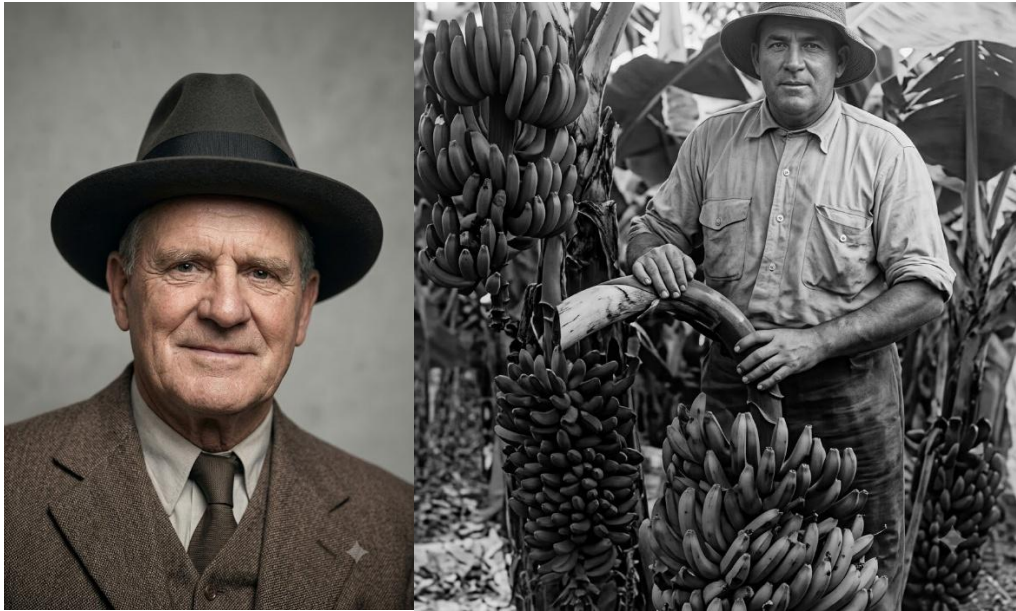
The family began subdividing Lot 10v in the 1950s. One purchaser of a large lot was former Prime Minister Harold Holt, who built a holiday home not far from the cemetery and stayed there often with his wife Dame Zara. The Holts were close friends of John and Alison Busst, who lived nearby in Bingil Bay. That a Prime Minister chose this remote beach as his retreat spoke to the enduring beauty the Garners had recognized more than forty years earlier.

Stanley (Stick) and Elsie Garner inherited 26 acres of the remaining land, including the cemetery, and sold that property to the Kenny family in 1972. The land has changed hands several times since, divided further with each transaction.

The Garners came to Australia with little more than hope and determination. What they built, a thriving farm, a cargo shipping business, a tourist venture, and a family cemetery overlooking the Pacific, stands as testament to the pioneer spirit that opened North Queensland to European settlement. Today, visitors to Garners Beach walk on sand near where the Garners first lived, swim in waters they first navigated, and enjoy a coastline they first shared with others. That may be the most fitting legacy of all yet who can forget what this family did in the Depression?



Left: Lizzie Wildsoet nee Garner from *Ancestry.com*, shared by Kay Stephens, 2013. Right: back row Bert Bryant (died WWI), T Duraz? Sam Williams. Front row: Margaret Alexander (later Bunting), Florence Wildsoet? Lizzie Wildsoet (nee Garner) and Nelly Williams (nee Garner.)



Catherine Garner - Historical Portrait



Images restored using AI. Left to right top to bottom: E T Ted Snr. ET with bananas, (both from Kay Stephens). felling tree (D Jones Library). Ted Jnr with his father's horses at Silkwood (Cassowary Coast Library Archive), Catherine Garner at Bedarra Island (CCRC Archive), and an early Garner log truck (Kay Stephens). The top two images of Ted Snr are from blurry images, so are largely AI guesses, yet show remarkable facial similarities.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Stumpy (Alfred) Garner's grand-daughter, Roslyn Schwenke, and her rigorous family research, we managed to eliminate some errors, open new insights, and explore more valuable leads. Sylvia Martin of El Arish, daughter of Ned Garner, also enhanced our story by providing the family tree. Kay Stephens nee Wildsoet generously provided several valuable old images and Robert Wildsoet provided one of Edith and Ted Snr that helped immensely.

Some images have been enhanced using *Luminar Neo*, *ChatGPT* or *Google Gemini*, and these AI tools improve damaged old photos immensely when carefully instructed and scrutinised to avoid distortion of content. Occasionally, we colourise black and white images, but the colours are a raffle on AI of course. We use equally valuable tools like *Ginger Writer* and *Claude AI* to ensure that our spelling and grammar are satisfactory, yet our wonderful editors still detect a few errors. AI is not used to generate our content.

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Author: Ken Gray. *Editors:* Margaret Remilton, Diane Bull, and Rhonda Jarvis.

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The histories published by the Mission Beach Historical Society are as accurate as we can make them. Few accounts of history are 100% correct and there are going to be more errors when we recall events of many years ago. We always welcome suggested edits and additions or deletions, and where possible, we will edit where we find we are in error.

Cover Image

Top: The Garner's first house on *Wilford Hill* at the south end of the beach. From Cassowary Coast Regional Council Library Archive. The black ute looks to be a 1917-1923 Model T Ford. Bottom: Garners Beach district, aerial image 2023.

Family Tree

From Sylvia Jane Martin, updated December 2023 using *Ancestry.com.au* Caruana family tree by Roslyn Schwenke.

GARNER FAMILY TREE

THE GARNERS

Edward Thomas
Garner (Ted) 1861-1945
m (England 1886)
Edith Johnson 1868-1935

Edward Henry (Ted)
Garner 1888-1965
m (Townsville 1908)
Catherine Mary
Jacobine Sophiee
(Carrie) Wildsoet 1887-1937
Second marriage
Ted m (Cairns 1942)
Gertrude Victoria
Cooper (nee Spenser) who had
5 children to Chas Spenser

Elizabeth (Lizzie) Ann Garner
1891-1961
m 1908
Adolph Ludowic (Lou) Wildsoet
1885-1933 Tully

Nellie Garner 1894-1967
m (1920 Townsville)
Emil Seidel (Sam) Williams
1890-1949

Edward Christian Garner
(Ned) 1908-1968 m 1939
Joan May Shaw 1916-2008

Francis John Bicton (Frank) Garner 1910-1962

Alfred Marcus Garner (Stumpy)
1913-1984
m Thelma May Smith 1919-2009

William (Bill) Arthur Garner 1916-1967
m Gloria (Glo) Lorraine Tilse 1918-1961

Nellie (Nell) Edith Penuel Garner 1918-1995 NT
m Spencer William Smith (Wayne) 1917-1985

Raymond (Ray) Kinross Garner 1921-1984 Melb
m Hazel Ada Sophia Butcher 1923-2017

Stanley (Stick) Douglas Garner 1924-1987
m Elsie Norma Cooper 1924-2003 Cairns

Valma (Val) Mary Garner 1926-2006
m 2 spouses

Robert (Bert) Andrew Edward Wildsoet 1908-96
m Lillian May Rixon 1900-?

John Henry (Jack) Wildsoet 1911-1984 Ingham
m Mary Catherine Donoghue 1920-2001

Florence Elizabeth Wildsoet 1909-1969
m Hans Jensen 1908-1949 Tully

Sydney Edmund Damond Wildsoet 1915-1989
m Reta Doris Begley 1911-1944
Syd m again NSW 1946 to ?

Edward (Ted) Wildsoet 1918-1980
m Daphne Lillian Jamieson?

Ronald Francis Garner Williams 1920-1982
m?

Edith Emily Garner Williams 1923-1962

Joan Mary
Sylvia Jane
Colin Bernard
Trevor Edward

Bachelor

Edith Fay
Cecil Marcus
Gloria May
Douglas Michael

Russell John

Spenser Wayne
Gavin Douglas
Stuart Frederick
Dale Valma
Ian Edward

Gary Francis
Sandra Elsie

Helen Elsie
Catherine Ann
Patrick Douglas

Stephen Raymond
Karin
Lawrence Michael

Norma Jean
Betty Elice
Beryl May
Kaylene Daphne
Robert

Marilee Ann 1940-2010 Ingham
Janice Rose
Patricia Mary
Jacqueline Mary
Beverly
Cherrill
Karen
Laurel Elizabeth

Kamma Edith
Kevin

Kevin John 1st marriage
Edmond Gordon 2nd marriage
Joshua Lee 2nd marriage
Evelyn Olive 2nd marriage

Ronald John
Mervyn Francis
June Lorraine